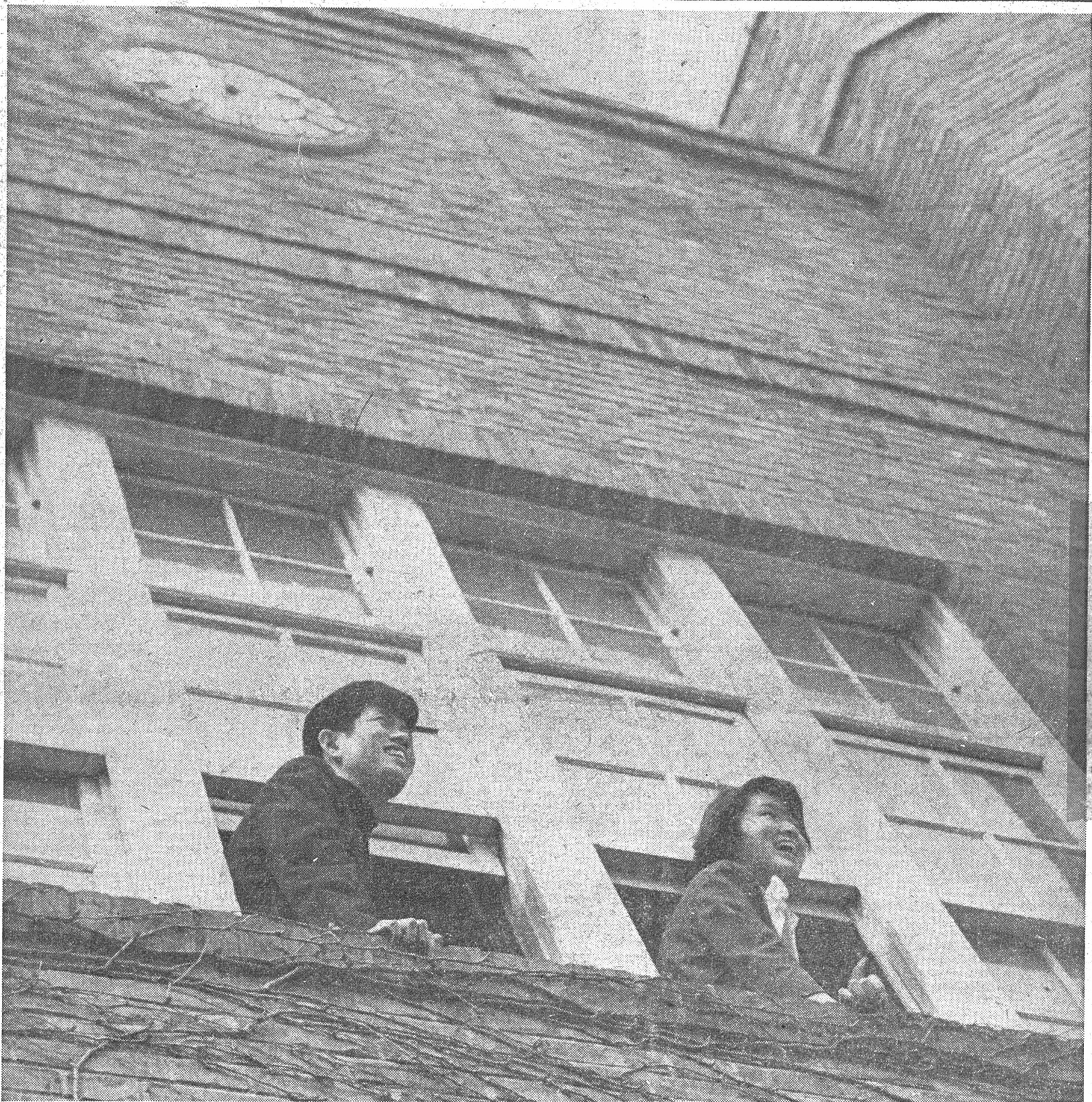


RIKKYO ECHO

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By Pres. M. Matsushita

Message to Freshmen

It is my great pleasure to welcome our new freshmen. I hope your student life in the coming four years will be a happy and profitable one. Being an alumnus of Rikkyo myself, I am particularly happy that you have joined with our Rikkyo family.

The purpose of education in this university is not to make you perfect persons but to make you realize that you are neither perfect nor will ever be perfect. There is no such thing as a perfect being except God. The important thing in our education is to make you realize this truth. This idea is not pessimistic.

On the contrary this is a most optimistic philosophy. To realize that you are

always imperfect is to realize that you must constantly grow. Perhaps you have already grown physically. Yet mentally and spiritually you must keep on growing. Some people seem to stop growing even though they are still young. It is because they become too "perfect". Their idea is too fixed. They refuse to learn. They refuse to train themselves. So they refuse to grow. They are old in spite of their physical youth.

The purpose of the education in this university is to make you realize that you are imperfect so that you will be in a position to grow constantly. In other words, our purpose is to make you young and vigorous throughout your life.

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Latin American Institute To Start in May

The Latin American Institute will be opened the middle of May. The schedule was delayed from April to May to give students information about the Institute.

The purpose of the Institute is to give students understanding of Latin American countries, and to promote research in this field, which is considered of low-level in Japan.

Prof. Hidebumi Egawa, Dean of the College of Law and Politics, will assume directorship of the Institute. The courses are open not only to juniors, seniors, graduate students and faculty members of Rikkyo University, but they are also open to students of other universities. The institute will accept 50 students, 30 from Rikkyo University and 20 from other universities.

The courses will be offered at least two hours a day, for five days each week, Monday through Friday. The proposed two-year courses include the geography, history and economics of Latin American countries, and languages. In the first year, geography, history and the two compulsory languages, Spanish and Portuguese, will be taught by three Japanese and two Latin American instructors. The study of economics will be much emphasized in the second year, and less time devoted to the languages.

Fifteen to eighteen scholarships have been offered by the Latin American countries, to encourage students to study hard. Almost all the scholarships give students a chance to take a nine-month trip to the designated country of their choice. The courses aim at a practical goal and are provided rather to prospective businessmen than to scholars.

Dr. W. Murtinho, Minister-

Graduate of Rikkyo To Hachijokojima

Nobuhisa Matsudaira, graduate of Rikkyo University, started for Hachijokojima (Little Hachijo Island) to teach children in the island as a primary school teacher from this April.

He had studied in the Department of Psychology and Education at Rikkyo with a view to becoming a school teacher, and had graduated this March.

Six kilometers distant from the Hachijo Island, this island is very small, and the inhabitants number 150 altogether. The primary school and junior high school share a tiny school house. Only 26 pupils are studying there. Matsudaira is expected to take charge of the 3rd, 5th and 6th grade pupils.

According to Matsudaira, the reason for his deciding to go to such a remote island where there is no port and to which a steamer comes only once a week, is to start dissolving educational inequality for himself. Matsudaira loves children.

Matsudaira was greatly moved by reading "Kuroshino no hate ni kora arite" (Children beyond the Black Current) by Tsutomu Takatsu which told of the children of the Aogashima Island. Reading this book, he decided to carry out what he had thought.

Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo, mentioned the great possibilities of exchange students between Japan and Latin American countries, and hopes the Institute will develop into a full four-year, independent department.

This year, about four thousand books will be contributed from various Latin American countries, through their embassies. All these books will be available to the students. They will be placed in the old Rikkyo Library.

"Youth Must Go Abroad" Prof. Ishijima Stresses

Dr. Wataru Ishijima, professor of geology at Rikkyo University, traveled around the world between August and December last year.

