

RIKKYO ECHO

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Message to Rikkyo Echo

By Pres. Masatoshi Matsushita

It is no use to emphasize a widely known fact that English is an international language. I would like to point out that it is important for university students to assume full responsibility of editing and publishing an English language student newspaper like "Echo."

This is the age of mass communication. In old times kings ruled. Now mass-communication rules. Some people like it and others dislike it. That is a matter of taste or personal inclination which is quite insignificant from a social point of view. Anyway we can not ignore reality. If you are not reactionaries or defeatists you must learn how to adjust yourselves with reality.

"Echo" is limited in circulation now. Frankly speaking I do not think "Echo" influences millions of people in the world at present. However, if you learn to express yourself in English by editing and publishing an English newspaper like "Echo," you are arming yourselves with

the most formidable weapon to master the new age.

You are like "samurai" in the feudal age. They had the privilege to carry arms which were denied to commoners. Sometimes they abused the privilege, but generally they had a high sense of responsibility and so commanded respect from the public.

The students who are interested in editing and publishing an English newspaper must realise that they are taking a great responsibility. The freedom of the press is guaranteed by the Constitution. This is a great blessing. However, you must also realise that the freedom of the press can destroy itself by abusing it, just like food, which is necessary for maintaining life, can destroy human lives if you misuse it. Therefore, it is my hope that those who are interested in editing and publishing an English newspaper will do their best to understand the significance of the work which they are undertaking.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MOMENT IN HER LIFE
Among the crowds of people running their eyes over the announcement board for successful candidates of the entrance examination, the Echo's cameraman catches the happiest couple of the day. The father first finds his daughter's name on the board. Then their eyes twinkle with joy. She will never forget this moment. (March 11, on the Rikkyo campus)

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Department of Psychology And Education Split

The Department of Psychology and Education will be separated from this April to form two independent departments of psychology and education.

Prof. Tsuneo Toyohara, who was formerly head of the Department of Psychology and Education, will be the chief of the Department of Psychology. The Dept. of Education will be under the leadership of Prof. Haruo Yamamoto, whose main study is concerned with the problem of the youth's thought.

The Department of Psychology and Education was started right after the war in 1949. At that time there were few students and it was thought sufficient to establish a single department since the courses of psychology and education, as the University planned had much in common.

But as time went on, it had become apparent that these two fields were essentially different. The Department at first set to work under the name of "psychology-education", but the contents of its courses gradually became separated into "psychology" and "education".

This year the faculty of the Department have found it high time to create two independent departments; the students applying for admission to the Department were given separate entrance examinations.

There were 30 students in the Department of Psychology and Education last year, but this year it is expected that the number of students in the two new Departments combined will be approximately 40, an increase of 10 students or so.

Prof. Haley Returns

Prof. Virginia B. Haley, a faculty advisor to the Rikkyo Echo, returned here on 20 of March after a 8-month tour to the U.S., Canada and Brazil.

According to her schedule she attended The 60th General Convention of The Protestant Episcopal Church held at the U.S. on last September and traveled the U.S. and Canada in the interest of St. Paul's University, lecturing and showing two films for Rikkyo more than one hundred times. This was her third tour in the interest of Rokkyo. The first was in 1958 and the second in 1959.

On February she flew to Brazil to see her son Daniel, an official of the United States Embassy to Brazil.

She arrived at Haneda a day ahead of schedule, so no one was there to welcome here.

Rate of Competition One to Fifteen

The entrance examinations for the Colleges of Rikkyo were held from February 26 to March 2. The Total number of applicants was 19,163 (an increase of 1,945 as compared with that of last year) and as the rate of competition was about one to fifteen, which meant that it was stiffer than ever. The total number of the applicants (excluding 403, the number from affiliated highschools) was 18,760; they may be broken down as mentioned below.

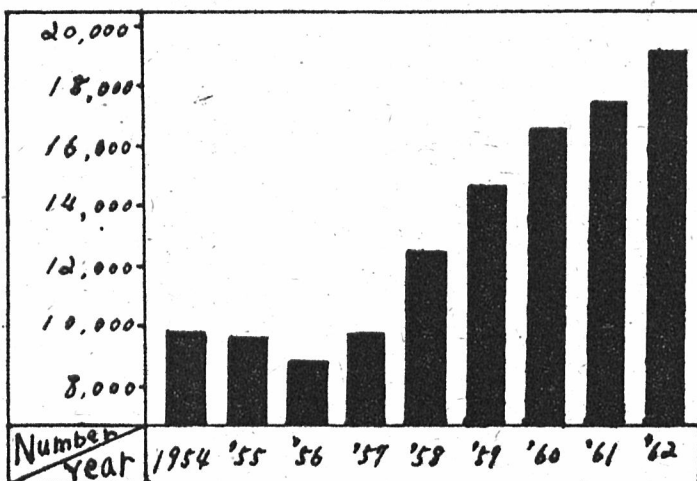
While the candidates for most Colleges increased, those for the College of Science decreased. What is the cause behind this shift of applicants as noted at Rikkyo University? It may be that the science examination is traditionally difficult, and the capacity of the College of Science is only for 100 students. Moreover, Rikkyo Science College does not offer courses in engineering which is very popular these days.

The graph given below shows the increase trends of the applicants extending over nine years.

The following three points may seem as the causes of the increase in applicants. First, people who can enter Universities have generally increased on account of the stability of Japanese economy. Secondly, the social demand for college graduates have become stronger. Thirdly, Rikkyo University have risen in estimate year by year owing to the improvements in equipments as well as professional staff.

But in actuality the number of new comers are 80 percent more than the publicly announced number of 1,250 of which about 40 percent are applicants from high schools affiliated with Rikkyo University. As the number of the applicants of this year shows, college entrance is still "the narrow gate" to aspiring young men.

Colleges	Number of applicants	Number which was admitted	Rate of competition
Economics	7,532	500	1:15.1
Law and Politics	3,962	200	1:19.8
Sociology	2,977	150	1:19.8
Arts	3,556	250	1:14.2
Science	737	100	1: 7.4



Rovers Inspects Mikura Island

On March 1, the Rikkyo Rovers left the Port of Tokyo for Mikura Island, one of the Izu Seven Islands, on the Fuji Maru of Tokai Steamship Company, with the view of taking "the Adventure Hike" on the island.

The party consisted of Captain Ryuichiro Tanabe and twenty-two other members. After landing on Mikura Island, they built the base camp, explored the primeval forest and

inspected the condition of the island for two weeks. Mikura Island is a small round island less than five kilometers in diameter and lies 195 kilometers south of Tokyo.

Captain Tanabe explained about the purpose of this Adventure Hike as follows: "Large islands, such as Ohshima Island and Hachijo Island are blessed with some income from tourists, but Mirura Island being of little or no tourist interest is a so-called 'Island in the shade.' About 3,000 islands lie scattered around Japan, and we want to study the many sufferings of the inhabitants living in Mikura Island as a typical example."



The INK SPOTS, American popular chorus group, are singing some favorite jazz numbers on March 17 at the farewell concert of the Rikkyo Glee Club.

'Ink Spots' Supports Rikkyo Glee Club

The Rikkyo Glee Club held a farewell concert at Kyoritsu Auditorium on March 17. This concert made an especially great impression on the seniors of this Club, because the Ink Spots, American Negro chorus group, took part in the concert as special guests.

The original group of the Ink Spots was formed in 1932, and since then the chorus became immensely popular with Americans. The members have all changed as time passed.

