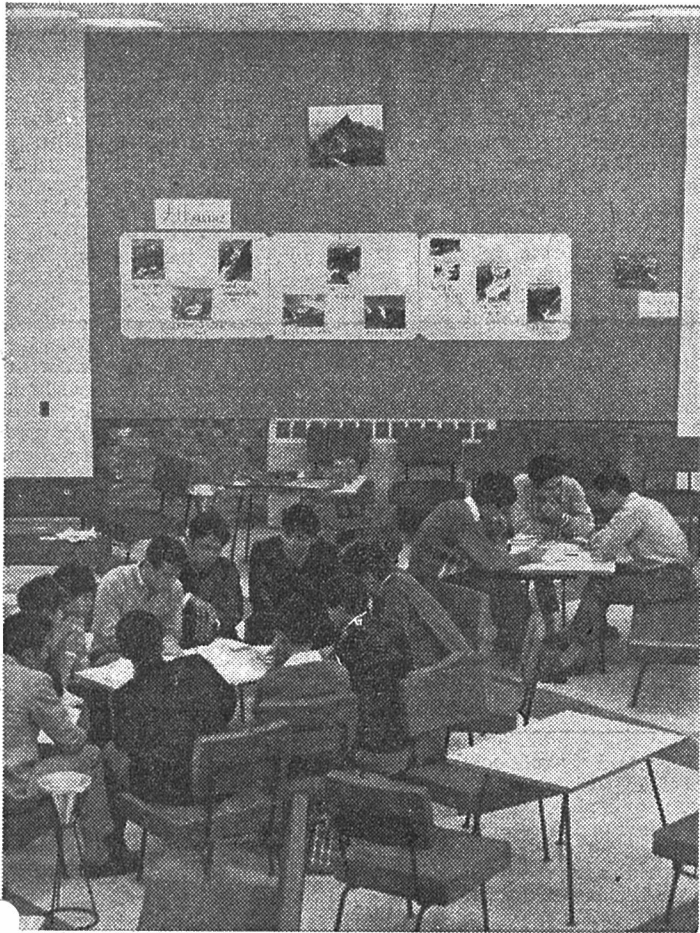


# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XIV NO. III

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October, 1960 Price 10 Yen



Talking with friends in the Common Room gives refreshment, and enrichment of college life. On the wall is displayed photographs of the Alpine Club and works of the Art Club.

## New Theory Released On Elemental Particles

Professor Mitsuo Taketani of the College of Science at Rikkyo announced on August 3 that the Japan Nuclear Force Group has clarified the unknown nature of  $\pi$ -meson, which is an epoch-making discovery in Theoretical Physics.

The Japan Nuclear Force Group is made up of six brilliant nuclear physicists among whom are Prof. Taketani and Asst. Prof. Shigeru Machida of Rikkyo University.

Neutrons and protons of an atom are combined through throwing mesons against each others. The method of throwing mesons, however, was not plain until research was carried out by the Japan Nuclear Force Group.

As the result of the research, it was concluded that elemental particles of atoms must be divisible. This means that elemental particles have an internal structure in themselves. Therefore, there is need for a new kind of mechanics for investigat-

ing this structure, instead of quantum mechanics, which has hitherto been the only effective method for studying elemental particles.

This conclusion is consistent with the theory of Prof. Sakata at Nagoya Univ., and with the experimental equation by Tetsuo Hamada.

As a group collaborating with the long-term projects of the Research Institute for Fundamental Physics of Kyoto Univ., of which the leader is Dr. Hideki Yukawa, the Japan Nuclear Force Group has been wrestling with the third nature of interaction of the elemental particles for these ten years. Interaction causes a process in which elemental particles are transformed into particles with different natures. Furthermore, interaction itself has three natures, two of which have already been explained. The nature of the meson was made clear by the investigation of interaction.

The results of this research

## Student Health Insurance

The Class Committee has been investigating the establishment of the Students Health Insurance since the end of last year.

This Health Insurance aims not only at mutual financial aid in medical treatment, but also at completing the program of health control for students. At present the regular medical service consists only of X-ray examination by indirect photographing and inoculation against typhoid fever. While the health record of Rikkyo students is the highest in Japan, in order to complete the program for the health control of students, more benefits must be added, such as examination of heart and blood pressure.

The Class Committee will gather the opinions of the whole student body, concerning the Students' Insurance, during November.

