

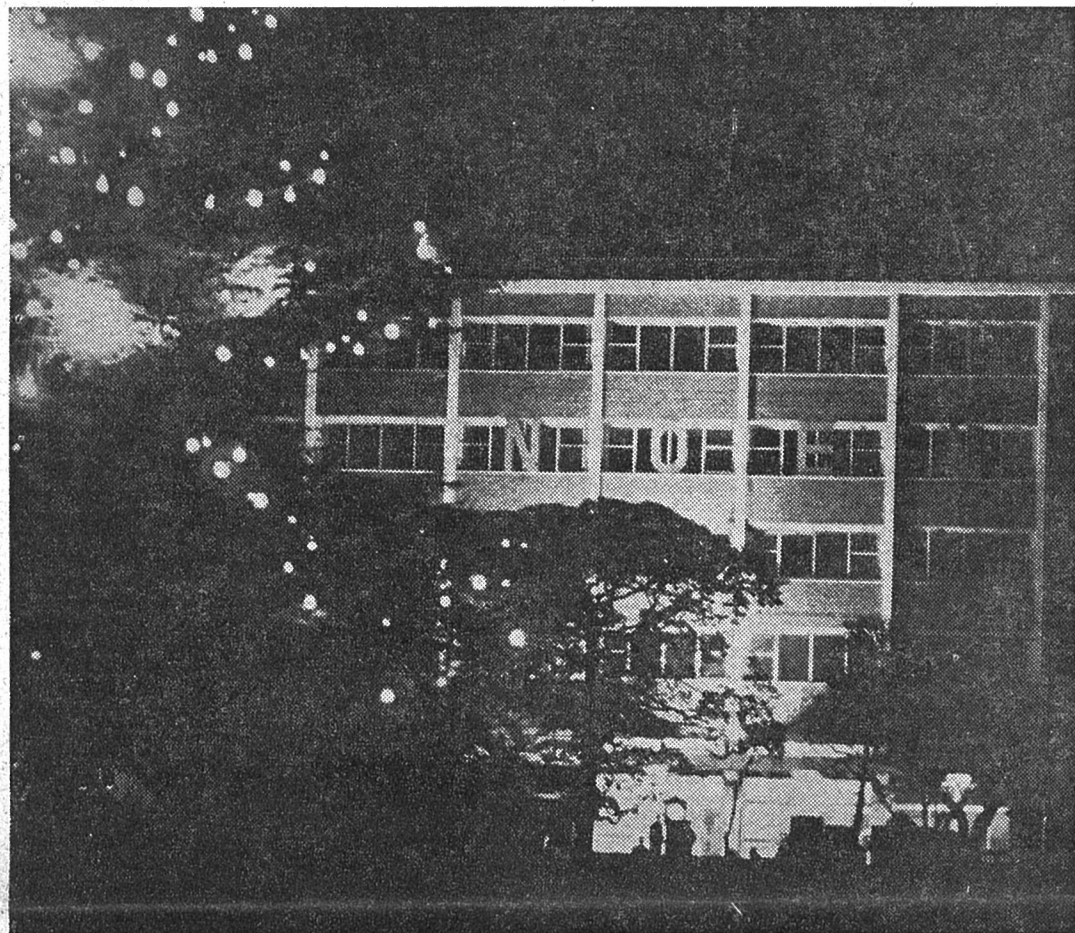
RIKKYO ECHO

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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

December, 1960 Price 10 Yen

Christmas to Be Celebrated on 20, 21



*But man has long forgotten to pray and seek:
He is groping, groping in darkness in vain,
Not knowing exactly where to go; his sight is blurred;
His mind is warped; his feet are heavy in chain.
May the Star of Bethlehem shine now as of yore
With guiding light and show him aright the way
Through the gloom that shrouds this H-bomb-cursed world
And make him live in peace; not in dismay.*

*From A Christmas Prayer
by H. Kaneko*

The Annual Christmas Festival will be celebrated on Dec. 20 and 21 on the campus, under the auspices of B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew) and supported by the Rikkyo YMCA and other student clubs. This year, the date of the Festival has been advanced a few days, in order that students residing in lodging houses may attend the Festival before they return to their provinces for the winter vacation. The executive committee for the Festival is preparing to make the coming Christmas not only a joyful but also a more meaningful celebration of the Birth of Christ.

And every student is expected to find the wonderful meaning of Christmas as a member of the university dedicated to the Christian Faith.

The curtain of the Festival will be raised with the opening service in Tucker Hall. This is a purely religious ceremony conducted by three chaplains.

Some of the highlights are as follows:

Two parties will be held by B.S.A. One will be a tea party in the common room on the evenings of the 20th and 21st, which is intended to give the students opportunities for getting together with professors. The performers of the Magic Club and K.E.E.P. Rangers, which is one of Rikkyo bands specializing in Western music, will add gaiety to the party.

The other is a campus party on the open space in front of the Law School building at 1:00 p.m. on the 21st. Many students can enjoy folk dancing and join in on the singing of Christmas carols under the leadership of the chorus group Ahiru-kai.

In Tucker Hall, the famous Mandolin Club of Meiji University and Rikkyo Light Music Society will give concerts respectively of popular songs and Christmas music, which will include 'Silent Night,' 'White Christmas,' 'Moon-light Cuba' and 'Sad Sixteen.' And this year's Christmas will be marked by the singing of hymns No. 124 and 345, and other songs on the 21st by the chorus of the administration-officers named "Zion Chorus Group."

A religious drama, "The Cloth of God" by Grintges will be performed by Murasaki-kai with support from B.S.A. and YMCA. This will be staged at 2:30 p.m. on the 21st, and it will be produced by Mr. Toshio Tanaka.

Mr. Teruyoshi Tanaka, head of the executive committee, said that he hopes students will enjoy the celebration and will try, even if a little, to understand 'what Christianity means.' And President Matsushita will deliver, as usual, the Christmas message. This year he will quote some passages from the Gospel according to St. Luke in the New Testament. The Festival will reach its climax with performances of 'The Messiah.'

The Christmas Celebration will end with the closing service in Tucker Hall on Dec. 21.

Moreover, on Christmas Eve, all Rikkyo Gakuin Service will be held, and a large procession by professors will take place in Tucker Hall. At night, after the Candle Service, the Choir will make the usual round of the houses of foreign professors singing the Yuletide songs.

On the 25th of December, the great worship will be conducted in the chapel, at 10:00 a.m. in celebration of the Birth of Christ.

Program

- Dec. 20
2:30 The opening service
3:00 Christmas carols by Glee Club
4:30 Concert by Mandolin Club of Meiji University
5:30 President Matsushita's Message
6:30 Oratorio *The Messiah* by Handel
5:10-6:30 Tea Party
- Dec. 21
1:00 Campus Party
2:30 Christmas Tableau
3:45 Chorus by the Administration Officers
4:10 March by Cheering Party
4:40 Concert by Harmonica Society
6:30 Jazz Concert by Light Music Society
5:10-6:30 Tea Party
- Dec. 24
4:00 Chapel Service
- Dec. 25
10:00 Rikkyo Gakuin Christmas Service

Handel's Messiah

Handel's Oratorio the Messiah will be performed by the K.A.Y. chorus group (Keisen-jo-gakuin, Aoyama-gakuin and YMCA Glee Club) in Tucker Hall at 6:30 on Dec. 20.

The K.A.Y. chorus group consists of about 250 members and has been giving regular concerts twice every year since the 23rd year of Showa (1948). 'The Messiah', of course, means our Saviour Jesus Christ. This Oratorio is divided into 3 parts. The first part prophesies the advent of the Saviour, the second part shows the career of Christ and His Passion, and the last part rejoices in the Resurrection and Glory of Our Lord.

Kobayashi Elected As New Chairman

Kiyomi Kobayashi, Sophomore of the Economic Department, was elected Student President of the Rikkyo Cultural Association, also Chairman of the Cultural Association Standing Committee, at the general council of the cultural circles, held on Nov. 19.

A. Asakawa and K. Takeda were named Vice-Presidents. To the Standing Committee, T. Okabayashi, H. Ohno, K. Takeuchi and K. Takizawa were elected. They have already taken up their new posts since Dec. 1.

K. Kobayashi carried the election, after a hot campaign against three other candidates, with his public promises which are given below:

1. To set up systems of management inspection and separate negotiation among the cultural circles on budget-making.
2. Promotion of the erection of a Students' Hall.
3. Improving relations among the cultural circles.
4. Actualization of a coherent Rikkyo Festival next year, based on the student body's cooperation.

