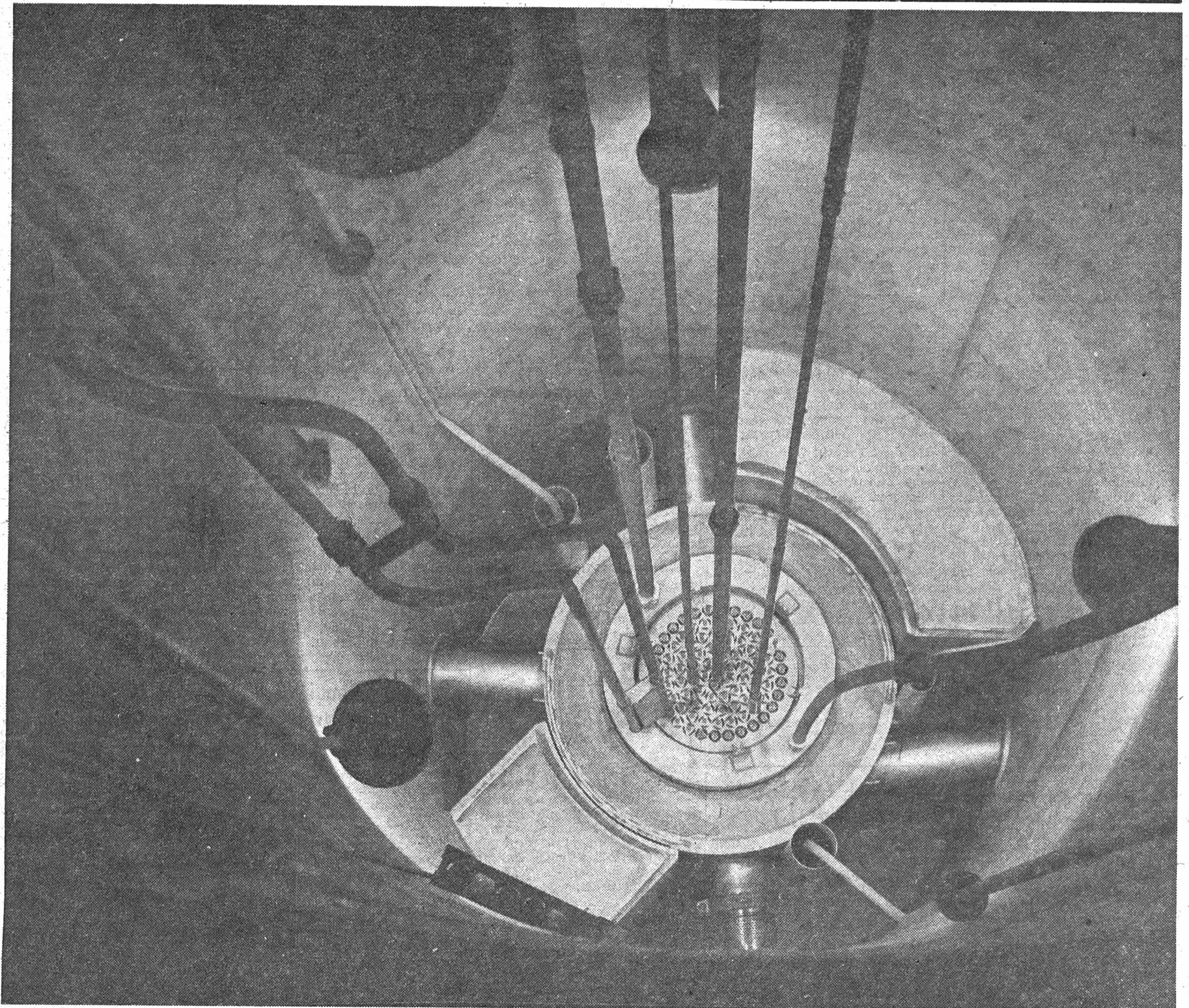


RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVI NO. III

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

June 1962 Price 15 Yen



Rikkyo Atomic Reactor Starts to Operate

The ceremony commemorating the opening of the Rikkyo Atomic Energy Research Institute was held at Takeyama near Yokosuka on May 13.

Present at the ceremony were Pres. Matsushita, Prof. Nakagawa, the Head of the Research Institute, and Mr. Matsutaro Shoriki, president of the Yomiuri Newspapers and other dignitaries.

The Institute for Atomic Energy of Rikkyo Univ. had come into being as the result of a gift of an atomic reactor from the American Episcopal Church. All the activities of the Institute will of course be centered around this reactor.

The reactor, a TRIGA Mark II made by the General Dynamics Corporation, was sent to Rikkyo from the Church in commemoration of the Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Japanese Episcopal Church). But the primary motivation for the gift arose out of the church's desire to contribute to world peace by providing an institution in the Far East with such a tool for development of peaceful uses of

atomic energy.

The gift had been decided at the General Convention of American Episcopal Church meeting at Miami, Florida in 1958, after which 300 million members of the Episcopal Church in America willingly gave their money and time to make the purchase of the reactor possible.

In July 29, 1959 permission for the construction and operation of Rikkyo University's TRIGA Mark II atomic reactor was granted by the Prime Minister and it was decided that Fuji Electrical Manufacturing Corporation would be in charge of fabricating the parts to be made in Japan.

The construction work of the atomic reactor began on Feb. 1, 1960 by the Shimizu Construction Company on the site of the former Japanese Naval Engineering School at Takeyama and on Dec. 1, 1961, at 12:59 p.m., 100 kw power output was attained by using 62 fuel elements.

THE PICTURE SHOWS the reactor core viewed from the reactor top. When 57 fuel elements are loaded in the core, this reactor goes critical — that is, a self-sustaining chain reaction is proceeding 62 fuel elements are now loaded in the core. The two slender rods extended into the core from are control rods which regulate the chain reaction.

(Further details on Page 3)

CONTENTS

	Page
Campus News	2
Rikkyo Atomic Reactor	3
Baseball Review	4
Students in Disease of Times	5
Frien's of Rikkyo	5
Women Graduates & Employment	6
Student Owner Drivers	6
Pen Rotary — Prof. Koyu Matsuura....	7
Editorial	8

Health Insurance System To Start in October

The campaign for establishing the Student Health Insurance System has already a history of three years. Since the campaign started, it had to face a number of difficult problems.

Last year some 3,500 signatures were secured for the establishment of the Insurance System, and this number certainly made many students believe that it would set to work from this April.

Actually, however, financial questions remain to be solved, and its establishment has been postponed until October; both the university authorities and the student representatives have now agreed as to the time of its establishment.

This year the Joint Committee for the establishment of the Student Health Insurance System was organized to make a further study and plan of the System.

The Committee has no power to make decisions, but can discuss problems common to both sides. It refers matters to the Student Assembly and the President for the final decision.

The first meeting of the Joint Committee was held on May 25 with the attendance of the officers of the Student Bureau, the Welfare Section, the Accounting Section, the Health Service Office and the Gakuin Health Insurance System, and the students representing the Student Assembly.

In this meeting a number of matters were discussed. Of the foremost importance aside from the financial questions was how the Health Insurance System should be linked with the Health Insurance Administration of the University.

Next to this problem a number of questions have come up in connection with the organization of the Insurance System. The most crucial point among them was how large the power of the Board of Directors, Rikkyo, consisting of 5 students and 5 representatives from the University, should be.

The University authorities insist that the Board of Directors has the right to make the final

Long-service Men Win Official Commendation

A formal official commendation for two professors and an administration officer was held at the Palace Hotel on May 23 for their 25 years service to the University.

The winners of commendation were Prof. Eizo Koyama, Dean of the College of Social Relations; Prof. Gentaro Shimosaka, the College of Economics; and Mr. Daisuke Yahagi, the Building and Repair Dept.

Ordinarily the Board of Directors of Rikkyo Gakuin gives official commendation to the long-service men in Rikkyo All Saint Chapel on May 5.

This year, however, the executive members of each Board of Directors held individually this ceremony.

decision on the System while the students assert that their Assembly, Kumiaiin Taikai, can make the final decision.

Another difference of opinion is found in the way of the election of Student Representatives in the Insurance System. But both sides agree at least on the point of setting up a health liaison committee for discussing various problems concerning the Insurance System. These discussions, and more are now under way in the Joint Committee.

Mr. Ura Elected New Chairman

Takeo Ura, junior of the College of Economics, was elected chairman of the Class Committee at the general meeting of Student Council on May 18.

Messrs. Takeshi Yamazaki, Minoru Midorikawa, Kiyohiko Aizawa and Arata Matsuki were named vice-chairmen.

The new chairman stated in the inaugural address that he expected to settle first the problems concerning the establishment of the Student Health Insurance System and the construction of the Student Hall by holding a public debate by Rikkyo students.

Summer Activities Of Hotel Management Club

Seventy Sophomores and Juniors of the Hotel Management Club will work at various hotels from Hokkaido to Kyushu during the summer vacation.

These students will be divided into groups of six and each party will be allotted to one hotel, and the hotels number 14 in all.

The members beginning their working on July 1 will continue to work until August 31.

