

RIKKYO ECHO

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Christmas To Be Celebrated From 11

23 Students Compile Replies Of Ambassadors

The Society for the Study of Politic and Public Law will issue in the middle of December a volume on world peace.

Society members had requested the ambassadors of 52 countries to reply to the questions regarding "World peace & duty of Japanese students" and "What should Japanese students do as for world peace?" and had shown the replies of 27 countries at the Rikkyo Festival exhibit.

They are now compiling these replies with support from Pres. Matsushita and prof. Iwai, student officer.

Mr. Yoshiyasu Yoshida, captain of the Society, remarked, "We are sorry to have our exhibition at the Festival judged mere parrot-like of the ambassadors' replies. We often went to the embassy to repetition of what were said at the interviews with ambassadors. We came across many difficult words in the interviews and in translating the replies. It's easy to criticize but difficult to do well."

The Society was organized of 23 members this September. Each of the members are making efforts for the development of the politic and public law, especially for social science at Rikkyo, which is a new branch in Japan.

Odag'ri Elected As New Chairman

Akira Odagiri, Sophomore of the College of Economics, 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. 20 and 21. He carried the election, after a hot campaign against 3 other candidates.

N. Ohtsuka and Y. Tsuno were named Vice-Presidents. To the Standing Committee, Y. Watanabe, Y. Sawano, H. Takabatake, Y. Shimada and F. Endo were elected.

They have already taken up their new posts since Dec. 1.

Dr. Reichauer Attends I.S.M.

Health Insurance Drive Launched

The movement for the establishment of student health insurance has increased in its vigor.

Only The Welfare Section in the Class Committee was the sole leader of the movement a few years ago. Now, the Student Assembly having organized a Preparatory Committee for health insurance on October 23, are holding gatherings on the campus on "Health insurance and School fees."

Mr. Saito, chief of the Welfare Section of the Class Committee, asking students' support, remarked as follows: I hope our students will join in this movement with understanding and constructive criticism."



*Christ the Saviour came from heaven's glory
To redeem the lost from sin and shame
—Hymn 336*

E.S.S. Wins Straight Theatrical Victories

Rikkyo English Speaking Society won the first prize at the 25th Four-University (Hitotsubashi, Keio, Waseda and Rikkyo) English Theatrical Contest held on November 11 and 12 by presenting a wellstaged performance of Ken-ichi Tsubokawa's drama, "Escape".

The two-day drama contest was held at Hitotsubashi Auditorium. Waseda University came out the runner-up, performing "The Valiant" by Holworthy Hall & Robert Midlemass. They were the recipient of the prize in stage effect.

The winners in the individual contest were as follows:

- 1st Takefumi Maede (Waseda)
- 2nd Kenji Kawamura (Rikkyo)
- 3rd Tsuyoshi Takeuchi (Waseda)
- 4th Kazuko Ishikawa (Waseda)
- 5th Ken-ichi Yatsue (Hitotsubashi)

R.E.S.S. won the straight victory in this contest by performing a traditional Japanese play. The Summit Conference of the contest is, however, now considering the prohibition of performing a play based on a Japanese folk story in the contest.

Funeral Services, Mr. Matsuzaki

The funeral services for the late Hanzaburo Matsuzaki, former chief manager of Rikkyo Gakuin, was held from 1 p.m. on Nov. 8 in Tucker Hall. Mr. Matsuzaki had passed away on November 5 at the venerable age of 88.

Mr. Matsuzaki had a chequered career. After graduation from Rikkyo Univ. in 1897, he distinguished himself as a businessman by becoming the president of Morinaga Co. Ltd. and many other companies of his foundation.

Meanwhile, he was much interested in the education of youths, especially in the development of his Alma Mater. He was elected director of the Foundational Juridical Person Rikkyo Gakuin in 1931.

Later, he was made chief manager of Rikkyo Gakuin for 8 years from 1943 till he resigned owing to his ill health in 1951.

In addition, Mr. Matsuzaki was also chief of Rikkyo Alumni Association from 1928 to 38 and consolidated its organization.

Commending his brilliant achievements, the Third Order of Merit was given Him by special grace to elevate him to the senior grade of the fifth Court rank.

Fifty Librarians Visit Rikkyo

Fifty members of Japan Library Association visited Rikkyo library on November 10 after its 70th anniversary general meeting at Tokyo.

J.L.A. attained 70 years old this year since it was organized of librarians from all over Japan, and it commemorated its 70th anniversary at Tokyo for three-day from Nov. 7 through 9.

The members visited three libraries in Tokyo, namely, Rikkyo University Library, Meiji University Library, and the National Diet Library. Most of visiting Librarians praised Rikkyo library, noting its up-to-date equipment and modern design.

Stressing True Meaning Of Birth of Christ

A series of events entitled "Let's celebrate Christmas" instead of the usual Christmas Festival, will be held from December 11 to 16 on the campus, under the auspices of B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew), the Rikkyo YMCA and other student religious organizations.

This year the dates of the Christmas events have been set considerably earlier than usual, and the beginning of the winter holidays set later than last year.

The Executive Committee for the Christmas Events is preparing a program that is suited to the university dedicated to the Christian faith, and that will create a serious, rather than lively, atmosphere. The program will be carried forward mainly with meaningful lectures.

Every student is, therefore, expected positively to participate in these Events and to try, even if a little, to learn the true meaning of the Birth of Christ.

The curtain of the Events will be raised with the morning sermon entitled "The Significance of Christmas," by Chaplain Nobuo Yazawa in the Chapel.

Some of the highlights are as follows: On 11 President Matsushita will present, as usual, the Christmas message which will be entitled this year "How a Christian university should be," in Tucker Hall. And the Committee is considering installing loud speakers in the campus so that students may listen to his message everywhere on the University compounds.

Three lectures will be given in the Chapel. They are "The Masses and Christmas" by Prof. Kan-ichi Nagashima of the College of Social Relations at 8:00 a.m. on 12, "The Heart Looking Forward to Christ" by Prof. Kiyoshi Ohata of Tokyo University on 14 and "Christmas for Foreign Students" by Prof.

Kazuhiko Sumiya of the College of Economics on 16, who was in Vienna last year.

In addition, Bishop Makoto Goto of Tokyo Diocese, will give his lecture "Expectation to Christ" at noon in Room 154 on 13. "Osamu Dazai and Christ" by Prof. Yoshizo Kitamori of Tokyo Theological College and "Recovery of Humanism" by Mr. Jun-ichiro Sako who is a literary critic, will be also given respectively on 11 and 14.

We are certain to enjoy the singing of Christmas Carols by the Rikkyo Choir on 15 and record concert of religious music planned by Honorary Prof. Soichi Tsuji on 14.

And a good-will party has been scheduled for 15 in the Common Room at 3:00. The President, professors and students are all invited to share the joys of the Yuletide and to get to know one another better.

With the hope that the spirit Christmas will be raised, the Committee will exhibit many beautiful foreign Christmas cards in the Common Room during the Events.

In the evening on the last day of the Events there will be the presentation of Handel's "The Messiah" by the Chorus of Tokyo Gakuyu Association and the Conductor Noriaki Hamada. K. Shibata, S. Sakaki, M. Akimoto and T. Shimada, members of Chorus Group "Nikkai", will also appear on this stage. The Christmas Events will close with the singing of hymns together under the fir-trees on the campus.

On 24 and 25, Christmas services will be conducted in the Chapel to celebrate the Birth of Christ.

Series of Concerts Inaugurated

The first of the series of concerts by the Imperial Philharmonic Orchestra will be held on December 9 in Tucker Hall, under the sponsorship of Rikkyo University. The concerts which will be given at intervals this year and next have been made possible by the generous donation of funds by an American businessman who wants to remain anonymous.

The donator had wished to give Japanese students more chances of hearing good music and had asked the University authority for support in materializing his desire.

The Imperial Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of William McDermott will perform a number of classical compositions which include the famous "Serenade for String Orchestra in C Major, op. 48" by Tchaikowsky.

Also at this concert the Violinist Wolfgang Stavenhagen has been specially invited to play "Aria, Presto, Tuncle" by Marcello.

The Conductor McDermott, who was formerly with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, is a world famous orchestrator.