A member of the Class Committee had the following opinion, on the Insurance, "At present, we pay the University 600 yen a year for health examinations. But the items of the regular medical exam have been decreasing year after year. I can not think we are getting 600 yen's worth of medical service. This being the case it is necessary that we augment the students' health program by our own hands. For instance, this may be one of the solutions: The spring medical examination is born by the University and the expenses of the autumn medical examination by the Student Health Insurance Funds. But the most difficult problem of all in setting up this Insurance is how insurance money will be collected."

Regarding the necessity of the insurance, Mr. Kudo, an officer of the Student Office said, "The National Health Insurance will be put into effect in all the prefectures by the end of next March at the latest. The necessity of the insurance will be decreased. And as for the expense, I do not think the School Authorities can transfer to the insurance the 600 yen which is now collected as the medical fee.

Lastly, Dr. Tohru Okuno, director of the University Health Clinic said, "Through the present system of medical examina-

were made public by Prof. Machida at the International High Energy Conference at Rochester, New York, U.S.A. in August 1960, and they will also be verified thoroughly by experiments using the 50-MeV accelerator at the Nuclear Research Institute of Tokyo University, Tokyo.

## Rikkyo Festival to be Held on Nov. 3, 4, 5

The Annual Rikkyo Festival will be celebrated on the campus from Nov. 3 to 5 under the auspices of the Cultural Association.

Some 60 cultural clubs and seminar groups are making preparations for the Festival exhibits in which they will show the results of their studies and activities of the past twelve months.

"To Increase Rikkyo's School Spirit" has been decided upon as the slogan of the Festival this year.

The Festival Eve Program will be held on the Theological Seminary Ground with singing and folk dancing.

This year, particularly, Mitchell

Hall (women's dormitory) will hold open house, and a bazaar to raise construction funds for a student hall.

A dance party has been scheduled in the evening of the day following, at Prince Hotel, Azabu. This Party aims at the promotion of friendship between graduates and students. The well-known alumni therefore have been invited to this party. Let's everyone get behind it and support the dance!

Some of the interesting programs of the Rikkyo Festival are as follows:

The three drama circles, Drama Society, the Murasaki-kai and the Theatre Jeune will present a joint performance, "Les Mains Sales," a French Drama by Sartre at Chiyoda Public Hall on Nov. 7, 8.

The English Speaking Society will hold the All Rikkyo Oratorical Contest at room No. 166 on the 5th, at 1:00 p.m.

The Hotel Management Club supported by the band of the Light Music Society will open a coffee shop as usual in the first refectory, and the Tea Ceremony Club will hold a tea party on the lawn beside the Chapel.

As for music, the Light Music Society, the Glee Club, the Harmonica Society and the Rikkyo Philharmonic Orchestra will present their performances in Tucker Hall.

women included among its graduates, are still faced with the difficulty of finding employment with the exception of a limited few who have found their way into the field of Journalism. As for the Science Department, 90% of the students are said to have already obtained their jobs, owing to the present science boom.

Discontent, however, has been voiced by some job seekers that the date of the announcement of job offers has been set too late so that they were not allowed enough time in obtaining information on companies they hoped to enter. They also found it difficult to establish "connections" with the companies of their choice in such a short period.

tion, about 10 students are found, every examination who require medical treatment. The present items of examination are the minimum necessity, even if in the future we should increase the medical budget and expand the Clinical facilities. Under the present conditions, I hope all of the students on the campus will take the medical examinations, especially Junior students."

## Campus Today

### Schedule of Common Hour

From Nov. 11, the Common Hour sponsored by the Student Office will be held in the Common Room from 2:30 to 4:30 on the following days:

Nov. 11 - "On the recent movies and plays," by Asst. Prof. Narumi and Lecturer Hijikata.

Nov. 18 - "How to read a novel," by Prof. Sadao Noguchi and Lecturer Takeshi Muramatsu.

Nov. 25 - "Is faith necessary?" by Asst. Prof. Hayasaka and Chaplain Hayami.

Dec. 2 - "On life in lodging houses," by Asst. Prof. Ushikubo and Chaplain Yazawa.

Dec. 9 - "On student movements," by Asst. Prof. Sawaki and Mr. Kudo (an officer of

the Student Office).

### Glee Club at Fuchu

On 18 October thirty members of the Rikkyo Glee Club were entertained at a luncheon by the Far East Wives Club of Fuchu Air Base, under the direction of Prof. Minagawa they sang albums of Japanese folk songs, religious numbers and Stephen Foster.

