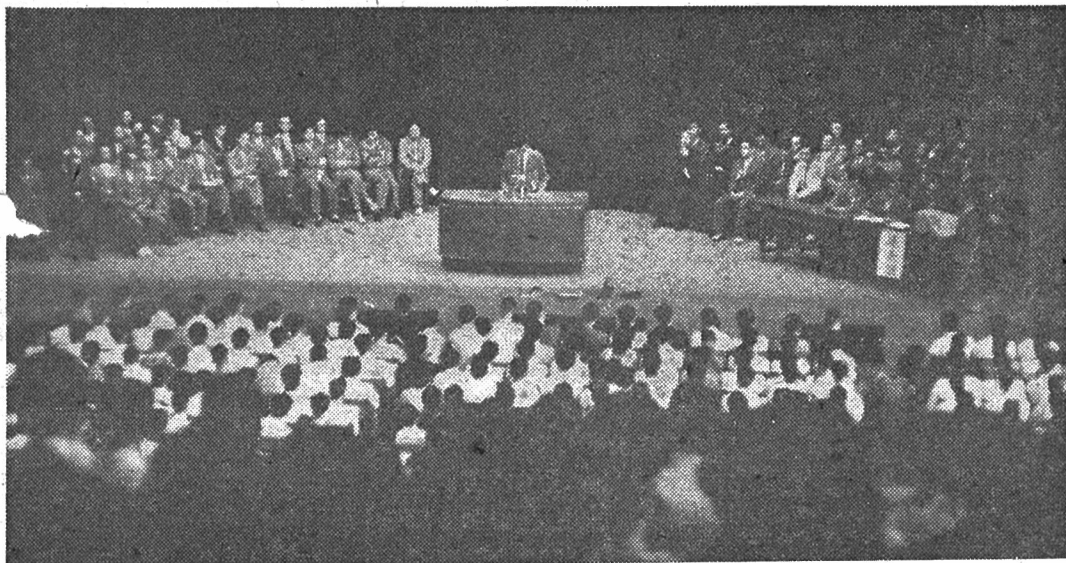


RIKKYO ECHO

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About 2,000 students and 70 professors calmly discuss current issues at Tucker Hall on June 17.

Picture shows Assistant Prof. Iwao Ogawa is explaining the protest against violence of police on June 15, calling for responsibilities of Prime Minister Kishi and Superintendent-General Ogura of the Metropolitan Police.

Students Urged to Come To New Counselling Office

The new building of the Student Counselling Office was completed on May 20, and was opened to students on June 1. The 17.7 tsubo building which cost 800,000 yen, is wooden and one storied, and is located at the western corner of the Rikkyo campus.

The new office has two special features. One is that it is erected in a quiet place, which makes it easy for students to come to consult with counsellors. The other is that it has a room for group discussion. In this room, problems that are shared in common by the students at large are discussed. The Office hopes that by knowing cases of others, the students will be able to solve their problems by themselves, with suitable advice from the counsellors.

The new building consists of 4 rooms, two of which are used for the main functions of the Counselling Office. These rooms are open to every Rikkyo student for private consultation with the counsellors as before. The other two are used for the group discussion mentioned above and consultations about studying abroad.

Concerning the future plans of the Student Counselling Office, Prof. Hayasaka stated:

"First, we must consolidate a group counselling system which was begun this June. Secondly, we will have to publish literature reporting on counselling activities at Rikkyo University. These publications, it is hoped, will offer some suggestions to professors who are in charge of General Education. And by publishing literature, links between the counsellors and professors in University life will grow stronger. Thirdly, we want to have full time counsellors. Though this is impossible at present, it is one of the aims we have in mind. Finally we hope that students will feel free to come to the Office, even if there is no pressing problem on hand."

The Student Counselling Office was established in 1954 when the American counselling system came to be known in this country. The purpose was

that through conversations with the teacher, the student can solve many problems he comes to face during his college years, such as, inferiority complex, economic matters, problems concerning extra-curricular activities and school studies, relations with fellow students, studying abroad and so on.

Inter-High School Speech Contest Held

Tsuneo Kikuchi, a junior at Chitose High School won a second victory in the 23rd Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest which was held on May 28, in room 155. The Contest was sponsored by the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo University, with the support of The Mainichi Daily News. Kikuchi was presented with two cups, one given by President Matsushita and the other by the Mainichi Daily News, by Mr. Taguchi, chairman of E.S.S. Kikuchi's title was "Let's speak English."

The judges were Prof. Virginia B. Haley, Prof. Karl E. Bransted, Prof. Charles A. Merritt and Mr. Yoshimasa Sumino, Associate Editor of The Mainichi Daily News.

