

# RIKKYO ECHO

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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

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*There was the true light,  
even the light which lighteth every man,  
coming into the world.*

—John 1; 8—

## Rikkyo Festival Wins Great Popularity

The 1959 Rikkyo Festival was held with great success from Oct. 31, to Nov. 3, with more than fifty societies and circles participating.

The most significant fact about the Festival this year was that its name has been changed to the "Rikkyo Festival." This means that this traditional event should represent the whole Rikkyo student body, not, as it formerly was, a special event of some select societies and circles, and that it should manifest the characteristics of Rikkyo at large.

The Festival opened with singing and dancing on the 31st. The 10 best dancing couples were given prizes by President Matsushita.

The Psychological Society presented an exhibition which featured an interesting display entitled "A Frustration in the Rikkyoites" which compared the case of Rikkyo with those of three other universities. "The Test of Character," another feature which proved popular, told the spectator whether he or she is shy or not.

The Photo Club displayed a photo story of "College Life at

Rikkyo." The display consisted of five sections: Lectures, Club Activities, Student's Economy, Glorious Youth, and Activities off campus. This display succeeded in vividly describing Rikkyo Life.

The B.S.A. showed what their activities during the last summer vacation were like. Some of B.S.A. members had gone to work at a mountain village in the Tohoku area. They taught children, showed cultural films and helped with other work for the villagers.

The Scientific Society's exhibit this year aimed at explaining the workings of the electric calculating machine. The effective use of lantern slides made the difficult subject easily understandable even to those who were unacquainted with scientific matters.

Negro Spirituals by the Boy's Chorus of the Glee Club made a deep impression on the audience in Tucker Hall on the first night. Their program consisted of such beautiful songs as "O'Arks Moverin" "Wade in de Water," "Listen to the Lambs" and "Set down Servant."

## Prof. Haley Flies to Brazil

Prof. Virginia B. Haley, a faculty advisor to the Rikkyo Echo, flew to Brazil on Dec. 15th. This is her second tour in the interest of Rikkyo University. Last year, she traveled extensively in the United States, and was able to interest many people there in Rikkyo.

The main purpose of this tour, as with her first, is to familiarize people overseas with St. Paul's and encourage Japanese students studying in Brazil.

According to her schedule, she is to spend Christmas and New Years in Rio de Janeiro. She will travel extensively in Brazil and in the southern part of the U.S., lecturing and showing motion pictures of Rikkyo in churches, clubs, and in fourteen universities. She is expected back at St. Paul's on March 21st.

The entirely enjoyable Festival was brought to a close with the brilliant playing of a Mozart Violin Sonata by Miss Mari Iwamoto, one of Japan's foremost women violinists.

## Christmas Celebration With Many Events

The annual Christmas Festival will be held on Rikkyo's campus Dec. 23rd and 24th under the auspices of B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew), the YMCA, and other student religious organizations. The Committee for the Christmas Festival is planning the program so that the coming Festival will be more meaningful than last year's.

Mr. Yasuaki Toriyama, the Chairman of the Committee, says that this Festival is one of the big annual events held at our University. The committee expects students to learn about and also grasp a greater meaning of Christmas. Unfortunately, few students have taken part in this Festival, mainly because Christmas comes during the winter vacation, and most students living in lodgings return to their homes. Some of

the highlights are as follows:

The Festival will begin with the Glee Club singing such Christmas carols as "Silent Night" and "White Christmas." This will be followed by the opening address of Chaplain Yūsuke Iwai, Dean of Student Affairs. After a performance by the Brass Band of the Cheer Leader's Club, President Matsutoshi Matsushita will present the Christmas Message.

"Long Christmas Dinner," a drama translated by an assistant professor, Mr. Shiro Narumi, will be staged by the members of BSA, YMCA and others. After the play, Zoltan Kodaly's "Missa Brevis" will be performed by the Rikkyo Choir, Glee Club and Orchestra. There will also be presented the "Messiah," by Nihon Geijutsu Daigaku's chorus and orchestra. This performance of "Missa Brevis" will be the first in Japan.

The Christmas Eve Service under the sponsorship of the Rikkyo Gakuin will begin at 4:00 p.m. on Dec. 24th.

St. Paul's Campus Party will be held at 5:30 p.m. in the refectory in the College of Law. Professors and students are all invited. At this Party, the Swing Music Society, Ahirukai and the Harmonica Band will entertain guests. The Magic Club will present their tricks.

The Committee says that this Party has been planned in order to offer professors and students a better opportunity for getting to know one another. Around midnight the Choir members will call at the homes of foreign professors' singing Christmas Carols and holding lighted candles in their hands.

### Program

Dec. 23	1:00 Christmas Carols
	1:30 The Opening Service
	2:20 President M. Matsushita's Message
	3:30 "Long Christmas Dinner" by BSA, YMCA
	4:30 "Missa Brevis"
	7:00 "Chorus Show"
Dec. 24	12:00 Movie "We're no Angels"
	4:00 Christmas Eve
	5:30 St. Paul's Campus Party

## 38 Foreign Students Attend I.S.M.

The fourth annual International Students' Meeting, sponsored by Rikkyo English Speaking Society and supported by the Japan Times and Rikkyo University, was held here on December 5 from 1:30 to 7:30 p.m.

Participating in this meeting were 38 foreign student delegates presently studying in this country. They were from 10 Asian countries, Canada, U.S.A. and England. About 60 members of Rikkyo E.S.S. and the chairmen of E.S.S. groups of the big universities in Tokyo participated.

Participants were divided into three groups and the subjects of the three discussion groups were "On Disarmament Problem," "On Social Improvement" and "On International Trade."

The chairmen of the groups were Messrs. Hiroyasu Kuniéda, Hisao Maruyama, and Masao Takahashi.

After the discussion all the participants attended a welcome reception party given in the campus refectory by Dr. Matsutoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo University. Dr. Matsushita delivered a speech at the meeting under the title of "The Age of Discussion."

## Kitahara to Attend Forum in Philippines

Kazuhiko Kitahara, a member of Rikkyo University's ESS, was appointed a delegate to the 6th Asian Forum, which will be held from Dec. 26 to 31 at Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippines. This Forum is under the sponsorship of the Conference Delegates Association of the Philippines (CONDA).



In this meeting, he will participate as secretary manager of the Japan delegation which consists of five members from the International Students Association of Japan (I.S.A.) The members are: Yazo Sato, chief delegate, Kanseigakuin University, Eichi Shiraishi, accountant, Waseda University, two Doshi-

sha students, and K. Kitahara. "Youth and Asian Economic Development," the theme for this year, will be discussed according to the parliamentary system of speechmaking debating. Participating will be fifty students from fourteen countries including the Philippines. Delegates taking part in this Forum are from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, Hong-Kong, India, Israel, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and Japan.

Kitahara said the theme brings up many problems. He is going to focus his attention mainly on problems concerning Japan, and hopes to make the other countries understand the present situation in Japan.

He will leave Haneda Air-port Dec. 20th, and is expected to return Jan. 20th.



Rev. Kenneth E. Heim, representative of the American Episcopal Church in Japan, reads the Scriptures at the funeral on Nov. 30 at All Saint's Chapel.

## University Funeral For Dr. Perry Held

The university funeral service for Prof. Charles E. Perry, who met an untimely death on Nov. 26, was held at All Saint's Chapel of Rikkyo University at 2 p.m., Nov. 30, with an attendance of more than 700 Rikkyo students, professors and foreigners.

Prior to the service, Prof. Enkichi Kan, Dean of the College of Arts, placed the hood of the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on the coffin. This degree was conferred on the late Prof. Perry in recognition of

his contribution to our University since 1951.

The funeral service was very simple; no choir was used and no flowers from attendants were presented.

Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo University, said in a memorial, "Through his unflinching faith, through his profound scholarship and through his benign and sincere personality, he taught and guided his students, who in turn, held him in great respect and affection."

He had taught English and history these seven years in Rikkyo University since he was invited to our school as a professor of the History Dept., in 1951, from St. Lawrence University, New York, in which he taught for two years following his repatriation from China.

He was well-known as an authority on Far Eastern History. He had taught at St. John's University, Shanghai, China, following his graduation from St. Lawrence University in 1931, until the Communist uprising in 1949. During this term he made history his major field.

Prof. Perry was not only a valuable teacher, but a self-sacrificing missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church announced on Nov. 27 a special fund had been established at Rikkyo University in Prof. Perry's Memory.

## Rikkyoites Aid Typhoon Victims

The damage caused by Typhoon Vera proved to be greater than we had expected. Rikkyo students, seeing the continued suffering and misery of the people of the stricken area, extended helping hands through the Student Association agency. Relief funds and goods were gathered by various clubs on campus. The Class Committee, the Cultural Association, B.S.A. and the Rovers participated actively in this relief campaign.

