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Role of University Students To Promote World Peace

—By Pres. M. Matsushita—

Nothing is more important for university students to promote peace than the pursuit of truth.

Although truth should be sought by everyone, university students are definitely assigned to the task of the pursuit of truth. The reason why they are relatively free from ordinary duties is that they are obliged to concentrate and focus their time and energy on this particular duty. This is the age of propaganda. In the field of commerce it is called advertisement. In the field of politics it is called campaign. In the field of education and religion it is called public relations or some other nicer names. The one element which is common to all is the technique to influence people. Who does the propaganda? The one who has the vested interests. The "interests" may not necessarily be material. Trying to convert another to his own religion may not have any material interests. But it is important to him, it makes him happy, and it satisfies him to convert other people to his faith. In that sense he has vested interests. In the past propaganda was conducted unsystematically. But in the age of advanced communica-

tion propaganda requires high technique, which means that there are various professionally trained persons who are engaged in the business. These professionals may or may not call themselves "professionals". They may be lawyers, teachers or students. Systematic and large scale propaganda is planned and conducted by these professionals in many fields of our life. I do not think we can run away from propaganda in the age of Democracy. I prefer propaganda to dictatorship, in which one man's will rules everything. However, if we fail to have the zeal for the pursuit of truth we will be enslaved by the propaganda of a particular vested interest. The best or perhaps the worst example is the Nazi propaganda before and during the Second World War. The leaders of the Nazis in Germany were past masters in the art of propaganda. The Germans, peace-loving by nature, highly intellectual as they are, were deceived by the Nazi's propaganda and were plunged into war. Perhaps there are various ways to achieve world peace. But as far as university students are concerned their primary business is the pursuit of truth. They are

A charming girl, admitted to the College of Arts of Rikkyo University, answers a question with her mother joyfully in an interview with a member of the Rikkyo Broadcasting Club in front of the gymnasium on March 3.

The announcements of successful applicants for the five colleges were held from March 3 to 8 in order of Arts to Economics.

free to listen to propaganda. But they should always ask themselves whether what they hear or read is true or not. The surest way for students to promote world peace is the pursuit of truth!

CONTENTS

Entrance Examinations	Page 2
Problems of School Fee Up	3
Preview of Big Six Ball	4
Sports Leaderettes (1)	4
Guide to Athletic Clubs	5
Modern Univ. Student Figure	6
Interview With Somegoro	7
Japanese Arts	7
Promenade on Campus	8
Editorial	8

Entrance Exams End In Rate One to Seven

The entrance examinations for the five Rikkyo Colleges were held from Feb. 25 to March 1, in the order of Arts, Law and Politics, Social Relations, Science and Economics and the rate of competition for the five colleges turned out to be about one to seven.

The total number of candidates was 19,801, as against equivalent to more than four times the number which was



The announcement of students admitted to the College of Social Relations on March 5.

1,305, the number of fixed matriculation, which was an increase of 1,172, compared with that of last year.

The increase and decrease of candidates were as follows:

It was notable that the number of candidates for the College of Arts decreased by 845, compared with that of last year, while those for the other four colleges showed a considerable increase. Especially, in the College of Economics, the increase of 959 was marked and in the Law and Politics, the increase of applicants for this year is no less than 700, which is

admitted.

The candidates remarkably increased in total. The entrance for Rikkyo University, which was widened a little last year, was again narrow.

Companies Set Value On Rikkyoites Highly

1,668 students, including 135 co-eds, had successfully obtained employment by Feb. 28. It was a good start compared with that of last year. The rate of employment is about 99.8 percent, because many companies set a high value on Rikkyoites year by year. Though the employment condition was not so bad as last year, perfect employment is difficult. The students advanced in various fields of jobs, mainly in the fields of trading firms, service agencies, finance companies and besides entered into the arena of salesmanship. The College of Science led with 100 percent rate, and is the highest rate of all the five Colleges of Rikkyo University as usual. 135 co-eds took jobs, trading firms, service agencies, broadcasting. 270 Seniors got jobs in trading firms, 137 in motor companies, 192 in finance companies, 249 in the machinery industries, 251 in chemical industries and 193 in service agencies. Last year's recruitment of the security business has decreased due to the certificate depression.

A member of the University Placement Bureau said to the new seniors, "Recently it appears, as the tendency of the decrease of the public recruiting appointed universities, that the decrease of academic clique. And how to seek the job of Rikkyoites is, 60 percent is by public recruitment, and 40 percent is by relative connection. Generally speaking, Rik-

Students Seek Way of Cultural Movement

About one hundred students of Rikkyo University attended the Second All Japan Student Cultural Meetings held under the auspices of the rebuilt Zengakuren (the Federation Student Self-Government Associations) at the Setagaya Kumin Kaikan, Meiji University and the Kyoritsu Hall from March 19 to 21. They were officers of the Cultural Association and members belonging to many cultural circles.

The purposes of the All Japan Student Cultural Meetings are that students who are in the cultural movement may exchange their experiences by discussion in order to know more of the cultural situation in Japan, and consider how the student cultural movement should be, and develop the racial and democratic culture, keeping it from those who attack and destroy the culture. So in these meetings, various sectional committees such as movie, literature, religion, etc. were settled and earnest discussion was entered into respectively.

The first meetings was held under the auspices of the Heimgakuren, former body of the Zengakuren, in March of last year.



The Glee Club's Annual Farewell Concert was held at Kosei Nenkin Kaikan's Small Hall on March 13, on the purpose of the gratulation for graduation by chorus, with about one hundred members participating.

The photo shows a graduate receives a pennant as a keep-sake and shakes hands with Prof. Tsuji, adviser of the club.

Activities in Vacation

Harmonica Society's Local Concerts

The Harmonica Society's local concerts were held from March 13 to 21. The schedule was that they played on the 13th at Kamakura, on the 17th at Shimizu, on the 18th in Nagoya where they appeared on the stage with Kinjo-Gakuen students and on the 20th in Kobe where Momoyama-Gakuin's Western Club played on the same stage. The last of these local concerts was at Shimonoseki where Fukuoka University's Mandolin Club came on the stage with the Rikkyo Harmonica Society on March 21.

The kinds of music of these concerts were Latin music, popular music and movie music. They played popular music on the last stage only. 50 members, which was made up by

old boys and students, came on these stages. The aim was that the club members wanted to exercise their skill and to let more people listen to their music.

Photo Exhibition By Big Six Univs

The Tokyo Big Six University's Photo Annual Exhibition was held from March 11 to 16 at the Fuji Photo Salon at Nishiginza, Tokyo, sponsored by the Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., under the auspices of Tokyo, Waseda, Meiji, Keio and Rikkyo Universities.

The Rikkyo Camera Club exhibited twenty-two pictures and the theme was 'The Long Struggle'. The members of the club had been preparing for this exhibition since last November after the Rikkyo Festival.

In this series of photos, the members of the Camera Club expressed the thought that the laborers woke up their class-consciousness against the capitalist out of the simple movement of protecting their livelihood.

The Camera Club of Rikkyo University won the semi-superior work prize of Student Photography Exhibition sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun.

Contact With God Through Meditation

The volunteers of the Rikkyo Catholic Club carried out a meditation camp at 'the Home of the Meditation' at Kamakura in Kanagawa Prefecture from March 17 to 19. They lived under the same roof and spent silent days with the father. They had a chance for hard thinking and gazing at themselves though they were remaining silent. They also had an opportunity in which they themselves came in contact with God.

This meditation is similar to the umbilical contemplation as practiced in the Zen sect.

Rikkyoite Lauded For Novel

The novel 'Silhouette' written by a Rikkyoite was recommended as a good work in a literary magazine and was reprinted in the April issue of 'the Bungaku-Kai'.

He is Mitsuru Aoki, Sophomore in the Japanese Literature Department of the College of Arts. He began to write novels in his high school days after the example of his friends and this is his fifth work. It took about four months from January of last year to write 'Silhouette'.

M. Aoki

At first he was reluctant to apply for the invitation of 'the Rikkyo Bungaku' and had a same feeling after he had offered his novel. So, hearing the news of its reprint in 'the Bungaku-Kai', he was at his wit's end, he said. In spite of his hesitation, his work got the praise that his novel is worth reading, for its fresh sensibility.

At present, he plans to write a classical psychological novel. "I want to go on writing novels while I have to work to earn livelihood," Aoki said.



To Freshmen

"Make Up Directions"

By Tatemasa Kawazuma,
Chairman of the Cultural Ass.

Firstly, I want to say, "Congratulations on your entrance."

I hope you will develop your abilities on your own initiative in the fields of studies, sports and cultural activities. I hope you establish your progressive attitude that will meet your requirement. When you face difficulties, your attitude should be that you deal with them fairly without giving up nor choosing the easy way. Such attitudes have valuable meaning to our youth.