In every country he met many savants in his line and discussed theories, concepts and problems.

The professor also visited natural science museums and research institutes to get new ideas for the Museum Course at Rikkyo.

People in every country extended a welcome to the visitor from Japan. He told the Echo reporter about good examples of hospitality. Here are several interesting instances.

"The National Museum in Brussels is famous for its exhibition of dinosaurs. Unfortunately the day I went to the Museum was an official holiday. As I had to leave Brussels the next day, I asked the curator to open the Museum.



He was kind enough to show me all of the exhibitions in the Museum.

"At Hilo in Hawaii the office of the National Park Service displayed a documentary film of Mt. Kilauea's explosion just for me."

According to globe trotter Ishijima, European and American museums are equipped with very excellent facilities. Even at Trondheim, a small city on the coast of Norway, a well-arranged museum has been established.

There is a large institute attached to the National Museum in Belgium which is mentioned above.

Prof. Ishijima felt that the social atmosphere of Northern Europe was a little different from that of Southern Europe. People in Northern Europe are carefree in their life and kind to travelers.

A private secretary of a professor at the University of Blindern in Oslo, Norway, was a friendly Norwegian. He gave a complimentary dinner to Prof. Ishijima. Incidentally he had many Japanese "Nishiki-e" and "Kabuki" pictures.

"It was good for me to see



Ambassadors of ten Latin American countries, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Salvador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela, came to Rikkyo University to learn about the proposed Latin American Institute on Feb. 18. The party is looking around Rikkyo Campus, led by Dr. Murtinho, Minister-Counsellor of the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo. A reception for the Ambassadors was held by Pres. Matsushita at noon.

Candidates For Rikkyo Increase

The entrance examinations for the Colleges were held at Rikkyo University from Feb. 25 to Mar. 1.

The total number of applicants was 19,802, as against 1,270, the number fixed for matriculation. The rate of competition for the five Rikkyo Colleges (Economics, Law and Politics, Social Relations, Arts, and Science) thus turned out to be one to fifteen, which was about the same as that of last year.

The rate of admission for each College was as follows: 1 to 13.4 for Economics, 1 to 25.6 for Law and Politics, 1 to 22.4 for Social Relations, 1 to 12.3 for the Arts, and 1 to 7.7 for Science.

It was notable that the applicants for the College of Economics showed a decrease of some 800 while those for the College of Law and Politics increased by 1,114, as compared with last year.

The Department of German Literature admitted 40 students out of 169 applicants, while the Department of French Literature admitted 30 students out of 443 applicants.

Freshman Camp to Be Held

The first Freshman Camp will be held at Numazu, Shizuoka Prefecture, from April 11 to 14, under the auspices of the Athletic Association, and sponsored by the Student Office and the alumni club of the Association.

The purpose of the camp is to promote the formation of students' character and to conduct mental training as a member of the Athletic Association.

Participants in the camp consist of 120 freshmen and 30 leaders from all athletic clubs of Rikkyo University. Prof. Sasaki, President of the Athletic

Association, Prof. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office, and Prof. Hosoi, Dean of the College of General Education will also take part in the camp as observers.

According to the Student Office, no university in Japan has held such camps for freshman members of athletic clubs. The camp is expected to achieve spectacular results, but the Student Office hopes that many gaps in understanding between athletes and other students will be filled by the experiences of the Freshman Camp.

Scholarship To Be Offered By Alumni Assoc.

The regulations for scholarship which had been under consideration by the Rikkyo Alumni Association were decided upon at the conference which was held on March 7.

According to the regulation, the only students who are eligible for scholarship are the seniors, and two students from each College are elected every year. The Scholarship Foundation was established through the true spirit of the Alumni Association which consists of cultivating mutual friendship and promoting the development of the 'Alma Mater', Rikkyo University.

The Alumni Association always devoted to the 'Alma Mater', has conducted campaigns in the interests of Rikkyo University. It has undertaken many projects and the present scholarship system is one of them.

Out of the students who apply for the scholarship, the most suitable are chosen after careful examinations of their economic situations, academic standing in the college, personality, relations with fellow students, etc.

The scholarship funds are raised by the membership fees of the Alumni and the interests of the funds. The amount of scholarship is 30,000 yen a year for each student. The scholar must pay back the money in ten years.

The regulations of scholarship goes into effect in this September.

Univ. of Hawaii Offering Scholarships

The East-West Center at the University of Hawaii is offering 200 scholarships to students from East, South and Southeast Asia, Australia, New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific.

Established in 1960, the Center seeks to promote mutual understanding through interchange of ideas and shared study and living experiences.

The grants are for 21 months and include travel to and from Hawaii, tuition, books, food and lodging, health insurance, and academic tour, and a small personal allowance.

Fields of study total 47 and are divided into four parts, namely applied sciences, social sciences, pure sciences and humanities. Each student can study in some fields according to his own desire.

The minimum requirements for a scholarship are Bachelor's degree with an average of B or its equivalent, be a citizen of an eligible country, proficient in the English language (to be certified by a college English teacher or American Embassy official). There is no age limitation but between 21 and 35 is preferred.

For further details, the applicants should inquire at the American Embassy.

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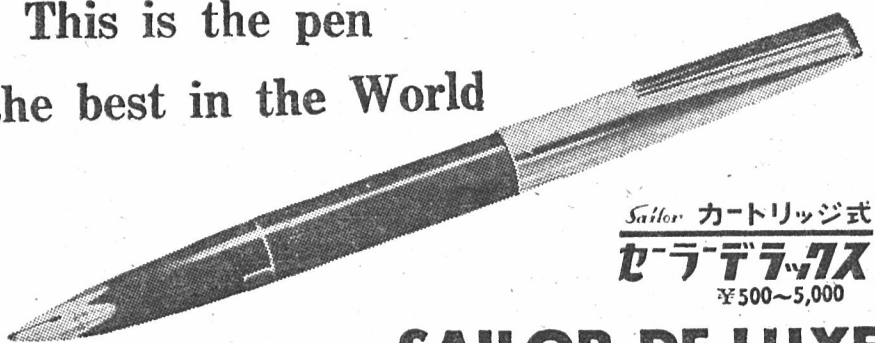
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Tuition Hike Again

Private Univs. Need More Gov'tal Help

The Rikkyo University authorities decided last December to raise the tuitions of the Colleges at the start of the school year of 1963. The tuition for the College of Arts will come up from 28,000 to 60,000 yen, and a student of the College of Science will have to pay as much as 80,000 yen a year.

Rikkyo University is not the only private institution to raise its tuitions. Thirty-six out of fifty-three universities belonging to the Union of Private Universities of Japan (Nihon Shidai Renmei) will have increased their schooling fees up to between 40,000 yen and 136,000 yen. The tuition raise of private universities followed suit after the raise of the public officials' wage base. The national universities also have boosted their tuition fee from 9,000 yen to 12,000 yen.

Before the decision to increase the fees was made, there was movement on the Rikkyo campus against such a raise. The campaign was piloted by the Class Committee which demanded the creation of the three-man committee, consisting of one member each from the board of directors, the faculty and student body, to discuss the problem of the tuition increase. This demand came to nothing. The Class Committee insisted, however, that the raise of the schooling fees would seriously

infringe on equal educational opportunities, and would result in admittance of only students from wealthy families.

Revenue and Expenditure

In spite of this campaign, the raise was finally decided upon. On entering Rikkyo University, a student will have to pay this year 123,000 yen if he is enrolled in the College of Arts, and must pay as much as 152,000 yen if he is to enter the College of Science.

