

# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVI NO. VI

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

December 1962 Price 15 Yen



## **Blood Donation Drive**

# **Rikkyo Students Donate Blood**

The Central Blood Bank of the Japan Red Cross in Tokyo sent a blood collecting van to Rikkyo University Wednesday, November 14, in response to Miss Yoko Saito's personal request.

Miss Yoko Saito, a junior of the College of Arts, happened to see a blood collecting van stationed on the Waseda campus, and had asked the Japan Red Cross to come to Rikkyo University.

About 140 Rikkyoites joined in the blood donating movement and each of them gave 200 c.c. of blood in front of Building No. 5 from 12 to 4 p.m.

This blood collecting van has been sent to other universities—Chuo, Meiji, Asia, Tokyo, St. Sophia, Waseda, the Tokyo University of Electricity—and many high schools and various private groups of more than 30 people.

The Japan Red Cross have ten blood collecting vans all over the country, and they are busily engaged in a promotion of collecting blood and in arousing public in the cur-

rent blood donating campaign.

Despite the enthusiastic response to the call of the Red Cross the volume of blood collected amounts to only 0.4% of the required quantity and 99.6%, therefore, will have to be covered with the sale blood.

Owing to the increased traffic accidents and the remarkable development of surgery, the need for fresh blood has come to be felt more and more acutely.

Miss Saito said, "It is the duty of every healthy man and woman to give blood to the sick. In that way many lives can be saved."

This campaign has had responses through the country. On Nov. 21, Mr. Nishimura, Minister of Health and Welfare, donated his blood to the van at Aoyama University.

The actual quality of the sale blood was revealed by the survey team of Waseda University, which conducted in November an investigation of the flophouses in the Sanya area in Asakusa, Tokyo, where dwellers sell their blood to the blood banks.

Of 20 thousand residents, 10 thousands

THE PICTURE SHOWS Rikkyo students gathering about the blood collecting van of the Central Blood Bank, and donating 200 c.c. each of their blood on November 14.

have had the experience of selling blood, and some 500 residents, among whom are ladies with children, sell more than 4,000 cubic centimeters of blood every month to receive about 8,000 yen.

In Sanya, these habitual sellers of blood are known as "Tako" (octopus). They sell lifeblood to keep alive.

## **CONTENTS**

True Meaning of Christmas . . .	Page 2
Pen Rotary . . . By Pres. M. Matsushita . . .	3
Campus News . . . . .	3
Sports Library (II) . . . . .	4
Development of Rikkyo Sports . . . . .	5
Analysis of Rikkyoites (II) . . . . .	6
Seminar Camp at Kiyosato . . . . .	7
Editorial From Abroad . . . . .	7
Campus Personality . . . . .	8
Editorial . . . . .	8



# Christmas Events to Be Held From 19th

Christmas will be celebrated on the Rikkyo campus for 4 days beginning December 19 to 22 under the auspices of Rikkyo University and the sponsorships of the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew's, the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A. the Catholic Studies Club, and the G.F.S. (Girls' Friendship Society), and other religious clubs.

In order to make the fete grand, many professors will participate actively in this All-University annual event, and President Matsushita will present, as usual, the Christmas message at noon on 19.

A variety of attractive programs are being planned under the slogan, "Let's celebrate Christmas together."

Several new programs have been prepared by the sponsors. A record concert of religious music to stir up the Christmas atmosphere will be held from 3 p.m. on 21. The debate with professors entitled "Life as a university student" will also take place.

The last annual event in the year will begin with the morning services and close with "The Messiah."

For the morning services, three sermons have been scheduled in order to acquaint students with the true meaning of Christmas. Chaplain Yazawa will give his sermon on the 19th and Officiating Priest Yanahara and Chaplain Hayami on 20 and 21 respectively.

Two lectures will be given in Room 155 on 20 and 21. One will be about "Science and Religion" by Tetsuji Nishikawa and the other about "The Communism and the Christianity"

## Harmonica Concert Performed

The tenth anniversary concert of the Rikkyo Harmonica Society was held with great success at Bunkyo Public Hall from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on November 21.

The program proceeded smoothly under the chairmanship of Mitsuo Seki, graduate of Rikkyo Univ., a famous master of ceremony and T.V. and radio announcer, with Miss Tomoko Kodama, announcer of Tokyo Broadcasting System, assisting.

The concert consisted of four parts; classics, mood music (special numbers by Glen Miller), harmonica music, and popular and Latin music. Toho Miyata, harmonica virtuoso, specially conducted the Rikkyo Harmonica Society band. Kokiichi Kubota and Yoshio Morimoto, great harmonica players, played a select number of compositions with wonderful technique.

In addition to the eighty members of the Rikkyo Harmonica Society and the four graduates, the "Three Graces" and the "Four Coins," popular chorus groups, came on the stage and sang a number of popular songs, such as 'Johnny Angel', 'Tonight', and 'Swany'.

by Sakae Akaiwa.

On the 22nd, last day of the Festival, Handel's "The Messiah" which has traditionally been given in Tucker Hall, will be given at the Bunkyo Public Hall instead, from 6:30 p.m., for the reasons of greater capacity and better acoustics.

The Rikkyo Glee Club, the Rikkyo Philharmonic Orchestra Club, and the Choir will participate in "The Messiah."

The conductor for this year's performance will be Prof. Noboru Kaneko of Tokyo University of Arts, and the soloists will be Miss Harue Miyake, Miss Tokiko Toda, Tadashiko Hirano and Tsuyoshi Nakamura.

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

## Christmas in Japan Celebrated Superficially

With the coming of December, Christmas decorations are seen and also Christmas music comes to our ears from the streets and stores.

It's a good time to think about Christmas in foreign countries and its history. But first of all, let us look at Christmas in Japan.

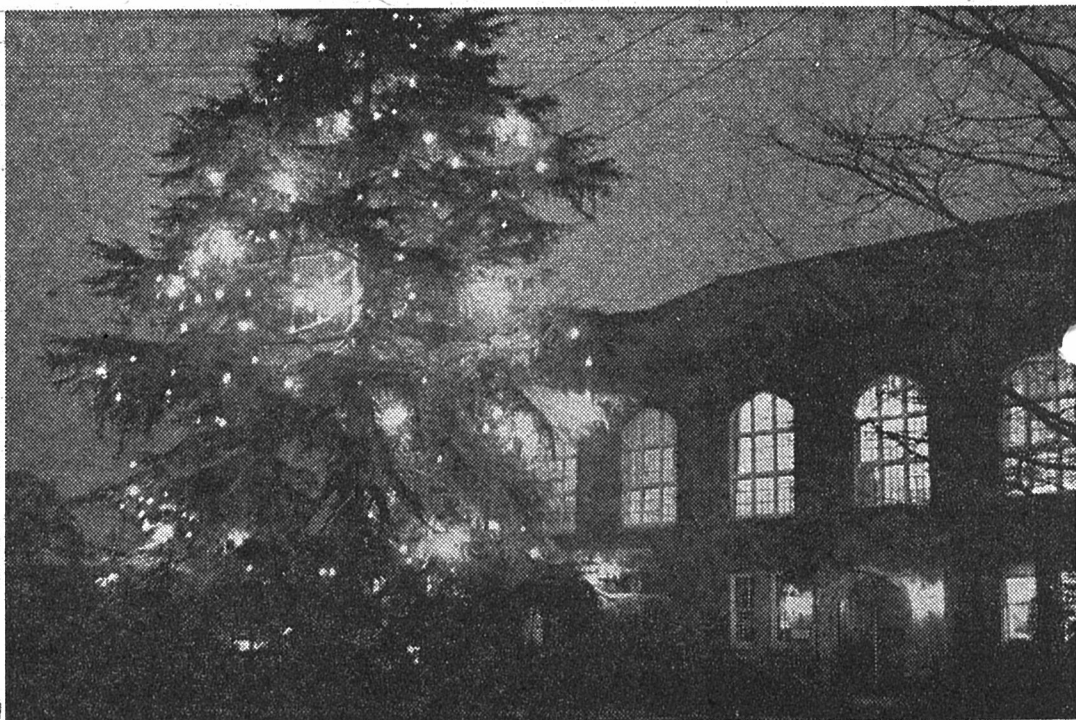
Before that, it is necessary to think about 'What' is the meaning of the Birth of Christ. Concerning about this problem, the Rikkyo Echo had chance to interview with Mrs. Beverly Tanner who just came to Japan from the U.S.