Rikkyo's most active relief work was done by rescue parties sent to Nagoya. Under B.S.A. 28 students including YMCA members organized themselves into a team, and joined other relief workers from October 18 to 25. In addition to this, YMCA has sent two more parties con-

## Miss Kiyoi Wins Personal Prize

The 23rd Four University (Keio, Hitotsubashi, Waseda and Rikkyo) English Theatrical Contest was held at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium on Nov. 7 and 8 under the sponsorship of the Japan Times with support from the Kenkyusha and the Obunsha.

Keio University won the champion cup, for the first time in eight years by staging an American play by W.W. Jacob's "The Monkey's Paw." On the other hand, the Rikkyo English Speaking Society performed a Japanese folk drama, "Icicle Bride," written by Tatsuro Kudo and translated by Shigeo Kudo, senior.

The Auditorium was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience, and the climax was reached when Keio and Rikkyo presented the plays, but at the last moment, Rikkyo failed to get the All-Round Prize merely because Rikkyo's performance was seven minutes over the time limit. It was, however, generously overlooked by the judges, Mr. Dixon Night (British Embassy), Mr. Peter Gardner (British Council), Mr. Arthur Fendley (American Culture Center) and Kiyooki Murata (Editorial Writer of the Japan Times), were unanimous in their votes for Rikkyo.

Rikkyo students who won the prizes for good acting were Miss Mieko Kiyoi (sophomore, first prize) and Mr. Hisao Konno (sophomore, third prize). Also, the Rikkyo stagemen have succeeded in winning the Stage Effect Prize for eight consecutive years.

## High School Removes to Shiki Next April

Rikkyo Senior High School will move to a new site in Niza-machi, Kita-Adachi-gun, Saitama prefecture next April.

The New Site is about one kilometer from the Shiki station on the Tojo Line. Compared to Ikebukuro, Shiki is very quiet and in a suitable environment for studying. It is half an hour's train ride from Ikebukuro.

There are 200,000 square meters of land, 120,000 of which will be occupied by the Senior High School. Preliminary construction work on the new school buildings has been under way since July. The classrooms, chapel, gymnasium, club-house, dining room, and a part of the dormitories will be erected by next spring.

High School authorities say, "The idea of removing the High School to Shiki arises from the desire to teach boys in expansive and wholesome surroundings. In view of this, authorities felt it necessary to have dormitories for accommodating all the students."

The dormitories now being built, in the first construction phase, constitutes half of the final blueprint. They can admit 800, and this will include all the freshmen enrolling next year.

The construction work of the Senior High School will cost about 320 million yen.

isting of five to six students to Yatomi-cho, one of the most severely hit districts. Using boats, these parties distributed food to people in flooded houses for over a week.

The Rikkyo Rovers, working with the Japan Red Cross, loaded relief goods on trucks, and got goods ready for distribution, while the Rikkyo Motor Car Club used their trucks in carrying relief goods to the damaged places.

Many other Rikkyo clubs also showed their spirit of cooperation by taking active part in the relief work for typhoon victims.

## Rikkyo Students Build New Japan

By Francis B. Sayre

### Memorable Christmas

Christmas is a time of memories. I think of the Christmas my wife and I spent at Rikkyo when we first arrived—newcomers on the campus in the "Number Two" house—trying to keep warm in a building from which during the recent war all heating facilities had been removed, and attempting to change a half-dismantled house into a "home" for ourselves and our friends. Yet that Christmas on the Rikkyo campus, in spite of the snow and the cold and a comfortless house, was a memorable and a happy one; everywhere about us we found warmth of welcome and friends and kindness.

In those early post-war years Japan was trying to catch her breath. War had wrought havoc throughout the countryside. The suffering, the disaster, the calamitous wreckage of homes and cities, was still in sharp evidence and fresh in men's minds everywhere about us.

Happily in the years that followed a new day has come. The Japanese people, with stout hearts, overcome despair. With courage they have rebuilt their ruined cities. They are forging new industrial power. Once again they are fast becoming a great World Power.

### Rikkyo's Lesson

And now in 1959, what does Christmas mean to Rikkyo and to Japan?

Christmas 1959 means to Rikkyo surging hope and up-building. The University has entered a new span of life. Under the vigorous leadership of her great President Matsushita, she has enlarged her student body to more than 7,200. She organized a law school with imposing new buildings. She is developing additional branches of university training and study.

More important than all else, she is training her students and graduates to play an active and a leading part in the building of the new Japan. The most precious values Rikkyo has to give are the Christian fundamentals upon which Rikkyo was founded; and it is upon these that she is seeking to influence the building of the national life. She would build upon a more genuine human brotherhood, upon individual freedom, upon moral and spiritual strength rather than purely material force. In the words of President Matsushita: "We must realize the importance of the destiny of these 90 million progressive people of Japan as a determining factor in the fate of humanity. The responsibility of Rikkyo is to cope with this situation. Japan needs Chris-

tianity as living beings need food; and Rikkyo is supplying this very food."

Is it possible today to build the national life of Japan and of her people upon spiritual foundations such as these?

The question is crucial. It is not only that Japan is the neighbor of Red China and of Russia and today occupies one of the most critical positions in Asia. The actions and the decisions of the Japanese people within the next few years will go far in determining the destinies of untold millions in Asia. But of infinitely deeper consequence is the part Japan can play in the portentous issue now faced by all mankind. In this age of nuclear weapons, for the first time in history international war can spell the end of the human race. War can therefore no longer offer any practical solution for settling international differences. We must somehow learn henceforward to build our future not upon balances of military power but creatively, through the winning of men's minds and hearts.

### Christ Comes to You

In an age of nuclear weapons, indeed, there is but one practicable way of going forward. That is the way of brotherhood, of building for human freedom and for the sacredness of each personality, of recognizing the conquering power of moral and spiritual over purely material forces. In the dread crisis of human history which we face today, unless humanity learns to build the new international society upon these eternal concepts rather than upon military alliances and military weapons, all hope fades.

These great abiding and conquering principles constitute in fact the very heart of the teaching of Jesus Christ.

That is why the Christian universities of Japan have today a transcendent part to play. Their students and graduates have the power in this exciting generation to help lead the people of an awakened and strengthened Japan along new pathways of understanding and peace. The eyes of all America are today turned toward the people of Japan with confidence and eager hope.

Christmas is a time of joy. It means the coming of the Christ. May Christ come today to you, Rikkyo students, and to all the people of Japan, and fill your hearts with the vision of His tremendous purpose! May He use you richly in the great days ahead!

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## Four-Univ. Theatrical Contest

# Hard Fight Behind Success

We, Rikkyo Echo reporters interviewed each university's setting and properties designers, so called 'Urakata-san', of this time. We all know how setting and properties are important to construct the play and to make it succeed, but we are apt to make little of it. Don't you think it is interesting to listen to their opinions about making up the setting and properties?

### Keio Univ.

We met Mr. Tadao Soh, Keio University's setting designer and Mr. Teruyuki Maeno, properties designer. In reply to our questions they said: "We made preparations for the setting from Oct. 13 on, that is to say, we spent 25 days in making. Fifteen members worked on the setting, helped by other members of the E.S.S. It cost us about 35,000 yen for it. Our play 'The Monkey's Paw' by W. W. Jacobs was a drama which was set many years ago, so we had to study some books, showing this period of old American manners and customs. We particularly endeavoured to make the steps and the fireplace strong, because they were often used in the play.

"As for Rikkyo's setting, when we saw it under the sun light we did not think it so beautiful, but once the setting was placed under the stage lighting it seemed very beautiful and this surprised us very much. Next, we had never seen a jungle and had no record to refer to about it, so we made the setting by consulting with the director. We especially put stress on the second scene, the last jungle scene, because this scene was the climax of our play. As for Rikkyo's stage setting, it seems to me that the Rikkyo setting is of the highest level that students can do. At the same time, we felt that they made a very successful stage setting, adapting the old Japanese drama."

### Waseda Univ.

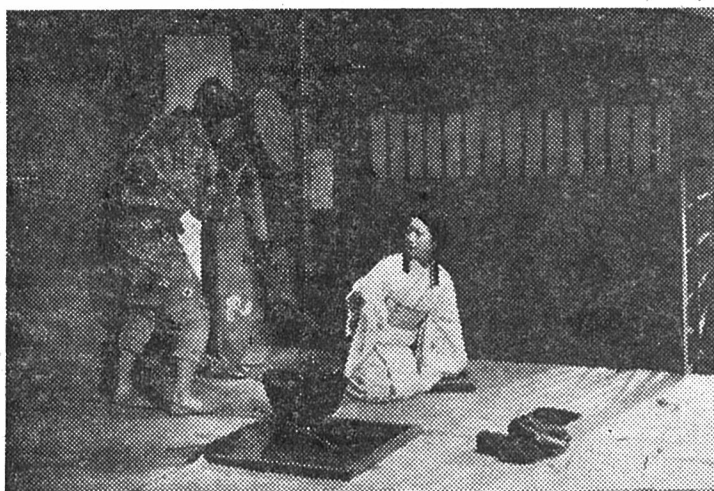
Next we interviewed Mr. Soichi Takeuchi, setting designer of Waseda University. He answered our questions willingly.

