

RIKKYO ECHO

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Rikkyo Rovers Inspects Solitary Mikura Island

The Rikkyo Rovers Party, consisting of twenty-three members returned from a 23 day "Adventure Hike" on Mikura Island on March 23.

They had started for Mikura Island on March 1, to inspect the island and also to train their minds and bodies.

It was last spring that they planned to go on adventure hikes and by the end of last year they had decided their destination would be Mikura Island.

It was the "Rovers'" good luck that one day they had come across a reporter of the Mainichi Press; the Press offered to support the "Rovers" by writing in their newspapers.

Mikura Island, one of the Seven Izu Islands, is situated between Miyake Island and Hachijo Island; it is 195 kilometers south of Tokyo. The island measures only 17 kilometers round and 19.6 square kilometers in area. 85% of the island are still covered with the primeval forest and there are much virgin soil where no

human beings have tramped on.

As the island is surrounded by cliffs from 100 to 500 meters high, ships cannot approach the shorelines. So every time a ship comes almost all islanders push their lighters on to the sea and pull up them on the land again with much labor.

In the first part of the Rikkyo Rovers' expedition, they broke up wilds and built a base camp in the forest and in the second part, they studied the life of inhabitants and the geology, flora and fauna of the Island.

Captain Ryuichiro Tanabe gave his impression of their expedition as follows: "We always kept our team morale good in the face of hard work. Sometimes we climbed a hill carrying 50 kg cement on our backs. To comfort the 23 day isolation we listened mostly to the radio music. I hope we have been able to train our minds and bodies through this expedition and I think we now have a general idea of the serious problems in a solitary island."

23 MEMBERS of the Rikkyo Rovers reached the Mikura Island on May 3, and received a hearty welcome from the islanders on the lighter to the shore.

The island, 195 km south of Tokyo and with only 289 inhabitants, is called "Small island in the shade."

(Rovers' report on Page 3)

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Nikkeiren Breaks Agreements; Univs. to Take New Measures

This year jobs were more plentiful for students graduating from the universities than in any previous year. In the past few years, we have seen a great demand for graduates, especially in technical fields, created by the advance of science. No doubt, this employment demand reflects the favorable economic conditions of the day. But it has also given rise to unwelcome practices.



Prof. Ogawa, Director of University Placement Bureau

There were "Gentleman's Agreements" between The Japan Industrial Federation (J.I.F.) and all university authorities throughout Japan, stating that employers would not bother the students until October of each year.

But recently employers decided to break this "Gentleman's Agreement", saying that the excellent students are very few, especially in the engineering course, so they can't abide by agreements anymore, because they want to obtain the best students as early as possible.

Gentleman's Agreements consist of the following three prohibitive terms for employers; first, employers must not hold the explanatory meeting about their companies for students before June 1. Second, employers must not give the examination for the prospective jobholders before October 1. Third, in case employers decide to hire a student without keeping these agreements, the student may not enter into the service.

According to the investigation made by J.I.F., it is a fact that more than 70 percent of the students of the Science Courses got jobs before October 1. Especially in engineering, more than 80 percent got jobs before September 1. Employers just ignore the rules.

J.I.F. can't assume the responsibility of making employers keep their agreements, and so Gentleman's Agreements now exist in name only.

Influence on Education

The desire to obtain the best students is understandable, but if such cutthroat competition for graduates is allowed to continue unrestricted, it is bound to have harmful effects on the universities themselves, which are in danger of becoming mere employment mills. It's the place of the university to offer basic education over a wide

field.

Already there are many instances where students exert all their efforts to complete the required three years of college, and then coast through the fourth year. This means that the university course has been reduced to three years, actually.

We sincerely hope that employers will abide by the agreed upon code of ethics and give students ample opportunity to complete their education for the full four years.

Prospect for Class 1963 Placement

By Prof. Ogawa

"You need not worry of your position, there were too many offers from large companies for Rikkyo 62 class, thanks to the reputations earned by our institution among industrial leaders and also we owe thanks to the good records of Rikkyo alumni," the Seniors are told by the Director of the University Placement Bureau at the Placement Guidance Assembly. St. Paul's University has enjoyed the privilege of having over two thousand leading companies or institutions which have filed applications with Rikkyo for our 1962 class to fill their staff positions. Some companies took five graduates, some have taken as many as forty, and the school authorities had to turn down the offers and disappoint more than 900 companies because of the fact that the school could not find a single student to be sent.

2,298 are expecting to graduate from our five colleges in March 1963 and about ten percent of them are to take up their own family vocations, or to keep on one's studies at graduate schools, and so far over one hundred companies have already filed the applications for our graduates and there will surely be more than that of the previous years.

It is very advisable for the Class '63 under such environment, that each should consider very seriously first, of the field in which one desires to establish oneself. Whether one desires to carry his career as a banker, security dealer, insurance man, production company staff, business man or teacher, it is a golden opportunity for one to choose the very best fitted vocation and occupation for oneself. You are urged to pick one in terms of the best suitable work to your own ability, ideal and personality. And then you

(Continued on Page 8)

Speech Contests To Be Held

The annual debating contests by the English Speaking Societies of Rikkyo and other universities were held as follows: on 26 of April, with Kansai University on the subject "About E.E.C."; on 28 of April, with Doshisha on the subject "How should we expect the realization of O.A.E.C.," and on 3 of May, with Kwanseigakuin of the subject "The industrial structure of Japan."

The twenty-fifth Annual Inter High School English Oratorical Contest will be held on 26 of May at Rikkyo University. Every year, about fifteen high schools take part in the contest.

The main points of this Contest are that spoken English is important and that English should be more extended among high schools of Japan. The marking of the speech is divided into, substance 40%, English capacity 40% and manners 20%.

Two Rikkyoites to Go Abroad for Study

To Philippines

Going abroad is still beyond the reach of most people. But here is a young man who is going to visit the Philippines for the second time. He is Mr. Kazuo Natsume of the society for Asiatic Studies, a junior in the College of Economics. Mr. Natsume will visit the Philippine Islands during August and September.

The subjects of his research tour is explained in his words as "the study of population and forming friendship with the members of the Youth Association of Asia (Y.A.A.) in the Philippines."

In the itinerary of his trip are included Manila and Quezon City, the present capital. For two weeks he will stay in Manila and investigate the problem of rural population collaborating with some Y.A.A. members and his Japanese friends. Quezon City as well as Manila will be the places where Mr. Natsume will study urbanization carefully comparing it with that of Tokyo.

Meanwhile Mr. Natsume thinks his going to the Philip-

ippines is a good opportunity for establishing a friendly tie between the Society for Asiatic Studies and students of the University of the Philippines.

Since he first set foot on Philippine soil in 1959 as a representative of the Japanese Boy Scouts for the World Jamboree, the desire to step again on the same soil has been stored up in his mind.

The usually troublesome arrangements for going abroad were straightened out early with the help of his acquaintances. He is now ready to leave Yokohama this summer.