Atomic Reactor Set Up

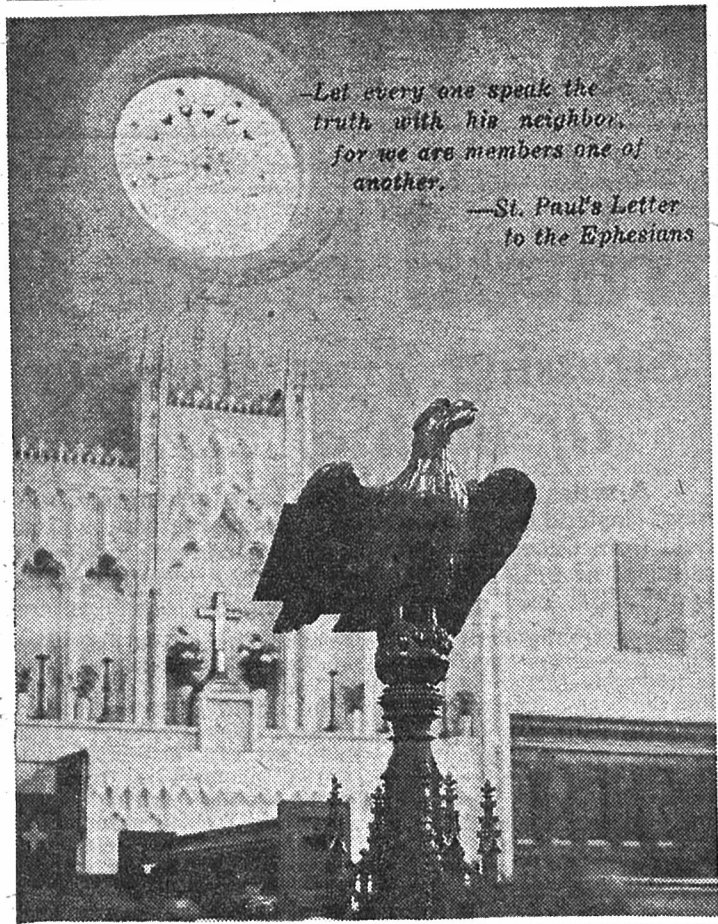
The atomic reactor of the Rikkyo Atomic Energy Research Institute was completed on Nov. 1. Rikkyo University is one of the first Japanese universities to have this equipment.

After passing a series of careful tests conducted by the Atomic Energy Bureau on Nov. 5, the fuels were thrown into the reactor and long-expected operation was at last started from December.

The atomic reactor is to be utilized for the peaceful purposes of education, research and promotion of industry.

The construction work of the atomic reactor began in 1959 on the site of the former Japanese Naval Engineering School at Takeyama near Yokosuka in Kanagawa prefecture. The total cost was three hundred million yen.

The atomic reactor which was donated by the US General Atomic Co. is a swimming-pool style with five holes for testing radioactivity and is expected to generate about one hundred kilowatts.



Let every one speak the truth with his neighbor, for we are members one of another.
—St. Paul's Letter to the Ephesians

Student Given Chances To Think about Religion

In our university, there are lectures in Ethics especially "Christian Ethics" in the General Education courses. Students should be concerned with these lectures absolutely in their first and second college years.

Lectures on this subject are the only enterprise which the university offers students, on the basis of Christian viewpoints. These lectures are given by excellent professors including three chaplains. So, we introduce their opinions next.

We asked Profs. Iwai and Yazawa (chaplains) and Prof. Kasuya (a Christian) about this problem. Their opinions varied but had some common points. The two agreed that Rikkyo University is not primarily a place for missionary propaganda, but for study, even though the aim of Rikkyo University is education based on Christian principles. In the Ethics classes the chaplains should emphasize, "How to think by oneself and how to make a good personality" before they can go on to talk about religion or Christianity.

They want students to understand the basic thinking of Christianity. 5 or 6% of the whole students are Christians. Christianity should not be forced upon students. Optional attendance at the chapel is a matter of course. But it is very regretful that there are not so many chances to discuss with the chaplains or professors personally as there was in olden times, and that students who have never attended chapel service increase.

In order to find an opportunity to present the Christian

message in the situation where there are so many activities which feel up the free time of students meetings such as the Common Hour, the Rikkyo Camp and Dinner Parties. Nevertheless, these are not enough to resolve this problem.

'Come to Chapel' Missionaries Say

Since its foundation, Rikkyo has been connected with the Episcopal Church. But, nowadays the relation between the two is chiefly maintained through missionaries from the Mission Board of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

So we interviewed three missionaries, Dr. Dator, Mr. Lehman and Mr. Branstad, and asked what they thought about the Christian consciousness of Rikkyo students.

All of them said the present students felt the Christian atmosphere through four years' campus life, although perhaps unconsciously. But when we realize the fact that there are many students who have never entered the chapel, we doubt that we are in Christian school. About that point, the missionaries answered the following. "Of course we hope many students to come to the church and worship Jesus Christ. But the larger the school is, the less it is able to maintain the Christian character."

Then what do the missionaries want students to do?

Dr. Dator said that it was high time for those students who professed Christianity to share the significance of their belief to other pupils. They should believe Rikkyo was the best possible university and should try to be good Christian witnesses.

Rikkyo and Christianity

The annual Christmas Celebration on our campus is just around the corner. The aim of the celebration this year, so it seems, is to promote the ideal of Christianity among us students.

What is Christianity? How do Rikkyoites grasp the concepts of this faith? To try and answer these questions we Echo members have asked people of various circles to give us their opinions on "Christianity and Rikkyo students."

As you know, Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University was founded by the Rt. Rev. Channing Moore Williams of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America in 1874. The education offered by the university is therefore based upon the ideals of Christianity, whose fact distinguishes Rikkyo University from most of the other universities in Japan.

Evangelism Stressed Within Clubs

First of all, how do the students of present Rikkyo feel about this problem of Christianity?

It is interesting to see what student religious groups would comment about religious activities on the campus.

The B.S.A. (The Brotherhood of St. Andrew's) has 13 branches and 300 members, and about half of the members are Christians. Its motto is prayer and service. The B.S.A. feels that its first task is to work for evangelism within the club, since half of the members are non-Christians.

"It is regrettable to say that there is a certain atmosphere against our mission," said the chairman of the B.S.A. The members want the student religious groups to be united into one group, so that they could work more effectively toward the same goal.

They think it reasonable that students are not compelled to attend chapel. "But the authorities," commented the chairman, "should emphasize the Christian atmosphere of the school more positively."

The Catholic Studies Club chairman is one of those who stick to the idea that although students have ample chances to think for themselves, they refrain from thinking about religion seriously. "This attitude," observed the chairman, "seems to stem from the general public's thinking."

According to his opinion, there exist great differences among the students about what morality is. They judge things, in his words, by their own principles, regardless of other's opinions. This kind of judgment can be found easily outside the campus and is largely influenced by the mass media, he said.

The lack of appeal by professors of Ethics to students may be counted as one of the reasons why students are not interested in religion. He concluded his comment by pointing out that the profession of Christianity by the University is not working out satisfactorily in practice.

Feel Something Unconsciously

After having taken a look at the religious groups, let us now see what some of the students are saying about religious ac-

tivities on the campus. The students interviewed were selected at random, but they had something in common with the rest of the students.

The students all agreed that, even though they are said to be indifferent to Christianity, they can feel something of Christianity; however faint that feeling is.

What, then, is it that gives ordinary students an awareness of the Christian atmosphere? It is almost certain the lecture course in Ethics. The students interviewed were in favor of this course because it gave them a chance to know Christianity and to think deeply of their life.

But the chairmen of the religious groups pointed out that some of the professors of Ethics were not so popular in classes and it is felt that the teaching method of these instructors might have more room for improvement. It is hoped that in the classes in Ethics the professors would not merely "preach," but also talk and think with the students about religion and life.

Concerning the activities of the student groups, one senior said, "They are moving far away from their original purposes of faith and mission. They are getting nearer to ordinary club activities." This trend is admitted even by a member of the groups.

However, another student's view about the religious groups is that they are the actual leaders of the Christian activities at Rikkyo, and that they are playing an important role in campus life.

Some Unbalance On Our Campus

On the other hand, how do the graduates feel about this problem?

The graduates of pre-war days say that Rikkyo is apt to lose its Christian character, because the total number of students increases every year. So there is a certain unbalance between religious and non-religious phases in our campus.