"We began to prepare the setting on Oct. 7, and it took us about a month, costing some 40,000 yen.

All members of the E.S.S. made the setting through their cooperation. Difficulties in setting were: First, we did not have any experts among seniors and foreigners, so we did not expect to have any advisers as other universities had. Secondly, our play is a foreign one, 'A Portrait of a Madonna', by Tennessee Williams, we had to make the setting match the customs in those days as the writer wrote it, for as the judges were foreigners, even little faults would draw their attention. So we tried not to make any mistakes in the setting by studying many writings.

"At the same time, we expected the friendship of the club which would arise spontaneously, through performing a play, to win success for our drama.

"As for Rikkyo's stage setting, it was good because we couldn't find any faults in it while the play was going on, as there are differences between our modern customs and those in the play, it didn't matter. We were deeply impressed with what was creating a certain atmosphere together with sound effect and lighting. We envied Rikkyo the good senior and for-



A scene full of atmosphere together with sound effect and lighting.

foreign assistant members. Anyway, we hope Rikkyo continues to play ancient Japanese dramas and introduces them to foreigners. We believe Rikkyo has an ability to do it."

### Hitotsubashi Univ.

By letter we received the answer to the same question from Mr. Yukihiisa Ishida, Hitotsubashi University setting designer. It was a pity for us not to have a chance to meet him. He said "We worked very hard to make the stage effect within the limited budget. Next, we had never seen a jungle and had no record to refer to about it, so we made the setting by consulting with the director. We especially put stress on the second scene, the last jungle scene, because this scene was the climax of our play. As for Rikkyo's stage setting, it seems to me that the Rikkyo setting is of the highest level that students can do. At the same time, we felt that they made a very successful stage setting, adapting the old Japanese drama."

### Rikkyo Univ.

We caught Mr. Kanji Sasaki, setting designer of Rikkyo University, after he received the stage effect prize. When we congratulated him for it, he said modestly, "Thank you, you know, to produce the fruit of the best advantage it is necessary to cooperate with each other. Our efforts brought fruit." Then we promptly asked the same question of him as we did of other universities setting designers. His answers were: "We prepared from Oct. 14, so we made up our setting in 24 days. Setting members were seven, that I chose. Of course, other members of the E.S.S. helped us too. The cost of the setting was about 27,000 yen.

"We devoted our best efforts to making icicles because, as you know, the large one which hung from the eaves of the hovel was the main setting in our play. To tell the truth, I myself had never seen one. And then, we directed our efforts to harmonize the colours of setting with lighting and to produce the calm mood in the play with this harmony. I will take an example, we painted the icicle green and covered it with vinyl considering the reflection of lighting. We imagined the scene from the story of the drama and we made up the stage setting according to our imagination.

As a result of Rikkyo E.S.S. members' cooperation, they got eight consecutive stage effect prizes.

### Judge's Comment

Mr. Kiyooki Murata, one of the judges of the contest and the editorial writer of The Japan Times, which sponsored the program, gave his impression of our play as follows: "Apart from the judging, both Keio and Rikkyo Universities were very nice but I couldn't exactly compare Keio's with Rikkyo's because of the difference in quality between the two. That is, a Japanese drama such as Rikkyo put on stage, is of a unique style, since the customs and manners of Japan differ from those of foreign countries, it sometimes has advantages and sometimes disadvantages in the judging of these contests. This means that if judges cannot understand foreign customs which come out in the play the drama cannot successfully earn points from him. On the contrary if he can vaguely get the plot of it, the drama can draw such attention from him.

I gave the first prize to Rikkyo, as did the other three judges, but because Rikkyo's drama ran over the allotted time they were penalized and lost points. So we decided that Keio and Rikkyo should win all the prizes. The result was just as you know.

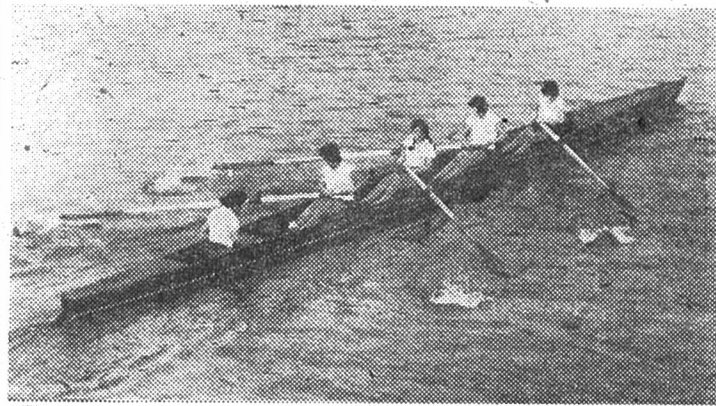
"Rikkyo's play 'Icicle Bride' was wonderful that even if it is put on the stage in foreign countries, it will never be ashamed and will win popularity among foreign spectators. The reason why it was so wonderful is that the tone of the lines, which I suppose were translated from Japanese into English by Rikkyoites, was neither English nor American but in between. The mixed tone fitted very well to the Japanese folk drama and it owed much to the personal help of Prof. V. B. Haley I think.

"Besides, the sculptural stage-setting characterized by colors and light and sound effect came pat to the occasion and melted into the atmosphere of the drama. In conclusion I should say that 'Icicle Bride' seems worthy of being shown before foreign spectators because it has something to appeal to Western theatre-goers."

Mieko Kiyoi who won the first individual prize and Hisao Konno, the third prize, said—"I am full of joy. I've nothing else to say... I can't say anything now. I have experienced many difficulties in harmonizing Japanese drama with the English language. I studied hard how to speak English on the stage and tried to understand its nuance deeply so that I might find my way out of the difficulties. I'm very happy to have received such an honorable prize."

## Unique Clubs Here and There

### Waseda Woman's Boating Club



Because of the visit of the crews of the universities of England, Oxford and Cambridge, interest about regatta (boating) seems to have increased among Japanese men but not women. We Rikkyo Echo visited the Waseda Woman's Boating Club, which ranks high among a few woman's boating clubs. Their training camp is at Ogu near Arakawa. Unfortunately it rained on that day. So it was a great pity for us not to see their training at all. But we enjoyed a short, pleasant time with several cheerful and vivacious girl students.

This woman's boating club was established four years ago, in 1955, when there was an aquatic sports meeting as is held every year. Some girls found the boating interesting and formed the woman's boating club. Just after the club was born they won the victory against Keio. In the Asahi Regatta they have won three games consecutively and the club has won almost all the other games.

As there are only a few universities in Tokyo that have a woman's boating club, for example, Keio, Kyoitsu, Tokyo, Waseda and Tokyo Educational Universities, they have many games with boating clubs of the business companies. Waseda Club now has 12 members, almost all of them the sophomores.

One of the members said, "The problem now is how to get club members. Even if you have no experience in boating

or swimming, you can enter our club. A club member is required to be able to swim, but not expertly. There are one or two club members who can not swim at all.

What is necessary to be a member is only to have a strong and healthy body. Now we are making efforts to find big and healthy girl students in order to make them promising new stars of our club. On joining the club, it's necessary for a newcomer to row a boat at first to get used to it.

The training of how to use the legs effectively comes next, for a woman must cover the arm's power with the legs more than a man does. The most important of all is the teamwork of the crew. So we club members must always become well acquainted with one another and become good mates. For this, there are exercises throughout the year, (except Nov., Dec. and Jan.) besides them, we have a month's camp training. Exercise is hard and painful. We are grasping the oar until sunset when we can get free and rise to our feet. The training is very hard but nothing can be compared with the hearty pleasure we feel when we win a victory.

We exercise to win of course, but we don't exercise for that alone. We try to mould an amiable character and to be good social teammates, working together."

We felt happy that the young members of the club had such a wholesome devotion to the boating, and it was a great pleasure to interview them.

## Dr. Perry's Name Will Be Remembered Forever

By Dr. Enkichi Kan

When I was notified on the telephone from the school in the evening of Nov. 26th that Prof. Perry was unreasonably beaten to death by a drunken student of Daitobunka-gakuin, I was taken aback and immediately ran up to his house. But of course he had passed away already. I was told there that Dr. Perry did not like to complain to the police but wanted somebody would tell the student to reflect upon his conduct when he became sober. These were of Dr. Perry remind me of the last words. Jesus Christ spoke dying on the cross "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do" (Luke 23:34). Where can we find more Christlike conduct of Dr. Perry? I should say that Dr. Perry has really completed his duty as a missionary with perfection. St. Paul's University as a Christian school

ought to be proud of having had such a professor in its faculty. His name will be forever remembered in the history of the school.