"Year by year, the ability to speak English has become higher. This year in particular the contents of the speeches were rich, interesting, and varied. There was even a song to be heard in one speech," said one of the judges.

The second prize went to Satoshi Sugita, a junior at Aoyama Gakuin High School. His title was "The Big Change... For Japan-U.S. Centennial." The third winner was Tsutomu Nakajima, a freshman at Rikkyo High School and the 4th was Ken-ichi Maekawa of Suginami High School.

Customarily this Contest had been held in the autumn, but it was decided from this year

Kawanishi Scholarship

The Kawanishi Scholarship Fund commemorating Dr. Taichiro Kawanishi's devotion to the University is now being raised through active public subscription. Behind this active campaign are many prominent Rikkyo alumni.

The Kawanishi Scholarship decided upon in August, last year, has the two-fold purpose of helping economically strained students and commemorating the distinguished services, rendered by Dr. Taichiro Kawanishi, former dean of the College of Economics.

Dr. Kawanishi, whose term of service expired at the end of March this year served the University as a professor of the College of Economics since the 12th year of the Taisho Era (1923). During that term, he, not only devoted himself to the development of the College of Economics for 16 years as its Dean, but also he rendered a great service to the Rikkyo Gakuin as a Gakuin director.

"Up to this time we have collected 1,800,000 yen from all directions, though it is still 200,000 yen short of the amount aimed. We have not decided concretely about the method of selection and the number of students to be handled, and the amount of money to be made available per head. However, we want to decide on these matters as soon as possible, at least by September," said an officer of The Kawanishi Scholarship Fund Collecting Committee.

At present, there are two scholarship systems at Rikkyo, Nippon Ikueikai Scholarship and Rikkyo Daigaku Scholarship. But only few students can benefit from them. This plan is therefore regarded as extremely significant.

on it would be held in spring instead, so that third-year students may participate without being afraid of interrupting their preparations for the college entrance examination.

In the printed message to the contestants, President Matsushita said:

"We can not get real meanings of English by translation. English must be thought and spoken in English alone. Young students will not only speak English better but they will have a bigger heart and a greater mind."

Statement Demanding Diet Dissolution;

Three Profs. Speak on Present Political Crisis

More than a thousand students, members of faculty and office staff attended the meeting held in Tucker Hall on June 8 for explanations on the statement issued on May 3, demanding the immediate dissolution of the Diet. Representing the group who proposed issuing of the Statement, Pres. Matsushita, Prof. Miyazawa (Dean of the College of Law and Politics) and Prof. Fujita (Dean of the College of Economics) took turns to appear on the platform and stated the reasons for their proposal.

The three speakers invariably emphasized the necessity for the full deliberation of the proposed New U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. They pointed out that the forced passage of the Bill in the Lower House has not only violated the rules of the parliamentary system but also threatened the continuance of democracy in this country.

The only way out of this political chaos, the speakers concurred, is dissolution of the Diet and resignation of the present cabinet.

Prof. Miyazawa stated: "The forced passage of the New Security Bill in the Lower House has threatened the democratic parliamentary system. It is urgent that the parliamentary system be set right at once, and for this, dissolution of the Diet, which is permitted by the New Constitution, is the only way. At such a time as the present, the people hold the right to express their opinion through a general election."

Prof. Fujita spoke as follows: "The Security Treaty Bill is of grave importance to us. But, to our regret, it was forced passage in a way that threatens to overthrow the democratic system of parliamentary government. The present democratic system was won at the cost of millions of lives in the last war. We must realize that the maintenance of the democratic system is more urgent than the problem of the Security Treaty itself."

Lastly, President Matsushita expounded his views as a member of the Law faculty: "What is most necessary at present is

to reflect on whether we have taken a calm view of the present situation. Today there is only excitement, and a great lack of the spirit of cooperation. We must be more cooperative and learn to listen to what opponents say. I am afraid should the present political chaos continue there would be interference from some foreign powers."

77% Profs. Support

Up to June 8, 77% of Professors and 62% of administration officers supported the statement to safeguard the parliamentary government system.

The substance of the statement is briefly as follows.

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, which is such a fateful matter as to determine the future of Japan, was forced passage by the House of Representatives in the absence of minority parties and through the irregular procedure of calling policemen into the Diet. Such irregularities run counter to the principles of the democratic system of parliamentary government, which has been recognized as the best system of government, for the past 15 years since the war.

We must be fully aware now that we are confronting a grave crisis of parliamentary government, a question which is more essential than the pros and cons of the Security Treaty itself. The Diet has remained virtually inactive and cannot get out of the confusion created by itself. The Government is therefore called upon to dissolve the Diet so as to give the people a chance to voice their opinions through a general election. Dissolution of the Diet, we believe, is of vital necessity at the present juncture, in order to safeguard the system of parliamentary government.