The concert won high praise and many telephone calls are still coming, in high praise of their beautiful performance.

The club hopes to tour the United States next year. We are sure they will win high praise!

### Harmonica Concert

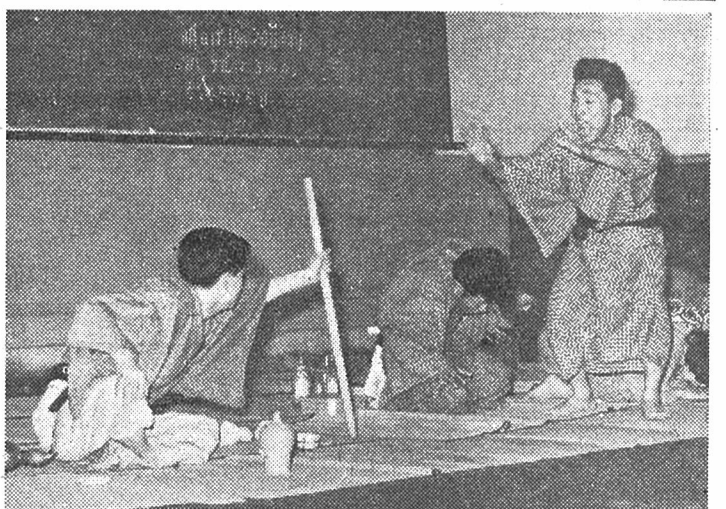
The First Regular Concert of

the Harmonica Society will be held in Tucker Hall on Nov. 26. A rich program of classical and popular music, "The Marriage of Figaro," "You are My Sunshine," "Orfeu Negro," will be performed under the direction of Mr. Minoru Kanno-Counselor of this Club - and Rikuro Takagi (Junior).

This concert will be given for the first time to set up the aim of the Society activity.

### Theatrical Contest

The Four University Theatrical Contest this year will be held on the 12th and 13th of November at Hitotsubashi Auditorium. In this contest the Rikkyo English Speaking Society will present "The Eve of the Autumn Moon," a play based on a Japanese folk story by Junji Kinoshita and directed by Yoshimasa Sakamoto, a Junior. Its English translation was made by Shigeo Kudo. In the cast



A scene of drama rehearsal.

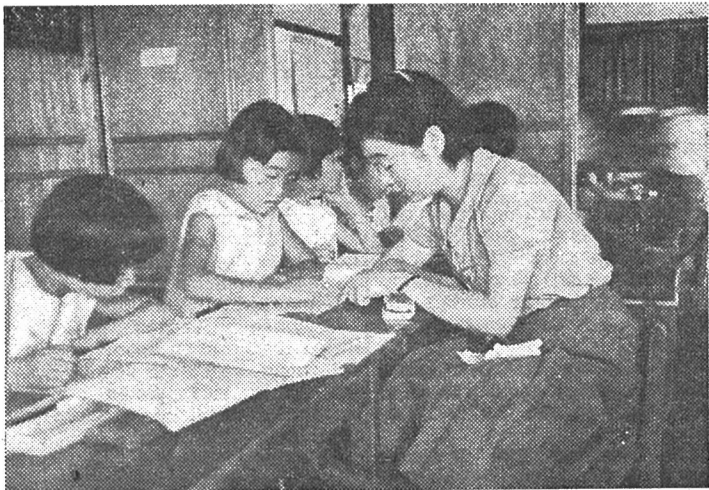
are Kenji Kawamura, a Sophomore, who will play the part of a hoodlum, Noriko Nakamura, a Junior, who is a grandmother and Toshio Watanabe, a Freshman, who takes the role of Toroku.

For the past 23 years the Rikkyo E.S.S. has been presenting Japanese plays in English in the hope that it might in its small way help foster foreigners' understanding of Japanese culture.

# "For God And the Country"

There are various religious groups in our university, and B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew) is one of the most active clubs. Among its activities it has a summer workcamp as one of its main events.

Each year the workcamp has been improved. Now, we had better look back upon the short history of B.S.A.



During workcamp they did everything together with children, such as studying weeding, radio gymnastics and chapel services.