The drastic tuition raise at Rikkyo University as well as others was primarily caused by the price hike of daily commodities and by the consequent increase of personnel expenses. Since the salaries for professors and employees amount to 87 per cent of all the expenses of the University, it is the most decisive factor in the university budget plan. The faculty salary, on an average, will be increased by 6,000 yen, which is addition of 15 per cent over last year's.

If the income of the universi-

ty is carefully studied, it will become clear that 83-per cent of its whole revenues depend on the tuitions paid by the students. The university is also receiving contributions from various quarters as well as the governmental subsidy, but these constitute only three per cent and five per cent respectively. From this, it is clear that the increase of the personnel expenses has caused the raise of the tuition on the part of the students.

As seen above, the burden the students are brought to bear is very heavy. This tendency has continued for twenty years and will no doubt be stronger still. It is, therefore, urgently desired that the government help private universities more effectively than in the past. Donations of funds from various quarters, especially by the graduates of private universities, are insufficient.

Little Governmental Aid

The government, it is to be

its rate of subsidy from the present one-half to two-thirds or even to three-fourths.

The amount of contributions given to the private institutions is pitifully small. The total of the contributions to all the private schools, from kindergartens up to universities, was four billion yen in 1960, and the amount of contributions occupies only three per cent in Rikkyo's budget. This sad state of affairs can be attributed to the traditional non-existence of contributions and also to the high tax imposed on donations of money.

Way to Solution

How are the financial conditions of universities in foreign countries? In the United States, private universities manage two thirds of their budget by contributions and help from the state and federal governments. They depend on the students for only one third of their income. Private universities in America are treated on the same basis as public universities on the principle that both kinds of universities play an important role in education. In England, almost all the universities are public and receive through the Grand Committee the government subsidies which amount to seventy per cent of their income. The Grand Committee appoints the universities and decides the portions of subsidy. There is no governmental interference in university education in England although it offers a great deal of assistance.

One way to a solution in Japan is for the government to give private universities financial aid without meddling with their business. But the Finance and Education Ministries are not likely to offer government funds without controlling to some extent the policies of supported universities. The dilemma of the private universities is that they want more governmental assistance through revising the law but at the same time they do not wish to have the government interfere with their educational policies or administration.

The problem of tuition and hence of private universities will boil down to the lack of interest on the part of the government, people and students in the private educational institutions. The private universities must acquire prestige in Japan to prove that they are making a contribution to the society.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Spoken English On Its Home Soil

By Tetsuo Akiyama



You must not be shocked to hear a cockney say, "My brother went to hospital 'to die,'" for in his own peculiar pronunciation the word "today" is usually sounded something like "to die."

As a matter of fact, I have occasionally failed to understand what the good citizens, say, the greengrocers, the hairdressers, the chambermaids, the taxi drivers, the station porters and so forth I happened to meet in London—it is quite probable that not a few of them may have been brought up within the sound of Bow bells—rattled on without regard to my uncertain hearing capacity.

It goes without saying that I have troubled myself so much to get the meaning of the local dialect the country-folk spoke in each of many small towns and villages I visited during my stay in Great Britain. To take but one instance, it so happened that I made a trip to the quaint fishing port of Mevagissey situated in Cornwall, and there I was stopping in an unpretentious house putting up the sign "Bed & Breakfast," when an old hostess suddenly, knocking at the door of my room about ten o'clock at night, exclaimed, "I've lost my 'cut,'" and asked me whether or not it was under my bed. "What do you mean by 'cut'?" I immediately ventured to ask in return. "Oh," she said, spelling the word, "that's c-a-t." In the morning when I met her again, she said smilingly with a sense of relief, "I've found my 'cut'—in the cupboard."

When I once stood still at a corner of Piccadilly Circus, absorbed in making up my mind which direction I should take—as was usual with me also at other busy crossroads—I was taken aback by a young fair lady who asked me, "Excuse me, but could you tell me where the Ambassadors Theater is?" You may well imagine how proud and pleased I was to tell her the place it is. What embarrassed me, however, a great deal while I was strolling about Princes Street in Edinburgh was that an old woman bent with age inquired me her way in the Scottish language that is all Greek to me.

Most of those who always get in touch with overseas visitors, being on the staff of the British Council on Davies Street speak English very easy to understand, as might be expected of them, so every time I went there to see some of them, I was made to breathe freely and often felt some voiceless voice say that my English is not altogether dusty.

Such was also the case with the cultured English people at whose home I was a guest from time to time. They speak to me so carefully and were interested in me, because I was a traveller from the far-end of the earth and, what is more, my English was likely to be just a little amusing. They were further kind enough to make out my meaning and were ready to tell me what I wanted to know.

Of course they speak so fast and so carelessly among their own families that I cannot follow them. That is good enough and quite natural for them. Suppose a husband speaks to his wife as carefully as he would speak to a queen, and she to him as carefully as she would to a king, what then? Such a funny thing will be impossible at all, as long as they are hand and glove with each other.

Bernard Shaw, once upon a time, reassured us foreigners with his characteristic witty remarks that there is no such thing as perfectly correct English and that in London nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly. If he is not mistaken, it might be an insult to the natives who speak what he called "Bad English," that we foreigners should try to speak "Good English" too well. In view of this, the Japanese reader, do not be afraid to speak broken English, even though it is not to be encouraged so much.

Mr. Tetsuo Akiyama, professor of English in the College of General Education at Rikkyo University, left for Europe in July and returned in December last year.

He studied English literature and observed, studied, and discussed modern language teaching methods and techniques during his stay in England.

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To Size up Rikkyo Nine

Balanced Nine

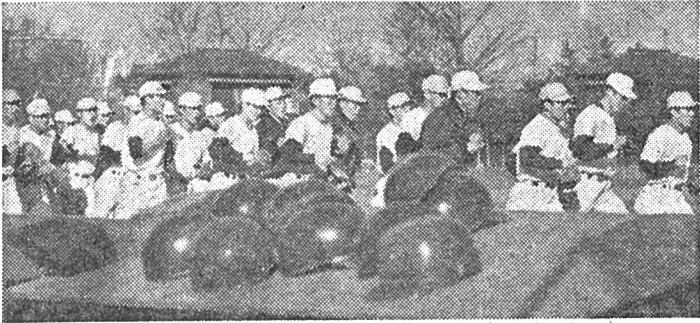
Dashing to Crown

With the opening of the Spring Season of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League from April 13 at Meiji Shrine Ball Park, the sports writers of Rikkyo Echo forecasted the condition of the Rikkyo nine for this spring season.

The team spent about full two months in the season-off on hard training such as running, callisthenics and so forth in order to make strong legs and waists. In this way, they can grow up into powerful batters.

It is also a weakness of Rikkyo that batters farther down the line up are inferior to those near the top.

Rikkyo fielding is inferior to no other team, especially the in-fielding which is the most ex-



Under the spring sunlight Rikkyo nine piloted by captain Shimoda begins their training with running around the diamond. —Nikkan Sports

cellent in the Big Six University League.

smart fielders, and speedy runners. Fifth, the team has a good batting line-up. Itozaki is in good condition. The former pitcher is a good fastball to the outside corner, the latter, having strong ankles, is at home with the curve and the shoot. Hatanaka is a good relief pitcher who mastered the fork-ball from the second half of the last autumn league. Yamamoto has grown formidably and rookie Ishikawa (from Saijo High School) is hopeful for his southpaw pitching.