She said as follows: in our ordinary life, we always have sin. Therefore, we face with the problem 'how to live.' Thus God has sent His Son to be our Saviour, Jesus Christ. He died for us so that we might obtain Christianity and Eternal life. We are forgiven our sin through Jesus Christ.

### Commercialization Spreads in Japan

As every one knows, Christmas is the annual feast commemorating the birth of Jesus, observed by the Christian church.

But in Japan Christmas is celebrated superficially. Although one sees decorations in department stores, crosses and Christmas trees, Christmas is undistinguishable from other ordinary days. The celebration of Christmas, therefore, does not have a truly religious meaning in Japan.



The beautifully illuminated cedar notifies students of the coming of Christmas.

home for a feast and attend services in the churches. It's a quiet day.

In the U.S.A. many people from many countries live, so they reflect their countries' customs in church and home with some variations according to sections and origins.

Germany has also kept Christmas with much heartiness in the old manner with emphasis on home celebrations and attendance at church services. The observance centres around the Christmas trees, and carols include "O Tannenbaum" and "Still Nacht."

In Italy, Christmas is a sacred holiday, observed with solemn ceremonies including a midnight mass in the churches. Home customs, special foods and gifts are reserved for Epiphany.

In Brazil, Christmas falls in mid-summer giving it characteristics of a summer festival with flowers for decorations, fireworks, picnics, and boating excursions. The religious phase is the same as in other Catholic countries with the midnight mass, including an out-of-door procession of the priests to the church as a colourful part of the festival.

As mentioned above, Christmas customs vary according to countries and sects. Was there any difference among countries in old days? Here is the brief history of Christmas.

The exact day and year of Christ's birth has never been satisfactorily established, but when the father of the church in A.D. 440 decided upon date to celebrate the event, they wisely chose the day of the

winter solstice which was firmly fixed in the minds of the people and was their most important festival.

For several centuries Christmas was solely a church anniversary observed by religious services. But as Christianity spread among the people of pagan lands, many customs and practices of the winter solstice were taken into Christmas. So, Christmas became both religious and secular in its celebration, at times reverent at others gay.

### Each Christian Rather Responsible

Lastly, let's go back to Christmas in Japan and listen to the opinion of a Christian, Prof. Dator, about Christmas in Japan.

He said, "In Japan where most people are non-Christian it is not bad for each family to have its own party on Christmas Day even when the family members do not pay special attention to the Christian meaning. The family gathering is good as long as there is love between the members of the family."

He emphasized that it does not seem quite right to ask the shopkeepers to abolish their present practice of selling Christmas goods. It is not the shopkeepers who are responsible. It is rather Christians. Christians, in this respect, have to recognize and emphasize again the religious aspect of Christmas.

The celebration of Christmas should be centered on both Christ and Mass, as the word shows.

### Religious Aspect Stressed in Europe

Next, let us turn our eyes to Christmas in other countries.

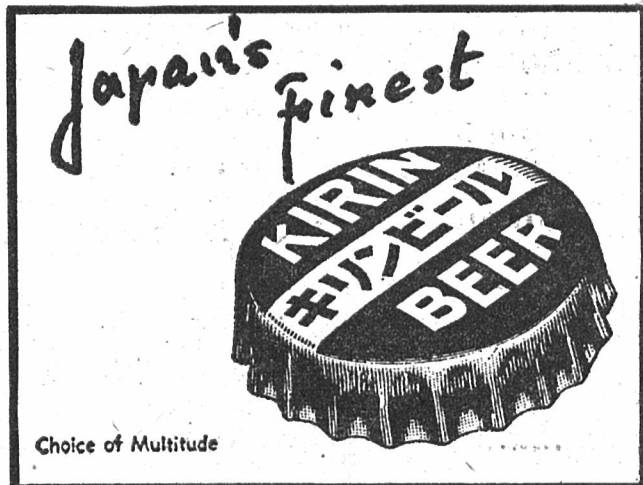
In France and Scotland, many Christmas customs are observed on New Year's day. On Christmas Day, the religious features are prominent, especially the midnight mass followed by elaborate Christmas suppers.

In the Netherlands and Belgium, December 6, the feast of St. Nicholas, is the children's holiday, when the customs associated with Christmas and feasting are observed. December 25 is a religious holiday, and on this day families gather at

for your estate planning . . .

**The  
Toyo Trust & Banking  
Co., Ltd.**

Head Office: 1-1, Nihonbashi, Tokyo  
19 branches in key cities





# Depts. of French, German Literature to Be Set Up

Departments of French and German Literature will be established next spring in the College of Arts at Rikkyo University.

The University is now applying to the Education Ministry for the authorization of the two new Departments, and the authorization is expected to be made by January next year.

The number of students admitted in the two Departments will be approximately 70 in all, 40 for the Dept. of French Literature and 30 for the Dept. of German Literature.

Prof. Kazuo Watanabe, former professor of French at Tokyo University, will be chairman of the Dept. of French Literature, while it has been unofficially decided that Prof. Tomio Tezuka, now at Tokyo University, will be installed as chairman of the Dept. of German Literature.

Prof. Tezuka will come to Rikkyo University in 1964 after his retirement from Tokyo University according to the age limit regulations. In the meantime Prof. Sugiki, Dean of the College of Arts, will assume the responsibility of the Dept. of German Literature.

Prof. Watanabe told the Echo reporter his ambition as the head of the new French Literature Department as follows: "Firstly, we hope that students in our Department will master living and useful French. And then we want to cultivate such public persons as can correctly assimilate modern French Literature and thought for the sake of the advancement of

Japanese culture."

Prof. Watanabe added, "We never desire to make students a 'learned fool', so to speak, in our new Department."

According to Prof. Hiroshi Fukuda, who takes charge of the Dept. of German Literature, departments of German Literature at most universities are academic for no purpose and are training students only to be scholars. But in the new German Department at Rikkyo University will exploit more practical fields of German teaching and the faculty wants to train students who are able to fare even in trading companies, that is, men of broader scope and practical ability.

"Then I am sure that our Department of German Literature will be something new in the field," the professor of German stated in conclusion.

## Pres. Matsushita, Counselor for Ikeda

Pres. M. Matsushita was selected a member of the Council for Developing Human Resources on November 12.

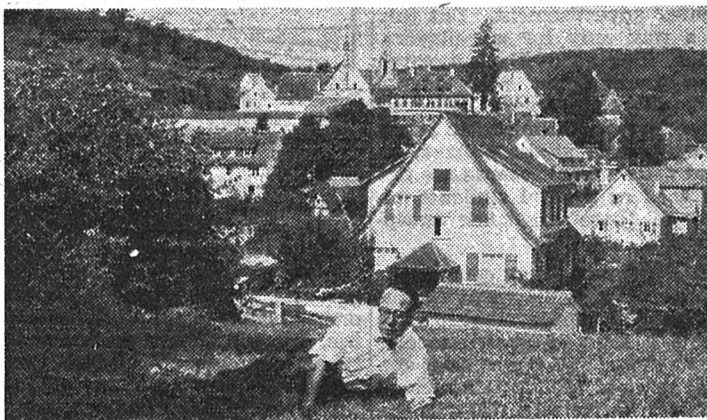
The Council was established as a private advisory organization of Prime Minister Ikeda for his policy of "Hito-zukuri," developing human resources.

It is the chief purpose of the council that Premier Ikeda listen to many constructive opinions of its member especially about education problems.

Including Pres. Matsushita, this assembly consists of 23 members gathered from educators, financiers, pressmen, and writers in Japan.

The first meeting of the council was held on December 5.

## "Copy German Students" Prof. Tsuneki Says



Prof. Tsuneki with the monastery, Kloster-Schloß, for a background at Bebenhausen near Freiburg, Germany

Minoru Tsuneki, professor of German at Rikkyo, recently returned from Europe after the inspection of educational methods of German.

The professor told the present situations of Europe as follows.

In Europe every university has adopted scientific method of teaching languages, using laboratory, and students study languages very eagerly and spend much time a day for their study of languages.

As a result of this method, most of university students in Europe can speak English, French as well as German.

He hopes such scientific method of teaching languages is adopted rapidly in Japan as practical languages.

In Germany university students attract much attention because there are only 24 universities in Germany and in an refectory students can have lunch with one 'Mark' which is worth four or five 'Marks' in a restaurant in a town.