Tillich Gives 1st Lecture In Japan at Rikkyo

Dr. Paul Tillich, came to Japan on May 2, at the invitation of the International Committee of Intellectual Exchange, gave his first lecture at Tucker Hall in Rikkyo on May 12, with Prof. Suzuki acting as interpreter.

Dr. Tillich was born in 1886 at Brandenburg, Germany and received Ph.D. degree in 1911. Now he is a professor at Harvard Divinity School. Ranking with Niebuhr, Barth and Brunner, he is noted for his theology which embraces the broad fields of philosophy and culture. He is also known to the Japanese as the author of *The Courage to Be*.

(Continued on Page 3)

Spanish Culture Club Born

A large audience came to hear Miss Ranko Fujisawa in "Tango Concerto" which was held at Tucker Hall in the evening of June 4, under the sponsorship of the newly-born Spanish Club of Rikkyo University. The Queen of Tango threw the entire audience into ecstasy with her passionate songs which were sung in Spanish.

The Spanish Club was established this April. Members of this club number 100, most of whom are attending the Spanish course set up last spring as the third foreign language course in the University curriculum.

"Spanish ranks second to English as one of the most widely spoken languages in the world, and is recognized as one of the official languages in the United Nations. Through Spanish we intend to bring about a full understanding of Spanish and Latin American cultures into Rikkyo," said Mr. Fukushima, manager of the Spanish Club, and added that this Club consists of four Sections: Political, Cultural, Arts and Conversation.

China: A New, Peaceful Country?

Prof. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, who is the Dean of the College of Law and Politics of Rikkyo University, went on a cultural mission at the invitation of the Republic of China last April. He saw, during a month's trip, the real situation of the reformation of the Chinese character.

We writers of Rikkyo Echo, had an opportunity to interview him. It will be necessary for us Japanese, who use the same characters, to think about the matter, for our future benefit.

The following is the gist of what he stated at the interview concerning education, culture and politics as they are now in Communist China.



Prof. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa,
Dean of Law School, Rikkyo
University.

"The main purpose of my tour was to observe the reformation of Chinese characters now being promoted as enterprise of national importance. The problem has been discussed by many specialists for a long time. What in the world was it that made them carry out such a plan? The reason is simple and clear—, it is because there have been a great number of people who couldn't read or write their mother tongue.

"This is unthinkable in Japan.

The present leaders of China believe that they cannot build a new happy country unless such unlettered people are eliminated, and that their culture should be of the masses, not of the intelligentsia alone. But Chinese characters are so difficult to learn that the leaders are now working out a solution of the problem by simplifying characters, and also by using the romanized letters which are by no means difficult even for the elementary school children. The Chinese people now write characters sideways. Along with these enterprises, they are going to establish the standard language. In a dialect, one cannot convey correctly to others what one wants to say.

"By simplifying, romanizing and purifying their language everyone has been increasing the understanding of his own language.

"Though it is only two or three years since they began

to use the romanized letters, the people find them more effective and have become accustomed to them. The government, of course, does not intend to abolish Chinese characters. But gradually the romanized letters will replace Chinese characters, and perhaps there will be few people in the future who can read and write their native Chinese characters for ordinary use," he said.

"But many people there may think that romanization of Chinese characters is inevitable for universal education. Since many illiterate people have been great obstacles to the progress of the country, the question of lessening them comes first. The Chinese leaders are doing their best trying to educate the people so that they can build a modern socialist nation. In the near future, no one will have difficulties in writing and reading their letters.

"Concerning education, I will talk about students in red China. Of course there is neither a private school nor a so-called 'Yobi-ko' (a preparatory school for the university) like in Japan. Not only students but also people are seriously determined to build a new society by doing their best in their given work. In other words, the government gives everyone a job according to his ability. Even if someone wants to continue to study in a university, he cannot enter there unless he is well-qualified. This is the case with many other things. Some controls are exercised on their daily life. The Chinese people, however, do not show any discontent with such a system. The reason for it seems that they are guaranteed their best in their work in spite of those in control. At the same time it may be said that such lives are dull and monotonous and there must be some who lose interest in their work.

"From our point of view if the same system were enforced in Japan, the Japanese people would explode in dissatisfaction. The only reason why the Chinese can endure such restrictions is that they hardly feel any pains. There are many people in China who think such controlled lives are more comfortable than those of misery

and poverty some twenty years ago. The communist revolution saved the people from corruption.

"For them the life under such restrictions is far much better than that of pre-revolution days. In these circumstances they think it very 'thankful' to be guaranteed their lives even if it is the minimum standard of living.