Dr. Perry was born in Whitesboro, New York, March 25th, 1908, graduated from Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., 1931. He did graduate work at several universities after that. He received the Degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University, 1935.

He taught at St. John's University, Shanghai, China, 1931-1941, served in the U.S. Navy as a lieutenant, 1944-1946. He came to St. Paul's University in 1955 as a professor of the Department of History in the College of Arts. He was conferred posthumously the honored degree of Doctor of Letter on Nov. 30th, 1959 at his funeral service.

## Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League

## Team Spirit Gives Title Again to Rikkyo



Professor Nakagawa, head of baseball club, Manager Tsuji, captain Sawamoto and other members are singing Rikkyo College song with hearts overflowing joy in the congratulatory ceremonies at Tacker Hall.

For the eighth time, the Rikkyo nine captured the championship of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League by winning extraordinarily the decisive match between Rikkyo and Waseda. It had been in a line with eight wins and three losses at the usual conclusion of the league schedule. The seasaw play-off match threw 50,000 fans into excitement at Meiji Shrine Ball Park. Last season, Waseda's victory prevented Rikkyo from achieving a league record of five consecutive championships.

Rikkyo's lead-off man Yoshikazu Hamanaka brought in the first Rikkyo run in the opening frame. After he drew a walk, he stole second and third in rapid succession and then came

home as the Waseda's catcher threw a wild ball to third. In the bottom of the fourth frame, Waseda sent men to first and third on a single and an error, after one out. The next batter had a sacrifice bunt to score a run from third; then Waseda forged ahead over Rikkyo on Kameda's single. But Rikkyo at once regained the lead in the following frame. Takabayashi hit a double almost on the right field foul line, Konishi walked, and Rikkyo sent men to first and second after two outs. The next batter, third baseman Kimitaka Sugimoto, tripled to right-center, and drove in two men from first and second.

Rikkyo was swamped in the sixth, when Waseda loaded the bases after one out. But To-

mokazu Godai who relieved starter Yoshimi Moritaki and succeeded in getting rid of Rikkyo's pinches, retiring the next two batters.

Rikkyo gained a decisive run in the ninth on Godai's tripple and Hamanaka's single.

The victory of this season was won after many hardships, and in a sense we were quite lucky. The hardships began from the first series with Tokyo University. The first hardship for her was to drink a bitter cup in the second game. Manager Tsuji said, "It means that Rikkyo will be out of league pennant to lose to Tokyo University." The loss was due to Rikkyo's poor hitting.

Rikkyo made two successive victories over Hosei and Keio with Moritaki's reliable pitching. But losing to Meiji, hope for Rikkyo's victory in the Big Six-loop abandoned for a time. Waseda was unbeaten.

Had Rikkyo lost one game to Waseda, she would have surely never been able to capture the league pennant. Rikkyo, however, grasped her last chance for victory by defeating Waseda, and according to the results of Waseda vs Keio, was very hopeful of taking part in the play-off. Then Waseda, with a 2-1 record against Keio, was tied with Rikkyo for the title and a play-off was held.

By chalking up a victory over both Waseda and Keio Rikkyo's morale was raised. Had Rikkyo lost only one game to either of these teams, she could not have gained today's brilliant victory. The main factor which led Rikkyo to this

## Congratulations On Four Flags

By Prof. Ishijima

I am very glad to offer you my congratulations on our getting the four championship-flags after the victory of baseball, soccer, badminton, and volleyball. These sports, as you know, are not only the sports themselves, but the games in which the players are to combat with their rivals.

They ought to fight in the name of their college so as to win the victory of games.

I can not but admire the splendid accomplishment which you players of our college have made after your hard training for a long time. "A sound mind in a sound body," says the proverb. So you prove yourselves the possessors of sound mind.

I hope from the bottom of my heart that you will keep this glory from now on under



Prof. Ishijima

the hard training of mind and body, and at the same time I expect you will have the due time for studying.

## Firm Unity Brings Triumph to Rikkyo Nine:

Former Captain Nishizaki

Congratulations!

The Rikkyo nine has won the victory through unity of the members under Prof. Nakagawa, the head of the baseball club, and Manager Tsuji, though in the spring season Rikkyo failed to achieve the fifth straight victory, when it loomed so large, and yet Rikkyo could not finalize the great record. The result was what I expected. Captain Sawamoto led the team into a firm unit. The spectacular plays of seniors, Takabayashi, Konishi, and Hamanaka, were needless to say. Besides, Sugimoto and Maruyama showed fine batting ability. On battery, Tanemo's good leading enhanced the good condition of Moritaki and Godai as the games went on. The skill in pitching and the steady fielding demonstrated by the Rikkyo nine must have been the fruit of hard training.

In all points the Rikkyo team had the ability to overwhelm other universities. On the other hand, I think there remained something fragile. Even if Rikkyo has a big-scale fine team, I want them to play with the utmost care. While I am champion were one, hurler Godai who relieved often and helped Rikkyo in tight spots and two, a combination of Hamanaka and Takabayashi. Especially, it is no exaggeration that Hamanaka's running had an effect to seal the gate of Waseda. Without his running, Rikkyo would have lost to Waseda and the play-off as well.



Nishizaki

writing as one who has experienced the victory, I recall the time when we got the championship last year, so that I can imagine how excited the members of the club as well as other students are.

I pay my respect, and give thanks to the efforts made by them to get the cups with the best possible team-work. I wish those who will graduate, finishing their final game this fall, will tide over any difficulties of the world with their own precious experiences of the four years. I also hope that you will be ready for the next season to make a better record and to build up a finer tradition by making good use of the great victory.

Again I send my hearty congratulations.

## Badminton: Monopolize Titles

The Rikkyo Badminton Squad won its 7th consecutive title in the ninth Intercollegiate Badminton Championship at Adachi Gymnasium in Tokyo, Nov. 29.

After defeating Meiji 3-2 in the semi-finals, Rikkyo collided with Hosei which had downed Keio 3-1. Unbeaten Rikkyo smashed them 2-0 in doubles and 1-0 in singles to clinch the championship.

In the men's singles title, Komiya and Nagai of Rikkyo's advanced to the final, defeating severally younger Itagaki and older Itagaki of Rikkyo's. Komiya gained the title with a score of 12-15, 15-10, 15-12, in the final.

In the doubles match, Komiya-Itagaki of Rikkyo pair cap-

tured the championship downing Nagai-Namiki, their club fellows 15-0, 15-5.

Rikkyo monopolized all the titles of this tourney as have been expected.

### Tenth-Straight Victory

The Autumn University Badminton League was held at the Kokumin Taiikukan from November 1.

The Rikkyo team achieved the glorious tenth-straight victory by defeating Hosei's team with the score of 5-4 in the final week of the League. The remarkable record of the tenth-straight victory was made by Rikkyo's team for the first time in the League history.

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Interview with Baseball Players

**"We Were Extremely Happy"**

Tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the Rikkyo nine when the Imperial Cup, the League Trophy, the American Ambassador's Cup, the N.H.K. Trophy and the Hawaii Baseball League Trophy were handed at the closing ceremony of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League.

Fortunately we sportswriters of Rikkyo Echo had an opportunity to say congratulations and talk with captain Sawamoto, subcaptain Takabayashi, and shortstop Hamanaka (all seniors) about their memories and impressions of triumph.

**Impression of Triumph**

Reporters: Congratulations! How do you feel having captured the championship by winning the decisive game?

Sawamoto: I was extremely happy. Our triumph before a large number of Rikkyoites and 50,000 enthusiastic fans heightened our joy.

Takabayashi: Since this season was the last one for us seniors, we were particularly happy.

Hamanaka: I was quite excited, and will always remember this moment. I was overcome with joy and... didn't know what to say next.

Takabayashi: Captain Sawamoto was as elated as the rest of us. Hearing the Rikkyo college song sung forcefully from the student sections, we were all deeply moved.

Sawamoto: For people who have not had such an experience, it may be hard to understand how much it meant to us.

**Factors to Win**

Reporter: It is said that the six universities were fairly equally matched this season. To what can you attribute your victory?

Sawamoto: Perhaps we were superior to the other universities because of our especially rigorous training.

Hamanaka: We were always quick and let few opportunities slip by.

Takabayashi: Maybe our strong team work overwhelmed the other teams. Comparing individual players from other universities with members of our team, there might be others

superior to us individually. However, only a few could show their ability, because team work was lacking.

Reporter: We consider that timely base runnings confused the infielders of other universities. What is the key to good running?