The important thing is that people who have the same claims get together and stand in order to realize them.

I wish you to think thoroughly by whom today's universities are supported in which we students can study.

The fact that nine-tenths of our generation are engaged in daily work means that we stu-

dents must do something for someone.

The life to be suffered from examinations forces us to think of ourselves and to divide us from the others. We, however, must remember to use our knowledge from education not for ourselves but for the whole society.

It is necessary to make our purposes and positions clear in the case of advancing the cultural movement. The cultural movement cannot be developed without our consciousness of doing something for somebody.

I want you, freshmen, to be supporters of cultural movements which have ends and directions beyond self-satisfaction and blindness. Such a bearing contribute to the establishment of a democratic society.

TOKYO

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Financial Crisis Causes Tuition Raise Struggle

The financial crisis in private universities has become a grave social problem through the student movement in Keio University against the large raising of tuitions.

Student complaints increased, protesting against the raise of school fee at Rikkyo University also. And the movement went to the general refusal of lectures for the first time in Rikkyo University's history. The financial situation of private universities and the struggle on campus are as follows.

The general financial crisis which the private university in this country faces is due, first of all, to the fact that the funds in the prewar system that private universities had to deposit money or valuable securities to Education Ministry has become quite inadequate. It is due, secondly, to the transference of the legal status of the private university from a foundational juridical person to an educational person in the postwar reformation of education.

Today, a private university is no longer a 'private' institution but a 'public' one, in the sense that it has come to serve a student population many times larger than that of prewar days. The private university has to maintain educational standards equalling those of the government-owned university, and those standards are often too high for a private university with limited budgets to main-

tain. To keep the required standards, a private university needs a larger number of competent full-time professors and teachers than before the war. Consequently, wage and pension have been suddenly increased. Private universities expand their institutions and adopt mass-education and invest more money to facilities. The financial difficulties have brought about a quality fall of private universities. Nowadays mass-education has come to a physical limit. The sharp increase of personnel expenditure, promoted by the high degree economic growth policy by the Ikeda Cabinet, occupies 80 percent in today's ordinary expense. There is no way to elevate the educational quality but demanding a great state subsidy. Because, even if mass-education is transferred by the tuition raise in order to solve financial difficulties, the student ability to pay has come to the limit in the light of national income. In fact, monetary contributions from the foundational juridical person could not bless universities by being taken precedence by political contribution. The state subsidy is now given, in the forms of direct aids such as the study institution subsidy of 110 million yen, and special subsidies for scientific researches amount to less than 1 percent of the ordinary budget in each university. Indirect aids are given out through the Association for the Promotion of Private Universities, which is a special banking system from which a private university borrows money with cheap interests. But the system cannot alleviate the financial difficulties of private universities, either. The private universities occupy a very important position in Japan. So private university education cannot be ignored by the state. The nation must tackle the financial crisis of private universities as a political problem. A reason why the state hesitates to support the private university positively may be found in the contradiction between state aid and state control. The state subsidy will lead to state inspection may, in some cases, entail state management of the private school in order to see if that state subsidies are used properly. The audit will threaten the independent foundation on which private universities manages themselves. The impairment of independent management would mean the loss of the non-government spirit, which is a special attractive feature of private schools, and make private institutions uniform and colorless. On this matter, President Matsushita said with optimism, "The first thing to do for private universities is to acquire state sub-

sidies. And the self-government of private universities and liberty of learning will not necessarily be invaded by the acceptance of state aids." The same opinion is showed by the League of Private Universities. According to President Matsushita, Rikkyo University has been asking for state subsidies during the past ten years. Although the Education Ministry has come to recognize the need of such aids, the Financial Ministry would not permit them and the aid is not included in this year's state budget. There is no hope that state subsidization will ever be realized in near future. It is desirable to continue to campaign for state aids without 'strings' in order to solve private universities' financial difficulties.

the University has been so hard up financially that the percentage of the raise in faculty and employee wages in 1964 was much lower than in 1963. Rikkyo University has 100 million yen's deficit and unless some steps are taken to increase its income management will be impossible. The tuition raise is really undesirable since it causes the selection by economic circumstances. To lighten the economic burden of the student, some scholarship appropriation in the next four years would amount to 12 million yen."

On the other hand, the students insisted the contents of the University finance to be made known to them, saying that in spite of the declaration that they would improve the deficit to the black by 1967, the management had failed to improve in the past two years. The managers had not been managing well and there might be something wrong in the finance, they wondered. Moreover, they remarked: they could not allow the placing of the financial burden on the freshmen. The tuition raise would violate the equal opportunity of education assured by the Constitution. The students' lives would be threatened gravely, if the tuition is raised.

The student said they would admit the authorities' right of final decision but demanded the establishment of the three-side conference and withdrawal of the announcement by organizing a student conference and passing a resolution opposing the tuition raise up.

Progress of Struggle

First they conducted a signature campaign demanding the University to start out with a clean slate, and about 3,500 students signed. 83 committees, including 43 classes, clubs and seminars were organized. And the Whole Students' Conference Opposing the Tuition Raise was also organized. The authorities opposed such students' movement, saying that the managers of the University had the right to raise, for the final responsibility of the management would rest upon the school authorities. And it was needless to explain the raise to students who are not directly effected by it, but they informed students of it as they thought it was not good to announce it suddenly. If the newly enrolled students stood up against it, the school authorities would have to give them satisfactory explanation of it. The school fee raise is not only caused by poor management but by conditions common to all private universities. The student views are as follows. The reactionary policy of monopolistic capitalists violate education and culture. The movement of the school authorities should be seized as one of the capitalists' movement. Concerning this, President Matsushita said, "It is an arrogation for the state to interfere in the self-government of universities. If the state should do it, the liberty of learning would be violated, but it is highly unlikely that the state would ever be that arrogant."

The development of the later struggle is as follows. On Dec. the 4th, the protest meeting was held gathering about 600 students under the Rikkyo clock tower. In the afternoon the conference with the president was held. This interview was also held on Dec. the 10th. And they put up the follow speech of the president: "As long as I am president, I will never settle the three-side conference on campus." On Dec.



The Student Conference are taking a signature campaign on campus. About 2,100 students signed and the campaigner insisted on the general refusal of lectures.

the 12th, students published a slogan of demanding the University to start with a clean slate. On Dec. the 14th, the refusal to attend lectures of the fifth and sixth periods on Dec. the 17th was decided on and a signature campaign was pushed. At the same time some students began to resort to sit-down tactics on campus from that morning to evening.

On the 15th, the President's announcement with the signatures of all the Deans of the Colleges were made to the students asking them to act with discretion. On that day, a meeting opposing the raising of tuitions was held by the Student Conference to which 400 students rallied after the meeting demonstrating on campus.

On the 16th, still protesting against the raise, the Student Conference published an argument against the President's announcement.

On the 17th, at last the refusal to attend lectures was adopted with the support of 2,000 students' signatures. Meanwhile in Tucker Hall a large-scale protest meeting was held again, with 1,200 students participating. After the meeting, 800 students ventured to demonstrate around the west area of Ikebukuro in the drizzling rain, shouting for 'Democratic management on campus and the consolidation of the class system.'

In stead of the prescribed University Board of Directors met on the 21st, and there's no way to know whether or not the change of the date was on purpose. The tuition raise, which had been proposed on Dec. the 1st, was approved at this meeting. On the following day another protest meeting was held, but with the winter vacation near at hand, the enthusiasm of the student flagged.

The Class Committee, which succeeded to the Student Conference, are now going to carry out a nation-wide campaign in concert with the Zengakuren.

Now, reconsidering the counter movement, where will be the matter? Judging from the fact that the University authorities to negotiate with student, the Student Conference said, "the University is intending to deprive the students of the right to self-govern."

On the other hand, the School authorities said, "We are ready to listen to students' opinions, whenever it is deemed necessary, and accept them whenever they are acceptable. On the whole it is doubtful that the University made its intentions clear to the students. Perhaps it is true that a handful men of action inordinately agitated the general students. The result of the movement was just as expected. It is not the students already enrolled but the newcomers that will be affected by the raise. So it was strange that the students resorted to such a means as the refusal to

attend lectures and the sit-down strike."

