

RIKKYO ECHO

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"What a delight! Look at my number!" The girls show their happiness, finding their examinee-number on the announcement board for successful candidates on the campus on March 11.

Funeral Service For Dr. Negishi Held

The funeral service for Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi, who passed away at the venerable age of 88, on March 2, was held at All Saints Chapel of Rikkyo University at 2 p.m. on March 16. The chapel overflowed with many students, professors and the old alumni taught by Prof. Negishi.

Flowers, presented from Prince Takamatsu, and a Blue Ribbon Medal, presented by the Japanese government, were offered to his spirit.

Dr. Negishi had taught English for the past 60 years, since 1899, in Rikkyo University. He devoted himself to the teaching of practical English through his life. He was a pioneer and

being rewarded in recognition of his contribution to education of practical English.

He for himself showed us how to practice English, through speaking it with other Japanese, at every opportunity. The Foreign Office sent him to America, Hawaii and the Philippine several times as a goodwill envoy. He frequently acted as an interpreter at formal receptions, given by the House of Councillors and Representatives for diplomatic visitors from overseas, at the earnest request of chairmen of the Houses.

In 1949, a Japan Junior High School Speech Contest was established under the auspices of Prince Takamatsu, and Dr. Negishi was chosen chief of the judges for this contest. He had taken the seat of the chief judge for these 11 years, since 1949.

After World War II, Dr. Negishi translated into English some representative works by Japanese modern authors, in order to introduce Japan to the world through these novels. With such a purpose he set up the chair of translation of Japanese literature in Rikkyo University's English and American Literature Course. Anyone can read these English-translated works by Dr. Negishi in Rikkyo University Library. Some of these works are:

"Gan" by Ougai Mori, "Mushino Fujin" by Shohei Ooka, "24 no Hitomi" by Sakae Tsuboi and "Sengen" by Takeo Arishima.

Thirteen Hundred Get Jobs

About 97 per cent of Rikkyo's job seekers have already obtained positions, according to the announcement of the student Personnel Section.

The rates of placement, according to the Colleges are as

Candidates to Rikkyo Increase

A remarkable increase was noted this year in the number of candidates applying for matriculation in the various Colleges at Rikkyo University. The total number 16,671, which exceeds that of last year by some 2,000, breaks all previous records in the history of the University.

The slight decrease in applicants for the College of Economics and the College of Science was more than covered by the somewhat unforeseen rise in the number of applicants for the College of Arts, the College of Social Relations, and the College of Law and Politics.

The greatest increase noted in the College of Arts is attributed to the ever increasing application by women candidates, while the decrease in the case of the College of Science is ascribed to the fact that the date of the examination coincided with that of the national universities, a officer of the University said.

The numbers of candidates for the College were announced as follows: Economics 5,788 (for 500 openings), Social Relations 2,668 (for 150), Law and Politics 4,269 (for 200), Arts 3,084 (for 250) and Science 862 (for 400).

follows:

College of Economics, 99.3 per cent, College of Social Relations, 98.6 per cent, College of Arts, 91 per cent, College of Science, 97.3 per cent. The total number of those who have already been placed is 1,329 as of March 4.

This year, the number of jobs offered by companies had increased so that the job seekers were able to have their positions decided earlier than usual. This new trend is ascribed to the rapidly increasing number of Rikkyo graduates who are employed in the automobile industry, electrical machinery industry and trading companies.

To Freshmen

"Get a Habit to Learn"

President Matsushita

This year, Rikkyo University welcomes about 2,400 Freshmen. There is happy college life before them. The Rikkyo Echo congratulates them and presents the following account of the interview with President Masatoshi Matsushita.

First, he had the following advice to give to the Freshmen about college education.

"Freshmen in other universities and colleges are often welcomed with a congratulatory message that their universities and colleges are the highest seats of learning. In the case of Rikkyo, however, I can not assure them that Rikkyo or any other university is the highest seat of learning. Of course, it is really the highest in the sense that it constitutes the last stage in the 6-3-3-4 educational system.

