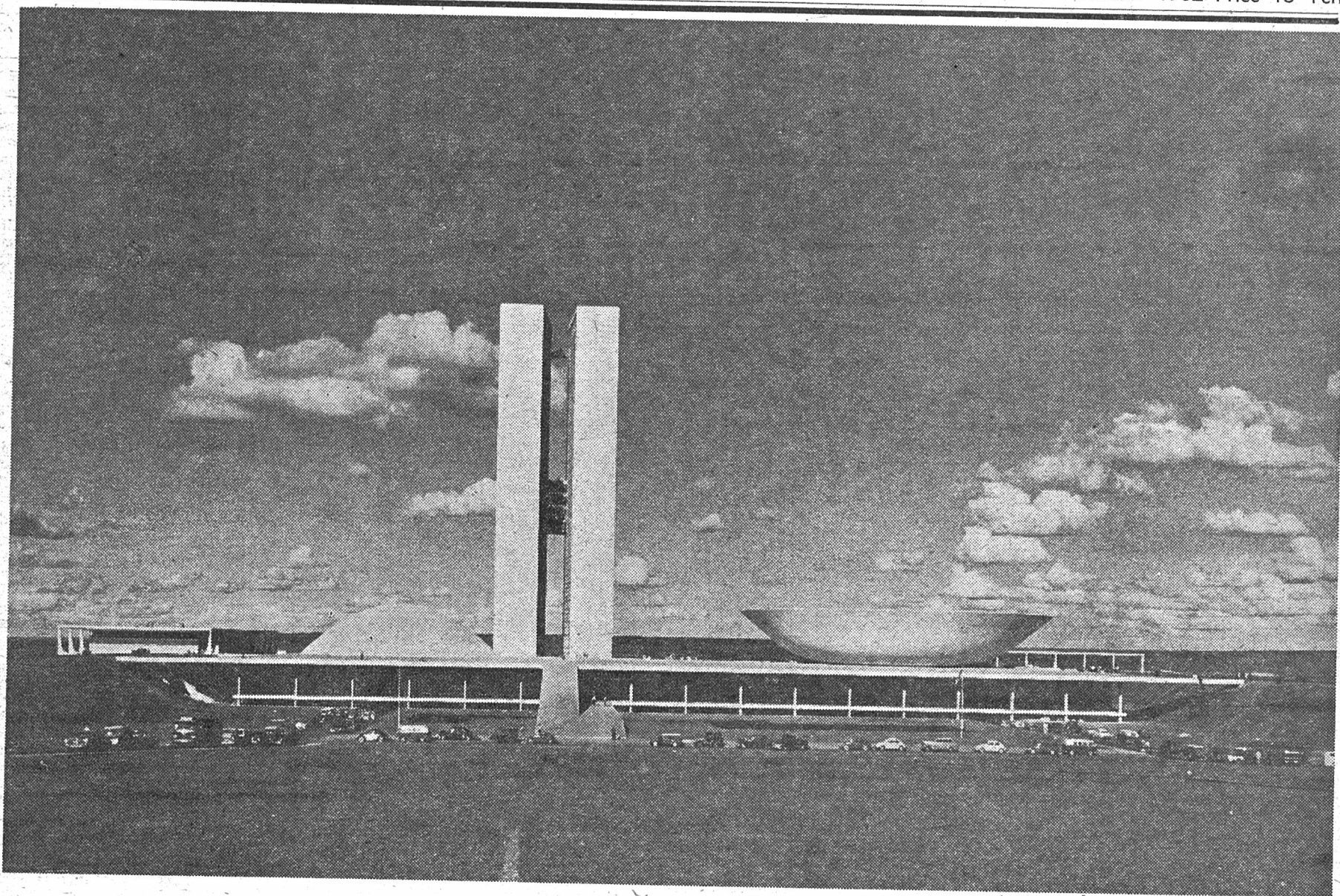


RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVI NO. IV

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

October 1962 Price 15 Yen



New Markets-New Opportunities

Latin American Institute Proposed

Everything is becoming "international" nowadays. And so is Rikkyo University. Here is a new opportunity which will make Rikkyo more "international." It is a proposed LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE. As the first step of such a plan, an exhibition on Brazil will be held, during the coming Rikkyo Festival with the cooperation of the Brazilian Embassy.

Today Japan needs more and more foreign markets to increase trade, because of her rapidly expanding industry and economy. At this time, conditions in the Latin American countries are watched with keen interest, as they are vast, potential markets for the import-export business in Japan, because South American countries have always had good relations with Japan.

Then what would be the short cut to carry on substantially increased trade with the Latin American countries? Dr. W. Murtinho, Minister-Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo, answered this question. "If you really want to trade with the countries in Latin America, you first have to study about the cultural, geographical, historical and economic aspects of these countries. However, no university in Tokyo offers courses on the whole of Latin America."

From such a view point the ideas for the establishment of a Latin American Institute at Rikkyo originated with Dr. W. Murtinho and Prof. Virginia B. Haley, Executive Director of the American Committee for St. Paul's (Friends of Rikkyo). These ideas have been well received with great interest by President Matsushita and the Deans of

the University.

Dr. Murtinho continued: "The Latin American Institute will set up courses on Latin America, similar to the Hotel Management course at Rikkyo. It will be open to all faculty members, graduate students, Juniors and Seniors. Courses in the Institute may be taken concurrently with courses in the Colleges of Economics, Law, Science, Social Relations, etc., and on the completion of four semesters work, would entitle a student to a diploma in addition to the degree in his major field."

"The Institute will provide students with general knowledge of the Latin American countries, especially in relation to their economies as well as the knowledge of the Portuguese and Spanish languages. Today, Japanese learn a language to promote trade, not to emigrate. Much has been done already in destroying the language barrier between Japan and English speaking countries, and if one is really thinking of increasing the trade between Japan and Latin America, it is indispensable that a certain number of young businessmen learn the languages of Latin America."

"Latin America is an increasing and normal market for Japan, and I am sure that for those who have a good knowledge of its economy and know either Portuguese or Spanish, real opportunities will be offered to ambitious future businessmen."

"Japan is more and more interested in countries like Brazil and I just would like to point out that the most important factory

THE PICTURE SHOWS The Senate and House of Representatives which was completed on April 21, 1960, at Brasilia, Capital of Brazil.

Photo: The Brazilian Embassy

built by Japan outside of its main land is not anywhere in the Far East, but in the heart of my country."

"I am referring to the Nippon Usiminas which will be inaugurated this month of October, and when completed, will be one of the largest steel mills in Latin America."

"A number of scholarships will be available to the graduates of this course, and will offer them an opportunity to visit the South American country of their choice, and to study there for a certain period of time."

"Specialists in their fields will be available for lectures at Rikkyo, to present aspects of their own country."

Dr. Murtinho maintains that today is the most opportune time to put this idea into action. However, this cannot be done without the enthusiastic support from the students themselves.

Taking advantage of the coming Rikkyo Festival, from November 1 to 4, an exhibition on Brazil is planned, in order to ascertain how much interest students show in this idea. If the students are enthusiastic enough, then a committee will be formed to develop the Latin American Institute.

Dr. Murtinho has offered Rikkyo Library eight hundred books on Brazil for the Latin American Institute at Rikkyo. Other Embassies of Latin American countries in Tokyo are also very interested in the project and have promised similar gifts of books about their countries.

If this Institute is established, it certainly will give Rikkyo greater international stature, and will substantially increase trade between Japan and the countries of Latin America.

Rikkyo Camp Stresses Academic Import

At the beginning of July, the Rikkyo Camp, under the auspices of the Students' Office has been held annually at Kiyosato, Yamanashi Prefecture. This year was the 12th time.

About 10 years ago students had no chance to talk heart to heart with professors except under the director system of professors in Liberal Arts. Besides, the activities of the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association were not so highly organized as they are today.

The Students' Office was concerned about that situation, and planned the Rikkyo Camp as a test case in 1953, with 36 participants at Karuizawa, Nagano prefecture. The purpose was to give students an opportunity to become intimate with friends and professors, and enjoy their college life. The participants have increased year after year, and since 1960 the Camp has been held twice each year.

The Captain-Manager Conference of the Cultural Association in 1959, and the Athletic Association in 1961, which have functions as the highest voting organ of their Association, were opened at Kiyosato under the influence of the Rikkyo Camp.

Recently the extracurricular activities have been very prosperous as a result of the Camp.

Exchange of Views With U.S. Students Expected

It is joyful and significant for students to lead remove profitable college life by interchanging opinions with students of universities not only in Japan but also in all over the world.

Now one part of Rikkyo University has the intention of interchanging with the universities of the United States.

St. Paul's Library is assembling a file of outstanding universities in the United States and would appreciate catalogs and brochures about the educational institutions of universities in the United States. The editor and staff of the Rikkyo Echo are anxious to exchange newspapers regularly with American universities.

The letters which mentioned the above purpose have been sent to 170 universities of the United States. The catalogs, brochures and newspapers of St. Paul's University were enclosed in those letters by Prof. Haley.

Prof. Haley last year made a eight months trip. She toured and spoke across the U.S., on behalf of St. Paul's University.

She makes an effort to have many people understand St. Paul's University.