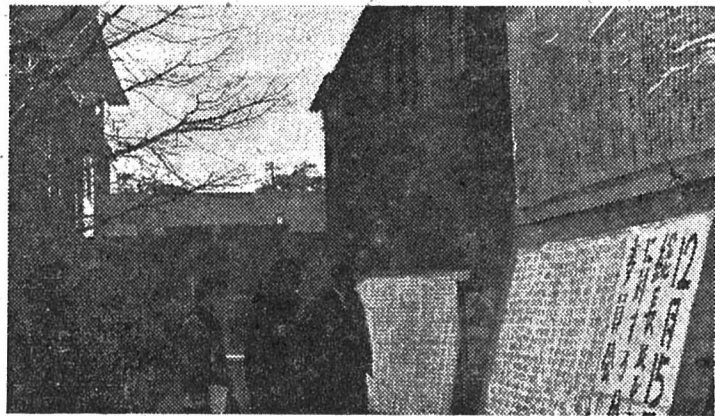
Conclusion

Most of the general students surmised what was going on from the news issued or put up in classrooms by the Student Conference which is said to be a group of men of action. If it was not objectively right, something must be wrong with the movement against the tuition raise.

The attitude of the University authorities showed that students' decision does not reflect the view of the entire student body. But did the University authorities really make a correct evaluation of statement and the student meetings which ran up to 101? Though the authorities had not evaluated them correctly, there would have been not a few weak points which must be considered from the angle of inner structure of the student body. President Matsushita pointed out the action of the some active students were destructive and threaten the existence of the university. Now, why was the movement not isolated from the general students? It could be said the course of the action hit the target or the news, spread by the Student Conference against the raise, stirred the students. But if the news did not tell the truth and the news was not excluded, the state of affairs would be originated from the non-critical acceptance of thoughts owing to insufficiently enlightened consciousness of the students as a member of a class forming the Class Committee system.

It is said that the Class Committee and the executive section of the Cultural Association has been democratized, but the true democratization of the student system should take place from now and on. In order to make it reality, as premises, the rise of the consciousness of a student enthusiasm and drawing up the upper section are needed. The University authorities had to reflect rightly on voices of the student. They declared they will discuss with students positively. They say both sides are desirous of improving the situation. Without the students' opinions, the university cannot exist essentially. The authorities is desirable to listen to concerning all the problems on campus and become understanding and make up Rikkyo University in the proper way.

It is to consider with self-consciousness among students, professors and the authorities that will lead the problems resolution. This time anti-tuition raise movement was a golden opportunity to reflect on how to manage Rikkyo University and how an ideal university should be. This is not entirely over and will grow more serious as the social situation worsens. This problem must be resolved so as to make all people contented.



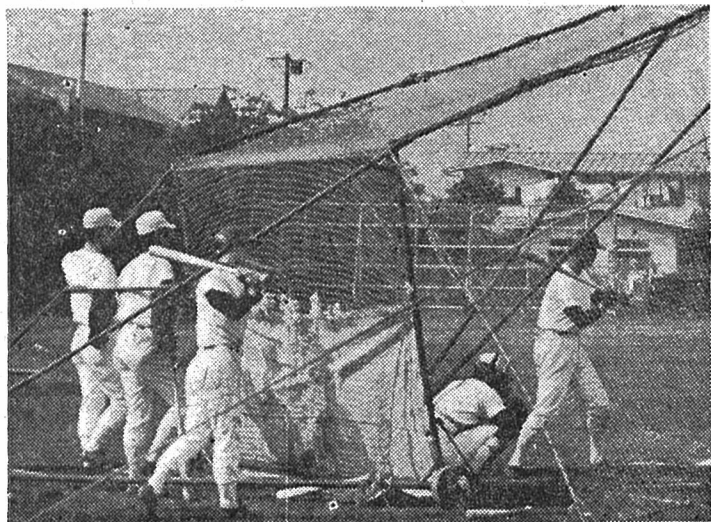
The above picture shows the President's announcement (the top of the right) and the Student Conference against it.

Students Stand Against Tuition Up

On Dec. the 1st, the University authorities made an announcement to the student representatives about the tuition raise.

They said: in the cultural Colleges the tuition would be raised by 20 thousand yen and the equipment fee by 10 thousand yen, which would be 100 thousand yen in total for a year. In the College of Science, the former would be raised by 20 thousand, the latter 20 thousand, bringing the annual total to 140 thousand for the freshmen this year. The authorities explained the reasons for the raise, "The financial difficulties has been caused by the rise of commodity prices, the practical absence of state subsidies to private universities and the necessity of the faculty and employee wage raise. The state financial aid to private university is very slight and its increase cannot be expected soon. For these reasons,

Rikkyo Nine Dashing To Title



The Rikkyo Baseball team is having smart practice at its ground in Higashi-Nagasaki, as spring league's games open shortly.

The raising of curtain of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League in spring is drawing near and the Rikkyo nine is in training to beat the other five universities.

For this season, new managers take over the leadership at Rikkyo, Hosei and Tokyo Universities. It is the first time that the managers of the three universities of the six represented have changed managers at the same time. Rikkyo's baton was passed Ichiro Shimizu from Toshihisa Serizawa, in Hosei the baton was handed to Reichi Matsunaga from Hitoshi Tamura, and at Tokyo the baton was given to Tadao Tsuboi from Hajime Okamura.

In this spring league, candidate for final victory team are Meiji, Rikkyo and Waseda Universities. There is a fair chance that it will become triple struggle, because the three universities have few changes in their military power of last year.

The Rikkyo Baseball team will not change much in comparison with the other universities. Returning for this year are pitchers Wakatsuki, Ishii and Ishikawa who were very active last year. Ishii is the most experienced of these players, but both Ishikawa and Wakatsuki are expected to improve in time for the raising of curtain. Ishii's substance of ball is light, but he covers it with a change of pace. If these pitchers are conditioned to pitch, the Rikkyo nine feels it can have a good season without a need of relief pitchers.

In batting, Maeda, Kamiya, Tameike and Taniki are the main force. Ushiro is a good lead-off-man and will be able to work opposing pitchers for many walks.

In the field, spectators will see Maeda at first base, Takahashi will perform at shortstop and Ikegaya will be employed at third base. Manager Shimizu has stressed batting and his batting order can be arranged to suit the occasion. Ikegaya or Takahashi will be the second of the batting order, while Ogawa

may be Rikkyo's number one pinch hitter.

Rikkyo stayed a camp training at Choshi in Chiba Prefecture from March 4 to 11. The aim of the camp was to improve the batting and the spirits of the team. The amount of the exercise is not different from other universities. As a special exercise, the Rikkyo nine received unlimited knocks for two days.

On the first day of this season, April 10, Rikkyo is to fight to Waseda because Rikkyo ended in fifth place last season. But it is possible that Rikkyo will take the first place in this season after the lapse of 8 seasons.

Schedules of Big Six Ball
April 10, 11—Rikkyo vs. Waseda
17, 18—Rikkyo vs. Hosei
May 1, 2—Rikkyo vs. Keio
8, 9—Rikkyo vs. Meiji
22, 23—Rikkyo vs. Tokyo

Cagers to Invite Korea Team

The Basketball team of Rikkyo University will invite the cagers of Ensei University of Korea. The Olympic Basketball team of Korea was mainly composed by the players of Ensei University. The Rikkyo team was invited by Korea 3 years ago and was defeated 3 wins and 4 losses.

The Korea team is to play its first game with the Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. at Fukuoka on March 30, and their three games at Osaka and finally five games at Tokyo. The Rikkyo University team will play with the Korean team at the Yoyogi Indoor Stadium annex on April 6, and the All Rikkyo team will fight at the same place on April 11.

Now the Japan Basketball Association selected the National team of this year on March 8. According to it, Shoji Miura, Junior, and Munekatsu Komiya, Sophomore, in the Rikkyo five are elected as members of the National team.

Sports Leaderettes (1)

The Meiji Shrine Ball Park which has been intimated with a number of fun as the Mecca of amateur baseball is to be used by professional baseball in this year, too. Why did it become to be used by pro-ball? What different feelings do people have when it is used by pro-ball? There are many problems as to the intervention of pro-ball to the Meiji Shrine Ball Park.

Problem of Jingu Stadium

By T. Sakaki, T. Kobayashi, Staffwriters

The Meiji Shrine Ball Park, the Mecca of student baseball, has changed to the home ground of the Kokutetsu Swallows. This arrangement brought some troubles as far as student's baseball is concerned. The management of the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine was worried. The Meiji Shrine authorities could not depend upon only student's baseball on account of its falling popularity. What is more, the authorities got the Sankei Shimbun Co. Ltd., to back up the Swallows to finance the construction of the Meiji Shrine Second Ball Park. So the authorities found it hard to refuse when the Swallows demanded use of the Meiji Shrine Ball Park to play seventy games.

The Meiji Shrine Second Ball Park can not accommodate more than 15,000 people and therefore is not suited for professional baseball.