They also say that Rikkyo students have on the whole an

easy going way of thinking about the problems of Christianity. This is similar to the general non-religious ideals of the Japanese and is rooted in the difference of the living styles between Japan and the Western countries.

So, how about the graduates of post war days? We asked one of the graduates who graduated from Rikkyo University a few years ago about Rikkyo and Christianity.

He said that the fact that Rikkyo University is based upon the Christian spirit was only a theory. People should establish their own backbones through college lives for four years. Christian spirits are naturally built up in such backbones unconsciously.

Lastly, what about the graduates engaged in chapel service?

They pointed out that Rikkyo students are concerned with Christianity to a certain extent. Such an attitude is similar to that of the western people.

That is, they explain, students seem to be indifferent to the problem of the Christianity on the face, like their attitudes to chapel services, but they are conscious of their need internally.

Christianity; Spiritual Basis

In conclusion, what do the school authorities think about this problems? President Matsushita said, "The religious life is not only to be baptized and to worship, but also to have the readiness to trust in God."

Democracy without spiritual foundation is an easy prey of materialism, and love of peace and liberty without fear of God is an easy target for communism. Recognizing the importance of this problem, Rikkyo University also recognizes its own responsibility to help cope with it.

"I can't compel students to come to the chapel, but I believe the fact that the graduates of Rikkyo have contributed much to society is based on the Christian spirit which they absorbed through their college lives," he concluded.

Christian Spirit Struggling

Reflecting on these views, we can find some special points as follows:

Firstly, although there are still some unsolved problems, especially in lectures in Ethics, attitudes toward the Christianity by both school authorities and student religious groups are good. Secondly, materialistic thinking can never be done away with, even in our university. So we can point out that traditional Christian spirit will always have to struggle against the many materialistic activities so common and compelling in the world today.

To cope with such difficulties, there are the activities of the Christian students among the general student body, and good-will contacts between students and professors.

But among about 8,500 general students on our campus, there are still many who are indifferent to the problem, "What is the Christianity?"

So we Echo members want them to think about this problem more seriously through our feature article on this page.

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New Entertainment for College Students



The dance party season has come. At Rikkyo, student's "PARTY" is held more than twenty times a year. As a kind of new entertainment, the "PARTY" has become fairly popular among Japan's college students. Taking advantage of this occasion, we want to ask the question as to whether a "PARTY" can be an ideal place for sound entertainment of college students.

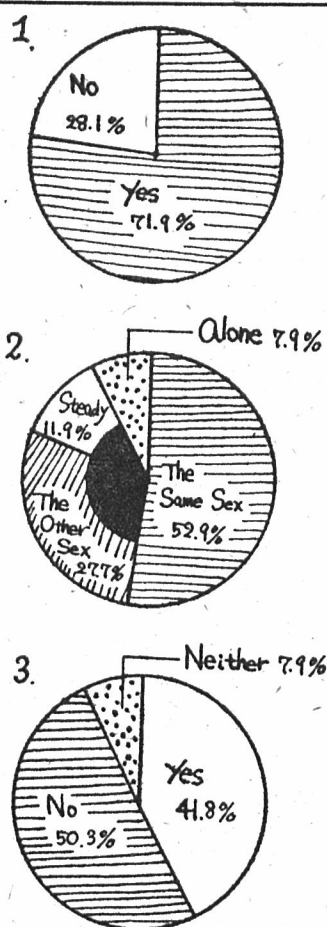
Japanized Word "PARTY"

First of all, we have to remark about the word of "PARTY". It is the one of the English words which has been completely Japanized. An English dictionary says that "PARTY" means a company of persons; a number of persons met together for amusement or entertainment; a gathering or assemblage for social pleasure or amusement, and so on. But we can not find any word in the Japanese language which is the equivalent of "PARTY" in English. The lack of sociability of Japanese people might be one of the reasons for it. But fundamentally the differences of social habits and historical backgrounds should be mentioned as the causes which make Japanese "PARTY" incomplete.

Congestion Kills Pleasure

"Hey, would you like to buy a ticket for tomorrow's party?" a friend of yours asks you. If you are his good friend and have enough money, you should buy your ticket from him. Yes, among Japan's college students, to say "PARTY" means a dance party. Anyway next evening you go to the ballroom which may be in a big hotel or an auditorium. When you first arrive, you are amazed at the crowd of people overflowing the big ballroom. After three or four hours of exhaustive exercise of your hands and legs, you leave for home with a tired body. For couples who come together to the party, it may not be so bad. But for others, the ballroom is not so much different from the overcrowded subway in which they fight every morning. Even in the age of terrible traffic congestion, it is most regrettable to see the similarities between an overcrowded subway and a ballroom which should be a place of recreation.

STATISTIC ON A "PARTY"



The Rikkyo Echo asked 300 students following questions:

1. "Have you participated in a 'party'?"
2. "With whom did you attend at your first party?"
3. "Do you feel a party pleasant?"

The Rikkyo Echo inquired of 300 students on campus as to how they feel about "PARTY". The main results of the poll are shown graphically above.

Graph No. 1 indicates that many students participate in parties. The dance party is the most popular of the various kinds of parties. Freshmen have a small proportion of participants in parties, but the proportion increases year by year with seniors having the largest number of participants. However, this is not shown in the above figures.

Graph No. 2 means that most students are invited by the friends of the same sex at first. But after the first time, many men students bring girls. Lastly, we asked if they like the atmosphere of "PARTY". Graph No. 3 removes all doubt. However many students feel that if the management were improved, "PARTY" would be a lot of fun. The "PARTY" idea is great, but they have not been properly conducted.

Student's Party As Profitable Project

As a result of the inquiries made by the Echo, we notice that considerable numbers of students are dissatisfied with the "CROWDED PARTY". Why is a party always full to overflowing? It is partly because of the fact that the overflow of the Japan's population influences student's social world. But the basic cause is that too many tickets are sold. Most parties are obviously operated to make money. So the sponsors try to sell as many tickets as possible. Consequently student's "PARTY" has come to be a profitable enterprise operated by profit hungry college students who are truly economists of our materialistic age. The "PARTY" which packs people like sardins in a can is indeed far from the ideal. It neglects friendship and sociability, and only chases after more and more money.

But Too Expensive

Many students have stated that at present the "PARTY" is too exclusive, too formal and

Dancing in the Crowds—student's "PARTY" has come to be a profitable enterprise operated by profit hungry college students. Photo shows the Keio University's dance party which was held on Nov. 17 at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium. (photo by the Keio University Album Committee)

too expensive for them. In fact, even the cheapest party ticket costs at least 300 yen, and an ordinary one costs about 400 yen which is a considerable amount of money for the pocketbook of the average student. In America the informal "PARTY" is very popular and frequently held. It is a part of their daily lives. But on the other hand in Japan a "PARTY" sounds like a gorgeous thing to the ears of ordinary people. Originally a "PARTY" was a kind of entertainment enjoyed cheaply by many people. Our "PARTY" should be inexpensive.

"PARTY" And President Matsushita

At Doshisha University, a student's "PARTY" is prohibit-

ed by the university authorities. Hosei University's Student Government forbids a "PARTY". And from this year the famous "Mejiro Festival Dance Party" which was traditionally held in Japan Women's University disappeared from the social scene. When we take a look at these other universities, we feel that we have to thank our President Matsushita for his support of wholesome and enjoyable social activities.

Dr. Matsushita is generally recognized as the only university president who is an excellent dancer. He has never said "no" to an invitation to a student's "PARTY". Our President says, "My opinion on a student's party? Well, it is too crowded to enjoy dancing. You should not try so hard to make money but rather to enjoy yourselves."

BALANCE SHEET OF STUDENT'S "PARTY"

(One example of a student's dance party which was held in November by one of the clubs in Rikkyo Cultural Association.)

Cost of tickets sold	¥300,000.00
Hall expense (Shinagawa Prince Hotel)	¥100,000.00
Band expense	55,000.00
Miscellaneous expense	20,000.00
Tax	35,000.00
Total operating cost	¥210,000.00
Net profit	90,000.00

Subjects to Be Seen

In Japan, as we mentioned above, a "PARTY" means almost a dance party. But as there are no simple definitions on the word of "PARTY" in an English dictionary, "PARTY" has a broader meaning.