Since they arrived in Japan, they have gone round a number of the Security Forces camps to entertain U.S. soldiers. They have also appeared in television programs.

When some members of the Glee Club went to Washington Heights to have a lesson of English conversation, they happened to get acquainted with the Ink Spots. And incidentally the Americans expressed their wish to get to know Japanese students and sing together. Then this friendly joint performance was arranged.

On the stage during the farewell concert, the Ink Spots sang the popular song, "Ue O Muite Aruko," (Let's walk with the chin up) and some favorite jazz numbers from their repertoire with the Rikkyo Glee Club.

Indeed their chorus was very energetic and vigorous, and they sang with their whole hearts.

We, the reporters of the Rikkyo Echo, called on them behind the scenes between the acts. They are a very attractive quintet.

Mr. Herman Hill McCoy, the leader of this group, called "Big Father", praised the Glee Club, "Very wonderful! They should travel all over the world."

In Japan it is rarely the case that the professional chorus groups play together with student's chorus groups, but in America they often sing together according to Mr. McCoy.

Mr. John Hawker sang "Ue O Muite Aruko." While singing it, he was really moved to tears.

Lastly Mr. McCoy gave us a bit of kind advice, "Every student has a privilege to study. You should take advantage of it, and enjoy your college life."

Rikkyo Orchestra Takes Trip

The Symphony Orchestra Club returned from a travel around the Chubu and Kansai districts. About 60 members joined this recital tour stopping at Osaka, Nagoya and seven other cities.

They left Tokyo on March 10 and returned on 18. During this period, they played here and there such famous pieces as Beethoven's "Eroica Symphony", an overture by Weber, a Waltz by Johann Strauss and so forth.

The tour had its purpose of promoting cultural activities in areas outside Tokyo. For this purpose, the members performed several times for pupils of local primary and junior high schools, that is to say, they played for schools during the daytime and displayed their technique to the public in auditoriums at night. In Nagoya, they gave a special performance for the sake of charity.

The members are confident of the success of their performances and are satisfied with what they did for the younger generation.

Y.M.C.A. Holds Leader's Camp

The Y.M.C.A. had its annual leader's camp on March 30 and 31 near Takadanobaba. About 20 members, all the new and old key members including the captain, manager and heads of each division within the club, took part.

They discussed last year's activities and decided their course for the coming year. The Captain said that he expects to go to the coal mining district of Chikuhō again this year.

Drink



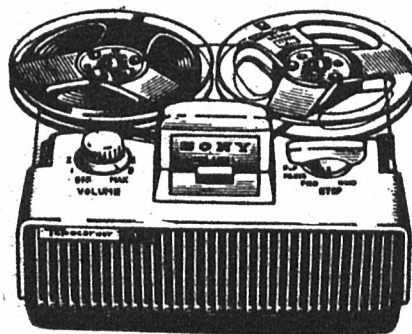
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Hotel Management Club Studies Kii Peninsula

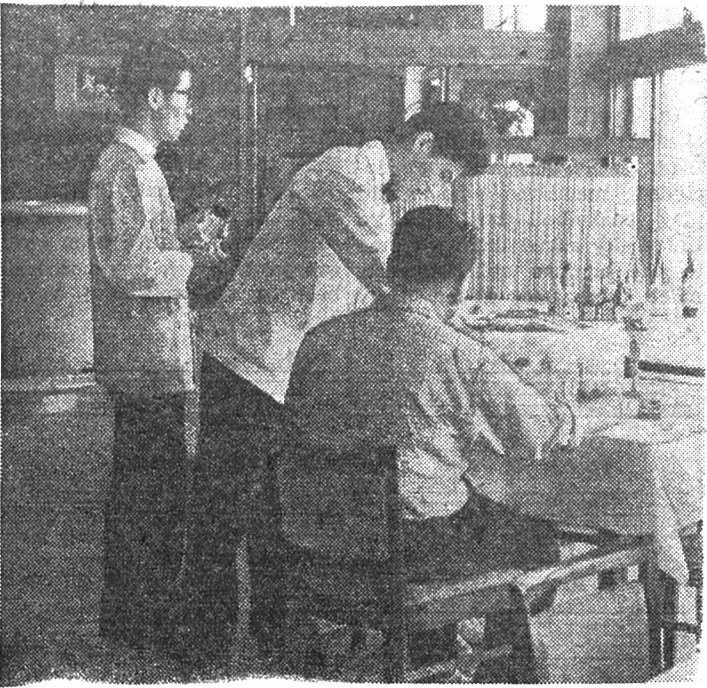
The Hotel Management Club made one week tour of the southern parts of the Kii Peninsula from March 24 to 31, to investigate what improvements could be made hereafter in hotels of this declining district. Divided into three groups, sixty members of the Club conducted polls of tourists, lodgers and the local people during their stay in the Peninsula. Included among the questionnaire were the problems of transportation facilities as well as those of hotel equipments and the natural resources of the Southern Kii district.

Before the actual tour began, they prepared for the tour by way of studying the polls conducted by the Japan Travel Bureaus (J.T.B.) in Tokyo on how

All Japan Student Tourist Union consisting of eleven universities, designated by the Ministry of Transportation.

There is a close relationship between the University Hotel Management curriculum and the Club. Members of the Club must major in the Tourist and Hotel Management Courses.

In summer, in addition to the investigation in spring holidays, they always have field training in famous hotels from Hokkaido to Kyushu. One of the attractions of Rikkyo Festival is the Coffee Shop held by this Club, which attracts many students, because they make such good coffee and serve it so smartly in white waiters' uniforms. This is just one example of the fruitful results of field training



Members of the Rikkyo Hotel Management Club participate in the field training, taking advantage of their vacations.

much Tokyoites know about the Kii Peninsula.

There was a very good reason as to the club's choice of Kii as a site of investigation. Two years ago, the Hotel Management Club made an inquiry into the Noto Peninsula with success and reported its brilliant results last year at the request of the J.T.B.

The Club members, who gained confidence in its research work, agreed to continue such investigation every other year. In order that they might be facilitated in their work, they sent written request to some of the hotels in the Kii Peninsula to cooperate with them, which was willingly accepted.

The Hotel Management Club was established in 1939 by the late Prof. Otsubo. Now the club with about 160 members acts as the headquarters of the

in hotels.

As mentioned above, the purpose of the Hotel Management Club is not only to learn how to operate a hotel, but also to investigate the surroundings of the hotel.

Prof. Branstad In Hospital

Prof. Karl E. Branstad went to the Shinsei Sanitarium in Nagano Prefecture in December last year because of tuberculosis. He will probably be there for half a year. He may come back to the campus at the beginning of the second term.

Prof. Branstad first came to Rikkyo in 1924, and again in 1949 and has stayed here since then. He has served as choir-master at Rikkyo during the entire Showa era.

Annual Special Meet Held At Yatsugatake

The Fourth Special Captain Manager Conference, made up of captains and managers of Cultural Clubs, held its meeting in the Yatsugatake Seisen Ryo (Dormitory) in Yamanashi Prefecture from April 2 to 5, with 121 students from 62 organizations attending.

President Matsushita; Prof. Iwai, Dean of Students; Prof. Moriawaki, President of Cultural Association and Asst. Prof. Hayashi, President of the Society for the study of history were especially invited to this conference.

The purposes of this special meeting were: 1) to make cultural activities more smooth by promoting understanding and a spirit of cooperation among clubs, 2) to establish leadership, 3) to discuss problems pertaining to cultural activities.

This was special meeting of the Captain Manager Conference which functions as the highest resolutional organization of the Cultural Association.