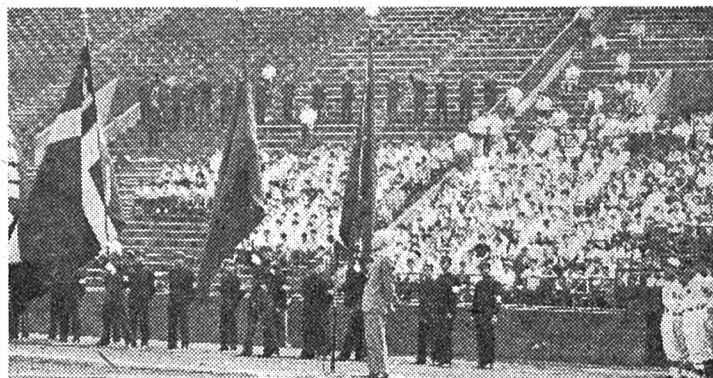
The Meiji Shrine Ball Park Expert Committee, which holds all the rights of decision about the stadium, obliged to approve the Swallows' proposal on Feb. 2, and the Toto Universities Baseball League was given the

right of use on Thursdays and Fridays.

As a result of this agreement, 24 student's games fall on days when the Swallows' games are scheduled and on those days the

proposed.

"My feeling is that the character of the Meiji Shrine Ball Park is not fit for professional baseball to use. But nothing can be done to prevent pro-ball from



The Meiji Shrine Ball Park which is sanctuary of student's baseball has become to be used by pro-ball.

time of student's games is scheduled in the morning. This creates a big problem for the players and the cheering parties who must miss lessons.

The Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine was a state-owned property before the war. But the new Japanese Constitution separated religion from the state, and the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine was placed under U.S. control until Showa 26 (1951). The next year, the U.S. returned it not to the Japanese Government, but to the Meiji Shrine, a religious juridical person. According to the annals of the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine, the Meiji Shrine Ball Park was constructed by the people's labour service and with the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League's collection of funds. It was completed in Taisho 15 (1921).

Various Opinions

Sadao Noguchi (a director of the association of student baseball and chief of the Rikkyo Baseball Club) said, "The Meiji Shrine Ball Park was built by the hand of the Tokyo Big Six and the junior high schools."

"It had the spiritual support of the state, and it was not built for commercialism. The reason for the intervention of professional baseball is that when the maintenance and management of the Meiji Shrine Ball Park was established by the Tokyo Big Six University, the Toto University League was not connected with it. And so the Toto University League should use the Meiji Shrine Second Ball Park."

"Recently, some members of the Diet offered opposition against the intervention of pro-ball, but the protest was not timely. If they wished to object, they should have done so when the problem was first

using the park during the season of the Tokyo Big Six League, even though it should not be used by pro-ball. It will be difficult to change it into a state-owned Ball Park. If it becomes so, it will not be free on account of control by the bureaucracy. My idea is that the state offer expenses and that the student manage it."

Katsuji Katagiri (an expert member of the committee of the Meiji Shrine Ball Park) said, "It is strange that the Tokyo Big Six University should occupy the park alone, because the Meiji Shrine Ball Park was built by the work-service of all the people."

"The Meiji Shrine is a religious juridical person, so it is not trying to make a profit, I think. It is strange that Diet members should question the intervention of pro-ball. It is better that the Meiji Shrine Second Ball Park be used efficiently. Considering the management of the Meiji Shrine, there is no help for it."

Isamu Usui (a member of the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine) said, "It can not be helped that professional baseball must use it, because maintenance and management of this vast land costs money. By law, we can not accept help from the government."

Conclusion

The Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine is the Mecca of amateur sports. But it is not too much to say that the intervention of pro-ball shows the crisis of amateur sports. It is regrettable that the Meiji Shrine Ball Park should be stained by many profit-making events, so pro-ball should avoid use of the Stadium during the student's baseball season and use it only during the pro-ball seasons.

Footballer To Southeast Asia

The Japan Football Association announced the members and dates of Japan's represented team which visits Southeast Asia on March 1. And it hopped off Haneda Airport at 10:30 a.m. on March 9.

It is organized mainly by players who competed in the Tokyo Olympic Games. From Rikkyo, there is Kenzo Yokoyama, Senior of the College of Social Relations. He was an Olympiad and was active at the Tokyo Olympic Games.

They are to play seven matches at Hongkong, Bangkok, Rangoon, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, and will return home on March 29.

Y. Akita Elected Best 15 of Kanto

The Rugby Writer's Society of the Tokyo Sports Writer Club elected the best 15 of Kanto University Rugby Association and announced their selections on January 22.

Yukihiro Akita in the Rikkyo fifteen was elected one of the Half-backs. In spite of Rikkyo's team not being as strong last year, he showed enough activity to be accorded their honor, so it was natural for him to be elected in best 15.

Last season, Hosei and Waseda Universities were very strong, so only one more player from Nihon University was elected, the remaining 13 were all Hosei's or Waseda's players.

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Guide to Athletic Clubs

Good Results Hoped for Five Clubs

Sports season has come with a visit of spring. Most of the sports clubs of Rikkyo University were poor in results of the games in spite of their hard training and efforts last year. But in these slack sports clubs in Rikkyo, there were clubs which made excellent results.

They are the Fencing Club, the Handball Club, the Badminton Club, the Boxing Club and the Sumo Club. They obtained satisfactory results in the meetings of last year. Many other sports clubs are hoped for to get gratifying results in this year, as well as these five clubs. Now, the Rikkyo Echo introduce these five hopeful clubs.

Fencing Club

The Fencing Club which was very excellent in last season is now training with great enthusiasm. This year, Toshiaki Araki who took an active part in the Tokyo Olympics, graduated and his leaving will be felt considerably. But all members of the Fencing Club will overcome this weak-point with team work.

The results of this club in last season were victories in annual match between Doshisha University and Rikkyo University, Meiji University and Rikkyo University, and collective victory in the Kanto Collegiate League. In the All Japan Fencing Meeting, Toshiaki Araki was the first in foil and epee individual competition and Kunio Ta-

except Sunday.

Handball Club

The Handball Club is one of the strongest team in Japan with Shibaura University of Industry and the Osaki Electric Co., Ltd. In last reason, they took the first place in the All Japan Indoor Collective Meet at Tokyo and stood second in the league games in spring and in the All Japan Collective Meet in summer.

Shibaura University of Industry, Rikkyo's old enemy, gained victories in almost all the meetings of last year. And so, to defeat Shibaura University of Industry will connect the road to the victory of this year.

The Rikkyo Handballers will stay in a camp for training to make up their team-work and to decide regular members at Kamakura City in Kanagawa Prefecture from March 28 to April 3.

Badminton Club

The Badminton Club is one of the clubs which are anxious for the establishment of the new gymnasium, because the existing gymnasium is so small to play badminton that they must borrow training place throughout the year and the rent is very

senior club members last season, but in this season they will stand matches with same members. Now the Badminton Club, consists of sixteen members.

The badminton players who graduated from Rikkyo University are top-level place of Japan and there is someone to go on an expedition.

Boxing Club

Boxing is not barbarous and violent sports, but a scientific sport on the point of looking for a chance to strike and avoiding not being striken, so the boxer needs hard scientific training.

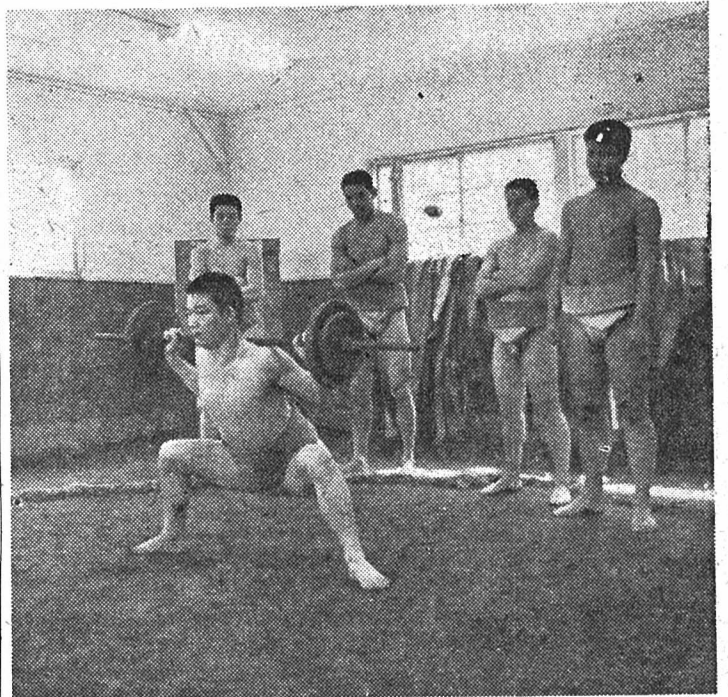
Results of chief matches in last year are that Takatsugu Yonekura stood in the second place in the All Japan Student Boxing Tournament and he took part in lightweight weight in the 18th Tokyo Olympics and attained good ratings. In addition to him, Harunobu Honma, Tadao Nakagome, Makoto Miyajima and Sadayuki Kiuchi were elected Olympic candidates and they won the championship in the 19th National Athletic Meeting in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Most of these boxers are advanced juniors and they have matured in technique, so they have a chance to get the championship in the Kanto Collegiate League and the Kanto Collegiate Tournament, this year.