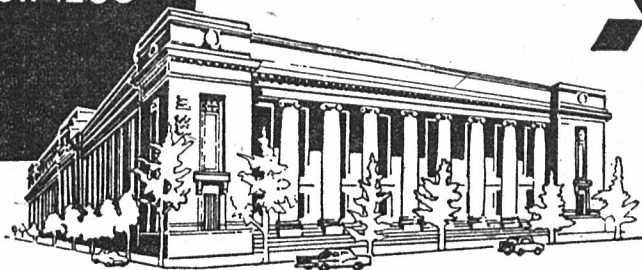
Today our social customs and habits are changing rapidly. We are apt to learn only in a superficial way of social practices which come from abroad. We know that it is hard to understand the basic characteristics or feelings in foreigners' ways of lives because of cultural differences. But good things are commonly good wherever you may go in the world. We want to learn more from other people.

The history of a "PARTY" is very new in Japan. A "PARTY" has not taken root deeply in our daily lives. For the reasons

mentioned above, if we want to have a nice student's "PARTY" cheaply in a familiar atmosphere, there is no better way than to use the facilities of our university. A dance party on the Rikkyo campus is prohibited. If we could have a dance party on the campus, that might be the best because it would involve less cost, and would be in a familiar atmosphere. As a first step, an informal tea party would be useful to improve understanding and friendship among professors and students. Later, a student's "PARTY" might be proposed. The use of the Common Room should be considered.

We hope that the student's "PARTY" will take roots in our college life as a wholesome, rewarding and pleasant form of activity.

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Ice Hockey Periodical Tilt

Rikkyo Leads Meiji Through All Three Periods



Hurry and take the puck quickly! Running after the puck, a skillful Rikkyo puckster, Tachibana, makes a clean shoot into the Meiji's goal through the left side of the tumbled goal keeper, after four minutes of the second period. Rikkyo won this game, 6-3. — Tokyo Shimbun —

Rikkyo, who led at the first period, 1-0, gained a magnificent victory over Meiji by the score of 6-3. And so the result of the 22nd annual game between Rikkyo and Meiji ended with Rikkyo having 11 victories against 9 losses and 2 ties in the series.

With the start of ice skating season, the 22nd historical Rikkyo-Meiji Periodical Ice Hockey game was held in front of thousands of spectators at the Korakuen Ice Palace, at 6 p.m. Nov. 8.

Both Rikkyo and Meiji team, being the top class of all the universities' teams, played speedy game in the first period.

Meiji, using peculiar foot work, held the puck at the ratio of 10 to 7, but Rikkyo also approached Meiji's goal with her skilful pass work, and fought a close battle against her rival.

In seventeen minutes, Takashima who received a pass from Inazu got the first point for Rikkyo, and the first period remained, 1-0.

At the opening of the second period, Meiji tied the game, 1-1. However, Rikkyo broke Meiji's thick defense to score another point over Meiji.

After that, each point-getter was temporarily removed from the game because of penalties. This caused the game to be even more interesting and exciting.

Among the rough and confused fights, Meiji's Asai made the fatal mistake of keeping the puck too long in front of his goal after fourteen minutes. By

his error, Rikkyo who easily fired the penalty shot into the goal, got one more point.

With the comfortable margin of these two points, able Inazu and Takashima of Rikkyo made two clean shoots in succession seven and ten minutes later in the third period to down Meiji completely.

"Both Rikkyo and Meiji have the same technical power of scrambling for those precious points one after the other, but today all our Rikkyo players were in a good condition. That brought the brilliant victory to Rikkyo," said Mr. Shinkai, manager of Rikkyo.

Brief in Sports

Rikkyo Coeds Get Championship in Car Rally

The Rikkyo team won the victory at the All Japan Women Students' Car Rally over the 400 kilometers course from Nagoya to Tokyo held under the auspices of the All Japan Students' Motorcar Club Union and with the support of the Asahi Newspaper Company.

On the last day, Nov. 12th, 24 entrant schools started from Shizuoka City and they drove smoothly to the Chigasaki seaside at the less than 50 kilometers per hour speed limit which was set by the rally rules at the closing ceremony on that evening, the Champion cup was given to Rikkyo University.

Konishi And Ishii In Good Activity

The 37th All Japan Tennis Championship series was held at the Denen court, Tokyo, October 24.

In the doubles, Konishi and Ishii, the Rikkyo pair, won four straight victories till they were upset by Fuji and Hirano, from Konan, in the final game.

In spite of being very eager to capture the championship, the Rikkyo pair was regrettably

defeated without being able to prove their real ability.

Rikkyo Eleven of This Season

The Rikkyo eleven ended their schedule with 3 victories against 2 defeats in the Kanto University American Football League. As the result, Rikkyo lost their pennant and fell down to the third place.

Nihon University, in the second place last season, won the championship, their sixth after a lapse of two seasons.

Rikkyo Badminton Squad Wins Championship

The Kanto Student Badminton Autumn League was opened at the Kokumin Taiikukan, Kanda on Oct. 6 and ended its schedule on Oct. 17.

The Rikkyo Badminton Squad captured the championship with a record of five straight victories.

From the first, the Rikkyo team was in comparatively good condition. That is, Rikkyo beat Chuo, Meiji, Keio, and Kanagawa, and then, after very close battle, won 5-4 over Hosei Univ., a powerful enemy.

Rikkyo Kickers Fall to Fourth

The Kanto Intercollegiate University Soccer League season was opened at the Gotenshita Field of Tokyo Univ., on Oct. 14.

What Should Student Sports Be?

By W. Ishijima

There are 34 sports clubs in Rikkyo Univ. Almost all of them are taking an active part by belonging to an "A" class. Although these clubs have very few members, they are playing hard.

Now, let us consider what student sports should be. First of all, we are inclined to think that the sporting spirit in our student's life has been spoiled. This has a lot to do with the relation between journalism and sports. Sports writers are inclined to be too enthusiastic about sports. In other words, popular sports are subjected to discussion in the newspapers too often. What is even more remarkable is the scouting of student players.

The original purpose of sports was to train the human being spiritually and physically. With the so-called student sports, we must create personality through our school-lives.

Society is also like a team. Through sports, we have to bring up persons who can co-operate in society in the future. Student sports is training to tide over the high waves in our society.

It is my belief that the most important element in sports is self-sacrifice. It means mastering the spirit for service for society or an organization.

Therefore, it is necessary that study be consistent with sports. In this point Rikkyo Univ. is

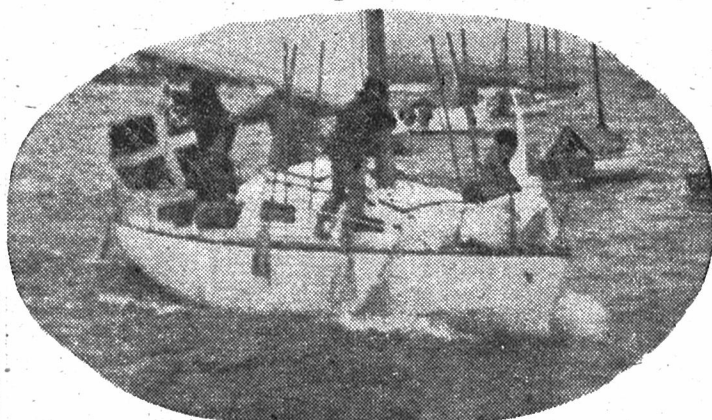


Prof. Ishijima

more severe on the students belonging to sports clubs than other Univs. However, those who can stand such severe training will be able to succeed later in life.

We can observe many rules in the life of sports clubs. For example, it is prohibited in the basketball club to smoke and drink for four years. However, I wish to emphasize again that those who endure this severe life can work in business companies with success. It is the opinion of many companies that students with the experience of sports are co-operative and positive in their work. The severe life for four academic years can improve personality. What I want to emphasize is that this persistence in sports is of great help in later life.

"The St. Eagle" Launched



The first cruiser of J.O.J. style was born and launched, which has long been looked forward to by the members of the Rikkyo Yacht club.

On a rainy day, the cruiser was named "The St. Eagle" by President Matsushita of Rikkyo at the christening ceremony

held at the Yokohama Yacht Harbor in the presence of Mr. Ishijima, president of the Athletic Association, Chaplain Yaza-wa, and some professors.

This superior 25 feet long cruiser has six beds in the cabin and is capable of long ocean voyages.

Rikkyo defeated Tokyo Education Univ. by the score of 3-1, the Agriculture College by the heavy score of 8-0, and Hosei, 4-0. But Rikkyo lost games to Keio and Chuo, in succession. The game between Rikkyo and Chuo was an important one.