The batting scale of Rikkyo nine is lower than last season when Rikkyo had three long hitters, but all of the nine progressed last season in hitting surely and sharply.

Shinoda, third baseman, has sharp and solid batting. Yaginuma, center fielder, is Rikkyo's only long-hitter, and Morimoto who is converted to the second baseman from right field, polished up his sure batting. These three are clean-up trio.

Yamamoto, right fielder, and Doi, shortstop, are each good as the lead-off and second batter respectively, both having sharp batting eyes. Yamamoto and Ohtsuka, catcher, have made the most progress of the nine in their batting, although Ohtsuka who has no game experience at Jingu Stadium is poor at giving the pitcher good signals, and it

cellent in the Big Six University League.

Thus the Rikkyo nine has a strong team with three good points: nice pitching, sure batting, and superior fielding. Rikkyo should be able to smash its most powerful enemy, Hosei, which does not have as good pitching this year and which is Rikkyo's major rival for the crown this year. The major problems which must be solved by Rikkyo are the signaling of the catcher and the poor hitting of the lower batters.



Ace Hurler Matsumoto

The expected batting order is as follows:

- 1 Yamamoto right fielder
- 2 Doi shortstop
- 3 Shinoda third baseman
- 4 Yaginuma center fielder
- 5 Morimoto ... second baseman
- 6 Okada left fielder
- 7 Hamaguchi first baseman
- 8 Ohtsuka catcher
- 9 pitcher

Sports Library (3)

Post-war national life have been characterized by the development of recreation sports in our society as well as in school. But, there is of late even a tendency that amateur sports, which are spurred by the remarkable popularization of professional sports, make it a principle to aim at competition alone. Accordingly system of encouragement of large-scale player is emphasized and people are carried away by only to get a victory and are apt to unmindful of its duty, the true spirit of sports. If such matters continue, sports for recreation will disappear, for people ignore gradually the fundamental element of recreation: "for everyone."

Sports and Recreation

What is the significance of sports for recreation? Five main points can be made.

First of all a man is able to recover from fatigue through sports. For instance, ice hockey, football, rugby, water sports and other athletic sports require a superior body. But from the view point of enjoyment, golf is not still popular for financial reasons. One of the important things is how to make use of our leisure by taking part in many kinds of sports. However, recreation depends upon whether people can avail themselves of its opportunity or not. If the balance is proper, the result is sports for recreation; if it is excessive, it becomes a kind of work.

Secondly, these must be the principle of equal opportunity. An ideal sports for recreation is one that everyone can enjoy together, that does not need perfect facilities, a lot of equipment, or a large sum of money. Table tennis and badminton seem to be good examples. Someone, however, is apt to monopolize a sport even if its first aim is that everyone can play together. And unskillful men avoid the sport more and more. This is contrary to the principle of recreation.

Thirdly, its contents have a wide variety. One man's taste is different from the others' and so people must start from their own tastes. That is, an important thing is to take an interest in sports and not to fell displeasure. But it is inevitable for someone to concentrate only on specific events. Choice is free because of the problems of sea-

son, age and sex.

Fourthly, there must be something constructive in sports. One must become friendly with others through the medium of sports as well as enjoy one's own pleasure. Therefore, anything indecent, or slothful or low is naturally excluded. People can deepen their minds through sports.

Fifthly, people must participate in sports voluntarily. The relaxation of tension is always the reason for recreation. For, after tension, people are driven by necessity to relaxation. Bold emancipation from work or study becomes more effective,

ing to some people and not to others. There is, however, the question of degree and therefore some means of winning must be excluded. This depends upon the spirit which lies behind the game.

In athletic sports and water sports and other various sports, there is a physical value. The advantage to people who have something to do with sports is great. If people attach importance to recreation alone however, they often fall into the danger of ignoring the value of training both body and mind.

The original purpose of sports was not just physical culture



especially in the case of a heavy burden of mind. There are problems about spirit in games, too. Everything was done with the spirit of in the old times. Men want to conquer others. Such a thing might be inevitable, since humans are a kind of animal.

In some kinds of recreation, the participants enjoy each others struggle for mastery. To compete skillfully is entertain-

for a game, but the value of physical training itself. After all, sports should develop from a nation of individual sports to national sports under the premise of the improvement of the people's physique. It is not too much to say that the discrimination between sports and recreation is a problem of degree.

(The next title is 'Sports and Nationality'.)

Sports in Brief

Rikkyo Quintet Has Good Fight in Korea

A Rikkyo basketball party of 18 members, the champions of Japan, hopped to Korea on Feb. 28 under the invitation of the Korean Basketball Association and came back to Japan March 14. Rikkyo chalked up 3 wins against 4 losses in seven matches with universities, bankers, and air force teams in Korea.

Rikkyo Skiers Remain Second

The Rikkyo ski team ended in 2nd place with 35 points in total in the B group of the 36th All-Japan Collegiate Skiing Championship at Nozawa Ski-Run in Nagano Prefecture held from January 15 to 20. Therefore Rikkyo missed the chance to be elevated to the A group. Ohta (junior) in the 15-kilometer dis-

tance race and the relay team (Ezu, Ohta, Miyakoshi and Shi-ma) won their races.

- 40 kilo-meter relay
- 1st Rikkyo—2h. 52m. 20s.
- 15 kilo-meter distance race
- 2nd Ohta—58m. 58s.
- Endurance race
- 1st Ohta—2h. 15m. 04s.
- 3rd Miyakoshi—2h. 18m. 47s.
- Combination race
- 3rd Kubo—456.20 points

Skate Team Ends In Third

Rookie Kohno (freshman) got third place by clocking 8:40.1, in the 10,000-meter race, and Aruga ranked fourth, in the 35th All-Japan Collegiate Ice Skating Championship at Lake Tateshina from January 9 to 20. In ice hockey, the Rikkyo team gained third place, smashing Keio Univ. 10-6 in the game being decisive

Cagers Cop Nat'l Title

The Rikkyo quintet swept three powerful enemies to cop the title for the first time in five years in the 38th All-Japan Basketball Championship at Ohkuma's Memorial Auditorium of Waseda University from January 8 to 13, through the great action of Kaiho and by good teamwork. The result of the Rikkyo final game was as follows:

Rikkyo 79-62 Nihon Kokan
Rikkyo 82-71 Nihon Kohgyo
Rikkyo 63-62 Keio Univ.

The Rikkyo basketball team gained four big titles this year to establish a new golden age of Rikkyo basketball: the Kanto Collegiate Champ. (June), The Kanto Collegiate League (October), the Japan Collegiate Champ. (December) and this, the All-Japan Basketball Championship.

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Guide to Athletic Clubs

Hustling Life Awaits Freshmen

Superior freshmen passed through the gates of Rikkyo this year once again. A university is a place not only for study but also for the cultivation of the body and mind. Many students attend club activities in order to satisfy the latter need and obtain good results through various experiences. Rikkyo Echo tried to present freshmen a guidance to athletic clubs.

Strong Will Is Necessary

Sports clubs especially are the source of youthful fight. So the Echo addresses those who wish to enter one of the athletic clubs for the first time now. The clubs are the Yacht Club, the Wrestling Club, Girl's Soft Ball Ten-

about one third of the members of all the clubs are beginners. As there are many beginners in the Girl's Soft Ball Tennis Club, for example, this club has a soft atmosphere. In the Archery Club a man of inexperience makes rapid progress by accepting the instruction of the

effort. Freshmen who want to be a student athlete must resolve to do so.

Enjoyment First

Now, let's listen to the notion of some clubs which do not belong to the Athletic Association formally.