This work at hotels will be the routine work of the employees of a hotel. Serving as boys will be their main job. They will work as page boy, room boy, and will work in a dining room or a bar. Cleaning of lavatories is not excluded. In other words, they will have to do everything that is expected of hotel employees. This is the main point of their summer training. They will certainly have good opportunities of seeing the outside world, which most students cannot observe during their college life. The members will also have a chance of promoting team spirit.

The graduates of the Club have expressed the view that the experience of this summer training has been very valuable to them after graduation.

E.S.S. Wins Second Place in Debate

English Oratorical Contest Held

The 25th Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest was held at Rikkyo Univ. on May 26. The Contest was sponsored by the E.S.S. (of Rikkyo Univ. and supported by the Mainichi Daily News.

Fourteen high-school students took part in the contest. First place went to Mr. Yoshitaka Andoh, Gyosei High School, who spoke on "At the thought of youths," and Miss Emi Watanabe, Koyamadai High School, who spoke on "As I see the Japanese Education" got the second place. Third place was awarded to Mr. Shuichi Shimizu, Seigakuin Senior High School, who spoke on "What has TV done for us?"

The judges were Lt. Col. & Mrs. John B. Maynard, Professor Virginia B. Haley, Dr. Allen J. Wator and Mr. Takumi Matsumoto.

The first prize winner was given the trophy of the President of Rikkyo Univ, the second, the Mainichi Daily News trophy and the third, the trophy of the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo Univ.

The English Speaking Society of Rikkyo Univ. got second place in the nomination meeting of the All-Japan English Debating Contest which was participated in by universities of the Kanto district. Aoyama Gakuin University gained first place in close competition.

On May 27, the Sixth All-Japan English Debating Contest was held at Baika Gakuen Junior College in Toyonaka City, sponsored by the International Student Association of Japan and the Mainichi Daily News.

The members of Rikkyo E.S.S. were Mr. Takanashi, Mr. Okutsu, Mr. Watanabe, Mr. Kikuchi, and Mr. Ishikawa. The title of the debate was "Resolved that Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan should be amended." At this time, the Rikkyo team got second place, leaving Aoyama Gakuin University, behind. The Rikkyo team got the Mainichi Daily News trophy. Osaka University of Foreign Studies won first place in this national debating contest.

Two Profs. to Make Trip To European Countries

Prof. Ishijima

A few years ago the movie titled "Around the World in Eighty Days" made a great hit



in Japan and here is a professor who is to journey around the world in the fashion of David Niven.

Our globe trotter is Dr. Wataru Ishijima, professor of geology at Rikkyo Univ., former President of the Athletic Association.

Prof. Ishijima will take the middle of August to the end of November to "do" the world. He will visit, to mention only a few places, India, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Norway, the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

As befits a scholar that he is, Prof. Ishijima's tour will be a scholarly one. He will inspect museums and research institutes connected with natural science in every country and call on many savants in his line who have been presenting him with valuable geological materials and specimens.

About his journey Prof. Ishijima stated: "I intend to see glaciers in Switzerland, fiords in Norway and volcanoes in the Hawaiian Islands, and observe fossils and specimens which we cannot see in Japan. But the greatest joy will be to meet geo-

logists and to exchange views with them."

Lastly, Prof. Ishijima promises to return with many attractive stories to tell students.

Prof. Tsuneki

Mr. Minoru Tsuneki, a professor of German at Rikkyo, who is well-known as a strict educator among students, will fly to European countries for three months at the end of June. Among countries he will visit are Germany, England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Egypt, and Austria.

Staying at Berlin and Munich for 2 months he will visit many universities in Germany. After that he will make a tour of other countries for one month.

Prof. Tsuneki has been invited as a Japanese Germanist by the Goethe Institute, which was



established in 1932 to promote the study of German culture as well as American culture. This has made it possible for him to travel with Government expenses in West Germany.

The popular Professor said, "It's not the purpose of my journey to meet famous men of foreign countries but to study living German by coming in contact with such ordinary people as farmers, workers, boys and girls, students and business girls, and I am convinced that is the best way to study living German."

In addition, during his visit to many foreign universities, he will, of course, study how the German is taught by foreign professors.

Class Committee Holds Party

The Class Committee held its fourth Friendly Party with professors at the second refectory from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on May 29 with about forty professors and 150 students participating.

Separated in small groups, they had very good time, talking, drinking and eating. There were many loud laughs here and there in the refectory.

When the party came near to the end, some students began to sing songs, and everybody beat time with their hands. The party closed in a thunderous clapping of hands.

The Class Committee had planned to hold the party in the open air, on the grass in front of the first refectory, but changed the place into the second refectory owing to rain.

Parties sponsored by the Class Committee are held during the Rikkyo Festival in Autumn every year. This year, however, because the professors of the College of Economics could not attend this party in the autumn, it was held during the first term.

JICE Born

The Japan Institute of Christian Education (JICE) of Rikkyo Univ. was established in April this year by invaluable advice and assistance of the Rev. Dr. David R. Hunter who is the Executive Director of the Department of Christian Education, Protestant Episcopal Church in U.S.A.

The purpose of the Institute is to study the Christian Education including whole educational activities and all territories of education in practical theology.

In the first steps, however, members of the Institute train especially the educational leadership.

The Institute operates not only in campus but in parish and church as the service of University to church. The office of the Institute is located in 3rd floor, Building No. 6 of Rikkyo University. Dr. M. Matsushita, President of Rikkyo Univ. is the chief manager of this Institute.

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

定評ある朝日の英字紙

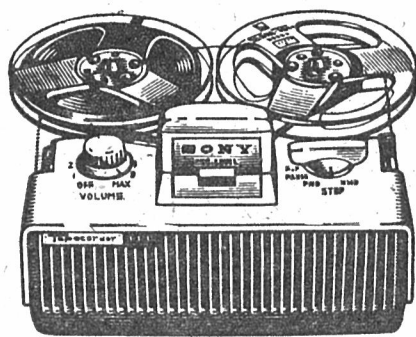
1ヵ月 ¥300 お近くの朝日新聞販売店へ

WORLD FAMOUS

SONY

COMPACT

The world's best quality tape-recorder at a popular price. Trim, rugged and beautifully styled in two-tone colors, the SONY Model 111 is a complete 2 speed.

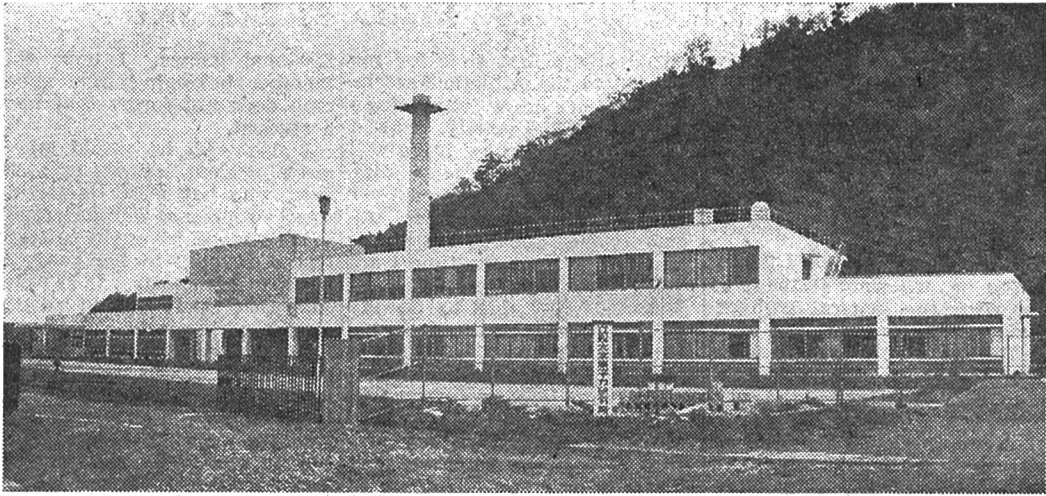


語学の上達にはなんといってもソニーのテーブコーダーを使うのが今では常識です。このⅢ型は小型ながら性能を重視した設計です。

MODEL 111

225 X 115 X 200 mm

Atomic Reactor Contributed To Rikkyo by Episcopalians



A complete view of the Rikkyo Atomic Research Institute at Takeyama, Yokosuka.

The atomic reactor, a TRIGA Mark II made by the General Dynamics Corporation, was sent to Rikkyo from the American Episcopal Church. And this reactor is to be utilized for the peaceful purposes of education, research and promotion of industry.

As far as the output is concerned, Rikkyo's reactor surpasses all others owned by Japanese universities, and is second to the government operated reactor at Tokaimura. And it was set up behind three other reactors.

The output, 100kw, is extremely big as compared with, say, the 0.1w of the reactor of the Kinki Univ. The reactor is danger-proof; its safety devices prevent any hazardous run-away.

This reactor was designed for education and training of students and engineers and also may be used for fundamental research work in physics, chemistry, biology, medicine and technology as well as for radioisotope production and neutron radiation.

The atomic reactor may be used not only by the Institute itself, but also by other universities and the private companies in the First Atomic Power Industry Group.

And above all the students and the Faculty of Science will benefit from its use. During the coming summer vacation 20 to 30 students and faculty members are scheduled to undergo a practical training in operation at the Institute for 10 days.

Furthermore, the students of postgraduate courses of the Faculty of Science may take the examination for the qualification of chief reactor engineers.