They are training at the boxing gymnasium for two hours every day to achieve their aims.

Sumo Club

This club has the familiar atmosphere which is not seen in other clubs. After hard training at Dojo (the exercise hall) near the school buildings, the members go to the dormitory to take their supper together. The human relation between seniors and juniors fits the name which is father and son. In this club there is a hero, Ken-ichi Horiguchi, Junior of the College of Law and Politics, who became the 42nd Student Grand Champion in the All Japan Student Sumo Championship in Osaka last year. He is one of the most expected person in this season and is training to get the Student Grand Championship again. Other results of this club were that K. Horiguchi took the third place in the individual match and his club stood eighth place in the collective match in the All Japan Elimination Meeting at Kochi City in Kochi Prefecture. They ranked eighth place, too, in the East Japan Meeting at



The members of the Sumo Club are in hard training of weight-lighting to build up their strength of bodies at Dojo (the exercise hall), as they have no matches in winter.

Warabi City in Saitama Pref. Their aims of this year is to take the fourth place in the All Japan Student Collective Match.

Topics of Rikkyo Sports

Cheering Is a Sport---T. Sato

What is the cheering party? What are the essence and aims of the cheering party? Takeshi Sato, the cheer leader of Rikkyo University in this year, wrote for the Rikkyo Echo about these questions with the process until he entered Rikkyo Univer-

came a member of the cheering party. That is why I longed for the Meiji Shrine Ball Park and desired to bind myself by doing something. Meanwhile, I was delighting or sorrowing as to the results of the matches and I became the cheer leader at last.

Next, I wish to write what our cheering party is. It goes without saying that the supporting party has no match and bears no relation to records and to victory or defeat. But I do not doubt that a cheering is a kind of sports. Because the real mind of sports is that we make a sacrifice of our individual advantages and disadvantages and physical pains for the team. In our party, there is a character that wants to study the art of sportsmanship. But it is difficult for us to serve our team. So we need the loves of our university that are grown by usual hard training.

We are divided the leader from those who are led so that the organization of our party can work skillfully and we need the co-operation of each other.

The members of our cheering party must obey our party's law absolutely and has not a free time, but we have the 'liberty'. The difference between the liberty and the self-indulgence is that the liberty has regulations. We may safely say that the cheering party—which studies the regulation—has indeed the liberty.

Last of all, I affirm that our supporting party has the liberty and the regulation and it teaches us that the one way to guarantee the liberty is to have courage. Our cheering party is a kind of sports clubs and it brings up the sportsmanship.

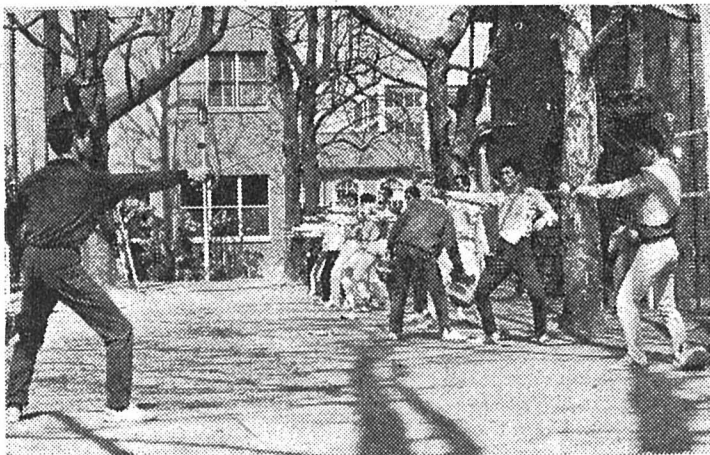


Takeshi Sato

sity since he had graduated from his high school.

I was dreaming to study a play ever since I had graduated from Kitami-Hokuto High School in Hokkaido. But I could not accomplish my purpose for all of my family had opposed my idea. I had been off school, then, I took the entrance examination for the College of Economics of Rikkyo University and passed it, in March, 1962.

It was pleasant for me that all of my family have been delighted with me. Then I be-

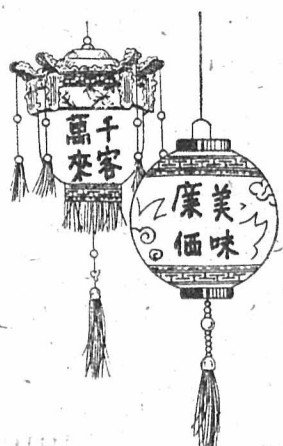


All members of the Fencing Club which won victories in many meetings last year are in training for the form of Fencing with guiding to seniors at exercise place near gymnasium on Rikkyo campus, in this spring vacation.

naka was the first in the sabre. In the same meeting, the Fencing Club took a victory for three years running in sabre collective matches and were the third in the foil. Their aims this year is to win the All Japan Student Fencing Meeting and the Kanto Collegiate League for two years running. The Fencing Club trains in the gymnasium from 12:30 p.m. every day

expensive. In spite of these situation, the Badminton Club has brought about good results for many years. Last year, they remained in third in the autumn league and Rikkyo's duo Koichi Otake and Takeshi Anzawa stood in third in the East Japan Championship and came off winners in the Kanto Collegiate League.

The Badminton Club had no



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Modern University Student Figure

The number of universities and university students increased in accordance with democratization and equal opportunity of education in post-war in Japan. Nowadays university through socialization is deprived of the privileged consciousness of a university, and its pursuit of the truth which should be the essence of a university, to a consciousness that makes the university merely an industrial improvement bureau. So it is necessary for a student's figure that they try to do their best to enter a first-class university.

The words "reasonable", "instant" show extremely well the present-day students' attitude and character. It often means that they will take the most reasonable way to attain their aim, therefore they always give contents before means or result.

The established object in life of modern people is for a stable life which is individual but ambitiousless. On this point, it is not singular for every university student.

Some present-day students are well aware that the aim of university is study, that is, the place to pursue the truth and to produce men gifted in the use of a democratic knowledge of society. But when they leave school, the man who has a broad knowledge in the ways and means of company's need are received with open arms. To do so, they get as many "As" as possible no matter what the free aim of university man is, and in a carefree way spend their free time playing pinball game (pachinko) or mahjong. These things are usual.

Thus the university become a preparatory vocational school, and even students themselves lose an elite consciousness for white-collar work. By considering an education as a commercialized goods, they remake themselves into human beings who meet the request of society. They always discern the disadvantages and the advantages and they do not think about trouble.

These rationalisms or utilitarianisms are sometimes seen when they attend a lecture. For instance, Assistant Prof. Ikeda, Law Department of Rikkyo University said that many present-day students are realistic and mechanical. They are apt to take subjects seriously only when the contents of lecture are of use to get their employment, but they have no interest in other subjects. Such students when they attend a lecture mechanically learn by heart what the instructor said. In a word, they do not have a ready attitude toward study.

On the one hand, they are realistic and individualistic, these modern students are lacking in ideality and purpose.

Present-day students make up for reading monthly magazines and weekly magazines as for reading but not technical books.

What weekly magazine do you read?

- 1 The Asahi Journal...32%
- 2 The Shukan Asahi...12%
- 3 The Heibon Punch...10%
- 4 Others...40%

What monthly magazine do you read?

- 1 The Chuo Koron...15%
- 2 The Sekai (World)...13%
- 3 The Bungei Shunju...5%
- 4 The Zeikei Seminar...5%
- 5 Others...50%

It seems that present-day students prefer to read this kind of literature comparison with the previous day students who loved to read books on philosophy and of classic literature. Such a tendency shows that they could not afford to put many hours in reading to study university entrance examination in high school days.

Prof. Fujita of Rikkyo University said they tend to have a dislike for taking the trouble to read and they are lacking in earnest endeavor to read books as a private pleasure. They seldom think of reading literature because of their depend-

ence on the weekly magazines or digests.

Seeing the individualism from one side, it is said to be unpolitical.

Do you have dissatisfaction to present-day politics?

- 1 Yes...84%
- 2 No...16%

How do you show your dissatisfaction of politics?