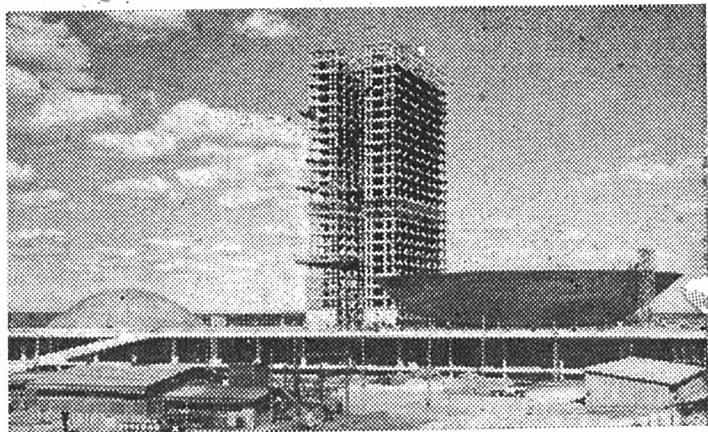
"After all I believe that the communist revolution was welcomed by the Chinese who never had true modern culture knowing little about true human society. They don't possess freedom in a sense, but any great work can not be accomplished without sacrifices.

"It is natural, however, that we Japanese should feel something wanting in their lives. For instance their motion pictures are all didactic and stereotyped. When we saw Chinese people, we found that they have not much chance to go to a concert-hall or a stadium like we do. This problem, however, will be solved before long.

"But I should like to stress that such a revolution was successful only in China, Soviet Russia and in other backward nations. It will hardly happen in Japan, or the U.S.A. The situation is different between China and Japan. We should understand China as she actually is and make a political, economical and cultural exchange between the two countries. She is growing rapidly into a new and peaceful country."

A Month in Brazil And the U. S.

By Prof. V. B. Haley



Brasilia: In the center is Secretariat, on the right Senate, on the left House of Representatives.

Following is a sketchy summary of Professor Haley's month in Brazil and the U.S.

"It has been a full, exciting month in this great, giant of a country, Brazil, which holds unlimited promise for Japanese if they are prepared before they come. The immediate application is job possibilities for Rikkyo graduates." Sensing this soon after her arrival she went to work with Dr. Paulo Sawaya, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, to implement an exchange of professors between Rikkyo and Sao Paulo Universidade, where she held a series of conferences and lectures. Professor Haley is anxious to organize a Portuguese Language Club at Rikkyo, because the idea that Spanish can be used in Brazil is entirely wrong. They speak Portuguese, not Spanish, and those who speak Spanish are not easily understood by Brazilians.

On Dec. 15, she went to Campinas to visit Dr. Amerigo Ribeiro. He showed her the school of Portuguese and Orientation of which he is president, and where she presented Rikkyo and our beautiful film. He is very proud of his honorary degree from Rikkyo and sent his warmest regards to faculty and friends.

She also visited Dr. Peter Baker, President of Mackenzie, a private university of 7000 students, very much like St. Paul's. He said, "Brazil needs

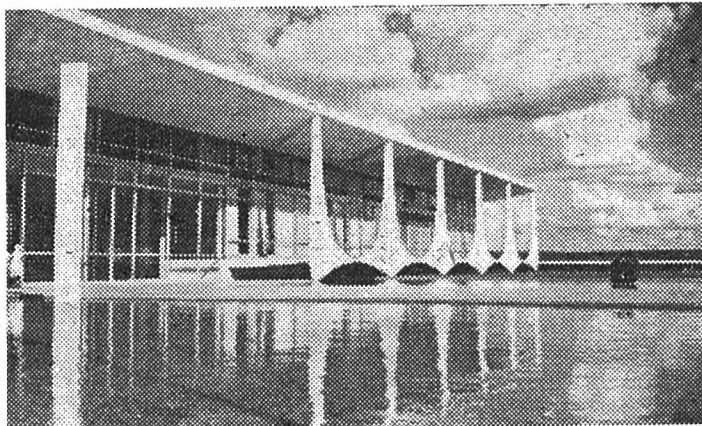
1000 scientists, technicians and economists right now to develop the country. Another day she broadcast over the Japanese radio. "An American Looks at Japan and St. Paul's University."

A number of times she went with Bishop Sherrill to the churches where she spoke about Rikkyo, always using the film. "Many of these congregations are the most spiritually 'alive' congregations I have ever met!" Always she found a great interest in Japan and a warm welcome.

On Dec. 29, she was entertained at "Tea," by Da. Sarah Kubitchek, wife of the President of Brazil. "She is a gracious lady. I took her a Rikkyo froshuki and she loved it."