Basketball Team Remains Second

Rikkyo Basketball team lost its final, important game, on October, 21, 22, in the Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball League, and so Rikkyo was runner-

up, following Nihon Univ.

Mr. Yamamoto, captain of Rikkyo, said, "This game ended in the second place, but we hope next time for a victory without any failures. Each member has the fighting spirit necessary to become the next champion."

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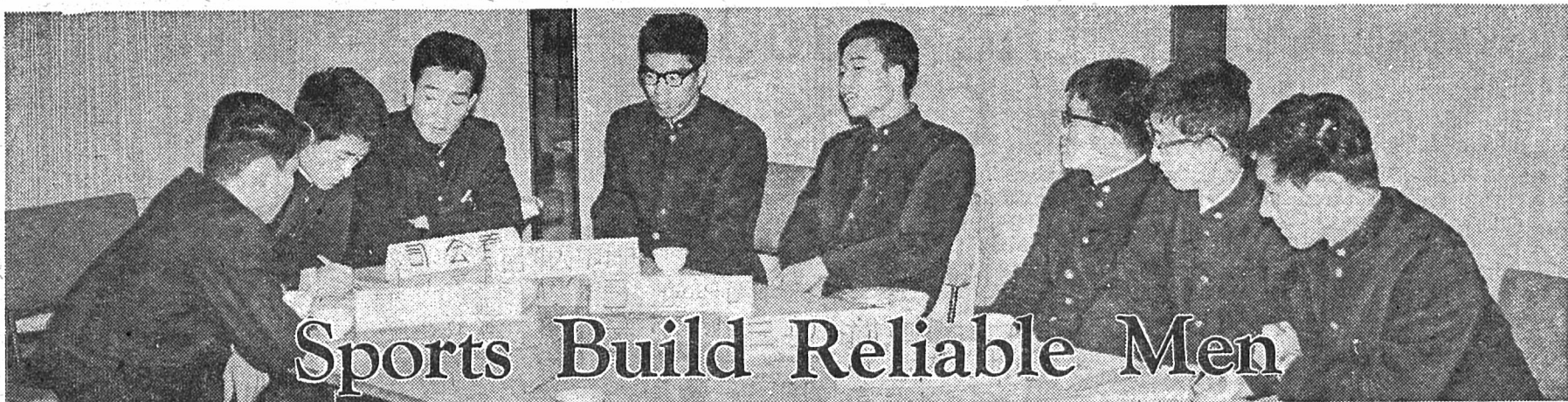
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Sports Build Reliable Men

There is less than a month left until we hear the watch-night bell bidding, "Sayonara! 1961!"

With the coming of this year's end, most of the sports are in the off season, but what have they done? What's the purpose of sports for students?

Fortunately we sports writers could hear various views through a report from T. Nakatsugawa, chairman of the Athletic Association, a conversation with Mr. Honobe of the Cycle club, Mr. Kikigawa of the Japanese Archery club and Mr. Watanabe of the Yacht club, and a visit to the Basketball club and the Athletic club.

Writer: I guess that your clubs had some plans and aims for attaining good results when the season began. I would like you to tell us about them frankly.

Archery club: Our aim was only to win, because our club belonged to the "B" class of the Kanto Intercollegiate Japanese Archery League. To enter the "A" class we had only to win the victory in the "B" class and cop in the replacement match between the "A" class and the "B" class.

Basketball club: The purpose of our club is also to win the victory. We will accomplish our purpose by hook or by crook.

Cycle club: We also aimed at the championship. In our club, fortunately, are able cyclists, Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Iwamoto and other experienced members. So we tried to win the victory of the Kanto Intercollegiate Cycle Race and the International Cycle Tournament.

Yacht club: Of course, we too wanted to win. We freshmen, especially, were drilled in setting our race yachts on the invisible starting line at the time of departure and in managing yachts with the sails inflated by the fullest wind. That is, we studied how the power and direction of wind effect the advance of yacht races.

The pleasure in yachting is to face Nature and overcome it. So, to enjoy sailing on the boundless ocean in rich sunshine was one of our great aims and pleasures last summer.

Athletic club: We made two aims; the one was to take the advanced rank in the annual Hakone long distant race because we were dissatisfied with subordinate position last year, and the other was to take part in Universiade but we could not.

Writer: What result did you get through this season?

Athletic club: Mr. Tomita won the victory in the 200 kilometer race and Mr. Senuma got the first prize in the 20 kilometer race of the All-Japan Intercollegiate Marathon race.

Yacht club: I am sure that we produced a sufficiently good result for us to be satisfied now: we obtained first prize in the 3 Big Univs. (Nihon, Hosei, Rikkyo) Intercollegiate Yacht Championship series, even though we could not be the champion in the Kanto Intercollegiate Tournament.

Cycle club: We had regrettable defeats in team games in both the Intercollegiate Tourna-

ment and the Kanto Intercollegiate Cycle Championship but we gave our full ability to the individual games. Especially, in the First Asia Cycle Race held in Japan this autumn, Mr. Iwamoto (the Rikkyo Cycle club) won the victory with the favorable influence of Mr. Costa of Italy. He was invited to Japan as cycling coach to give technical guidance to us Japanese racers.

Archery club: We reached only half of our goal, but we can not say that we attained satisfactory results this year, for we of course got the championship in the "B" class of the Kanto Intercollegiate Archery League, however, we were defeated by a narrow margin in the replacing match.

Basketball club: The Rikkyo team captured more championships than any other university, to date. The reason why the Rikkyo team is strong, depends on the hard training in the daily club activities and, at the same time, the contact with the O.B.'s. But, to my great regret,

good results. Especially, I tried to play and practice with all my heart every day.

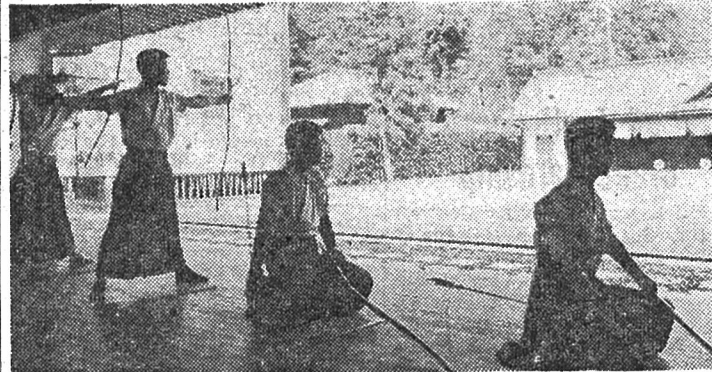
Basketball club: We had the 40th anniversary of our club. As some of events, the memorial service for the late O.B. was held. We also invited Korean team to Rikkyo and had a match with them to increase the mutual reconciliation.

Writer: What do you think about recent student sports activity?

Archery club: Generally speaking, it seems that scientific theories have been introduced into sports and we are inclined to lean only to this one side.

Cycle club: I think so, too. In a bicycle race strong bodies and muscles are greatly required. Therefore we must not neglect the usual rigid trainings, and what's more, there are a lot of points which can't solve scientifically. So I am afraid that if players adhere too much to the theory itself, they may lose their character and vigor in the game.

Yacht club: I have nothing in



in the League the Rikkyo team ranked second.

Writer: Are there any differences compared with last season?

Cycle club: As I mentioned before, it is all that Mr. Costa came to Japan and that the First Asia Cycle Race took place in Japan. And then a new-style club which plays soccer while riding on bicycles, "cyclepolo", has been placed in Rikkyo Cycle club, but you know that "cyclepolo" is not as popular in Japan as in Europe and America.

Athletic club: During the last year, as there was no unity in our team, we could not proceed for our aims, but this season we had a number of the exciting games with Captain Tomita as the central figure, and produced

particular to add.

Writer: Do you have time to study deeply in addition to participating in sports?

Athletic club: I also think an attempt to make sports co-exist with studies would be important thing.

Cycle club: We do not have enough time to study but we can get many things from our club life.

Archery club: We can not say so surely. The ultimate object of students belonging to sports

1st Leader's Camp Succeeds

By Tokishiro Nakatsugawa

Now with graduation just four months off, I have reflected on my work in the Athletic Association and I flatter myself that it has been well done. On one occasion, I was confronted with many complicated problems. On another, I was delighted to have good information and records. These experiences, I am sure, will remain in my heart as pleasant memories forever.