Pres. Matsushita And Reactor

According to Pres. Matsushita, it was quite by accident that the atomic reactor was given to Rikkyo University.

Mr. and Mrs. Matsushita were introduced to a priest at Oak Ridge, whose father took care of them during their stay in America, and there Pres. Matsushita became acquainted with Dr. William Pollard, Director of

Oak Ridge Atomic Energy Research Institute.

In 1955 Dr. Pollard came to Japan and visited Rikkyo University as a member of the Atomic Energy Committee.

But to tell the truth, as Dr. Pollard's inspection has been reported on a newspaper, Pres. Matsushita and Dr. Kenneth E. Heim, Delegate of American Episcopal Church, asked the American Presiding Bishop to appoint Dr. Pollard as a member of the committee.

And in 1958, a gift of an atomic reactor to Rikkyo University was decided at General Convention of the American Episcopal Church.

Science, Religion Undivided

Pres. Matsushita said about the significance of the atomic reactor set up at Rikkyo University, "It is said in Japan that an atomic reactor should be nationalized and that it cannot be established in private operation. But I think there is great historical significance in the fact that Rikkyo University set the example for the atomic reactor to be set up for private operation."

He added that peaceful utilization of atomic energy is now necessary especially for Japan.

About the gift of the atomic reactor from the American Episcopal Church he explained, "There was an opposite view that the church should not meddle with the field of science. But it is God who created the atomic energy and it is the human being who utilize it."

"Therefore, even if the church makes a present of an atomic reactor which is useful for the welfare of mankind, it is by no means against the spirit of Christianity."

Lastly he said in conclusion, "I think the thought is al-

ready out of date that science and religion are separated distinctly. In this sense the attempt of the American Episcopal Church should be praised as an awakening in a new age."

Dept. for Reactor Needed at Rikkyo

The completion of the reactor will infinitely help students to pursue their studies connected with atomic energy.

Actually, however, the Institute is separating from Rikkyo Univ. and no committee has been set up in Rikkyo University to handle students' utilization of the reactor.

It is strongly desired, therefore, that the university organizes a special committee within the university and enables science students derive full benefits out of the reactor.

Many people and students of other schools inspect the Institute every day, but only few Rikkyo students visit there. Rikkyo students can inspect the Institute any time they want.

Pres. of Athletic Assoc. Elected

Prof. Takeshi Sasaki replaced Prof. Ishijima, former President of the Rikkyo Athletic Association in an inaugural ceremony held at the second refectory on May 24.

Prof. Sasaki came to Rikkyo as a professor of psychology in 1936 with a very long sports career especially at Tokyo University, and he was active as a goal keeper of the ice hockey team. In some high schools and some universities, he taught such sports as ice skating, skiing, lawn tennis and so forth. Even now, he enjoys skating, lawn tennis and fishing.

Because of his rich experiences as an athlete, he was moved by Pres. Matsushita to accept the part of President of the Athletic Assoc. and it is expected that he will manage to consolidate the - Association with his friendly, neat, and mild personality.

Impression of Malaya

By Prof. Atsuhiko Bekki

I went to Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federation of Malaya to attend the International Geographical Conference and on the way I visited Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong.

I had a longer stay in the Federation of Malaya than in any other place and that country gave me the deepest impression, so I'll tell you chiefly about the present situation in the Federation of Malaya.

Richest in Asia

At the airport of Kuala Lumpur, we were met by university students of Malaya University. While we talked with them, they began to boast of their country. They said in unison, "the Federation of Malaya is the richest country in Asia." This is true. For example, exports for 1960 totaled 1,410 million dollars. Japan exported goods totaling 8,540 million dollars during the same period.

As compared with 94 million people (the population in Japan) and 6.9 million people (the population in Malaya), you can understand the Federation of Malaya greatly surpasses Japan in the amount of trade per capital.

Because of this strong economic situation, prosperity and construction are being developed in this country. This wealth, as you know, comes from gum and tin which Malaya exports.

Beautiful City

Perhaps Kuala Lumpur is now one of the most beautiful cities in the South East Asia. This valley city lies between mountains and is covered with beautiful tropical trees and flowers. The streets are bordered by many houses with beautiful open lawns. It looked heaven to us who had just arrived from the traffic mess of Tokyo. Kuala Lumpur has only 400 thousand inhabitants, and its area is as large as that of Tokyo. It is a very fresh and

lively center of new construction and prosperity. Kuala Lumpur is only place in the Federation of Malaya where people can drink unboiled water. The word "Kuala Lumpur" means slushy place in Malaya, but now such places are not seen anywhere in Malaya today. It is in the torrid zone, but people can sleep without mosquito nets.

Nationalism Promoted

The Federation of Malaya endeavors to destroy ignorance by building the elementary schools.

An under-current of nationalism lies beneath these developments. While we stayed there, a campaign with the slogan "Let's use the Malay language" was conducted. Posters saying "Satu Bansa, Satu Bahasa (one language, one nation)" were seen in towns and countries and on the windows of buses.

This is agitation against the use of English and the influence of England. Since Malaya became a sovereign nation they are gradually rejecting the influence of England, and they



Women workers in the rubber plantation in Malaya.

are trying to build up the state by themselves.

But they can not ignore the power of the Chinese abroad who control the economy of Malaya. All store signs in the shopping centers are written in Chinese characters. In Thailand 80 per cent of all shops are managed by Chinese. Although Chinese are the masters of economy of Malaya, they don't take part in politics. So the Malaysian can keep their calm lives. It may sound strange to us that little Singapore is the independent state in Malaya. This is because 80 per cent of population of Singapore is Chinese. Malaya fears the decrease of the proportion of Malaysians that would be caused by combining Singapore and Malaya.

Being in an independent position like this, Singapore is faced with the serious problem of having no production and is simply a transit port.

10th Anniversary Of R.B.C.

The Rikkyo Broadcasting Club commemorated its 10th anniversary in Tucker Hall from 12:40 to 4:20 p.m. on June 9.

A variety of programs including a concert of recorded music, recording composition research reports entitled "The investigation of unbalance in Tokyo Metropolis" and "The history of R.B.C." was well received by a student audience which filled Tucker Hall. Especially popular was the delightful "disk jockey" program.

The R.B.C. was organized 10 years ago with a small group of 20 members. At present embracing about 150 members it is one of the biggest clubs in the Cultural Association.

英字新聞をよむなら
国際ニュースと
解説記事で定評ある

The Mainichi Daily News

(英文毎日)

購読料1ヶ月¥300

お申込は最寄りの毎日新聞販売店または

英文毎日営業部電話(201) 0675

FOR YOUR BUSINESS
WITH
JAPAN



THE MITSUBISHI BANK, LTD.

CABLE ADDRESS: BANKMITSUBISHI

Head Office: Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches: 156 Throughout Japan

New York Agency: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
London Branch: 7, Birch Lane, London, E. C. 3

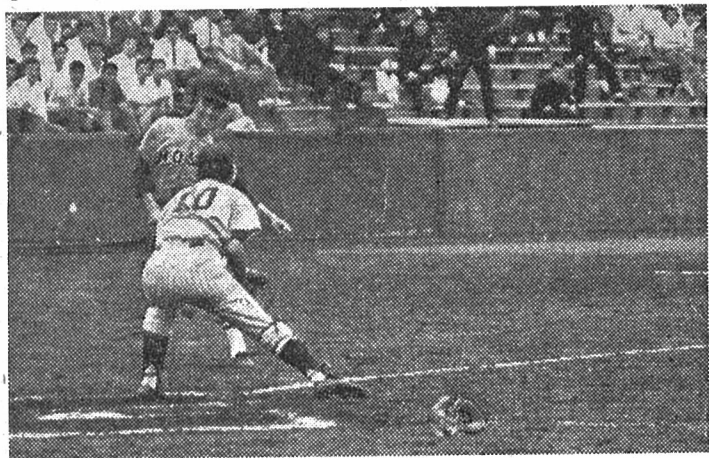
Big Six Ball

Rikkyo Loses Final Game

Rikkyo team ended in the second place as the result of the defeat by Hosei on the final game for championship of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League in this spring at Meiji Shrine Ball Park on June 6.

Rikkyo and Hosei competed each other with the same average of .692, 9 wins against 4 losses before 60,000 fans.

Rikkyo has gotten 4 points except against Hosei, and has made some good games in this season, but was beaten by a score of 3-0 on the final.



This picture shows Rikkyo catcher Okamoto touches Takagi rushing to home after Horiuchi in the 7th inning of the final game with Hosei.

Rikkyo University was in first position over the five other universities before the game with Hosei University, as Rikkyo lost the point in its set with Hosei by two losses and one win, it was necessary to have playoff for first place.

In the playoff, Rikkyo was shut out by Hosei with only two hits and, as a result Rikkyo handed the trophy over to Hosei. Many seesaw games were played over the eight-week period. Instead of the bad expectation before the season, Rikkyo first got a point against Meiji University through the clean throwing of Osaka, and then beat Kelo University with two straight victories and Tokyo University by a narrow margin.

Especially in the games with Waseda University, both teams showed remarkable fight, the series resulted in three drawn games. But in the long run, Rikkyo drowned Waseda after a hard-fought match. This is the first time since the organization of this league in 1925 (Taisho 14) that two teams have played three, extra-inning draw games in a row.