Sawamoto: Good running is a tradition with Rikkyo baseball teams. We have kept up the tradition, and hope to take advantage of running power next year, too.

Takabayashi: All of us are not such fast runners, but we have learned base running from seeing the plays of graduates and from our own experience. It may be true that continued experience teaches us when and how to run. Hamanaka is a best runner, isn't he?

Hamanaka: Thank you. Perhaps I am good in starting. That is my strong point.

Takabayashi: He can run at full speed after only two or three paces.

**Strange Lack of Fight**

Reporter: According to the complete victory over Waseda University, we can't understand why Rikkyo was beaten by the Meiji University in the middle of the series.

Sawamoto: It is quite strange... but sometimes we lacked coordinated fighting spirit even though we played earnestly.

Hamanaka: It is true. Of course, it is hard to tell this while we are playing, but we can understand later on...

Takabayashi: At such a time, we feel as if we are just destined to lose.

Reporter: Rikkyo was defeated by Meiji when lead-off man Hamanaka was in bed after his head injury. What feelings did you have then, Hamanaka?

Hamanaka: I was quite restless. Since other members played well, it seemed that my position as lead-off man and shortstop became doubted. It was fortunate for me to have been able to play an important role in the decisive game against Waseda.

Reporter: In this season cheering matches as well as

**Soccer Eleven Achieves Complete Victory**

**Second Time on History After War**

Rikkyo beat Chuo 2-1 in the final game in the seventh week to get championship with a clean slate of 7-straight triumphs in the 36th Kanto University Soccer League which started its seven-week tourney Oct. 10. It is the 2nd win after the lapse of five years since the 22nd League Game in 1954.

Complete victory was achieved by Waseda in 1947 and by Rikkyo this year. Rikkyo's eleven is expected to contend supremacy at the Nishinomiya Stadium with the victorious team in the Kansai University Soccer League. In spite of the trouble breaking out between Manager Suzuki and the members prior to the opening of the season, Rikkyo captured this glorious victory.

In the first week, Rikkyo defeated Kyoiku 5-1. Soon after the game started, Ando, right wing, made a successful heading-shot. Shinozaki, Kyoiku's left wing, made a goal with a perfect long-shot after 30 minutes to tie the game. But Rikkyo scored three goals continuously to increase the lead in the second half.

In the second week, Rikkyo beat Meiji 2-0. Kumazawa, right inner, put a center from Watanabe, center forward, into the goal 19 minutes after the start of first half. Ando added a goal 13 minutes before the end.

In the third week, Rikkyo gained the most convincing victory over Hosei 8-0, on her home-ground at Kamitabashi. Rikkyo's forwards split the Hosei defense with a series of crisp passes.

In the fourth week, Rikkyo downed Nogyo 5-2. Four goals were scored in the first half. Though one more goal came in the second half, Rikkyo seemed to be off her guard because of the lead in the first half.

In the fifth week, Rikkyo brushed away Keio 5-2 and took the first place. Rikkyo took the lead by the error of Keio's goalkeeper, Morimoto, 29 minutes after the first whistle. Ando directly shot a center from Watanabe in the 37th minutes. Tanaka, left wing, tried a shot two minutes from the end. In the



Chance! to dodge the desperate Meiji's attack by skillful kick of Nakamura (back number 10) in the Rikkyo-Meiji soccer game. Chunichi Photo

second half, further goals were added through Tanaka and Nakamura, left inner, one each.

In the sixth week, Rikkyo ran off Waseda 4-2 to decide the championship. Rikkyo attacked Waseda hotly and led 3-0 in the first half. Waseda made counter-attack in the second half and was steadily gaining upon Rikkyo.

In the seventh week in the final game, Rikkyo defeated Chuo. After leading 1-0 at half-time, Ando kicked a goal in the

second half and he became a leading scorer, getting nine goals through all the games in this season.

At the conclusion of the league schedule, the second place went to Waseda with five wins, two losses and no draw, followed by Chuo (3-3-1), Keio (2-4-1), Meiji (2-4-1), Kyoiku (2-4-1), Nogyo (1-3-3) and Hosei (2-4-1).

**Six-man System Volleyball**

On Nov. 15th, Rikkyo's Volleyball Squad won the Kanto District championship for the first time with 7 wins and 1 defeat. On the fifth day of the league schedule, Rikkyo defeated Hosei University 15-3, 15-3 and topped Keio, 7-15, 15-12, 15-8. This victory gave Rikkyo the challenge trophy regardless of the result of the final match against Waseda.

The International six-man system, which has been prevailing in foreign countries, was introduced into Japan only a few years ago. It has not yet become so popular in Japan. It is desirable to promote international friendship and understanding through all kinds of sports.

hooting between spectators was popular. Does hooting effect you?

Takabayashi: No, it serves as a good encouragement and impetus.

Hamanaka: Yes, it stimulates me because I feel their cheering is a result of my ability. People who hoot at me may dislike me but they still expect I will play well. I therefore liked to be spurred on by such hooting.

**Efficient Way of Training**

Reporter: We have heard Rikkyo's method of training is unique?

Sawamoto: Yes, this is so. After we entered the championship series, we had only light training in order to maintain the state which had been attained by hard training.

Hamanaka: We may point out that we like training. Sometimes relaxation, too, is needed. We have had hard work and relaxation alternately in our training.

Reporter: As a captain, Mr. Sawamoto, did you have any special convictions?

Sawamoto: First of all, I wanted to unite all the members so that they would get along well with one another in

these playing and training.

Hamanaka: He was a fine and thoughtful captain.

Takabayashi: We have followed his advice and policies and have met with success.

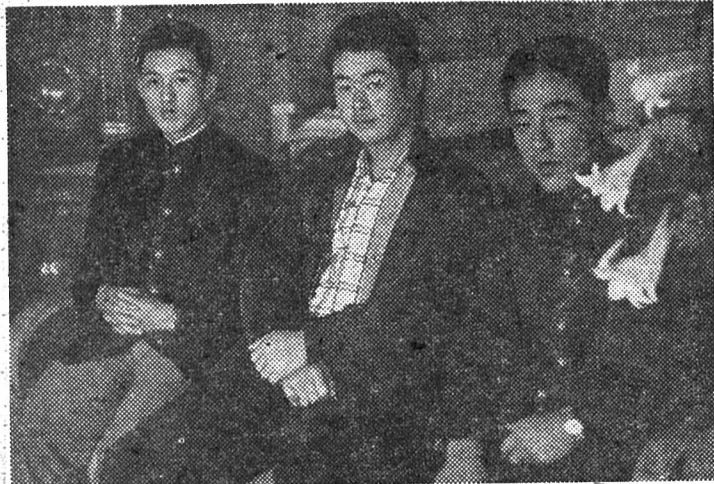
**Finally**

Reporter: Lastly, what do you think of the future of Rikkyo's team?

Sawamoto: It seems good, but the other teams will change, too... Among juniors sophomores and freshmen there are now many good players.

Takabayashi: After we graduate next spring, many more skillful players will enter this club as freshmen.

Reporter: Thank you very much for speaking with us today. Good luck to you in your careers.

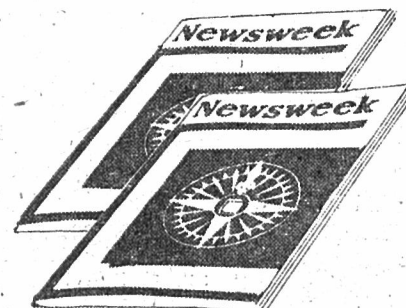


Hamanaka, Sawamoto and Takabayashi (left to right)

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## Memories of Expedition To Mt. Himal Chuli

Mr. Takeo Yamanoi, who graduated from Rikkyo University in 1958, was one of the members of Japanese Himalayan Expedition. We, reporters of Rikkyo Echo, had a very good opportunity to meet him and hear of his trip to the Himalayas.

The Japanese Himalayan Expedition was sent out from the Japan Alpine Society to climb Mt. Himal Chuli from February to June of this year. In 1956, the Japan Alpine Society successfully sent the expedition to Mt. Manashu. The expedition this time consisted of eight members, among whom Mr. Yamanoi was the youngest.

The following is what we learned from him:



Mr. Yamanoi (left) takes a rest with porters

As soon as we set sail from Japan, our mountain climbing began. There were quite a lot of things to do in order to prepare for climbing the mountain. Just after we left Kobe for Hongkong, we continued our study of the mountain, making lists of our work. We also studied the habits, manner and the language of the natives.

We sailed through Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta. We went from Calcutta to Patna by train, and flew from Patna to Katmandu, Nepal.

We say, "There are two distinguished things in the Himalayas." One is the Himalayan mountains, called the roof of the world. The other is the porters. Porters there are excellent, especially in Katmandu. They work for little pay, usually about 40 to 60 pies which is equivalent to two or three hundred yen. They complain of nothing.