Latest News

Rev. Canon I.C. Johnson of Detroit arrived Yokohama by the President Cleaveland to stay here in Japan till Christmas. He was awarded Doctor Degree by Rikkyo University in 1959.

And on the campus, Rikkyo students can promote personal contact with professors by a common hour, and a dinner party. In general the structure of the University has changed, compared with that of 10 years ago.

On the other hand, the voices criticizing so-called "enjoyable atmosphere" to cultivate only mutual friendship at the Rikkyo Camp, have also increased. For this reason, this year, the program of the Camp had rather an academic atmosphere. One of the themes was "A Plan for College Life" and another, "How Does Democracy grow among us?" Through symposium, and panel discussion, heated discussion developed beyond expectation.

Symphony Orchestra Holds Concert

The Symphony Orchestra Club stopped by at Shiobara, Tochigi Prefecture on August 23 on their training tour to offer a present of music to the natives there.

The concert by the members of the Club was held in the Shiobara Public Hall under the auspices of the Shiobara-machi Tourist Association and Hotel Association.

The sponsors invited the natives, hotel workers and blind men to the Hall, which was packed to capacity with 500 ardent listeners.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 was the Club's present for people in Shiobara with an introduction of the various instruments. Never have so many people gathered at the Shiobara Public Hall and the players were impressed by such a huge audience. They returned to Tokyo with a wonderful experience and renewed enthusiasm for their concert in October.

Library News

Publications Donated

The Rikkyo Library unexpectedly received a donation recently of about one hundred published documents from the Japan Society in New York City, through the courtesy of Mr. Douglas Overton, Executive Director of the Japan Society.

The greater part of these publications are magazines, novels, professional books and various other kinds of interesting American literature.

These American publications will surely help the students to know and understand more about the life, thought, science, etc. of America, and also improve their English.

Another magnificent gift of seven hundred books and pamphlets to the Library was made

Health Insurance System Starts

The campaign for establishing the Student Health Insurance System which had lasted for three years, bore fruit at last and it started on October 1.

Many problems were solved with talks between the Joint Committee for the establishment of the S.H.I.S. and the representatives from the University.

As to the problem of health service fee, Kumiaihi, the university authorities formally admitted change in the use of our money from health service fee to the fund for the Insurance System.

Two Rikkyoites Get Guide Licence

Mr. T. Taomoto, sophomore of the College of Law and Politics, and Mr. Y. Kubo, sophomore of the College of Arts, successfully passed the national examination for guide licence. Very few students of Rikkyo have been able to get the license which qualifies the applicants to guide foreign tourist because the examination is made difficult. This has been especially true of recent years.

The candidates for the examination numbered more than 4,300 and of these 384 men and

women were satisfactory. Among the successful candidates, most of whom were college students and office workers, were three housewives.

The first examination was a written test held on May 13. Greater importance is attached to this examination than the speaking examination. Those who passed the first examination took the second examination on speaking, which came on Aug. 5, about three months after the first examination.

Mr. Kubo, a member of the Rikkyo Echo, told the reasons why he wanted to be a guide; first of all, he likes travels, and second he is interested in introducing Japanese culture to foreigners.

Asst. Prof. Kubota Attending Assembly

The 17th General Assembly of the United Nations which opened on September 18 is now being held in New York, U.S.A.

Miss Kinu Kubota, assistant professor of the College of Law and Politics at Rikkyo, is attending the Assembly, with Mr. Shintaro Fukushima, Mr. Senjin Tsuruoka and other 7 Japanese Government deputy Representatives.

Last year she was recommended as a woman deputy representative of Japan by the Diet member Fusae Ichikawa and she attended the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations. Now she is taking charge of the Third Committee which is concerned with social and cultural affairs.

Rovers Join Asian Jamboree

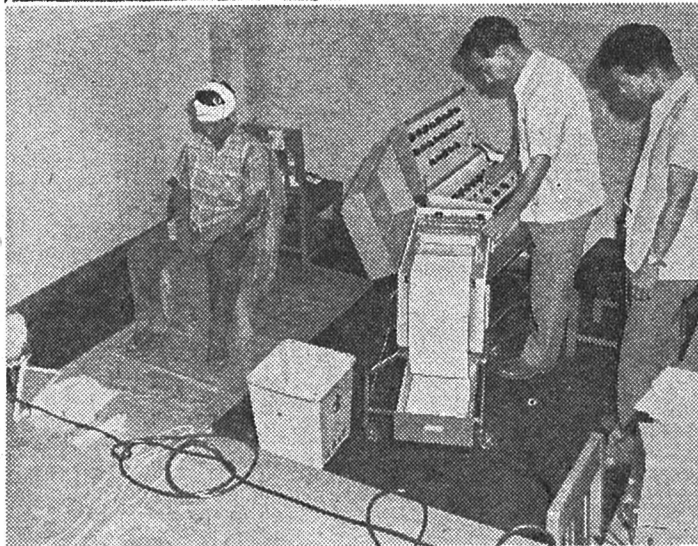
The 3rd Asian Boy Scouts Jamboree was held from August 3 through 5 at Takigahara on the slopes of Mt. Fuji, Shizuoka Prefecture.

The Rikkyo Rovers Party, consisting of 21 members, participated in this merry-making. The Jamboree, which is a distinctly Boy Scout celebration, was started in commemoration of an experimental camp at Brown Sea Island, south of England, in 1907.

The purpose of the Jamboree is to promote international friendship, because it can be said that the monument for the world peace by Boy Scouts.

Attending the opening ceremony on August 3 were more than 2,500 Boy Scouts from 18 countries which included the United States, Thailand, Taiwan and 14 other countries. Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess Michiko as well as foreign diplomats and distinguished guests were also present.

Driver's Test Held at Rikkyo



A driver's aptitude test was conducted at Rikkyo University on August 27, 28 and 29, with about 400 drivers participating.

The test, which was the biggest ever conducted in this country, was committed to the Department of Psychology at Rikkyo University by the Traffic Department of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Prof. Toyohara, chief of the Department of Psychology, and other professors attended the test for three days.

The test aimed at inspecting

psychologically drivers' attitude to the traffic safety.

The Metropolitan Police Board intends to educate many drivers in the matter of traffic safety according to the results of the test.

The participants consisted of about 400 drivers gathered from taxi and truck drivers and owner drivers.

About half of participants have had some accident records.

The drivers were given various tests, such as questions as to right and wrong, a character test and a "brainwave" test.

The results of the test under arrangement will be made public by the end of October.

(Photo shows a driver taking the brain wave test at Rikkyo. —Photo by the Yomiuri)

Teacher of Music To Germany

Mr. Tatsuo Minagawa, assistant professor of the College of General Education at Rikkyo and an authority of Medieval European Music, left for Germany on September 30 at the invitation of Institute of Musicology, Frankfurt, Germany.

For two years Prof. Minagawa will lecture on Japanese Classical Music to the members of the Institute, in exchange for studying Medieval European Music.

THE YOMIURI

- Impartial News
- Authoritative Opinion
- Exciting Features
- Film Dialogue for Students (Sound Track available)

¥300 a month

¥ 10: street sale

English-language daily published by The Yomiuri Shimbun

SCM SMITH-CORONA
PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Galaxie

¥55,000.—



KUROSAWA

SOLE AGENTS FOR JAPAN

GINZA 6, TOKYO. 571-8446

Overseas Research Scholars Selected in College of Eco.

The College of Economics have selected two professors to study abroad on the basis of the new system of overseas research scholars.

The system which was postponed to this year in the College of Economics, for certain reasons had been put in practice in other Colleges last year.

Mr. Sei-ichi Kato, professor of the College of Economics, will make a one year survey tour of European countries from November 11.



Staying at the Delft Economic Research Institute, the Netherlands, for half an year, he will attend international lectures on medium and small enterprises in which he specializes at Rikkyo University.

The international lectures consisting of 15 economists from several European countries will be held on November 27 at the Institute.

During his stay in the Netherlands, Prof. Kato will visit Germany, France, Austria and Belgium to inspect organiza-

Prof. Yoneda Returns

Professor Kiyotaka Yoneda of the College of Economics came home on August 26 from his eight months' travel in the U.S.

Sent by the Japan Productivity Headquarters to investigate wage situations in the U.S., Prof. Yoneda was busy from January 4 to February 10 visiting factories, corporations and universities.

The next six months, Prof. Yoneda was free, visiting places on his own, staying at the houses of friends of his Wesleyan days. Professor had studied at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut from 1930 to 1935.

While in America, Professor Yoneda called at 40 works and 35 universities. He delivered more than 20 lectures during the course of time.

The chief points of his inspection were management and what management studies should be like. He was also interested in the problem in industrial development in the South and Negro.

Professor Yoneda toured rapidly and extensively in the U.S. and met many people whose race and religion are quite different.

"America is one country about which you cannot make hasty generalization," Professor Yoneda said, "But I found there is more similarity than difference among her peoples, and if we start from similarities, we can understand the differences. If people recognize Negroes are human beings also, the blackness of the skin becomes an insignificant matter."

tions, factories and universities connected with medium and small enterprises.

There is a very good reason as to his choice of the Netherlands as his first object of investigation. The European Economic Community (E.E.C.) has its centers in three Benelux countries and Amsterdam, capital of the Netherlands, which is front gate of the E.E.C., is said to become the biggest port of the world in the near future. Prof. Kato hopes to survey the present conditions of the E.E.C.