Reviewing this season, the causes of Rikkyo's ultimate defeat seem to be the following. Rikkyo had several excellent batters such as Center fielder Kato, Catcher Okamoto, Third baseman Shinoda and so on. In the case of pitchers, however, Rikkyo was in great want of power. However, Osaka, Hosoki, and Matsumoto supplied the gap throughout the season even including the final game. It is ironical that the failure of batting attributed to Rikkyo's defeat in the final match.

But apart from this lost battle, the Rikkyo nine's fighting spirit should be praised.

Members of the Rikkyo nine

unanimously said: "The Rikkyo team was backed by many students in every game."

"We were delighted at this and at the same time, we want to express our appreciation for the ardent cheering of many students. We could play with united efforts in every game to the best of our ability. Next time, we will be anxious to capture the championship without fail."

Cheerleader of Rikkyo University also said about the cheering of students:

"As the mood in expectation of Rikkyo's championship spread among the students, most of the students unexpectedly joined in the cheering and this greatly encouraged us even though Rikkyo lost the championship. But one regrettable thing is that some students did not enter the student's seats, but sat in the outfield bleachers in disregard of us. Of course

they were students of Rikkyo. As for us, we wanted them to join with the general student. However, we are satisfied that the Rikkyo nine played at their best."

Interview With Mr. Serizawa

I didn't think, as a matter of fact, that we could obtain a gratifying result like this before the League tournament opened. As for the pitching staff, Matsumoto was in bad condition at first, but of course I expected him to be a central figure among the pitchers.

I regret that Osaka could not play when Matsumoto was in his condition in the latter half of the season. It is pretty difficult to keep a certain condi-



Mr. Serizawa (left) is holding regret in spite of great efforts for championship. The right is Mr. Tamaru of triumph team, Hosei.

tion to the last. The nine did their best on that point. In conclusion I should like to thank the Cheering Party and the general students who cheered us in every game.

My Impression of Games

By H. Kohno, Sports Writer

The Rikkyo team achieved a good result by virtue of its fighting spirit. But then, looking back over the games of our team this spring, I cannot help but feeling that our weak point was pitching staff. Indeed, Rikkyo had no reliable hurler like Ryu and Yamazaki of Hosei, and Fuji of Kelo.

All of the pitchers of Rikkyo, including Matsumoto who had been regarded as an ace hurler, could not frighten the opposite batters into silence. As the most suitable example, I can point out the three games with Waseda each of which ended in a draw.

Of course, this weak point of

the pitchers is not only reason for our missing the championship, for the fielding also can be pointed to as a weakness. That is, the Rikkyo nine often made costly errors, for example Matsukawa's error in the game with Tokyo University and Morimoto's with Hosei.

On the other hand, Rikkyo could not prove its merit in batting through out this tournament in spite of high expectations. I wonder why luck at most had acted on the victories except the games with Hosei.

Concerning cheering, I was impressed by the Cheering Party which used colour tapes and boards effectively.

Setup of Healthy, Bright Student Sports Needed

By Prof. T. Sasaki

This is the first time for me to work in the Athletic Association. I don't know its situation exactly, but I



know there will be many difficulties after this. I feel uneasy, but at the same time I am sure I will be able to do my best. I heard

that the old boys of Rikkyo Univ. are very good co-operators. I am looking forward to their good advice.

Now, I will outline my program. No matter what one may say, it is first in importance to set up healthy and bright student sports. In other words, I want to clear the clubs of excessive order and corporal punishment. It is a great pity if they cannot gain a victory without that.

About the professionalizing problem of student sports, I think this is an undesirable inclination. If student seriousness is eliminated from student sports, the games will be meaningless. If student sports are professionalized, it will be more interesting to see a real pro-

fessional games. I hope each member belonging to a sports club does not forget that he is a student.

I also wish he would take a more prudent attitude as a student who has many opportunities to represent our university. What's more, he ought to try to be as devoted to his study as he is to his sports. It is necessary that study should be consistent with sports.

As one concrete countermeasure against this professionalizing problem, we will gradually try to take a course of strict limitation on the entrance to the university by recommendation for sports players. Many other universities also have begun to place a limit upon them.

Well, there is my request to the university. It is a material demand, but first of all, I earnestly desire a larger gymnasium. What's more, if a Student's Hall is built up, we will be very glad.

To establish my ideal student sports, I want to try to do my best while Pres. Matsushita is serving Rikkyo. I hope the old boys and players in active service will soon have confidence and understanding in me.

— Comeback to Athlete —

By M. Maruyama

The other day I read a delightful report in the newspaper: An athlete of Rikkyo who was told, "You can't run again," by a doctor because of a dislocated knee, miraculously came back as a middle-distance runner by his own persistent efforts and the sympathetic encouragement of his classmates and teachers of his middle high school days.

This was proven by the fact that he ran ahead of other veteran racers by about 300-metre to win first prize in the 10,000-metre race of the Tokyo Athletic Championship Meeting at Tachikawa Municipal Ground on May 13.

I have never heard wonderful news like this, especially in these days when student sports incline to be massproduced and professional. The hero of this topic is Mr. Shinzo Hamazaki, sophomore of the college of Law and Politics.

Fortunately I had a chance to meet him directly by visiting his Field and Track club on May 29.

"Congratulations on your comeback as an athlete!"

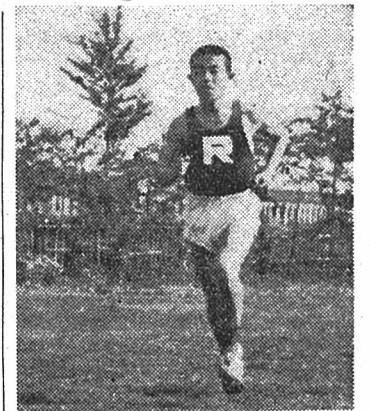
"Thanks a lot."

"Do you still feel pain when you run?"

"This is the part that was dislocated," he said, showing me his right knee which had marks left by the operation. "It is not painful at all, but always I have a fear that the pain may recur some day. However I can't say so. The great factor that helped me recover is the encouragement of warm-hearted persons, and so I am in perpetual debt to them."

"I heard that they are cheering you at your home town by forming a society for your support to the Tokyo Olympics two years from now."

"Really? I don't know yet ex-



Mr. Hamazaki is hardening his foot, aiming at the Tokyo Olympics.

actly but I must first serve my school for their kindness without thinking of myself."

"Don't you feel a heavy spiritual responsibility?"

"Yes, I... But I don't want you to write about that in the news paper."

"Very sorry," I said, laughing. "At a glance, I can see that you are very small."

"Only 1.52 metre."

"Is that enough to run such a long race?"

"Yes, quite enough. In the future, I may be a Marathon racer. That has been my great hope since my childhood," said he, with a spark in his eyes.

"Fine! I hope you will be a great racer."

"Thank you very much."

From this conversation, I could see he was very bright and modest in personality, not caring about the handicap of anxiety that may occur at any moment. Today he is training hard, keeping the hope of the Tokyo Olympics in mind. Praying that this hope be actualized two years later, I left him.

(Sports Editor)



No domestic alarm-devised watch in Japan, but CITIZEN ALARM

Reasonable price, especially for students

PRICE; from ¥6,200

CITIZEN ALARM

MONDOORE

モンドール洋菓子店



IKEBUKURO

NISHIGUCHI

TEL. 983-3915 · 982-8302

Students in Disease of Times

Every train is crowded with people. In the newspaper, we frequently read reports of tragic truck accidents, and many bloody scenes appear on T.V. It's true that these events directly or indirectly have a great influence upon our university life.

In such a society, some of us are lost in thought and fall into a condition of neurosis. So we should investigate deeply into this problem with all students.

To begin with, it seems that not so many people understand the difference between mental disease and neurosis, both of which are mental disorders. Mental disease is organic, such as a brain disease, but neurosis is a functional disorder.

They say that the strong still, strains, and unrest which make people unable to sleep, are the same as the causes of a neurosis. We occasionally hear, a man who says, "I am a neurotic." He is not a lunatic. On the other hand a psychiatric patient never says, "I am a lunatic," as he can not judge whether or not he is deranged in his mind, and he refuses other's advice or opinions. Generally, the egoistic and the emotional person inclines towards mental disorders.

Factors of Mental Disorder

Then it is impossible to search for various factors of the mental disorder in one's heart because of their complexity: the problem of study; trouble with the opposite sex; dissatisfactions at home; uneasiness about occupation; the economic problems, etc. These problems are common to all of us students. Especially in the case of freshmen who come from the country the gap between city-country customs and manners is apt to be great. But these problems will be solved of their own accord as these students get accustomed to life in the city.

"To make an early diagnosis is very important in solving a mental disorder and it is necessary to have periodical yearly health examinations for finding mental derangements. But to my regret, as our medical office has only a few doctors who are very busy with their medical examination and treatments, if

we intend to have a sanity test, we need more doctors and time. It takes about 30 minutes per student to get an accurate result. So the school medical office has to give up this plan these great disadvantages," said Dr. Okuno.