5. Consolidation of the Alumni Association.

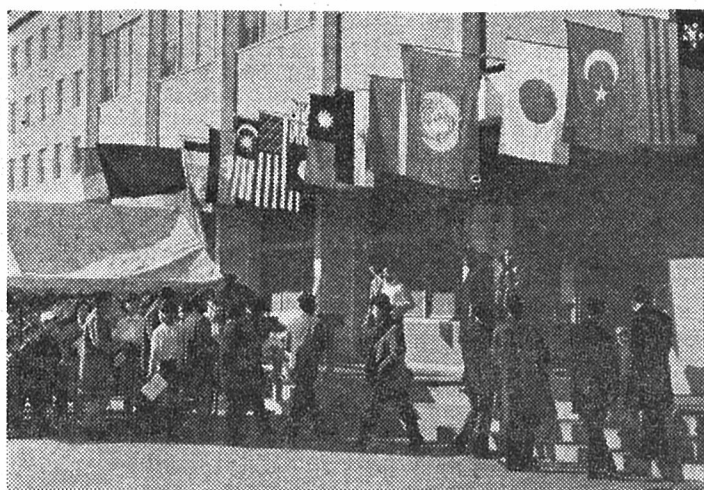
Old High School Renovated

The refitting of the former Senior High School building to make study rooms for University professors was completed on Nov. 25. The building had been vacated by the Senior High School, which moved to its new location at Shiki, Saitama prefecture, in April. One of the two buildings is already being used by Rikkyo Junior High School and the University will occupy the second and third floors of the old building.

The remodeling work consisted of partitioning the classrooms to make study rooms for the General Education professor, installing heating apparatus and fluorescent lamps. The construction work cost the University about 20,000,000 yen.

The remodelled building contains laboratories for chemistry and physics, a lecture hall for audio-visual education, a conference room, a room for the Director of the Athletic Association, and about 30 study rooms.

I. S. M. Improves Friendship



The 5th Annual International Students' Meeting was held at 1:00 on Dec. 3, in the Law College, under the auspices of the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo, and supported by the Japan Times and Rikkyo University.

Participating in this meeting were 32 foreign student delegates, who are now studying in Japan, and who came from 8 Asian countries, the U.S.A., Canada, Cuba and Norway. Besides them, 6 students of four other

universities in Tokyo and about 50 members of Rikkyo ESS participated.

After the opening addresses by Mr. Taguchi, Chairman of ESS, all participants were divided into four tables and discussed the same subject; "Whether or not the United Nations should be left as it is."

Good will and mutual understanding between each country were emphasized throughout the discussion.

Reflection on 1960 Is Step to 1961

Christmas is just around the corner, and most events of the year 1960 on our campus have been finished, except Christmas celebrations. There have been many different kinds of events. Particularly of much value to us students has been the June crisis which made us think anew about the problem of how we should behave in a democracy.

The reporters of the Echo interviewed three professors and two students concerning the impression of this year. Good reflection on our life would make this year meaningful and the coming year rich.

Security Pact Gives Invaluable Experiences

President Masatoshi Matsushita expressed the following view regarding the student movements of June. "It was an exceedingly good experience for the students, apart from whether their movements were right or not, to have acted as they did as members of society in the struggle against the newly-revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty."

"Experience teaches in this regard, you had better see life at first hand in its various aspect when you are young. And then consider through this experience, if similar problems arise in the future, how we should deal with them as students."

Concerning student placement the President remarked: "Owing to the general prosperity, the rates of placement have been very high this year. So, we must appreciate this bright side of the world and also look on the dark."

As to the economic affairs of Rikkyo Gakuin, he said, "Up to this time we have collected 360 million yen through the Supporters' Association of Rikkyo Gakuin and the Friends of Rikkyo in the U.S.A. in order to pay back debts, though it is still 240 million yen short of the amount needed."

"Raising money for the immense debts incurred in the construction of the Law School, the Library, professor's study rooms and so on, is a mere measure, and our efforts from now on must be directed toward education, which is our real



Pres. Matsushita

objective."

Hoping to improve the relations between the students and himself, the President said, "I would like to dedicate myself to substantial education after finishing my task. For that, I think I must have more chance to come into contact with professors and students by using such organizations as the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association, and the rest."

Lastly, he added this comment concerning Rikkyo Gakuin, "I want to light the atomic reactor which has already arrived in Yokohama and which will be ready for operation by the end of this year."

"I have no mind to expand the school, or to found a new college for the present, except the post-graduate courses of the Law School, which will be newly established in the near future."

Rikkyo Festival A Great Success

Reflecting upon the student activities during the term of his office, Mr. Kinoshita, who is retiring from the chairmanship of the Cultural Association, expressed the following hopes for his successors:

"We Committee Members have, I think, managed to consolidate the Cultural Association, and I hope our successors will endeavor to lift it to a still higher level of unity."

He explained in detail that in order to strengthen the functions of the captain-manager conference, the following concrete problems have been performed:

- 1) Counsellor and O.B. system.
- 2) Greater coordination of club members.
- 3) A drive for a Student Hall.

The former chairman stated that results of these three fundamental problems were visible in the Rikkyo Festival, and he cited a few examples, namely, O.B. Testimonial Dinner, the evening fete of the day following, and old boys' participation in the

Heart to Heart Talk

There have been more accidents this year than during any other recent year. The number of suicides, for example, mounted to seven. Prof. Iwai, Dean of Students, explained, "When we investigate the causes of these suicides, we discover that they were pessimistic, owing to the lack of some one to talk to. Opportunities to talk heart to heart are badly needed among the students in order to keep them from suicide."

"One of the principles of modern social life is heart to heart talk, and we should try to live up to this principle. It is simple, but badly needed on our campus."

"The enrollment at Rikkyo Festival.

"We succeeded in strengthening the ties among counsellors, old boys, and students. That is to say, we have achieved the goal stressed in the slogan "Increase Rikkyo's School Spirit" of the Rikkyo Festival. Therefore, for all its imperfections, we were able to fulfil these objectives, to some extent. I should like to ask my successors to continue our endeavor for the purpose of 'making progress towards a higher dimension'."

Mr. Kinoshita, looking back on the Rikkyo Festival, the chief event of the year, said: "The success of the Rikkyo Festival was superficial. I am forced to acknowledge the lack of unity in planning, although I admit that there was a rich variety of programs to be enjoyed."



Prof. Iwai

Univ. has been getting larger year by year. In the meantime, however, we should study and be fully aware of our position and limits as students in the community of the University."

Prof. Iwai wants us students to make use of the Common Hour and the Rikkyo Camp, which provide us with fun and cooperate with each other, and fellowship with classmates and professors.

And he also expects us to know what role the Student Office plays in the University and to take advantage of it. You will find there the opportunities to have heart to heart talks with the Dean and his sympathetic staff.

Rikkyoites Welcomed In Many Fields

The season of job hunting has passed the crest with the chilly winds of winter. Next March, Rikkyo will send out about 1,700 students, of which some 1,200 hope to obtain positions in business.

According to the announcement by the Student Placement Service, about 950 students had already captured their positions up to Dec. 1, and since that time the number of the students who succeeded in getting jobs has been increasing steadily.

Concerning the favorable condition of job hunting, Prof. Tokuji Ogawa, Director of the Student Placement Service stated as follows:

"Firstly, this is due to the prosperity of the business companies. Secondly, the graduates from Rikkyo have won the reputation for gentleness in many fields, and the number of employers offering positions has amounted to about 1,200 this year. And lastly, we can not overlook the good offices of the school authorities."

As to the advanced date of the employment examinations, Prof. Ogawa explained, "The first day of October, the agreed date of many companies was broken both by applicants and employers. Next year, this matter will be tactfully managed through the Private Universities' Federation, the Japan Management Association and the Ministry of Education."

Students Have Growing Interest in Politics

Rikkyo Students have never showed active interest in political problems. When the New Security Treaty was passed on June 16, however, more than two thousand students and professors took part in the protest. Why did so many students take part in the demonstration? Mr. Oshima, the chairman of the Class Committee explained as follows:

"First, every student had been familiar with the nature of the New Security Treaty through mass-communication. And on May 19, the Kishi Cabinet forced a decision on the Treaty, and the angered students rose in protest against the unfair measure. Second, statements of some of the Faculty served to encourage the students.

"The meaning of this movement in our university lies in

the fact that the student's political consciousness has matured notably, and that the students were influenced by the professors, sharing the common objective. Besides, the Class Committee, which had been separated from the general students, proved to be able leaders of the students."

"Henceforth, the Class Committee will try to be more concerned with the good of the individual student. In the first place, we will try to solve questions directly related to the students themselves and concern ourselves with such questions as the establishment of the Student's Health Insurance and the raising of the tuition. On the other hand, in order to improve the student's political consciousness, we will plan lectures and discussion meetings in the classroom. We will, in the future, continue political movements, but at such times we will take up only such problems as relate to the general good of all students."



Mr. Oshima

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FUJIYA CONFECTIONERY

For Better Campus Life

We Need to Have Personal Contact with Profs.

It is a most delightful time for students to have personal contact with professors. But because of today's mass media such a chance is little. Here, we Echo members put a spotlight on such a problem through the following;—first, the problem of the graduation thesis, second, the goodwill party held at the Second Refectory on the Rikkyo Festival. Finally we will introduce the campus life of Cambridge University in England by Assistant Professor Kikuchi.