B.S.A. was originated in St. James Church in 1886, and was first introduced into Japan in 1929 by Dr. Paul Rusch, missionary, longtime teacher at St. Paul's Univ. and Godfather to some 600 of his former students. Rikkyo B.S.A. was organized with the start of Japan B.S.A. But during the past 30 years Rikkyo B.S.A. took a different way from the Japan B.S.A. One of the differences between them is that Rikkyo B.S.A. admits girls and non-Christian students, and now it has little to do with Japan B.S.A.

In order to spread his doctrine about Christianity practically, Dr. Paul Rusch devoted himself to his charitable work, KEEP (Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project). Today, less than twelve years later, his efforts are known the world over—and KEEP has proved a most effective demonstration of Christian Democracy at work.

This summer B.S.A. had nine workcamps and 5 training

camps, which were scattered from Aomori to Kyushu, with 300 B.S.A. members attending.

The aim of these camps, though varied in each chapter of B.S.A.—for the 13 chapters respectively have their own feature and principle—is to make the people concerned feel at home with Christianity, through helping children study or through physical labour.

These camps seem to be run smoothly. But we must recognize how many difficulties they had at the beginning, seven or eight years ago.

For example:—

One of the camps worked at Toko Gakuin, Osaka. It is a home for dependent, abused children.

Our Rikkyo B.S.A. chapter 16 and G.F.S. (Girls' Friendly Society) as their assistants attended the camp there, from July 31 to Aug. 15.

During the 16 days they did everything together with the children, such as radio gymnastics,

services in the chapel, weeding and studying after breakfast.

They spent every afternoon in labour service; that is, boy campers leveled the ground and painted the building, while girl campers sewed some 70 undershirts. And what is surprising is that there is a building named St. Paul's house in this home. Of course it was named after our university, and is a well-furnished dormitory. In the evening they had time for a camp fire, folk dances, games and discussion.

These children crave to be loved. When they are familiar with the campers, they want to have a chance to talk face to face. During these days the campers were very tired but they were glad they could get something that could be got only through hard work. They say that they didn't work this hard for money.

Deep was their joy when they heard children sing "St. Paul's will shine tonight"; when the children came after them, looking up at their faces with love and respect; and when the children said "Please come again" on the last day.

The campers hope that people in the world will really understand these children, and try, for instance, the system of "one-day foster parents" once or twice a year so that those children may taste the warmer atmosphere of home.

A camp is also in Iwate Prefecture in a very remote village where B.S.A. chapter 3 started to work five years ago, when there was no church, and their mission work began in a small temporary chapel set up at a private house.

The people in the village were so watchful about city-dwellers that the students had to be careful not to give an impression of being different from the village people, but had to adapt themselves to the native customs. But during the five years, the people came to be well acquainted with the students, and to their joy, there have been a few children who want to be Christians. And now the campers feel that the more their suffering is, the greater is the reward.

This summer it cost 8 hundred thousand yen for camping. How did they collect the fund? About 5 hundred thousand yen was levied upon the members them-

equately made clear yet. So Rikkyo Commercial Art Club tried to solve the above problem by the investigation made last May. The results are classified in each ward of Tokyo. 71.5 percent of the households are taking a weekly magazine. This tells us how important a part the weekly magazine plays. Among many magazines, the "Shukan Asahi," the "Jyosei Jishin," the "Sunday Mainichi," the "Shukan Shincho," and the "Shukan Yomiuri" sell very well. The number of the issues of these five magazines holds 55.1 percent of all. Among the best three that hold the constant readers are first "Shukan Asahi," second, the "Sunday Mainichi," and third the "Shukan Yomiuri." This means that a weekly magazine with the back-

# Let's Take Guide Test

The autumn season for tourists is now ending. This year, many foreign tourists have come to Japan. They have one aim, of course, to tour all over Japan, though some stay fairly long and others stay for a short time. Usually they hire a guide in order to enjoy themselves more and do sightseeing more effectively. If tourism contributes to world peace, the guide must be said to have two great missions, to promote international friendship and to earn foreign currency for Japan.

"Let's meet again in Tokyo in 1964"—this is what the athletes from 85 countries said to each other as the curtain dropped on the Rome Olympics. More and more people from overseas will no doubt come to Japan in the future. This is a chance for you to be a guide. What do you think about taking the qualification examination for guides? The following information is what Rikkyo Echo reporters received from Mr. Shingo Kudo.