In addition, prices in Holland is lower than those in any other European countries.

He will also stay in England, studying his speciality for the remaining six months.

Prof. Kato now busy preparing for the tour, remarked that it is said in European countries there is no medium and small enterprise problem which have recently come to be talked about in Japan's economic circles. If this is true, I should like to investigate what differences there are in medium and small enterprises between Japan and European countries. This is the main aim of my travel.

Mr. Akira Kondo, assistant professor of the College of Economics left for England on Sept. 17.

After he stopped at Manila, Cairo, Rome, Zürich, Geneva and Paris, he arrived at London on Sept. 28.

In England, he stays in Leicester with 300,000 inhabitants, lying about 150 miles north of London.

He was welcomed by the faculties and students of University of Leicester as a postgraduate student with open arms.

While he stays in Leicester for a year, he will study his theme "Rise of rural industry in England, from 14th to 15th Century," referring to a lot of materials for history in the British Museum, the Public Record Office in London. He will actually inspect the west of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and so on.

He will come back to Japan next August with fruitful results of study.

Chess Club Promoted To A Rank

The Rikkyo Chess Club gained the first prize in the Kanto University Chess League Tournament held at the Japan Chess Association, Sendagaya, Tokyo on June 17.

Twenty-four universities including all the Tokyo Six Universities except the Hosei took part in the tournament.

Consisting of 12 members, the Rikkyo team defeated those of Seijo, Tokyo University of Engineering, Tokyo College of Science, Tokyo College of Eco-

Depression Wave Exerts Influence Upon Students' Employment Front

It is getting cool day by day, and the falling leaves drift by the wind. In keeping with the changing weather the employment front is not quiet and is the scene of much activity.

1,100 Seniors Get Job

Many leading and large companies, except ones connected with mass communication, finished examinations for employment on September 15.

Now 1,100 seniors have found jobs and the rate of employment is about 70% as of the newspaper time.

The companies and institutions which have made 1,250 offers for employment. This is only about half of last year's.

Even the students in the College of Science, for whom there has been a great demand in the past few years, still cannot find employment.

Last year most of the job-seekers gained placement at this time of the year.

Last year there were too many offers from 2,000 companies for Rikkyo University, and the school authorities had to reject half of the offers.

Now, employment office is very crowded with many seniors running their eyes over the announcement board.

As for the coeds the number of offers is decreasing year by year, because the length of their service is generally short. However, the monthly salary of female graduates is more on the average than that of male high-school graduates.

Method of Selection Needs Evaluation

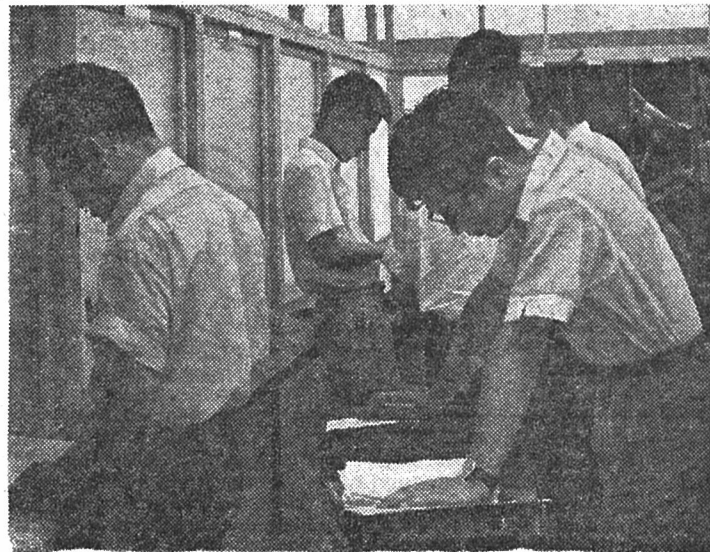
Students must pass a test given by the Placement Bureau before they can take an examination for employment. This has been called "the narrow gate." Whether or not a student is selected, of course, depends on the student's efforts. However, it is necessary to evaluate the method of the selection.

The staff members of the Placement Bureau attach great importance to students' records and the interview as the basis for selection. A student is recommended for a job based on the academic record and a 10 minute interview.

"Placement Bureaus of other universities recommend students to companies only twice, while that of Rikkyo University recommends many times without setting up such a limitation. The basis for selection centers on the students' records, and we of the staff of the Placement Bureau recommend a student if we judge him suitable for a certain company in all respects," said Tokuji Ogawa, Director of the University Placement Bureau, stressing the fact that the Bureau endeavors to give the student maximum assistance.

Some say there is no better method than the present system

conomics and Nippon University. By winning this tournament the Rikkyo Chess Club was promoted to A rank from B rank.



"What do students enter a university for?" Seniors are running their eyes over materials for employment.

in view of the present university organization and the large number of students. It is difficult, however, to judge a student's character exactly with only short interview.

In order to be selected, many students are also apt to choose easy elective subjects, bearing in mind which professors give high grades without demanding that students study hard.

Seminar and Employment

It is said that students who take seminar have the advantage in getting jobs. Perhaps this opinion comes from the fact that professors of seminars write letters of recommendation for their students or introduce them to some companies.

We asked Prof. Yoneda, who has one seminar of the College of Economics, about this opinion. He said, "It may be true in a sense that students who take seminars are said to have a better advantage than those who do not. That is to say, the former must study a certain subject matter and thus they gradually become proficient in it. Moreover, they get a habit to learn other subjects. So if the latter study hard, there is no difference between students who take seminars and those who do not in the examination for employment."

Seniors Neglect University Courses

Today, university students study the liberal arts during the first two years and gain more specialized knowledge during the next two years. It is considered that two years is too

short for the more specialized part of their education.

Almost all seniors are busy preparing to find employment and neglect their university courses. Naturally employers want to obtain the best students as early as possible and students also want to find good employments at the earliest possible date.

So the trouble is that graduates who did not study during their senior year are lacking in knowledge of their specialized field of study.

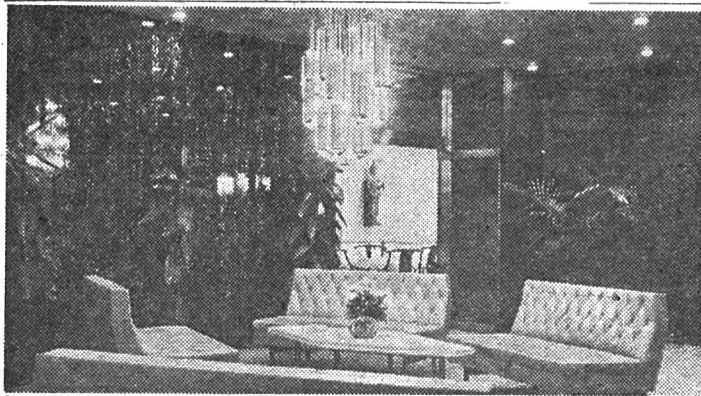
Pres. Matsushita A Busy Man

Pres. Matsushita traveled in Southeast Asia from July 16 to August 2 as a representative of the Asian Free Federation. He investigated the politics, economy and culture of Southeast Asia, visiting Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaya, Singapore and the Philippines.

Pres. Matsushita had a pleasant time with the alumni of Rikkyo University in Korea and Taiwan.

Less than two months after his return, Pres. Matsushita left Japan for Belgium on Sept. 4 with other two representatives in order to attend the meeting of the MONT PELERIN SOCIETY which was held on Sept. 9 for a week at Knocke-sur-Mer in Belgium.

The MONT PELERIN SOCIETY consists of leading economists in Europe and America, and no Japanese are yet to join this Society. Pres. Matsushita gave a lecture on the politics and economy of Southeast Asia. He returned on Sept. 8.



Tradition in Service

- Golden Pavilion
- Sakura Room
- Samurai Lounge
- Bamboo Grill
- Samurai Bar
- Banquet Hall

Marunouchi Hotel

TEL Tokyo 231-0271, 4161

Cable Address: MARUHOTE TOKYO

Management: Taro Kobayashi & Son



The TOKAI Bank, Ltd.