Graduation Thesis

In prewar days it was taken for granted that students wrote graduation theses as the most important thing to do in their college days. They were willing to read as many books as possible and think for themselves, and they did their best on their theses in the last year in completing their work. Therefore, there were many of these theses found excellent. Some of them were very unusual, but the more interesting.

Here we are going to think



At the study hall's passage

about the theses as they really are now. Students today have an attitude quite different from that in the prewar days; in short, they take theses less seriously. Though they admit it is better to write them than not, yet there are a few things which make the students find difficulties in writing theses.

First, they spend the first two years (the freshman and sophomore courses) in studying liberal arts, and the next two years (the junior and senior courses) in majoring in their study, and second, students get too busy with writing their theses, with hunting for jobs. Job-hunting doesn't always go together with the graduation thesis. To get jobs they are called on to possess wide knowledge of various fields as well as of a specialized one. In writing theses, they are required to do deep research. Accordingly, they cannot study in their school days what they really want.

Now, what about the graduation thesis in Rikkyo? At the present time the students majoring in literature (except those in the English and American Literature) and sociology are all required to write theses, and those in economics, law and science have no theses, but must attend seminars or special experiments instead.

As for the department of English and American Literature, the free choice system, for the last several years, has been taken. It is because the number of the students is increasing, while there are not adequate professors to give guidance.

A professor of the department takes charge of more than twenty students. He says the proper number of the students for him to take charge of is ten at most. In this case, they would be able to consult a professor they have chosen as a guidance professor and get advice about their subject so that they could write good graduation theses. Those who are really willing to write them would write their best.

It is true that among many students there are some who do not want to write theses. If they are forced to, they write theses which are not worth reading. From this point of view the free

choice system might be said a better system suited to the situation.

Originally, the significance of the thesis is that students write systematically about what they study, consulting a professor. Consulting a professor, and getting into personal contact with him is one of the advantages they have during the course of writing a thesis, an advantage which is not obtained in the class lecture. A student seeks the chance for himself. Professors are always waiting students' questions.

One professor says he wishes only those who are willing to study would write a thesis—a good one. To write a good one a student must read many books and write what he understands.

He should write his own opinion, his own understanding. The professor is always willing to talk with the student and to help him.

Goodwill Party

On the third day of the Rikkyo Festival a good will party between professors and students was held under the auspices of the class committee at the second student refectory. The party was very merry and pleasant. When the party was over, one of the students said he felt that the professors were more friendly and frank than he had expected. The professors were eager to speak with students, ready to answer any questions the students asked. Another student who took part in the party said, "Such a frank and friendly relation between professors and students is really desirable, and even necessary today."

Turning our eyes back to the prewar universities, where there were few students, we find the relation between the two seemed to be a very close relation. If a



Students and professors are talking over bottles of beer and at the party, on Nov. 5.

professor was asked any question by a student, he would willingly answer him. Sometimes students consulted with professors about their private affairs. It was a delight for students to call on a professor as often as they could. In those days, professors were like fathers, who take care of their sons. Students could learn from the professors, many things they could not get in the lectures. They respected the professors, and the professors loved their students.

But what is the present situation of a university? Most professors do not know even the names of their students. This does not mean professors do not want to remember the names of their students. It is impossible for professors to do so because there are too many students in a class. Students become less

familiar to the professors as the number of students increases.

There is almost no relation between students and professors except in class. On the other hand, professors are busy with peddling out their knowledge and are more indifferent to students.

Though most students and professors are of course dissatisfied with the present conditions, none of them would try to change them. Professors are too busy, but there is no reason why students can not do this. Students have only to catch a chance to talk with professors, and there will be some solution found.

In this sense the class committee is worthy of being praised as trying to improve the present condition. We Rikkyo Echo had fortunately a chance to ask the class committee for their opinions of the party. According to the investigation of the class committee 173 persons took part in the party—professors 23, students 150. The class committee was not satisfied with this result. But there was no room to hold more students than those present.

Some students who wanted to attend the party, could not join it. So, the class committee wanted to use the common room and the second student refectory together.

But to their disappointment the second student refectory did not cooperate with them. What the class committee wants is for professors to be ready to meet students in a friendly way and talk with them whenever they can. A professor who attended

the party said, "This party has played an important part in the Rikkyo Festival."

The class committee also hopes the professors will spare as much time for the students, as Mr. Yanai, the former president of Tokyo University: He made it a rule to keep every Wednesday for students only.

In the future the class committee is going to take part in not only political activities, but the cultural ones in Rikkyo University. They are planning to have a welcome and friendship folk dance between students and professors some day next April, and a hike in May.

Finally the committee said, "We wish to be a good intermediary between professors and students, and hope the students will cooperate with us."

Life at Cambridge

Among the professors of Rikkyo University, there are many who have been abroad to study. Assistant professor Kikuchi of the Department of Ethics of our land this summer with many university returned from England this summer with many fruits of his studies there. Dur-



Cambridge's students in disguise of their professors in "Don Squash."

"Gambling, going to money—at Cambridge University. Fortunately we had the opportunity of having an interview with him, and listening to his account of his interesting experiences there. And so now, we would like to pass along to you his impressions of life at Cambridge.

Speaking first of the overall organization of the university, professor Kikuchi stated that Cambridge University consists of a federation of many colleges: nineteen men's and three women's colleges of differing sizes. Historically speaking Cambridge is very old: there was teaching going on there in the early years of the thirteenth century, or possibly earlier. The founding of each college was partly due to the principle of the thorough discipline there in the way of each field of study, and partly due to the need to accommodate the demand.

The student body of the University totals about 8,000, which is just about the same as our university. Some of the colleges have only twenty students in all, while others have as many as three hundred in residence. Each student belongs to his own college, and, for the most part, is entitled to spend all his student life there. Each college has its own chapel, and athletic field; and also each has its own discipline. The chapel, of course, provides a good place for meditation; and the services, which are held in the morning and evening as well as on Sundays, deepen the students' religious lives.

The discipline within each college varies; each college has its own regulations. Here are a few of the important "do's" and "don't's":

"A gown must be worn after dusk or when in the University Library or Chapel; also in lectures, and when meeting university officials at their desks."

ing his stay he studied theology that Englishmen often lead a life which is too individualistic, too sheltered, too traditional in various ways. Even if we say they are thorough-going individualists, it certainly does not mean that they dislike associating with others; they just hate interfering or being interfered with in private matters.

Generally speaking, the stu-

dents have class in the morning, or (without proctorial permission) listening to a radio or record player when on the river (the rivers running through the campus) or in any other public place is prohibited."

As to the college life at Cambridge, each student has his own private rooms in the dormitory; he has a living room, a dining-kitchen, and a bedroom. In a nice and cozy atmosphere, he can enjoy his student life, and yet he can also have privacy whenever he wants to be alone. There is a saying, "An English man's house is his castle," so perhaps it can safely be said, and are free in the afternoon. After the hard work of the morning, they go to their athletic fields and engage in sports as rugby, rowing, cricket, or tennis throughout the afternoon—whether they are good at it or not. Rugby and cricket are very popular among the students in England just as baseball is in Japan and in America.

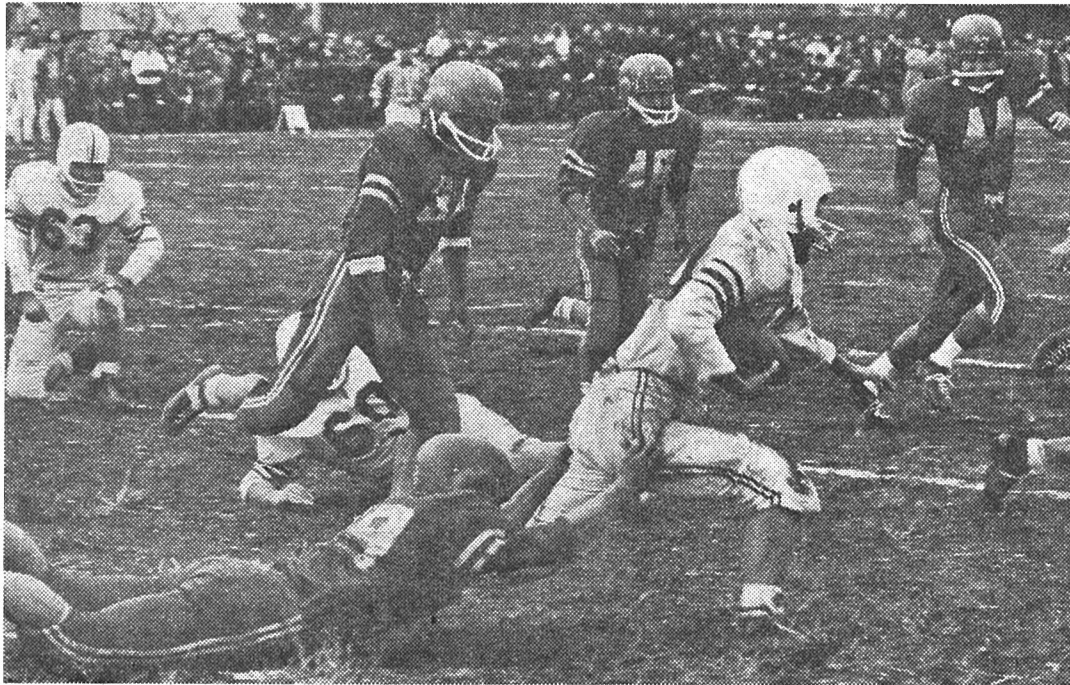
There is very close contact between the professors and students at Cambridge. Don Squash, one of the principal events of the year, indeed brings an opportunity for the students to have contact freely with their professors. This so-called Don Squash, which means "Gathering closely together in some large meeting room" is a friendly party between the two; and at this party, every professor is invited by his students, who serve tea and refreshments to him. At these meetings short satirical plays mimicing, for example, the personal habits of their teachers, are performed. In this way, they, the professors and students, have a delightful time in the common room, and are able to get better acquainted with one another as well as to get to know themselves better.