For nearly a month we walked from Katmandu to the foot of the mountain. We had never experienced anything like this in Japan. Transportation in Nepal is extremely poor and backward.

### Strange Fee for Climbing

In the villages everything was new to us and at the same time we were new to the villagers. We met the chief and his men before going to the mountain. They demanded a fee for climbing the mountain, even though we had paid the government of Nepal. The admission paper which the government had issued meant nothing to them. Since they could not

read it, it was but a piece of paper. People in Nepal are not always Nepalis; there are many tribes detached from the government. They claimed nothing to do with government affairs. There was also a restriction within their religion. No more than one party may enter a village. People in an expedition consume much of the village's food leaving little for the natives. We had not carried much food with us, since it costs so much to send a load from Japan. One load of 30 kilograms costs from five to six thousand yen. We therefore bought our food in the villages. They sold it to us because they needed money. Finally no more stock was left in the small villages.

### No Sweet Flavors

Their food consists of potatoes, corn, barley, mutton and eggs. Since they eat very acrid food, they have no seasoning except curry-powder, salt and mustard. They know only the tastes of their native products and were pleased with our artificial sweet flavors. Black tea was one of their favorites.

### 'Jintan' Is Popular

When we pitched our tents on the outskirts of the village, many of the sick would gather around us. "Jintan" and medicines in Toyama Pref. were fairly popular among them. There was one medicine sure to cure their diseases, and many times people came to us feigning illness, since they wanted it so

badly. Gradually, as we had troubles with our food, we began to have dealings with them. The more anyone would bring us eggs, the more we gave him in medicines. What surprised them in addition to medicines were matches and a transistor radio. They even kept tin cans. If we ever threw away an empty can, they would rush to pick it up.

### Fear of 'Snowman'

People seem to have an unusual fear of "the snowman". When we talked about it, their fear was greater than we had expected. There must be some legends about it, and I am not sure whether or not such a creature exists. However, once we had heard about it from the natives, we almost believed it ourselves.

### 'Stop' 'Walk' 'Rest' . . .

We need English to communicate with "the Shelpa", our guides. They were born at the foot of Mt. Everest, so their physical constitutions are adapted to lofty mountains. At about 14 years of age they are sent to Darjeeling, India to learn money, and in India are able to learn English. As it was Indian English, though, we often had difficulties in understanding them. With those who did not speak English we spoke Tibetan a language which very much resembles Japanese. Some necessary words for us to know in Tibetan were: 'stop,' 'walk,' 'rest,' 'eat' and 'Have you any eggs?'

Our aim was a failure. We could not reach the top of Mt. Himal Chuli. We discussed the causes, and attributed our failure to lack of food, fuel, and adequate experience. Also, the members of the expedition were quite exhausted. The weather in the Himalayas was extremely bad. But the main cause was lack of experience in climbing gigantic mountains. Here in Japan we haven't the blue-ice glaciers which are found in the Himalayas.

### Questionable Passengers

Train ride back to Calcutta was most interesting. We rode in the first or second class compartment, since robbers and dishonest people are common in third class. In third class, if we had kept our compartments open, people would have come in without tickets.

At the border we had to have our passports and visas checked. There was no check-post however, and we asked for the police station. Some said there was no police station, and yet some other said there was. They said that they had had few foreigners there and that we were number such-and-such who passed the border after the war.

In India, as you know, there is a caste system. It is a kind of sin for a gentleman to work, and since we were called gentlemen, we should have hired porters to carry our baggage. But if they had carried the baggage, they could have disappeared. We had to be very careful.

We were happy to return to Japan and find that we could be understood again.

## Sports Comment

### Athletic Meet Poses Problems

"Who should take part in and enjoy the Joint Athletic Meet of Rikkyo Gakuin? Should many more students of the university attend this meet?" I first doubted this when I observed at this annual meet, held at the beautifully arranged, but much too large National Stadium in the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine.

We can hardly imagine that the university students who don't belong to any sports club would join the games which are provided for all the students of the university. Moreover, as far as the students of our university are concerned, only a small number went to the stadium to join the festival. It was hard to count ever three or four hundred students from Rikkyo, in spite of the fact that seven thousand students attend our university. Even at the time of the "Fancy-dress parade", the high-light of the meet, only two parties participated.

This lack of participation made us feel quite lonely. Con-

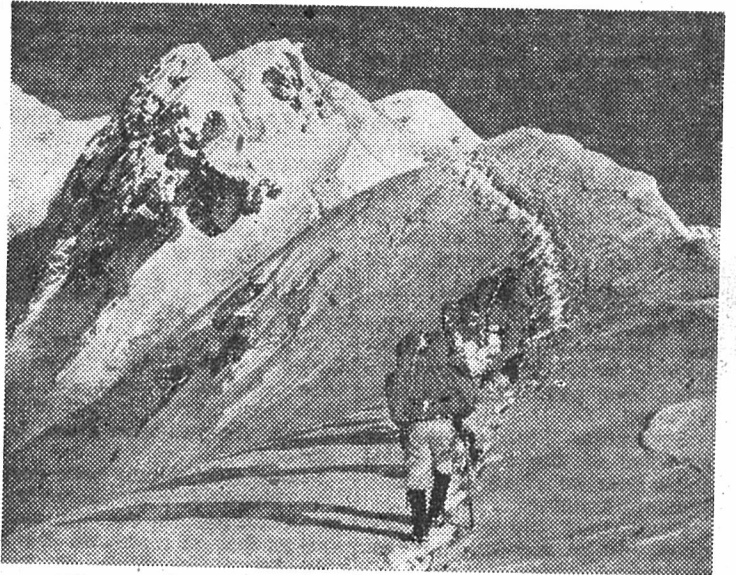
sidering the significance of the joint meet, it was hoped that all Rikkyoites in the elementary school, middle and high schools and university, as well as their parents, would enjoy the games. If a larger number of university students had attended the meet, the significance and enjoyment of such a joint meet would have been enhanced.

Why did so few university students attend? Was it lack of publicity? Yes, one of the reasons might be this. Some students were not aware of when, where and how the meet was to be held. Was the type of program at fault? Yes, this also is true. Only a few games included those students belonging to no sports club.

We sincerely hope that the organization concerned should take proper measures to make the next meet, at such a wonderful stadium, a big success. At the same time, all students should realize what such an Athletic Meet means; it is for us all.

## Inviting to Clubs

### Alpine Club



Four members are carrying their loads from Camp 1 to Camp 2 at Yokoone of Mt. Hodaka.

The Alpine Club, one of the first ranking organizations of its kind, established in 1923, has much contributed to the advancement of Japan Alpine Society. The brilliant era for the club, before World War II, was when a party belonging to the club got to the summit of Nanda Kot in Himalaya, and sent out many well-known alpinists into the world.

Lately we have heard many sad news from the mountains. Particularly university alpine clubs have encountered accidents. To our regret, the Rikkyo Alpine Club met with accidents in 1956 and 1957 running at Mt. Petegari in Hokkaido and at Mt. Hodaka in the North Japan Alps. But since then we have not heard much about the club. As a proverb has it, "No news is a good news", it has very cautiously avoided accident and its cautious activities have won the public praise now and then.

The club has 17 members. The membership is unusually small, comparing with other university alpine clubs. "They are hand-picked members," said the manager of the club. Truly, it has some good points. Older members look after younger members in a friendly atmosphere. At the same time, their only trouble is that well-seasoned members are too few. In addition to the very hard and severe training, mountain climbing requires so much money. Some 70,000 yens is necessary to buy a complete equipment for the

first year. So, though about 20 freshmen join the club every year, many quit it after the summer training camp is over. They hold eight training camps every year, in April, May, June, July, October, November, December and February. Especially the summer and the spring camps last for a month or more. It is customarily after the camp that they meet O.B. alpinists and report on their experiences.

The captain said that there are two tendencies in the university alpine clubs. One is the way in which freshmen and sophomores are required to carry heavy load under hard training. The other way is that all members carry about the same load and enjoy the climbing. The interesting thing in the Rikkyo Alpine Club is that sophomores carry the heaviest load in the summer training. This is due to the fact that freshmen's physical strength has not grown strong enough by summer on account of the studies they had for the entrance examination. It can be said that the Club gives a reasonable training.

The captain said that as one member is not much different in his physical strength from others, the spiritual strength is the most important. You cannot be a member of the Club without a strong spirit. Mountain climbing, he said, is the fight with self as well as with Nature.

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# Japanese Classical Arts Alive in Common People

Japan has several classical arts which have been loved by the common people. These are Rakugo (a comic story ending in a word-play) and Kodan (story-telling). Without using any musical instrument or stage property except a fan, Rakugo-kas (tellers of Rakugo) have made people laugh and cry by the art of speaking.