To Brazil

Mr. Shin-ichiro Komazawa, a senior in the College of Economics who is a member of the Rikkyo Spanish Club, will go to Sao Paulo in Brazil the middle of May to work and study. His trip is supported by the Rikkyo Spanish Club, the Japan Student Emigrant League and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Komazawa won this trip in a competitive examination conducted by the Japan Student Emigrant League.

According to his schedule, he will work for a Japanese company in Sao Paulo for about 7 months. With the money he makes, he will study problems concerning Economic affairs in Brazil, marketing of Japanese goods in Brazil, and the social position of Japanese people in Brazil. He will also visit many other commercial companies.

The Rikkyo Spanish Club belongs to the Japan Students Emigrant League which is supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 36 universities belong to the League.

Prof. Egawa Elected As New Dean Of Law Dept.

Prof. Hidebumi Egawa was appointed new Dean of the College of Law and Politics, on April 1, in succession to Prof. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa who served his full term in that post.

He graduated from Tokyo Imperial University in 1925. Since he resigned his post in Tokyo Imperial University in 1958, he has been engaged in teaching international administration of justice at Rikkyo.

He is now a member of the Copyright Compensation Council, Commit for the Investigation of Legal Systems of the Civil Law, Judicial Examination commit, the Science Encouragement Council.

Nasu Camping Ground Under Repair



Fullscale repair work of the Nasu camping ground will be continued this spring by members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew (B.S.A.).

On the slope of Mt. Nasu, looking down on the Nasu Plateau, the small cottage called Chosui-ryo (dormitory) was built seven years ago. The cottage is located on the vast camping ground, which was donated by Prof. Shinro Miyazaki, counselor of B.S.A. Chapter 8, so that the students and the professors of Rikkyo University can cultivate the mind and enjoy the beatism of nature.

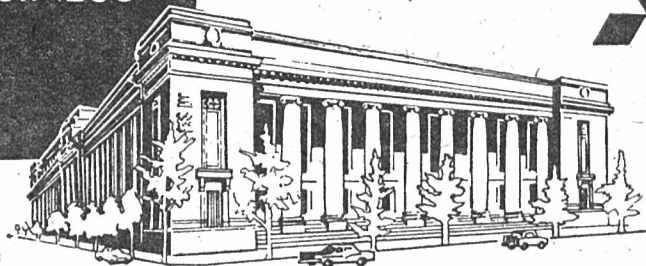
The Chosui-ryo is a cottage with the capacity of only about 20 persons, and its equipment is not enough for students to

make use of it as a place of religious training year round.

During summer vacations members of B.S.A. have been camping there, cutting grass, making roads and repairing the camp ground, so that every student who goes there can spend a good time.

The Rikkyo Elementary and Middle Schools have a camp ground at Karuizawa. So among the religious groups at Rikkyo there is a desire to construct a large camp. Last year they took the initiative in reconstructing the Chosui-ryo. They are now asking for contributions totaling 20 million yen to build a cottage with a capacity for 100 persons.

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NEWS

Reports of Expedition

Mikura Island

Epitome of Solitary Island

By Rikkyo Rovers

As the front page shows, the Rikkyo Rovers has been to Mikura Island for investigation. They divided into five groups and each group studied a different problem. Here, we have selected one group's report about "Investigation of Mikura Islanders."

Lighter-Risky Work

Although Mikura Island belongs to Tokyo-to, its natural condition is more severe than in Hokkaido during its cold season. A regular liner travels between the island and Tokyo twice a month, but big waves sometimes prevent it from getting near the island. The island looks black, and like a bowl turned upside down. One rope of a lighter tells a lot about 289 Mikura Islanders.

The island is surrounded by high cliffs, so the ship has to

children, put it on their backs and climb up the slopes. This freight is the only source from outside, and their living is guaranteed so long as they carry the freight of rice, tobacco, sweets and other foods.

Economy of Village

The present economy of the island depends on shipping the wood of the box-tree to Tokyo, and on unemployment relief work. Now the construction of roads and sand guards, which has been approved by Metropolitan Tokyo, supports their living. Box-trees, which make materials for seals, chessmen, combs and so forth, are cut in the village forests. They earn four million yen a year from the forest.

People don't have their own fixed jobs. Part of the time they sow seed on the narrow land, part of the time they make charcoal to prepare for cold weather, and part of the time they go fishing in the sea when it is calm. For three days in November, they are allowed to catch protected birds, booby gannets. They tell the place where bonitos are. These birds are their only source of protein during winter.

The village is chiefly managed by the village office, and food and every article of daily use from Tokyo are allotted to each one. So the villagers' life is poor but there is no gap between the poor and the rich.

Lack of Youth

Several years ago the number of villagers was estimated to be 400 but has been declining lately. Now it is only 289. People who remain on the island are mostly children and the aged. Most of the youth go out to the mainland, for the living on the island is far from comfortable and villagers cannot satisfy themselves with what they want. All children help their mother, collect wood and take care of babies, just as grown-ups do. So almost all young people want to work in Tokyo after graduating from junior high school.

And they say that once they get to Tokyo, they would not want to come back again to the island.

For the most part of the year they work very hard. During the period between winter and spring the wind blows at the rate of ten meters every moment, every day. Besides this strong wind they are exposed to much rain, so they look older than they really are. The island has many slopes, and the

More Programs Made for Talk With Profs.

About a month's time has passed since the large number of newly enrolled students began their life at Rikkyo Univ. The Student Office this year is carrying out several plans for Freshmen whereby they hope to help Freshmen lead a profitable college life as early as possible.

As one of the plans the first of the series of dinners was held for Freshmen on April 19 from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 in the second refectory.

Dinners sponsored by the Student Office was initiated last year, so that Freshmen residing in lodging houses, where life is apt to be lack of a home-like atmosphere might enjoy their college life smoothly.

As these dinners proved popular among the students, the Student Office has planned this year to hold one dinner for every college of the University and to increase the dates of dinners from 3 days to 7 days.

In addition to these dinner parties, "Common Hours" offer another opportunity to students to talk with professors on some student problems. The "Common Hours" are held every Friday from 2:40 to 4:30 in the Common Room under the auspices of the Student Office.

The schedule of the "Common Hour" is as follows:

- May 11—"How to enjoy club life," by Profs. Fukuda and Hayashi.
- May 18—"What is education based on Christianity," by Prof. Chaplain Yazawa.
- May 25—"On friendship between men and women," by Mrs. Rhodes and Chaplain Hayami.

only open space is the ground of the junior high school which faces to the sea. That ground also functions as the landing area for helicopters. Now, there are twenty pupils and five teachers in the Junior high school.