What I can assure you is that you can learn how to learn and to get a habit to learn through the college life at Rikkyo. And I think acquiring a habit to learn is essential to the growth of man.

I would prefer to bring up men who are willing to cooperate with other people rather than to produce a few men who are talented but selfish, thinking only of raising themselves in the world. Because, the peace of the world depends upon many helpful people."

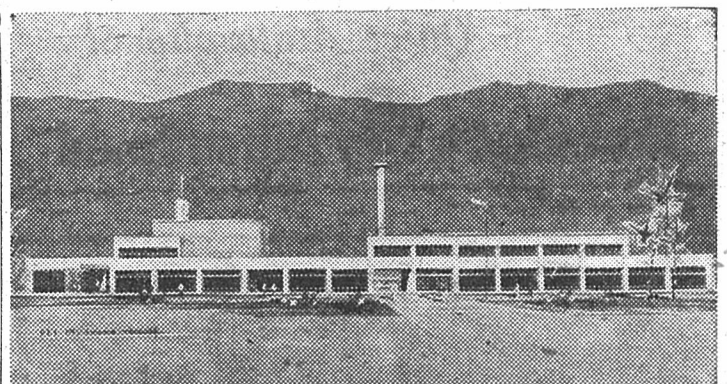
Next, the Echo reporter asked the President what was his im-

pression of the Rikkyoites. His reply was as follows:

"They approach my image of the ideal college student. I'm very glad to see they are bright, gentle and willing to adopt themselves to a new environment. Of course, I know some of them tend to fall into the common error of the intelligentsia of our time. They must take care not to fall into indifference and inactivity. Sometimes, the Rikkyoites are said to be too meek and docile. In this evaluation of our students we can not help feeling some contempt. But if the students realize the true meaning of meekness and docility, such an evaluation is not to be wholly deplored."

Lastly, we asked President Matsushita about the plans of the Rikkyo Gakuin for the coming year. He replied, "Many people have urged me to expand the school, to found a Medical School, a school of Technology, and to build Dormitories and a Student Hall. By nature I am a dreamer, but, I don't like to bankrupt the Rikkyo Gakuin. What I must do this year with my utmost efforts, is to consolidate the supporters' association of the Rikkyo Gakuin and the Friends of Rikkyo in America, in order to pay back debts incurred in the building of the College of Law and Politics, professor's study rooms and the new annex of the library."

Atomic Institute Under Construction



The 600-tsubo building of the Rikkyo Atomic Institute when completed. The atomic reactor is set up in the left wing.

The Rikkyo Atomic Energy Research Institute, the first non-governmental organization to be equipped with a nuclear reactor, will be ready for operation by October this year.

The construction work, which began on December 22, last year, will be completed in August.

The institute will be located at Takeyama near Yokosuka in Kanagawa prefecture on the 10,000 tsubo site of the former Japanese Naval Engineering School.

The atomic reactor, TRIGA (Training Research Isotope General Atomic) Mark II reactor, capable of 100 KW, was donated to the University by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in recognition of the excellence of Rikkyo's science faculty and as a Centennial gift to the Nippon Seikokai.

Moreover, the University was

fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of the First Atomic Industrial Group (FAPIG) and the favorable understanding of the citizens of Yokosuka.

It goes without saying that Rikkyo's atomic reactor is to be utilized for the peaceful purposes of education, research and the promotion of industry.

The three principles of atomic power—Open, Democratic and Independent—will be observed strictly.

Today there are not a few universities which offer courses in nuclear physics, but no other university is fortunate enough to possess a nuclear reactor.

In view of this, it is hoped that the University will find an appropriate way in which this reactor is made available for students at the graduate level of the college of science in their research work.



The late Dr. Negishi

espoused the necessity of practical, spoken English in our country. He said at every opportunity that he firmly believed that he could discuss equally with intellectual Americans and Englishmen, about every matter.