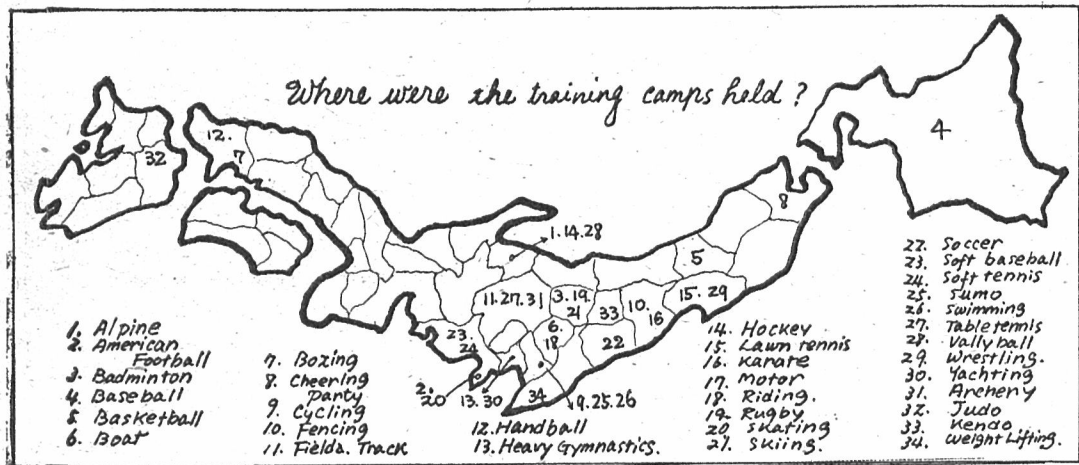
Nagoya, Japan

176 Offices:

Nagoya, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka
Kobe, Sapporo, Fukuoka and other major cities throughout Japan

Overseas Representative Offices: London, New York

Summer Camp Cultivates Mental, Bodily Power



Under the blue sky, white uniforms are running after a ball. Now every sports club is actively aiming at glorious victories, but many painful memories of hard training are concealed in the player's minds. So the Rikkyo Echo focused on the summer training camps of the Athletic Association and examined their significance.

"As our practice was very hard, many members, especially freshmen who took part in the summer training camp for the first time, often fell senseless. And we were confined in our boarding house reduced to pulp every day, for our rule prohibited going out of the house. Fellowship and hard training are both part of our training camp," said a member of the Fencing club.

In the case of the Boxing club, "The basic purpose was not to learn rough but true courtesy, through both the game and by spending our time in hard training. Boxing is such a rough and severe sport that manners in the ring are very important," said a member.

The words of these two players tell us the fact that the summer training camp of each club was very hard both mentally and physically. How was the training camp enforced? Each club had their training camp in various areas from Hokkaido to Kyushu, for two or three weeks on the average, using the gymnasium of a corporation, the ground of a school or the Self Defence Force, or the Dojo of a police station etc.

Most clubs had several hours of training and meeting every day, divided into two or three groups for regular players and freshmen.

As a new plan the baseball team went on a playing tour of Hokkaido for ten days and held eleven exchange games with other universities or private teams.

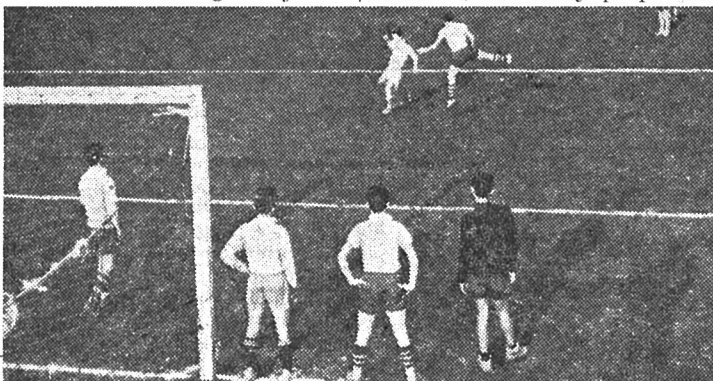
What Is Purpose of Camp?

The purpose of the training camps are different with each club. But the purpose can be divided into three points. First, cultivating basic physical strength for youth, because

strength. Second, practice for an actual game. Third, teaching manners to freshmen. In sum, in these training camps all members devoted themselves to building up strong bodies and in nourishing their minds.

Taking the Cheering Party for example there are many ways of training. The Cheering Party, viewed from the outside, seems to be brilliant and joyful, but they need bodily power and a sound mind so they run up and down flights of stone steps over and over again to strengthen their legs, waist and stomach muscles.

In addition to this training, Zazen (religious meditations) was conducted the students squatting straight on the ground for half an hour. If anyone relaxed one's tension, a rod is immediately lashed down on his shoulder by a leader. A member of the Cheering Party who



All eyes run after a ball and the players are in a sweat to develop their physical strength and skill.

experienced such a hard training said as follows: "Without distinction between the lower grade members and upper grade ones, summer training was very heavy but I came to acquire confidence in myself. Please observe the ways we lead at Jingu Baseball Stadium."

During the long training camp, there were a lot of interesting events. For example, some clubs had a number of extra players from other universities or a foreigner who has been travelling in pursuit of the truth of wrestling. The Skate club tried to climb a mountain 2,000 meters high for training.

In such ways summer training camps have finished but various memories remain. And the fruit of the camp will appear in the games in the new semester. But training camps must contain some important significance, and every member of the clubs should consider this problem.

Significance of Training Camp

The life in summer camps is the epitome of a long club life on the one side and is connected with community life on the other. Through the club life each member will be able to gain individually the physical strength which helps overcome the difficulties of social life. He learns never to yield to difficulty. On the other hand to be trained in decorum is very instructive, for many people are

inclined to ignore etiquette nowadays.

If these two personnel advantages of physical and mental training subsist in social life after a student graduates from the universities, we will say "He understood the true significance of the training camp as one step of the club activities."

It is frequently said that many students who belonged to a sports club are welcomed by employers. Judging from this fact, the man who is required for society is not the pale intellectual but the worker who has overcome many obstacles by hard training and has a sound mind and a sound body.

No Border in Sports

By Mamoru Hayashi, Boxer

We members of the Japanese team to the Asian Games left Japan for Djakarta at 9:30 a.m. on Aug. 19th. On the way we stopped at Hongkong and Bangkok, each for an hour. It was at 10 p.m. when we reached Djakarta. About a thirty minutes' bus trip from the airfield brought us to the players' village. The people received us with cheers and waves. An arch ornamented with red and blue neon signs to welcome us attracted our eyes and hearts. The players from many other countries produced a Asian atmosphere.

I greeted the first morning at Djakarta and felt the morning different from that in Japan. Perhaps it was loneliness from being apart from my country. Going out of doors I could not understand the other languages and everything I could see was peculiar to the South Sea colour. It was awfully hot in Djakarta. The mercury registered 40° in the open air. All the officials and players had meals at a large dining hall. There was always a Japanese meal, a Korean meal, an Indonesian meal etc. in preparation. We could eat them whenever we liked by self-service. On the tables were many kinds of fruit such as bananas, pineapples and mangos. As might be expected of a country bounding in fruits, they were very good in quality and quantity.

I practised boxing twice a day from half past five in the morning and from half past four in the afternoon. We avoided the broiling heat in the daytime. The local citizens take a nap and the shops are closed at that time. So we could see few people in the street of Djakarta. The scenery towards evening was very wonderful. It is inexpressibly beautiful when the red evening sun sets in the shade of a palm. I hoped I could share even half of this beauty with you. It is too good



for only me to shut up in my mind.

At night out-of-door parties was held in gardens full of the emotion of Southern countries to strengthen the ties of friendship among countries. I danced with foreign partners half shyly and half merrily.

The eagerly-awaited opening ceremony of the 4th Asian Games was held on the 24th. It was given in the main stadium which is two and a half times as large as the National Stadium in Tokyo. The Japanese representatives entered proudly into the large stadium crowded with two hundred thousand spectators, men in yellow coats and cream-colour trousers and women in blue dresses and white hats.

I fought against Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines. In the final match, I fought Thailand, but in one round the wound on a forehead cut from the semifinals opened and bled. I was defeated by a narrow margin, but I got a silver medal.

These Asian Games caused an uproar in the newspapers, but for us players they are full of pleasant memories of players from other countries with whom we lived in the same village for twenty days. I keenly felt that there were no borders in sports.

Islamism Attracts Our Attention

By Hirokuni Hara, Volley-ball Player

The progressive people and communists in Indonesia said that there were two sorts of people in Japan: the democratic friendly people and the coarse people of war. I was surprised that there were two million Chinese and Japanese and that they were very influential in Indonesia.

It was strange for us to see that the Indonesian forces have a great deal power: the Army had a million and the Navy has thirty thousand members. Also, another difference, I think, from that of Japan is that the government system joins together Pres. Sukarno and the Communist Party. The Communists have two million members and are second in size only to the Communist Party of Italy.

Another remarkable point is the problem of religion and racial feeling in this newly independent country. To cite

concrete examples, first, it is forbidden to urinate outside.

I have heard this was one reason why the Japanese soldiers had a bad reputation here in wartime. Secondly, Indonesians never become naked in a pond, river or public bathing place.

Thirdly, they never use the left hand. They use it only when they clear dirt. If we shake or beckon with left hand the Indonesians get angry. Fourthly, you can't say the word "pig" much less eat it. It is a taboo word. There is a commandment in the Islamism precepts that they must not eat pig.

Fifthly, the Moslems in Indonesia are total abstainers. In contrast, several years ago it was said that Japan was a paradise for drunkards. This is also one reason of our losing credit with the Indonesia.

I wish to add that it was a great honour for me to be sent to the Asian Games with Mr. Hayashi and able to gain two gold medals in volley-ball.

Finally, I wish to tell you an interesting story. First of all, women marry very young in Indonesia. Some of them marry at twelve years old and most of them do so by eighteen years old at the latest. So they are called old women by twenty five.

Next, the system of polygamy has been forbidden lately, but it is still going on even now the same as before. In a same house, the first wife and the second wife live together in different rooms. It is strange to me that their children are equally loved as brothers and sisters.