On Jan. 5, she flew to Brasilia with her son, Daniel, who is with the U.S. Embassy in Brazil. "It is a gigantic job, this moving the seat of government of a nation, and has been bitterly criticized by many Brazilians. But it is a quick way to push back the frontiers of the vast, undeveloped interior. Brazil is in a hurry. She is a waking giant with a great future. The fantastically modern buildings cannot be described. The Senate is a great dome and the House of Representatives is a giant bowl! The whole daring construction left me more than a little dizzy. It is a colossal venture, but good!"

Three months of lectures for St. Paul's have just been completed by Virginia B. Haley, Executive Director of the American Committee for St. Paul's, and Professor of English at St. Paul's. In Brazil and also in southern and western United States she gave 167 lectures; 23 press, 16 radio, and 14 television interviews; she spoke in churches 1 to 5 times every Sunday; gave lectures in 16 universities and to 14 Canterbury Clubs; was guest speaker at the Rotary Club in Portland; the World Day of Prayer service in San Francisco; and the Diocesan Convention in Atlanta. She showed St. Paul's film 68 times and talked constantly with hundreds of people about the university. All this was made possible by a wonderful, special gift for travel; by the generous support of the bishops whose dioceses she visited; by the tireless efforts of those who planned her speaking tours in each area; and by those who opened their warm hearts and beautiful homes and poured out upon her gracious hospitality. The depth of their love binds each one of them and her to dedicated service as "Friends of Rikkyo". This service is finding many forms; from records for the square dance club, newspapers exchanged with other universities, pen pals, books for the library, volunteer teachers, scholarships and lectureships from universities, and best of all, your generous gifts to Rikkyo's building fund! May God's blessing be poured out upon all who poured out their love upon her!



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Constant Efforts Bring Fine Record to Lawn Tennis Club

In recent years, the boom of tennis in Japan has interested the common run of people and especially, at the present time, the popularity of tennis has increased since the marriage of the Prince. The Lawn Tennis Club of Rikkyo University joined 1st rank last year and won "second place" this year. We regret Keio University won the final victory, but we're hoping that the Tennis Club has a bright future ahead.

Mr. Tsuge, Manager of the Tennis Club said "Our club was started in 1924. Compared with other sports clubs, ours is not so old, but it is a very popular club. The league to which our club belongs is called 1st rank of four universities Keio, Rikkyo, Hosei and Waseda. Our club does not have a brilliant record, but many promising new members, we hope, will change all this. Old Boys coach and the members of the club receive four hours training every day. The training camp, in Tohoku district in the summer season whips the men into shape for the coming contest.

After the hard training of the day, relaxed camp life knits the men into closer fellowship.

"In addition to this summer training, a camp for only regular members is held at Kamakura in Kanagawa Pref., before the league tilts. There are about 40 in the Lawn Tennis Club of Rikkyo University, but few members make further efforts to win the first rank championship. Here's the score;

Rikkyo vs. Keio 3-6

Rikkyo vs. Waseda

The Rikkyo squad which lost Keio, beat Waseda in a score of 5-4 by displaying real abilities which did not show against Keio.

Rikkyo vs. Hosei

"The Rikkyo squad which trimmed Waseda and was in high spirits, defeated Hosei in a score of 5-4.

"If she had displayed at same teamwork in the Keio game which she showed in the tilt with Waseda, she could have beat Keio, too. It is a pity! She lost a chance of victory. Better luck next time!"

Boxing Wins Place In A-Class Group

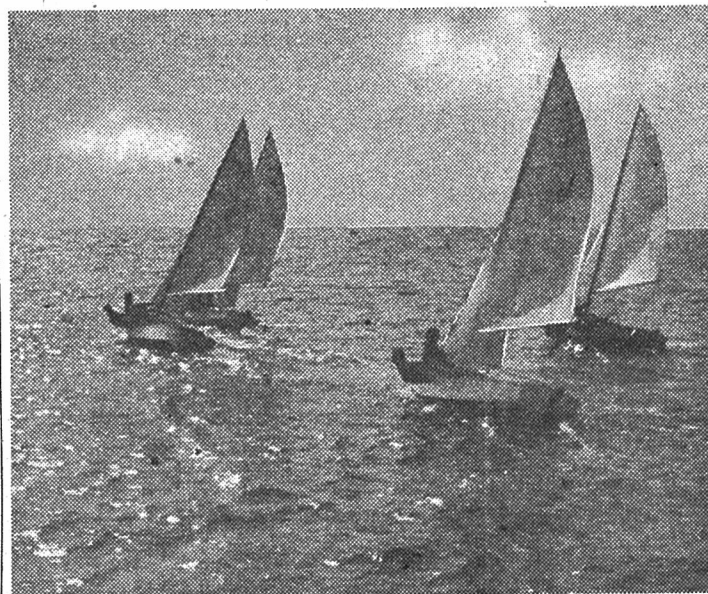
This season the Boxing Club of Rikkyo University joined the 1st rank members after ceaseless effort and played excellent matches with a vigorous fighting spirit. The vigorous fighting spirit was due to the determination of the members of the club not to drop into the 2nd rank of the All Kanto Collegiate Boxing League.