At the end of March, we planned the first Leader's camp of the athletic clubs in co-operation with the school authorities.

In this meeting, the captains, the managers of each club, president Matsushita, Ishijima, a president of the Athletic Association, and a Chaplain were present, and discussed a number of problems that were being faced by the Athletic Association, for example, "What should the Athletic Association be?" or "What are the methods for establishing co-existence between students and club activities?"

In addition to this, we intended to cultivate mutual-friendship and co-operation among the clubs.

Though this was the first meeting, the members eagerly discussed various problems, and good answers were given to

some of the complicated ones.

I believe that such a meeting should be held every year and that it will contribute to the development of Rikkyo sports.

Recently as another problem, I have heard that some of the



Rikkyo students want to belong to an athletic club, but that it requires high technical skill so they cannot come up with the club activities.

I will express my opinions about this problem, referring to the opinions of captains and managers at the Leader's camp.

The Athletic Association is a circle which has a game of no amusement, at the same time it does not aim at a victory.

The purpose of the Athletic Association is to discipline and build up character. It is indeed painful to train in a sport.

But it is not too much to say that those who give up their club activities in a short time after entering an athletic club because of hard training are social failures who have lost the spirit of harmony.

clubs is to build up character. The general student studies or engages in cultural activity to build up character, and so do students belonging to sports club. After all the object we seek is the same one.

Writer: What's the method of training in the off season?

Cycle club: In our Cycle club, we do not ride on a rainy day. But on fine days, we ride about 50 kilometers a day. Besides, we build up our body, especially legs and torso by a marathon and skating when it's bad weather.

We have no off-season because we can ride bicycles throughout the year.

Archery club: We have no off-season, either. Therefore, every day we must be well trained and every year we do midwinter exercises for a week in the middle of January.

Yacht club: The off-season for yachting is from December to February. During that time every member of our club builds

up our body by skating or skiing.

Writer: Please, tell me your hopes and aspirations for the next season.

Basketball club: As we sports men have no special exercising place, we will strongly hope to have a gymnasium for our own.

Athletic club: We who are very interested in track gather and do our best to train our will and develop our own records. In consequence, strengthened bodies, steady attitudes and courtesy will be naturally formed. These will be greatly required for the future.

Yacht club: Our hope in the next season is to win a victory in the All Japan Yacht Championship.

Cycle club: The greatest ambition of our club in the next year is to make playing tour of Hongkong, Korea and Italy.

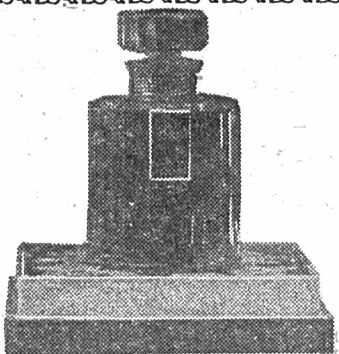
Archery club: As we won the victory of the "B" class this year, we want to be raised to the statue of the "A" class next year.

Happy Christmas

Matsumoto

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"Gone With The Wind" Voices from Coeds

"Gone With The Wind" to us is not only interesting but also has something to impress us; we can not remember any other movie that showed us a woman's way to live so definitely.

A great number of stories have been filmed up to the present, but there is no film which had such a large audience and such a lasting popularity.

So we take the "Gone With The Wind" as the first trial of screen planning. Rikkyo girls gave their opinions as follows:

We discussed the reasons why "Gone with the Wind" had the largest audience of any movie. Here we give a summary of some of the opinions.

We don't feel this movie old at all though it was made in 1939. It owes much to its original text written by Margaret Mitchell. In this, her first and successful novel, she drew a woman's life. Many famous novels like hers were written by other writers in the 19th century—"Madame Bovary" by Gustave Flaubert, "Une Vie" by Guy de Maupassant. There still have much appeal for us. We, however, cannot but point out considerable divergence between their heroines' ways of life and ours; it is not easy to persuade ourselves that under the control of destiny we are led to ruin; those heroines seem to be lacking in strong will and classic character. To resist their environments are so strong that we cannot cut our ways through them only with our good will and honesty. We must have a sort of wildness to live in our modern world. Scarlett O'Hara, heroine of "Gone with the Wind", fills, our modern needs.

This is the reason why "Gone with the Wind" appealed to us as well as to old fans.

This book begins, "Scarlett O'Hara was not beautiful," but Scarlett, the heroine of this story, had something to attract every man. She had deeply clear pale green eyes and skin white like snow, and a strong-mind. Whatever difficulties she met, she never broke down. She had plenty of confidence in herself in everything, so she couldn't believe that Ashley, her first lover would marry Melanie. But she does not give up trying to get his love, but in vain. Her chequered and tragic life begins with such one-sided love. She married three times, but she can't forget Ashley. Though

Rhett Butler, her third husband, does all he can for her, she doesn't respond to his affection. Melanie's death makes her know how deeply Ashley loved his wife, and at the same time she finds herself loving Rhett, but then his heart has already deserted her. When Scarlett is left alone, she says, "I'll think of it all tomorrow, at Tara. I can stand it then. Tomorrow, I'll think of some way to get him back. After all, tomorrow is another day."

To Love Is One Thing To Marry Another

We shall give you some opinions of girl students on marriage and love. Though they may be different from yours, we wish you to think about these matters yourself. When a girl is going to marry a man, she should consider the differences of character between him and her, to begin with. We held a discussion meeting which girl students gave their opinions as follows:

"Nothing is more desirable than love for each other, but it is probable that our sincere affection can change even a man who has not so friendly a feeling toward us."

On the other hand one student said:

"It seems to be natural that we should separate our hearts from a man who has no affection for us."

Another student agreed with her, and gave this opinion:

"I don't wish marriage with a man who is not similar in character to me, but I wish to marry a person who has some similarities in character to me."

"We are inclined to wish for the characteristics that we do not have," a beautiful student who has literary taste, said gently. And most students agreed.

"Though we are often attract-

ed by a character opposite to ours or a character different from ours, we recognize it to be wiser that we choose a man of similar character, in order to continue a happy married life."

The proverb says, "Love is blind," but a most important thing is for us to know sufficiently the character of other persons.

"I know you saw the movie 'Gone With The Wind'. So please give your opinions taking the life of Scarlett O'Hara into consideration," one of the reporters said to the girl students.

A student with bright eyes said after a little interval,

"Scarlett, for instance, idealized Ashley in her mind, and loved the image of him, so she could not forget him even after she married Rhett Butler."

In many cases, what we think we love is not genuine in nature, so we must find out what is genuine." And she added:

"If we cling to this, we shall be able to get mutual happiness."

"By the way, I think both Scarlett and Butler were very stubborn in their own ways."

"I don't agree with Scarlett. But I am attracted by her behaviour." A student who had kept silent from the beginning of the meeting said,

"I think, to love is not always to marry. Well, we can not love two persons equally at one time. It may be difficult to forget a person we loved once. So I understand Scarlett."

"Scarlett could not gently confess her true mind to Butler, I think. So it is necessary that we accept love with generosity."

Want to Undergo Great Hardship

Which way of living do you prefer, Scarlett's or Melanie's? "It's not easy for me to answer your question, but I am attracted by Scarlett's because she could act on her own will. But it seems tragic that she could not gain Ashley's love as she wished."

"I agree. As she was selfish, she thought she could get anything she wanted, even men's love. In this respect she was unhappy. But sometimes I want to be wild and passionate like Scarlett."

"Certainly I often find that wild nature becomes a strong power which enables one to find one's own way through difficulties. That is, a man with wild nature can be more persevering than a gentle person, when facing difficulties."

"Take Scarlett, for instance; she had spoilt herself in her



A Scene from "Gone With The Wind"

Story-telling Style Based On Commercialism Since 1930

This year commemorates the 100th anniversary of the outbreak of the Civil War, and many functions were held in America. M.G.M. sent a former masterpiece "Gone With The Wind," newly equipped with wide screen and stereo sound with four magnetic tracks into the world again.

In 1936 Margaret Mitchell wrote its original text, which is still being read by many people. And its filming which took three years and at a cost of more than 3,957,000 dollars (10 million dollars its present value), was accomplished in 1939.