On the other hand, in the mental disorder of students of Tokyo Univ., one of the reasons—it may safely be said that the main reason they lose their mental balance originates from studying for the entrance examination. In our school life for 12 years, from the 1st grade of primary school to the 3rd grade of high school, children and students are oppressed by the entrance examinations, and they are forced to spend their school life preparing for the examination.

Some of them have private teachers, some of them are going to boarding schools to pass eliminative examinations. Yet the primary school and junior high school period is the most important time to build character and to cure students of the bad habits.

As the result of such an education, mental defects are ignored and some students cannot adapt to their environment, while others cannot maintain harmony with their companions.

Everybody has to reconsider about our educational system, not only children's education but university education as well.

How Do We Conquer Neurosis
According to Dr. Okuno, a few friends of ours will be sent to a hospital or a mental hospital to be examined closely as matroids or as psychiatric patients. But this is only a part of an iceberg. Some of the students who are absenting themselves from school for a long time,



have had a great mental blow.

Now when you are faced with a great trouble which you can not solve by yourself you should ask another's advice, using effectively The Mental Office, or The Information Bureau. But the trouble is that a man who has a neurosis fears talking about it with others because of losing his self-confidence. He may begin to sink in the depths of despair and at last he may commit suicide, finding no way of solution.

"The best way to overcome a neurosis is to work every day with the condition of neurosis. In other words, you had better not be nervous too much about your neurosis," said Prof. Taijiro Hayasaka, Dean of Students.

We want good friends with whom we can tell our troubles. So if we find a friend with an aching heart, each one of us should pay warm attention to him, and offer counsel. To make an effort in solving other's problems brings many thanks from others and makes in us a more generous personality.

Friends of Rikkyo

3rd in Series

By Prof. Virginia B. Haley

Many visitors come to see Rikkyo campus. Sometimes they visit a class for discussion in English. They always feel highly privileged to have an opportunity to do this, because the ordinary tourist that comes to Japan never has this opportunity. It also gives students a chance to try out their ideas in English. Both students and visitors find it very enjoyable and mutually informative.

So many times during my recent lecture tour in the U.S.A., I stayed with friends who had become keenly interested in Rikkyo through this friendly contact with St. Paul's faculty and students. They often remembered particular ones and I carried countless messages both ways during my travels.

Two such "Friends" are Mr. and Mrs. Westlake in Auburn, New York. I spoke at a large evening dinner meeting in St. John's and spent the night in their beautiful colonial home with the Westlakes. It was full of priceless old canopy beds, crystal chandeliers, and the warm hospitality of its gracious host and hostess. It's stretching the point to say I spent the night, as my plane left Syracuse—50 miles away—the next morning at 6:45 a.m. I had insisted on staying in Syracuse after the large, enthusiastic meeting. But they wouldn't hear of it. Mrs. Nunnery, the Guild president, came in at 4:15 p.m. for delicious raspberries and coffee. It was still dark during the drive to the airport. So you see why I count the Westlakes as more than ordinary friends?

A drive at that time of the morning is far beyond casual friendship. So many ask me, "How do you stand such a rugged schedule? Why do you work so hard?" But I don't "work." Work means resistances. Other true Friends of Rikkyo are Margaret Winton and the Baldwins of Chicago. She used to teach here. We enjoyed each other a number of times, when I was in and out of Chicago for speaking engagements. . . . Canon and Mrs. Johnson of Detroit, who through the years have been father and mother-away-from-home for countless Japanese students. . . . Dear Miriam Hewlett, who planned a party meeting for F.O.R. . . . Dr. and Mrs. McKechnie of Great Neck, Long Island, where I spoke on two occasions. . . . Douglas Overton—who used to teach at Rikkyo. . . . Rachael Pearson, who arranged my schedule in Connecticut. . . . Bob Thornton, who organized a Friends of Rikkyo Club in Portland. . . . the Dallas Shermans in New York, who open their beautiful home on Park Avenue each year for a meeting of Friends of Rikkyo. . . . dear Mrs. Reifsnider whose heart is still at Rikkyo even though her body is in Pasadena. Bishop Reifsnider, her late husband was a former president of Rikkyo. . . . The Bridewells—I must tell you about them. After two

meetings in Winnetka I stayed with them. It was a very delightful evening. Mr. Bridewell is a lawyer and had been in Washington all during my two-day stay. It looked as if I wouldn't meet him. He telephoned from Washington during dinner to meet him at the Arlington Hotel at 10:00 p.m. Mary Frances did, and I was "baby sitter" for two, exhausted little boys who were sound asleep. When Frances and David drove in I quietly closed my door and made one nap of the night, as always. The next thing I knew there was a gentle tap on my door. It was morning! Frances came in with a great glass of orange juice and Lavid came to the door to be introduced. To say the least it was a most unorthodox way to meet my host! after a delicious breakfast. I later bade Mary Frances and the boys a reluctant farewell. (John said, "Do you suppose we'll ever see her again, mother?") He had been an apt, interested pupil in learning the Japanese for good morning and good night.

The Rob Whittons of Alexandria, Virginia. I spent a fabulous four days with them at their beautiful home, Flag Hill. They were tireless in their efforts for St. Paul's. . . . As was Carrie Lycett, of Baltimore, who arranged for me to speak to the Diocesan Board of Religious Education and a number of churches in the Baltimore area. "Seldom Come By" is the name of her magnificent southern mansion, and seldom have I come by such a perfect friend!

Judge and Mrs. Collins, of New Orleans, Dr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, President of Friends of Rikkyo, who lived on St. Paul's campus for a year, after the war. . . . There are thousands of them! Thousands of Bishops and clergy, who are enthusiastic supporters of St. Paul's. Three million of them contributed to the nuclear reactor, to the women's dormitory, to books for the library, to the language laboratory, and to many many other aspects of this great university.

Every one of them, and every visitor to St. Paul's campus, forges another link in the strong chain of Friends of Rikkyo abroad, which grows longer and stronger in interest and support.

Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita, President of St. Paul's University, will go to the United States on a lecture tour, in October. He will contact thousands of Friends of Rikkyo in churches, dioceses, universities and civic organizations. Mr. Douglas Overton, Executive Director, Japan Society Inc., New York City, is in charge of Dr. Matsushita's speaking schedule.

BRIEF IN SPORTS

Rikkyo Cops Title

Rikkyo team won the victory in the 3rd university (Nihon, Hosei and Rikkyo) periodical tilt of yacht racing at Yokohama Yacht Harbour, on May 19 and 20. In Snipe-class the Rikkyo team was led 8 points by Nippon Univ. and placed the second, but next in the Dingy-class raced only in Japan Rikkyo led by 31 points over Nihon Univ. and 50 points over Hosei Univ. In total, the Rikkyo team won the title, leading 23 points over Nihon Univ., the second place, and over the third place Hosei Univ.

Rikkyo Ping-pong Team Wins Championship

The Kanto University Ping-pong Spring League was held at the Gymnasium of Taisho Uni-

versity, between May 3 and 20. The Rikkyo team won the triumph in the B group. Later Rikkyo defeated Kelo, last rank in the A group, by a score of 4-2 on the replacement game between A and B groups at Kohrakuen Gym., June 1. So Rikkyo will be in the A group next year.

Mr. Uehara to Asian Games

The all-Japan Cycling Cham-



ampionship for the Prince Takamatsu-Cup was held around Lake Biwa May 3. Osamu Uehara, junior of the College of Economics, got fifth rank and it

seems possible that he will be able to join the Asian Games on Aug. 24.

Periodical Tilts

Basketball: at Korakuen Gym., Rikkyo vs. Dohshisha.

85-81 (May 27)

90-72 (May 28)

Soccer: at Korakuen Cycle Racing Track, May 18

Rikkyo 1-1 Meiji

American Football: at St. Paul's Green Hights, May 3 and May 20

Rikkyo 96-0 Dohshisha

Rikkyo 62-12 Meiji

Badminton Team

Takes Trophy

Rikkyo Univ. scored 5 to 4 victory over Hosei and won the championship in the Kanto University Badminton Spring League which was held at Shinagawa Gymnastic Stadium from May 21 to 28.

日本勧業銀行

NIPPON KANGYO GINKO

日本 denotes JAPAN and

銀行 denotes BANK in Japanese, then

GINKO

What does 勧業 Mean?

KANGYO

By themselves, these two ideograms mean the encouragement of commerce and industry. But, when placed with Nippon and Bank, they spell Nippon Kangyo Bank. To the international banker this means the contribution of 64 years to world banking . . . to the business man, fast and courteous service through our 124 domestic branches and over 1000 correspondent banks overseas . . . to our thousands of clients in Japan and throughout the world, Nippon-Kangyo Bank represents expert service on all banking and industrial problems.

THE NIPPON KANGYO BANK LTD.

124 Branches throughout Japan
Head Office: Hibiya, Tokyo
New York Office: 149 Broadway

English-language Daily
published by The Yomiuri Shimbun

THE YOMIURI

- Impartial News
- Authoritative Opinion
- Exciting Features
- Film Dialogue for Students

(Sound Track available)

1か月 ¥300 1部 ¥10

お申込みは読売新聞販売店または
本社英文販売課 TEL (561) 1111
Ext. 417-418

BEEF STEAK HOUSE



SHIMBASHI
OGAWAKEN
TEL (571) 3262

Women Graduates And Employment Problems

The advancement of education for the people in one society advances the progress of cultural welfare in the society.