Japan's finest

Choice of Multitude

Kanto American Football League

Team Combination Brings Glorious Victory to Rikkyo



RUSH AND RUSH: Dodging the Nihon Univ. tackler, Rikkyo ball carrier is trying to head toward the end zone at Nihon Univ. vs. Rikkyo game Oct. 30. In this game Rikkyo defeated Nihon Univ. for the first time in these six years. The score is 24-20. — Chunichi Photo —

Rikkyo University captured the Kanto Intercollegiate American Football League title without a loss by defeating Defense Academy, 80-0 Nov. 13th at the Korakuen Tandem Race Stadium.

This was the fifth time our eleven has won the league championship in her league career. The victory came after six years' absence from football. At the beginning of this season,

judging from the good condition of our eleven, it was said that the Rikkyo squad might be strong enough to win the championship. The Rikkyo team began the season by winning games over Waseda, Meiji and Keio univs. Especially in the Meiji and Keio games, Rikkyo upset both in the second half. Rikkyo's experience in the games with Meiji and Keio helped Rikkyo beat its arch

rival Nihon Univ. and then crushed the Defence Academy and so became the king of the Kanto Intercollegiate American Football League.

This season's victory was caused by a combination of hard-fighting members and a good coaching staff. It is no exaggeration to say that the members who fought without giving up in each game gained a glorious victory.

Clinic Report

600 Yen Keeps Your Health

By Dr. Tohru Okuno, Chief of Rikkyo Health Dept.

As most people know, the death rate of tuberculosis in Japan has decreased remarkably during the past ten years, dropping from a rate of 146.4 per 100,000 population in 1950 to 35.4 in 1959; that is, the 1959 rate is only one-fourth of the 1950 rate. As for the number of tuberculosis patients, however, we can't find an appreciable decrease yet; that is, the mortality in 1950 was 635.5 per 100,000 population, while that in 1959 was 537.7. Furthermore, tuberculosis was the main cause of death in the age group from 25 to 39 last year.

For this reason, the prevention of tuberculosis seems still to be the most important problem in the field of public health in Japan. In the Rikkyo health program, tuberculosis control has also been the main objective. Here at St. Paul's University, for this purpose, X-ray chest examinations have been performed twice annually for the past ten years. All students and

employees have the right and duty to receive these check-ups. They are usually carried out in the spring from May to June, with the exception of those for newcomers, which are in early April. The autumn examination is regularly held from October to November with a special schedule for graduating seniors in the beginning of September.

In each check-up, ten to twenty new cases, more or less, are usually found among those examined; the number examined represents about eighty to ninety percent of those who were scheduled to be examined. Despite two more additional chances of examination, the rest (ten to twenty percent) do not usually respond to our call. We are afraid that, in this group, a few new cases might be concealed.

The majority of the new cases found were not at all aware that they were ill. And so they were apt to continue in their

everyday activities as usual, and in some cases might even have run the risk of spreading germs around their friends and neighbourhood. But fortunately, because they were mostly found in the early stages of the disease, their conditions were able to be arrested or cured during the following six to twelve months by prompt and adequate care. So, for example, if a student received check-ups regularly and was found to be sick in his junior year, he might be able to take the employment examination of the next year in a normal healthy condition, after recovering from that illness. It seems to me to be very important that every student receives complete examinations, especially in the freshman and junior years. But in our experience, actually the percentage of junior year participants has been the lowest.

All students know that they have to pay six hundred yen annually to the school as a fee

New Captain Maruyama Talks Hope of Next Year

Kanji Maruyama, a junior in the economic department, became the leading hitter in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League this season, and was elected to the ALL-STAR team.

He graduated from Nishiwaki High School of Hyogo prefecture and in the spring of 1958 he entered Rikkyo University. When he was a sophomore, his batting was so excellent that he had the chance to play left fielder and was one of the clean-up trio of the Rikkyo team. This year he changed his position from left fielder to first baseman and continued active as one of the clean-up trio. He has strong arms and good eyes, and this year he changed his batting form, so that he swung more smoothly than ever and hit doubles and triples not only to the left but also to the right. He is very strong against an in-corner ball thrown by a south-paw, but is weak against an in-corner ball from an underthrowing pitcher.

He was elected captain of the Rikkyo team for next year. We sports writers of Rikkyo Echo called on him at the lodging house of the Rikkyo baseball

team and asked him why the Rikkyo team did not good results this season in spite of his having the highest batting average. He answered that there were three reasons. First, the Rikkyo team did not have as good pitch-



ers as Waseda Keio and Hosei. Second, the Rikkyo team could not hit in the clutch. Third, the players of Cap. Maruyama the team lacked a fighting spirit. We asked him his ambition for next year. He answered "I can't say anything with conviction about next season, but my hope as the captain of the Rikkyo team is, of course, that our team will capture the championship of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League. For this purpose I want to develop some able pitchers and especially I want to inspire a fighting spirit in the Rikkyo nine. I think a fighting spirit is very important in any sport. Lastly, I hope that more Rikkyo students will come to see the Rikkyo games."

Introducing Rikkyo's

Ski Club



The winter season is upon us. Many mountains are covered with snow. White's all over the surface of the earth, and ice-cicles are engraved with the crystallization of water. We are reminded of skiing when it becomes winter. And it would be strange to talk of winter without referring to skiing. So please allow us to introduce the Rikkyo Ski Club to you at this time.

The Rikkyo Ski Club had its establishment in the 14th year of Showa (1939), getting through the bitter experience of the Second World War to become what it is today. Now the Rikkyo Ski Club always takes part in the Intercollegiate Skiing competition held every year. This year the Rikkyo Ski Club got the sixth prize among the 7 Big Universities in class A.

A member of Rikkyo Echo had the fortune to interview Mr. Hironaka Tange, manager of the Rikkyo Ski Club, and heard about the club.

The ski club has now 16 members in it which is small in comparison with other university ski clubs. Nevertheless, most of the club members have been fortunate in their ski careers since childhood. Wearing skis is as natural as having feet.

Concerning the period of ski training this year, the year was divided two terms. The former term ran from April to August. A few hours were spent running so that they could make their feet and waists strong in preparation for the ski season. During the term from September to December training was expanded two more hours. The members lodged together for a week of swimming and running every day for the purpose of strengthening their bodies and souls. You will easily realize the fact that there is a need for us to recognize the achievements of the ski club. Also you should not hope for a remarkable improvement in skiing because there exists other clubs in Rikkyo competing for members. Don't forget that the ski club depends chiefly upon your supporting its members.

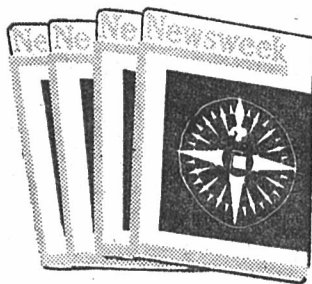
for health care. And so they have the right to receive complete examinations as a health guard for themselves; and at the same time, they have the obligation to receive them as a health guard for all members of the school. Six hundred yen per year—about the cost of one package of cigarettes per month may be a very great expense for those who neglect the check-ups; but surely it is a real bargain for those who receive all of their examinations and thus get an assurance of their good health.

For the eradication of tuberculosis in Rikkyo, it is very very necessary to ensure that every student and staff member has a regular X-ray chest check-up (at 6-months' intervals), so that the disease can be discovered at the stage when it is most easily cured.

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Do You Know Your Muscular Strength?

By Prof. Eiichi Shimamura

In general, the term muscular strength has two meanings: one refers to the strength of a particular principal muscle at a certain time and the other refers to the quantity of work performed by a muscle. The former indicates the power of the muscle in units of kilograms, while the latter represents the amount of work performed in units of kilogrammeters, measured by an ergometer. There are some differences in physical strength between these two factors. The former, which is the absolute muscular strength, is proportional to the transverse area of the muscle; and individuals who have well-developed muscles show good ratings. The latter, which is the quantity of work a muscle can perform, is related to the balance factor in the muscle, as in the long and slender type, and thus indicates the degree of efficiency in continued and successive performances. The "strength of a particular principal muscle at a certain time" refers to the maximum absolute muscular strength attainable by the greatest effort of the individual, as is shown, for example, in weight lifting or spring-stretching.