Students under such a condition, study very eagerly and live very punctual every day. Some-

times they hold party and continue singing and dancing till midnight. But the next morning they go to school punctually.

Prof. Tsuneki emphasized, "Japanese students copy German students as their model."

Staying in Berlin for a week he found strained circumstances between East and West Berlin.

It is the present condition that the wall as the border-line between both Berlins is becoming famous, and the most of tourists who visit Germany do not see good sights of view, but only the wall.

A slip of paper written "To German! Don't shoot German" was attached on the wall.

In order to escape from such strained atmosphere, many residents sometimes enjoy camping near the lake Wansee in the suburbs of Berlin over the weekend.

There is no housing problem in Europe, which has been talked in Japan, and a lot of apartment houses with several floors prevent Europeans from worrying about their houses.

## Rikkyo Pen Rotary



## My Recent Travels

By Pres. M. Matsushita

The area which I covered in my recent speech making trip to America was very wide. My first stop was Anchorage, Alaska. I spoke at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the state of Alaska where many members of the Chambers of Commerce of Oregon and Washington joined. It was a pleasant surprise that they showed a keen interest in Japan. Perhaps it is natural that they did. Alaska is a vast land with rich, natural resources which will be very useful to Japan's economic prosperity, if we utilize them in the proper way. If Alaska contributes to Japan's prosperity, it will automatically contribute to Alaska's development. Unfortunately the natural resources of Alaska are not yet ascertained. So in my speech I proposed to organize a joint Japanese-American research committee to explore the natural resources in Alaska.

I also spoke at a Rotary meeting in Dallas, Texas. The audience was receptive and eager to hear me. They were also very much interested in Japan. It is my impression that there is a great possibility of trade expansion between Japan and this part of the country. I spoke at various colleges and universities in the state of North Carolina and Pennsylvania. The students were keen, and their questions were intelligent and stimulating. I also spoke at a meeting of the Foreign Policy Association of New York, at a meeting of the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia, and at a meeting of the Japan Society of Washington, D.C.

Perhaps I was fortunate that it was about the time of the Cuban crisis, and the American people were extremely interested in world affairs. Their reaction to the crisis was healthy. They were serious, but not hysterical. The climate was good and the people were kind and understanding. I am very grateful to the Japan Society, which sponsored my trip to America.

(President Masatoshi Matsushita left for the United States on October 10, and returned on November 10. This was his third trip abroad since summer. He went first to South East Asia; then to Europe; and to the U.S.A. in October.)

## R.E.S.S. Misses Third Straight Victory

Katsuhiro Fujino and Miss Kimiko Itagawa of the English Speaking Society won the individual prizes, second and fourth respectively, in the 26th Four University English Theatrical Contest held at Hitotsubashi Hall Nov. 10 and 11.

The Drama contest was given under the auspices of the Four University E.S.S. Association (Hitotsubashi, Keio, Rikkyo, Waseda), and was sponsored by The Japan Times and was supported by the Kenkyusha and the Obunsha.

The Rikkyo E.S.S. presented a Japanese symbolic drama "Damask Drum (Aya no Tsuzumi)" by Yukio Mishima. Fujino, a sophomore of the College of Economics, played the role of Iwakichi, the janitor, who loved Hanako Tsukioka characterized by Itagawa, a sophomore of the College of Arts.

Waseda University, performing "Lithuania" by Rupert Brooke, took the triple crown: the coordination prize, the best stage effect prize and the grand individual prize. The productions of Keio and Hitotsubashi

were "The Dreamy Kid" by Eugene O'Neill and "The Shadowy Waters" by W. B. Yeats, respectively.

## 30 Foreign Students Attend I.S.M.

The 7th International Students' Meeting was held at Rikkyo Univ. on December 1, under the sponsorship of the Rikkyo English Speaking Society (R.E.S.S.). 30 foreign students and 30 students of R.E.S.S. took part in the Meeting. They discussed the following problems:

- A. Problems of regional economic integration.
  1. Political elements in regional economic integration.
  2. The role of regional economic integration toward the possible prospering of the world.
- B. Problems of the role of relation in our life.
  1. Politics in religion.
  2. What are the desirable approaches toward religion in politics?

## "SENA NEWS" Published

"The SEN A News" was published as an organ of the SEN A (Student English Newspaper Association of Japan) on December 10. It aims at international friendship, world peace and technical progress of editing among associate universities.

The SEN A has published "The SEN A News" twice in the past, but no foreign country has received it. This year, the SEN A consisting of 17 collegiate presses, prepared for publication of "The SEN A News" from May. For the first time, the SEN A sent the newspaper to the U.S., Southeast Asia, Africa, the group of Communist countries, and other countries in the world.

"The SEN A News" of 16 pages has a circulation of 5,000 and contains, particularly, World Student News, Problems of Capital Tokyo, Olympic Games 1964, Message to SEN A from Tokyo governor Ryotaro Azuma, Nuclear Test Problems, Ancient Culture of Japan, and other attractive news.

## Journals for Men and women of Tomorrow

An Outstanding English Language Daily

The Japan Times

¥490.- per month



Read All the Important News

The Japan Times Weekly

¥150.- per month

The Japan Times, Ltd.

1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo Tel: 591-5311

## FROM TRANSISTORS TO ATOMIC ENERGY

Big or small, if it's an electrical product, you can bet your last dollar that Toshiba makes it . . . and it will be quality-made, too. The ambitious research and development work carried out day in and day out by Toshiba in all phases of its diversified industrial activities . . . power equipment, industrial equipment, rolling stock, nuclear equipment, lighting appliances, measuring instruments, electron tubes, telecommunica-

tions equipment, electro-medical equipment, radio and television transmitters and receiving equipment, refrigerators and other home appliances . . . have resulted in the production of end products world-renowned for uniformity and reliability. These products represent the technical and manufacturing capabilities of one of the world's most versatile electrical manufacturing firms.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan

**Toshiba**

Quality Since 1875

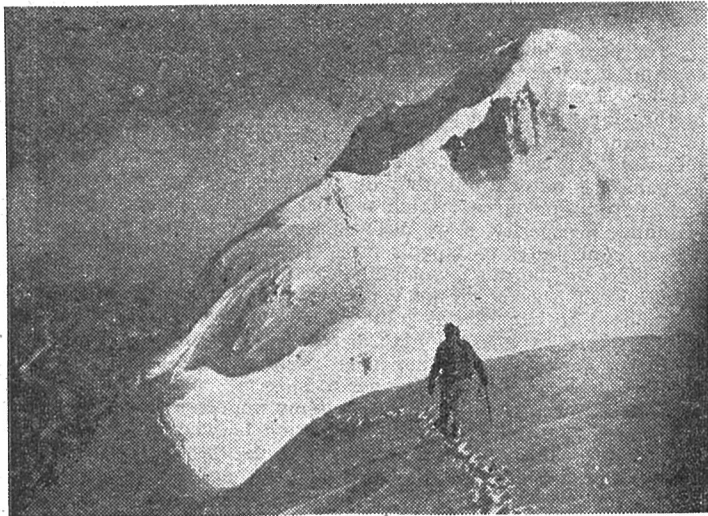


# Rikkyo Winter Sports Have Good Aspiration

The winter sports season has come. Rikkyo winter sports clubs—the Skiing Club, the Skating Club and the Mountaineering Club—are full of good aspirations and plans for this season.

The Skiing Club: The flower of winter sports, the Skiing

Akadake" and "Mt. Yarigatake" of Northern Japan Alps from December 12 to January 10. It is said that these mountains are undeveloped and need high technique to conquer. So they are planning to climb by the polar method. And in the spring they make a plan for climbing "the



Club, to their regret, fell from the first group to the second last season. But now they are burning with combativeness to make a comeback to the first group this season. During the season off they went on running and muscular physical exercises every day and strengthened their feet.

The members are sixteen (five in Slalom, eleven in Nordic). They are to stay in a camp for training in Hokkaido from December 12 to the end of January. Their greatest aim of this season is the Intercollegiate championship at Nozawa Ski Slope from January 15 to 19.

The Mountaineering Club: The season of winter mountains is getting near. They say the fascination of winter mountains is the challenge of nature. Twelve members of the Rikkyo Mountaineering Club are going to climb "Mt. Iodake," "Mt.

South Tomb" of Rishiri Island of Hokkaido. They do not have a season-off, so hard training is being undergone three or four hours every day.