He established the English Speaking Society (ESS) of Rikkyo University in 1907, which became the first group headed by a Japanese professor. In this club he taught students English speech and English drama.

Dr. Negishi received the Blue Ribbon Medal from the Japanese government in 1954,

Lectures Unique at Rikkyo

Hotel And Museums



Practical training of Rikkyo students at a hotel.

Lately, Japan has had a great boom in the tourist industry, and especially the hotel trade. Along with this boom, lectures on hotel trade at Rikkyo and a hotel management club have come into limelight at Rikkyo. The lectures and the club are both unique in Japan.

In addition, Rikkyo has another unique course about museums. These lectures are not so popular as those about hotel management, but it is regarded as important by those concerned.

Here, we will focus our eyes on these two courses and the club at Rikkyo University.

Course on Hotel

As we know, in 1964, the Olympic Games will be held in Japan. For this occasion, many hotels as well as many hotel men will be needed. It may be true that the Olympic games will be a good chance for the Japan tourist trade to prosper much more than the industries in Japan.

It was once thought that hotel keeping was a kind of gay trade and not an occupation which an educated man should follow. But this idea is no longer true. Lately the number of college undergraduates or high school graduates, who want to be hotel employees, has been increasing. Now the occupation of hotel management is recognized as a good one among college or high school graduates. However, de-

partments of hotel management have not been started in Japanese universities as they have in the United States of America. A course on hotel management was established only ten years ago at Rikkyo. We can say the course at Rikkyo is not only the first one but the unique one among Japanese universities. Therefore, the lectures are eagerly attended by students from other universities. Rikkyo University began its course on hotel management in 1948, which the expectation that a hotel trade in Japan would be promising and prosperous. The main purpose of this course is to train students to be informed, able hotel man. Any Junior from any department may attend the class. The course is completed in two years and those who attend are

given a certificate. In this course, they study hotel management, history of hotels, and restaurants, hotel construction, menus, hotel laws and regulations, and personnel management. In addition, they must have practical training at a hotel. What is the training in a hotel? This is to be in any famous hotel in Japan, for Rikkyo has no hotel of its own; Cornell University and Michigan State College have their own hotels. Every year Rikkyo students must scatter all over Japan to train themselves during the summer vacation. Last year they trained in such hotels as the Grand Hotel in Sapporo, and the Rokkozan Hotel in Kobe. They worked as hotel boys, washing dishes, carrying baggage and cleaning rooms.

Many undergraduates who completed this course on hotel management are working actively in hotels or other aspects of the tourist trade, and are finding it very rewarding.

Here, we should like to mention a few words about the Hotel Management club. The club was established in 1949. Now the Club acts as the headquarters of the All Japan Student Tourist Union designated by the Ministry of Transportation. There is a close relationship between the University Hotel Management curriculum and the Club. Members of the Club must major in the course.

As you already know, one of the attractions of Rikkyo Festival is a Coffee Shop held by this Club, which attracts our attention because they make coffee so well and serve coffee solemnly in white boys' uniforms. This is a fruitful result cultivated by practical training at a hotel.

We heard many impressions of their trainings, but we must apologize for not writing them all here. Lastly, they said to us "We realize the purpose of the training is not to learn only how to operate a hotel."

Course on Museums

We got the materials for this article from Prof. Gentaro Tanahashi, one of the world's eminent museum scientists and a member of the International Council of Museums. He has recently resigned from Rikkyo after his great contribution to it. He is now ninety-two years old.

Some of you will remember the fire of Kondo (the golden temple) at Horyuji in Nara. At that time the famous wall paintings from the Asuka era burnt in one night. This fire of 1948 was a great shock to everyone. Until then, the government had

Christmas in Summer

By K. Kitahara

On December 20, 1959, after a 7 hour flight from Tokyo, I arrived at the Manila Air Port. We 5 delegates had come for the 6th Asian Forum. We immediately noticed that the climate was surprisingly different. We could hardly believe it was so hot.