Mr. Shingo Kudo passed the guide examination this year; he is a junior in the Economics Department of St. Paul's University, and is a member of the

English Speaking Society. His hobby is to travel. As he is an undergraduate, he has not enough money to travel so often, although he has much time to spare and long vacations in spring and in summer. That is why he took the guide examination. He thought he would be able to visit many famous places as a guide and to improve his English speaking ability. "It is useful as well as interesting to be a guide," he thought.

Unqualified persons are forbidden by law to act as paid guides for foreigners. Mr. Kudo did not make great preparations for the guide examination. He had tried to speak English with foreigners every chance he had. As the proverb says "Practice makes perfect." But he did not attend any English conversation school. He read English books at the rate of about twenty pages an hour without consulting a dictionary and read both Japanese and English newspapers. He got his knowledge of Japanese tourism from a book called "Tell Me About Japan", published by Japan Travel Bureau.

The guide examination is held by the Tourist Bureau in the Ministry of Transportation in April every year. The first is a written examination in one of the languages such as English, French, German, Spanish or Italian. Questions in Japanese history, Japanese geography, general knowledge and in industry, economy, politics an art will be asked.

The second is an oral examination in English. This is to examine whether or not the applicant is a good speaker on various topics. The applicant must answer the questions in fifteen minutes. When Mr. Kudo failed this examination last year, he felt strongly how important it is to speak English freely and to read English books without the help of a dictionary.

It is said that the student guides are honest, earnest and therefore excellent, but it is regrettable they can't stay on the more than one year or two. This is because they work as guides simply for a part-time job during their college days and they take up another job after their graduation. Mr. Kudo has no intention of being a guide after his graduation. He has many reasons for this. One is that the occupation of a guide is a very unsteady one, because the guide has only a few opportunities to work in the off-season. Now, he belongs to the Japan Guide Association, by which he is assigned a job. If he guides a tourist party for a half day, he gets 1,600 yen.

Lastly he advised the students to take the guide examination because it is a good chance to try your English ability and general knowledge. If you pass it, you will be able to travel all over Japan free. Candidates and successful candidates in their twenties constitute an overwhelming majority. So, why don't you try it?

It is regrettable that we are unable to hear about his experience as a guide, because he has not done any job of a guide yet. He is going to Kyushu for his first assignment for a month from the end of September.

selves, and a profit made by the special performances of Glee Club, and the contributions by Japanese and foreigners covered the rest of the expenses. The campers are very thankful to those helpers and will be happy to share with those helpful contributors the rich harvest of their work.



Leveling the ground and making ditches.

## People and Weekly Magazines

People often call the present age "the age of advertisement." They cannot live without advertisement today. They are surrounded by many advertisements, which are flooding newspapers, radio, television, magazines, streets, trains and buses.

In Rikkyo University, there are naturally many students who are keenly interested in advertisements made in the capitalist society. The Commercial Art Club has more than 200 members under the 20 students' committees. Each member belongs either to the design section or to the theory section. They have obtained many excellent fruits from their activities.

Last May the theory section

did research on "the actual conditions of the weekly magazines." The results of this investigation will be exhibited at the coming Rikkyo Festival in November. Details are given as follows.

It was inevitable that the weekly magazine-made progress as a mass medium in the rapidly changing modern life. The history of the weekly magazine is comparatively old. The "Shukan Asahi" and the "Sunday Mainichi" were born in 1922. The current boom of the weekly magazines, however, is owing to the fact that they are published by the big newspaper companies. The character of the weekly magazine differs from those of the newspaper and of the monthly magazine. It has a character half daily and half monthly. It has become very popular. The number of the weekly magazines now published amounts to more than 40. The real situation of these weekly magazines has not been ad-

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## About Rome Olympic By Captain Oshima

Yasukuni Oshima, senior of economics, captain of Rikkyo Basketball Club, has participated in the Rome Olympic Games as a member of Japanese basketball team. He told his experience in Rome to Rikkyo Echo as follows:



Y. Oshima in uniform of Japanese delegation to Rome.  
Chunichi Photo

### Looking Back on Battles

The reason for the defeat of Japan is twofold. First, Japan's basketball team does not reach the level of the world skill. At the Rome Olympic Games Japan had close games with the Spanish and Italian teams, but suffered severe defeats from the other seven. Second, it is the matter of the difference in physical setup. Foreign cagers are a size taller than the Japanese, and our daily diet may account for the difference. The average height of the cagers at the games is 1.95m, but that of Japanese cagers is 1.78m. There is the difference of 17cm.