This meeting served to find a link of this year's policy, which is "to improve cultural activities in quality"; consolidating the circles and instilling social awareness in clubs activities.

Incidentally a Cultural Association Week will be held late in May before Rikkyo Festival and at that time we will be able to attend Symposia and concerts.

Pres. Matsushita Asks To Cancel of N-Tests

Since U.S. President John F. Kennedy declared on Mar. 2 that the United States will re-open a series of nuclear tests in the atmosphere from the end of April, there have been many kinds of protests against such a decision in Japan as well as abroad.

President Masatoshi Matsushita of Rikkyo (St. Paul's) University, the chief executive of the Moderate People's Council for Construction of Peace and Prohibition of Nuclear Tests (Second Gensuikyo), sent appeals to the United States and Great Britain to cancel the scheduled testing of nuclear weapons.

The appeal carried 253 signatures from various circles in Japan among which were such names as: Mr. Banboku Ohno, vice president of Liberal Democratic Party, Mr. Shinsei Ohama, president of Waseda Univ; Mr. Keisuke Kinoshita, director; Miss Hatsue Takamizawa, speed skating player, to cite only a few of the more well known ones.

Moreover, the appeals were sent about 1,000 famous people in the world—Mr. Noel S. Baker, Mr. Norman Cousins, Miss Pearl S. Back, etc.

Kakkin, Moderate National Council for Peace and Against Nuclear Weapons, was formally originated last October in opposition to the leftist dominated Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo).

Dr. Matsushita also sent the telegrams to the chief members of 18 countries in Geneva who met to talk about disarmament from Mar. 14, asking them to come to a certain agreement about the problem before the tests are carried out.

Pres. Matsushita said that Second Gensuikyo is planning to hold a rally on April 9 at Nihon Seinen Kan in Tokyo to appeal for realization and progress of the International Nuclear Test Ban Conference.

The Rikkyo Echo dealt with the problem of the resumption of the N-tests by U.S.S.R. on the last October issue with the title of "An All-Out Drive for Nuclear Tests Banning Needed." But now it's necessary once again that Rikkyo students think and discuss about this problem with greater seriousness.

English Tapes To Be Loaned

Beginning in April the Rikkyo library will lend tapes to students to assist them in their English language study. The student can take the tapes home to use on his own tape recorder.

These tapes are recorded by Professor Warren at Rikkyo University, and the recorded material is taken from books, magazines, newspapers and radio broadcast.

This program is planned by Professor George Warren, and he has already recorded many tapes.

Student can better learn how to pronounce and intonate English through more systematic ear training. The use of tapes for this purpose will definitely help students to improve their English language ability if they are willing devote themselves to a discipline of daily study.

Schedules Of Student Office

The Student Office is now planning to offer us students the following opportunities to talk heart to heart with classmates and professors.

A common hour and a dinner party will be continued this year.

In summer, we can enjoy the Rikkyo Camp at Yatsugatake.

We students use our time discussing, for example, "Democracy" or "A plan for college life" and through informal group activities, we can promote personal contact with professors and students.

The holding of debates this year is under consideration. If this is successfully developed, it will provide a useful opportunity to attain proficiency in debating technique which will be both profitable and interesting.

Academic Calendar

1962		
April	7th	Entrance Ceremony.
	9th	School begins for students Sophomore and over.
	16th	School begins for Freshman.
May	5th	Anniversary day of the Founding of Rikkyo.
July	1st	Summer vacation opens.
Sept.	3rd	School begins.
	29th	The first term closes.
Nov.	2nd-4th	Rikkyo Festival.
	6th	School begins.
Dec.	24th	Winter vacation opens.
1963		
Jan.	8th	School begins.
	24th	School closes for Freshman and Sophomore.
	31st	School closes for Junior and Senior.
Mar.	23rd	Graduation worship Ceremony.
	25th	Graduation Ceremony.
This Calendar is from April 1 '62 to March 31 '63.		

Half A School Year Holidays

It is now the beginning of the school year. Students have made their plans for the school year. Consider how we use our time during the school year.

First, what do you think this calculation means? 365-185=

180. This means that the total number of days in a school year minus all holidays give us the number of school days for Freshmen.

The Freshman school fee for a year is 42,200 yen, and school days total 180 days. So the school fee for a day amounts to about 230 yen. In other words, if a Freshman plays truant, he loses 230 yen for doing nothing. Wasting time is wasting money.

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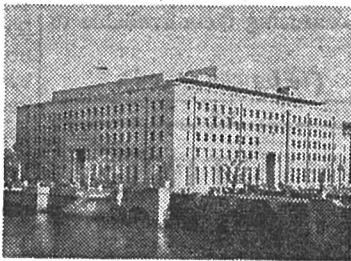
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—at commencement exercises—

At Tucker Hall, March 24, 1962

(Condensed)

I am greatly honored by this opportunity to speak to you on this occasion. I have known Rikkyo University and its excellent work for many years, and I wish to congratulate the President, faculty, and students on the completion of another year in the university's long and distinguished career of service to education in Japan.



Special congratulations are due to you students assembled here for completing your formal education and entering a new stage in your lives. It is a curious fact that what we are commemorating here today is called in Japanese *sotsugyo*—the completion of the task, while, in English it is usually referred to as "commencement"—the beginning of a new phase in one's life. These two words are both valid comments on the meaning of the occasion, for it contains elements of both completion and beginning. In any case, it is a good time to take stock by considering what has been accomplished and how this should be applied in the future.

In looking back, we might well ask ourselves what is the meaning of these sixteen long years of formal education, particularly the last four years of training at the university level. We must first of all admit that the process of education is increasingly beset by dangers. In this modern age, in which everything, including education, is done on a larger and larger scale, the most important purposes of education can often be lost sight of because of the sheer size of the operation. In an environment of increasing scale, both of numbers being educated and of subjects being studied, it is all too easy for education to become simply the acquiring of one specific narrow skill, namely, a facility for preparing for and writing examinations. One's progress through academic institutions may become little more than a sharpening of this technique, without much absorption of the substance of what is being

taught. I must admit that even in my own college and post-graduate days, much of the academic record I built up was more a reflection of my skill in examinations than of my knowledge.

Even if education has not degenerated into merely acquiring skill at taking examinations, it can still amount to nothing more than the amassing of a large body of facts. Factual knowledge, of course, is important in itself, but it should not obscure the most important objective of education, particularly at the university level, which I feel is **learning to think for oneself. The capacity for rational thought is what distinguishes man most clearly from the rest of the biological world.** It is in a sense the source of civilization. Thus, the fulfillment of this capacity, is one of man's highest goals. Modern democratic society in particular depends completely upon the existence of a large number of people who are able to think clearly for themselves. Without such people, democracy becomes impossible.

All this may seem so obvious that it is not worth saying, but I am always impressed by the number of people, even those of superior education, who do not think either clearly or independently. They merely parrot the ideas of others and have not acquired the ability either to develop new ideas for themselves or even to judge the validity of other people's ideas. No matter how much education such people have received and regardless of their skill at examinations, they must be regarded as educational failures.

What surprises me most is that one finds so-called educated men who do not even know the use of the basic tools of thought, that is the processes of rational thought by which ideas are developed. As an example, let me cite the confusion that seems to exist in some people's minds about the relation between facts, theories and ideals. This confusion may be compounded when some of the key words resemble each other, as they do in Japanese. For instance, the word *riron* (theory) and the word *riso* (ideals) seem to me sometimes to be unconsciously confused, and perhaps both are confused with the word *ronri* (logic), an inversion of the characters for *riron*. The similarity of these words may account for a phenomenon I have run into, that is the grouping together of theory, ideals, and logic as essentially "good," and the assigning of facts, or reality, to an inferior cate-

gory, which is "bad" if it seems to differ from the "good."