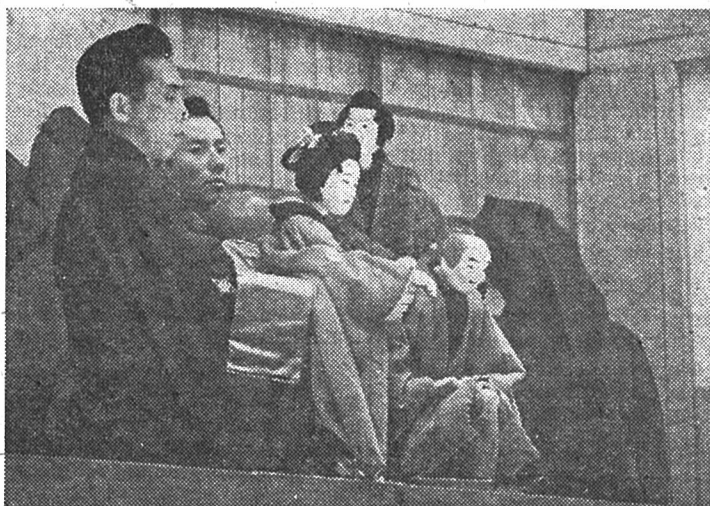
The Need

To support the life of the islanders and expand it, the tourist industry could play a very important role. The island is blessed with plenty of water, precipices, plateaus and beautiful woods for camping. On a clear day, Miyake and Hachijo islands can be seen.

But if tourists cannot come to this island, these resources are like "a book that remains shut is but a block." If a port and road are built and a manufacturing industry of box-trees springs up, the youth might remain on the island, with hope.

Anyway, to leave the island as it is, means the population of the youth goes on decreasing and the island itself is destroyed by the strong wind and rain and booby gannets and other birds. So it's high time to consider seriously counter-measures for isolated islands.

Bunraku Performed at Rikkyo



The Japanese traditional play called Bunraku was performed by members of the Mitsuwa-Kai on May 1 in Tucker Hall under the auspices of the Society for the Study of Kabuki.

The program included "Osomatsu Hisamatsu Shinpan Utazemon" (an act of Nozaki-village) and "Kyokanoko Musume Dozoyoji" (an act of memorial service for Kane).

These two plays are very popular and have many good points.

Bunraku is a kind of ballad drama and also called Ningyō-Joruri. It is played using dolls and is "A" noted product of Osaka.

Because Bunraku was played

first by Mr. Bunrakuken Uemura who lived in Awaji Island, this ballad drama is known as Bunraku.

About 250 years ago Toyotakeza (the Takemoto company) was formed. Bunraku was founded in the Bunka Bunsei period of the Edo era. It was at the zenith of its popularity during the Kyōhō period.

Bunraku is played by a reciter to the accompaniment of the shamisen. There is shamisen player and three people who manipulate the dolls.

Bunraku is an art peculiar to the Japanese. It was designated an important cultural art of Japan, but as its themes are feudalistic, it is not well understood today by most people. However, we should appreciate this great art of our ancestors.

Obituaries

Mr. Kinzo Sanbe, former President of Rikkyo University passed away of cerebral hemorrhage on April 25 at the venerable age of 83. The funeral services for the late Mr. Sanbe were held from 1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. on April 31 in St. Andrews Chapel.

After graduation from Keio University in 1908, he distinguished himself as a educationalist by becoming a professor of the College of Commercial Sciences in Rikkyo.

Mr. Sanbe became President of Rikkyo University and Dean of the Student Office in 1944 when World War II was at its worst. In spite of the difficulties during the war time, he rendered great services to Rikkyo University.

The Rev. Timothy Makoto Makita, former director of Rikkyo University died of tuberculosis at St. Luke's Hospital on April 26. The funeral services for him were held on May 9 at Tokyo Trinity Church.

In 1947 he was appointed Bishop of the Tokyo parish. Since then he had served as director of Rikkyo University until 1959.

Mr. Tachi Wins Prize in N.S.F.

A Rikkyoite took part in the 13th National Science Fair-International (N.S.F.) held at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A. from May 2 to 5, as a delegate of the Japan Student Science Awards, and was awarded third prize in this contest.

Mr. Hikoshiro Tachi, a Freshman of the College of Science had applied for the fifth Japan Student Science Awards last year, and had succeeded in winning the first prize with his project of "Research on fungi in soil."

In his research Mr. Tachi probed the morphology and distribution of fungi at various depths of soil, year-round variations of the vertical distribution and the activity of fungi, through any experiments.

The National Science Fair-International in which Mr. Tachi participated holds the international student science awards once a year, and the delegate of highschool students sent from their states and also Canadian students join it. Japanese students have taken part in the N.S.F. since 1958, and have won a number of prizes for four consecutive years.

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Kabuki Theatre

Eleventh Danjuro Born

Kabuki actor Ebizo Ichikawa succeeded the illustrious name of Danjuro Ichikawa and pledged to do his best to live up to tradition. Mr. Ichikawa said he would do his best not to sully the 260 year-old Danjuro name. The Danjuro name has not been used in the Kabuki Theatre for the past 60 years.

The current program commemorates Ebizo's succession to the great name of Danjuro. The succession was announced at a special performance on April 1.

Danjuro XI completely captivates his audience by his skilled acting in two leading numbers. He plays the leading roles in "Kanjincho" and "Sukeroku" in the program. Both numbers are from the 18 Classics of Kabuki play. The center of interest is the new Danjuro's skilled and flawless acting.

"Kanjincho" was first staged by Danjuro VII. It was adapted from the Noh play "Ataka." The same backdrop of a huge pine tree used in the Noh play is used in Kabuki.

Many Kabuki plays have been adapted from Noh but most of them are not as good as the original Noh numbers. "Kanjincho" is an exception. It is far better than the Noh play. This is mainly due to the realistic structure of the play and the outstanding Nagauta accompaniment. Furthermore, the greatest care has been given to the small points in the acting. "Kanjincho" is the masterpiece of Kabuki.

(History of Kabuki)

As the Noh drama developed under the fostering care of the feudal lord (daimyo), it became too aristocratic and solemn for the common people to find it entertainment.

There was thus a great tendency for a popular stage art to appear, and it was the Kabuki drama which met the demand.

It is curious to note that this form of drama was popularized by a woman, Okuni, who was a dancing girl at a Shinto shrine at Izumo.

At some period in the Keicho Era (1596-1615) she proceeded to Kyoto and there, clad in a clerical robe, tinkling tiny bells and singing simple religious songs, she performed sacred dances publicly.

In 1609 or thereabouts Okuni went to Edo, where she multiplied in Edo, Osaka and Kyoto, some of them developing great brilliance.

Stage music was then greatly improved by the addition of the Shamisen, which had come to Japan through the Loochoo Islands.

Later many serious dramas were written or adapted from the Noh dramas for representation on the Kabuki stage and much improvement was made in the acting and setting.

Great actors arose. Among them were Sakata Tojuro (1645-1704), the founder of the realistic school, and Ichikawa Danjuro the First (1704-1760), the originator of 'Aragoto', a special variety of historical



play, which treats of Herculean warriors, weird spectacles.

Noteworthy among Kabuki playwrights are Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1653-1724) whose work in this direction, however, has fallen into comparative obscurity owing to the attention given to his writings for the puppet stage.

By the middle of the 18th century the regular theater had made a remarkable improvement, by borrowing liberally from the puppet theater, not only appropriating its plays, its stage settings and costumes, but even going so far as to initiate the movements of the puppets.