In order to stay in the 1st rank, they endured hard training and joined forces with skillful Old Boys who gave them a few hours of training every day, it was so severe that the training could not continue very long. The training camp for regular members during spring and summer develops fine teamwork.

The Rikkyo Boxing Club has traditionally fine teamwork, but it is regrettable that it did not display winning abilities. Boxing especially is a sport where you cannot depend upon others, and this game requires individual fighting spirit more than other sports. There are about 30 members less than in other universities.

Our boxing equipment is very poor, but the members are making strenuous efforts to win the championship in the 1st rank of the clubs which we hope will be a top winner.

Introducing Rikkyo's Yacht Club



Rikkyo Yacht Club was established in 1946 by Shigeru Hayashi who is a graduate of Rikkyo University. In those days they did not call it a yacht club.

In 1947 it was named Rikkyo Yacht Club and started its activities. Since then, in spite of its short history, the club has won many glorious prizes. In 1947 the Three Universities Periodical League was organized by Nihon, Hosei and Rikkyo Universities, Rikkyo team defeated the other two universities this year and has won the victory 8 times so far. In the same year the Kanto Intercollegiate League was held for the first time and Rikkyo University

entered the B class but could not win the victory. In 1949 it ranked in the A class of Kanto Intercollegiate League and won the victory in 1950 and 1953. Every year Doshisha versus Rikkyo yacht race is held at Yokohama harbor in Kanagawa Pref. or Biwa Lake in Shiga Pref. The race is to create a better understanding and friendship between both universities.

The club now has 50 members, including 8 girl students, and has 14 yachts. They go yachting in the Yokohama harbor every Saturday and Sunday in rich sunshine. So each member is sunburned and looks very healthy. The season of yachting starts in March. In this month they have an annual training camp for 20 days at Hayama in Kanagawa Pref. to prepare for the Three Universities Periodical League and the Kanto Intercollegiate League, which are held in June. But March is rather cold for yachting and they cannot train as much as they wish. In July and August they have a summer training camp at Tateyama in Chiba Pref. to promote their skill and to drill freshmen.

They continue their training till the middle of November to maintain their skill in yachting and to keep the yachts in good condition.

The manager of the club said, "We hope many freshmen join our club. No matter how rich or poor your experience, what this sport requires is both a strong mind and a healthy body."

Lecture of Dr. Paul Tillich

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Tillich's lecture was entitled "The Philosophical Background of My Theology." His subject was most interesting. He had never been asked to speak on this particular subject, so he had to sit down and think about himself, so to speak, make himself the object of inquiry.

After mentioning his relationships with philosophers who influenced his theological thought, such as the Pre-Socratics, Plato, the Stoics, the Neo-Platonists, Descartes and Hegel, he proceeded to discuss the problems of Existentialism which is the most important thought in modern philosophy and which even contemporary theology can not put aside as a mere problem of modern philosophy.

He said, "Existentialism raises the problems of human existence. And theology, in the name of the religious symbols it interpretes, tries to give answers to these questions. But it gives answers. It uses the whole essentialist development in Philosophy; and only the unity of these two can be of service to theology. If we stick to the one or the other exclusively, we can never have an understanding of the symbols of our religion."

Concerning the meaning of the living God he said, "It means that God is not a dead identity; but He has in Himself a manifoldness, or more exactly, when we apply a full philosophy of life as I found it in the philosophers mentioned, there we have a philosophy of life which shows that all life



has to go beyond itself and wants to return to itself.

Where life ceases to have the drive to go beyond itself, a given cultural tradition or a given dogma or a given psychological status in which we are, death replaces life. But, on the other hand, when life goes beyond itself, it wants to remain what it is, it does not want to lose itself; it wants to return, and if it cannot return to itself, then death replaces life."

Thus Dr. Tillich developed his philosophical ideas on to the theological thoughts. He closed his lecture with these words:

"Thinking about everything we encounter, questioning it, is one of the human potentialities that makes man, man. And this should not, and never can be, suppressed by authority, even the authority of churches or holy writings."

Seasonal Sports Of This Year

The seasonal physical education events of this year are made out. These seasonal sports were formally put into practice from the 34th year of Showa, and have become most popular among Rikkyoites.