TOKYO Gas 東京瓦斯株式会社

東京都中央区八重洲1の3 電話(28)0111-10,0121-10,1121-10

あなたの英語の実力をすくすくと育てる...

ASAHI EVENING NEWS

"Pleasant" Is Voices of Girls

—Girls' Athletic Association—

In Rikkyo, the existence of the Girls' Athletic Association is hidden by the colorful activities of boys, and most of girls enjoy their sports for a hobby rather than for "Let's take the championship" or "Let's make a better record," that is, the purpose of sports for girls is only enjoyment, which is different from that of the boys.

Then, let's pick up some of the strange sports for girls and see how the girls are spending their time in sports.

Yacht with Thrill

On Saturday and Sunday three coeds go to the Yacht Harbour in Yokohama and enjoy yachting all day long. At half past eight in the morning they arrive at the yacht harbour, where there are university cottages of various kinds in a row. On the first floor of the cottages, hulls and their fittings are piled up, and upstairs mattresses are packed all over the room. Male students lodge there many times.

Changing their pretty clothes into shirts and jeans, the girls begin to complete ships. The mast is set up. The white canvas and the rope are stretched tight. Fittings are taken on board. The girls are quick in action. They set afloat yachts on the surface of the ocean. Male students help them at the moment of sailing. A skipper and a crew sail on a yacht.

Having set sail and put out to sea far from away land, the cool wind blows against their cheeks. When the velocity of the wind attains 4 meters a second, it is fair wind to sail yachts. The gentle wind fills the canvas and sails balloon in the wind. The girls practice spreading sails, shortening sails, and making jibs in the wind.

In the training race with male members they are so engrossed in the race as to be oblivious of everything else. They become nervous and have a tense feeling.

When the wind blows hard, the sea completely breaks over them, and pours high waves upon them. The yacht heels to port or to starboard as if it were almost sinking. The girls lean half their body outside the board almost to the surface of the ocean. They are abound with a thrilling and adventurous spirit. This fighting spirit arises in their mind ceaselessly. The cooperation of a skipper and a crew is in a tune close together.

Although the race is full of the danger of sinking, their lives are secured. They always wear life-jackets while sailing on the advice of the authorities of the

Yacht Association.

This summer vacation the girls had three training camps at Takeyama, Yokosuka from July 15 to 27, from August 15 to 18, and from August 25 to 31.

Strength, Spirit Unit in "Aikido"

It was last June that "Aikido" came into existence as the newest association in Rikkyo. At that time only one girl joined this "Aikido" Friendly Association, which succeeded in adding three more girls fascinated by the zest of "Aikido" through the institute classes held at the end of that month.

These four girls and about thirty men are cultivating their patience spiritually and physically three times a week. After school is over, the members change into a suit for "Aikido" practice and enter into the "Dojo" (the training place).

There, they study styles of attack and defense, sometimes throwing an opponent by dodging about with a shout and quickly pinning him down to the mat.

Two hours' hard training makes them sweat, reflect on the merit of "Aikido," and forget all troublesome things. At such a time, they can dip into a happy state.

"Aikido" looks like a manly sport. In fact, the act is very fast and needs physical strength very much, but strength is not the whole of "Aikido." Spirit enters there. And so even a girl can practise her technical skill," says one of four.

Today they are striving for hard exercise, expecting to get something good through "Aikido."

Affection for Horse Rises in Horsemanship

The Women's Horsemanship club was set up last year. Ten members take an active part in this club and they have six horses which also belong to the male members.

They go to the Kamiitabashi Horse Riding Ground of Rikkyo

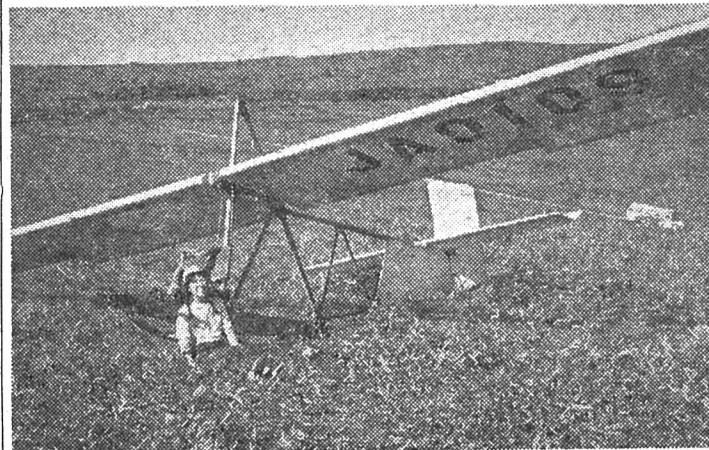
University on Wednesday and Saturday. They are not compelled to practice. They intend training as far as time permits. The riding spell of each member is about twenty minutes.

Horsemanship seems to be an expensive sport. In fact it may cost about thirty thousand yen to have a complete uniform from head to foot, getting a riding-habit, riding boots, riding-hat and spurs and so on. Usually they can ride with their own riding-boots and spurs, wearing blouses and jeans.

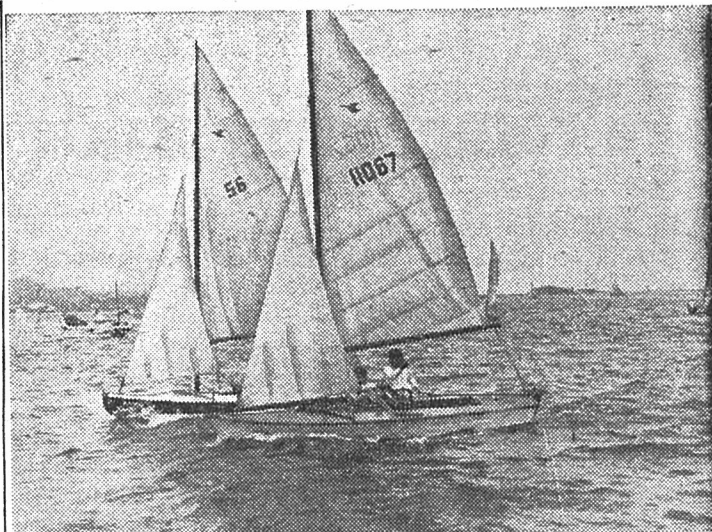
At first they begin to make a horse walk. Gradually they learn to trot, amble and canter. And at last they can ride a horse at full gallop, and deal him as they like. Once they have acquired skill in riding, they can run through plains and hills at full speed. Mountains and plains will become new friends. They enjoyed riding this summer from Gotenba to the Lake Yamanaka, Yamana-shi prefecture.

After their riding they spend about one hour in taking care of their horses. They wash the horses' necks, legs and trunks and treat injuries. Doing this work, they form an affection for horses.

They lodged for training at Kamiitabashi from July 1 to 7. At half past 3 in the morning



Miss, K. Miyabe (sophomore), a member of the Glider Club, is taking a rest on the green fields after travelling in the blue sky.



Miss. M. Ishii (junior), captain of the Women's Yacht Club and Miss. Y. Iida spread to gale their canvas, and race a snipe yacht on the waves, at Takeyama.

they got up, and their riding started at 4, stepping on the morning dew. From 10 o'clock till noon they mowed grass to feed horses. Riding was continued for two hours in the afternoon. The number of hours of sleep is supposed to be four or five hours.

It requires much perseverance to master riding, the same as other sports.

Golf Assoc. Not Flowery

There are more than 100 members in the golf club. Among them only 8 are female members. They go to the Meiji Golf Garden on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday to practice golf. It is the least responsibility assigned members of this club to attend three days a week at least. There they hit golf balls many times. It is estimated each member hits the ball 250 times.

In addition to this they practice over and over again as far as

ing heavily, the game goes on and is continued to the end of the course. Rain soaks through their clothes. When they reach the goal, they are wet to the skin from head to foot. It is very uncomfortable to wear dripping-wet clothes, especially for girls. In summer they train under a burning sun. It is hard for girl players to act in concert with male players. To improve their ability, there is nothing but practice.

The Golf Club is apt to seem to be a flowery association but in fact all members have strong perseverance and spirit in all points.

This summer they camped for training at Lake Yamanaka and Nikko for five days each, and Toride, Tochigi prefecture.

Nice View from Glider

This club was born last year. Only two female members are eager in training to realize her ambitions of travelling in the blue sky.

In summer vacation, a training camp was held at Kirigamine, Nagano prefecture under the auspices of the All Japan Student Glider Association. At Kirigamine they enjoyed flying over the green fields to the full. Just when they realized the glider was leaving the surface and flying up into the air, they had their happiest moment. The thrill is beyond description.

Usually their practice is held at Fujisawa Air Field. During gliding they can command a whole view of Fujisawa city, the beautiful gardens of a monastery and a long way off, Enoshima under their eyes.

But they can't expect only this pleasure. When the glider starts, they must carry the body of the glider. They must run pulling, tugging, or pushing the body on the runway back and forth more than ten times a day. This work is hard for girls. Still more, they must stand almost all day long except for lunch time. Towards evening they strongly wish to lie down on the ground. But even if they feel painful in training they forget it easily by dreaming of the travel when their own turn of gliding comes. Realizing their dreams of youth, they are bursting with vigour.