Kenpo Club

Life in an athletic club is indispensable to students. Sports keeps us healthy and no one can accomplish his life without a healthy body. The relation not only between the upper classmen and the lower classmen but also among the same classmen should be regarded as important. The lower obey the upper, the upper lead the lower, they each encourage the other.

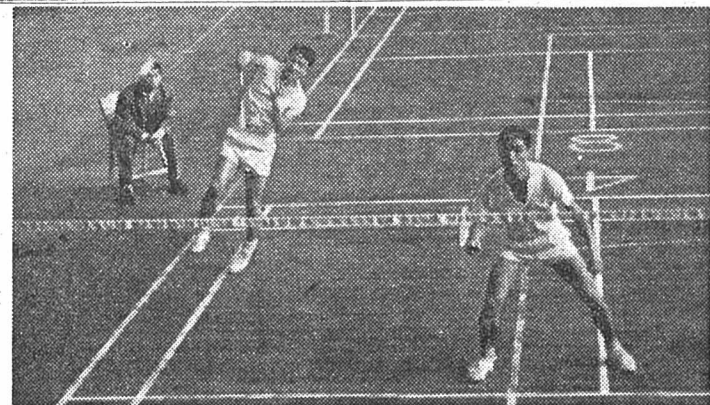
Confucian morals are necessary to stabilize this relation. Good team-work, strong team spirit, and a spirit of cooperation come out of this relation.

Roller Skate Hockey

The purpose of this club is to know the limit of one's ability while at the same time to utilize fully one's ability by playing roller skate hockey. They want freshmen who devote themselves to the club, because the spirit of self-sacrifice helps to build up team-work.

Ski Club Rikkyo Braune

This is one of friendly associ-



His attack is supported by his companion being ready for defence. All-round cooperation among players brings good result not only in the match but also in the human life.



If there is a piece of cloud in his mind, the arrow does not fly to the target. Everytime sportsman fights against himself.

nis Club, the Fencing Club and the Badminton Club. Concerning the time of exercise, in the Yacht Club, they practice twice a week and all of the summer vacation. In the Archery Club you can shoot an arrow whenever you like. The other clubs call a daily meeting. And all of these clubs increase training time with the approach of a match.

From the club activity, clubmen are able to develop physically and mentally as well as develop a strong will. We can tell you that the Wrestling Club, which makes fine bodies in the inverted pyramid style, the most physically varied club.

Concerning mental development, these six clubs answered that by the effort of resolving the problem between study and club activity, the members of the club have a strong sense of responsibility, and can learn to love their school through love of their clubs.

The management and purpose of each club is the same. Particularly, the Girl's Tennis Club which became a formal member from one of many friendly associations last year made it a principle to cultivate their mind through tennis, but still they have the ambition to bring up an invincible team.

In the Fencing Club they operate the club as the place to give happy memories to themselves through their exciting student-life.

You need not be concerned about being a beginner, because

upper class members obediently and becomes a good player in one year. It often seems that the Yacht Club costs much money but the members say that it is a one-sided interpretation. The Wrestling Club, the Archery Club and the Fencing Club first direct the beginners to develop muscular bodies.

The Badminton Club is one of the clubs which attaches importance to study and discipling. This club's members have to cut their hair if they fail three required subjects in the regular examination and if they stayed away from school more than 30 lessons. Although the clubs differ in discipline, to esteem moderate courtesy between graduates and clubmen is a general rule.

We introduced the six clubs to you only briefly. These clubs may seem to be rather plain and and they do not catch the students' attention. But these clubs are formal members of the Athletic Association of Rikkyo. Therefore they are not merely groups of those who enjoy leisure or recreation through the sports. Training and discipline are very severe and rigid and the spirit de corps of the clubmen is strong.

It is only your strong will that enables sports to coexist with study and to develop a good player from a beginner. however, unless your will or faith is strong, weariness from training may turn to a nap in the class-room the next day and you can not catch up with others if you do not make the

Therefore it is very easy to enable sports to coexist with study.

The common purpose of these clubs is to build one's character by sports activity: team spirit, obedience to the leader, and the ability of the upper to lead the lower. Every club assures freshmen that any beginner can enjoy club life and catch up with others who have experience in one year. But it is matter of course that they have to take more exercise spontaneously than others do.

— Conclusion —

H. Miyazawa

We are very glad if we can make you know that athletic club life is very fruitful, pleasant and practical. We hope that freshmen who want to enter athletic clubs will also be intelligent athletes, because they are university students.

To grow up to be a sportsman with high culture and student with a stout body—this is the ideal and the real purpose of the athletic clubs' activities. We hope that many freshmen will to realize this ideal.

(Sports Editor)



Destructive attack is an expression of his fighting spirit. Sports makes him positive and active.

Portrait of Rookies

Becoming Olympian Is Their Hopes



S. Kiuchi

H. Yonekura



T. Obata



T. Kuramitsu

Rikkyo had many rookies including very hopeful ones in this spring, too. Echo select some of them and introduce briefly, wishing their good action in Rikkyo University.

Two nice boxer, Yonekura and Kiuchi, entered this University. Hohji Yonekura (the College of Social Relations) from Narashino Senior High School in Chiba Prefecture was the All Japan High School Featherweight Champion last year and he went

to South American countries on a playing tour.

Recently he has been staying in a camp, training for the forthcoming Tokyo Olympic Games. It has yet to be decided whether he will convert to lightweight or not because of a problem of weight.

Southpaw Sadayuki Kiuchi (the College of Law and Politics) is from Funabashi Senior High School in Chiba Prefecture. His strong point is a

powerful counter attack, especially straight from left hand and there is considerable power in his one-two punch and jab. Mainly, he is a boxer of the infight system. Last year, he got first rank in the Welterweight.

An arrowy cyclist Tadayoshi Obata (the College of Law and Politics) from Kanazawa Senior High School in Ishikawa Prefecture has naturally strong legs and waist. Moreover, he has a fine physique; he is 5 feet 7 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He is one of promising candidates for the Olympic Games.

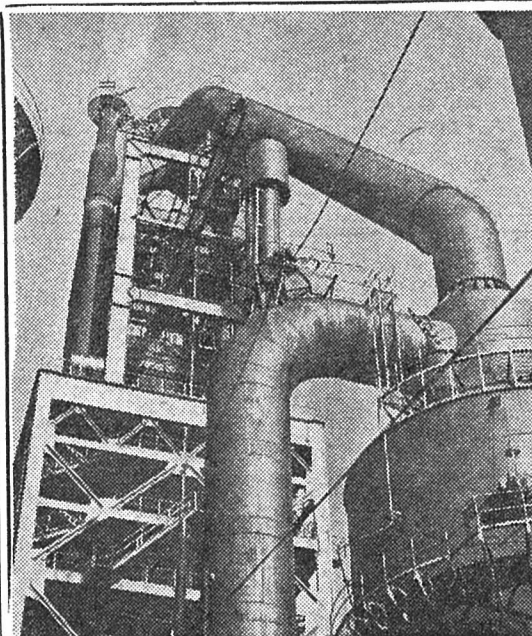
A handsome netman Tetsu Kuramitsu (the College of Social Relations) from Rikkyo Senior High School in Saitama Prefecture whose family are noted as good tennis player is developing remarkably in technique under his father, the former Davis Cup player.

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Young Generation

Workers in Small-Scale Foundries

To the north of Tokyo, in Saitama Prefecture, is situated Kawaguchi City. It is renowned as the city which was the setting for the movie, "Cupola no aru machi."