There is a very high correlation in the muscular strength of each physical part, so that grasping power and power of dorsal muscle group represent the muscular strength of the whole body. The development of grasping power occurs mainly between the ages of 11 and 16 in boys, and between 11 and 14 in girls. Although a boy reaches manhood at the age of

18 and a girl womanhood at 15, they do not attain maximum grasping power until both are around 25. This condition continues for about 15 years, but after that, grasping power decreases gradually.

Sport	Tested players	Breathing capacity	Dorsal power	Grasping power (right)	Grasping power (left)
Olympic basketball Japanese team 1956	12	————	————	————	————
Rikkyo basketball 1957	37	————	————	————	————
Rikkyo baseball 1954	26	————	————	————	————
Rikkyo baseball 1957	35	————	————	————	————
Ordinary student (Spring) 1958	1400	————	————	————	————
Ordinary student (Winter) 1957	1200	————	————	————	————

Now let's consider the differences in breathing capacity, power of the dorsal muscles, power of the shoulder muscles, and grasping power of four groups: Japanese Olympic basketball players, Rikkyo bas-

ketball and baseball players and ordinary students of Rikkyo.

It can be seen from this table that the Olympic cagers have a high rating. The Olympic and Rikkyo cagers differ in breathing capacity, power of shoulder muscles, and grasping power. As basketball is a sport which absolutely requires the ability to jump, it is natural that the power of the dorsal muscles is very high; and moreover, the Olympic cagers have a very strong grasping power because of always using a large ball in practising.



Mr. Shimamura practicing.

In the case of the baseball players, 1954 was the year Rikkyo University got its first victory after twenty years. 1957 was the year she achieved her so-called Golden Age. Considering the athletes of these two years, those of 1957 excelled those of 1954 in all items; that is to say, there were many promising players in 1957. The mean index of shoulder muscle power was very high because of the development of the upper part of the body and the wrist. Wrists were strong, because a heavy bat is used in baseball.

Ordinary students show a fine mean index. In spring, they had a very low mean index because of studying for examinations and also because they had just entered the university by

in the months following they developed nicely. You will see from this mean index however that physical strength is sacrificed for the sake of examination study.

As mentioned above, there are very different abilities among the four groups, but all together, it is scarcely too much to say that athletic players possess excellent physiological abilities as far as the areas tested are concerned.

Rikkyo Quintet Clinches Thirteenth Victory

Rikkyo clinched the 35th Kanto Collegiate Basketball Championship by defeating Waseda University, 97-79, in the final game of the fifth week, at Waseda University Memorial Hall. Rikkyo gained the victory after two years' absence. The matches were desperately fought from the first week of the contest between Miji, Kyoiku and Rikkyo universities. Each fought hard till the final game of the last week, and at last the glorious victory was secured by Rikkyo University.

Rikkyo defeated Meiji with a quick-attack offence 2-1, in the series of the first week.

Waseda sprang a surprise by defeating Keio, 2-1. But in the second week, Rikkyo lost to Kyoiku, 1-2, after a hard fight. Particularly, in the best-of-three series, the game was close from the beginning, and with less than three minutes to play, Kyoiku moved into the lead by a skillful zone defence, and won the game by the score of 83 to 80.

In the third week, Rikkyo downed Nihon, 2-1. On the other hand, Kyoiku and Keio both beat Waseda and Meiji. Rikkyo and Kyoiku both went ahead toward the victory.

In the fourth week, Rikkyo got two straight wins from Keio, but Kyoiku lost to Meiji, 2-1, so Rikkyo, Meiji and Kyoiku all ranked first with the same won-lost average. The competition to capture the victory became intense among the three univs.

On the second day in the last week, Rikkyo's thirteenth victory was achieved when Rikkyo defeated Waseda. Rikkyo and Meiji both posted a 2-0 victory over Waseda and Nihon respectively in their series and got four winning wins each.

However, Kyoiku vs. Keio ended in a tie, 1-1, so that Kyoiku was dropped from the championship.

In consequence of that, Rikkyo and Meiji both had the same score, but as Rikkyo had beaten Meiji in the first week, Rikkyo was given its thirteenth victory.

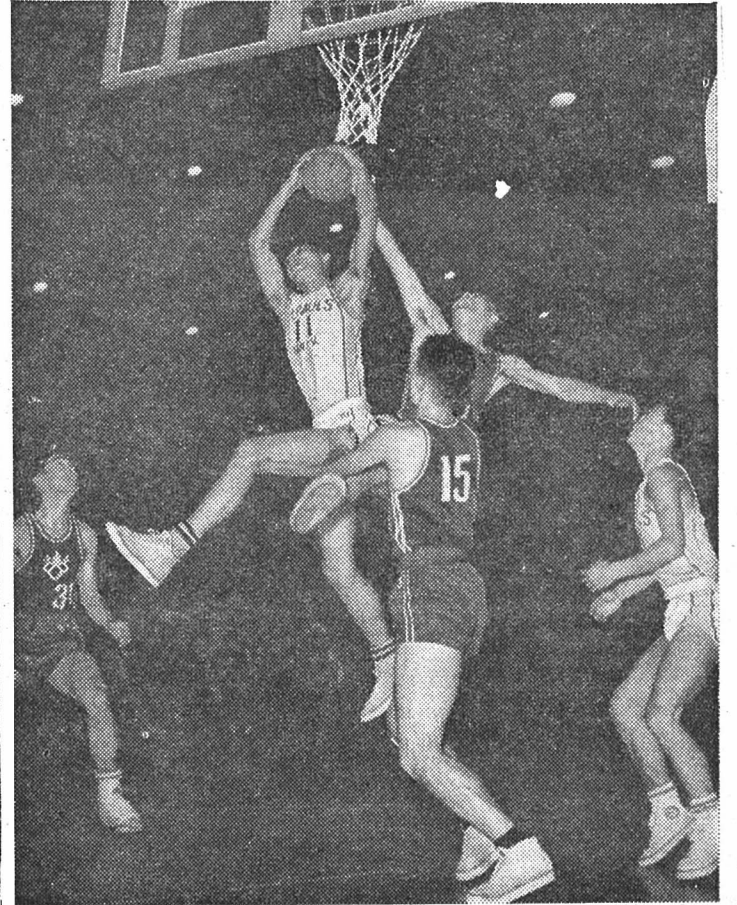


Photo shows Rikkyo's Yamamoto, the tallest cage man in Kanto League, shooting successfully at the game between Rikkyo and Kyoiku Univs, Oct. 3 But Rikkyo lost this game, 86-91. — Nikkan Sports —

6-Baseball Over

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League's Autumn Season ended on November 11th with Waseda's winning its 20th title, in a final unprecedented series of six games with Keio at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park.

Rikkyo University was able to take only fourth place, following Waseda, Keio and Hosei, in spite of her glorious past record of four consecutive championships. This rather poor showing is attributed to the lack of an able mound combination and batting balance. But the Rikkyo nine could boast the best season batting average, 0.264, among the six universities, in the person of Kanji Maruyama. Also, in the second tilt against Keio, Masaru Yasui chalked up his first shutout victory in his four years' as a hurler. Next

season, if Rikkyo has some really good pitchers, it is certainly not just daydreaming to predict that Rikkyo will recapture the championship.

Coeds' Basketball

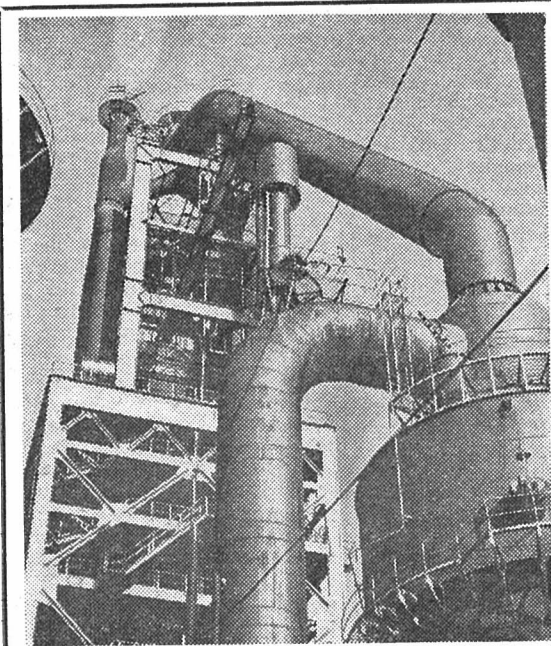
The Rikkyo Coed Basketball team was ranked the third from the fourth rank after winning a 38-27 victory over Tokyo Women's Athletic College in the Kanto Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League Tournament which was held on Oct. 3rd at Sugino Junior College Court under the auspices of the Kanto Women's Intercollegiate Basketball Association.

The Rikkyo club was established in 1955. Its members have two hours of training three times a week, and play practice matches with better

teams to develop their fighting spirit. The team uses a "quick attack" and "zone defence," and the quintet usually scores with a shot under the goal than with a middle shot.