Kabuki as a model theatrical performance reached the zenith of its development about 1800, and the stage devices such as the mawari-butai (revolving stage), hanamichi (stage passage) seriage (elevator set) which were completed about that time, form the peculiar features of the Kabuki stage even today.

Address by U.S. Ambassador
Honorable Edwin O. Reischauer

— II —

Thus theory has the two functions of explaining already accumulated facts and mapping out areas for the gathering of new facts. In either case, however, theory depends upon fact, not fact upon theory. The ultimate error is to be so wedded to one's theories that they acquire the aura of fact. Once one has developed a theory or borrowed it from someone else, one's chief efforts should be not to accumulate facts that prove this theory, but rather to look for facts that might disprove them. Only as we discover the errors in our theories can we advance to more correct ones. The most striking example of the validity of this notion is the history of the natural sciences, where progress has been essentially the process of abandoning established theories and devising new ones through the discovery of facts which could no longer be explained by the old theories.

In the fields of the social sciences, facts cannot be established with the same clarity as in the natural sciences.

This is all the more reason for questioning all existing theories in this area and for pressing on with the search for new facts and new theories.

Even more than in the natural sciences, theories in the social sciences should be clearly recognized as being nothing more than useful tools of thought in the continuing search for better explanations of the great multitude of facts that surround us.

Some people treat theories as if they were a limited and exclusive body of absolute laws. This is a great mistake.

Perhaps his point can be best understood if we imagine for a moment the multitudinous facts about man and his civilization as constituting a vast mountain range. Only by looking at this complex mountainous structure from many different points of view, that is with a multiplicity of "theories," can we gradually come to understand its general structure. A view from a single point, that is with a single "theory," will give us only a very partial, distorted picture. One such partial view is no more valid than another.

We must look at the same body of facts from many different points of view before we have any clear concept of the whole of what we are looking at.

I am reminded of the story of the blind men and the elephant. Each assumed that the elephant as a whole was like the part he was touching—the trunk, the ear, the legs, the flank, or the tail. Only by putting together their different, contradictory "theories" of the nature of an elephant could these blind men

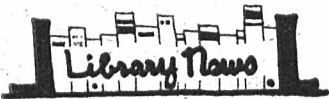
have ever come to any understanding of what the whole elephant was like.

The confusion of theories with ideals is another serious error. Theories and ideals are two very different things. As I have said, theories are attempts to explain facts as we find them. Ideals are basically value judgments which may be related to facts and theories, but transcended them. They are distilled, ideally, from facts and theories, but not necessarily by any clear or logical process. Actually, the common human experience is that we do not distill them for ourselves. As children we are taught ideals. Only later do we try to verify them against fact and theory.

Let me try to illustrate the distinction between ideals and theories by a few examples. To believe that democracy is the best form of government to live under is an ideal. It is not a probable fact. Nor is it an explanation of a body of fact, that is, a theory. On the other hand, one could examine events throughout the world over the last fifty or one hundred years and conclude that the human personality overwhelmingly prefers democracy to dictatorship. This would be a theory, supported by the observable facts, that human beings, when made aware of the choice between democracy and dictatorship, overwhelmingly choose the former.

When ideals become identified with theories, or working hypotheses, about the nature of reality, and these theories in turn are made the basis for acceptance or rejection of facts, then rational thought disappears. Such a process of thinking is a contradiction of the scientific method. Science begins from the opposite end of this series: facts are built up into theories designed to analyze and explain these facts, and this combination of facts and theories then is used to verify one's existing ideals, or, if this proves impossible, to aid in the development of new ideals.

As I have said, the basic purpose of education is not merely to assemble facts or to learn theories that others have devised. It is to learn how to think for oneself. It is to learn how to assemble and marshal facts, how to derive from these facts theories that explain and put order into these facts, and finally how to develop from these theories and facts sound and meaningful ideals that can guide one's actions. Learning how to think is the most important asset of any citizen of a democratic society—for, without a high degree of clear thinking on the part of a large number of citizens, democratic society can neither be achieved nor maintained.



New System Starts

Rikkyo library started the Reserved Book System for the students, especially Freshman and Sophomores from the beginning of the library first term.

Librarians of the library have planned this system and have asked professors of the College of General Education to select books related with students in positive study and their lectures in order to help the full use of the Library.

This system enables students to read in the library books which professors recommend for reading in parallel with their lectures.

This system, however, is now only in the experimental stage and they cannot allow students to take these books out of the library. But the number of books is gradually increasing, it will be soon possible to bring them home.

Librarians hope students make full use of the Reserved Book System as well as English Language Tapes which can now be loaned out.

New Movement for Peace
Occurs in America

Voices opposing the reopening of nuclear tests were around by the resumption of the Soviet Union's nuclear tests in September, and in keeping with this, a movement for peace occurred. An inquiry into public opinion in America showed that the ratio of the people supporting nuclear tests was 45% and that of those opposing them was 44% in America.

This was the first time that Americans were equally divided in their opinions on the question of nuclear tests.

When President Kennedy announced that America might resume nuclear tests on March 3 this year, about 2,000 persons engaged in sit-down tactics at Times Square in New York.

They conflicted with police and 42 persons were arrested. On March 5, demonstrators, including women, used sit-down tactics in front of the Atomic Energy Commission Office at Greenwich Village and 32 persons were arrested again. There were, however, many people among the by-standers who shouted encouraging the demonstrators. We must note that the persons who participated in these affairs were not pro-

fessional pacifists and most of them did not belong to any organization for peace.

Sit-down tactics are familiar to Americans as having often been used by Negroes to acquire their civil rights.

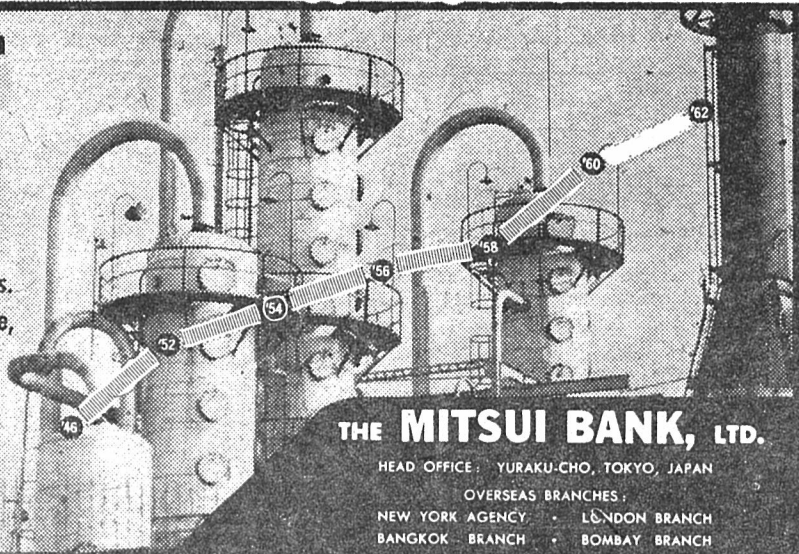
Meanwhile women's demonstration parades and protests for nuclear tests are gradually spreading widely. Students who enter the pacifist groups are re-increase. A movement was started by women to ban nuclear tests in Washington and a group of them called out to Japanese mothers in a newspaper the other day.