The Skating Club: The Skating Club is subclassified into ice hockey, figure skating and speed skating. Rikkyo last year took, collectively, the second place. In this season's Intercollegiate Championship, Rikkyo is marked as an applicant for championship, so they are going eagerly on hard training every day. Five of the members is listed as Olympic candidates.

The main skate tournaments of this season are the Intercollegiate Championship at Tatehina Skate Rink from January 8 to 17, National Physical Mass Meeting at Obihiro from January 24 and all Japan Skate Championship Tournament at Karuizawa Skate Rink from February 5 to 6.

## Rikkyo Cagers Surpass Nanzan

By K. Murashima, Sports Writer

The National College Basketball Championship Game opened at Waseda Memorial Auditorium, Nov. 26. The Rikkyo quintet won a single victory by a score of 90-53, against Nanzan with a splendid offensive and defensive show as expected. Rikkyo has traditionally been strong in basketball, and was so again this time.

The first half proceeded smoothly with Rikkyo in the lead, but during the second half, anticipating victory, the players became careless. The passing and shooting was definitely inferior in comparison to that of the first half.

The number of the spectators

on that day was very few, and most of them were people who more or less have connections with the game. Therefore the bystanders were most serious in their cheering, but with the appearance of the great difference in the score, their cheering changed into silence.

Players, however, must make it a point of honor for their university to exhibit their best power, and the spectators have to encourage them so they can display their merits. I take it for granted that at least in student sports both players and spectators should attend the game faithfully.

## Sports Library (2)

"Sports and employment"—at first sight this is a commonplace problem, but to tell the truth, this has not been examined enough yet. How are "esprit de corps," loyalty, and endurance cultivated through sports, and what contributed do these merits make? There have been few attempts to research this problem from a scientific viewpoint. It may be because of the peculiarity of the problem which prevents it from being actually compared with other problems such as "the handicapped and employment" or "juvenile delinquents and employment."

## Sports and Employment

Many seniors including some 250 athletes have succeeded in finding jobs this year. Recently, popular participation in sports activities has advanced remarkably in Japan. In some events their levels are superior to those of students, one squad of workers even winning to world title in a certain sport. Many companies and factories have teams in several events which surpass the point of mere recreation.

Therefore it is possible that student athletes are employed because of their ability as athletes on the company team and not because of their potentialities as businessmen. This is visible in the field of non-professional baseball.

It may be easy for big enterprises to include some players among the new employees who will contribute to their companies' advertisement. But this is a way only for star-players. Then, how about the majority? The young men who devote themselves to sport trainings have less opportunities to study than general students have, so that their school records are not as good as general students, although there are some exceptions.

Then, how do they compete in the game of employment (in recent Japan, employment has become a kind of severe race)? The table shows the state of employment of student athletes of Rikkyo University. It tells us that they have no numerical dif-

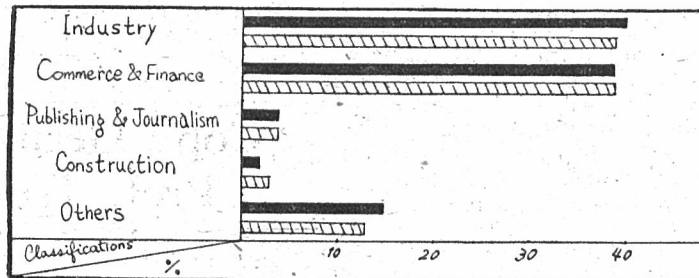
ference from general students. One reason for this fact is that employers do not distinguish in many cases student athletes from general students. This is not enough to explain this fact. In general, it is said that the experience of sports club life in college is an advantage for employment. Certainly this rumor has a reality, but we have not actual evidence to prove this absolutely.

Employers appreciate athletic students, superiority over general students in cooperation with others, endurance, fighting spirit against difficulty, and executive

nection. These factors help students in their employment. But these are not all of the qualities of businessmen.

We have mentioned merits of student athletes, but we must point out their demerits. Employers say as follows: "There are some people among alumni of the Athletic clubs who can not think things logically and have a tendency to depend on perception or sudden ideas instead of reason."

This criticism points up a bad character of sportsman accurately. Weariness from heavy training drives them to sleep and



This graph shows the rate of Rikkyo students in each field who employed in 1961. The black bar is the rate of athletes and the oblique all students including athletes.

ability. These merits are due to sports activity from which teamwork, strongly trained bodies and politeness are yielded.

If the relation between the upper and the lower classmen is maintainable in the business office, this will strengthen the unity of members. Therefore the seniors of a sports club invite the juniors to join their office. This means the existence of a con-

does not give them time to think. A man who does not think is simple and obedient to discipline or authority, so his employer can manage him easily. Provided student athletes overcome this problem, they can step up to be ideal citizens.

'Sports and Recreation' is entitled on the first issue next year.

## Ocean Yacht Race in Distress

### Prepare Richly, Enjoy Royally

By M. Maruyama, Sports Writer

A sensational event occurred when three yachtsmen were killed and nine missing during the Second Ocean Yacht Race between - Koajiro - Hatsushima and - Koajiro-Toshima off Izu Peninsula under the sponsorship of the Japan Ocean Racing Club, Nov. 3.

What caused such a grievous matter? I would rather critically point out the causes, with reference to some newspapers, a report by Mr. Odakura, captain of the Rikkyo Yacht Club and an interview with some Rikkyo crews who were aboard the "St. Eagle."

That day weather conditions were very bad. Wind velocity was 15 to 20 meters a minute and there was heavy rain in the evening. The race was almost impossible.

But in the case of this Cruiser Race, they have a strange habit of continuing the competition even though the conditions may

be bad. Only yachtsmen can enjoy the zest of the rough race. That's good. But they should notice that it evidently makes danger.

They say that once the start is cut, all the responsibility is on the captain of each yacht. Most of them, however, had no good experience against an emergency and lost their bearings. This may be due to the short history of the Cruiser Race in Japan. They didn't know even to lower their sails and stay in the blanket till the wind weakens.

Furthermore, they should have made sufficient preparations for not only life jackets, and a life line but also an emergency light to find the crew fallen into the seas easily at night or a transceiver to keep in contact with the liaison office. Lack of good equipment prevented finding the missing men.

On the side of the sponsors,



The Rikkyo crews aboard the "St. Eagle" are preparing for starting.

it is natural for them to be blamed for their easy-going attitude towards the facts of the event two days later. The careful observation of each yacht is required.

I emphasize that both yachtsmen and sponsors should have a fundamental knowledge as above-said. If not, they can not conquer nature and they will lead to a recession in the yacht boom.

## THE NIPPON TRUST AND BANKING CO., LTD.

2-1, Tori 3-Chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku,  
TOKYO, JAPAN

Cable Address: Nippontrust • Established 1927 • 23 Branches in Japan



## Meidensha Electric Mfg. Co., Ltd.

New Ohtemachi Building  
4, 2-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan  
Tel. Tokyo (211) 3111 Cable Address: "Meiden Tokyo"



# Rikkyo Sports Showing New Academic Development

From the data by the Athletic members, the Rikkyo authorities and the O.B.'s, Rikkyo sports are obviously facing a new situation.

Almost all the Athletic clubs have come to have some serious troubles such as a decrease in members owing to difficulties in examinations and, more, the impossibility of coexistence between study and sports because of the principle of "Study First" insisted on by the Rikkyo administration authorities. There is now an atmosphere of study preceding sports.

Whether Rikkyo Sports become weak or not, they are proceeding towards student sports as they ought to be.

## School Authorities

### Coexistence of Study, Sports Needed: Prof. Sasaki

"Rikkyo Sports never weaken in themselves," Prof. Sasaki, the president of the Athletic Association answered the pessimistic voice which came from this season's failures.

According to his mind, it was by chance and lack of spirit that Rikkyo was so often defeated. The cause of losing a game was often that each player was apt to be excessively worried about the lack of good players on his team. This lack is shown by the fact that the difficulty of the entrance examination limits the entrance of athletes into Rikkyo.

The matter, of course, in Student Sports is that study is higher in rank than sports. To keep this balance is absolutely necessary, and to the man who has an unbalance, Prof. Sasaki says, "You had better stop your club activities."

### Pres. Matsushita Requires Conquering of Handicap

President Matsushita said the following: Sports, by their nature, can not fail to take notice of victory and defeat. We want Rikkyo Sports to be stronger than they are. Several years

ago, college baseball was almost as skillful as professional, but nowadays the latter absorbs attention away from the former.