At present by the spread of education, a large number of girl students have entered the university and surely the social position of women in our country seems to be higher and higher with the advancement of girls' education. But we cannot hastily estimate the improvement of women's social position by the number of girl students in the university. The important thing is how they are esteemed and treated in society.

This year Rikkyo University sent out 201 women graduates to the world; about three months have already passed since they left Rikkyo. We hope and believe that they are leading a significant life putting their knowledge of various experiences gained through studies or their club activities during the past four years to practical use.

Now, how do the Rikkyo women graduates actually spend their time? As shown by the below table, about half of the women graduates stay home or get married and the other half get jobs and work in various fields. Employment of the women graduates of March, 1962.

20% in Trading Co.

The following are the fields in which the Rikkyo women graduates served this March. The figure in the bracket shows the number of the graduates.

1. trading companies (19)
2. producing companies, such as electric and chemical (18)
3. broadcasting (8)
4. teaching (8)
5. transportation, mainly air lines (5)
6. security underwriting companies (4)
7. hospital (4)

We can understand that many of the women graduates serve in the trading companies when we think most of the girl students major in English and American literature.

During college life the girl student who wants to get a job in a trading company can't forget to master English conversation and typewriting.

Everybody knows that a vast majority of girl students have applied for admission to the literature department recently but the number of girl students in the sociology department is gradually increasing every year. For them, it will be a hard problem when they become seniors. Girl students of the sociology department generally get jobs in the fields of personnel management, social welfare enterprise, and journalism (such as newspaper, magazine, broadcasting).

Some of the women graduates of Rikkyo University are em-

ployed in various companies and institutes, making the best use of the special ability learned in the university. But as a matter of fact those students are few.

Now, how is the acceptance-system in the side of the company?

Frankly speaking, it's not enough to say that it's being improved. Most women, however, leave off their work to get married in a few years after they get jobs. So, the managers of the companies hesitate to give a good position, payment and other nice conditions to such an unstable stratum.

It is difficult for them to continue their work in their companies after they are married. They must keep house and bring up their children. This is the most important and useful work for women. Some people say that a diploma of graduation from the university is merely one of the bride's outfits for the girls who get married with their graduation or give up continuing their work in the society after they married, but they do not fully understand that and the meaning of education.

Make Your Future

Culture and education are not the exclusive possessions only for the statesman or the excellent people. However, we must consider that by the electrification and rationalization of housekeeping in the modern life women enjoy more leisure than ever. When they arrive at middle age and their children do not need their mother's care, they will meet a new problem in their lives.

At that time if they regret that they have nothing to do, it will be too late. Of course housekeeping is a very busy matter for them, but always they should not forget to make their future plan for their significant life.

Lastly we should like to add that a goodly number of women graduates of Rikkyo University continue their work as their life work after they are married and some of them work for their living; they will give a shout of encouragement to younger female students.

Now I'm Fresh Office Girl

By Hisayo Aizawa

An airliner just disappeared high into the clear blue sky. I can see steamboats floating calmly on Tokyo Bay. I like this place, the roof-top of the Operation Center at Haneda International Airport.

At the end of March of this year, I graduated from Rikkyo University. Now, in the middle of June, I am working for the Japan Airlines Company. I am no longer a student, but am a member of the Society of O.B.'s. What did I hope for when I was seeking employment? What purpose did I have when I entered this company? I cannot answer these questions, and now I feel something that I cannot understand clearly myself, nor explain.

So I hope that all of you have a definite purpose and enter a career which suits you.

Anything to do with flying has always fascinated me. I think it is because I have had a great longing to learn about other countries, and the lure of the unknown led me to take the Japan Airlines entrance examination. I realized how the development of international airlines contributes to world peace. I have a dream that I want to be a contributor to world peace in an aviation company.

When I first entered the company I was to learn that it was managed on an extraordinary scale beyond my imagination. I realized that I had seen only the surface. There are innumerable departments and divisions. I belong to the Engineering Department, Technical Project Division, which is completely strange to me.

I am managing to do my work mechanically, with the advice of my kind seniors. One explained the purpose of the Technical Project Division in simple words, "We maintain and improve the airplanes, making them as safe as possible." I understand that this department exerts the greatest possible effort to fly each plane in safety every day.

So I will do the work given to me to the best of my ability. I think this is one way to the fulfillment of my dream.

A student's life is a secure and peaceful one. Sometimes I think that I would like to enjoy that kind of life again. I hope all of you enjoy your college days greatly, but at the same time, take time to study, too.

Student Owner Drivers Increase

Of all the problems that face Tokyo today, traffic difficulties and automobile accidents are perhaps the biggest. In Rikkyo campus you can see an increasingly large number of automobiles, so there occur traffic problems. Take for instance that of parking places. It is evident in the near future they can have little room for parking in Rikkyo as also is the case in other universities, like Keio.

What do you think about students coming by car?

Professor Iwai, Dean of the Student Office said, "At present we have not yet made any rule forbidding students to come by car. The question is not whether it is morally good or bad, but whether it is necessary for them to do so. I know that some come out of real necessity, but many others use their cars for the sake of enjoyment."

About the problems of parking places and motor accidents in the campus he added, "I have not yet heard of any accident, but of late the number of the cars parking in the campus has been increasing, so now we are planning to have a talk with students who use cars. In this talk we professors want to ask

they have to observe traffic regulations as a matter of course, and have a knowledge of what we call 'road manner' and pay more attention to them. Moreover we hope that they will master the fundamental technique in driving. If they drive carefully, surely there will be fewer accidents."

"We would like to have a meeting at which we teach students how to drive and various things that drivers should know. We hope they will voluntarily attend the meeting, when it is held."

One student told why he began to come by car. "I was very interested in driving a car, so I got a license to drive. I asked my parents to buy a family car. But no one but me



them whether it is necessary for students to come to school by car and whether they know the ethics of driving."

Lastly he added strongly, "I think this problem is quite the same as any other that faces students today. If they realize the importance of their responsibilities in the community, I believe the solution to this problem will come out from the students themselves. We don't want to make any rule in this connection. We believe that their sense of responsibility will make them behave well."

Rikkyo Motor Club members expressed their opinions on this matter. "It seems to us it is too the extravagant for students to use a car only for attending class. However we don't mind that a bit. Instead we want them to re-consider whether it is necessary for them to come by car at a time when traffic conditions in Tokyo are getting worse. We also fear there may be a poor driver among them. We have been observing our club rule not to smoke in a car. Of course, we never have accidents. We want students to keep in mind the following, when they drive a car: First

can drive the car. After all I use the car as a means for going to school almost every day. Sometimes the road is so crowded that it takes too much time to come to school. But I don't have to take a crowded street-car; what's more, it is very convenient in many cases to come by car, especially on rainy days."

On the other hand a student who comes by street-car said, "I like to drive a car very much. But generally speaking, it seems to be luxurious for students to come by car, as they are still depended on their parents for money. This may sound like prejudice. Because if I can get my car, I also shall come by car."

Their opinions vary to a wide extent, and this problem seems to require close examination, because it is evident that there will be more and more students coming to school by car.

Is it an exaggeration to say if we analyze the very opinion of those students who are using cars and the reactions of those who don't, we can get an interesting idea of student aspects of today?

	Liter- ature	Socio- logy	Scie- nce	Econo- mics	Law	Total
Number of women graduates	169	18	7	6	1	201
In home	89	10	1	2	0	104
In employment	78	6	6	2	1	93
In graduate study	2	2	0	0	0	4

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY CO., LTD.



Morinaga

MILK Caramel

DAINIPPON PRINTING
INK MFG. CO., LTD.

Business Lines:

Printing Inks, Pigments, Tar Intermediates,
Azo Colours and Resin Colours

Head Office: No. 3, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi
Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Cable Address: "KKINK TOKYO"

Weekly Magazines Popular with Students

Needless to say, reading is very important. The life of students especially is closely connected with books, but recently the number of students who are fond of reading has been decreasing gradually. Several years ago, to the question 'What is your hobby?', pretty many students answered 'Reading'. However, at present such an answer is seldom made by students.

Such a tendency is due to the quick-tempered mind of modern people who think T.V. and radio programs which they can hear or see directly, are easier to understand than books. In former days, there were fewer entertainments, so reading could take the greater part of them. And people tried to gain something good to cultivate themselves. The character of reading has been greatly changed. First, weekly magazines are very popular. In this case, the only object of reading is entertainment. It is a pity that many universities are adopting a mass-education system, for students are apt to lose their will to cultivate themselves by reading.

There are many people who complain they have no spare time to read, but if only they have a will to read, they can enjoy reading, however busy they may be. Since the duty of students is to study hard, they should not complain that they have no time to read.

The number of books which a man can read in his life is limited. If he reads one book in 4 days, he can read about 91 or 92 volumes a year, and if he keeps reading continuously from 10 to 60 years old, he can read about 4,550 or 4,600 volumes. But its maximum is only 4,600 volumes.