I have sensed this attitude when people have commented to me that when I was a professor I must have been dealing with theories and ideals and was thus concerned only with clean, good things, but as an Ambassador I must deal with "realities" and therefore with dirty, bad things. This attitude strikes me as very curious. Ideals, one would hope, would be good, but many people, such as Hitler, had very bad ideals. Theories, on the other hand, should not be judged as either good or bad; they can only be judged as right or wrong. If they do not correspond with reality, then they are obviously wrong, and a scholar who deals in terms of wrong theories, however "clean" or "beautiful" these theories may seem, is by definition a bad scholar. Exactly the same can be said of an ambassador or any other person in official life.

The curious division in some people's thinking between theories and ideals that are good on the one side and realities that are evil on the other has led to an odd inversion in their thought processes—an inversion that becomes the opposite of rational or scientific thought. Such people start with certain ideals, choose theories that they feel are compatible with these ideals, and using these theories as a sort of filter select those facts which fit the theories already decided upon, rejecting all other facts that do not fit these theories. Since there are an almost unlimited number of facts in the complicated world in which we live, a fair number can probably pass through the filter of any theory, however wrong it may be.

Now this process is the absolute reverse of scientific thought. Can you imagine a natural scientist who, having decided on his theories, refused to accept any facts that failed to correspond with these theories? Naturally a person who did this would never be regarded as a natural scientist, but this type of reverse thinking is all too common in other fields.

The function of a theory is not to filter facts, but to explain them. Theories in other words, are derived from facts. They are the generalizations that put into order for our limited minds the limitless array of confused and confusing facts available to us.

(to be continued)

Birth of Our College Songs

"Not only on the Ginza or Dohtonbori but also an inn of a mountain in Hokkaido or at a village in Kyushu, I hear the song 'St. Paul's Will Shine To-Night,' but at present I think that this is not so strange, says Mr. Hisashi Nanaumi in 'St. Paul.'

Mr. Nanaumi graduated from Rikkyo University in 1929 and is now the Department Manager of Morinaga Nyugyo Co., LTD.

Among songs of all universities which are sung at present, there is no one composed in English except 'ST. PAUL'S WILL SHINE TO-NIGHT'. So this song is unique. The origin of this song is veiled in, the history of Rikkyo, but this song is endeared to many Rikkyo-ites.

'ST. PAUL'S WILL SHINE TO-NIGHT' was introduced by Mr. Marshall and Mr. Fowler, who came to St. Paul's University as lecturers. Between 1921 and 1930, this song seemed to gain in popularity.

In April, 1928, the Fresno baseball team came to Japan from California. As they included members who could play basketball well, Rikkyo University asked them to come to the campus at Ikebukuro. After the game, a tea party

PAUL'S WILL SHINE TO-NIGHT' sound in the Jingu Shrine woods where the Tokyo Big Six Universities Baseball League (Tokyo University included) is held. It will surely be sung by Rikkyoites for ever.

Between 1921 and 1930 when Rikkyo University moved from Tsukiji to Ikebukuro and began to expand, many Rikkyo college songs were composed. In 1921 the Baseball Club joined in the four universities (Keio, Hosei, Meiji, and Waseda) baseball league, but as Rikkyo had no song to sing yet, the students were obliged to hear other universities' songs whenever the games were held. So the students wished to have Rikkyo song which they could sing together. Concerning this, there was an article in 'Rikkyo University News' in 1925, as follows: "A college song seems to have been born, but probably it has not been brought up well, and so we



was given by Prof. Paul Rusch. Then the foreign team sang in chorus 'Rikkyo will shine'. Rikkyo University had not yet a formal song. But after that the basketball players of St. Paul's University led all of the students in singing this song at every opportunity. Thus gradually this song spread among the students, until about 1932 this song was known to every student of Rikkyo University. However, on account of World War II this song was obliged to disappear, but it was not lost from the hearts of Rikkyo-ites, and up to today it has left a trail of about thirty years paralleling the development of Rikkyo University.

The original of 'ST. PAUL'S WILL SHINE TO-NIGHT' is different in melody from the Japanese one. This song which has been sung for about thirty years exemplifies the Rikkyo spirit. How many students this song has encouraged! Today the voices singing 'ST.

don't hear of its perfect growth. The students wrote frequently complaining that the college song had not been composed yet. To these complaints Mr. Teijiro Sugiura, president of Rikkyo at that time, answered; 'The words have already been completed, but not the music. There are still some difficulties in making the song in spite of our efforts.' But President Sugiura and the students were so earnest that 'THE GLORIOUS RIKKYO' was completed at last on February 27, 1926. On March 15, this song was formally adopted as the college song. The words were written by President Sugiura himself. Since that

At the beginning of the Showa Era many other songs, the outstanding one of which was 'Ah Waga Rikkyo,' (Oh Our Rikkyo), were composed one after another. Professors also would sing them aloud with the students since that time all Rikkyoites, when bearing this song, are reminded of their Alma Mater

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By Hideki Koike, staff writer

I was very curious to know what's happening in American family life day-by-day. And it was my dream to visit the United States to see and experience for myself the American way of life, especially of family life. Finally last summer my dream came true! Taking advantage of the summer vacation, I had an opportunity to visit the United States participating in the Experiment in International Living Program as the first Experiment Ambassador from Japan, and spent nearly three months living with American families, not as a guest, but as a real son or brother.

I learned and shared by foster family's day-by-day life, knew the circle of their friends, spent some wonderful weekends going camping and fishing, but many more sitting at home, talking about my far away country, or asking questions concerning the various aspects of life in the United States, sometimes so strange to me. So very strange, indeed, that it would be foolish to pretend that everything went on smoothly all the time or that every problem was instantly solved. But I must add immediately that, even when I found something hard to accept, I never met with any lack of understanding or willingness to help. The friendly atmosphere by which I was surrounded made me feel that, in spite of all surface differences, deep in the heart the essential scale of values is the same everywhere. Everywhere live people of good will who are not afraid of calling 'neighbor,' 'friend' or 'brother,' even to persons who come from beyond the oceans.

Even if you have read a lot about the United States, you come with many misconceptions and misgivings. Living with a family clears up both. When you do things with them you discover the real life of the nation. Living as one of them is quite different from visiting. You cannot see family life by spending an evening in somebody's home. They are quite different at breakfast.

What is 'Experiment' ?

The Experiment in International Living Program was founded in 1932 by Dr. Donald B. Watt of the United States. Dr. Watt, who travelled almost all over the world in his youth accompanied by his father, has a thought that people best learn to live together by living together in the environment of the home. He believes that to build a family of nations, there must be understandings between the families that make up the nations of our world.

The Experiment has arranged home-stay in the United States for more than 5,000 people from other lands. The Experiment also sends more than 1,000

United States citizens abroad each year, to live with families in 26 countries including Japan. Today, the Experiment has offices in 25 nations.

Dr. Watt explains the merit of using homes as the environment of the activities in his work, "Passport to Friendship."