Why are they so popular and what are the seasonal sports? Nakamura, lecturer of physical exercise, briefly explained: "Every sophomore can ski, skate, swim, and climb under the guidance of able leaders and at low cost.

"This year, the ski course will be opened by 500 members, divided into three groups. The first group will be at Mt. Zao in Yamagata prefecture with 150 members, from December 21 to 25, the second will be at Yuaka of the tableland of Shiga, with 150 members, from February 16 to 20, and the third will be at the tableland of Myoko in Niigata prefecture, from February 21 to 25, with 200 members.

"Skating course will be opened on the tableland of Tateyama and Lake Shirakaba, by 350 members, from February 11 to 14. By this training, we will learn how to wear skis and skates, and will be given beginners instruction in skiing and skating. This is according to the plan for the climbing course. This year 100 members

are scheduled to circle Okuhodaka in the North Japan Alps, for early in September. There we learn the skill of mountain climbing under the friendly guidance of the members of the Alpine club. On July 4, 100 members will go to Doi in Shizuoka Prefecture for the swimming course. But we have other pleasures too. We enjoy the seaside life with swimming races, folk dances and boat races."

Lastly, Prof. Nakamura concluded, "These seasonal sports began with the intention of supplementing physical education programs and enjoying all kinds of sports as a recreation. Once we go out into the world, there is little time for sports, so it is necessary for us to enjoy as many sports as possible during our college life."

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

To Regain Personality

With the end of the gloomy rainy season and the approach of the summer vacation, our thoughts naturally turn to life outdoors where snow-clad mountains, the bright blue sea and cold invigorating breeze await us. In fact, our minds have already been there envisioning all that is pleasant, happy, and even thrilling. But we must realize that in our life in the mountains, by the seaside or out-of-way places in the country there lies something deeper and more vital.

Modern industrial society is said to have deprived the workers of their sense of personality. However, it is not workers alone that are under this impersonalizing influence of modern society. The recent development of mass communication media, which is all but alarmingly great, has enabled them wittingly or unwittingly to shape or control the general thinking particularly of urban communities. On the other hand, the postwar system of higher education in this country is supposed to promote individual thinking and encourage individual initiatives. The fact is, however, that the students cannot resist the impact of mass communication media on them. Unfortunately, most students are daily subjected to traffic congestion of the worst type when they commute, expending a good deal of the energy to be devoted to intensive study. There is in addition an increasing trend of overcrowding of universities—a trend which is anything but conducive to individual thinking. Thus students are as much victims of modern industrial society as industrial workers and other city dwellers.

It is true, employers in recent years have encouraged—and in many cases materially help—their employees to make annual or semi-annual excursions to mountain or seaside resorts. But here again they keep on mass life and their behavior is all the more in the grip of mass psychology; their wild merrymaking totally defeats the original purpose of recreation of mind and body.

In the case of students, of course, their open-air life in summer and winter vacations, whether led individually or by private groups, conducted as part of training programs by sporting or study clubs, it can be more or less independent of impersonalizing influence if the participants want to. A Hebrew poet 2,500 years ago queried the Creator: "When I look up thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, what is man that thou art mindful of him . . . ?" Who would not be inspired by the glory of Mother Nature, beheld in a proper environment, to think deeply into the meaning of life? In order to free himself from the grip of the hectic life of urban communities, a Japanese poet even 60 years ago sought in the woodland of the faraway north freedom of life and thought, singing, "In the woodland lies freedom."

Let those of us who are fortunately given time and means to respond to the call of Mother Nature find in the forthcoming vacation occasion especially for regaining personality lost in the vortex of material civilization.

Designing Rikkyo Library

Rikkyo University is getting bigger and the number of the students is increasing year after year, and accordingly new buildings such as the law building and a research institute, have been built in recent years.

But about our library we students have had to put up with a great deal of inconvenience.

Indeed, the present library is too small for us—8 thousand students—to study there and too gloomy to read books. But the new library, which is now under construction and will be completed this autumn will surely solve the problem.

It was designed by Dr. Kenzo Tange, a world famous architect. We planned an interview with him because we wanted to hear from him about the details and characteristics of the building. We tried over and over again but in vain, for he was too busy to meet us, but fortunately we had a chance to see the assistant designer, Inazuka, and he told us many interesting things about designing and constructing the building.

What they worked for was to blend the new building into the atmosphere of Rikkyo. Every building on our campus is said to harmonize artistically with the other buildings. Rikkyo has its own beauty not seen in any other university campus in Japan. Especially the color conditioning is very good; green of leaves, and red of brick, this contrast of colors offers an exquisite picture in our campus. And whoever visits Rikkyo feels at home in the atmosphere.

