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Report of Chikuho Caravan

By Y. Iiboshi, News Writer

Seventeen members of the Chikuho Caravan, or the Service Party for the Children of the Chikuho District, one group of the Rikkyo YMCA spent two weeks from August 4 to 18 in Muroki, Kurate-machi, Fukuoka Prefecture in order to comfort children in the coal mining towns near by.

The Caravan which consisted of 130 members from Rikkyo and 12 other universities gathered in North Kyushu.

The Rikkyo Chikuho Caravan under the leadership of Shigeru Hara, Sophomore of the College of Economics, presented the needy children with about 2,500 books and 500 items of clothing which were collected at Yoshiko Ishii's Charity Recital and from churches in Tokyo.

The party stayed in the three rooms of the Muroki Primary school, and took charge of 4 mining villages, Muroki, Murokishinden, Yahiro and Yahiroshinden.

In the morning, the members discussed the plans for the day, and rehearsed their meeting with the children. The schedules included various recreations, mountain-climbing, baseball games and magic lanterns. But it was regrettable that these programs did not attract all children's attentions.

The most important aim of this caravan was to help children in organizing clubs (Kodomo-kai). With such an object, the members of the caravan carried out the establishment of a children's library hoping thus to promote the sprits of independent thinking

and mutual exchange of ideas.

But it was very difficult to bring these plans to a successful end, and the children did not show as much interest in Caravan this year as last year. This was due not so much to children's indifference but to that of their families. Also, there was considerable animosity between families getting government livelihood aid and those who are not. The fact that the caravan's schedules fell on "Obon", the Festival of Lanterns, did not help the matter.

On August 16, I joined the Chikuho Caravan. At first I doubted if the students from Tokyo can carry out such a campaign. But as I saw the children of Chikuho play merrily with Rikkyo boys and girls I realized that I was wrong; my foolish thought blew off in a moment.

Day after day they looked after the children with their whole heart, sometimes till late at night. Both Rikkyo boys and girls did their best to classify books and to make book cards. Early in the morning they put the books on three "rearcarts" and took them to 4 villages in pouring rain so that the children's library may be opened as soon as possible.

Tasks of the caravan members were so many that they could not rest even for a minute, and they were all very tired. But when they saw the smiling faces of the children, they recovered their spirits. To the end of their schedule they were patient, hard

Coal miners' children of the Chikuho District watch with curiosity as Rikkyo students entertain them.

workers.

The farewell party between the children and Rikkyo members was held on August 17. I heard big and small children sing Rikkyo songs, at the top of their voices.

Still now the images of pretty children shouting "Please come back again" remain in my eyes. I am so pleased to have taken part in the Caravan.

Finally, at Rikkyo there are many glorified sports clubs that attract people's attention, but now I have learned that there are other kinds of clubs such as the social service club of Rikkyo YMCA which is working hard in its quiet way. I have also realized that all members belonging to such club are serious energetic workers.

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"China Isolates Herself" Stresses Reischauer at SENA's Press Conf.

United States Ambassador to Japan, Edwin O. Reischauer, in company with his wife, attended the press conference held at the Tokyo American Culture Center in Shiba Park from 7:30 to 10:10 p.m. on September 10, under the auspices of SENA (The Student English Newspaper Association of Japan).

About one hundred students from the nine associated universities of SENA in the Kanto district, including Rikkyo, assembled to question the Ambassador.

The questions to the Ambassador were mostly on economic problems, in which many people are interested these days.

Asked about Japanese current economy, "I have a very optimistic opinion concerning Japanese economic progress," he said.

According to him, one of



Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer

the big reasons why the United States has decided to end her military aid to Japan is that:

"America has had to help, economically and militarily, such nations as Japan and other European countries which suffered serious damage from the war, to restore and defend their own countries.

"The world situation, however, has changed and those nations including Japan have become completely restored and much stronger economically than they were before."

Then he had a comment on the U.S. policy of isolating Communist China, in reply to Rikkyo's question on it.

"China isolates herself. China refuses the idea of peaceful coexistence and is now isolated from even Russia. The United States will not change its position, not to recognize Communist China, and will keep the 'containment' policy, unless she gives up her aggressive and war like attitudes."

Dr. Reischauer gave his own evaluation of the Sino-Soviet confrontation.

"I don't think we should worry about who is right and who is wrong. This is an argument within the framework of communist theory. The Soviet postpones, temporarily, the time to destroy us; and China tries to destroy us right now. I do not think that it is much good for us to judge which is right and which is wrong.

"I suppose there is something

more fundamental and dangerous in this problem, that is racial and cultural problems. We should not support the Chinese because of their Chinese race. We should not support Russians because of their Slavic race."

The Ambassador added, "I believe in equality for all people. We should be very careful not to get involved in this fight in terms of race and culture."