This summer the members camped at Shimo-Suwa, Nagano prefecture, for ten days and had four hours of training every day in order to get the third rank in Kanto Women's Intercollegiate Basketball League. It was hard work for our cagers, but fortunately they were rewarded with good results.

Miss K. Ishihara, the manager of the team, says, "We want to have more members on our club. Now there are only eight players on our squad. We want to develop cagers with physical and spiritual strength which will cheer them up during the hard training."



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Japan Will Establish True Democracy

People often have "democracy" on their lips. But what is democracy? It is doubtful that they exactly understand the deep meaning of democracy.

Now ninety-nine countries have joined the United Nations and they all advocate democracy. But how many countries are there in the world, where their governments are run in the true spirit of democracy?

It is said that there are two types of democracy, one is rooted in Christian concepts, the other in Humanity.

The following essays are written on Democracy and Christianity in Japan by Prof. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, Dean of the College of Law and Politics of Rikkyo University and Prof. V. B. Haley of Rikkyo University and Mr. Mohammad Imran, the Chief of the Indonesian Student Association in Japan.



Prof. T. Miyazawa

Japanese Democracy Young

Prof. T. Miyazawa said: "Generally speaking, Japanese democracy is young in its history, for it was only after the war that democracy was recognized in Japan. So Japanese democracy still does not have its roots deep in Japanese soil, and most of the Japanese do not understand the true meaning of democracy. It will take much time to understand it, but I believe Japan will be a true democratic country in the future and establish a lasting democracy. It is a history of the development in the human spirit.

"People who support and are the driving force for the future of Japan are young people, and through their education in school, they have a good opportunity to get the democratic spirit. So you can see what an important role education has in teaching true democracy. Therefore, I think strongly that government should extend the budget of education as much as possible and assure the livelihood of teachers and provide better educational equipment.

"As for students' movement, I do not say they are wrong, for it is natural for students to have an interest in the situation of Japanese politics. Of course they should be free to take part in some movement. But the problem is the way of their taking part in the movement. Students sometimes have the delusion that they are more intellectual than other people and that they will be forgiven for

whatever they have done. I hate such a thought. I'd like to say that students, in their actions, should not display a feeling that, just because they are students, they have some special privilege. To take an example, it would be perfectly right and natural to criticize students if they continued a base-ball victory demonstration for several days. The motto of democracy is that you must not make yourself a nuisance to other people. We must always respect others; we must listen to their opinions and respect them, but at the same time we must stand by our own opinion. Now, you must understand that in democracy, the method of reaching agreement is to decide by majority vote in the case of different opinions; but the majority must never force the minority to give up their opinions. This is one way to keep peaceful coexistence in a democracy.

"In Japan there are many people who follow blindly, so the present-day mass-communication media exert a harmful rather than a favorable effect

on such people. But it is impossible to break up mass-communication, because if all newspapers, radio and television broadcasts and magazines are nationalized, there will be no freedom of speech and no freedom of the press. So it is necessary to arouse public opinion and thereby control the increasing power of mass-communication. And moreover we should always feel responsibility for society and politics, and we must always watch them rightly and actively. It was very valuable for us to have that radio-TV discussion forum which was held by the three majority party leaders.

"I don't think that the reason for the slow development of Japanese democracy is that most of the people are not christian. Democracy originates from the essence of the human being, not from religion. For example, it is a fact that some churches in Africa recognized a difference between white and black people. So I rather think democracy is not related with christianity directly."

Christianity and Democracy

Only a few hundred years ago feudalism was widespread in the world. Large segments of society were slaves of other men who felt themselves superior.

You say there is still slavery. But the difference is that now the whole free world hates it and wants no more of it. The United Nations could never have been born 200 years ago!

What changed all that? What brought about Democracy?

It was Christ's teaching... the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man... man is a sovereign soul with certain God given rights... These are Christian concepts brought to mankind by Christ, Himself.

This idea destroyed the mighty Roman Empire without a shot. It overthrew the feudal lords of Europe and indirectly the layered, class society of feudal Japan. However, men today still reject God and seek power and dominion over other men. We still have dictators and totalitarian governments who believe man is the slave of the state.

But God is not mocked!



Prof. Virginia B. Haley

Throughout history, when man has forgotten God, denied God, reviled God, and set himself as an all-powerful dictator, he has eventually destroyed himself. The page of history testify to this. Dictators come and go, because they refuse to listen to the great, fundamental truths of God.

Democracy is rooted in these Christian concepts. Indeed, Christianity is the very essence of Democracy.

St. Paul's University was founded on these basic truths of Christ. Yet many go through their four years on this cam-

Democracy in Japan

When the Editor of the Rikkyo Echo asked me to write my impression and opinion about democracy in Japan, I remembered one of my Japanese friends who had told me in April, 1960, when I just arrived here, that the democracy in this country was not yet perfect enough to be called "true democracy." "It is easy to understand," he added, "if we remember that the postwar democracy is established on the will of the military occupant."

This explanation is impressed in my mind even now, but in many cases I cannot convince myself it is true. But the most important impression which I can grasp, is the fact that the growth of democracy in this country is so fast and flourishing. Now it is on the way to be stable.

I have been in Japan for several months. Even though my main task this year as a "Ryuu-gakusei" is to study Japanese language seriously, not yet in my daily life have I seen something of the growth of democracy in Japan. I saw how the students in Zengakuren used actively one of the facilities which is found in democracy nature, that is to arrange a demonstration as the way of reaching their purpose. I have also seen how the people joined actively in the past general election, in casting their votes. And also I have seen many other events which have brought me to one conclusion: Democracy in Japan has developed so wide and penetrated it roots into the spirit of the people in Japan and is becoming stable.

Some affairs, such as a blood accident in the students demonstration, a stab affair of premier Kishi, and the killing of the late Inejiro Asanuma, Chairman of Socialist Party, are excesses which arise in the way to reach "true democracy."

Before the war, most of the Japanese people believed in Amano Minakanushi-no-kami as the creator of heaven and earth, and in Amaterasu Omikami (the Sun Goddess) from whom the Emperor is descended. And they thought the Japanese nation was formed around the Emperor, and Japan without the Emperor was unthinkable.

Jesus said, "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." He also said, "Love your neighbor as yourself"—but we don't.

Freedom, liberty, equality are words which have sprung from Christ. There was no freedom for the downtrodden before Christ. The Roman galley testified to that.

But with freedom goes a word which is inseparable responsibility. Freedom cannot exist without the responsibility of each individual. Just what is freedom? It is the joining together of men throughout the world to work for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness under God, with justice for all men.

Why do we need Christianity? Man is threefold—physical, mental and spiritual. Within each of us there is a continual struggle among the three. When man denies God his spiritual nature is starved and he is only two-thirds of a man. Jesus said, "I came that you might have life and have it more abundantly." Science and history have proved the Bible truths. Science is only years old. The Bible records the ageless truths of God. God makes foolish the wisdom of man. Man's life is aimless, purposeless and empty without God.

The paralyzing "viruses" of hate and fear are destroying man. Progress, material and scientific, has not brought peace.



Mr. Mohammad Imran

able. According to the newspapers, such an opinion is still found in modern Japan, and the groups who possess such an opinion are called the rightists. They believe the postwar democracy is of American origin and is far removed from the orthodox thinking of the rightists.

But they have also accepted democracy as a matter of fact, and they don't oppose it because in the democracy they see nowadays, the Emperor is still permitted to continue. For this reason, they also oppose Communism and Socialism, which advocate the overthrow of the Emperor system.

The development of the rightists is interesting. The stabilizing of the chairman of the Socialist Party by a student, Otoya Yamaguchi, has been related to such a group's activity. Moreover he had scrawled a defiant parting message on the wall of his cell before hanging himself, with:

"Shichisho hokoku."
"Tenno Heika, Banzai!"
(Seven lives for my country. Ten thousand years for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor!)

In this kind of trouble, religions such as Christian, Islam, etc. can bring a light and it may be a best remedy. Moreover the religions also oppose communism and permit the Emperor to continue in existence. I believe that the religions are also flourishing here, and will develop fast as has democracy.

All religions represent man's search for God. But the Bible is the story of the religion of One God. His creation of the world, and later man, into whom He breathed the breath of "Life." It tells us "Why" God created the Universe and "How" He expects us to live in it.

Do you like poetry? Then read the Psalms of David. Literature? The Bible is the highest, most inspired literature. History? It is the age old history of the human race. Practical wisdom for every day? There is the book of Proverbs. May be you like diaries best, or letters? There are none so exciting as the Acts of St. Paul. The ethical laws which Christ gave are the basis for our whole legal code today. Do you want to know of coming events? Then read Revelation.

If man would live by the teaching of the Bible and the words of Jesus, hate and greed and fear and war would disappear from the earth. Because God and He alone can transform the world!

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said, "God often tried to speak to me, but I wouldn't listen." Do you listen?