Its story begins with the desperate reconstruction of the South after the Civil War. And it gives a lively description of a woman of wildness, Scarlett O'Hara, who with vital energy and passionate love lives through this time of difficulties and survives.

It would be impossible for the modern sophisticated audience to take it excellent in particular; the nineteen-thirties' dramaturgy laying much stress on story could not fully satisfy them. It is only one of the most typical melodramas. Victor Fleming's producing seems a little rougher in the second part than in the first. In spite of these defects, however, there are many virtues that we can not miss: the realistic representation of the collapse of the Southern aristocracy as a result of the Civil

War, the magnificent background of the Southern country rich and extensive, the sharp and clear character delineations—especially that of Scarlett O'Hara who ever stubbornly seeks after her ego and holds on fast to the soil to the last—the personality of Vivien Leigh, a new face quite unknown to fame, who impresses her unique actions and type of heroine on the history of movies, the most enthusiastic action of Clark Gable who successfully plays his part of a man of power of execution and iron will, the theme music, especially Thara's, by Max Steiner.

Now, it is quite likely that the film world which has been suffering much from the television offensive will recover its lost territory taking advantage of this probable great hit. But there is no knowing what will come as a result of that. We can not expect only a good result, because the good box-office success may not only encourage the movie industry, which has made poor progress satisfying itself with story-telling style based on commercialism since 1930, but also may give it a rootless confidence.

Anyway, I am sure that this film which gained ten Academy prizes will be worthy of high praise and of your contemplation of its differences from other modern films. (By Y. Ninomiya, Rikkyo Cinema Club.)

luxurious life since her childhood, but she lost all she had owing to the war and had to fight against poverty and hunger. I'm sure that it was through her wild nature she could get over such difficulties. I think she is admirable in that point."

"I agree with you. Well, I want to experience great hardships like hers in order to test how I can stand and overcome them."

"I don't agree, I wonder if a man in adversity like Scarlett could adapt himself to the circumstances. I am afraid man will be beaten by them before a man overcomes them."

You know the proverb 'Where there is a will, there is a way.'

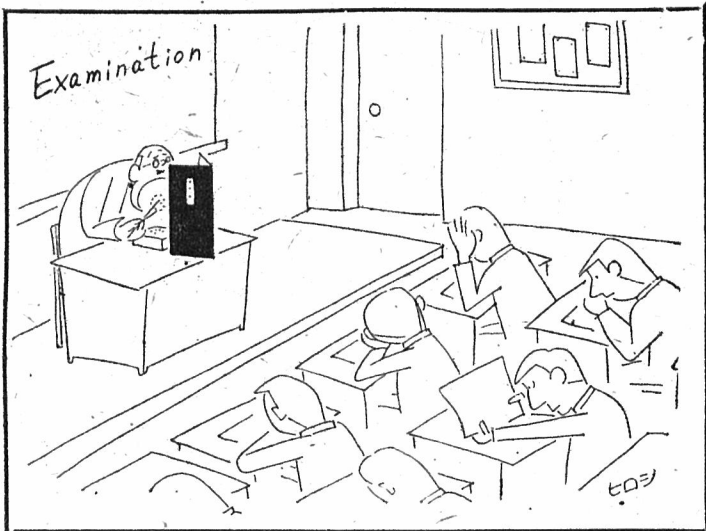
"I believe we can do anything if only we have a strong will to do, whatever it may be."

"By the way, while I admire Scarlett's strong will, I feel friendly toward Melanie, and

her way of living represents my ideal. Because, though she looks a woman of weak will in contrast with Scarlett, she is not only tender, kind, and broad-minded but also a woman of firm character."

After all we want to follow the better sides of the two.

"Gone with the Wind" is a representative American historical novel. Margaret Mitchell, author of this famous novel, was born in 1900 at Atlanta, Georgia. In her childhood she was told about the Civil War and had a great interest in it, and she vividly shows how the people of the South had great confusion and desolation before and after the Civil War, and how they found their way out of many difficulties, and reconstructed a vanquished town. Such progress is described through the lives of the four characters who are very dissimilar in personality.



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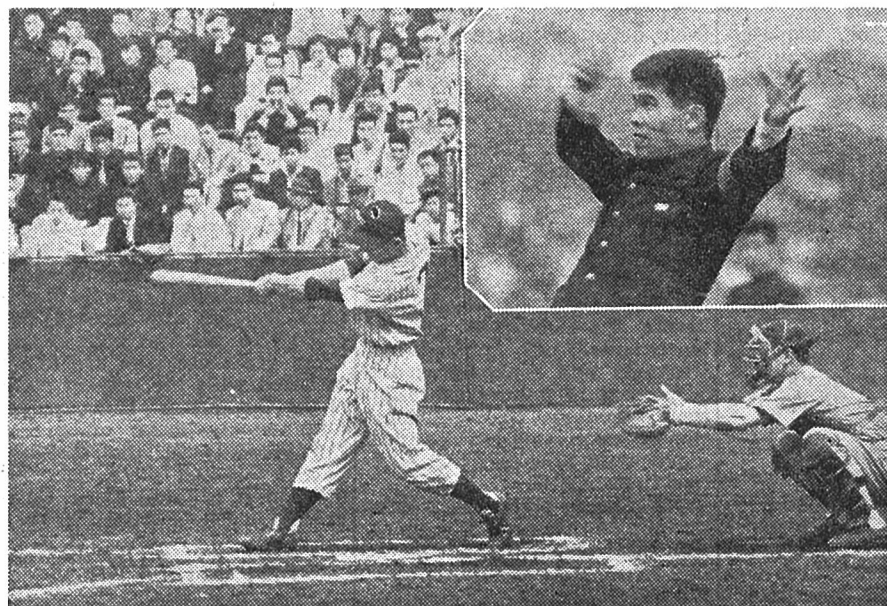
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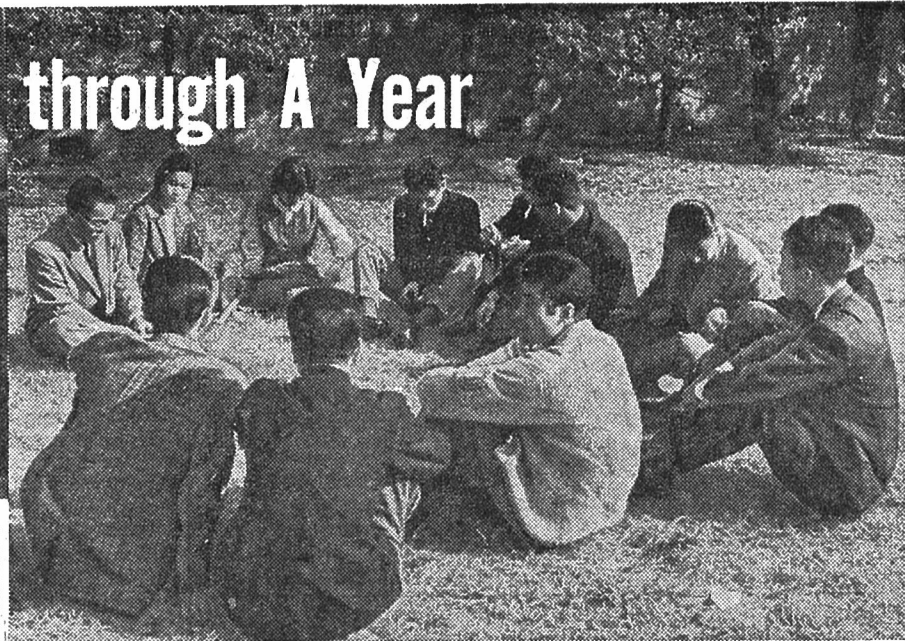
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Life as a student of Rikkyo University begins this day. Freshmen eagerly listen in President Matsushita's speech with faces of expectation.