"The United States does not intend to interfere in Japanese trade with China, but it has a different opinion.

"I believe that the Japanese Government and the Japanese people are very much aware of this danger," he said about Japan and China trade.

Nagata Regenerates Delinquent Boys

Toshio Nagata, Senior of the College of Economics, was introduced as a laudable student who has successfully regenerated delinquent boys, and often visited almshouses to comfort poor old people.

A son of a merchant, Nagata noticed a group of neighborhood boys came each night to loiter in front of the store. They were disturbing his father's trade. Then he started to think how can he make them not come there?

During the summer vacation he got the idea of making them do "something" for a change. At first, he organized a marathon team, and got up early every morning to train them. Before long the boys came to him with a proposal to form a baseball team in which they took more interest.

During the summer vacation they worked by turns and earned sufficient money to maintain their team. A month passed, but the boys did not stop gathering before the store.

Nagata got another idea; he decided to let the boys perform a play in which they showed keen interest. His efforts were rewarded when the first presentation by them took place at Kawasaki Public Hall on August 10.

They performed at home for the old-age. "We will come out every time and everywhere if we are invited," Nagata said.

He concluded: "They will never follow you if you try to change their attitudes from the outset. You should become their leader but guide them gradually and patiently toward the right direction."

Peace Mission Off to Europe

President Matsushita left Tokyo on Sept. 14, for Europe as a member of the Peace Mission of religionists. Gyooin Hashimoto, chief abbot of Yakushiji temple, and 11 other members are also on this European tour.

During the peaceful visits to European countries, the mission will see Pope Leo Paulus VI, English Premier Macmillan, French President De Gaulle, West German Chancellor Adenauer, and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, to appeal to them for prohibition of the manufacturing and testing of nuclear weapons.

After calling on many temples and universities in Europe, the party will fly to the United States and urge President Kennedy to abolish nuclear weapons' tests. They will come back to Japan on Nov. 1.

Four Rikkyo Coeds Study Abroad to United States



From L to R: Misses M. Mitsuya, K. Karashima, C. Yamanouchi and M. Toyofuku.

Four Rikkyo coeds left Japan for the United States on July 17 as students of the International Christian Youth Exchange Program.

The four woman students are Miss Motoko Mitsuya, Freshman of the College of Science; and Miss Kyoko Karashima, Miss Chieko Yamanouchi, and Miss Mayuko Toyofuku, all of whom are freshmen of the College of Arts.

Miss Mitsuya is staying in Colorado, Miss Karashima in

Ohio, Miss Yamanouchi in Washington D.C. and Miss Toyofuku in Pennsylvania. They entered high schools at their respective places and will study for a year.

The International Christian Youth Exchange Program was established five years ago so that Christian youths of the world may study outside their countries.

The four coeds passed the examination of the Program, during their highschool days, which consisted of English conversation and the culture and religion of the United States.

This year about 200 students from Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Korea and other countries went to the United States to study, and some American students came to Japan on the Exchange Program.

Miss Shimizu Tells About U.S. Students

After studying abroad in the United States, Miss Michiko Shimizu, Freshman of the College of Arts, came back to Rikkyo University at the end of July.

Miss Shimizu spent one year at New Trier High school, Winnetka, Illinois, which is one of the biggest high schools in the U.S.

"How many students are studying there?"

"About 4,500 students are studying at the high school, and the number of teachers totals just 300."

"What kind of students are there?"

"Most of the New Trier students come from richer families, and those over 17 or 18 years old have their own cars. About 55 per cent of their cars are old ones, but some are quite new, and some are fine sports cars.

I was surprised to find how the girls choose the universities or colleges they hope to enter. They try to find one where the percentage of boys is high, and choose a college which has more boys than girls; and the same can be said about the boy students."

Two Rikkyotes Go Begging

In order to see the world through the beggars' eyes, two Rikkyo students disguised themselves as paupers and wandered from place to place in Tokyo for seven days from Aug. 11 to 17.

In May two sophomores of the College of Social Relations, Yoshitaka Watanabe and Hiroki Sato, thought to do something that only students could do and made plans in detail.

Wearing rags they set out on a hobo-trip beginning from Ikebukuro and Shinjuku, and roving to Ginza and Asakusa. In the daytime they walked along the main streets of Tokyo and at night slept under parked cars or on benches in the parks.

On purpose they went to a bank in their tattered clothes and expressed their wish to deposit some money. To their

surprise they were treated cordially. They also took meals at restaurants, but the waitress did not treat them coldly.

At one of the department-stores a guard would not allow their entrance. On streets passers-by cast disdainful glances at them and on streetcars young women would not sit next them. Even their friends whom the two came across refused to speak to them.