Christmas was drawing near at that time. They celebrate Christmas sometimes from the beginning of December to the 1st or 2nd week of January. All during this time, people sing Christmas Carols and visit friends. Sometimes this continues until after midnight, or until one or two o'clock in the morning. People welcome friends and have fun with them. They sing and dance together. Filipinos are very good dancers. They are specially good at jitter-bugging and other quick steps. Especially strange and peculiar is the "Bamboo Dance," a Filipino Folk Dance. It is

like this—two men hold two bamboo poles at each end, beating them together once, and hit wood on the ground twice. This continues to the tempo of 'one' 'two' 'three', 'one' 'two' 'three'. It is like a waltz tempo. Those beating the bamboos leave a space between the two bamboos while they hit the wood on the ground. A man and a woman, or sometimes only a woman, jumps in and out, just like skipping rope.

At the entrance of every house and hut, we could find Christmas decorations shaped like stars and surrounded by rings. They are something like lanterns. At night lamps are lit within them, they are usually red or other gay colors, and are quite beautiful. In homes they use model stage setting for Christmas decorations. It is a traditional Catholic way of making decorations. The scenes of these models are taken from the Bible stories of Jesus. One example was the birth of Christ in the stable. On Christmas Eve people don't go to bed but go to Church to participate in the Christmas Mass. There are many large and beautiful Churches in the Philippines.

It seems quite strange to find big churches among small nippas or Filipino native huts. In mentioning nippas, I am reminded of the great differences between rich and poor. I could hardly find the middle class. The lower classes often live in tenement-houses in the city or nippas in the suburbs and the country. Nippas are something like the huts which you see in the high so as to prevent the huts from becoming moist. They are "Tarzan Movies". The floors are made of grasses and wood. One need not worry about these people, because they live in a tropical zone. It's so hot and warm that they can easily live, even if they must sleep under a big tree at night. The climate is very helpful, for people must not work too hard to make their living.

In my understanding, casualness and an easy-going native are characteristic of Filipinos. Here is one very interesting example: one of my Filipino friends stood on the steps of YMCA in Manila. I asked him what he was doing there. He said, "I am waiting for a friend." "What time is he supposed to get here?" I said, "Two o'clock". He answered: It was 4 o'clock at that time. According to him, it is natural to be one or two hours late in the Philippines. "No thank you, SIR!" I said and parted.

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Ikebukuro Mitsukoshi



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Active Rikkyo Sports



"All Freshmen"

Congratulations on entering Rikkyo University! The Rikkyo Echo throws spotlight on some active Rikkyo sports for your information, new comers, and we hope to help develop Rikkyo's Athletic Association with you.

Each club mentioned below is the champion of the country in its fields, and it displays top level activities among Japan's universities, getting brilliant results by dint of their daily hard training, and contributing to Japan's sports world and the honor of Alma Mater.

Fortunately, the Rikkyo Echo had an opportunity to meet with managers of each club. Let us spotlight on most active clubs.

Baseball

Among the many St. Paul's sports clubs, the Baseball club is one of the most popular ones. Fortunately we sportswriters of the Rikkyo Echo had an opportunity to meet the manager of Rikkyo's Baseball Club.

The Baseball club which is one of the major student teams, had joined Tokyo Big Five University Baseball Federation in 1915. The Federation is to-day called Tokyo Big six University League.

The first victory of the Baseball team was achieved in the Fall of 1931. After the war Rikkyo was victorious in the spring of 1953 after twenty years' absence. Rikkyo obtained continuous good results and made the great achievement of four consecutive victories, as Meiji University had done before. Last spring, Rikkyo lost to Hosei University before the fifth consecutive championship and was not able to establish a brilliant record, although she recaptured the Emperor's Cup in the Fall Season. The team certainly had shown fine strength and team work.