The Hungarian cagers were taller than the Japanese, but the skill of both countries was close. Much encouraged, Japan's team fought against U.S. squad with some hope, but the American cagers displayed unquestionably superior skills. Basketball is the leading sport in the U.S., and accordingly she decidedly led other countries in the contest because of the good skill and ideal height of the cagers. Japan's team was no poorer than most other countries in skill, but could not cover the handicap in height.

### Daily Life

#### In Olympic Village

The climate in Rome is similar to that of Japan. It stood at 35 degrees in the daytime, but I did not feel so sultry as in Japan because of its dry air. The atmosphere of the village gave me a favorable impression. The biggest nuisance in the village life was the washing that I have to do for myself. But it was a comfortable life other than that. On the other hand, having no games on Sunday, we spent a carefree day, playing go, chess, cards and so on. Before leaving Japan, I had worried about foreign food, not

a little, but it was no problem after all. Here, let's mention the menu for a day. The breakfast menu consisted of eggs, toast, tomato, juice and fruits. At lunch, a vegetable salad and some twenty different kinds of dishes were available. Dinner was very similar to lunch. All these foods were very nice, especially spaghetti and Italian grapes, which were the most delicious I have ever tasted. Speaking of restaurants, they are unlike those in Japan. They are situated along the street and furnished with bar stands. It was wonderful to enjoy a meal in such a beautiful Roman restaurant.

### Impression of Rome

Vatican Palace is the head of the Catholic church. Pictures of the palace are formed by mosaic, which is so skillfully done they seem real instead of mosaic. Hundreds of thousands gathered together to hear the speech of The Pope, around the circular open space of St. Peter's, and by this I was very surprised to see the great influence of The Pope.



Beautiful Lake Albano under the high blue Italian sky.  
Chunichi Photo

The opening ceremony was the most splendid and deeply impressive time. The spirit of the Olympic Games struck me during the long ceremony, but as I was kept standing for about four hours, so by the end of the ceremony I was very tired.

After the closing ceremony, our party flew to France and Switzerland. Italy is a very beautiful country, but Japan is more comfortable. France is the place of gaiety and bright feeling, perhaps it may be due to the freedom loving sense of the people.

It was very significant for me to have been able to go to Rome as a member of Japan's Olympic delegation, and the life away from Japan was very precious to me. When I turned my eyes towards Japan from the foreign standpoint, I could find for myself the picture of Japan in the eyes of the world. This is the very best experience of my life and the greatest pleasure.

## Japanese Fencing Hall Completed

The Japanese Fencing Club's Hall was to be built on the second floor over the Judo Club on the first floor, but those who are working in the nearby research laboratory complained of that, so the idea was rejected. But the Japanese Fencing Club has been trying for more than three years to obtain club's hall, so all the members of the club are overjoyed. Graduate Students, the P.T.A. and many others have generously contributed to make this possible.

From all sources the sum of 500,000 yen was raised. But that was still not enough, so a bank loan arranged by the authorities of Rikkyo University, which made possible the construction. Some of the Japanese Fencing Club members told us that they would have to pay off their loan little by little, at their own expense. Because of this fine, new club house we are sure that the Rikkyo Japanese Fencing Club will grow rapidly in the future.

## Introducing Rikkyo's Judo Club



Assiduous Training of Members

During the Tokyo Olympic Contest to be held four years later, in 1964, Judo, a Japanese traditional sport, is to be added as a formal event. This means that interest in Japanese Judo has spread from the Kodokan

of Japan, to the sports arenas of the world in fact as well as in name. There is a tremendous mania in the world for Judo. Happily, the members of the Rikkyo Echo had a chance to meet captain Okamoto of the Rikkyo Judo Club.

The Rikkyo Judo Club was established in 1951 as a new club among many other sports clubs. The Judo Club, one of the student teams, belongs to the All Japan Collegiate Judo Federation, and our club is the first rank in class B. Class A consists of eight universities and these eight universities have an opportunity to take part in the All Japan Collegiate League.

The captain of the club gave us a brief introduction to Judo. The game of Judo is played in a square of 50 Jyo (fifty mats). The chief umpire watches the players in the middle of the mat and two sub-umpires see the game from each side. Match time is, ordinarily, 10 minutes or 20, but 5 minutes so far as students are concerned. The ordinary game is played between seven men and the team which has more than four winners obtains the victory.