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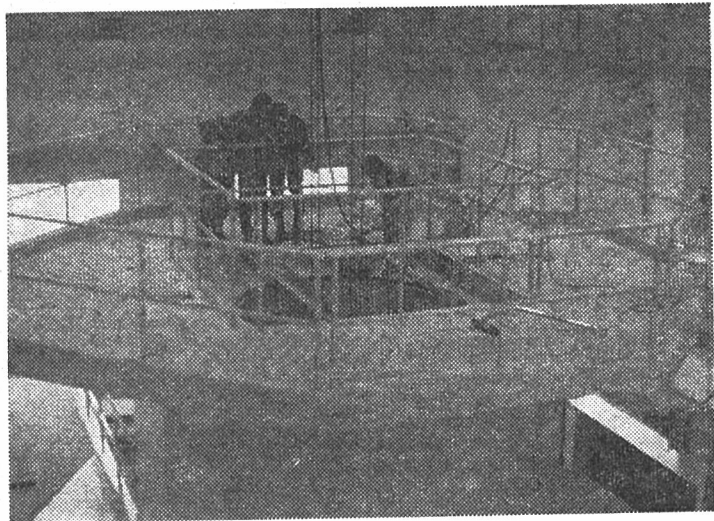
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pus with little knowledge of the great spiritual riches St. Paul's has to offer them.

Nuclear Reactor Boom Coming to Rikkyo

The Atomic Power Research Institute of Rikkyo University was donated a reactor by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and is to engage in study and research in cooperation with the First Atomic and Research Power Industrial Group, which is organized with some 20 companies.

The reactor is a TRIGA (Training, Research, Isotope Production, General Atomic) Mark II reactor, and is designed to operate at power levels up to 100 kW. Its operation is behind schedule because of technical and practical difficulties. But it is to begin in earnest at the beginning of next year. The reactor which is located at Takeyama in Kanagawa Pref. is to be used not only for fundamental studies of physics, chemistry, and biology but also for the educational training of students of the Department of Physics.



TRIGA Mark II Reactor under construction at Takeyama.

Rikkyo Echo presents the following article with the completion of the construction of the reactor near at hand. It was written with the technical advice of Mr. Nagahara, a member of the Atomic Power Research Institute of Rikkyo University.

TRIGA Mark II Reactor:

A reactor, whatever kind it may be, consists of the following materials: fuel element, slowing-down material, coolant, reflector, and shielding material.

In the case of the TRIGA Mark II reactor, a new type of fuel element developed by the General Dynamic Corporation is used for the core of the reactor. In the solid fuel element, zirconium-hydride moderator is homogeneously combined with 20% enriched uranium.

It provides a large and prompt negative temperature coefficient which automatically limits the reactor power to a safe level in the power excursion of the reactor. The fuel loading is approximately 2.0 Kg of U-235.

The core is placed in water, which serves as a shield, at the bottom of an iron tank, 6.5 ft. in diameter and 21 ft. in height. It is surrounded with a graphite reflector. The average thermal neutron flux in the core center is about 1.6×10^{15} n/cm² · sec.

A rotary specimen rack, a special facility for the production of radioisotopes, is built on the top of the core. 40 radioisotope specimen containers are put in the rack, and these containers are operated from the top of the reactor tank by a removal tube. A number of beam tubes penetrate the concrete shielding for experiments.

In addition, a pneumatic transfer tube is installed for the fast transport of short-life irradiated specimens from the reactor to an experimental arrangement.

Safety of the Reactor:

The TRIGA Mark II reactor was proved to be satisfactorily safe by transient experiments of the prototype TRIGA reactor at General Atomic's John Jay Hopkins Laboratory for Pure and Applied Science at San Diego, California. This safety is due to the large prompt negative temperature coefficient which is an inherent property of the homogeneous uranium-zirconium-hydride fuel moderator elements that form the reactor core.

When the total excess reactivity 1.6%, which the reactor

provides, is inserted into the reactor, it produces a power burst with a peak of 250 Mw. In 10 seconds after the insertion, the reactor power level decreases to 300 Kw, because of the large prompt negative temperature coefficient.

Experiments were performed to prove the safety of the reactor. They resulted in the conclusion that the TRIGA Mark II reactor has inherent safety.

Objectives of the Research:

The Rikkyo Atomic Power Research Institute is scheduled, for the present, to study the following: fission mechanism, X-ray from fission fragments, dosimetry, neutron activated analysis, waste disposal, and effects of radiations on genes.

"We hardly have any experience in carrying out reactor experiments," Mr. Nagahara said. "But we shall make the most of the reactor, and hope to contribute to the development and peaceful uses of the atomic power of the world."

The school authorities have not formally decided how the students should use the atomic pile yet. It is to be desired that this valuable research tool should be used by students to the maximum.

Peaceful Uses:

The first application of atomic energy unfortunately was the atomic bomb—dropped on Hiro-

shima and Nagasaki, bringing the end of World War II to Japan. But we must use atomic energy not to kill human beings but to build a happy world.

Many research workers have made constant efforts to turn the newly discovered atomic energy to the prosperity of society. In fact atomic power promises to remake the world. Some nations have already applied atomic energy industrially for generating electricity, powering ships, and so forth.

The processes of the peaceful uses of atomic power can be tabulated as in the table below.

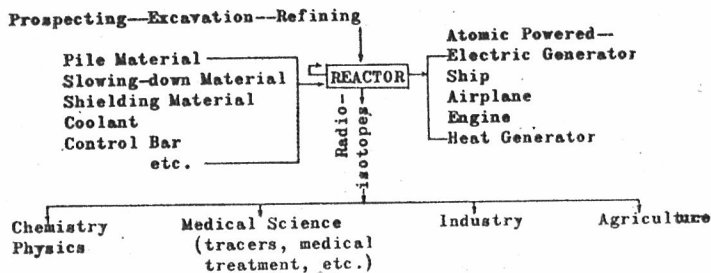
Thus atomic energy is of wide application. Take, for instance, the case of medical science. If a physician introduces a small amount of a radioactive substance into the blood stream of a patient, he can observe the circulation system and detect abnormalities.

Atomic power is sometimes called "the third fire," and has a great energy. For instance, the energy from 1 Kg of U-235 or Pu-239 is equivalent to 7,000 tons of coal or 2,000 tons of T.N.T. This great energy should naturally be applied to peaceful uses instead of homicidal weapons which must only lead human beings to misfortune.

It seems that there are many people who hardly know atomic power or even its convenience. Do they think it dangerous, dreadful, and somewhat difficult to understand?

In order to attain this purpose, we should positively have correct knowledge about it. Atomic power is indeed the third fire; in fact we can almost say it is a second sun, created independently by human hands. If we thoughtlessly reprove it as being terrible, we cannot cultivate atomic power and build a new civilization. The Atomic Age must begin to do away with the superstition that all atomic power is bad.

Since the Atomic Power Research Institute of St. Paul's University is nearing completion, it is also necessary for us Rikkyoites to have a new understanding of Atomic power.



I Have Met Ainu

By H. Kanazawa

This summer I made a two-weeks' trip around Hokkaido with my friends. It had been my long-cherished desire to travel in Hokkaido.

Imagination of grandeur and exotic landscapes of Hokkaido had always been associated with existence of the Ainu race in their land.

I wanted to see Ainu. This was one of the important purposes of my visit to Hokkaido. But, pure Ainu are few. We first met Ainu at the foot of Mt. Daisetsu. There was a village of twenty or thirty Ainu houses, and most of them were open to visitors as souvenir-shops. I could not help being greatly disappointed.

Then an Ainu woman came out to the shop front, where there were displayed 'carved wooden bears.'

The image I had of Ainus, gathered from photos or pictures, was of a tanned, stout body with squarish face. But this woman was different from what I had expected. Her face was fair and her figure was thin. Her eyes were very clear, so they reminded me of the water of Lake Mashu.

An Ainu chief, eying us cynically, said: "There are only two or three hundred pure Ainu living. The Ainu of Hokkaido no longer exist as a race. When half-bloods are included, they total some one thousand-five hundred. 'Ainu' means only 'man.' So there is no dif-



Mr. H. Kanazawa

ference between Japanese and Ainu, so far as man 'Ainu' is concerned."

On that evening we observed the Ainu dance called 'The Crane Dance.' It was a folk dance, designated by the government as a natural monument.

As soon as the dance started they began to laugh. Their laughing came out of their embarrassment. I guess, they had no pride in their arts. Frankly, I was displeased at their sudden burst into laughter, but this feeling turned into pity for them. I continued to watch their dance which portrayed their ruined race, deprived of all confidence whatsoever. But it was merely an exhibition.

There existence is not hard, but to live a decent life is not an easy matter, I felt. (Mr. Kanazawa is the freshman of Rikkyo Echo.)

THE SONG

By Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko

Perhaps you have disowned the past forever,
Never regretted when it's all over,
Because your heart now throbs high
With the sun or the stars in the sky.

Perhaps to you it's a thing of the past,
Perhaps you never thought it could last,
Even when your flowers bloomed in a hue
Fairer than the morning dew.

But if your heart cries with grievance
For the song you sang long ago, perchance,
Now wilted by time and scattered around
Like fallen leaves on the autumn ground.