The cupola is an ingot iron furnace with a smokestack; and it is a symbol of the casting industry. It is not too much to say that the casting industry made Kawaguchi what it is.

Basically, the casting industry has been known since the Edo Period. In the process of development from ancient times to this day, there have been many changes. But today not a few small-scale factories, or foundries, still preserve something of the traditional features of what is called Japanese style.

Many workers from among the younger generation to which we students belong are found in such factories. Their thoughts and actions, their very lives, are the ingredients which comprise the spirit of the people in Kawaguchi. The members of Rikkyo Echo, tried to look into the actual situation of the smaller foundries and the young people.

Past And Present

In the Edo Era Kawaguchi City was prosperous as one of the post towns along the Nikko Kaido. When and why did the casting industry spring up in Kawaguchi?

There are a couple of theories about this. According to one, 620 years ago an iron casting artisan moved here from the Osaka district and spread his art. According to the other, 770 years ago, when a Chinese caster visited here during his travel all over the country, he found sand and clay of good quality, which were suited to casting and handed down the art to farmers. Generally speaking, in the beginning of the Edo Era, an era which lasted from 1603 to 1807, there appeared a few casters who opened the door of development; and then in the middle of the era, casting became prosperous owing to the shipping in Arakawa and to the favorable circumstance of Kawaguchi's being in the neighborhood of a consumer district, Edo.

In those days casters chiefly made daily necessities such as pans, kettles, bath furnaces, steelyard (tenbin), sake holders (choshi) and tools for the art of flower arrangement. These things were produced on a small-scale system of manufacture. But many years have gradually changed the articles of manufacture to many parts of automatic machines used in large factories. Casting foundries now produce industrial equipment in addition to daily necessities. In fact, the production rate of this equipment is now five times greater than the latter.

The Specific Organization

A foundry is characterized by its rather small scale of operation. The number of foundries in Kawaguchi City is greater than that of any other city. Most of the people of the city earn their living in a foundry or in a job connected with the foundry. It is said that 80 per cent of the some 600 foundries in Kawaguchi have small-scale management, that is, so-called domestic industry system.

What is the actual status of these smaller enterprises today? Most enterprises are operated by what are called owner-mangers;

that is, the owner also manages the foundry. In such an organization, there is a strong tendency that the employees are closely related to these owner-managers. This situation promotes closer human relations, which are much different from the relations in large-scale companies. Moreover, it avoids the obstacles of present-day relationships between labor and capital.

Thus it is possible to form the foundation for a "management-family" system. The depth of the relationship brings about unique personnel management: a foundry operator has his house at the corner of his factory site and lives with his workers. There, he shares pleasures and pains with his workers, and treats them as members of his family.

Although the equipment and welfare facilities such as the retirement in such smaller plants are not always satisfactory to the workers, a warm bond of understanding extends through



Cupola; the symbol of foundries at Kawaguchi.

the length and breadth of the system.

But as time goes on, the foundries in Kawaguchi have had to meet some difficult problems. First, there is a shortage of manpower, caused by young people leaving for the large cities, especially Tokyo. This means that, to hold his employees, an operator cannot lay off his workers in hard times. Secondly, of late the social situation has greatly changed the organization of foundries and the manufacturing process. The number of factories financially unstable and hence operated with outside has increased. This means that the managing-scale, therefore, is

enlarged and the internal organization is modernized rapidly. As a result, foundries in Kawaguchi boasting hundreds of workers are by no means rare nowadays.

Thus it is that one of the things happening in Kawaguchi today is that the traditional small-scale system, based upon apprenticeship, is little by little being taken over by large capital enterprises. And yet, even though capitalism is invading the smaller factories, there are many which are still preserving the traditional system.

Technique Increases Man's Worth

The artisan spirit in Kawaguchi is based on a life which highly values technique. The workers regard fine technique as of utmost importance. It not only brings a large income, but it increases a man's worth, promotes his self-confidence; indeed it is the foundation of his whole life. For a man to have a superior technique in casting metal means self-confidence and self-contentment in his efforts. On the other hand, these foundry workers are indifferent toward money. They do not worry particularly about having no money as they think that somehow it will come out all right if they work. They are comparatively indifferent about the future because they come to work after finishing only the minimum compulsory education; and when they make big wages, they live gay lives, without caring about saving money. So as soon as a depression comes, it is not rare for them to be reduced to poverty.

30 per cent of the workers are youth. They came to work from the Tohoku district, Yamagata and Fukushima, and other prefectures, after graduation from junior high school. It seems strange that youth, born and bred in Kawaguchi, do not want to work in a foundry. They draw rather high wages. Their work requires healthy bodies, so youth get sometimes higher pay than older workers. Most of the young workers are living in their masters' house or in a workers' dormitory. Their master offers them room and meals, so they need very little for living. It takes five or six years for them to be able to do one man's work. They say



Young people attend to their work in earnest.

that the master of a foundry cannot make a profit on a new worker for three years. 40 per cent of their pay is used for pleasure. As their work is hard, they make very merry after it is finished.

What is their pleasure? They go to a bar or a tavern and drink. They say that many have a large capacity for alcohol. They are fond of movies and television and often go to see the autoraces at Kawaguchi. Akabane, the next station from Kawaguchi, is one place of their amusement. "We spend money recklessly for food and our pleasure," said one worker in a foundry. "And also I like gambling," he added. They are likely to spare any expense for the pleasure of the moment; and so they do not save money thinking of their future. Of course some of them do have some plan for the future.

As there are about 10-15 workers in a small foundry, their workshop life is rather like family life. This appeals to their domestic feelings especially because they are separated from their homes. But at the same time, does there any traces of the feudal system remain, that is, apprenticeship among them? "Yes, there is some apprenticeship left still now. We, my husband and I, have done our best to break the feudal system, but some workers still have the old traditional spirit and the old way of thinking; and sometimes there occur conflicts of opinion between youth and older workers. We hope the older workers will give more consideration to the young ones," said the wife of one master.

Realistic Youth

"Youth in these days are very happy compared with our age," said one worker who has spent 15 years in a foundry. "Automatic machines have come into use, and working condition, and

hours are fixed. Youth are very realistic; they prefer contract work; they work hard without rest even during the breaks. The work often becomes rough. I began to feel miserable when I recognized a young man who left this foundry because of dusty clothes and room. I am afraid newworkers will become fewer year by year. Anyway I don't want my children to work here," he added with a bitter smile.

How do they feel about their work? Many are not content with their occupation. They do not think that their pay is high enough for their work requires the use of their body and often it's very dangerous. Among them some desire to change their workshop if they can get more favorable terms in another place. What purpose have they? Mr. A said, "I have no dream for the future." But Mr. B said, "My purpose is to work here in order to master all the techniques so that someday I can manage a foundry. Because we can manage with very little money and only a few workers."

What do they think about university students? They told they are indifferent to students and have nothing to do with them. They are opposed to the system in society which regards school career as being so important. They think students who depend upon their parents are impudent. Sometimes they envy them having so much time to enjoy life. Mr. C hoped that students will see them on equal terms and kindly advise them.

Our brief encounter with the foundries and foundry workers of Kawaguchi, as described in the foregoing report has brought us, we believe, some slight understanding of the situation and of the problems involved, such as the constant decrease in new workers, and the social position of the workers. Now let's consider what should be done about these problems.

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Interview with Graduate

A Charming, Intelligent Lady

For Rikkyo students it is interesting to know how the graduates of Rikkyo University are leading the active part in society and how they are getting along. Let us introduce these characters. This time a young woman is taken up.