- 1 Participate in demonstration positively...8%
- 2 Participate in demonstration negatively...15%
- 3 Do nothing...44%
- 4 Contribute an article to the newspaper...10%

According to the above results the negative attitudes of students toward political, social problem are profound. That students proclaim having dissatisfaction with politics, yet do nothing more than that, are not very serious in their convictions shows that present-day students are mere lookers-on in

ing from mass production teachings.

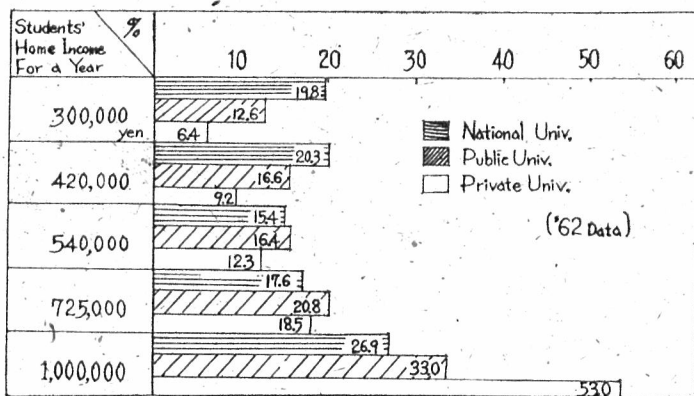
Leisure clubs absorb many students. Actually the social science study club has a tendency toward stagnation.

What is your motive for joining a club?

- 1 The club activity has a connection with one's job in the future...11%
- 2 To enjoy my student life...49%
- 3 To seek an intimate friend...22%
- 4 Others...18%

In appearance, it is a meaning of the prosperity of club activity. But in substance, it is a meaning of poverty. The true meaning of club life does not seek mental stability to flee from mass production teaching and not a place to become a technical expert, either.

The most important function of club life is to revolutionize character-forming through the club life, and to supply a de-



A year income classes' distribution in students' homes. From Education White Paper

politics. When individualism and realism combine in doing nothing, perhaps it can be classified as idealistic donothingism, a dreamless university student figure dedicated to nothing except material profit.

Prof. Fujita feels that is the university student figure of today and says the character of whole students is passive and inclined to take things from others as it is. Having a hard, unpleasant study, they seek to escape from their responsibilities to devote themselves to easier ways.

If you got a million yen how would you use it?

- 1 Investment or saving...40%
- 2 Travels abroad...40%
- 3 Others...20%

Present-day students are realistic on the one hand, and the above survey shows that students want to escape from life on the other hand.

Contents of Club Life

Club life is now one of the most important activities in a student's life. The prosperity of club activity after World War II in university life is connected with the phenomenon of mass production education in the university. The students resist mass production education and lecture by microphone, and desire club life to seek an intimate friend and to associate with a professor or other students.

The meaning of a club, which is the place for character-formation and is a place of true association, is not understood by students under the present situation. Upon examining the substance of club activity, most of all clubs are a means of escap-

fact of university and have a possibility of producing a student who thinks of university life in earnest. Students in the present age ought to take part in club activities, to seek these true meaning of club life.

Factor Forming Student Figure

First, one factor is the rapid industrial development after World War II. The socialization of the university is making progress in the direction of the severity of the industrial world. One might say, after all, the university is, on the one hand, becoming a subcontract institute of the large industrial enterprises. On the other hand, it is changing into the place that provides the industrial world with a high-grade worker.

Under these circumstances, education is not always consistent with what are true educational values and caters to the social structure, and a technical education which is suited to the development of the productivity is appearing. For example, the industrial world and the Government now grieve at the lack of scientific technicians and want the universities to train many more scientific technicians and technical experts. Consequently, the five year advanced professional school system was founded.

The university that has the intention of enlarging its scale makes the best use of the current trend and is now changing into the university that places great emphasis on the faculty of science and engineering.

Second, the home education



The scene with instructor and students.

reflects the confusion of the modern views of value. Parents do not know how they should bring up their children and miss the purpose of home education. Nowadays home is not the place to form the personality and falls low as an extension and a subcontract of the school educational system.

Also the present social structure of Japan attaches great importance on the school careers and the qualifications for entrance.

For that reason, graduating from an advanced school as soon as possible is considered an absolute and necessary condition for maintaining an ordinary and happy life. The parents try to give their children only this education which is the prevalent social phenomenon of the present day. At the same time, they themselves want an average civil life but want their children to have a higher level of living than they do. Under these domestic circumstances, the student indulges himself in a peaceful and quiet mood and

university has changed into merely being a route to employment bureau is because of the appearance and development of the new bourgeoisie after World War I. Most of today's students come from the new bourgeoisie. They pursue the better material life, and their parents try to help them achieve their purpose by letting their son get a job in a large company, to rise in the world and more enjoy a comfortable income.

For the achievement of this purpose, however, the school career and graduating from a university is needed. Originally, the school career was considered to be the thing that took the place of birth and property, and was the means which assured social status in future for the new bourgeoisie. They are ranked at the bottom of management in the industrial organization and few of them can make their way in world in spite of every effort. The path to a bourgeois life, however, is not open for the rest of them. Nevertheless, they do not stop following the path to a bourgeois life and try to achieve it. In the university, this scheme lets the student have an idea that the university is just the route to employment.

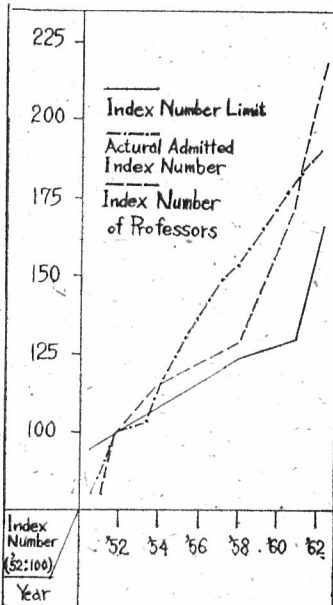
Solution To the Matter

Socialization came into existence under the equal opportunity of a university education and to the demands of the industrial world. Now it is an idea of the university to train a technician. Student, however, must break down such circumstances of students' life and must seek the true idea of the university life. In this case, the students do not solve such problems by their own consciousness, because they have a gap between their consciousness and their action.

Now, most necessary in student life is to attempt to recover communication among the students or between the professor and the student.

Under these circumstances, there are many places to associate such clubs, seminars, classes and the student self-government association.

In St. Paul's University, there are the Rikkyo Camp, dinner parties and so on. In such places, students and professors can point out the defect of a one sided university education and can restore a place for the humanities in the educational system.



From Education White Paper

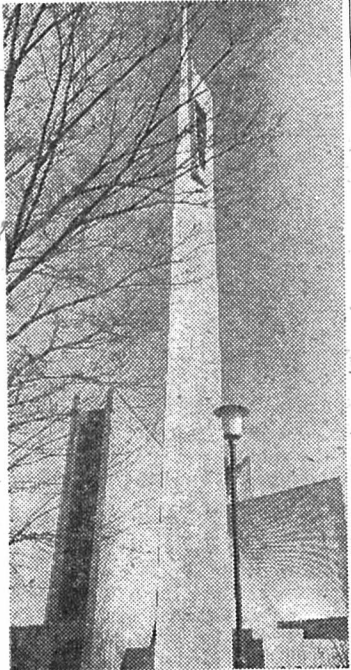
is apt to think there is no need to try doing difficult things for nothing. They forget what they are studying for and oftentimes study much harder for entrance a famous university. It is also considered that sending a son and a daughter to the university is natural in this modern society. There are many cases of students entering the university without any purpose other than following this tendency.

Moreover the reason why the

New Cathedral Built

By Y. Hirata Staffwriter

The impressive dedication service of a fantastic church, St. Mary's Church at Sekiguchidai-machi, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo was held Dec. 8. This is the



The four roofs with glasses fitted in, meet in the center in the shape of a cross, 34 meters high from the ground.

Catholic Cathedral for the Roman Catholic diocese of Tokyo.

The new Cathedral is characterized by four steep concrete roofs which, at the same time, serve as walls, covering the entire sides. The four roofs with glasses fitted in, meet in the center in the shape of a cross, 34 meters high from the ground. Therefore, if one could take an aerial eye view of this building, it would look like a huge shining cross.

The nave has a seating capacity of 600 and standing room for about 2,000. The construction of the ¥700 million Cathedral began in 1962 and is now almost completed, to replace the old Cathedral destroyed in the fire in 1945.

Nowadays the number of churches, Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, made of concrete or iron or other metals, is increasing. But most of all these are in the experimental stage. Most of them, however, are being built in the old style. They can not express the beauty of these materials. To make the best use of these materials is very important. At last many architects of Japan have succeeded in expressing the beauty of these materials without losing solemn religious atmosphere. In one of the shaped corner of the Cathedral, there is the altar of white marble.