The Rikkyo Baseball Team has three hours of training every day. It has no particular training camp but in the off season, visits the Tohoku district during summer and in Kansai during fall. It plays many games with nonprofessional teams located in these areas and gains good experience for the next season. The purpose is to capture the championship of the Tokyo Big Six University League. Every day training, good equipment and the spirit of lodging together often lead to a victory. These factors contribute to the present strength of the Rikkyo Team.

At present, there are about 90 members and 20 or 30 freshmen join the club every year. How-

ever, only 2 or 3 freshmen are able to play as regular members.

Basketball

In 1921 the Basketball club of Rikkyo was established by Prof. Yasuo Muto, Mr. Nomura, and Mr. Yamauchi. This club was one of the first in Japan. The motto of Rikkyo's Basketball club has been to foster the spirit of "co-operation" in the sports.

During the season, our cagers have three hours of training every day, concentrating on "quick attack" and "zone defence". But for freshmen, it is more important to develop fighting-spirit and physical strength than special techniques. A training camp is scheduled from the beginning of August at Suwa in Nagano prefecture.

Rikkyo's cagers monopolized 3 titles in 1958; the Kanto Inter-collegiate Basketball League, the Kanto 6-University League and all Japan University League. To our regret last year they lost these 3 titles because those seniors, who were good especially in quick attacks, had graduated.

The manager of the Club says; "A target of this season is to recapture the 3 titles which it lost last season. A special characteristic of ours has been a quick-attack. This has given the fans a favourable impression so we want to try to keep up the glorious tradition as best we can."

Soccer

The complete victory which Rikkyo Soccer team won last season in the Kanto University Soccer League is the second one since the war. This season too they are expected to fight gallantly and meet our expectations. To some of the questions of the Echo's sports-writers, the manager gave the following answers:

"We have now 28 members, but including new freshman we may have 36." "Our special way of training may be said to be a

fundamental one. That is, we are now devoting our energy to callisthenics (light gymnastics) running, kicking, etc. We have only three hours of training a day, but it is hard and severe."

"We make our team's characteristic a powerful and speedy onrush of forwards. We must have strength in the first half of the game. We might possibly this season hold the championship which we achieved last season. We should very much like to hold it, but a great opposition will be our rival Waseda."

Finally, we welcome our new comers participate with us, with no regard to ability. We hope these new comers will understand soccer after entering our club, and once having joined will do their best until the last.

American Football

The American Football club was established in 1934 by George Marshall, a football player from Ohio University, Prof. Paul Rush and Prof. Tokuji Ogawa. This club was pioneer in Japan. In those days, our team was always the champion of Japan. From 1951 to 1953 it was continually victorious at the

The Way That Rikkyo's Sports Should Be

By Student President
Of Rikkyo Athletic Association

Physical education is quite necessary for the continued good health and physical condition of college students. We had hoped that the Rikkyo Grand Athletic Meeting or Rikkyo Field Day in October would provide a good opportunity for all students to take part in a sport and enjoy themselves. The spirit gained from all students participating together is quite valuable too.

We hope that the Rikkyo Athletic Association will gain in popularity and foster spirit not only for winning a game but for good fellowship and sportsmanship as well.

The Rikkyo Athletic Association consists of 34 clubs and five women's teams. Last year the Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Skating, Softball Tennis, Swimming and Volleyball won glori-

Koshien Bowl, during the matches of the Kanto 10 Universities' League. But Nihon University's Football Team has become the strongest team in the Kanto area and our team has not been able to defeat it for the last four years.

Each member of the team has



Mr. Higa

ous names in their respective fields. We hope that other clubs will continue to show interest this year.

been training for three hours every day. It is so strenuous that can not continue a longer time. Every August they have a training camp to prepare for the autumn season. All the members hope to defeat Nihon University and to become Japan's Champion again.