Any Rakugo has a heart-warming story, that is, it describes the joy and sorrow of the common people. While, in Kodan lies the Japanese traditional spirit, both of which have the Japanese original art of speaking.

How were these arts born back in the old days?

What course did they follow up to the present and will they follow in the future?

Seeking answers to these questions, we interviewed some leading Rakugo-kas and Kodan-ka such as Ichiryusai Teizan (a Kodan-ka), Shumpūtei Ryukyo, Kokontei Imasuke and Hayashiya Sanpei (Rakugo-kas).

## Kōdan

Originally, the Kodan-ka appeared in the 16th century to paraphrase the Japanese spirit in a form of story-telling—the Japanese spirit is traditionally to respect the emperor, and also to honour parents and teachers). They explained some mediaeval literary books as 'Taiheiki' or 'Genpei-Seisui-ki' in easy colloquial words, explaining its difficult parts to the audience.

Therefore a Kodan-ka told stories not to gain his own livelihood but to teach the people how to live as Japanese.

At the end of the 16th century, Kodan-kas increased in number and their enthusiasm was more directed to the cultivation of the art of speaking than to paraphrase the Japanese spirit. Later, the Kodan-ka came to tell a story before an audience in order to get his livelihood.

Now, the expert storyteller had many followers and taught them as follows; first, he taught them a story and told them to find their own way of speaking. So they wrote the outline of the story on a paper and learned it by heart. After that, they recited it before their teacher in their own way of speaking. Of course this took much time.

Today's followers, on the contrary, use the tape-recorder in remembering a story, the teacher records it and they play it back and listen. They have, therefore, less difficulties now than in the old days. So they can not develop their own art, simply by following their master's example. In other words, they may rank with their master, but never get ahead of him in the art.

For the art to develop, then, what course should they follow in the future? Ichiryusai Teizan, most leading Kodan-ka, said that the learned Kodan-ka should explain the significance of the times through the Kodan without changing the fundamental and traditional spirit of Kodan.

## Rakugo



Hayashiya Sanpei

In the middle of the 16th century, at the Daimyo's request, a short comic story was often told before him to make him laugh. That is thought to be

the origin of Rakugo. In those days Rakugo, which is now loved by the common people, was only for the privileged classes. At the end of this century, it began to acquire popularity among the masses because it adopted the common people's life as the subject, and described everyday events.

But today's young Rakugo-kas, who should be the support and the driving force of the future of Rakugo, simply tell a story having a touch of irony on the society instead of telling a story full of humanity.

For one thing, now that the net work of radio and television services is highly developed, Rakugo-kas are apt to choose an easy way to popularity using telecommunications to this end and are often toastmasters on the television programmes.

This tendency has increased year by year. Most leading Rakugo-kas such as Imasuke, Ryukyo are critical of it. They said to us that it is necessary for the young Rakugo-kas to tell an ironic story if he is a toastmaster. This seems as if they are making the young tree of Rakugo grow into the big one, but they have no time to cultivate their art because they are so busy.

One of the leading young Rakugo-kas, Hayashiya Sanpei spoke about this tendency as follows; Rakugo-kas in future should tell an ironic story adapting it to topics of the day. Even in the old days Rakugo-kas made their own stories, collecting news from a newspaper. This is now called 'classical Rakugo.' So, the Rakugo which I shall describe will be called 'classical Rakugo' in future.

## Shikōgei



Hayashiya Shoraku



Within a minute, using a pair of scissors, this "Fuji musume (a scene of Japanese dance)" was cut out of a sheet of black plain paper by Hayashiya Shoraku.

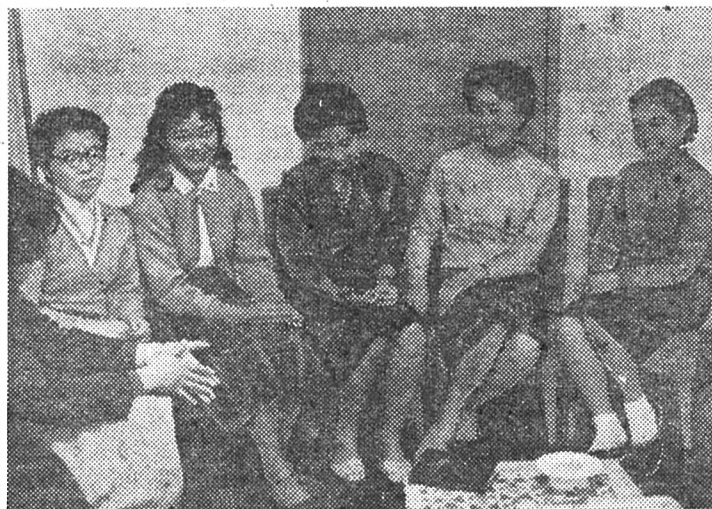
'Shikōgei' is a kind of paper-cutting-skill, Hayashiya Shoraku is famous for this. He cuts all kinds of figures out of paper as the audience request him, for instance, a famous statue, or a fine scene of a play.

This art must be acquired through hard training, for example, Shoraku makes it a rule to read all kinds of newspapers everyday, and sometimes until midnight. Because, he cannot guess what kind of request will come from the audience.

The other day, one of the audience requested him to cut the scene of Ike and Khrushchev talks out of paper, he did it within a minute.

Today, we can find nobody who is able to become his successor. He says, "To fill every request from the audience, it requires years of hard training and my earning is not in proportion to my pains. At the present when radio and television are highly developed, modern youth do not want to take the pains of developing this art."

# Throwing Light Upon Mitchell Hall



From right to left, Keiko Imamura (sophomore) Takako Tomono, Toshiko Shimada, Yoshiko Nobuoka (junior), Toshi Shimizu (Freshman) and Yoshiko Tsukagoshi (sophomore).

It is about a year since Mitchell Hall was built in spite of financial difficulties. How is the management of it going on? How is the daily life there? We have a vague picture of its life only through various hearsays. So we Rikkyo Echo had a round-table-talk with some girl students in the dormitory to bring to light what it is and to get a glimpse of 'inside curtain' with our own eyes.

Whether having a lecture or not, girl students in Mitchell Hall, have to get up 7:45 a.m. As the board charge of the dormitory does not include the personal expenses, its meal is superior in quality to that of the Students' Refectory. Although the motto of the dormitory is "to give 24 hours education according to the spirit of Christianity", no religious service is compulsory for the students. And girls' every act is not put under hard and fast-rules: general problems which some times happen in daily life are solved through each person's sound judgment.

Now about 40 girls (70 percent of them are freshmen) are divided into 10 rooms without the distinction of grade, and a counsellor looks after them. Every evening, after supper, Bible Class, English conversation Lesson, talking with Hall master, Prof. Iwai, the room Masters' meeting or some other kinds of meetings are held regularly. The room masters' meeting consists of one girl from every room and is held on Monday evening. Here, they discuss and decide some necessary rules to keep or something they have to do. Recently, through the Class Committee, clothing for Ise Bay was sent by the decision of this meeting. For its self-government, every girl goes on duty by rotation and keeps the dormitory diary. From this diary we can learn when boarders' rejoice, or complain, and their opinions. But outside students have never seen the diary.

The good points of dormitory life for boarders are its situ-

ation; the dormitory building stands within easy reach of the University buildings, so transportation expense is not needed.

When we live under the same roof it is easy to reach mutual understanding so that the delicate problems concerning personal relations only seldom occur. On the other hand close friendships can be set up with ease. Boarders are never bound by regulations and have much freedom. But this does not mean non-interference; they have to come back by closing time—10:30 p.m., even on week ends.

On the other hand, girls did not have so many complaints. The arrangements for washing or cooking in the dormitory are very good, but the accommodations of bed rooms seem to be not practical for studying; and we do not find any studying room, which is most needed for students. This need will be met very soon however, when the large common room is built. It is to be desired that Junior or Senior students' in technical education have a personal room to study hard. One of the weak points in dormitory life is that a girl can not have a time to think or read alone, and another is not to have enough time to study.

The board fee is 4,500 yen a month, 42,000 yen a year must be paid as a room fee and 30,000 yen as a maintenance expenses. These expenses must be raised from de luxe accommodation and huge debts. In such a condition, their dormitory life is marked 80 good points by boarders. The other 20% is complaints as follows: they can not live at home and dormitory expenses is too expensive. For the new students who wish to come to Mitchell Hall, the boarders advised as follows:

"I dare say you had better come if you have a frank heart and a desire to build a strong character. Because in group life, girls must learn to live happily with others, forgetting self and learning real cooperation."