"The idea of using homes as the environment for his experiment has a number of obvious advantages. First, of course, it should force the young American to learn quickly the language of the country in precisely the same way that a child of that country learned it—by hearing it spoken around him. Second, if families could be found in which there were youngsters of approximately the same age as the Americans, the inevitable association between the two would be likely to create a common background of experience which could result in friendship. Third, living in a family would expose the young American to many of the cultural influences of the country; he would quickly learn the customs, manners and way of life of his family." (Passport to Friendship; P. 71-72)

'Experiment' in Japan

In Japan there are three host cities, Kanazawa, Nagano and Kohfu which are actually participating in the home-stay program of the Experiment. Every summer each of these cities receives more than ten American young people who visit Japan as the Experiment Ambassadors to experience the Japanese way of life by living with Japanese families for two months. Despite such positive activities of the three host cities in receiving American Ambassadors, however, there so far are very few Japanese people who visit the United States as the Experiment Ambassadors.

The considerable amount of expense which the Ambassadors are required to pay themselves may be the biggest problem. In connection with the program there is an administrative fee and compulsory insurance amounting to a total of \$96.00, plus transportation charges in the U.S. of \$154.00. Also Ambassadors have to pay their transportation to and from the United States. But all other expenses, including living expenses of Ambassadors, are paid by host communities in the United States.

My 'Experiment' in U.S.

In the summer of 1960 my family was asked by the city of Nagano to receive one of the American Experiment Ambassadors taking part in the home-stay program. We enjoyed having a young American gentleman from San Jose, Calif. im-

mensely. Despite the difficulties in accepting unexpected customs and ways of life in Japan, he completely became one of our family, a real son to my mother and a real brother to me. Throughout the two months he was with us, the thinking in our family jumped up to the international level! We found that America is no longer simply a foreign country way over the Pacific Ocean, but the nation where one of our family lives.

When he was to leave Japan, we promised each other to meet again the next year in America, and I decided to take part in the same program, the Experiment. But since there had been no one who had participated in this program as Experiment Ambassadors from Japan, there lay many difficulties in making application. In late June of last year, however, I qualified to be an Experiment Ambassador.

My three-month program in the U.S. was started with the grand new experiences of life with the family and friends of the young American gentleman who visited Japan the previous year and stayed with our family for two months. We renewed the friendship which was born in Japan.

Then I left California and took a trip across the continent to Davenport, Iowa where live my host family. It is difficult for me to sum up the benefits of my stay there. But I believe that this fact may describe all about my life in Davenport. That is, when I was to leave there, I felt they were my own family in the United States, and hated to leave very much. Everybody in the family was not solely interested in having me come to know them, but genuinely tried to understand me. The evenings we spent together talking about my family and theirs, about religion, common and differing problems, about my future and even about my personal problems, such as a tiny trouble with my friend in Japan, helped me to find new ideas and even new goals. During the two months there, I came to know one community well, to go deeply into its life, the problems of its citizens and how they go about surmounting them.

Program in Brief

Lastly I refer to the Experiment Program which is designed especially for young people in European countries but which would be also useful for people in Japan. The following is quoted from the pamphlet published by the Experiment:

"Experiment Ambassadors are people with a purpose. They go abroad on a short-term, educa-



Experiment Ambassador Hideki Koike, a sophomore of Rikkyo Univ., welcomed by his host family at the bus depot in Davenport, Iowa.

tional program designed to broaden their own intellectual horizons and to bring deeper international understanding to the Americans they meet. Their program is a challenging one; and for that reason they receive special instruction from Experiment representatives in their home countries before they go abroad.

"Departing from their home countries in June or July (exact dates are specified by the Experiment), they travel in groups by ship or plane to the United States. Three days are usually given over to sightseeing and special events in New York City. The ambassadors then go to their separate ways to their host communities, where they live for eight or nine weeks.

"During the ninth week, those

who have sufficient personal funds are allowed to engage in a week of independent travel. Those who do not elect independent travel spend an additional week in their host communities.

"The program draws to a close with an organized two-day visit to Washington, D.C. It does not end, however, until the Ambassador is home again. During the return journey, he joins in discussing personal experiences and in helping to evaluate the program."

EXPERIMENT OFFICES
HEADQUARTERS
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JAPAN OFFICE
Mr. Shigeru Yamamoto
188 Uenomachi
Kanazawa, Ishikawa



NEW BOOK

GUTENBERG BIBLE; Pageant Books, Inc. 1960, ¥270,000

Recently the copy of the Gutenberg Bible printed in the mid-fifteenth century in Germany, appeared on the shelf of the Rikkyo Library. It is valued at 270,000 yen and in Japan, besides Rikkyo, only Doshisha University, Tenri University and 2 or 3 persons possess the Book. The Bible is a very significant work from many points of view including the religion, culture, ethical and literary.

The Gutenberg Bible has often been called the greatest book in the world. There is good and sufficient reason for the claim. Marking the threshold of a new art, the magnificent work was the first major book in the West to be printed from movable type.

What was Gutenberg's connection with the Bible, sometimes called 42-line Bible, which carries his name? These are no clean-cut answers. — After

much sifting of evidence, scholars have concluded that the Bible was conceived and begun by Gutenberg and probably finished and marketed by the partnership of Fust and Schoeffer at Mainz.

Although the printers themselves placed no date on their work, by a vicar's evidence it seems apparent the Bible came from the presses some time in 1455. Whatever its actual date, the 42-line Bible with a large and distinguished format, fine work, creamy paper and an elaborately beautiful Gothic type was a remarkable achievement.

Because so few copies of the great Bible exist and because of its supreme importance to all bibliophiles, Pageant Books have undertaken the enormous task of printing a full size, full color edition of it in facsimile in the United States, similar to the 1913-14 facsimile printed in colotype by Insel Verlag, Leipzig.

The Pageant facsimile edition of the Gutenberg Bible will be luxuriously bound in half leather with 24 carat gold stamping.

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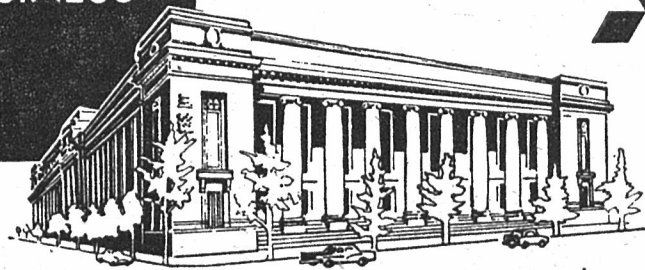
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Friends of Rikkyo — I —

By Prof. Virginia B. Haley

Executive Director

American Committee for St. Paul's

TADAIMA KAERI MASHITA! And my heart is all aglow as a result of the past eight months of travel and speaking across the United States, on behalf of Rikkyo Daigaku. Because I believe that at last the Church and laity are becoming more and more aware of the dynamic stature of St. Paul's and its significant impact in modern Japan.

On 2 August, 1961, I left Hanaeda by J.A.L., at 9:00 a.m. After a most delightful flight I was met at Los Angeles airport, by Bill Price, Vice President of World Vision. Our giant jet came in at 7:30 a.m. on 2 August. I had arrived an hour and a half before I left Tokyo! That's the kind of world we live in today! That's why I went back to the United States—to help Americans and Japanese to understand each other a little better, and to understand their immediate responsibility in working together to build a free society, with liberty and justice for all men.