— Sports in Brief —

Athletes in Good Activities

The Mitsukoshi Athletic Mass Meeting was held at Keio Ground in Hiyoshi August 27. The Rikkyo athletic members took part in the games and they made many good records.

In the main events, Mr. Sugimoto (sophomore) recorded 10.9 seconds in the 100-meter dash and Mr. Hamazaki (sophomore) marked 4.4 minutes in the 1500-meter and 15.11 minutes in the 5000-meter race. On September

15-16, the Kanto Intercollege Athletic Championship Series, for which Rikkyo athletic members are now preparing, is to be held at Omiya Ground in Saitama prefecture.

Archery Wins 1st Victory

The Japanese Archery Club Team beat Chuo Univ. by a score of 17-15 in the finals, and captured the title in the 10th All Japan Student Japanese Archery Championship. Fifty-five universities and four hundred and thirty-one players

participated at Shinjuku Dojo from July 13 to 15. In singles, M. Hosogoe, junior, got second place being defeated by Mr. Matsumoto of Kansai Univ. by a score of 8-7 in the finals. This is the first time since the organizations of the Japanese Archery Club that Rikkyo has won the championship.

time permits. They go to the golf course, Ohtone, Chiba prefecture, Musashi and Tamagawa, individually to put their acquisitions into practical use.

When they join male players, they must leave the idea of being a girl. So far as training is concerned, male players are not lenient with female members.

Carrying their own bags, the girls go round their golf course. A heavy bag encroaches upon their shoulder. Even if it is rain-

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"

A modern, fast-growing bank in Japan

Full international and domestic banking services

THE SAITAMA BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: URAWA TOKYO BRANCH & FOREIGN DEPT.: CHUO-KU, TOKYO



Contact with Professors Promoted in Rikkyo Camp

The first Rikkyo Camp, which was held at Karuizawa in 1953 as a test case, was on the tenth anniversary of the Seisenryō, Kiyosato, Yamanashi Prefecture, though its management was by no means the same as now. We can easily judge that those Camps of previous years were quite recreational, from the words of former director Prof. Moriwaki, "Let's enjoy eating, drinking, playing and singing together. Through this group life we can find ourselves more relaxed than ever." However this year's Camp was held in a more academic atmosphere.

That is, there was a topic for discussion: "How does democracy grow among us?" And all participants had to join panel discussions and a symposium.

As things always have at least two sides, there were problems in Rikkyo Camp this year.

But surely the Rikkyo Camp of this summer was a great success.

So Echo tries to sum up this year's camp and find out "what Rikkyo Camp should be," by asking the opinion of professors who took part in the camp as advisors as well as the students themselves.

Students Are Passive

Professor Matsuura

"In our campus, I can not help observing students from the standpoint of a professor. But I am very glad to have been able to have had better and more direct contact with students during the Rikkyo Camp. However I was disappointed in the students in one point, for the students' attitude toward life is generally passive and conservative. That is to say, the view of life of many students is to settle down into one shape. They take little courage in exposing themselves to risk. I wish Rikkyo students would be more greedy for the unknown. To my surprise, I knew that Rikkyo students had much interest in religious problems, but in comparison with that, they seem to take little interest in other problems such as political, social and artistic ones, or the problem of how to improve our university. And as to religious problems, there were few students looked on religion positively as a problem for himself. Among the programs of the Camp, I think, the academic atmosphere was a success, but I wonder how much influence for two professors' lectures had on the students. If a Seminar Camp rather than mere pleasure camp had been held by the school, it might have gained better results, I think. Fortunately, I had an opportunity to think over "How Rikkyoites should act under Christianity."

Make Advices Useful

Chaplain Hayami

It was good that Rikkyo Camp did not follow just the recreational "mood" as had often been the case before. It can be said that the subject given by the Student Office this year made the Rikkyo Camp useful, but whether the atmosphere of the Camp emphasized recreational mood or not depended upon the attitude of each student. It was



Students and Professors are eagerly discussing on the subject "How does the Democracy grow among us?"

a good thing not to be driven out to recreational mood by having some mental back-bone, not necessarily religious as principle.

I don't say one week in the camp made all things better, but some thing acquired through the life would gradually penetrates into each student and if the thinking way of students changed for the better, the camp could be significant.

In this camp, we had a nice chance to talk with students and professors. If the camp is to be used more efficiently, students themselves should study the subject decided upon, before the camp actually begins.

Each professor is specialist in his field. So if you try to make the most of professors' advices, you will come away with wonderful and substantial benefits from the camp.

Rikkyoites Have Thinking Power

Professor Kamishima

The type of students who participate in the camp is much the same, and there were many students who seemed to have expected the 'mood' of the last year's camp. So real influence will be seen after the next camp.

On the part of advisors, our plan was not refined. Without mincing words, it was due to the advisor's incompetency that the former Rikkyo Camp could not obtain fruitful results. Since students both junior and senior discussed each other, advisors should have advised in such a way as both juniors and seniors could understand. In talking with students, I knew Rikkyo students had a thinking power in the camp and it is not associated with Christianity.

As A Director

Professor Hayasaka

I think the most valuable

thing in the camping life is that you can bring many merits, which you have found there, to school life or to every-day life.

This year's camp really showed an aspect different from that of last year. I believe this year's camping was most successful, in cooperation with advisors. Among the programs, which were different from those of last year, each camper was required to participate in a discussion group. For we desired students to observe things from various angles.

The staff of the Student Office had discussed many times prior to the camp, the subject 'How the camp should be'. But when the subject was presented to students, there seemed to be few who thought of it as their own inner problems. Nevertheless, I think they must have learned how to think, to some extent, and we, the staff of the Student Office, made an effort to create a friendly atmosphere between professors and students. To my regret, there was one cabin group without an advisor.

I hope many more students will take part in the camp in future and get acquainted with professors and other students. In ordinary days there is little chance to do so.

Get Rich Harvest

Keiji Urayama

I think what had been expected of the Rikkyo Camp by the Student Office has been realized, to a great extent, during the Camp.

We had little trouble in carrying out the prearranged programs, so we could make the most of these days and enjoy ourselves very much.

But some of us had a feeling of being rushed off all the time by the heavily loaded program. Campers, as a whole had scarce-

ly any free time. Especially cabin masters and discussion masters had no time even to think of what they should say in the discussion periods.

As a result, we could not have a thorough view of any single problem. So even after we retired to the individual cabins, tired from the previous discussion, we didn't wish to stop talking about what we had discussed a little while before I think these points should be improved in the next camp. But now, coming back to our campus crowded with nearly 10,000 students who have no contacts with each other, we cannot help appreciating the real value of the Rikkyo Camp. I hope most of the students will take part in the next camp and get a rich harvest from their camp life.

(Mr. Urayama, member of Chorus group 'Ahirukai' was a Cabin Master in the Rikkyo Camp.)

* * *
Mitsuharu Nagao

I should sincerely like to express my deep gratitude to the precious opportunity I had in the Rikkyo Camp this summer.

Rikkyo Camp gave me extreme delight that was gained through pleasant conversations with many companions, both men and women. It is true that sometimes I had a big headache, confronting the discussion of hard problems, as well as the erudite lectures given by professors, but after all I am deeply conscious of the high value of these programs.

As a member of the Athletic Association, I noticed especially an important fact that general students are under a wrong impression of the Athletic Association. So we had better freely with each other to correct any biased view, by participating in such a camp. Now, I think our opinions or requests are not reflected well in our camp, because Rikkyo Camp is planned by only the Student Office.

It is necessary to include students in this planning.

Finally, I hope that more and more students take part in this annual camp, and put the experience to practical use in their college life.

(Mr. Nagao, member of Judo Club was a Cabin Master in the Rikkyo Camp.)

Significance Of Rikkyo Camp

The Rikkyo Camp of this year attained its purpose of deepening the campers' mutual-understanding. But every professor and student admitted the Rikkyo Camp of this year was in a period of transition from recreational camp to academic camp. The outstanding feature of this summer camp was seen in the fact that professors and students were unprecedentedly well united as one body.

It is generally said that personal contacts between professors and students are scarce in Japanese universities. And recently this matter became one of the topics of discussions between the Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and eight Presidents of National Universities. As a result of the conference, the Juridical Foundation of the Seminar House of Universities was planned and the members of the standing committee for the

Seminar House including President Kaya of Tokyo Univ., President Ohama of Waseda Univ., and President Takamura of Keio Univ. are eager to establish the Seminar House which aims at promotion of cooperative research and mutual-understanding between professors and students.

In Rikkyo University, however, Rikkyo Camp has already celebrated the tenth anniversary. Moreover, the Rikkyo Camp has borne a fruit of forming Professor Takezawa's Seminar Camp which is to be held from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4 for the purpose of free discussion between students and industrialist. Thus, we should take notice of the significance of the Rikkyo Camp and students should make the most of these opportunities.

Students And Industrialists' Seminar Camp To Be Held

The curtain was dropped on the Rikkyo Camp with great success at Kiyosato in Yamanashi Prefecture. At the very same place and with the same system as Rikkyo Camp, the Industrialists and Students Seminar Camp will be opened from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4 under the sponsorship of the Industrial Laboratory of Rikkyo University and with partial financial support from the Japan Labour Association.

Participants in this seminar, are six chiefs of the Educational and Personnel Sections and three who are concerned with education of woman workers, as well as forty-eight Rikkyo students including twenty-four women students.