Miss Yoko Nogiwa graduated from St. Paul's University, College of Arts, in 1957, to enter NHK as an announcer. After a four-year stay she left it because in four years she learned all there was to learn, and between the third year and fourth year there was no change, and now she is on her own. This is the brief career of Miss Nogiwa. At present she is in charge of a fifteen minute TV program "Josei-Senka" sponsored by a famous cosmetic company. You'll see a refined young woman interviewing her guests if you turn your TV channel to No. 6, every morning but Sunday from 11:00 to 11:15.



She is so busy now with her present job. She said, "A greater part of my afternoon is occupied in preparation for the following interviews, reading any book helpful for them, making an arrangement with participants, and very often I fly to Osaka, Nagoya and anywhere when required. I know it is very proper to do my best to complete what is assigned to me once I have accepted it. And I must manage to save some more time one way or another."

Then what reward does she get from her job which makes her so busy? Miss Nogiwa said, "I'm to make efforts with all my might for my present work. That's very plain. But I don't regard it as my life work. In future I may cast myself into any sort of work if it develops my ability. I have been interested in literary work. And also I'm eager to go to Europe for study, which has been my desire for a long time."

Next, we asked her to tell us of her life at Rikkyo. "I was not surely a good student anyway. I would often nod in the classroom, while keenly alert spending my time on club activities. I belonged to E.S.S. and Theatre Jeune, one of St. Paul's theatrical clubs. I had a very happy time. Students have enough time to do what they like, don't they? I envy you students." Her memories were talked about for a long time. She appeared on the stage of an E.S.S. drama. She presented a graduation thesis on Eugene O'Neill. What does she think about what she learned at Rikkyo? She said, "Rikkyo Uni-

versity has the Christian spirit, so it was a very great thing for me who studied European and American literature." Next she said, "We can cultivate the attitude and ability of studying and learning everything at university, not only at Rikkyo University." She advised us as follows, "You are blessed ones who lead your young days in calm. But I hope you'll not flatter yourself in the easy circumstances. Try your strength and cultivate your talent at every possible chance, while you can do it."

Miss Nogiwa, a young senior who launched into the world, urged girl students. "I make no distinction between women and men on ability. All alike are given talents and also chances to use them. So I wonder why most young girls are so eager to get married. Of course I see their reasoning very well. To get married is, after all the the best way for women to be happy, but why don't they try

to develop the ability that they have? A man has to support his family. It means that he has to obey whatever is told to do even unwillingly with head bowed in the office, doesn't he? But women do not. I think it's a great advantage for us." For her it seems so strange and narrow-minded that most young talented co-eds should miss their ways to learn while hunting a husband. I think now that what we learn at university we must have the conscience to reduce to social terms and to do significant things for mankind throughout life.

Lastly, we asked her about her personal ideals. "I don't want to be ashamed of being ignorant. So, I admire him who is ceaselessly seeking for something to know and who will not stop his advancing."

In conclusion, we hope this young senior will grow in experience and study to be happy with work worth of her devotion.

Campus Personality

'Momi' Is My Managing Shop

In the light and elegant shop "Momi" many beautiful women's clothes, such as pretty blouses, one-piece dresses and skirts, are displayed. Mr. Ryoichi Yabe, a junior in the College of Sociology, is the manager of the haberdashery "Momi" and of the grocery "Hiiragi", located on the first basement of the Iino Building in the center of Tokyo. Correctly speaking, he is the managing director of Yabe and Co., Ltd.

"When I lost my father, my mother bought the shop in the newly constructed Iino Building. Since then I have managed the shop." At first he only intended to help his mother in this undertaking, but he began to assume more and more responsibility and now manages it completely. He spends more time in the shop than in the university and envies the Rikkyoites their free time. Although working and studying is very difficult, he feels he has a wonderful opportunity to apply what he has studied to real practice. He entered the university because he felt it would help his business. He hopes to learn French for he is handling many French fashions now. He feels that one of the advantages of being in business is that he was able to enter society at an early age, and can thus learn both at school and in the world. He is confident that he has the ability of getting along in the world.

"Momi" has many customers; most of them office girls, but sometimes actresses such as Chitose Kobayashi and Tetsuko Ku-

royanagi drop in to do their shopping, as the NHK studio is nearby. According to Yabe he has a number of ready-made



suits; tailor-made orders are taken, but for high-grade items only.

About Rikkyoites he has the following to say: "They are comparatively dandy. The co-eds can be divided into two categories; those who dress according to top fashion styles and those who seem to care nothing whatever about fashion."

In answer to our question, "What is your hope?", he said: "I want to have chain stores and a branch office in a foreign country. Now I am negotiating directly with foreign firms in order to realize my dream." Praying that his dreams would become reality, we left the store.

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Editorial From Abroad

THE COUGAR

The cougar is the official student newspaper of the University of Huston, 3801 Cullen Blvd., Huston 4, Texas. It is published Tuesday and Thursday during the school term except during the holidays and examination periods.

Opinions expressed are those of the student staff or writer of the article.

UD Views Sex

(November 23, 1962)

An editorial comment on sexual freedom for unmarried coeds brought two quick opposing replies in letters to the Denver Clarion, University of Denver.

The UD newspaper editorial said, in part: "...today's nice girl is well aware of the advantages and disadvantages of pre-marital sexual relations. She knows that contraceptives are safe and effective. And she knows that any advice pertaining thereto is as close as her doctor."

William E. Rhodes, university chaplain, agreed that sex is a natural and good thing and should not be approached in a hush-hush, prudish Victorian primness, and that adolescents and adults should have full access to all the facts in the matter.

"However," this letter continued, "I suggest that a couple of facts be added to the discussion and then an opinion or two."

"The Florence Crittenden Home is populated with young ladies who thought they knew what they were doing."

"For imaginative, sensitive and purposive home sapiens, postponing sexual intimacies until after open, proud and comfortable union (marriage) is 'Doing what comes natchery.' That is, sex is a natural act, but like any number of other natural acts—for example, laughing, weeping and fighting—it has for human beings preferred times and places which heighten meaning and power of the act."

A second letter suggested with sharp irony that the author of the unsigned editorial should be learned so the name could be "put on a brass plaque in the school chapel for all to view. Yes, this man, who has given us, the lost generation, a place to go, a code to live by, must never be forgotten. He must live forever, not only in our daily actions but in the actions of our descendants, for they too must realize morality is an outdated code of the nineteenth century."

"This sage of our own age has pointed out to us that: It is no longer necessary to seek companionship in the opposite sex for PURE reasons."

"It is no longer necessary to live by ANY moral code."

"I am delighted to see that now we are college students, independent young men and women, we have no need for the experience or advice of elders. Nor do we have need for God, who set up the sacred union of the sexes for only one purpose, and that is now 'Contraceptive' to our ideals!"

Keep Your Line

(November 29, 1962)

Who is the genius whose craftsmanship still throws its shadow over us?

Who taught us to be patient in no time?

Who created social gatherings by force?

Who designed the cafeteria?

"Keep the line moving!"—after all, we still see it moving, at least. We have to wait not longer than 30 minutes, time enough to catch the last third of class. And nothing is better than standing for a long time on one's own (or some other one's) feet in the early morning.

Well, the food is all right. Don't believe it when they tell you that you have to wait longer so that you can better appreciate it. It's not true. But if only we could appreciate our brain-strengthening nourishment with more leisure.

Anyway, we take it without complaint. If life is a big run and hurry, we are prepared for it!