Through the Speakers' Bureau of the Protestant Episcopal Church headquarters in New York City, and at the invitation of a number of Bishops, and civic groups, I had been scheduled for about sixty speaking engagements on Rikkyo, before I December, when I expected to return to Tokyo. But requests to speak continued to snowball, and between 2 August, 1961, and 19 March, 1962, I spoke about Rikkyo one hundred, and fifty-one times, in twenty-eight states, from Hawaii to New York and Brazil! I travelled mostly by air—forty-three flights—and very often at night, in order to keep appointments on time. Plane travel is usually cheaper than pullman. Actually, one can fly anywhere in the eastern United States in an hour, or less. If there was no air service to small towns, I went by train or bus or car. Many, many friends drove me literally thousands of miles from appointment to appointment. This saved me hundreds of dollars in travel expense, and I am deeply grateful to a large number of Friends of Rikkyo for their generous help.

En route east I spoke in nine churches and to three civic groups in California and Montana, and a three day conference of educators in Minneapolis, Minnesota. These August appointments spoiled a vacation my son and I had planned at our northern New York home. But I felt I must accept them, as I had gone to the U.S.A. to reach as many people as possible.

Through churches, civic groups, Rotary clubs, and twenty universities, that number reached about one hundred thousand. If one includes radio I cannot estimate it.

In late August St. Philip's church in northern New York, where my husband had been rector, gave a large reception for me, to hear about St. Paul's. They were thrilled and amazed by the "Glorious Rikkyo" film. The parish house was packed. Several hundred friends came from ten surrounding parishes and towns.

In other years, when I have been speaking in the U.S.A., I had given addresses for nearly every place I was to be, with the result that letters never caught up with me many times until they reached Japan, often with six or even eight forwarding addresses. I know some were lost. This time I determined to use only two addresses. The Speakers' Bureau in New York, and the beautiful home of Mrs. Hewlett Scudder, in Schenectady, N.Y. Dear Alice Scudder is a rare, personal friend, and an enthusiastic supporter of Rikkyo, which she visited two years ago. So it was a great joy to me to be with her nearly ten times, for wonderful parties, church services, and to pick up piles of mail forwarded to me from Dr. Matsushita's office at Rikkyo. She was most understanding when huge boxes of Rikkyo literature suddenly appeared, or when I worked late into the night with a typist, getting caught up on letters relating to Rikkyo and future appointments.

The 60th General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which met in Detroit, Michigan, Sept. 17-29th, was, indeed, an inspiration! The Japan exhibit, planned by Paul Rusch and a Seikokai committee, and financed mostly by KEEP, was the outstanding exhibit among thousands there, and effectively presented the whole Seikokai in Japan. Every day lovely young Japanese women performed the Tea Ceremony in the tea house in the exhibit, for literally thousands of interested delegates and visitors. We distributed thousands of brochures on Rikkyo and the Seikokai, and sold Rikkyo calendars and furoshiki at the booth, along with many other Japanese items.

The national Church Periodical Club held their triennial convention on 14, and 15, Sep-

tember. I was one of the convention speakers. Before I left Rikkyo, the Dean of the various Faculties had prepared lists of needed books in their fields. These I submitted to the Church Periodical Club. Fr. Takeda, and others, have already begun to receive books. The Church Periodical Club equipped Rikkyo's Mother library, fifty years ago, and they are eager to help again. They, too, are very proud of Rikkyo's magnificent new library, and want to help us secure the needed books.

10-1-61 This day found me, at midnight, under the giant, honey-combed ceiling of Willow Run airport, Detroit, as I waited for a United flight to Cleveland. It seemed as I gazed up into the huge, colored cells, that I was lost in a bee hive in an ogre's castle. General Convention had closed two days before. In an incredibly short time fifteen thousand delegates and visitors had streamed out of Cobo Hall, out of their many hotels, and melted back into their own daily life again. For nearly a week before, I had been working against time to get delegates to talk literature about St. Paul's into their parishes and dioceses, where I was to speak later. Many did. But I still had to pack fifteen boxes and mail, or express, them to various points. It was an inexorable dead line, as the workmen moved in the moment convention was over, and dismantled everything in a matter of minutes. I left the hall at 3:30 p.m. that day. My legs ached like a jaw where a tooth had been pulled. I thought I couldn't endure it until the taxi took me back to the Statler, where I had been staying for the past three weeks. But a hot shower drained away the acute fatigue. With my feet propped on the head board of the bed, I slept in exhaustion.

Canon Johnson and his lovely wife were having a small dinner party at 6:30 p.m. that night, for Bishop Yashiro, as it was the 21st anniversary of his consecration. It was brilliant Canon Johnson who had planned and executed all the details of the whole General Convention, so we exulted with him on its great success. At 10:30 p.m., when his son-in-law drove Bishop Yashiro, Paul Rusch and me back to our hotels, my tiredness had vanished like a black dream.

It's only an hour's hop from Detroit to Cleveland, where my



Professor Haley with Mr. Bowers (left), Chairman of the Rotary Club of Reading, Penn. where she spoke on October 17, 1961.

first speaking engagement was from the pulpit occupied by my husband for so many years. When I stood where his precious feet had stood it was he who spoke through me. Two men had been busily writing during my talk. They told me later they were going to use what I had said in the forthcoming every member canvass

in the parish. Another man said, as he left the church, "I've never been so moved. I'm a hard boiled man, but I've never been so moved." After dinner with the rector and his charming wife, and two other church services, I realized that this long coming every member canvass speaking schedule for Rikkyo had really begun in earnest!

(to be continued)

Health Insurance Drive Approches End?

By Mitsuhiro Kohno, Staff Writer

The problem of the Student Health Insurance System (S.H.I.S.) which has lasted three years with talks between the Class Committee and the school authorities, seems to be at the end of its campaign.

Both the student director of this campaign and the personnel of the school lately expressed their private opinions on the realization of the system.

The director explained that the reason for taking so long on the talks was that there was a period of unofficial negotiations between the staff of the Class Committee and the school authorities, and meanwhile the Class Committee also engaged in a series of political campaigns such as Anpo (a movement to prevent the Japanese-American Security Treaty from being revised) and other one. At the same time, general students had no concern for the S.H.I.S. until the students assembly held last October. The director declared also that he found that the interest of the problem spread itself into the minds of

general students by virtue of their attendance at the student assembly.

On the other hand, the Class Committee announced officially that about six hundred students as large again as the number of students of the Keio meeting attended a similar meeting at Rikkyo University, and that over 3,500 signatures for this campaign were secured up to the present.

Noticing the above things, the personnel said that if the financial question can be resolved, the Insurance System will be begun at least by October of this year.

But the school authorities are suffering in the following respect. Even if six hundred yen, which each student is paying the school for health insurance expenses was taken by the Class Committee, the university authorities would still have to give financial support to the school health center.

At any rate, owing to the three years' campaign, the Student Health Insurance System of our university seems to be about to bear fruit in the near future.

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Don't Enter Club With No Sense of Responsibility

By Hiroya Uchida, staff writer

You are going to start a new life as a university student. Last year we, Rikkyo Echo, gave advice "Have Frontier Spirit in New Campus Life" to the freshmen. And I would like to repeat this word to the freshmen of this year again.

Extra-curricular activities have an important role for you. In a sense, extra-curricular activities play a more significant role than lectures at school. Human relationships which will be gained by joining in club activities will form social virtues for you in the future.

It is often said that club activities help students to build up their own character. But if you only leave your name in some club and don't come to join the club, your character can not be maintained, let alone built up. That is to say, you must have a sense of responsibility in club activities. Concerning this matter, the manager of Rikkyo Hotel Management Club says; "We want no students who enter our club only to make chums and hobbies because a student with an uncertain attitude is apt to make many other fellow members confused."