The main purpose of this camp is to nurture understanding between industrialists and students. The importance of the industry has never been recognized more properly by students than now and students are the objects of interest for the industry as the executives of the future.

Nevertheless, the gaps between them are deeper than are generally supposed. But there have not been many opportunities in which industrialist and student talk and understand each other to fill in those gaps. So this camp is expected to play a very important role.

During the period of this camp, they will discuss various problems, seeking to understand each other and also enjoy such amusement programs as folk dancing and camp fire.

On the agenda are the following topics: "What students want to ask business men and vice versa," "An executive-director and a sectional chief and an operative," and other important subjects.

Besides, a lecture entitled "psychology of the youth and that of the elderly person" will be given by Assistant Professor Hayasaka.

This camp will adopt such methods as panel discussion, symposium and group discussion as the Rikkyo camp took and succeeded.



Always Keeps Accurate Time!

SHINTARO CHINO & CO.

Watches & Jewels

Head Office 1156 2-chome, Ikebukuro.
TEL. (932) 7101-5

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

The Fourth Asian Games Is Unfair From Olympic Faith

By Sachiko Togo

The fourth Asian Games were held at Djakarta, Indonesia this summer, but the Games left something unfair from the viewpoint of the Olympic spirit. It is doubtful whether or not we should call it the Asian Games.

The meaning of international sports was disgraced by the fact that politics ignored the Games Charter. The problem is that Indonesia, who was the host nation of the Games, was at the mercy of politicians. Israel and Taiwan were excluded from the Games for religious reasons and political ones respectively. It was out of the question for the International Olympic Committee to support such irregular Games, and it didn't even permit hoisting of the Olympic Flag.

To take part in the Games, Japan organized a great many representative athletes and sent them to Djakarta.

As many as seventy-three gold

medals were won by Japanese in the Games. But merely the number of medals cannot sweep away the stigma.

The miserable state of sport which resulted was caused by the interference of politics. This was an unprecedented case of sports being invaded by politics. So there were many problems which resulted from Japan taking part in the Games.

A Japanese Newspaper said, "Japanese flunkey attitude is unmanly and lacking in sportsmanship."

It is said that 'the Japanese smile' in international society is enigmatic to foreigners, but such attitude must not be taken in the field of sports.

It's too late to complain that the Japanese team took part in the Games. We can understand that the Japanese team must have carefully considered about whether they should join the Games or not, before they came

to the final decision. They say, "We had a bitter and hard experience."

Now we should settle the trouble as early as possible and must not make the same mistake again. In the future, it's feared that the Olympic spirit might be harmed by the strain of the international situation.

Actually Tokyo Olympic Games are to be held in two years. We cannot foresee what kind of problems will happen during the games, but we are sure that the games will be held with great success through the cooperation of the sponsor nation, Japan, and other countries.

In the Winter Olympic Games of six years ago, for instance, the East and West German participants got together to form a united team, and entered the event with the tricolor flag on which Five Rings were drawn, and with the music of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony instead of their national anthem.

At present international relations are very complicated, so we may not be able to enjoy ourselves through sports without worrying about political blems.

For all that, particularly in this situation, we should do our utmost to make the games contribute to the furtherance of freedom, peace and friendship of all nations, in order to overcome the present tense situation in the world. (Staff writer)

Letter from India

By Joshua Tsutada T.

Aug. 31, 1962

Dear Mrs. Virginia B. Haley;
Very warm greetings in His Precious Name from very warm India!

Thank you very much for sending me Rikkyo Echo. I



have been always remembering you with a wonderful memory of Rikkyo life which is living in me now and which will never leave me throughout my life. The Rikkyo Echo which you have sent me gives me a fresh joy of remembering Rikkyo and of praying for it. It is really a joy for me to see my Daigaku progressing day by day—literally—. I hope that the young people who come there every day may be blessed in such a way that they may be a great blessing to the peoples in the world today, more and more.

I am very grateful to you, personally, for your kind in-

structions in English and others to me. I remember how sincerely, kindly and patiently you have taught me in the various occasions, from the days of my middle school life to the university life. I believe that God will surely reward you richly with His heavenly blessings. Again, thank you very much!

Almost two years have passed in India. God has been with me throughout the life here. From July to March every year, we have two semesters and almost every day and night I have to sit up till after midnight, wrestling with the mountain of books. By His grace, my study is going on steadily, step by step. Now, I am in the final year of B. th. course, after which I will have one year extra-research and two years B.D. course, if God wills.

We have very long summer vacation from March to the end of June every year, which is actually a wonderful time and opportunity of visiting various parts of India. Last year, I visited mainly South India upto the Cape Comorin, the most southern point of the Land. I had many opportunity to telling about our Saviour Jesus Christ to the people there. This year, first I visited South India again, and then went up the North. There I have studied the Hindi-language in the Missionary Language School for three months. By His grace, again I could pass the first exam with the distinction mark. All glory be to Him. Mrs. Haley, I know now, that God has truly called

me for this land. He is guiding me step by step. And it is wonderful thing to know that my God is with me. You know how much I had to suffer to make one speech in the university even with your great help, don't you? But here in India, I think that I have had over a hundred times of delivering the messages or my testimonies, sometimes speech on Japan, including several occasions in big churches as well as the village evangelism with an interpreter. And each time, by God's strengthening power, the words to be spoken were given, and I was enabled to do the task. Your help in my school time has been truly a great help to me.

Nowadays, I am trying to master the national language, Hindi to reach the common people. We can manage almost every thing in India if we speak English, but to know more about the common people and to present Christ to them, we need the vernacular of the place. For this purpose, again I am training to twist, to curl, to hit or to tremble my tongue, in a different way. Please pray for me.

The picture of the Rikkyo Daigaku which you have sent me is a source of surprising sight among the students here. (Actually I myself was surprised to see the beauty of our college, here.) Again, thank you so much for sending them to me.

May the Lord God bless you and your service in Him very richly.

Sincerely Yours,
Joshua Tsutada T.

(Mr. Joshua Tsutada T., a former Rikkyo student.
Address:

Union Biblical Seminary,
Naharashtra State, India)

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Shakkei Garden

By Shin-ichi Yoshida



Roughly defined, a garden is an enclosed piece of ground. Outside scenery is screened from view with walls or fences and the enclosed ground makes a world of its own. It is said that "Paradise," which may be thought to be the highest reach of a garden, means "enclosure" in Old Persian. But in the Japanese traditional gardens there is an exception to this general idea of a garden—what is called a Shakkei garden, literally translated a garden of "borrowed scenery" or "stolen scenery."

The Shakkei garden is the garden which borrows the outside scenery to compose a more effective view of the garden. So this technique is usually applied to the garden which is surrounded with a beautiful natural environment. The most difficult point of this technique is that the outside scenery forming the background must be in beautiful harmony with the garden in the foreground, leaving no unnatural feeling.

Now, the most successful Shakkei gardens which we can appreciate at present are, I think, the Upper Garden of Shugakuin Imperial Villa, the garden of Entsuji Temple, both in Kyoto, and the garden of the Jikoin Monastery in Nara.

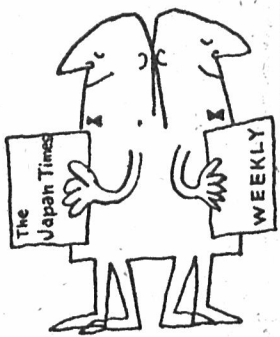
Entsuji Temple was built in the northern suburb of Kyoto in the 1670's by the ex-Emperor Gomizunoō. Its garden in front of the main hall is flat and small (an area of about 1/3 acre or 400 tsubo), with more than forty stones rather arranged on it. The whole surface of the garden is covered with moss. But this is only the foreground of the garden. Mt. Hiei, the most beautiful of the mountains surrounding the city of Kyoto, shows its shapely appearance over across the low hedge which limits the garden in front. This view forms the background of the garden with an area of 4/5 acre (1000 tsubo) and is ly fused into one; that is to say, the natural scene in the background keeps very good harmony with the artificial foreground. The whole impression of this garden may be said to be calm and neat.

In comparison with this garden, the garden of the Jikoin Monastery is more magnificent and impressive. The Jikoin Monastery was built by Lord Sekishu about the same time as Entsuji Temple and is situated between Horyuji Temple and Toshodaiji Temple in Nara. This is also a flat garden with an area of 4/5 acre (1000 tsubo) and is covered not with moss, but with white sand. Instead of stones as in the Entsuji Temple garden, trimmed bushes are planted in the garden of this monastery. Beyond the trimmed low bushes the view of the whole Yamato Plain is seen, or "borrowed." Here the far larger scale scenery, comparing it with the Entsuji Temple garden is borrowed for the backdrop, and the chain of mountains lying far away on the east side of the Yamato Plain makes a beautiful distant view. The impression given by this garden is clear and broad.

Shugakuin Imperial Villa, built in about 1650 by the Emperor Gomizunoō after retiring, consists of three Chaya (tea houses). Each Chaya has its own garden, called Lower, Middle, Upper Garden respectively. Upper Garden is most splendid of the three. It has been said that no other garden in Japan so skillfully makes use of the natural environment. This Upper Garden of the Villa may be said to be the most typical Shakkei Garden. The garden is laid out on the gently sloping hills, at the foot of which lies a big artificial pond. When we stand on the highest part of the garden, we see many mountain ranges near at hand and far away beyond the pond. This view is indeed worthy of the garden of an Emperor's Villa—imposing, majestic and stately.