On the other hand, business men and persons belonging to the academic world have begun to express their own opinions about peace more openly. The common characteristic of these movements for banning nuclear weapons is the spontaneous will of the people who are very anxious about the results of radio active fallout.

From these facts, we can see that American people are starting new movements for world peace, sometimes using methods which have never been resorted to before in their country.

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Student Budget Needs Reconsideration

The outline of this year's budget came into existence at the end of last month after an intensive struggle, and now the scrambling for appropriations between the budget committees of each club will continue more and more hotly. But it seems that this budget struggle attracts only the members of each of the clubs and that ordinary students do not pay attention to it at all. The total sum of the budget is paid by you. Do you know that?

Last November the Student Assembly took up the problem of this year's budget. It is certain that the final decision will be reached at the end of this month for a delivery to each club.

Why does more than half a year pass before the budget comes into force? The new chairman and accountant of the Student Assembly, Yasumasa Nakamura says, "Because we had the annual examination between the winter and spring vacations, all the members could not attend the budget committee meetings together. So, it is only from last month that we were formally active about budget problems."

But it is also because there are many arguments in the committee by the club representatives to get a larger appropriation for their clubs. That is an annoyance all the more because the object is money; the more, the better. It is understandable, for that contributes to the guaranteed position and to the prosperity of the club in the future.

Source of Budget Is You

By the way, where on earth does the budget that each club manages come from? We wonder that most of you not only do not know but also do not try to know about these problems. It is you that supply every club with money. You know that you must pay 1500 yen as 'Student Assembly expenses' at the time of payment of your school fee. This fee is indispensable to each club's officers. Without it life of the clubs would soon die, and you would notice how important your existence is.

If about 9,000 Rikkyo students each pay 1,500 yen, the total amount becomes about 13,500,000 yen. And so it is natural that each club should be very anxious about gaining more money in the budget struggle.

The Student Assembly spends a great deal of money every year, but it is strange that the ordinary students do not pay attention to it at all. The facts teach us that there are many students who are indifferent to it, even though your money is being used by others.

As a matter of fact, we can find the same phenomenon even about the school fee itself. Students sometimes cut classes at ease, in spite of their having

paid the very expensive school fee. This might illustrate the character of present students.

Process of Budget

Let's cite the instance of last year and go through the process of formation of the budget, bringing it to a focus on this year's estimates.

We pay a 1,500 yen fee for 'Student Assembly expenses' every year as it was said above. This is the principal sum for each club's activities. The total estimates of student expenses amounted to 13,246,000 yen in 1961.

The sum given to "Sanbukai" is delivered to these three main associations at the ratio of 0.3:1. The Athletic Association gets more than one-half of the additional budget and the Cultural Association has a 3/10 share allotted to it.

Secondly 90 per cent of the total 'Student Assembly expenses' is handed to the headquarters of the Student Assembly and to the "Sanbukai."

Thus most of the 'Student Assembly expenses' are vested right of the "Sanbukai." In what way does "Sanbukai" divide the budget of 11,183,000 yen? Each share is decided in the three joint meeting.

If officers of each association are not satisfied with their allotment, they can put a veto upon it.

Impossible To Announce Items; Athletic Assoc. Says

34 clubs now belong to the Athletic Association. We students want to know how much money is allotted to each Athletic club. We members of the Rikkyo Echo asked the Athletic Association to present the exact figures allotted to each Athletic club, but we regret to say the request was flatly refused.

On the part of the Athletic

Association it is impossible to announce the statement of items of the Athletic account and it has never been made known in the past. It is traditional to withhold it.

The competence to set down the account by items is completely entrusted to the Athletic Association. So captains and managers alone know the budget of their own clubs, and between them the consent in silence concerned with the decision of items of each club is maintained. Each manager is not allowed to interfere with it. It seems that members of the Athletic club are entirely indifferent to this fact.

On this point headquarters said, "It is the same now as in the past in the Athletic Association. To let the budget of each Athletic club be known is out of the question. It is only the traditional way. As matters stand, there is little likelihood of items being announced." Authorities of the university also takes sides with the Athletic Association's views.

It is natural for us to want to trace our 'Student Assembly expenses.' Why does the Athletic Association not make each item in the budget clear? If the reason is only long-established customs, why can not it be broken by our strong claims?

We think that it is their ob-

Supplementary Budget

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Athletic Association | ¥629,100 |
| Cultural Association | ¥314,550 |
| Class Committee | + ¥104,850 |
| Total | ¥1,048,500 |

Besides Total Sum, this Supplementary Budget is given to each club at the end of a year.

Amount of Allotment to Each Association
(The estimate is shown in thousands)

| | Total Sum | Athletic Association | Cultural Association | Class Committee | Student Office | Number of Student |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Showa 32 (1957) | 7,350 | 4,450 | 1,590 | 580 | 730 | 6.68 |
| Showa 36 (1961) | 12,198 | 7,370 | 2,795 | 1,018 | 1,015 | 9.035 |
| Showa 37 (1962) | 12,845 | undecided | undecided | undecided | 1,165 | 9.515 |

ligation to accede our demand and make-public the items of the budget lest we should entertain suspicions about the use of our 'Student Assembly expenses.'

subject. It is very important to have many club members in order to collect the admission fee and club dues, but it is of course not enough to make big plans about club activities, so

Cultural Assoc. Wants More Money

In the Cultural Association the committee divides the estimate mainly into three parts, the estimate for each club, for the head office of the Cultural Association, and for the special conference of captains and managers which is held every year.

At first each club shows the amounts of money which will be needed for their activities during the coming year and then they must report on the closing accounts of the last year. Every year it is usual Head that the amount requested is far greater than the amount granted. So the committee has to cut some parts of the amount requested.

Next the committee calls the manager of each club one by one to have them give the grounds of each claim in detail in order to cut the parts which seem not to be suitable.

Then, what is the basis upon which they decide the allotment of the budget?

A member of the committee told us that they have no basis and that they have no regard as to the results of the club activities of last year. The committee seems to pay more attention to the clubs whose activities are advantageous in some ways to all the Rikkyo students. But looking over the allotment for these three years the rate of it generally seems to the same every year.

The average of the allotment for each club is about 40,000—50,000 yen. Each club cannot manage with only the amount of money decided by the committee. But there is a limit to the budget of the Cultural Association. So all the clubs collect dues from the members of about 50—100 yen a month. Most of the clubs manage their activities by the allotment from the Cultural Association and the club dues, and the rate of them is about fifty-fifty.

To make up the deficit between the large expenses and the small appropriation, the managing staff is seriously considering various methods to solve this problem with their heads between their hands.

How can the debt be overcome? This is an interesting

some of the music clubs have concerts once or twice a year to show the fruits of their practice and to raise funds. A dance party also has latter purpose.

And there are other complicated problems.

At the present time it is safe to say that movies and music are very popular in Japan, but the drama does not attract the interest of a great many people, so there are only a few people who enjoy a theatrical performance.