The Rikkyo Judo Club has a few hours of training every day. And only regular members (about 20 persons) of the club go to Kodokan and have a training every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The club has a training camp twice a year, in spring and summer. At present the members are 52, among which nine or ten have been playing since their high school days.

In short Judo, we may say, is not a game of strength but a game of trick and persuasion, and this fact supplies one material reason why this sport developed such popularity. It is no exaggeration to say we can learn spiritual strength, and the power of training and fight which can endure perseverance, through Judo, and these factors have increased the popularity of Judo all over the world.

## Hütte of Wander Vöger Club Completed



Our Hütte in the Course of Construction

Happily our "Hütte" (hut) was completed on Oct. 16th on the plateau of Uenohara in Jhoshu. This is due to the tireless efforts and co-operation of many people.

The architect was Mr. Michihiko Yamada. The building area is 58 Tsubo. The total expenses were 2,200,000 yen and this "Hütte" can accommodate about 70 persons. The rules for the use of our "Hütte" are as follows: when our club members are there you can not use it. But when our club members are

not there you may use it.

When you wish to use it, please inform the manager of the "Hütte," Wander Vöger Club beforehand, as to when you want to come. The members of the club get the key from the manager.

There is no other equipment, except fuel, in the "Hütte" so you should take bedding, food, and other necessities.

A definite charge for bedding and board has not yet been decided.

ASAHI

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## According to Calendar

After the summer vacation and examinations the new semester commenced as usual with sports, arts and other club activities. Freshmen, growing up somewhat to the stature of a college student with poise and dignity and beginning to feel at home on the campus; Sophomores, gaining selfconfidence as experienced brothers and sisters and enjoying college life to the full; juniors, succeeding seniors in leadership in nearly all club activities as big brothers; and seniors, in the thick of the fight on the employment front, except a fortunate minority who have already won the battle—these represent indeed the picture of the Rikkyo campus at the beginning of the new semester.

However, this in no way present a new, different picture peculiar to 1960. Not only Rikkyo but also other major universities in this country have had and will have similar features in campus life at this time of year. If there exists a slight difference, it will be one concerned with the graduating students. Among them prevails less pessimism this year as they face the employment race, and the university employment agency staff appear happy in busily helping and guiding job-hunting students.

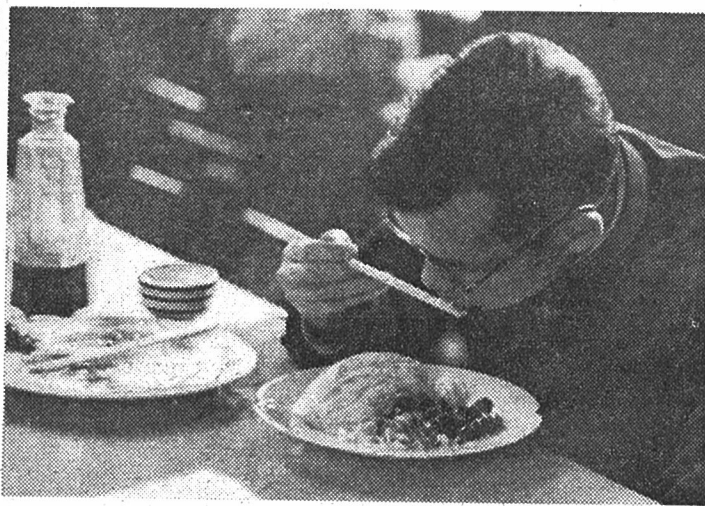
Such a campus scene we take as nothing unusual in atmosphere and nothing markedly different from those of previous years; but it is in reality so different from those almost continuously occurred there centering about the new Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Are we particularly unmindful of the change? The fact is that such a change is due partly to the economic growth and prosperity and partly to the dominant temper of the student population at large which is far remote from radicalism of any type.

In a few weeks to come, when election campaigns will be intensified, confrontations between the Conservatives and the Socialists, particularly enmity stirred up by the recent assassination of Mr. Asanuma, Socialist leader, may affect campus life in rousing to action extremely vocal, self-styled guardians of democracy. Indications are, however, that such a move will not develop into anything serious under the pressure of public opinion decidedly against such irresponsible actions.

If the recent terrorism poses any problem to campus life, it is rather in the domain of principles and methods of education. That democratic education as understood and practiced in postwar Japan needs re-thinking has been suggested recently even by disinterested observers. To promote such studies with a special view to building up truly democratic Japan certainly is the matter demanding immediate attention of educational leaders.