The Cathedral is diamond shaped in its base. In the opposite corner of the Cathedral, there is a choir seat and a pipe organ. There is a belfry, attached to the Cathedral, showing rough concrete surface.

The recent buildings often show that there is a tendency of a change from the tradition-

al dimension of square to a new dimension of triangle.

This unique church was designed by Kenzo Tange, Professor of Tokyo University who is well-known as an architect of the Metropolitan Government Office, the National Diet Library, the Sogetsu-Hall, the Kagawa-Ken Government Office, and the Library of St. Paul's University. As a chief designer of the Yoyogi National Gymnasium, he received an I.O.C. prize for his great merit.

He was awarded the honorary degree from the Milan Institute of Technology, and is also a member of consultative architectural committee for the U.S. Kennedy Library, memorial

building for the late U.S. President John F. Kennedy.

It is the space that he considers carefully when he designs. Because people are deeply influenced by the space of the building, he says. This is true, I think. Whenever I enter a certain big building and if it has large free space, I feel some kind of feeling of liberation and freedom, while in the room with low ceiling, I get a feeling of oppression. Especially when the ceiling is made of concrete, I feel more oppressed. To solve this problem, space must be considered much more by all architects not only those of public buildings but also of dwelling houses.

Spirit of Japan

Kabuki Worthy of Appreciation

Foreigners often say, "The Kabuki is wonderful," or "It is very interesting." The Japanese younger generation seems not very interested any more in the Kabuki. It should, however, take more interest in it.

Early in the Edo era, namely, the early seventeenth century, there was Okuni in Izumo, a maiden in service of a shrine or a Miko, who performed a sacred dance with the Nenbutsu or a Buddhist invocation. This becomes the origin of the Girls' Kabuki. Soon it was forbidden for the reason that it was injurious for public morals.

Then the teenagers' Kabuki appeared, and in the Genroku era, namely, the eighteenth century, the Genroku Kabuki was born. It was based upon dramatic stories as well as the dance. Monzaemon Chikamatsu was a great dramatist and wrote many fine works. Both Tojuro Sakata and Danjuro Ichikawa were two famous actors at that time.

In the middle of the eighteenth century, the puppet-show or the Ningyo Shibai prospered with the Joruri, which is sung to the accompaniment of the Shamisen, one of the Japanese musical instruments, and the Gidayu which is a school of the Joruri. Thus the dance, the drama and the music were united at last. With this development the Kabuki became complete.

In the Meiji era, the Japanese theatrical world was greatly influenced by foreign culture. At last, the Shinpa or a new-school in the theatrical world, the Shingeki or a new drama and the Shinkokugeki were born; in other words, the number of theatrical schools increased and the theater-goers were divided accordingly. In addition, the cinema, the television and the radio were brought into existence through the Taisho and the Showa eras. At present the Kabuki, which was for the masses originally, is appreciated only by a limited number of people. The Echo members recognize

ing the importance of the Kabuki have decided to study it. Some of them have visited Rikkyo University's Kabuki club, and were able to learn the basic facts about the Kabuki and method of appreciating the Kabuki. Then they enjoyed the Kabuki. They thought the pe-



The Kabuki is a splendid art in Japan and has many elements that attract modern people. As for the Kabuki, most people must come to their mind in 'the Kanjincho' in particular, which accounts among forte of the Kabuki. This picture is 'Benkei' performed by Koshiro Matsumoto.

cular mode of the traditional classic drama was splendid.

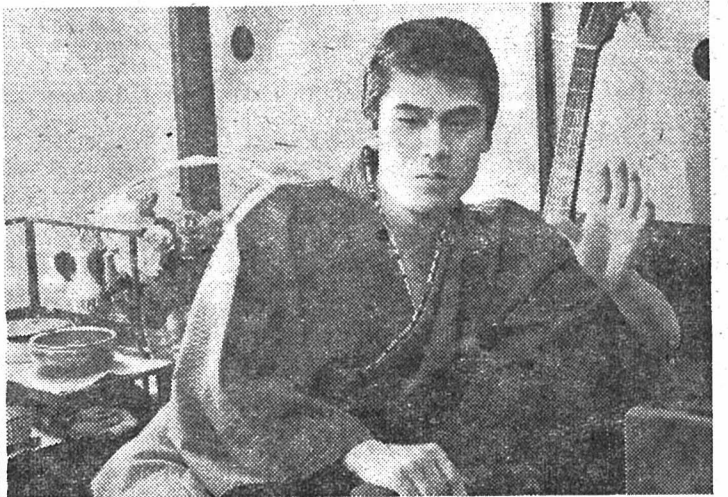
The young may dislike the Kabuki. Having thoroughly enjoyed the Kabuki, the Echo members realized that they should see the Kabuki more and more, because they will find it interesting. The appeal of the Kabuki is unlimited, for example, the charm of the actors who maintain the traditional art, the beauty of Oyama or an actor who plays feminine parts, the interesting Kabuki stories, the skill of the dance or Shosa, the gorgeous beauty of the costume, and especially the speedy changes in the stage setting in striking contrast to the slow movements of the actor.

Surely the Kabuki has some elements which appeal to the people of today. Nevertheless, it is not easy to understand, because the appeal is not so direct as modern dramas.

But if modern people feel the indirect charm of the Kabuki once, it will be a delight. The Kabuki, which consists of a dance, drama and music, is very unique art. It is truly worthy of appreciation.

Interview With Personality-(7)

Kabuki Should Be Under Masses--Somegoro



Interviewers meet Somegoro Ichikawa, Kabuki Actor as well as a University Student of Waseda, at the green-room of the Toho Theater while his turn is called for the performance after having finished his greetings.

Actor Somegoro Ichikawa made his appearance on the stage of Toho Theater on February 26, when memorial performance for Koshiro Matsumoto VII was held. When the interviewers called on him at the theater, he had just finished delivering his greeting. His face was unpainted and the interviewers thought that they were meeting with an ordinary person rather than an actor.

"What do you think of having been born of a celebrated family of the Kabuki world?" "When I was a school boy," said Mr. Ichikawa, "I began to be conscious of my peculiar position. But I felt that all the restrictions that my future career may impose on me would be removed. Then sixteen years old, I played the part of 'Benkei' of 'the Kanjincho'. At that time in the audience there was a junior high school student who kept gazing at me deeply impressed. Then I decided that I would go forward in my career." He replied quietly but with enthusiasm as if he were remembering his old performance of 'Benkei'.

"We understand that there is a group called 'Kinome-Kai', which consists of only young Kabuki actors. For what purpose did you form it?" "Nowadays the Kabuki is supported mostly by older people. Therefore, it is important to have young people see it more often, but a more important thing is to cultivate our art as actors. A public performance of the 'Kinome-Kai' lasts for four or five days. Once the curtains rises, it depends on the ability of an actor whether or not his acting is successful. The important thing is its process of exercise. The Kabuki has a time-honored tradition. But it is no good merely to follow the tradition. We must add something new to it. I wish that great actors would be born today in order to improve the present traditional Kabuki."

"Would you please express your opinion about the Kabuki?" "The Kabuki is a traditional Japanese art which we should be very proud of before the world. When I play Kabuki, I forget that I am playing Kabuki. But this is not that all things for the Kabuki. I hate to be a slave of tradition just as much as I hate a ready-made suit. I wish to live just like any other young men before I am Somegoro of the Kabuki."

"If that is the case, did you enter the university because you wanted to be an ordinary young man?" "I dare say so, but I don't know whether university education will make me a good actor." He replied doubtfully.

"All Kabuki actors come of traditional families. If any person can become a Kabuki actor, what do you think is attraction of the Kabuki?" "If it is possible for any person to become a Kabuki actor, the Kabuki will remain as an exaggerated performance, and a National Kabuki School will be established. If so, I am afraid that the Kabuki will be painted in one color, and lose actors' traditional characteristics."

"Finally please tell us about the course you are going to take in the Kabuki from now on?" "In a word, it is not for separating the Kabuki from the masses. In my opinion, our traditional culture including the Kabuki is different from popular amusements. No doubt, the artistic heritage such as Shakespeare's plays, the Italian Operas can be placed on the same level as the Kabuki. If the Kabuki should be placed under the protection and control of the Government, I am sure that it will lose the support of the masses. I am very afraid of it."