Students need both study and sports to build up their characters. Students who don't engage in sports are not wholesome. On the other hand if they only play sports and don't study at all, they are not students as they should be.

As the members of the Athletic clubs have to study in addition to sports, they can't get good marks easily. Recently it is remarkably difficult to enter into our university on the Athletic clubs' coaches' and managers' recommendation. We can't abolish this system strictly and rapidly, but gradually intend to do so at all cost.

After entrance, study will be incompatible with sports for the members of the Athletic clubs. Besides they can make efforts, do their best and become mighty within their field of activities and I want them to do so.

## Athletes

### They in Trouble

Sports writers asked many kinds of sports players whether Rikkyo Sports were changing or not. Though it differs between clubs, they said that there was generally no change toward weakness.

But a number of players said: "Sports have become weak. The cause of it is a shortage of new members. This is influenced by restriction of the recommendation system by the Rikkyo authorities."

Also there is a difficult problem about the balance between study and training. They are concerned because the authorities intensified the institution of failure in examinations. Every day they are spending very much time in training. They can't have time to study. If that case continues long, they will fail in an examination.

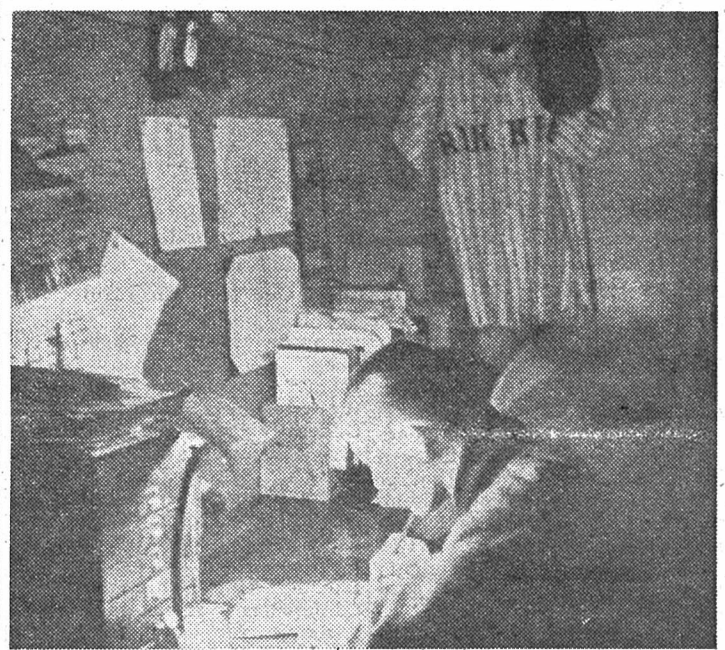
On this occasion they will choose the time to study because they are students. In consequence they can't win the game. People say sports thus become weak.

The athletes hear from the O.B.'s that in past days only sports were recognized, but nowadays this is impossible.

In the Athletic clubs, there is a club which has decided on a club motto, "study." This is the Wrestling Club. In this club the upper students are enforcing this motto on the lower students.

In this condition, almost students acknowledge that Rikkyo Sports are changing for Student Sports and it should become so.

But they want to win a victory, too.



After severe training players are studying hard rubbing their eyes to prepare for tomorrow's lessons at the boarding house of the Rikkyo Baseball Club.

## O.B.'s

### Intelligence Follows Technique

The opinion of Mr. Minoru Tanaka, sports editor of the Sankei Shinbun is as follows:

Recently Rikkyo Sports are feeble, that is to say, lacking in tenacity and smartness which were the tradition of our school. Since students play sports, each of them must have a higher self-consciousness and pride that he is a student rather than merely that he is a player and must play earnestly and steadily with manner suitable for students.

In all sports quality is raised by training to some extent, but in order to progress in techniques, fight and intelligence are necessary because a player has to study and devise techniques by himself. So if the result of the entrance examination is inferior compared to other students, it is hopeless to make progress in techniques after entrance, however superior quality may be.

For that reason Mr. Tanaka agrees with the line of the university authorities completely. Besides he says that it is desirable to be more severe regarding attendance at classes, because a decrease in training-time doesn't always correspond with a drop in techniques. There are many training ways attaching

importance to quality rather than quantity.

### Strictness of Study Leads To Weakness of Sports?

Mr. Chutaro Hodotsuka, a member of the Table Tennis Club in his college days from the fifth to the ninth year of Showa, is now chief of the commanding committee of the Athletic Association of Rikkyo O.B.'s.

He thinks that the present Rikkyo Sports are less weak than before but the idea that all old things are not good broadly occupies the present student players. Thus they are apt to give themselves to high techniques without having complete bases. They should practise most suitably for them, after getting good points in techniques and training methods which their superiors have developed.

And about the line of the university authorities, he said: "I can't say whether it is good or bad, for we can't judge it without seeing the results after two or three years."

"So long as they give a budget to every Athletic club and let students manage it, it is natural that they hope that every club will become stronger. They should offer to the Athletic members more time, institutes and equipment for training."

## "Study First" Penetrates Athletes

The policy of the Rikkyo authorities toward members who belong to the Athletic clubs is becoming more and more strict, as strict as with non-sports students. And the authorities declare that though compatibility of study and sports is a very difficult problem, there should be no contradiction because of being an athlete. Moreover the university authorities are beginning to be firm with players.

As for the players, while they are concerned about this problem of compatibility because of taking much time in training from their daily lives, they are conscious of the situation as university students and as sportsmen. From an objective point of view, graduates showed a dis-

position to agree to this policy.

But the athletes at Rikkyo say that since they have entered the Athletic clubs, they want to make a good record and to maintain their reputation. Certain persons are apt to judge only the result of victory and defeat. However a necessary condition in a university is research and study. It is more important for the athletes to perform their mission and to behave like students.

The Athletic members at Rikkyo face difficult questions and the development will be watched with keen interest. Now is the time to recognize the situation that Rikkyo Sports are facing and begin to return to the original Student Sports.

## Sports in Brief

### Rikkyo Wins In Rookie Ball

The Rikkyo nine defeated Hosei, 5-1, on Itozaki's three-hitter and Tominaga's two-run single in the second inning at Meiji Shrine Ball Park, Nov. 14 to take the flag of the rookie series of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League.

Rikkyo entered the final game against Hosei after defeating Meiji 2-1, and Keio 4-1.

This victory was the third for the Rikkyo team in the rookie tournament.

In spite of the bad results of the regular season this autumn, ace southpaw Itozaki took the mound through the full games, hurled twenty innings and yielded only eight hits, and recorded no earned runs.

### Rikkyo Eleven Ends 2nd

The Rikkyo eleven finished this season's schedule by defeating Nihon Athletic University, 52-0, on the second day of the eighth week in the Kanto

Intercollegiate American Football League at Korakuen Velodrome, Nov. 4.

As a result, Rikkyo ended in second place with 4 wins against 1 loss, while Nihon University captured their seventh championship with a perfect record, 5 wins against no losses.

### Rikkyo Fourth In Six-man Volleyball

The Rikkyo sextet emerging from 'C' group fought with three other stiff enemies in the final round of the All Japan six-man system Volleyball Championship at Osaka Prefectural Gymnasium, Nov. 25.

Rikkyo did not get a victory in the fights with the Toyo Rayon Kurin-kai from 'B', the Yawata Iron and Steel from 'D' or Meiji University from 'A' group.

The sextet was finally ranked fourth.

### Rikkyo Quintet Cops College Title

Rikkyo basketball team defeat-



The jubilant Rikkyo cagers are tossing their captain Katsuo Bai into the air after the final game.—Tokyo Shimbun

ed Meiji University 94-84 in the final round-robin to clinch the national college title in the last day of the Japan Intercollegiate Basketball Championships at Ohkuma's Memorial Auditorium of Waseda University, Dec. 2.

It was Rikkyo's 6th victory in the championships.

At half time Meiji led 47-40. In the second half, Rikkyo began to succeed in breaking down Meiji's defence and shooting. From the 9th minute Rikkyo rallied for five continuous field goals to reverse the score 62-60.