Then think of the sunset sky in the fall,
The snow-clad mountain that towers above all,
The field in the sun and the sea in the rain,
Or things that forever will remain,

Because you'll find your long-forgotten song
Also to the world of eternity does belong.
Though you may no more hear that old refrain
You never sang it in vain.

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True Life

It was in mid-March when the United States sent its satellite, Pioneer V, successfully into orbit that **The New York Times** editorially declared: "All men are brothers as they contemplate the mysteries, dangers and challenges of the vast realm into which Pioneer V is now penetrating."

During the passing year further achievements were recorded both by the United States and by the Soviet Union in the exploration of space. But the world climate has since developed decidedly in adverse direction, beginning with the wreckage of the summit conference in May. Even the international organization standing primarily for peace and cooperation among nations has been shaken almost to its foundations by the challenge of the Soviet leader over the Congo issue. And a loss of confidence in goodwill among peoples added fuel to revival of nationalisms of the old type. Nor have political and social trends at home been in the least reassuring; uproar, violence and terrorism have marked the year 1960.

Thus the new, space age, despite the vastly expanded knowledge of the universe as result of the unprecedented scientific and technological advancement, has not brought peace and happiness to mankind. Self-conceited peoples on this tiny planet are all the more threatened by possible wars and total destruction.

At this time of year, when the majority of peace-loving people are celebrating Christmas, the birth of Jesus Christ, we are naturally led to reflect upon why wider and deeper knowledge has deprived us of the sense of brotherhood of all men as taught by him. As if to answer this question Jesus 2,000 years ago stated: "... a man's life does not consist in the abundance of his possessions."

By "possessions" he must have meant then material wealth; it can however be rightly construed in terms of modern life as including intellectual and cultural wealth. Indeed, man is so made that he cannot secure peace and happiness in his individual or collective relationship unless he is in possession of true life.

Most appropriate is, therefore, that we should give particular thought in this Christmas season to the significance of true life as revealed in the life and death of Jesus Christ.

Christmas and Democracy

To us Japanese the most notable event in 1960, admittedly, was a series of disturbances in connection with the new security pact issue.

Few have realized, however, that the crux of the matter has been prevalence of a superficial view of democracy itself. Since democracy as a political institution is deeply rooted in democracy as way of life which is founded upon one of the basic ideas of Christianity: to uphold an inestimable value of human life and personality. Historically this unqualified respect for the individual as emphasized by Reformation leaders has laid the cornerstone of modern democracy.

To engage in an endless controversy as to who are true or false guardians of democracy without delivering into this religio-ethical aspect of the principles is no constructive way for resolving the issue. If we young people, instead of being driven into the mad rush merrymaking in this holiday season, commence and promote basic studies such as bearings of Protestant Christianity upon modern democracy and parliamentarism, they will be not only saving Christmas from increasing secularism but making invaluable contribution to establishing true democracy in this country.

Rockefeller IV well sized us up when he said: "The young Japanese has not been able to develop a personal faith or credo. He usually has no religion or spiritual anchor."

E.S.S. Wins Four Univ. Drama Contest

Rikkyo University English Speaking Society, R.E.S.S. won the trophy for the best all-round production in the 24th Four-University (Hitotsubashi, Keio, Rikkyo, Waseda) English Theatrical Contest, staged at Hitotsubashi Auditorium, Kanda, Tokyo, Nov. 12 and 13.

R.E.S.S. won the award with its production of Junji Kinoshita's "The Eve of the Autumn Moon," a play based on a Japanese folk story, produced by K. Shimosaka, and directed by Y. Sakamoto.

Waseda University won the award for the best stage effects with the production of Eugene O'Neill's "Where the Cross Is Made."

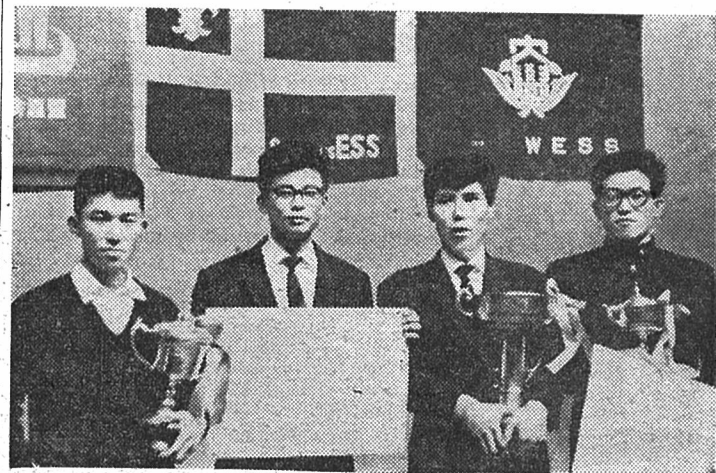
Kenji Kawamura, a sophomore of Rikkyo University, played the part of a hoodlum in R.E.S.S., and won a cup for the best actor.

From 1952 to 1956, R.E.S.S. won a cup for the best actor in this contest with its traditional and unique Japanese plays. But the last two years it missed the victory. Now, all the members of R.E.S.S. are intent on a renewal of their own record of straight victories.

Story of Drama

The aged villagers gathered around for fun on the eve of the autumn moon. Suddenly there came a hoodlum with a long sword and destroyed the jolly atmosphere. He behaved himself so violently that the villagers left with fear. After a while he saw a poor grandma treated kindly by her only grandson, Toroku. At that time he recalled human love and tenderness in his own heart.

Through this drama they intended to describe people of goodwill, people without falsehood, people who live a world



Left to right: Kanji Sasaki, stage producer; Katsuharu Shimosaka, producer; Yoshimasa Sakamoto, director; Kenji Kawamura who won the best actor.

of devotion, beauty and faithfulness.

Judge's Comment

We, Rikkyo Echo reporters, interviewed Mr. Kiyoaki Murata, one of the judges of the contest and the editorial writer of the Japan Times, about the judging. He said: "This time, all the judges reached agreement unanimously in giving the best all-round prize to Rikkyo and the first stage setting prize to Waseda."

"But it was very difficult to decide to whom we should give the first individual prize, because we all had our own different opinions. For instance, it seemed to me that Keio's actress in the role of Margaret in 'To The Lovely Margaret' by Pearl and Thatcher Alfred played very prettily and charmingly. But the foreign judges did not agree with me. According to their opinions, her performance, to be sure, was very

good, but it is questionable whether she played her role true to life as a real girl in America.

"And they insisted that Rikkyo's actor, Kenji Kawamura in the role of Hoodlum was like Toshiro Mifune, Japanese actor, and this performance was wonderful.

"Their point of view is simple enough, I think. Besides, they are ignorant of the customs and manners of Japan but very interested in them. Therefore our opinions were divided on that point. But after all we gave the first individual prize to the Hoodlum.

"It follows that such a Japanese folk drama as Rikkyo put on the stage can draw the attention of foreigners. In this respect Rikkyo has the advantage. Actually they have won many times."

He went on to comment further about Rikkyo's play. "Rikkyo was very good; especially the first festival scene was played so well that we could imagine the ancient Japan. The stage-setting was very beautiful, too. On the whole, Rikkyo actors and actresses spoke clearly and plainly enough to be understood.

"But, to my disappointment, the plot was too monotonous to appeal to human love and tenderness."

Onigiri Shop at Rikkyo Festival

By Miss A. Nakagawa



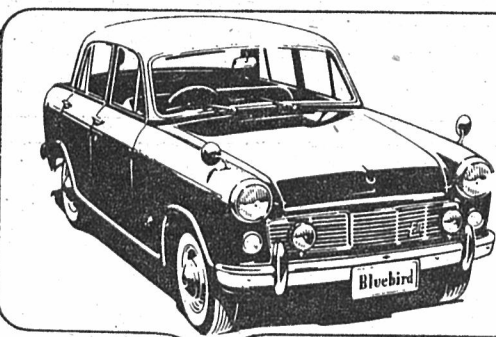
Miss A. Nakagawa

"Are you kidding? You don't mean you're going to make 'onigiri' yourselves! Oh, I'd better take some medicine before coming to your food shop!" "Do wash your hands before making your 'anmitsu!'"

Upon hearing such remarks, our preparation committee could only visualize a group of four or five students strolling around, looking into bedrooms, sitting at the dining room table,

scrutinizing the odd content of our "anmitsu." By twelve noon, Thursday, the third, we realized how wrong we were. Our food shop, the garden party, enlivened a hundred times by the orchestra band, and the Open House, as a whole proved to be quite a success. Our 'onigiri' was most popular, as it was served by our attractive hostesses and we had our customers coming in until around five o'clock that evening.

It was so much fun working together, finding out creative resources from among ourselves, and learning to take part in campus life as a whole. As we said on the last day, we almost wished we could quit school and start a restaurant at Mitchell Hall. You will, however, have to wait for one whole year to see us in action again; by then, we hope to have improved our cooking so that you may have the most exquisite taste of "onigiri a la Mitchell!" (Miss Nakagawa is the counselor of Mitchell Hall.)



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