Mr. Yamamoto, manager of a theatrical company, Murasaki Kai, forcibly presented the poor state of his club as follows:

When we put on a play, a half of the spectators take their seats without tickets, but we have to admit this because our true purpose in having a public performance is to present a play in a new light for the people, so we must contribute about 3,000 yen for our club in this case.

Some clubs, such as The Literary Section or The Studying Club of Securities get money by advertising in club magazines, but these clubs still do not have enough money to keep their activities in good condition.

"If we intend to save up money we cannot buy anything because of unexpected expenditures," said a manager.

Each club has its own character so it is impossible to judge the condition of the clubs from only one point of view, but there can be no doubt about the basic fact that every club has a great trouble in common as the managers and captains of most clubs said with one voice, "We are looking forward to a raise in our budget."

Take More Interest

As mentioned above, you will be able to find a distinct difference between the Athletic Association and the Cultural Association. The former does not publish even the items of the budget and so we can not know about the affairs of sports clubs. But the Cultural Association is very generous and, we feel, democratic. By breaking the old shell with a bold leap, the Athletic Association can jump into the new generation.

The next problem is that not only ordinary students but also the members of each club are indifferent to the budget system. This means that only a few member control their clubs.

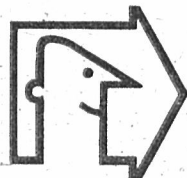
A club is for everyone. So, all of you should participate in managing your clubs.

The third problem is no doubt that the 'Student Assembly expenses' lead to vital problems. If you understand the importance of them, you will be full of satisfaction, and moreover if you want to use your money practically, you should positively belong to one club and take an interest in its budget problems.

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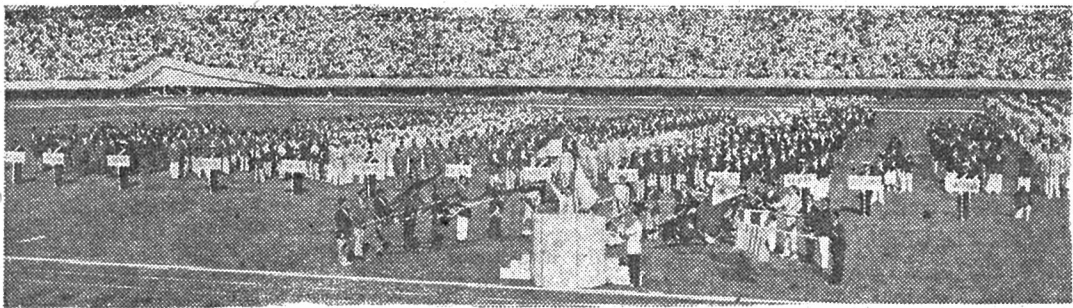
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Rikkyo Players to Asian Games



Real sports season has come and so, many kinds of sports got into the actions. Several international games will be held all over the world this year. The Asian Games are the most important event for Japanese participants because it is regarded as a preliminary skirmish of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

About 10 students players are being selected as the candidates of the Games from our university. We Rikkyo Echo writers picked up this matter to have the general students concern about sending student players overseas.

The forth Asian Games, one of the biggest events to deepen mutual goodwill and understanding among the Asian countries which have many difficult international problems, will be held under the slogan of "Ever Onward" in Djakarta, Indonesia from August 24 to September 4.

Then, let us renew our acquaintance with the Asian Games at this time. From on historical point of view, the Asian Games had their origin in the Far Eastern Olympic which were held ten times from 1913 to 1934.

After the last world war, Asian countries developed in many fields, including sports. The first Asian Games on a scale that exceeded the pre-war Far Eastern Games were held in New Delhi in 1951, the Second were in Manila in 1954, the Third in Tokyo in 1958, and twenty countries are expected to participate this time.

Nowadays the Games are considered to be the biggest ones among the many international matches which are authorized by the International Olympic Committee and have become the Asian Olympic Games in name and in reality.

But the level of athletics in the games is still low when we compare it with the world level—it is hard for any country but Japan to get the "best team" prize. However, it is encouraging to note that some great athletes like Milka Shing and rank among the world's greatest athletes. We can expect to send more excellent athletes like them to the world stage in the near future.

An official of the Japan Amateur Athletic Association said that this match will be an important stepping stone for the coming Tokyo Olympic Games. We do not aim at getting the title or at winning medal, but at strengthening our athletes in every event.

Profile in Players From Our University

Several sports clubs of our university will be able to send players to Djakarta as the candidates for the Asian Games. So we picked out some of these clubs and visited them to have

an interview with captain, manager, and the candidates.

Among the members of Basketball team, three players, Seiji Yamamoto, who was captain last year, Masahiko Yoshida, a junior in the College of Law, and Keizo Okayama, a junior in the College of Social Relations, have stayed at a training camp.

Candidates have narrowed down to sixteen. Mr. Keizo Okayama, with his 1.75 meter stature which seems to be full of fight, and his sun-burnt face, said emphatically, "The condition of my body is very good. The way of training is not special but to the usual basic training. The final candidates, however, will be eleven members, so I intend to hold out to the end to become a member by all means."

Concerning the Volley-ball club, two members, Hirokuni Hara, a senior in the College of Social Relations, and Isao Kubo the same grade and College, were selected as candidates, partly for the Asian Games and partly for the Olympic Games, they and 18 other candidates from elsewhere in Japan underwent training for the Asian Games under manager Kazuo Yamaguchi, a graduate of Rikkyo, at the National Stadium in Shinanomachi.

By the way, to the nine-man system, Kubo carried out fully the F.C. position, and Hara also held down the F.L. position.

Their efforts brought the trophy banner to Rikkyo University in both the six-man and nine-man system, of the All-Japan Championship of last year. Mr. Harada, with a sun-burnt face, talked about the Asian Games as follows: They say that the temperature in Djakarta is near forty degrees C. So we have to overcome the deadly heat and other difficulties, the problems of food for instance. But these complicated problems should be considered by captains or coaches, and we players had better leave these problems to them, and try to control our physical conditions to the best and play with all our might.

The Badminton club consists of only sixteen members, but as a result of their hard train-

ing in a few past years, they have increasingly developed, and three members, Yoshinori Itagaki, Yukiharu Suzuki and Yoshiyuki Tojo were selected as the candidates.

Recently Japanese players are also developing their capacity gradually. "This is the best opportunity to know and to import the good play of other countries," said Mr. Itagaki who is of small stature for a sports man. He always spoke in general terms and, by the way, he talks he seems to have confidence in himself.

In the Soccer club, two lucky members, Tadashi Watanabe and Ryozi Suzuki, graduates of this year, were elected as the candidates from all Japan. Fortunately these two members have often had much experience in international games, such as with the Chinese Communists, Korea and other countries in South-east Asia in the past years, especially last year when all the Rikkyo Soccer members went to Singapore.

Two cyclists, Osamu Uehara, a junior, and Yasumasa Izeki, a junior of the College of Economics, were appointed as candidates. The leader of the club said, "We are sure of their victory, because they are prominent racers, and the level of other road racers in Asia countries is low." But among the South-east Asian countries, road racing is very in popular, so it seems that India, Malaya and Indonesia will be the greatest rival to our country in this event.