## 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

## THE LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE



SHINJUKU • TOKYO  
**ISETAN**  
PHONE (369) 1111



## Analysis of Rikkyoites

## Rikkyoites Have High Cultivated Sense

The Echo took voices about Rikkyoites in various fields without fear and favour last issue. But those were only preface to lead the conclusion "What are Rikkyoites". This issue, we take the rest of subjects (friendship, economic condition, music and movie) as a continuation of last issue and gained an image of Rikkyoites from the results of the poll.

## Friendship

A university is a place for the cultivation of character as well as a place for study. Friendship between students takes a great roll in the formation of character, and Rikkyo Echo writers investigated the friendship of Rikkyoites;

Firstly, we asked students "Did you get a best friend here at Rikkyo?"

yes: 82%  
no: 18%

The above figure shows that many students gained friend here. If the question was limited to a 'close' friend the percentage of "Yes," would be larger than 82%. In Rikkyo University there are some advantages for making new friends.

First of all there is a special system which is seldom seen in other universities. That is, each student has his own class room and a leading teacher. By this system, we are in a better circumstance to make new friends and moreover to feed a good companionship in class.

Second, clubs at Rikkyo are very active, which is one of the characteristics of Rikkyo University. About 70% of all Rikkyoites belong to some clubs, 57% to the Cultural Association and 26% to the Athletic Association and this fact means plenty of chances to meet new companions in the clubs.

Third, the influence of Christianity inspired our college life. Mrs. Akiyoshi councillor of Mitchell Hall, says, "Rikkyoites respect each other's individuality and so do the professors and faculty members. This is a good point of this University which comes from the Christian principle, I think." We can't ignore this element.

Then turning our eyes to those who can't make close friends here, we interviewed Mr. Okazaki, a staff member of Students' Counselling Office. According to him, most students who can't make true friends (although they are eager to have them) often make up their ideal image of friend too rigidly and if they can't find any person corresponding to their image, they consider that they have no true friend.

Next, let's go on to 'friendship between boys and girls.' "Have you a friend of the opposite sex?" We asked this question and got the result:

yes: 60%  
no: 40%

Mrs. Akiyoshi says, "I can't fully agree to this table because I guess there are not many students even in the 60% who are fully satisfied with their companionship with the opposite sex. For example in Rikkyo Camp this year, I know that the subject of boy students' discussion always came to "How can

we make good girl friends and keep good company with them?" She added "this is not limited to Rikkyoites only. Generally speaking, Japanese are not good at associating with friends."

Mr. Katto, regarded this result appropriately. "Those who can't have friends of the opposite sex are a poor hand at friend-making. This is true for all Japanese. If one goes to see a movie, for example, with a friend of the opposite sex, we Japanese are apt to regard it as a 'steady date' and keep them away from us. But anyhow friendship of Rikkyo students is considerably favorable and it is not so serious a problem, I think," said he.

It may be said as a conclusion that Rikkyoites are in a favorable environment for having a good friendship and this state is becoming more favorable.

## Music

We asked 600 Rikkyo students the following questions; "what sort of music do you like?" and "what kind of musical instruments do you have"

According to the general result of the opinionaire, classical music is as popular as light music. And Latin music and jazz are secondarily popular. Western music, Chanson, and Hawaiian music come next. As for musical instruments, the 'Ukulele' is possessed by many students. (25% of them possess it). So Hawaiian music is accepted in all seasons. Perhaps it is because the Ukulele is easy to play and easy to buy. The 'Guitar' and 'Harmonica' are the next most popular instruments.

The most interesting fact in the statistics is that about 10 per cent of students have piano, a very expensive instrument. This result seems to be one of the barometers of the economic condition of Rikkyoites. On the contrary, very few students have a 'Koto,' which is one of the Japanese traditional instruments. This shows a rather interesting contrast. Generally speaking, then Rikkyoites like either light music and classical music and the 'Ukulele' is the most popular instrument among them.

## Financial Condition

Economic power can not be ignored in our life. Some kind of luxury is needed to enjoy college life significantly to a certain extent. In Rikkyo University, however, there are many students who have favourable circumstances.

Let's look at their expenses. Lodgers spend 70% of their income for board and lodging. And because of the increase in the cost of living and amuse-

ment expenses, many students can afford to apply only 10% (1,000—1,500 Yen on average) of their income towards acquiring a higher culture.

Then how much money do Rikkyoites spend for lodging? 40% of Rikkyoites spend 14,000—17,000 Yen and 39% spend 11,000—13,000 Yen.

15% of them spend under 10,000 Yen, 6% over 20,000 Yen per month.

Next, how about their pocket-money?

Per month, 25% of them spend 5,000-7,000 Yen, 23% spend 4,000-5,000 Yen.

The percent of students who spend over 10,000 Yen and under 2,000 Yen is 9% each. The rest spend 2,000-3,000 Yen per month.

Have you a side-job? To this question, 65% of the students answered "No", and 35% answered "Yes". Most of the students who have side-jobs work as private teachers. Students who engage in light labour are few, but students in heavy labour are even rarer.

Judging from the fact that the applicants for scholarship are less than 400 persons, the greater part of Rikkyoites are in favourable circumstance.

## Television

Most Rikkyo students like music, and on radio and TV, they frequently listen to musical programs. Especially on radio, they seem to listen to nothing but music and news. So N.H.K. and Radio Kanto, which concentrate on music and news, are higher than other broadcasting stations in the rate of attention.

On TV they see various kinds of programs without any particular choice, but the higher rates of attention are for "Western films" and musicals. Male students, listen to the re-broadcasting of actual sports the most. But there are few who make use of educational TV.

How long do you watch TV programs? Most of them answered "for two hours a day", but it is interesting that there are no students who never see TV and are not a few students who watch TV for over five hours a day.

## Movie

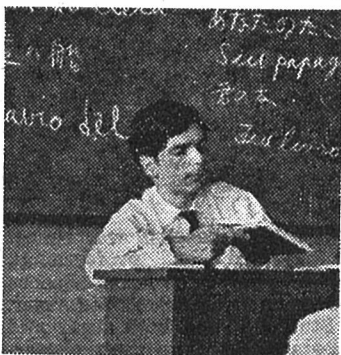
Next, which do you like foreign movies or Japanese movies? We asked students whether they had an interest in movies or not. To this question, supporters of foreign movies are twice as many as those of Japanese movies. Coeds who go to see Japanese movies are very few.

Well, what kind of movie do they see? The answers are as follows.

Coeds: 1: love stories 2: mu-

How do you do!

Mr. Luiz Palmary



At the beginning of this year, Mr. Luiz Palmary began to teach Portuguese at Rikkyo University. He is in charge of two classes now.

Three years have passed since he arrived in Japan. He came to Japan on the order of the Brazilian Government, to investigate emigration problems in Japan. He works in the Brazilian Embassy as a government official, and his teaching in Rikkyo is also connected with his work there.

Mr. Palmary graduated from The University of Brazil where he majored in Law. He studied about Japan in Brazil before coming here. He has written and published a book entitled "The History of Japan." He has also written other books: "The History of South American

Paintings" and "The History of Western Painting." "Studying history is my hobby," he said. Japan has some unique things in its culture, different from other modern cultures and it is one of the most energetic nations in Asia.

"As for Japanese students," he continued, "they are honest and clever, and they respect their teachers." "I cannot speak Japanese at all," he always says. But in fact he is a good speaker of Japanese. He learned it naturally, by hearing people speak it, and not by studying Japanese in particular. He speaks fluent Japanese in his classes.

"Excellent students in the Portuguese class will be able to study in Brazil, on a scholarship. So more students should study Portuguese," he said.

In addition to teaching at Rikkyo, Mr. Palmary is also for the Portuguese section of Radio Japan, which sends short wave broadcasts around the world.

He is still single, for, according to him, he wants to enjoy the free single life for a longer time.

"It depends on the will of the Foreign Office of Brazil whether I go home or stay here. So I hope the Foreign Office will forget I am here in Japan," was his answer to the question "How long will you stay?"

sicals 3: comedies  
Male: 1: documentaries 2: western films 3: musicals

There are many film stars who went to Rikkyo University, and at present many graduate are active in cinema world. But to the question "Who do you like as an actor and actress in Japan?", there are no names of actors who graduates from this university. And best two actors are Toshiro Mifune and Tatsuya Nakadai. Best two actresses are Yuriko Hoshi and Michio Aratama. As director, Kurosawa is the choice among students, and they select Keisuke Kinoshita, Yasujiro Ozu and Kihachi Okamoto as the fine directors. Among foreign directors, Michelangelo Antonioni's name was well thought of.