Professor Shin-ichi Yoshida: graduated from Rikkyo University in 1957; teaches English at Rikkyo University since 1959; translated M. Craig's *Julie*, published by Akimoto Shobo. The study of Japanese traditional gardens is his hobby. Among his several articles on gardens, an article on the garden of Ryoanji Temple has been well received.

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



学生割引料金

TIME

国際週刊誌タイム
27週分(約6ヶ月) ¥935

LIFE

国際グラフ雑誌ライフ
19冊分(約9ヶ月) ¥1,000
何れも半額以下の特別割引料金で受付中

立教学院 事業部
書籍販売所

TEL:
(831)
5509
5973

SUKIYAKI
TEMPURA

DOH-HANA

On "N" Ave near the Ueno Matsuzakaya Dept. Store
for Driver すきやき・天ぷら・同 花
上野広小路交又点降電車通り(風月堂寄り)

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
Assist. Prof. Koyu Matsu-ura
Prof. George C. Warren, Jr.

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

Youth Must Be Ambitious

This summer a young Japanese hero suddenly burst into the news. He, a twenty-four-year-old youth, became the first Japanese known to have crossed the Pacific, eastward, alone. He reached San Francisco August 12, after a 93-day voyage across the vast ocean on his 19-foot yacht. It was the kind of outstanding achievement which people in this country have not dreamed of in centuries.

It is widely said that today's young people are not ambitious. In the United States, President John F. Kennedy recently sounded a warning against the tendency of some youth, who are sinking into effeminacy. On the other hand, in Japan, the government also shows its particular interest in training the young generation who are the keys of prosperity of the country in the future.

Twenty years ago most of the youth here dreamed of becoming a prime minister, a general or an admiral. It may not be too much to say that their ambitions were directly connected with hero worship. But now it has changed. Some investigators say that the most common ambition of young people today is to live humbly in peace. In other words they are looking for happiness in a little corner of society. But as a matter of fact we have to run a risk if we dare to challenge the contemporary social structure by our own unproven abilities. And in case we fail in our experiment, most of the results bring us tragedies. This is why so many people choose path of least resistance and follow a life of conformity as society permits.

There is no question of the fact that it is a virtue to live humbly in peace. But we must be more concerned. The attitude of mind which only pursues peace and quiet is apt to evade moral responsibilities to be against evil things in society, as long as our own safety and freedom is left inviolate. If many of us easily assume a conciliatory attitude toward everything, and avoid compromising our own ground, our society would stop its progress, even more, it would regress.

Some people say that because of the highly developed social structure, the youth are almost unable to be ambitious nowadays. But if we take a long look at history, more often than not the youth have always been ambitious by nature. Then there can be, of course, no exception today.

The young generation is commonly endowed with various unknown potentialities, that is, mighty power of endless development for the future. This is the biggest privilege—to be young! But there are too many who never know what kinds of possibilities they possess. And we have to bear in mind that the varieties of those possibilities are gradually diminished as they grow old.

The most important thing we have to do in our youth is to find out what possibilities we are endowed with, and decide in which direction we should point our compass needle of life. Ambitious youth are those who seriously assume this attitude.

We give up our ideals too soon. We set limits to our power of development for the future before we try to find out how far we might go. It is society's fault, or the government's fault, someone may say. But that is self-justification. It is to be noted, however, that youth never compromise with easy excuses.

"Boys be ambitious for Christ!" Dr. William Clark said to his students as he left this country in 1877. Now it is time we should make our great effort to be ambitious. And at the same time, the true meaning of Dr. Clark's words, "be ambitious," must be seriously considered again.

READERS' OPINIONS

Facilities Are Good?

To the Editor:

Six months have passed since I entered Rikkyo University. We, students of the literature course take many natural science classes in liberal arts such as physics, chemistry and biology. But we have no laboratory work experiments in those classes.

Without experiments we can't be interested in natural science. Our science gets weaker. Our professors only draw a picture of an experiment and explain it. In this state many students of the literature course who are rather uninterested in natural science will get alienated from it farther and farther. Is such a state good when we cry for the enhancement of the education of science? But with the present facilities and equipments of Rikkyo University, it is next to impossible to hope for every students to make an experiment in the science classes. However, it should be possible for professors

to make experiment on the teacher's desk and show it to the students without much expenses on the part of the University. I want to make at least this lowest demand on the school authorities—the lowest a student can hope for.

Freshman
Hitoshi Ichikawa

Don't Break My Dream

To the Editor:

As everyone knows, Mr. Horie crossed the Pacific Ocean on a small yacht "Mermaid" in 93 days. He fought against storms and loneliness on the Ocean. These fights were painful and hard to bear, but he endured to the last. Only a few can have such a tremendous adventure, I believe. It is natural that Americans should have applauded as if he were the hero of the day. And we Japanese must admire his courage, and we must rejoice to have such a brave

Japanese youth.

A certain old Japanese was so deeply moved that he dared to mention that the Japanese spirit of so-called "Yamato Damashii" still remains in youngsters of Japan. Some objections may come out against what he mentioned. At any rate, however, many people were impressed with Horie's great achievement

So, I was looking forward to his return to know what kind of man he is. I had supposed he has of splendid character.

But when I saw his attitude on the television I felt that he was a little different from the man I had imagined. I was a little disappointed. For he responded (at the press conference at Haneda Airport) very haughtily as if he were a triumphant general. He seemed not to be in the least conscious of the crime, though he had committed one when he violated the Immigration Control Code.

I think he should have been more sincere and honest. But we cannot judge a man from one experience alone.

Sophomore
Mitsuhiro Abe

How I Passed
The 'Guide' Examination

By Yasuaki Kubo

Recently the name of a tourist guide has frequently appeared in newspapers and magazines. But it was last year when I got to know this name from a book I happened to find in a bookstore. I bought the book which explained what a guide is and what his job is. After reading it, I found it interesting to work as a guide from time to time; one of my hobbies was traveling and I imagined how wonderful it would be if I could help foreign tourists travel around our country.

Of course, before I read the book I knew vaguely that there were people working under the name of official tourist guides. However I was not unaware of the importance of receiving foreign tourists to increase national financial balance to a more favorable condition.

Another thing which attracted me is that a guide is a private representative of our country. While I was in the United States for study, I deeply left myself as a representative of our country, as there was no one else but me who could tell about Japan. So after my return from America I wanted to remain as one of those who can tell something about our Japan to foreign visitors.

Before I went to the east coast of the New World, I prepared a number of answers to the questions that might be asked by American students. But what I found in the school was that I knew so little about my own country. And so I began to learn about Japan by reading several books in the school library. Yes, I really wanted to continue my study of our country. It was some time later I learned that a guide is required to have a wide knowledge of his country. When I got to know this, my mind inclined towards taking examinations so that I could study and know more about Japan.

All these things led me to taking examinations. The first examination in writing was given in May this year and the second examination in conversation was given in August. The examinations were by no means easy. Luckily I passed them and got a license to work as a guide.

At the beginning of September a program was planned by the Japan Guide Association for those new guides who passed the test this year. The program consisted of lectures and tours. We traveled under the experienced guides around Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura and Hakone, which are quite often visited by

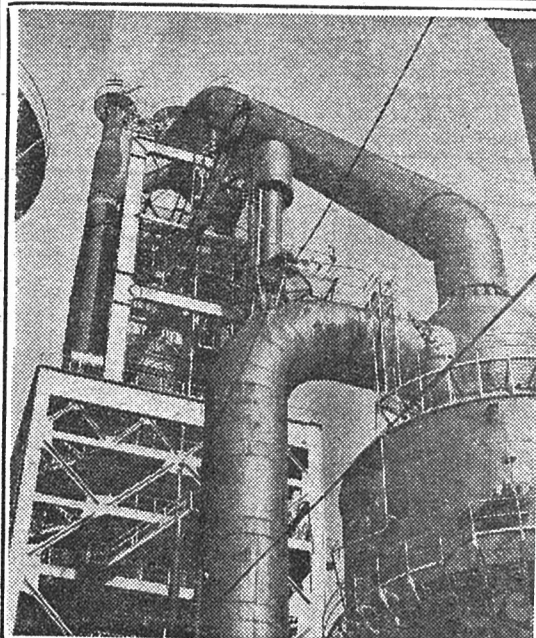
foreigners. The program ended with great success.

New guides who were from all over the country, ranging from Hokkaido to Kyushu, attended this program and were greatly benefited by our senior guides' very kind and useful suggestions and advices.

Although my spare time is much limited, I take a great delight in showing Japan to foreign visitors whenever possible. Lastly I should like to add that I am happy now that I am a guide and that I got a good chance to know my own country with visitors from foreign lands.

BEEF STEAK
HOUSE

SHIMBASHI
OGAWAKEN
TEL(571) 3262



NIPPON KOKAN K.K.

(Japan Steel & Tube Corporation)

Head Office :

Ohtemachi, Tokyo. Tel. 231-7711