Please look at the graph. This graph shows a ratio (%) of the applicants as freshmen members of clubs to the survivors after a year. In each club belonging to the Cultural Association, the ratio of applicants who disappeared from the club during the first year is between 50-60%. The survivors of English Speaking Society (E.S.S.) are less than 10%. The graph

says that the survivor of large clubs are, comparatively, less than those of medium-sized clubs. Of course, inner competitions and studies of E.S.S. and other large clubs are sure to be hard for the applicants. But most freshmen seem to take extra-curricular activities as a mere recreation, don't they?

"We believe that applicants for clubs take much interest in these activities, but most of them enter clubs without understanding their significance. So, we hope that they will understand 'What of extra-curricular activities is the important thing,'" says Mr. K. Hattori of Y.M.C.A.

In fact each club wants positive students. A positive attitude toward every club activity may change the atmosphere of the club for the better. So you need not hesitate in participating positively in actual activities even if you are freshmen.

Mr. H., a former committee-man of the Cultural Association said: "It's of no use not to do your best to be a leader of the club you entered."

Of course, you can understand how he said "Don't take a pretentious title without any making positive activity."

The great significance of a club activity lies in cooperation

of its members.

By the way, how are relations between side-jobs and club activities? Each club seems not to have regulations about side-jobs, but the manager of the Hotel Management Club said; "We don't admit side-jobs as a mere cause for absence, and our club gives warning to a person who has had three absences without leave. And moreover, we ask passive students to resign from our club in some cases."

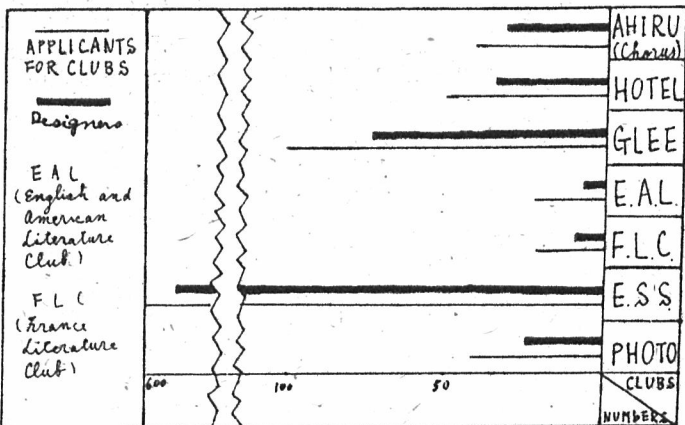
"I often hear a student say 'I have my side-job, so I can not participate in activities today.' At that time, I can't help feeling doubtful about it," a member of a club added.

As an answer to those voices, a student who was working with his side-job said as follows; "I must work. But I regret that I cannot take part in club activities. I belonged to a club before, but now I cannot attend the meetings. So I want many persons to know that there are many students who cannot participate in extra-curricular activities even if they desire to do so from their hearts."

On the other hand, clubs themselves are sure to have some blind points. And students of club also admit this. Mr. K. Hattori of Y.M.C.A. says; "We have not given any activities to freshmen because we thought them unaccustomed to their new environment. When they can not find any thing to do, they lose their interest."

It is high time for every club to think about freshmen. But in general, such a new trend as an order to resign or advice to passive members is appearing in clubs.

Don't forget the words in the freshman handbook, "Extra-curricular activities are one part of the university education. And we believe that students who only study hard without belonging to any club have many faults in building up their own character."



Sports on Ice

Rikkyo Wins in Speed Skate

Rikkyo University won the national title in the speed event of the 34th All-Japan Collegiate Skating Championship (speed, figure and hockey) held at Karuzawa Skate Center from Jan. 9 to 12.

This was Rikkyo's first victory in the speed event. Moreover, Rikkyo won the 2,000-meter relay in 2:58.2, a new Japanese and meet record.

This victory was gained by steady results in each races.

What kinds of training methods did Rikkyo take? The

spokesman of Rikkyo University Skating Club said:

"In one word, we did not change the method, but last year we removed the place of our summer training camp from the seashore to the mountains.

"In the camps on the seashore, the members could not sleep well and lost their appetite because of the high temperature and the dampness. These physical influences caused many obstacles. But these problems were solved completely by removing the camp to the

highlands. We disciplined our legs and ankles by running up and down steep slopes instead of running on sand."

He said in conclusion, "We promise we will do our best to send as many candidates as we can for the world championship expected to be held at Karuzawa next year."

Ohiwa Misses Bronze

A woman figure skater, Miss Mieko Ohiwa, a Rikkyoite, took part in the Universeado Winter Games held March 10 at Villars-Sur-Ollon in Switzerland and managed to gain forth prize in pair skating with her companion Yutaka Dohke, a graduate of Meiji University. The pair scored 48.1 points.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

The U.S.-Japan Cultural Conference In Retrospect

By Douglas W. Overton



Rikkyo was well represented at the recent United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Exchange, held in late January in response to a summons issued by Prime Minister Ikeda and President Kennedy. President Matsushita served as one of the official Japanese delegates; Mr. the writer of this article, who was on the Rikkyo faculty from 1936 to 1941, was one of the American delegates.

In general, one might describe this unprecedented Conference between the two major Pacific powers as an attempt to seek out ways and means of reinforcing cultural and educational contacts, which of recent years have become somewhat forgotten in the wake of the more obvious commercial and political ties that bind Japan and America. The Conference was a notable one, not for the specific actions it recommended to the two governments but for its long range implications. Its views in this regard are likely to have a strong influence on the relations of the two countries for years to come.

Most significant among the deliberations was the Conference's first priority recommendation, that both governments support a massive effort to break down language barriers between Japanese and Americans. So far as the United States is concerned, this will involve renewed efforts on the part of leading universities to improve Japanese teaching materials and methods at the graduate level, which is the normal point at which Japanese studies begin. Gradually it should be possible to introduce the teaching of Japanese at the undergraduate level.

On the Japanese side, a considerable amount of work has already been accomplished in the field of English language teaching. Today there are some 9,000,000 pupils studying English in the Japanese high schools, and the number of Japanese teachers of English at all levels of the educational system has been estimated at 70,000.

Prodigious as the Japanese effort has been over the past century to acquire English as a second language, much still remains to be done. Most Japa-

nese can read English to some extent, but few can speak it with any fluency. A massive program of oral English would appear to be in order for the Japanese schools.

The Conference touched on a number of other subjects, notably the possibilities of joint research on problems of common importance. Among the fields mentioned were cancer research, studies of the Pacific Ocean, urban studies, and research into the impact of mass media on National cultures. These problems and a host of others can be fruitfully investigated by joint teams of Japanese and Americans. To take one problem, urbanization, both New York and Tokyo today face acute traffic problems and social problems deriving from blighted urban areas. The experiences and observation of both sides need to be pooled if an effective solution to these problems is to be found.

Perhaps most important was the early realization of the conferees that cultural and educational affairs are no longer a one-way street: that whereas Japan in the past has derived a number of ideas and technological processes from America, the time has now come for Japan to give forth more to the world. Americans are already somewhat conscious of certain Japanese achievements in the field of architecture, design, and decoration. They are even avidly engaged in judo, flower arrangement, and paper folding, not to mention Zen Buddhism. In all likelihood America will demand more of Japan in the coming years—new ideas in the realm of philosophy and religion, new thought in the social sciences, new forms of literature and art.

Such is the new world we are living in. There are no insurmountable barriers, and each of us has much to offer to, and to gain from, the other.

(The author of this article, Douglas W. Overton, was a member of the Rikkyo faculty from 1936 to 1941, during which period he taught English and American history. He subsequently served in the American diplomatic service, and is now executive director of the Japan Society in New York.)