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General Education

Rikkyo Echo first of all extends a hearty welcome to freshmen. No doubt, they will be in an ecstasy of joy, at this time of warm sunshine and brilliant flowers, for starting a new life as university students, full of dreams and hopes, after overcoming hard examination questions. But may we be allowed to put them another question—a simple, if not superfluous question: "What do you expect to learn at Rikkyo?" The majority of the freshmen would answer: "I am looking forward of course to acquire specialized knowledge from major subjects of my course." It is by no means a wrong answer; it however seems to overlook one of the most important phases of university education given today in most advanced countries, including Japan. And a sad disillusionment would await them should specialized or professional education alone have a grip on our freshmen friends.

As months pass, they will realize that almost all classes conducted are not in professional subjects but those taught in liberal or general education, forming at best an advanced study of the subjects they were familiar with in the high school course. Not until they become juniors appear differences in courses fully in the curriculum. Thus many students, particularly sophomores, become disappointed, impatient and restless. It is therefore opportune at this time to grasp clearly the significance of general education in the university course.

University has three principal aims: research, professional studies and advanced general learning. The last-named phase, developed out of the old idea of liberal arts, has become the distinctive feature of postwar university education in this country. As the learning of liberal arts provided students with education suitable originally for freemen and later for gentlemen, general education today aims at building up students' manhood suitable for living as highly cultured members of a democratic community, possessed of a broad knowledge of physical and social sciences as well as arts.

Modern science is a highly complex system, comprising almost innumerable, specialized branches, which simply puzzles the lay mind. However, average people cannot live today without some knowledge of complicated scientific phenomena. Nuclear physics, especial nucleonics, for instance, is a most specialized branch of science and technology, apparently outside the domain of arts students to learn, but when they come to know that it has produced nuclear weapons, they are awakened to the fact that it has vital bearings upon them personally. Likewise, rocketry may have been, to their mind, a very specialized branch of modern military science related to long-range missiles; and when they learn that it has enabled to fling a solar satellite into an orbit reaching within 75,000 miles of the sun, they are aware that it is a basic branch of science for opening up the new space age, where all phases of human life would be literally revolutionized. It does not follow, however, that liberal education in the university requires every student to master science thoroughly in all its branches.

It must be admitted, on the other hand, that for reading daily papers intelligently an ordinary citizen must have a serviceable, general knowledge of major phases of science and technology. In the case of college freshmen in particular, since they are intending candidates for leadership in the business and professional worlds, which are becoming today fields of activities based upon a comprehensive scientific and technological knowledge, it is absolutely necessary that they should be armed with such general culture.

The aspect of character formation through general education, too, can never be overemphasized. The need of a man of high personal character in modern industrial and public affairs is increasingly felt as scientific achievements explore outer space more and more. It is high time, we repeat for students, and professors as well, to be rethinking the significance of general education.

Psychological Analysis Of Rikkyo Students

There is no one who has no frustrations. Rikkyo students are no exception to this. What sort of frustrations they have and what differences can be seen between Rikkyo students and other college students are very interesting. We took up these problems which the Psychological Society of Rikkyo University made public at the Rikkyo Festival last year. The word "frustration" which is used here means what students are interested in, dissatisfied with, or what they want, fear, etc. The subject of this investigation is the freshmen and sophomores of each department of Rikkyo University, the total number of whom amounts to 608 students; 288 men-freshmen, 86 girl-freshmen, 169 men-sophomores and 65 girl-sophomores. The card which was used in this investigation is called "Mooney Problem Check List" and is used in many universities in both Japan and America.

The first frustration of Rikkyo students is "Learning." This means they have such troubles as these; 'I have not learned enough in my high school days to understand university lectures.' 'I have not sufficient time to study.' This is interesting for us, because Rikkyo students, boys and girls are far more anxious about the problem of 'learning', which is the duty of students, than we expected.