School Authorities' Advice

We hope that you are active with 'fair play' and promote friendly relations between Japan and the other countries in Asia.

Endless training will be continued by the time of the Games, and the stout mind will be cultivated through many experiences, we hope.

May Success Attend Them!

We, as Rikkyoites, are very glad that Rikkyo can send many athletes to the Asian Games in Djakarta, Indonesia. We

Friends of Rikkyo

by Prof. Virginia B. Haley

American Committee for St. Paul's

Sometimes both Japanese and Americans ask me, "What is Friends of Rikkyo?" To answer that question one must go back through Rikkyo's checkered, colorful, eighty-eight year history. Invariably one finds it full of thrilling stories of hardship, and sometimes persecution. But always one finds loyalty, dedication, and devotion. Through every moment of its history deep Christian principles have been taught. Literally thousands have molded, or been molded by Rikkyo.

In every one of the twenty-eight states, and sixty-some cities, in which I spoke about Rikkyo, I found those who had taught here, visited the campus, contributed to Rikkyo, are alumni, or were in some way involved with Rikkyo.

Rikkyo's new atomic reactor at Takeyama, Yokosuka, which was dedicated on May 13th, was the gift of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.A. \$289,000 was contributed by tens of thousands of American Episcopalians. I carried with me three large pictures—of the reactor and building, thanking each group to which I spoke, for their gifts. I also told them of the funds Rikkyo's dynamic President, Dr. Matsushita, had raised, in Japan, to build the laboratory to house the reactor.

As many of you know, I took with me the beautiful color film, "Glorious Rikkyo," which I showed more than one hundred times. By means of the film, pictures, and literature about Rikkyo, it was my purpose to help the churches, civic groups, and universities, to which I had been invited to speak, to understand the great stature of the university the Church had created eighty-eight years ago. Rikkyo has many financial needs. These I also presented, and am glad to say that an increasing number of Americans are contributing to specific projects, such as: books for the new library and the libraries of the various faculties, a language laboratory, the enlargement of the woman's dormitory, and scholarship assistance.

Many "Friends" are anxious to house our Rikkyo people as they travel across the U.S.A.,

hope that they discharge their duty and responsibility successfully. We also hope this event brings about a closer relationship among Asian countries and at the same time, cultivates confidential friendly relations with other nations.

These Asian Games will be an important preliminary stage for the coming Tokyo Olympic Games. All the Japanese are greatly interested in the Tokyo Olympic Games and are anxiously expecting them. But in content with this situation, many people are indifferent to the Asian Games.

It is not good that we keep

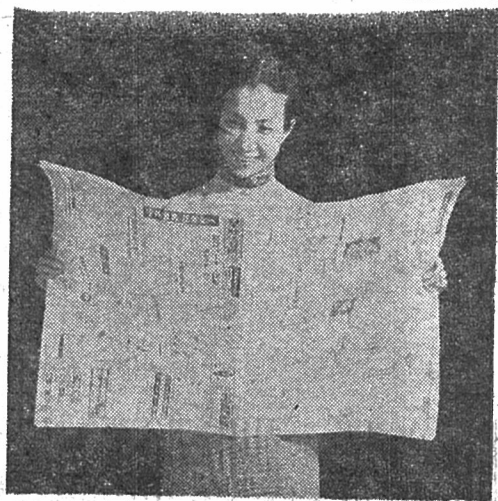


and to explain their particular region and customs. Several Rikkyo people have already done this and are most enthusiastic about such assistance. I quote one, "I stopped in ten different parts of the U.S.A. during one month en route to Texas. It was an unforgettable educational experience in itself. I am deeply grateful for all the gracious 'Friends of Rikkyo' who helped me to understand more clearly that the U.S.A. is all races, creeds, colors and nationalities—because I lived with them!"

During the eight months that I was in the U.S.A. the relentless pressure of pack, fly, unpack, speak, speak, speak . . . pack, fly, speak, pack, fly . . . would have been unbearable had it not been for the multitude of wonderful, Christian people who welcomed me, joyfully, everywhere, and warmed my heart by their interest in Rikkyo and Japan. They shared themselves and their substance, and I shared my knowledge of you. Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Great Falls, Salt Lake City, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Columbus, Indianapolis, Wichita, Topeka, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton, Huntington, Parkersburg, Pittsburg, Reading, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charlottesville, New York, Albany, Syracuse, Auburn, Schenectady, Hartford, Providence, Boston, Phoenix, Portales, Amarillo, Albuquerque, Denver . . . I spoke in them all, and more than that many smaller towns! They are all mixed up in my mind now, (continued on page 8)

an eye on the record or the number of medals when the result is announced. We want to be concerned with these Asian Games from now, and dispatch the athletes and officials with warm hearts. In order to prepare for the Tokyo Olympic Games, it is our duty to pay more attention to the Asian Games also. We wish them success.

In Djakarta or Indonesia, the climate and foods are quite different from those of Japan. In spite of the change of the environment, I think the delegates will be able to do their best.



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School Uniform and Student

We, students always have the pride as students. And school uniform represents the symbol of Students. While it is very simple and economical there are surely many voices opposing it. Dress Ornament and Its Design Club gave an interesting results of investigation to us, so, Rikkyo Echo heard the voices from school authorities and professors.



Recently, we have heard much about improving the school uniform. During the last Rikkyo Festival, Dress Ornaments and Its Design Club (Fukushoku) took up this question, and they gave some interesting results of their investigation to our Rikkyo Echo. In addition we received a letter to the editor from a reader of our paper. In it, he said: "Every student is required to wear a coat with a closed collar and of black color (tsume-eri) and a cap, but many are wearing clothes of their own choice. I hope the authorities see that the rule is not being observed and that they will take some steps in this connection."

About 10 years ago, school authorities with Prof. Ogawa as leader inquired how a school uniform should be, and decided to adopt the school uniform which we see at present because of economical conditions. But in these ten years, everything has changed so much; of course clothes have changed too. And we can see many colorful clothes of good design everywhere at present.

Some foreigners who visited Japan once said, "To my surprise, there are many conductors in Japan." This is a good joke, and it is interesting for us that he pointed out skillfully how the personalities of students in Japan are submerged in the black uniform.

Psychological View

How is the school uniform from the psychological point of view? Prof. Hayasaka of psychology said: "I think it is nonsense to ask whether students should wear school uniforms or not. I cannot give support to enforcing school uniforms on students, but I don't mean to say all kinds of clothes are permissible in the university. Today, we can see a lot of students wearing suits, not school uniforms. But I don't oppose them. If students keep their dignity as university students in their clothes, suits and sweaters should be recognized as well as school uniforms. On the other hand, students wear their uni-

forms hoping thereby to be trusted by people. It is true that students wearing school uniforms give a good impression, of neatness, confidence and elegance. Surely students have strong affection for school uniform, and this affection makes students wear the uniform.