Rikkyo Echo made an investigation in this connection. Our library publishes 'Loan-cards' to students, and to the students who have these cards, the library lends books freely. The number of students who use this right is as follows:

	number	ratio to total
Freshman	250	10%
Sophomore	583	26%
Junior	793	34%
Senior	906	36%
Total	2,532	ave. 27%

Judging from this table, only 27% of all students have cards. Furthermore, it is interesting that the possessors of these cards increase in number as they grow older. The reasons for this are, first, younger students, especially freshmen, are not accustomed to their school. But this is not the real answer. Second, students of lower classes do not read as much as the higher classes. But one of the students says: "Many Rikkyo students buy the books which they want, instead of borrowing them." Perhaps it is true, but according to the Asahi Newspaper, the number of bookstores near the university is like the barometer of the students' enthusiasm for reading and study-



ing. So, how about Rikkyo students? Near Rikkyo, there are only 3 bookstores and 8 second-hand bookstores. Compared with other universities this number is small.

The number of the students who visit the library, varies with the month. In April, May, June and November about 1,300-1,400 students use the library a day on the average, and in September, October, December, January and February this number increase by 2-3 times. When the examination comes near at hand the number of the students in the library increases rapidly. At these times the library is full of students preparing for the coming examination.

Now, what kind of books do the Rikkyo students read?

1, Literature; 2, Social Science; 3, Natural Science; 4, History; 5, Applied Science; 6, Language; 7, Philosophy; 8, Arts; 9, others.

By the way, how much money do Rikkyoites need for textbooks throughout 4 years?

Every student spends for textbooks 13,000-16,000 yen for four years, if the price of a textbook is about 300 yen. On the average, students will read 43-56 textbooks until they leave the university, and if they buy reference books in the ratio of 0.4 volume to one textbook, they will have 60-78 books.

"We often find that Rikkyo students come to buy reference books or special books before the examination starts. As for the reference books, guides have a good sale." This is the voice of the bookdealer near Rikkyo University.

"Formerly, students read many books not preparing for examinations. They read books for the investigation of truth. But today students generally buy more practical books, cheap new books, for example 'Kappa Books'," he added.

According to the report of the Asahi Newspaper, the books about hobbies and the books to make you strong in . . . , for example 'Books to make you strong in English', are liked and admired by the people. They do not make efforts to find good books by themselves. It is generally said that students at present merely selected books by the recommendation of their professors.

This is most clearly seen at the bookshops near the univer-

sity.

Prof. Taijiro Hayasaka of psychology said: "The reading habit of students has become practical, it may well be said utilitarian. If they have no intention to refine their minds, it is little use reading books. In other words, people want to read books when they can't be satisfied with what they are. The reason why the reading population of students is decreasing, is because the students' egoism would not make them read books. It is the remarkable appearance of the Instant Mood. (This word has come into favor in Japan, its meaning coming from 'instant food'.)"

The students of today have rationality in their reading, so their attention is concentrated on the books well known or recommended by other people.

It is regrettable that they sometimes read a book merely to make it known that they have read it. A book is not a mere collection of printing types. It is most important for us to build up our character by reading books.



Russia Books Purchased

The Rikkyo library has purchased a Russian encyclopedia from the Soviet Union for 280,000 yen.

This encyclopedia is entitled Bolshaia Sovetskia Entsiklopedia, is the 1949. edition and is composed of fifty three volumes.

The Rikkyo librarian asked the library committee whether the library should purchase the books. The committee ruled favorably.

Students will be permitted to use these books in the library, but cannot take them out of the library. This same rule also applies to other encyclopedia.

Until now there has been no book in the Rikkyo library that was published in the Soviet Union.

Generally speaking, students don't know much about the Soviet Union.

These encyclopedias now make it possible for Rikkyoites about the Soviet Union, provided they can understand Russian.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

At A Class
In An American Univ.

By Koyu Matsuura



The time allowed for my stay in the University of Michigan being limited to two semesters, 1951-1952, all I wished to do was to attend as many and various classes as I could manage to make my way into. The classes I attended throughout these two semesters can be classified into four fields: Linguistic Science, centered on the methods of teaching English to foreign students; Speech, focused on public speaking; American Literature, condensed into a historical survey of modern writers; Japanese Culture, revealed in Japanese literature and fine arts.

All of these fields of study enthralled and benefited me more than I had expected they would. But going into the details of what I learned from all these courses is not my present theme.

Numerous were the things that impressed me with the competence of the faculty and the serious dedication of the students at the University of Michigan. Having been educated in a prewar Japanese university and now being engaged in teaching at postwar Japanese universities, I am not infrequently reminded of the excellent system of education, fine facilities, and outstanding faculty and students of that American university, in contrast to as well as in comparison with those of Japanese universities. Enumerating comparative points and contrasting features of here and there alone would fill all the space allotted here. Let it suffice for now to mention a few good memories I retain of a speech course taken a decade ago at the University of Michigan.

That speech class consisted of thirty students. I was an only Japanese. The rest were all Americans.

Like all three semester hour courses, the speech class met three times a week, Monday-Wednesday-Friday, fifty minutes each time. Throughout the semester there were fifteen weeks of instruction, preceded by one week for orientation, including 4-day registration period, and followed by a two week examination period.

We had a text book but our instructor seldom used it in the class. He only referred to some passages of the book once in a while. We were simply required to read the book at home. Other required readings included the weekly magazine Newsweek and samples of good speeches.

At every class session five students were required to make short speeches. This meant that every student had an opportunity to make a speech in class every other week; altogether about seven times during the semester.

While a student was making three to five minute speech in accordance with the instructor's direction, the rest were all ready to give such constructive comment as would help all ears. By the time the speech came to an end they were the speaker improve his way of talking. The lively comments made by the fellow students were indeed no less valuable than instructions given by the teacher. In addition to the verbal comments, written comments jotted down by fellow students were collected, sorted out and distributed by the instructor to each speaker towards the end of the semester. I still have a batch of these papers. Those comments written by my fellow students carry me back to fond memories of those days.

Another thing that impressed me greatly was the students' attendance at class. All students were of course expected to attend the class regularly, and they would not think of being absent unless really unavoidable circumstances prevented themselves from attending.

Few students failed to make a speech on the day for which they were scheduled. In case one was compelled for valid reasons to postpone his speech he was required to contact the instructor before the class and get the instructor's permission for a postponement on conditions that a friend of his would take his place, and he would make his speech when his friend's turn came.

You can well imagine how much this sort of arrangement helped make the class proceed in a smooth and orderly fashion. Yes, it was a good class!

Now I have to conclude this nostalgic story. I sincerely hope my dear students at Rikkyo learn something from this. Be good and be happy, my boys and girls!

Prof. Koyu Matsuura

Graduated from Komazawa University; Studied at the University of Michigan for one year. Professor of English at Rikkyo and lecturer of Japanese at the University of Maryland Overseas Program Far East Division. Translated into Japanese a few American science fictions. Prof. Matsuura's recent translation of Japanese literature: Basho's Genjwan-Ki and Buaku, a piece of comic interlude called kyogen.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR STUDENTS ONLY

27 issues of
TIME

The Weekly Newsmagazine
only 935

(Half the regular rate)

Clip this ad and attach to sheet listing your name, address, school being attended and year of graduation. Send both with your remittance to TIME-LIFE International, Central Post Office Box 88, Tokyo. Weekly copies will be mailed direct from publisher.

An Outstanding
English Language Daily

The **Japan Times**

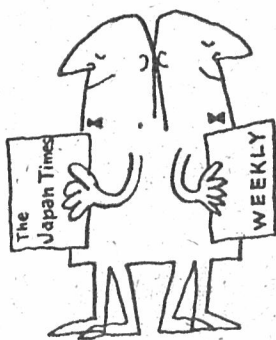
¥450 per month

Read All the Important News

in
Weekly

¥150 per month

The JAPAN TIMES
1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Tel: (591) 5310



THE LEADING
DEPARTMENT STORE



SHINJUKU • TOKYO
ISETAN
PHONE (369) 1111

RIKKYO ECHO

Prof. TOKUJI OGAWA, Publisher & Editor
Prof. MITSUAKI KAKEHI, Special Editorial Advisor

STUDENT STAFF:

Hideki Koike, Editor-in-chief
Ikuro Kodaira, Managing Editor
Satoshi Nishijima, Business Mgr.
Kayoko Kitaura, Business Mgr.
Hiroko Aoyama, Monitor
Fusako Nakamura, Monitor

Masaji Sakurai, News Editor
Hiroya Uchida, Art Editor
Masatsugu Maruyama, Sports Editor
Sadahiro Suda, SENA Officer
Hiroyuki Kanazawa, SENA Officer

STAFF WRITER: Kimio Baba, Hiroko Kato, Norio Kuroki, Fumiko Ohno, Yoichiro Ohtsuka, Shuji Okitsu, Kazue Seki, Tsutako Shibata, Sachiko Tohgo, Takamasa Uchiyama, Hiroshi Yano

FACULTY ADVISORS:

Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko;
Assist. Prof. Shin-ichi Yoshida;
Assist. Prof. Juichi Mizuta;
Assist. Prof. Hisashi Morooka;
Prof. Virginia B. Haley;
Prof. James T. Dator;

Assist. Prof. Masaaki Kawaguchi;
Assist. Prof. Saburo Ooe
Assist. Prof. Jun-nosuke Kawasaki;
Assist. Prof. Masao Igarashi
Prof. Carey C. Perry
Prof. George C. Warren, Jr.