The second frustration of Rikkyo students is "The contents and methods of lecturing." This means dissatisfaction with the way of teaching, educational equipment, and lack of friendly relationships between professors and students. For example, they want professors to lecture more sympathetically, they want to talk with professors privately, and they don't want the "mass-production" system. Lately, students who have dissatisfactions such as these have increased not only at Rikkyo University but also at many other private universities. According to the data of the Ministry of Education, the number of the undergraduates—27,000 in 1949—except for the post-graduate course and junior colleges—rose to 504,000 in 1959. The number of universities has been increasing, but they can't accommodate the number of students. Many students are packed in a large classroom or hall and given a lecture by a professor there as if it were an address. Here is the cause of this problem. A private university depends partially upon the student's tuition fee, and is apt to matriculate more than the fixed number of students in order to help its financial resources and obtain better educational equipment.

Vicious Circle in Private Univ.

A vicious circle arises because the more it tries to better the educational equipment, the more money it needs because of the increase in students. After all it is student who suffers in this vicious circle.

A university student learns not only to profit from classroom lectures but also from personal contact with the professor. But lately in the university, it has been more difficult for students to obtain such relationship with professors. And there is no denying the fact that this is as true with Rikkyo as with any other university. And there is another dissatisfaction. "We want to talk with professors more privately." It goes

without saying that this is one of the short comings in the mass-production system of the present education. The cause for it exists not only with the university authorities, but with students. If students are anxious to have private interviews with professors, there must be a way, such as a seminar or club activity. Students should make use of these activities. "A good-will party" between professors and students was held at Rikkyo Festival last year, "The summer camp" at Kiyosato every year, must be said fruitful, when professors and students are frank and candid in exchanging their opinions on the problems of every kind.

The third frustration of Rikkyo students is that of "Culture."

The fourth frustration of Rikkyo students is that of "Character." For example, "I am nervous," "I am idle," "I have too many private troubles", and "I have no strong will." Such students are more numerous in the literature department, particularly among girl students.

The fifth is "Thought".

The sixth is "Society," the dissatisfaction towards the present world. For example, "I have distrust and the disappointment regarding the government." "I am angry about the mass communications every where." "I am angry about the testing of atomic bombs." These are remarkably few students in the economics department who are interested in these matters when they should have more interest than students in other departments.

The seventh is "Life." For example, "I can't myself tell how

to live and what to live for."

The eighth is "Future", which means the hope and the anxiety about the future. For example, "I wonder if I will succeed in my present way of life." "I want to enter the post-life." "I want to enter the post-graduate course but doubt my ability." "I'm afraid that the occupation I choose will not meet my ability and character."

The ninth is "Health."

The tenth is "The other sex". For example, "I have no chance to get acquainted with the other sex." "I have trouble making friends among the opposite sex." "I don't want to be indiscreet."

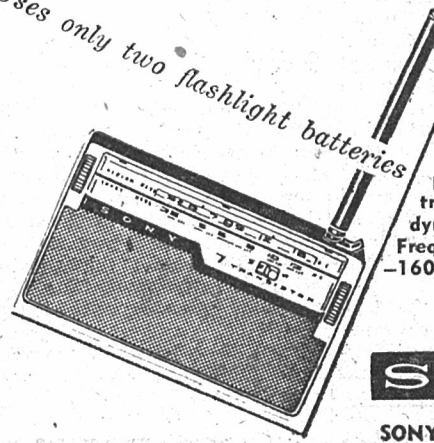
The eleventh is "Economy" and the twelfth is "Home."

Comparison with two Univs.

Here we try to compare the case in Rikkyo with that in Tokyo University and Ochanomizu Women's College. The greatest difference among the three is seen in "The contents and methods of lecturing." This was the second frustration in the case of Rikkyo university, the twelfth in Tokyo university and the ninth in Ochanomizu Women's College. This shows that the latter universities have better educational equipment than Rikkyo students. There are many reasons, one of which may be that the latter are national universities.

A point of resemblance among the three is that "Learning" ranks high among the other frustrations. Unexpectedly the first frustration in Tokyo University is "Health." Are they nervous about their health because some of them had studied so hard before entering that they developed poor health?

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