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Seikyo Drive to Be Launched

The Class Committee of Rikkyo University is planning to campaign for the establishment of a Student Consumers' Cooperative Society (Seikyo) as its biggest activity on the campus this year. In advance of the drive the Class Committee is expected to start an investigation about the problem on a full scale by the end of this month at the latest.

We can give the following three answers in reply to the question why the Society must be set up. Firstly, the promotion of a more economical life among the students and faculty is the most essential principle of the Society. The Society does not expect to make a profit in its activities so students and faculty should join together to realize the advantage of "unity and combination."

The second purpose is to help ripen the fruit of education. The recent practice of microphoned lectures in big rooms breaks contact between professors and students. If a university is regarded as a place where a man's character is formed, there must be a hall in which the students and professors can converse familiarly. So, the construction of a Student Hall which is now being considered is another reason for the establishment of the Society.

Lastly, in order to realize the above educational effect, the university, which consists of students, faculty and staff, must be democratically run.

The history of the Student Consumers' Cooperative Society in Japan began in the year 1898, with Isoo Abe at Doshisha. In 1928, similar Societies were set up at Tokyo University, named "Akamon Seikyo," and at Kyoto University. These Societies, however, were suppressed before the war like other progressive organizations of the day. After World War II, when it was difficult just to obtain food, students had to eat before they could study. Consequently, movements for the rebirth of the Society occurred all over the country. It was in 1948 that the National Federation of Student Consumers' Cooperative Society was born with 236 universities joining.

How to manage the refectory and the bookstore of the campus are the most difficult problems hindering the drive at Rikkyo University.

Needless to say, the first and the second refectories are both in hands of caterers of city restaurants by arrangement with the school authorities. Though the Society could oust the caterers, what would the Society do about the employees? However, the Society cannot but interfere with the refectory because almost all of the students use the refectory at lunch time. And if the Society does not manage the refectory, one of the Society's chief objectives, which is to promote the economical life, is unable of achievement.

On the other hand, books are among the most important things for students. Nevertheless, the price of similar textbooks is differently priced although the same subjects are of course contained in the books. This is because the purchasing routes from the book concern to the bookstore are very different according to the professor who uses the book. The price differentials between the books covering the same subject must be narrowed.

So, we must consider the following points to complete the movement for the establishment of a Student Consumers' Cooperative Society which is not only for the students but for the faculty and staff.

The Class Committee should adopt a single standard regulating the students' opinions asking for the cooperation of the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association. The Class Committee also must fully investigate the purchasing power of the general student and at the same time, had better ask the Faculty and Staff Union to work together in order to solve the problem of the bookstore. And as to the difficult question of the refectory, we need the whole-hearted cooperation of the school authorities.

READERS' OPINIONS

Advisor System Necessary for 'Echo'

To the Editor.

I think there are two great reasons for university students to publish a newspaper in English.

First, we Japanese students study English from Junior-High School age. Thus college students have studied English at least for seven years. Furthermore, English is a international language nowadays. So it is quite natural for us to show our concern for English. But we haven't any suitable media but through out English text books for expressing thoughts on the paper.

Secondly, an English newspaper has the very important role of introducing Japanese students' campus lives abroad. How Japanese students enjoy their college life, think about politics, economics, social relations and other phases—these may be very interesting problems for foreigners, too.

How about 'The Rikkyo Echo' on these two significant points? I think 'The Rikkyo Echo' has very few columns for student themselves like this 'Readers' Opinion'. Or it can be said that the Press members are lacking in effort to grasp the way of thinking of 'Rikkyoites'. They should make their paper not only by themselves but also with the help of ordinary students. So I think the press section should enlarge the pages to show how Rikkyoites think and act practically. And it is also necessary for it to have a 'Counselor system' for students with no connection with 'Echo'.

Thus press members can detect the living opinions of university students and can improve their paper reflecting the feelings of Rikkyoites.

According to press members, 7,000 copies of 'The Rikkyo Echo' are published each month. This is very surprising. More over, half of the copies will go to the U.S.A. or else through the Episcopal Church. This is

very wonderful news to me as one of the Rikkyo students. Therefore, the editors are responsible for introducing true Rikkyo student life towards both our country and foreign countries. In such a way, The Rikkyo Echo will develop more and more.

Osamu Ooki, Graduate

Trivial Privileged Consciousness

To the Editor.

The other day I looked upon a curious scene. It was the day for announcing the successful candidates for entrance into Rikkyo University. Members of the university clubs were handing out information about their clubs to those who were among the fortunate; others were singing the college song and the atmosphere was one of great expectation.

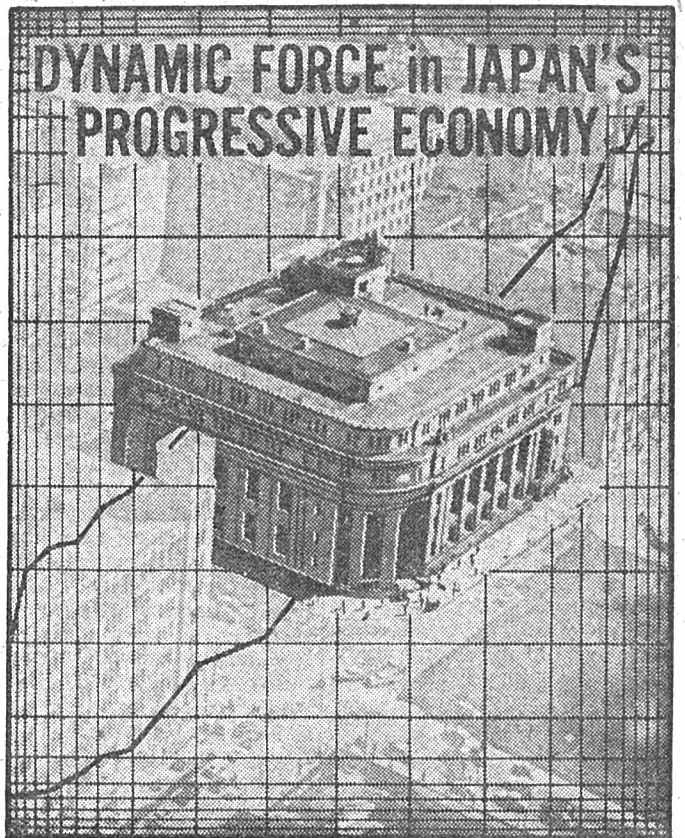
Suddenly, a ball came rolling into this group of students who were welcoming the prospective students. One of them kicked the ball out of the way. Immediately after the college song was ended, this unfortunate stu-

dent was called before the athlete who had been chasing the ball—was seized by the lapels of his coat and was asked why he dared to kick the ball. The trembling student was profuse in his apologies but the athlete made it quite clear that he was very annoyed.

I was deeply disappointed at witnessing this scene, for the athletes acted as though they were triumphant victors. Perhaps you might say this is not worth consideration, but what should the attitude of university students be in a case such as this? Possibly, these athletes regard themselves as privileged, but I don't think this is the tendency among all the athletes in our university. This privileged class consciousness is seen among cinema actors and actresses and some university students, but if one desires a particular object such a student had better attend a school for special education.

I think we university students have a wonderful opportunity to reflect deeply upon everything concerning life, as compared with young men of the same age who must forego higher education in order to work. Nevertheless, this does not mean that we are of a privileged class or that this sort of thinking should be condoned by society. Therefore, I would like to say, there, that a university should not be used as a tool to enjoy special rights and that privileged class consciousness is unnecessary.

Yoshitaka Kimura, Junior



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