"In the Japanese social system, some feudalistic thought has remained firmly since old days, and some people are apt to force others at all points. And in some case, they are fond of dominating others. So it is a kind of expression of such psychology to enforce wearing a uniform. Especially, the old have such a thought," he added.

What does it mean when a good many students who usually wear suits, put on school uniforms on the particular day of the employment examination or graduation exercise? Since old times in Japan, it has generally been thought that students should wear school uniforms (whether good or bad), and they put a great deal of emphasis on wearing school uniforms. In formal cases, they think wearing school uniforms is advantageous to them.

Authorities' Voice

Prof. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office gave, as the opinion of school authorities: "I recognize the difference between

the rule noted in the freshman handbook and what they wear today. In the near future, lounge-coat, blazer-coat, and other clothes will prevail more and more among them."

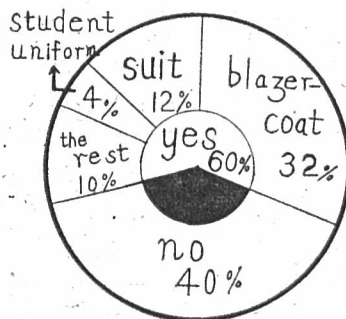
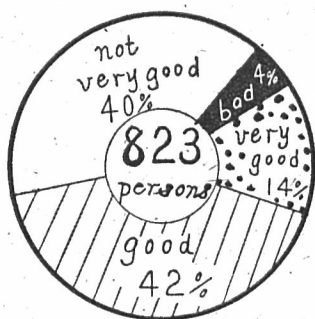
As the proverb says, "Clothes make the man" and on this point, student uniforms are certainly considered to be out of date. The Student Office is prepared to change the rule about uniforms, but I also know many students who want to maintain the present situation because of its traditional simplicity and cleanness. So it is not appropriate to change the rule in a hurry. Some professors say that students who are loudly dressed are apt to be frivolous even in the middle of lectures. I hope new clothes which will be brought forth by the students will be suitable for students. Even if students' clothes differ from the present uniform, there must be some unity which will symbolize Rikkyo even in the various kinds of clothes. In conclusion I wish all Rikkyo-ites would endeavour to build up their personality by choosing their clothes with sincerity, and I am looking forward to the day when such a sincere attitude is found on our campus."

Only 4% Support Uniform

By the way, the following tables and graphs show the results of inquiry by Dress Ornaments and Its Design Club (Fukushyoku) Fukushyoku asked 823 students "Do you think the school uniform is good or bad?"

| | Man | woman | total |
|--------------|-----|-------|-------|
| Freshman .. | 204 | 107 | 311 |
| Sophomore .. | 181 | 118 | 299 |
| Junior .. | 112 | 50 | 162 |
| Senior | 33 | 18 | 51 |
| Total | 530 | 293 | 823 |

According to the question, "What kind of uniform do you want?", very few want to wear student uniform. On the contrary, 247 students (32% of 823 students) desire a blazer-coat or suit, only 4% of 823 students desire student uniform.



"Fukushoku-bu" asked following questions of 823 students. 1. Do you think the students uniform is good or bad?

2. a. Do you need the school uniform? b. If necessary, what kind of uniform do you want?

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Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Gripe and Strive

By Hisakazu Kaneko



When Bishop Williams first opened Rikkyo with only five students in downtown Tokyo more than 80 years ago, in all likelihood, he did not think that it would grow someday into a large university with 5 faculties and a student body of 9,000. Even President Reifsnider, I am sure, did not dare to assume that the Rikkyo of 1962 would have an atomic reactor and the school buildings three times as many as those with which he started the Ikebukuro campus in 1917. Little did we dream during the war or post-war years when the number of applicants for Rikkyo dwindled to a couple of hundred that the number would increase to 20,000 in a decade or so. This leads us to think that Rikkyo has been in the process of steady growth from its inception to the present time barring a few years of wars and the time when acts of God took place such as the Kanto Great Earthquake. Time was when people did not know or even ignored the existence to Rikkyo, often asking innocently or ignorantly, "Is there such a University as Rikkyo? I never heard of it," or "Tell me what Buddhist sect Rikkyo belongs." Now the Rikkyo stock has risen sharply and it is regarded as a first-rate university in its own right. She can confidently stand on a par with any other famous university in Japan. She has not everything, for instance, Keio has, of course, but Keio has not everything Rikkyo has; Keio certainly has not, for instance, the beautiful chapel or the atomic reactor that Rikkyo has and all the ideals and the possibilities they symbolize.

Whenever Rikkyo opened a new faculty or a new school building, it did not do so like a plant grows and puts on flowers. Somemen always complained because they were dissatisfied with the status quo and went ahead to put on end to the cause of the complaint.

Just before Rikkyo was raised from a college to a university in 1921, students grieved because they feared that Rikkyo as a small college, might be left behind other universities. So they almost demanded that the school authorities make serious efforts to secure for Rikkyo a university status. The necessary funds were subsequently raised and Rikkyo became a university.

The former Preparatory Department Building (the Science Building of today which was incidentally the first school building built with funds raised by Japanese), was built because both the faculty and students grieved that the classrooms could not catch up with the ever increasing students. So they pitched in to raise funds for building a spacious school building which finally they did. (If my memory serves, the whole building cost ¥300,000, but that was a lot of money at that time).

Many school buildings have risen on our campus since those days thanks to a lot of griping on the part of many which finally led presidents and trustees to get down to business. Although Bishop Williams was a saint-like person, probably he complained inwardly because he was impatient with the way the Japanese youths were neglected in getting an education. So he founded Rikkyo. Bishop Tucker, Bishop Reifsnider, Bishop Motoda and all the other presidents of Rikkyo complained because the facilities and school buildings and the scholastic standing of Rikkyo were not what they ought to be.

Happy the man who can take life philosophically and be contented with what he has. Many philosophers and saints, practiced the virtue of contentment and advised others to do the same on the ground that the secret of happiness lies in this virtue. This virtue has certainly brought happiness and meaning of life to many of the discouraged, the poor and the sick.

This virtue of contentment, however, must not be confused with the vice of idleness and a negative view of life. Paradoxical as it may sound and if I may say so, the virtue of discontentment is just as important as the virtue of contentment. All human progress has been made possible because people were not satisfied with what they had and the way things were. They grieved because there was always something wrong and went ahead to improve the situation.

So let us gripe without hesitation, firmly believing that griping is contributive to progress. I could well understand why some members of the faculty grieved because Rikkyo had no such and such a faculty or department, and they finally got it. I know many students are griping because they don't have a student hall with adequate space and facilities for their club rooms; and I hope and I am sure they will get it some day. The future Rikkyo may envisage a medical, an engineering or even on agricultural faculty, a separate campus at Matsuida and why not? If we take a short range view, Rikkyo will have to have, to name a few, a language laboratory, a faculty dining and club rooms, more school building, more dormitories and an administration building. I am sure, none of these will become a reality in short order that I would not say any one of there is a tall order. Over more, let me say that we need not hesitate to gripe. But let us do so wisely and constructively, and above all with faith. For after all, griping, to my mind, is a kind of prayer in embryo. Let us gripe and strive.

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