OFFICE: THE RIKKYO ECHO of Rikkyo University
3-chome Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo. Tel. (983) 0111

Olympic Games Fast Approach

The 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games are fast approaching. But it has been said that the Olympic preparations were going too slowly and the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee was too weak to push the program. In view of this situation, recently the government began to put its weight behind Tokyo's preparation effort for the coming Tokyo Olympic Games.

His majesty the Emperor has consented to be Patron of the Games. The Cabinet approved the appointment of Shojiro Kawashima, Director General of the Administrative Management Agency, as a new state minister of cabinet level to handle general affairs concerning the Tokyo Games. And under consideration is the establishment of an Olympic Games board, an additional Government office.

The Olympic Games must be considered an undertaking of national scale. But fundamentally it would be ideal to keep politics out of practical management of work.

The Games will never succeed without the complete co-operation of the Japanese people. Few posters are now put up on the streets in Tokyo. It can hardly be said that an atmosphere of expecting the Olympic Games here less than 800 days away pervades Tokyo. But the Games are fast approaching!

The Tokyo Olympic Games, the first one held in the East, will involve many significant factors. Especially its influence on the tourist industry of Japan, which aims at a new *début* in world tourism, will be very great. Today tourism is being called the third industry, and appears before the spot lights of the times. So it is not too much to say that the Tokyo Olympic Games are one of the keys to the prosperity of our country in the future.

Newspapers in Japan are commonly fond of the term 'mood.' At present, however, the word 'Olympic mood' sounds quite unfamiliar to us. Now is the time to create the 'Olympic mood.' We remember that exciting atmosphere that pervaded all over this country in 1960 when the U.S.-Japan security pact problem occurred. At that time all interests of the Japanese people were concentrated into just one point. But who did create such a 'mood'? No one but the actions of university students and newspapers themselves. In this situation university students should show their young energy again in a positive, patriotic spirit for the coming Tokyo Olympic Games. No differences are seen between the security pact problem and the Tokyo Olympic Games from the view point of loving the country. For the past few years the action of the young generation in Japan has been rather watched with some criticism by the people in the world. But it is not true that they show their particular interests only in snake-dancing in political demonstrations.

University students will certainly be able to contribute to the preparations of the Olympic Games. Almost all the student governments of universities have their own committees in charge of athletic activities. Those student bodies should take the leadership and raise the 'Olympic mood' among young people. Other students will follow the movement. Athletic clubs could play exhibition games and students concerned with music and theatricals could perform for a fund collection for the Games. Clubs for the study of foreign languages could ease the lack of tourist guides and interpreters. Students are the ones who could help Tokyo's preparation effort for the Games without caring a rap whether they gain or lose.

The 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games will be the biggest event on which the tradition and prestige of Japan are staked, and at the same time it will be the best opportunity for the young generation to show their real worth at home and abroad.

READERS' OPINIONS

Let's Keep Natural Beauties

To the editor:

As the Olympiad is coming near, a movement to beautify our land has risen among the related national or local governments and public organizations. Our tourist bureaus have already paid a serious consideration to and discussed this problem. It is generally said that our land which is blessed with abundant natural beauties is often soiled and ruined by those who enjoy their leisure time. No doubt you will have to see an unpleasant scene wherever you may go.

A very noticeable and instructive article on the subject has appeared in the Weekly Current Event. It's summary may be given as follows: "While the pupils of primary schools and junior high schools carry out their educational trips comparatively in order under their teachers' leadership, those of high schools are considerably inferior to the younger pupils in the orderly behavior. And adult men behave worse; some of them are often very intractable in deed; they do harm to things neglecting even the notice

board, as if they dared to act against others. After all, as children grow older, their behavior becomes worse and worse."

We must think how the meaning of beautifying land is significant and how this matter of course is apt to be disregarded especially by the older people.

We must pay attention to our environments and try not to lose opportunities to cultivate our morality so that we may always behave well.

Toru Yano
Sophomore

Our Refectory Good?

To the editor:

Among the many conveniences on our campus, are the student refectories, where we can take lunch easily and comparatively cheaply.

I think, therefore, it is fitting to express our complaints about them here. Just as in the "rush hours" in the morning, and in the evening, the crowd in our refectories toward noon is deadly; sometimes we can't help putting off our lunch time. This is especially the case in the first student refectory. We must stand in a long line and wait

for a long time after we get a ticket.

To make matters worse, there are many differences in cost, menu and quality. I hope that measures such as increasing the number of workers, rationalizing the supplying process, and extending or building will be taken to meet the demands of this situation in the near future.

If we want the student refectories to be serving institutions for the welfare of students, we must manage the refectories ourselves.

The management with no thought of profit will be able to solve these problems. Nowadays Student Consumer Union is not adventurous but very popular among many universities in the whole country. I am sure it is time to establish a Student Consumer Union in our university.

Since we are growing into a mammoth university, I think some reforms must be introduced into our refectories.

Hiroshi Miyazawa
Sophomore

What Should Be Class Committee?

To the editor:

A member of the Class Committee came to our class the other day and we elected two representatives to the Class Committee. Then he said: "The Class Committee stands for all students' opinions." Of course this is the duty of the Class Committee.

How about the problem of student health insurance? How about the construction of a Student Hall? How many times have we heard about these problems in our campus since April?

The most important thing in our campus life is how to lead useful and enjoyable lives. So we should have more interests in health insurance and student halls than in nuclear tests and reduction of armaments.

I hope that the Class Committee will be more positive concerning the problems of campus life.

Ryuichi Konagamitsu
Sophomore

Voices against Japanese Drama

Last year, the Four University English Theatricals had their 25th anniversary. Each of the universities, Hitotsubashi, Keio, Waseda, and Rikkyo, has played dramas with splendid acting in spite of the many hardships they have encountered. And throughout its brilliant history, the following tradition have been formed:

Hitotsubashi Univ. ... Ambitious and volitional dramas, Keio Univ. ... Modern comic and entertaining dramas, Waseda Univ. ... Psychological and solemn dramas, Rikkyo Univ. ... traditional and ancient dramas.

Keio and Waseda Univ. have traditionally played Western dramas, but Rikkyo Univ. has confined itself to Japanese dramas. But a problem about Japanese plays has arisen. In the past ten years from 1952 to 1961, Rikkyo won trophies eight times. The dramas played by Rikkyo students when they won the trophies are as follows:

1952 Kankon-ki
1953 Yuzuru
1954 Kankin-no-uta
1955 .. Shuzenji-monogatari
1956 Esugata-nyobo
1957 Akai-jinbaori
1960 Nijuniya-machi
1961 Chonkubi

Thus Rikkyo got a very excellent result, but why does a voice

arise against Rikkyo playing Japanese dramas? The reasons for opposing Japanese dramas are as follows: To begin with, there is a difference between the standards of judging Japanese dramas and Western dramas just as there is between folk songs and operas. Now four of the judges are foreigners and one Japanese.

Foreign judges take an interest and curiosity in Japanese plays, and moreover they are not so acquainted with Japanese old manners, and customs as they are with Western, so foreign judges have favorable views toward the Japanese play, but are liable to assume a critical attitude toward the Western dramas. In this respect, it is said that Rikkyo's Japanese play has an advantage, compared with dramas of other universities. To play foreign dramas students need to know foreign countries and study manners, customs and various expressions peculiar to them, but these things are not necessary in playing Japanese old dramas.

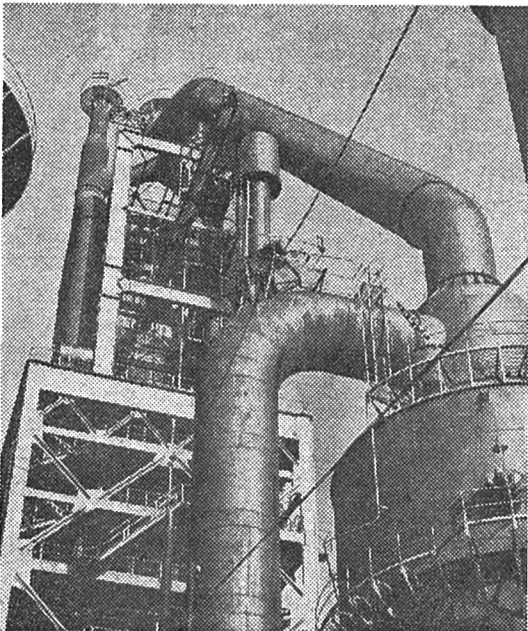
Besides there are some voices against them. Judges elected by the Four University Theatrical Society are those who are well versed in Japanese culture.

Indeed, it is important to learn

many things about a foreign country, but students should make much of not only getting foreign culture, but of spreading Japanese culture abroad.

In short, it is quite nonsense to say that Rikkyoites play Japanese dramas only to win trophies; it is necessary to think over the meaning of English Theatricals again.

The purpose of English Theatricals originally consisted in cultivating mutual friendship of the four universities; also, no one can disregard the importance of English as a universal language. So Japanese students have a part to promote cultural exchange between Japan and foreign countries through the English Theatricals.



NIPPON KOKAN K.K.

(Japan Steel & Tube Corporation)

Head Office :

Ohtemachi, Tokyo. Tel. 231-7711