On the other hand, vocational guidance or professional education and club activities whether in sports or in arts as currently carried on in our universities should also aim ultimately at the healthy, all-round growth of democratic life in the community. We hope and believe that in the current semester the essential educational purposes will be pursued on our campus quietly but steadily according to the university calendar.

# Refectory: Good Place?



We eat to live, not to eat. At First Refectory.

By Rikkyo Camera Club.

Autumn is come to our Rikkyo campus. You will find it everywhere, in the trees, in the high blue sky. Since old days people have been saying, "Autumn makes our appetite improve," "Horses grow fat under high autumnal skies," Rikkyo Echo has carried out a poll as to whether Rikkyo students are satisfied with their Student Refectories and have invited some opinions about the answers to the poll from the manager of First and Second Refectories and Mr. Kudo, an officer of Student's Office and Mr. Yamamoto, a secretary of the Cultural Association.

First Refectory was built at the present site in 1918 (7th year of Taisho), when the total of students was only 200. Now we have over 8,000. Many of them stayed at the dormitories, where they had to take their meals even when they did not wish to. Today, many students eat at these dining halls and sometimes they use the refectories for discussions, formal parties or private meetings. It is one of the places which students remember fondly after graduation because it is the place where they have had many interesting episodes of their college life.

First Refectory is an old structure, but it stands in good contrast to the other modern buildings, together with the library. When you enter there, you feel a kind nostalgia for the good old days.

After the war, new departments were added and students increased in number. First Refectory has become so crowded that it has ceased to be satisfactory.

Last April, the Law building was completed and a Second Refectory with modern equipment included. This Refectory is not generally over-crowded as First Refectory.

What sort of opinion do Rikkyo students have about First and Second Refectory? The following gives the results of the poll.

	(A)	(B)
1. First Refectory		
satisfied	3.8	5.0
dissatisfied	71.1	25.0
neutral	25.0	22.5
2. price		
expensive	62.5	46.4
cheap	3.9	14.4
moderate	33.6	39.2
3. quantity		
too much	8.1	14.0
not enough	69.2	46.5
enough	14.0	39.5

4. quality		
good	5.8	5.4
bad	57.1	84.2
fair	37.1	10.5
5. sanitation		
good	10.6	2.8
bad	37.1	62.1
moderate	57.3	35.1
6. service		
good	6.3	42.9
bad	62.3	42.9
moderate	31.4	14.2
A: male students		B: Coeds
Numeral is in percentage.		

The total number of the poll: 300, the number answered: 244 (male students 193; coeds 51)

In addition there are such opinions as follows: "Relieve the present crowded situation by complete self-service," "Increases the items on the menu,"

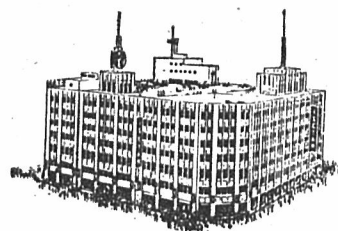
"We want to listen to music when we are taking meals," "Generally expensive as a Student Refectory," "Set up the management of student refectory under a Student Life Association" and so on.

First of all, we interviewed the manager of the First Refectory. He said, "This building is very old, having only old-fashioned facilities, and although we want to improve them we must spend much money to do so. We have done our best to replace the old chairs and tables with better ones, but we cannot now improve the kitchen accommodations, as we are short of cooks and waitresses. But now we endeavour to seek for new cooks and waitresses." However, the manager wanted to the student, "We don't want tableware, chairs, ash-trays and dustbins to be broken or stolen, and we hope the students will understand what the refectory really is."

The manager of Second Refectory said, "As only one year has passed since this Refectory was built, how to manage it is as yet in an experimental stage. So we want to listen to various opinions and endeavour to comply with the demand of the students."

Mr. Yamamoto, said as the answer "It should be set up under Student Life Association."

Mr. Kudo told, "As Rikkyo Students have, generally speaking, a pampered taste, the Rikkyo Student Refectories differ from other university ones. The Second Refectory is too narrow in space to establish facilities for men-rui (soba, udon etc). This reason prevents the Second Refectory from offering men-rui. And from the sanitary point of view, we the Authorities of Rikkyo University inspect the sanitation every year. At any rate, whenever students feel dissatisfied about the Refectories, we will have a meeting with students and managers and discuss it."



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