The Echo writer, referred to the voice of professors who have been usually in contact with many students.

## Character of Rikkyoites

To begin with, Rikkyo students are blessed with very favourable surroundings. As Rikkyo is a university based on Christian principles. As we mentioned last issue, many students have considerable interest in Christianity.

Concerning political problems, to the question "Do you agree that Rikkyo students have low political consciousness?", over 70% of students answered "Yes". Less than 10% of students don't admit the existence of low political consciousness. Judging from this figure, Rikkyoites

seem to have no interest in politics. But this is general tendency.

Among the universities, Rikkyo is unique because it grows co-operative men. In a word Rikkyo students are very co-operative. Concerning friendship, over 50% of the students have intimate friends at the university. Compared with other universities, this figure cannot be ignored.

## "Study a little more!"

In conclusion, the image of Rikkyoites which we get from the poll is quite good. Other universities students admit that Rikkyoites are domestic, smart and have a highly cultivated sense. On the other hand, professors hope that the students would study a little more, but they enjoy students life themselves. Rikkyo students are genuine compared with other universities' students.

From the result of the poll, we can imagine a man with following characteristics. He is interested in religion, especially Christianity. He likes music and sometimes he goes to an art exhibition. His favorite books in Japanese are Ryunosuke Akutagawa's and Sohseki Natsume's books. Among foreign books, he likes Tolstoy, Hemingway and Camus. Every day, he watches TV for two hours. He has an intimate friends in this university. His economic condition is rather good. He likes movies rather than plays. And he has a driver's licence.

MONDOORE

モンドール洋菓子店

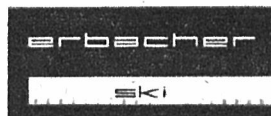
IKEBUKURO  
NISHIGUCHI

TEL. 983-3915 · 982-8302



TOKYO GINZA-NISHI 2-5

HORN





# The Seminar Camp for Industrialists And University Students

The Seminar Camp for Industrialists and University students was held from October 30 to November 3, at Kiyosato, Yamanashi Prefecture, under the auspices of the Industrial Laboratory of Rikkyo University, with the co-operation of the Japan Labour Association and the Japan Management School.

The purpose was to give industrialists and students an opportunity to fill in the gaps between them, exchanging views about many different problems.

Today the existence of university students cannot be considered apart from industries. However, such a plant to promote good relationships between them had never been realized previous in Japan. Then the Industrial Laboratory of Rikkyo University initiated the opening of the Seminar Camp, getting a hint from the good results of the 12th Rikkyo Camp which was held this summer at Kiyosato.

Fifty-four persons participated in this new attempt. They were eight persons of the staff class of the leading and large companies in Japan, one leader of a trade union, two members from Japan Management School, ten personnel of the University and thirty-three students including ten coeds.

In Rikkyo University there is a very unique program, -the

ants gain out of the five-day Seminar Camp At Kiyosato?

The most remarkable thing which run through the period of the Camp was a series of eager discussions. These discussions developed almost at any time and at any place, and accelerated mutual understanding and furthered acquaintances between the industrialists and the students, that is, -between different standpoints-between different generations. Especially the lecture, "Psychology of the youth and the adult" by Assistant Professor Hayasaka, started heated discussions between them. The series of panel discussions on the agenda of "What students want to ask industrialists," and vice versa, followed next.

Various questions were exchanged over the gaps between the different generations. And as the programs went on, the participants began to find that actually were very few differences in the way of thinking between the youth and the

time, they were stimulated to reconsider and develop their philosophy of life.

The five days in Kiyosato were filled up with various programs, from early in the morning to past ten o'clock in the evening. But the schedule of every day was simultaneously dotted with some free time. Those hours were very important for the participants in digesting and absorbing ideas, informations and stimulation which they gained from the programs of the day. And in every cabin, endless chats went on, around the fire, until midnight.

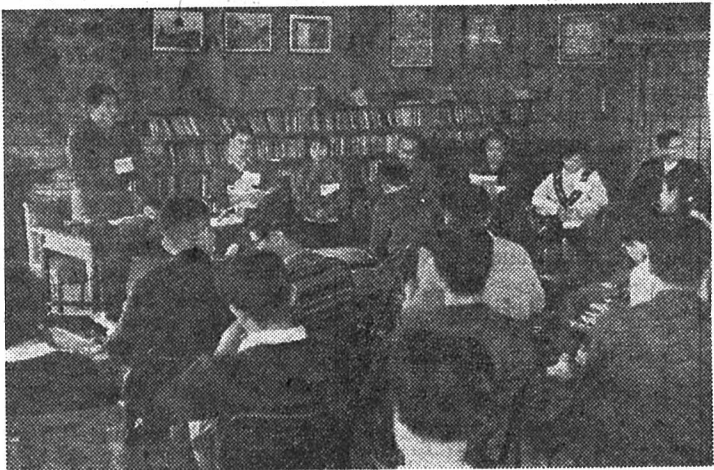
In every interval between academic program, there were prepared many enjoyable and recreational entertainments. Under the leadership of Mr. Nakahara (Rikkyo Students' Office), the managers' group of the Camp presented the pleasant time of the "Folk Dance Eve," "Tea and Talk Time," "Indoor Olympic Games" and the "Evening of Camp Fire." Those plans adopted from the time-honored programs of the Rikkyo Camp.

The managers' group also published the "Daily Camp Newspaper" throughout the period of the Camp.

This Seminar Camp was a new attempt from both the social and educational viewpoints. There have been very few similar examples anywhere in and out of this country. So it was a matter of course that there would be some problems which must be solved for the future.

In which direction should the Camp maintain its very purpose: a place for better relationships between industrialists and university students alone, or should there be an opportunity for basic discussion on the matters of general interests between youth and adults? The dates of the Camp, which coincided with the period of the annual Rikkyo Festival this year, must be reconsidered. Also the industrialists should be invited to the Camp from many more different positions of society. Factory workers, presidents of companies, women employees and foreign business men—the Camp would them become much more significant.

It was an obvious fact that the 1st Seminar Camp for Industrialists and University Students well accomplished its first aim. Its further development is keenly anticipated for the coming year, on the cautious evaluations and the sound bases of the 1st Camp.



Students and Industrialists are eagerly discussing "My ideal way to live."

Rikkyo Camp which has been annually held since 1953 under the auspices of the Students' Office. In the university life in a large city such as Tokyo, where the humanity of each individual is apt to be neglected, this camp which aims at realizing human encounters between professors and students, and among students themselves, has been welcomed with great pleasure by many people.

Originally the Rikkyo Camp was operated under a recreational atmosphere. But in the 11th Camp which was held last summer, it was observed that the Camp began to create a much more academic atmosphere.

In such a situation the Seminar Camp for Industrialists and University Students was started.

Then what did the particip-

adult.

The case method study was adopted into the programs. Professor Takezawa (Dept. of Social Relations) presented a case which involved complicated human relations in the fields of JR (Job Relations) and JI (Job Instruction). Analysing the case, both the youth and the adults realised that it was quite valuable to co-operate their power to deal with one subject and to draw a conclusion.

"My ideal way to live" was give as the theme of the symposium which was held at the conclusion of the Camp. Chaplain Hayami acted as the chairman. Six speakers were selected from the faculty members, the industrialists, and the students.

The audience was impressed by the six different attitudes toward life, and at the same

## Editorial From Abroad

### THE DAILY TEXAN

THE DAILY TEXAN, a student newspaper of The University of Texas, is published in Austin, Texas, daily except Monday and Saturday and holiday periods, September through May and monthly in August by Texas Student Publications, Inc.

Opinions expressed in The Texan are those of the Editors or of the writer of the article and not necessarily those of the University administration.

The Texan is a member of the Associated Collegiate Press, the All-American University Press Service, and the Southwestern Journalism Congress.

### Better Hid Than Dead

(November 4, 1962)

Virtually all students, faculty, and staff members of the University could receive some degree of protection in University buildings in case of nuclear attack.

A total of 24,099 safety spaces will be available in 30 campus buildings—2,900 of which will have a "protection factor" of 100 or better, meaning they would be 100 times better than being outdoors.

Under a contract agreement with the federal Civil Defense Administration, the University makes its shelter spaces open to the public. The federal government will mark the spaces and supply them with emergency provisions, which will be under the University's care.