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Significance of Learning English

We students of Rikkyo University have learned English for more than six years. Though we have studied English for such a long time, most of us are unaware to why English is so important. Today worldwide exchanges of cultures between countries are being increased remarkably, and the role played by Japan on the stage of the international situation is becoming very important. Now we should have a new understanding of the significance of learning English.

The English language is not only spoken in England, the United States and some other countries, but it has become the international language throughout the world. Nearly 80% of all the news papers in the world are written in English, and read by people who understand English. Moreover there are very few countries having no English papers.

Today Japan is standing on the turning point of time. For hundreds of years, Japan has been absorbing the cultures of western countries. But that is now changing. The traditional cultures that have been transmitted in old Japan are coming to be recognized and appreciated by many people in the world. And Japan's role in the world, especially as a bridge which connects America with the countries in the Far East, is becoming very great.


Before World War II English was simply a means to advance one's own education, individually. In other words, the purpose of studying English took a passive form. But after the war, the function of the English language as a medium of communication of thought has become of great importance. Now English should be a medium of import and export of cultures.

Recently a guide book for conversational English, which was written by a professor of Hitotsubashi University in Tokyo, and was entitled, "Book To Be Strong In English," ran at the top of the best seller list for a long time, and sold over one million copies. That book is different from the usual textbooks used in schools, and is written rather comically, in a quite informal manner, so as to entertain its readers. It may be difficult to say whether the book is helpful in learning English. But we cannot neglect the fact that more than one million of the Japanese people wish eagerly to be fluent in English as fast as possible. In other words that fact might prove that there has been something lacking in Japan's school education in the English language, especially of conversational English.

Among teachers of English in Japan's universities, there have been a trend to think an admiration of English American literature more important than a study of practical English usage. It is not too much to say that in present Japan's university courses, the study of practical English usage, which students have learnt for the past six years in their high school courses, is rather neglected. Now a re-evaluation of ways of teaching English in university courses is needed.

If mankind had had but one language which was commonly used throughout the world, our history would be greatly changed. The UNESCO Charter says "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that defenses of peace must be constructed." There are many cases where international mutual understanding is hindered because of the existence of invisible misunderstandings between different nations and races; for example: fanatic exclusionisms, racial prejudices and inferiority or superiority complexes of certain races. In resolving these problems, there may be matters which must be settled by the efforts of politicians, but fundamentally most of the problems must be resolved by recognizing the common humanity of all individuals living in this world. Surmounting of the barriers of different languages between all the nations may be the nearest way to the accomplishment of world peace.

Consequently English has become indispensable for the Japanese, not only to augment the education of each individual, but also to accelerate international cultural exchanges. English is the vital way through which world peace can be achieved!



READERS' OPINIONS

To Girl Students

To the editor:

In the College of Liberal Arts the ratio of girl students to boy students is about fifty-fifty. Especially in the English Literature Course there are classes where the ratio is 6 to 4.

Recently girl students have driven boy students into a corner and deprived them of the seat, so to speak, by improving the quality of their work.

A girl gains a seat, pushing a boy away, however, after four years she does not want to walk by herself and she seriously thinks about "marriage." It is not too much to say that even during her college life she is waiting for the day of her marriage. So it is unnecessary for her to investigate a special subject of study in great detail. She would like to cultivate knowledge on a broad cultural basis.

But it is said that, on the average, most girl students enter the university by making better score on the entrance examination than boys.

Why do they try so hard to develop their ability? Girls should be more concerned about their responsibilities and duties as students and not so absorbed

in their reflections in the mirror.

The university is not the place to look for a husband.

Masaki Numata
Sophomore

An Opinion On Student Life

To the editor:

I have been a Rikkyo student for only one year and do not yet understand the true value of the university. But during this one year, I have had many experiences, some good and some regrettable.

From these varied experiences the following ideas emerge.

Needless to say, the university is basically a place for academic pursuit and also for the formation of character.

But even if we dare look for the place where character is formed at university, we cannot find it. I think that it naturally develops in many places and situations, in class, on the campus, during playing mah-jong, discussing matters with our friends and taking part in club activities.

At any rate, if we are to lead a useful and profitable college life and develop from day to

American Negroes; Big Social Problem

By Tohru Fujimoto, staff writer

American Negroes are one of the many diverse groups that make up the population of the United States. Numerically, the Negro is the largest of the discernible racial groups in the U.S. with a roughly population of more than 18,000,000. And we must not ignore the fact that the problem of the treatment of the Negro has come to attain a national significance in the U.S.

In 1961 the U.S. had the 100th anniversary of the Civil War which led to the emancipation of slavery. Even after one century, American Negroes have been so victimized by discrimination that their status has been referred to as that of "second-class" or "under dogs." This reveals the dark side of the U.S. that preaches on democracy to all other nations of the world.

In fact, the American whites, particularly in the south where clashes between whites and Negroes are an annual event, segregate Negroes from them in transportation facilities and educational institutions, and deny them admission to hotels, restaurants, barber shops, parks, libraries, and other places of public accommodation and recreation.

In addition, the Negro is a victim of economic discrimination; for example, many occupational opportunities are barred to Negroes only because they are Negroes. Negroes are often paid less than whites are paid for an equal day's work, in any other part as well as in the South.

There are, however, some indications of an improvement in the conditions of the Negro. The Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, declaring the "white primary" to be unconstitutional, is an example. Many new types of employment have paved the way for a great number of Negroes and labor unions have generally shown an increased willingness to admit Negro workers.

The fact is, however, that the extent of discrimination is still

great and a constant challenge to the national claim of democracy is not weakened.

It is true, on the other hand, that Negroes themselves misview their situation by seeking "high education," first of all, while they neglected "working harder." They should advance their economic and material well-being through self-help and the agency of industrial education and rely upon themselves and participate fully in the political and cultural life of the nation, while cooperating with the "best elements of the South."

In general, it may be said that the status of Negroes in American life has markedly improved; however, there is still a significant differential in respect to equality of opportunities and full citizenship.

day, we must take advantage of all opportunities.

I don't know what surprises lie in wait for me in the coming three years at Rikkyo, but I want to make the most of my college life and at the same time enjoying youth.

Hajime Kawahara
Sophomore

School Uniform- Yes or No

To the editor:

I wish to ask the authorities to change the Rules for Students (Gakusei Kokoroe). The rule about uniforms is as follows: Every student is required to wear a coat (with a closed collar and of black color) and a cap.

But when looking around the campus, how many students does one see wearing a cap? Very few. Are any students not wearing a uniform? Yes, many are wearing clothes of their own choice. These students are breaking the rule.

If the authorities believe it necessary to enforce the rule to the letter, they should do so. If they don't attempt to enforce it at all, the rule is good for nothing. If, on the contrary, the authorities consider the rule to be out of date, they should change it.

As for me, I don't see any reason why university students should have to wear a uniform. Students are acting now if the rule were "Students may wear any kind of clothes on the campus."

I hope, therefore, the authorities see that the rule is not being observed and that they will do something to end the confused uniform situation.

Yasuyuki Kubo
Sophomore

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Rikkyo Echo has now started a reader's column, and you are invited to submit articles for publication. Each article must be limited to 300 words or less.

Editor

The problem of the treatment of the Negro has come to attain an international significance as communists put to good use in propaganda the plight of the American Negro. It can be said, therefore, that the position of the U.S. in the current ideological struggle is seriously impaired by the unresolved problem of the American Negro, which as many people have pointed out is chiefly a "white problem" rather than a "Negro problem."



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