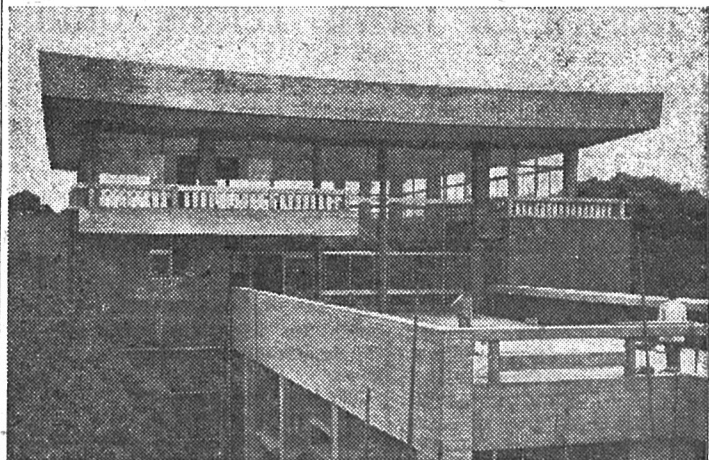
First, they were careful not to destroy this harmony by a modern building.

Second, the old library is so gloomy inside that it may be said a place where we are not willing to visit unless it is necessary. The new building was designed with plenty of light and has a comfortable atmosphere in which to study. The library has a beautiful, wide, bold, flight of stairs leading to the airy reading rooms, through a kind of veranda, so you really feel the room is part of the veranda, and it's just like an open-air room. The sides are all glass windows, not wall, and you can see green leaves in the sunlight, when you raise your eyes from the book, tired from concentrated study.

Third, because the designer felt Rikkyo students were lively and spirited, they managed to express this impression in designing the library as a symbol of youth. When you walk in the main street of the Rikkyo campus, you see the new, modern, red brick library behind the old library. Its roof is very unique. The roof edge at both ends is curved upwards just like one of Japanese temples.

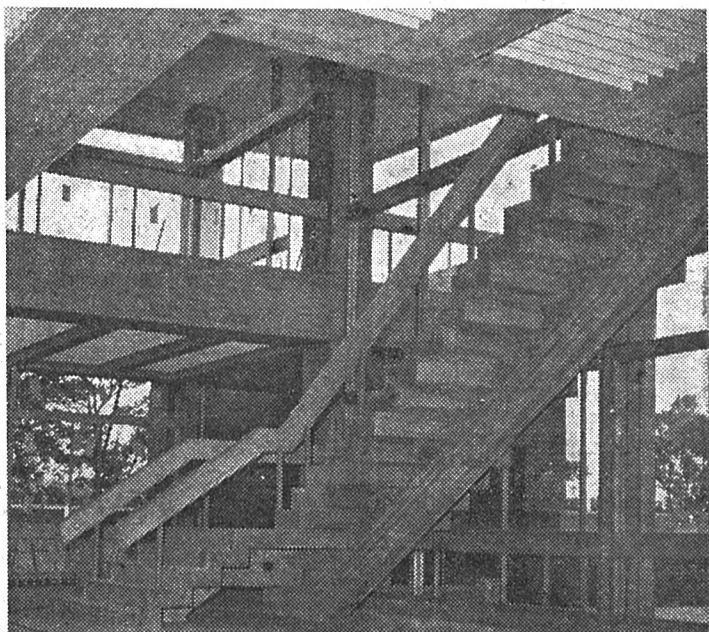
It is a three storied building with a basement. The total area is 3,060 m² (927.2 tsubo).

It consists of a main build-



Rikkyo Library in full view

"When we go up the stairs to upper-part of second floor (Japanese Fukinuke) from the main hall and look up, we can see a dramatic white ceiling like Japanese 'Owan' float. This shows that the designer blended circumferential 'green' (nature) and the atmosphere of Rikkyo into the inside of library" said Inazuka, assistant to Dr. Tange. Lastly he also added that the designer wanted to express the roof of the library as one of the characteristic features seen in traditional Japanese goof-edge.



A stair from second to third floor.

ing containing stack rooms, reading rooms and the library office.

On the first floor, we have a book room the area of which is 1,160 m² with a capacity of 300 thousand books. On the second floor, there is a main entrance, a hall, reference rooms, newspaper and catalogue, and general reading rooms. On the third floor, there is a large gen-

eral reading room. The second and third floors will seat 400 students. In the basement we have an audio-visual room with a movie room and recording room.

Autumn is said to be a season for reading. This autumn our library will be completed. We hope you will spend your autumn afternoon in the new library, reading and studying.

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