A "space" under the CDA's regulations is a 10-square-foot area to be occupied by one person. After being licensed by the government, a "space" is marked as a public fallout shelter.

This means the University will contain about one out of 30 shelters in the Travis County area which have a 100 or better "protection factor." There are a total of 300,000 spaces in the country with some degree of fallout protection.

Among other licensed public fallout shelters in Austin are the Austin American-Statesman, the American Legion Hall, the Austin and Driskill hotels, the Capital National Bank Building, the Littlefield Building, and the Travis County Life Insurance Company Building, and the Travis County Courthouse.

Particularly timely is the University's announcement in view of the recent widespread fear of nuclear attack, spurred by the Cuban crisis. This means that a fallout protection area is located in close proximity to at least 24,000 University-associated persons.

### Potent Pormones

(October 17, 1962)

A gynecologist at Yale University told a meeting of the American College of Surgeons recently that thousands of persons are living in the wrong sex or have sexual abnormalities.

This tragic mistake results, Dr. John M. Morris says, when a person is "intersexed"—when he or she has some characteristics of both sexes. Thus many "men" or actually women and many "women" actually men.

Dr. Morris addressed the surgeons on the dangers of women taking sex hormones during pregnancy, during which time girl babies may be virilized. He said the earlier in pregnancy babies may be visualized. He said the earlier in pregnancy and kind of hormone is taken, the greater the chances and degree of sex change.

As a result, people who are "intersexed" may be the opposite in sex of what they appear to be.

When sexual abnormalities are discovered early in life, they can often be corrected surgically before a child is two years old. If not discovered until later, it is most often too late psychologically to change the child or adult to the "proper" sex, either surgically or with the use of other hormones.

Aside from the medical import of such a discovery, although Dr. Morris admitted not all physicians agree with him, there is obviously social meaning involved. Psychological damage is often recognized and traced to the presence of "intersex" characteristics. Mental and social maladjustment is common in such cases.

Further research is in demand in this area of medical biology. If what Dr. Morris asserts is true, legislation governing use of sex hormones during pregnancy may be necessary.

Appetitus Rationi Obediant

1st

Student Refectory

MORINAGA CONFECTIONERY CO., LTD.



Morinaga

MILK CARAMEL



## 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 A. 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

## A Climate of Peace and Goodwill

Every year at this time we are naturally led to look back on the record of the passing year and evaluate it in terms of advancement in moral as well as material aspects of our own lives, which are inevitably bound up today with hopes and fears of the world. This habitual stock-taking at year-end is particularly significant to Christians as it coincides with the Christmas season, when they celebrate the birth of the founder of their faith, who are believed to be the founder of the spiritual and eternal Kingdom of love and peace.

Most of thinking Christians at the last Christmas season felt it as the most gloomy one in their memory under the hanging clouds of nuclear arms race with ghastly prospects of increasing accumulation of fall-out, in spite of—rather in proportion to—great strides toward man's conquest of space. Prostects, however, appear to have turned somewhat brighter during this last year. International developments which cannot but vitally influence national life, even our college and home life, though still crisis-ridden, have shown slight indications of being brought under control of human conscience and reason. And in this advance in the direction of shaping world conscience, the United Nations, with all its shortcoming has had an important role to play in recent months.

Another development, perhaps more basic in human affairs, not excluding world politics, is strong trend toward Christian unity. The Roman Catholic Church invited Protestant and Greek Orthodox leaders several weeks ago to its 21st Ecumenical Council to attend as observers. The road to realization of the Pope's hope for a reunited Christian Church, the holy catholic church in the true sense, will never be straight or easy, in view of doctrinal differences of the Roman and non-Catholic churches; nevertheless, the fact that such hope is sincerely expressed publicly by the Pontiff and a step therefore has been taken is highly encouraging. Even from the secular point of view, Christianity certainly forms the backbone of all forces for world unity and peace, and as such the very moral backbone of the United Nations.

As we celebrate Christmas and meditate on its full meaning in the coming days, let us pray earnestly that the hopeful indications seen in movements of the two most important world organizations, secular and religious, will make further developments in the coming year toward creating a climate of peace and good will in all human relationships.

## Campus Personality

## Writing Is My Business

It is said that college students have much time to spare for what they want compared with office workers. So how to make the best use of their leisure is the important problem for students. Most of them are absorbed in their studies and club activities, but some of them, though the numbers are few, have job and take an active part in the society besides they are students. What are they doing and how do they make their college life compatible with their work, outside of the university.

## A Scenarist

Echo writers interviewed Mr. Shoji Karasawa, junior of the college of Social Relations at a coffee shop in Shinjuku. He appeared to us in an atmosphere different from students, wearing a black corduroy jacket and white trousers.

Mr. Karasawa is active as a young scenario writer and an assistant producer. And, at the same time he is a student of Rikkyo University. At first, as he hoped to become a cinema critic, he studied under Choji Yodogawa, editor of the movie magazine 'Eiga no Tomo', but then he was charmed with the work of a scenario writer. Six years have passed since he entered this world and he has written three scenarios for the cinema and two for TV. Now he belongs to Nikkatsu Productions.

If he can join the Scenario Writers' Association, he could get 200,000 Yen per scenario. But he is still disqualified from entering this Association. So his scenarios are less expensive now. To supplement his low income, he holds in addition the position of assistant producer.

He told the following episode. When a scenario which he had



intended to write as a modern drama became an historical drama, he criticized it without knowing it was his own, he was ashamed to learn latter

Scenes in a scenario are frequently cut out due to the cost of the sets. A scenario seldom is unchanged from its

origin.

"In the future I am going to try to be a fine scenario writer, also I hope to become a Producer if possible." "I have almost always written action dramas, but what I desire to write is about the beauty of truth in life."

About the coexistence of a student and a scenario writer, he is primarily concerned with the latter. He decide to go to school every Monday and Friday. Sometimes he is obliged to be absent from school because of going on location. He is seldom troubled with the handicap of being a student in the cinema world and a writer in school life. But during examinations he is very busy. His sleeping time is never more than six hours. He is apt to have an irregular life and go to coffee shops or bars many times in the course of his job.

Regarding the general student he thinks that there are many ways of living so he can't absolutely say but they have too much free time and do not know what to do with themselves. They had better spend their time on something beneficial and not only in play.

"Those who do not like movies, please have a higher regard for them. I hope they will understand that a cinema is not made only for pleasure but that it is a fine art," he said.

## A Scriptor

Let's introduce Mr. Reizoh Nakanishi.

He is a sophomore of the College of Art, and besides he has various works in society. His hope is to write scripts, and from his high-school age, he has written scripts. And he happened to compose some lyrics for chanson.

Last year, he had some good luck: his lyrics were chosen as a theme song by a radio broadcasting company. And the singer who sang his lyrics was Natsuyo Fukamidori, a chanson singer. Since then as he has been asked to compose lyrics for her. Now he tries his hand at production, construction and so forth, and he has composed



lyrics for many other chanson singers, as well.

As he wants to do almost everything in his youth, he works even at the radio and television studios. He wrote a commercial song which spread widely. But he intends to come back as a script writer some day.

Last year he set up a tea-house at Shibuya in co-operation with a friend, but the place at which his shop was set up did not catch the sight of people and in about a half year it had to be closed out. During the time he was managing this shop he was very busy. As soon as he came back from school, he worked at this shop and in the midnight lyrics. So the time remaining for sleep was only four or five hours.

His motive for entering a university was because he wanted to have the experience of university life. Because he liked Rikkyo University, he chose this university. But when class work finishes, immediately he has to back to his job. And so he said, "I do not have many friends in school, while I do not want to have many friends myself."

Mr. Nakanishi said, "I want to be a true script writer in the future, and I can't think of moving to another job."

It is always possible that his pieces will lose their freshness and that the world will not need him in the future. But the matter of the time to come is another thing. Now he devotes himself to his present job. He says, "while I am young, I do my job with passion. I don't think about the matter of the future. I think that is the right way."

## DAINIPPON INK AND CHEMICALS, INCORPORATED

DIC

## 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"

## 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

## BEEF STEAK HOUSE



SHIMBASHI  
OGAWAKEN

TEL(571) 3262

## ASAHI EVENING NEWS

朝日新聞の姉妹紙・定評ある英字夕刊

東京・名古屋・大阪・  
小倉の朝日新聞四本社  
にて同時印刷発行

定価 一カ月 ¥350

お申込みは、もよりの  
朝日新聞販売店へ