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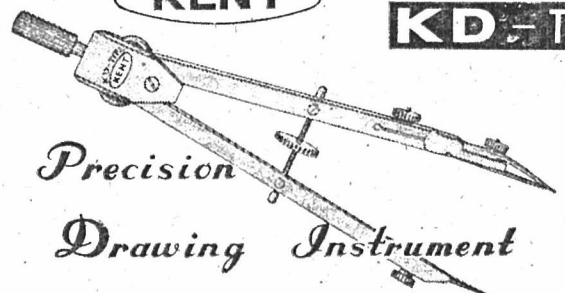
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Prof. TOKUJI OGAWA, Publisher & Editor

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OFFICE: THE RIKKYO ECHO of Rikkyo University
3-chome, Ikebukuro Toshima-ku, Tokyo Tel: (983) 0111 Ext. 691

Weakening of Sports Club

The curtains of many student sports will be raised for the season after the entrance ceremony. The clubs in the Athletic Association are training hard every day through the examination holidays, aiming for victory of their spring league. However, it is decried that the traditional Rikkyo sport's record has been weakened except for several clubs like the Fencing Club, the Boxing Club, the Sumo Club and so on.

In the collective sports we were woefully weak as our record rightfully shows: our American Football Club was totally defeated and tumbled down to the cellar in the Kanto Collegiate League, our Baseball Club, which had achieved the 4 consecutive wins in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, remained 5th place last autumn and with no final victory in more than 8 seasons.

The principal of the Rikkyo authorities, of course, is that study is more important than sports. We can understand the difficulty of the sport's clubmen, who are not distinguished from the general students in study to be passed into the next form, if they exercise and study from morning until night. But we would not like to think that this is the reason why they could not do better in athletics. One of the biggest problem, especially for the collective sports, is that they can not practice efficiently because the club membership is low. The general students who did not play on any athletic clubs in their high school days can not continue the club activities of a university, for it requires overcoming experience and hard training, even if they joined a sport's club. On the other hand, as the recommendation system for the superior rookies is now limited and the entrance examinations are difficult, good players rarely enter Rikkyo University. The Kenpo Friendly Association, for example, lacks the members in spite of victory in the B group of the Kanto League last year.

We can not overlook the strange phenomenon that the two ski clubs exist at Rikkyo University, the Ski Club and the Ski Friendly Association, "the Braune" who enjoy skiing, the membership of the Friendly Association is more than that of the Ski Club. In the Rugby Club, they can not have enough members for team practice, but in the Friendly Association, "the Fuyokai" they can do it easily for those are over 40 members. Could not Rikkyo be represented better if the two clubs were united as one Rikkyo Rugby team?

It is also true that athletes can not fully exercise in the small Rikkyo gymnasium. Although a campaign for the gymnasium-establishment became activity on the campus and the Tokyo Big Six University Jazz Concert was held under the auspices of the Rikkyo Athletic Association with the object of raising funds for the gymnasium at the Hibiya Outdoor Musical Hall early in July of last year, the prospect of the construction has not yet become clarified. The authorities of Rikkyo should consider seriously the problem of the construction as they raised the school-fee this year.

Many a game in the student sports schedule is apt to be decided by a player's fighting spirit. Although a team needs to practise hard, a team must store up the spiritual ability (Konjo). It goes without saying that all of the Rikkyo Athletic Clubs aim at final victory. If the players complain that practise time is a little compared with that of other universities, we would expect them to use the time in substantial exercise and in developing fighting spirit.

The fun of student sports comes on to victory cheering the team of one's alma mater, whether the team is strong or weak. Especially, in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, would we not like to have the Rikkyo nine win the championship after an interval of nine seasons, giving support to the Cheering Party at the student cheering section of the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, and then parade with light lanterns down the streets of Ikebukuro?

Promenade on Campus

Field of Social Work Increasing Today

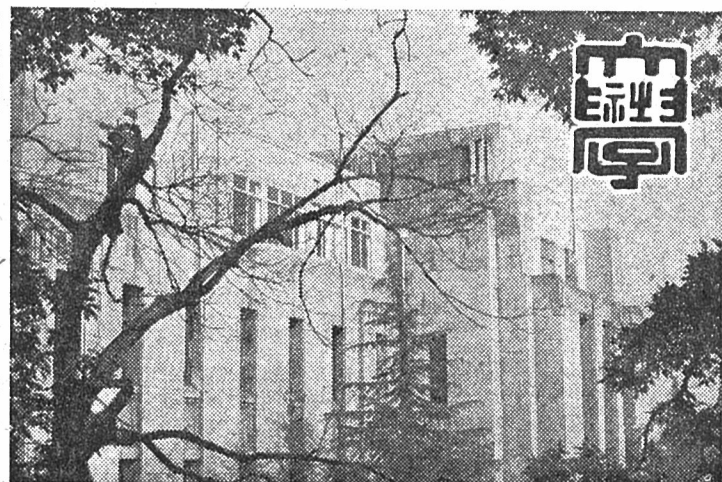
About five minutes from Harajuku Station there is a grey, four stories building. This is the Japan Social Work College with about four hundred students. Meiji Shrine and the Olympic facilities are also in this neighborhood.

By commission of the Ministry of Welfare the Japan Social Work School was established in 1946. In 1958 it was raised to college status and the Department of Social Welfare inaugurated two courses; the Social Work Course and the Child Welfare Course.

The main purpose of this college is to train leading professional social workers through the study of scientific theory and the application of intellectual faculties concerning social work. They also strive to cultivate a wide culture based upon personal education.

Since the establishment of the college its facilities have expanded to a great extent. At the same time, efforts are being made to cultivate the passionate spirit that will desire concern for public welfare and the pursuit of truth. Nowadays the establishment of a social security system is desired. Therefore, the college that is responsible for the education of social workers who have a noble love and a spirit of performing services, is becoming more and more important.

The Japanese Constitution declares that every person has the



Japan Social Work College educates students who will mostly serve for the society as the social worker after their graduation. The motto of the college, "from the cradle to the grave", shows spirit of the college clearly.

right to enjoy a healthy, cultural and maximum life. As a link in the chain for the protection of human rights, social work has an important place in the national life of today. The Social Work Course is intended to train people, who have a broad outlook on life, to learn the theories and techniques based upon social science.

The Child Welfare Course aims at training the people who can understand child security to

attain their goal through the means of the practical children's clinic. After all, the aim of this course is to gain the human psychological knowledge about children's growth and social culture in order to understand the actual state of children's lives in modern society. The practical exercise of social work and social investigation or the seminar on social work deepens the student's understanding of social work.

In addition to these two courses there are a research institute for social work, a consultation room for domestic relations or children's troubles and a library.

After graduation, the student fulfils a leading role in the field of public or private social welfare work. Their activities extend to embrace the entire field of social welfare. For example, consultants for women and mother-child relationships, specialize in women's problems or mother-child family problems. The inspectors and investigators at the Domestic Relations Court try to combat crime and juvenile delinquency to make society peaceful and quiet and to arrive at a peaceful solution to domestic troubles.

The number of students attending this college is much less than most universities, but their club activities and students' movement are just as active. Also, the club activities make every effort to enhance the movement concerning social welfare according to the nature of their college. The college has announced an increase in practice and equipment fees and a campaign against this move is intended.

Hiroko Kawabe, Sophomore

READERS' OPINIONS

100 Minute Lectures

To the Editor:

In most universities we students have 100 minute lectures. I think they are a waste of time. You know it is very common for professors to come to their lectures 10 or 15 minutes late and the lecture ends about 15 minutes early. The actual time for the lecture is 70 minutes or so and about 30 minutes are wasted. What do you think of this waste of time? Time is money. But if a professor lectures for the full 100 minutes, most of the students would become tired. A hundred minutes are too long for a lecture. Even if they do not get tired, their weariness would be great and this might make some of the students cut lectures.

My suggestion is that we have two 50 minute lectures twice a week instead of one 100 minute lecture. That would be more useful and will not waste time. A 50 minute lecture is not too long and will not tire us and the professor would use the entire 50 minutes.

It will not be easy to change all lectures to be 50 minutes long, and many problems will arise. However, I am sure language lectures should be 50 minutes because of the character of the course.

Minoru Ogawa, Sophomore

The Usage of Free Time

To the Editor:

I think that all of us have already noticed that there are much time which we can use freely in our university life. Often we do not have lectures in the morning or afternoon. Besides, lectures are often not held as scheduled.

In our schedule, we rarely have days that are completely filled with lessons. We have much free time and we can use this time as we like. We can use this time for our pleasures

and also for our studies. But actually, how are we using the free time that we have? I think that some of our students can not help but admit that this free time is often used only for our pleasure. Why do we have so much free time? I think it is in order that we may do our original research. You must agree with me if you think about the character of a university. I think a university is a place where not only the professors, but the students, too, must do their own major research.

We want to talk, eat and play with our friends. Of course, we can do so freely, but our free time is too precious to use only for pleasure. Let's think of better ways of utilizing our free time and if we use this free time wisely, we shall be able to lead joyous and satisfying lives.

Hiroko Kawabe, Sophomore

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