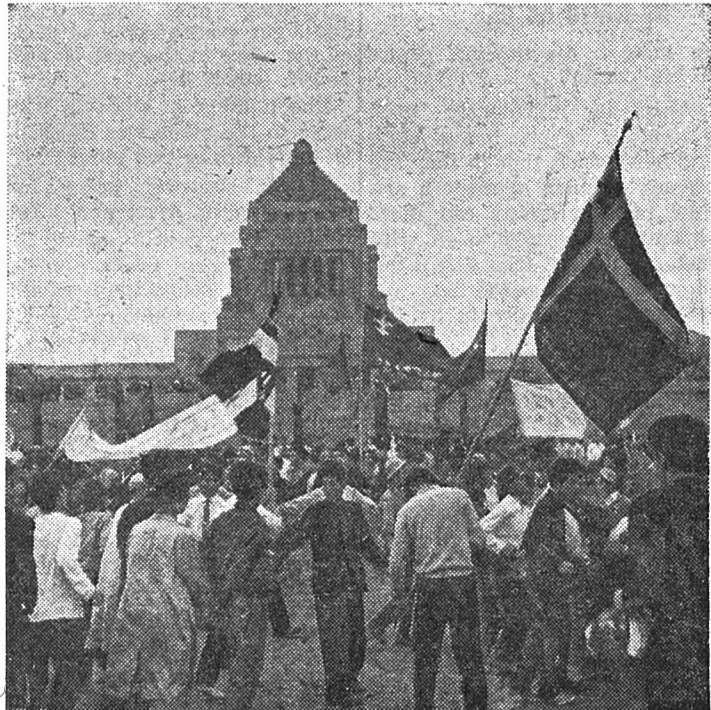
The Big Six Baseball League
Baseball game is a matter of concern for Rikkyo students. Cheering the baseball team of their side to victory gives them keen pleasure.
Meiji Shrine Stadium is a place for them to burn with a fighting spirit.



The Noon Recess in Campus
Students sit in a happy circle around a professor. Their topics may be about study, politics, human relations, love and so on. Our routine life will be refreshed by such outdoor talks with a professor.



Field Day
Taking a plenty of exercise in the open air, they pass one delightful autumn day.



Political Enthusiasts in Front of Diet
A life out of campus. "Politics must not be left with only politicians is their thought."



Rikkyo Festival
Tea ceremony: It is graceful that students search the beauty from Japanese traditions. Thoughtful students try to find something from our time honoured "Tea."



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Light Shines in Darkness

To most Japanese, even to those who do not believe in God in Jesus Christ, Christmas has come to mean in these postwar years as a season permeated by the spirit of friendship and joy. At the Christmas season, 1961, however, all our thoughts seem to have been overshadowed by fear that the human life is in the iron grip of brutal forces that would drive it—all its past achievements and future possibilities as well—ultimately, if not immediately, to total destruction.

Instead of the glory of the starry heavens and the music of the angelic hymn, the gloom of deadly fall-out clouds and abnormal shock waves recorded in seismological observatories are what we are anxiously looking for these days. No appeal to reason, to conscience, or to humanity has been capable, it appears, of changing the current world climate of distrust between nations or groups of nations, where the arms race is an inevitable outcome—a race which will lead the human race nowhere but annihilation.

This gloomy Christmas, perhaps the most gloomy one since the war, if leads us, on the other hand, not to the ever-increasing Christmas rush, but to a sober reflection on the meaning of the birth of Jesus Christ in relation to the old and perennial problem of existence of evil in a world believed to be created and governed by a righteous God, would rather be a great gain—even a great blessing.

When we are deeply conscious, as we are today, of our utter helplessness in the face of evil forces in and around us, we cry like St. Paul: "Wretched men that we are! Who will deliver us from this iron reign of evil?" But like him we can also say, if we have faith in God in Jesus Christ: "There is a way out; through Jesus Christ we can do all things."

The meaning of Christmas is the Incarnation, the mystery of God in Jesus Christ and the mystery of the light shining in the darkness, unquenchable in all ages—and today. Let us then once more reflect seriously on this mystery of eternity.

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Living And Studying Environment Of Rikkyo Students

Last October, the Class Committee of Rikkyo University investigated the Rikkyo students' living and studying environment.

408 students were picked from all departments for this investigation. The data thus compiled furnish us with some interesting results.

Furthermore, we visited the Student Counselling Office and consulted a counsellor about difficulties concerning this investigation.

First, it has been made clear that 61 percent of Rikkyo students attend school from their own homes, and 39.1 percent of them go to school from lodging houses, the resident hostel, or their relatives', or acquaintances' houses. This means that most of the Rikkyo students live in Tokyo and its suburbs.

Favorable Economic Conditions

Concerning school and living expenses, the statistics show that 59.1 percent of day-scholars receive from 1,000 yen to 5,000 yen per month, and that 71 percent of boarding students need from 10,000 yen to 15,000 yen monthly.

For their monthly book expenses, the majority of freshmen and sophomores count on 500 yen and most juniors about 2,000 yen.

To the question "Are you satisfied with your present income?" 49.9 percent of the students answered that they are fairly satisfied and 35.8 percent

of the students answered that they are perfectly satisfied. This tells us that Rikkyo students are blessed with favorable economic conditions.

As the major obstacles to their devotion to study, a fair number of students give temptation by various amusements, and mental troubles.

To the question "What do you think about the political activities of students?" 45.9 percent of the freshmen, 37.1 percent of the sophomores and 30 percent of the juniors are of the opinion that they must study and discuss political affairs but that they should not devote themselves to political movements. 33 percent of freshmen and sophomores and 52 percent of juniors expressed their opinion that students should take part in political movements to assert and exercise their rights.

This clearly shows differences in opinion between the freshmen and sophomores on the one hand, and the juniors on the other.

Next, what political parties do Rikkyoites support?

The support percentage of

the Liberal Democratic Party is as follows:

Freshmen	42.2%
Sophomores	43.0%
Juniors	26.7%

The support ratio of the Socialist Party is as follows:

Freshmen	23.9%
Sophomores	39.0%
Juniors	40.0%

The following are Rikkyo students' typical opinions as to what the Class Committee should do. About half of the students insist that the Committee should conduct movements to meet the requirements of all students. Another opinion is that they should not engage in political affairs, and there are those who are fairly satisfied with the present state of the Committee. However, an unexpectedly large proportion (13 percent) of the students have expressed their utter indifference to the Class Committee.

264 Students See Counsellors

Next, we shall give a report of the cases taken up by the Student Counselling Office during last year.

The total number of students (including one postgraduate and eight graduates) who visited the office in the year of 1960 is 264 (coeds 30).

The number of students who came to the office was especially large during two months.

67(15) students came for counselling in April and 50(6) in May.

The following are the main subjects of counselling: education problems (study, club activities, changing courses, studying abroad, etc.)—136 (28); psychological problems (human relations, ideology, mental derangement, etc.)—69(13); employment problems—25(4); economic problems—28(1); health problems—6(1).

Problems concerning study are the most usual ones considered by counsellors during April and May, but they are comparatively simple. From September onwards, more complicated problems about mental hygiene come to form a large percentage of the cases.

There is no one who has no problems. If you cannot settle them by yourselves, please go to the office, and ask for some good, worthwhile advice or suggestions there. Tap the door, and it will open to you!

On The Paul Klet Exhibition

By Norio Kuroki

In Tokyo, we are having the art season which began with a France art exhibition. Recently the Paul Klet exhibition was held for a month at Seibu store at Ikebukuro. It seems that few people, except those interested in painting, knew about this. But as soon as all the newspapers took him up in their columns, the hall was full of people.

This reveals one of the defects of Japanese culture, a defect of the Japanese who are apt to be affected by mass communication. It is something new to us that P. Klet, as well as P. Picasso and G. Braque have had a great influence on modern art. We consider it a special feature of Mr. Klet's that his paintings are very familiar and simple.

There were few oil paintings; but 'dessin' etching, lithographing, water color and tempera were flying about freely in the hall. There were some 'dessins' which looked as if they had been drawn by children. They show us that he tries to express naturally what he feels with no exaggeration at all. In

an instant, his thought grows to his 'dessin'.

Also he ingeniously used pasteboard, gyms, hemp cloth and newspaper, though they are already popular in modern art. Few modern artists can more skilfully unite expression with material than P. Klet. His paintings, with expression and material, are vibrant with life.

Also there are humorous paintings, reminiscences of childhood, poetic sentiment, and rhythm, which lead us to a world of fantasy. Seeing his paintings, one may feel "I had such an experience in my childhood." Instead of escaping from actuality, he tries to draw realities of life nakedly.

Out of this eagerness comes bitterness; a unity of his soul's voice and nature brings a timeless recollection to our mind; the unique colors in his etching and water color awaken poetry and fantasy in us. In short, Paul Klet is a sincere researcher of dreams, the existence of which even in this uneasy age he teaches us. His dreams are woven with his very intuition and soul.

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