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## My Peace

As the Advent season rolls around again this year, our thought is directed naturally to the appraisal of our achievements not so much in the exploration of space as in the realization of Christ's ideal of peace on earth. At Christmas 1958, we recall, the international scene was rather gloomy and there was little prospect of optimism. No one could feel then the appearance of signs of a real thaw in the cold war as those appeared recently with the beginning of personal diplomacy by heads of government; on the contrary, Russian demands on Berlin made the prospects much gloomier.

Evidently, changes in the world political climate brought about by Mr. Khrushchev's visit to the United States have not betrayed our hope, as borne out by his unchanged position shown in his public statements since he was back home. Somewhat correspondingly, President Eisenhower, on the Western side, has been making quiet but most careful preparations for his talks with the Soviet Premier at the coming Big-Four summit meeting perhaps in late spring. Thus it appears we can celebrate Christmas 1959 as a time of rejoicing and new hope for peace on earth.

But "Peace," which has been repeated in recent months more often than any other word signifying conflict or hostilities by the leaders of East and West alike, is a word we must ponder over, especially at this time. Distinguishing it clearly from the formal, conventional farewell, Christ in one of his last discourses, gave the disciples the blessing of-peace: "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you; not as the world gives do I give to you." What is of supreme importance, even in this atomic age, is not peace promised by diplomats, statesmen or agitators but peace Christ gives, which, coming from God, passes all human thought and contrivance. Let us be steadfast in the faith that, whatever happens, "my peace" will triumph in the end.

## Can We Be Optimistic?

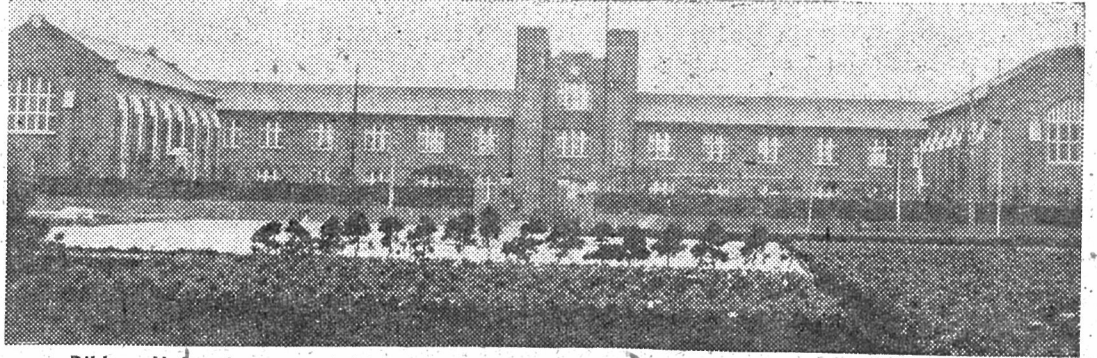
An active demand this fall in the labor market for university graduates is most reassuring from the point of view of the welfare not only of individual students but also of society as a whole. In modern economic society, needless to say, unemployment particularly of intellectual workers is one of the essential factors in social unrest.

Meanwhile, a few interesting facts are found in connection with current trends on the employment front, as shown in the statistics prepared by the employment office of our university. Broken down by business groups, the highest percentage in the volume of demand is registered by financial institutions, indicating a growing interest on the part of the people at large in savings and investment in securities. Another notable trend is that university graduates are increasingly in demand by business concerns as salesmen, which may be due largely to sharp competition among thriving manufacturers and their sales agents and the consequent extensive and intensive public relations activities on their part. Curiously enough, however, Japanese intellectual workers have a traditional prejudice against the term "salesman," though such a feeling is slowly being given way to force of circumstance and the democratic view of professions.

At any rate, these trends may serve as yardsticks by which the growth of national economy and the stability of national life are measured to a certain extent. Can we be optimistic then about the future of this country? Let the year 1960 answer the question.

# Past, Present And Future Of Our Town "Ikebukuro"

Ikebukuro, Rikkyo's home, can be called our second home. But how much do we know about this town? Perhaps not so much. It is good to recognize our town afresh—how it grew, how it changed or developed. With this end in view we reporters of the Rikkyo Echo interviewed Messrs, Ishikawa and Fukano who have lived in Ikebukuro from their birth.



Rikkyo University around 1920: The tower of St. Paul's was three stories and in front of the gate, where now Law Building stands, were wide vegetable garden and wheat field.

## Ikebukuro Station Built

It is not so rare that the name of a place comes from the geographical feature of its location. Our town "Ikebukuro" means literally "Pond-Sack". "Ike" is a "Pond" and "Bukuro" is a "Sack". The origin of this name is as follows: Long long ago, there were a great many ponds here and Ikebukuro was, as it were, something like "The Inland Sea of Seto". Some hills of Ikebukuro surrounded the ponds, like sacks of earth. This is why our living place was named "Ikebukuro".

Now Ikebukuro is one of the busiest and most bustling suburbs of Tokyo. But in ancient time it was a small and lonely farm village with some 200 houses. There were radishes of high quality produced here. There were no railways, no stations, and the wind blew over the silvery white ears of Japanese pampas grasses: Mt. Fuji rose high in the western sky.

In the 36th year of Meiji, the Yamate Line was set and Ikebukuro Station was built. As is usual, there were some troubles at the time of building the station, where should the station be located?—but anyway it was located at the present site. It was a small one, only with a way-in and-out at the east side. The track and the station being constructed, the population of the village began to increase little by little and around the station some stores were opened; still it was a lonely village. We can imagine from the old saying that it was so lonesome that sometimes thefts or murders were committed. In the first year of Taisho, the Tojo Line was laid and in the 3rd, the Seibu Line.

## Cultural Symbol Of Ikebukuro

In the 8th year of the Taisho, Rikkyo University was moved from Tsukiji to Ikebukuro. At the time of moving our university, Mr. Shigenobu Ohkuma worked very hard to buy land and move Rikkyo to

Ikebukuro. Thus Rikkyo University, designed by Wright, became a cultural symbol of Ikebukuro. The University being located at a convenient place near the station and the environment being desirable, people gathered here. "Our university is situated in the great Musashino plain, which has been famous from olden time for its glorious sunset and beautiful evenings", this is a quotation from the Rikkyo Times of 1922.

Because of the increase of population the village grew bigger, and in the 7th year of Taisho it became a town. It changed from Ikebukuro village to Nishisugamo town. Surrounded by wheat fields this new town was a nice residential quarter with narrow lanes, so there were many townsmen among the dwellers. Such a condition of the town life continued till the great earthquake hit Tokyo, in the 12th year of Taisho, 1923. It brought a great change to Ikebukuro. The great earthquake destroyed most of Tokyo, but the damage in Ikebukuro was comparatively little, therefore a large number of people moved from down town to this place.

## Evil Comes with People

From that time, the population increased rapidly and the town became a lively center and grew to more than 110 thousand by the early period of Showa. In addition, the expanded transportation changed farm lands into a manufacturing and residential district, and various kinds of large or small factories were built up. But evil came with many people. Red-light districts appeared, which made decent people leave their old homes. It made Ikebukuro quite different from Ikebukuro before the disaster. It was regrettable. In 1932 Toshima ward included the towns of Ikebukuro, Nishisugamo, Sugamo and Takada. But this new ward was destroyed later by that most abominable disaster, the 2nd World War. All buildings were burnt down in the air-raids. And after the raging fire was out, there remained only a burnt field spread-

ing as far as the eye could reach. What could be done in such a situation? People soon began to build barracks, and markets appeared among the ruins after the fire. They were unlawful constructions, but some of them were constructed in the name of accommodating the sufferers from the air-raid, so, they say, it cannot be said to be utterly unlawful. But it is said that people who were concerned with this work feathered their nests. The first rebuilding toward today's Ikebukuro started in this way. It was two years after the end of the war that hotels, coffee shops, and also private cabaret for the Allied Forces, sprang up. Coffee shops, bars, movie houses and various kinds of amusement places increased rapidly and with them tough gangs. Now Ikebukuro ranks highest among amusement quarters in Tokyo and also the number of toughest gangs is increasing every year.

The place seems to be quite a comfortable dwelling for a gang of ne'er-do-wells. So many crimes and evils grow here. Opening of department stores in Ikebukuro certainly played a very important part in its development; but now there are many obstacles which prevent Ikebukuro from developing itself further. In any department store here the ne'er-do-wells are prowling about. There are probably many reasons why Ikebukuro had to follow such a way—one is the lack of decisive city-planning; another is the slackness in purging gangs.

But today we can expect, with city planning going on, Ikebukuro will have changed its features by next year or the year after next. In parallel with the plan, fostering the public spirit should be highly stressed; we must find out the evils, and try to do away with them. An educational quarter and an amusement center, together, are quite a strange combination. To change Ikebukuro from what it is to a fitting town—proud of Rikkyo University as a cultural symbol of it—is our hearty desire!



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