After the week of vagabondism they learned the truth: Man changes his attitude according to the appearance of the person with whom he encounters.

Lastly they said, "We were very tired, but hope to do this once again and look more deeply into the secrets of human relations."



H. Sato (L) and Y. Watanabe (R), Sophomores of the College of Social Relations, in the guise of beggars, stroll about the Ginza Street, giving out sweet scent.

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FUJIYA CONFECTIONERY

God's Word for New Age World Federation

By Archbishop of York

(Continued from June issue)

The Bible Societies of the world, meeting here in Tokyo under the aegis of the United Bible Societies, have no doubt which answer the churches will give once they know the facts. In these days of Conference they have been planning how best they can continue and extend their work—and I am now able to tell you the outline of the plan which we have drawn up. We have determined, by the help of God on a world drive on a scale we have never dreamed of before—a world-drive aimed at trebling the annual circulation of Bibles, testaments and portions of Scripture within the next three years. At present it is about 50 million copies. We hope, we plan, we intend to raise that to 150 million copies—by the end of 1966. This is some target! But even that only makes a dent on the problem facing us.

But I must not leave it at that. I speak to you today as President of the United Bible Societies. This is a world Organization of Bible Societies whose members work in over 100 countries. 350 million new readers within the next five years! I come back to the

figure which I gave you a few minutes ago. But what will they read? I doubt whether there is a more crucial question than that for the world in the 1960's. Communism is in no doubt as to the answer it would give. I do not suppose that the Communists want to launch an atomic war to advance their aims. But they know that the power of the pen is greater and more lasting than that of the bomb, else they would not spend 500 million pounds a year on printing and disseminating communist literature especially among the newly literate peoples of the world. Again those who engage in the big international trade of pornographic literature are in no doubt as to the answer they would give to the question "what shall then newly literate read?" Poison spreads quickly, and the poisoning of minds is surely the most dastardly work that can be engaged in. It is going on around the globe. The Christian, too, is no doubt as to the answer he would give. Give them Christian literature—literature which makes much of the mighty acts of God in visiting and redeeming his people in Christ; literature which satisfies the hunger of the mind of men for truth; literature which satisfies the hunger of the heart for God. "God so loved the world—"here is the core of the message—"God so loved the world that he gave his only Son." "Herein is the love of God manifested, not that we loved God but that he loved us and sent his Son."

The Crowds assembled in Jerusalem on the first Pentecost heard, each in his own language, the good news of Jesus Christ—heard, understood, and were baptized. Our task today is to give the teeming millions of the world a like opportunity—to hear and to read the Gospel and, under the power of the Spirit, to be led to the Saviour of the world and to the lord of the Church.

To this the Bible Societies of the world have always been committed. What makes the situation different today is the size of the world population of the one hand, and the ability of modern technical resources to meet the needs. But the Bible Societies cannot fulfill the task they envisage unless they are supported by the prayers and thought and sacrificial giving of the churches whose servants they are.

To this task, then, I call you in this great assembly in Tokyo tonight; and, far beyond the confines of this Hall, I call hundreds of thousands of others whom my words will reach by radio or print or other means; I call you for the sake of those millions who have the right to share in the experience of the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ and the love of God and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. In the Name of that triune God I call you, whose is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever.

W.A.W.F. Proposes Reorganization Of United Nations at Tokyo Congress

The 11th Congress of the World Association of World Federalists was held at Tokyo and Kyoto from August 24 to 30 this year, with the slogan, "One World Without War." On August 30, the Congress adopted a "Tokyo Declaration" calling for reorganizing the United Nations into a world federation.

But most Japanese including university students, regard the World Federation as an insubstantial dream, and do not take a deep interest in it.

What is the world federation or the world government?

It was in 1946 that the movement was begun as a systematic activity. In 1946, within a year after the war ended with the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leading world federalists in 14 countries decided to establish a permanent international body to promote the movement for world federation.

The name given to this new body was "World Movement for World Government," which was changed in 1956 to the present name of "World Association of World Federalists" (W.A.W.F.). Eleven world congresses of world federalists have been held since the Montreux Congress in 1947 before it came to Tokyo this year.

There are today 46 organizations in 30 countries on all continents affiliated or associated with the World Association of World Federalists.

Dr. Hideki Yukawa, a Nobel Prize winner, has been the President of the Association since 1961. Among the supporters of the world federation movement are Bertrand Russell, Premier Nehru of India, former Prime Ministers Attlee and Eden of the United Kingdom and many other famous people.

Meanwhile in Japan in 1948 the late Yukio Ozaki, widely-known great statesman, and the evangelist Toyohiko Kagawa organized the Union for World Federal Government of Japan (Sekai Renpo Kensetsu Domei) by unifying a number of pacifists organizations.

In 1962 the Japanese Council of World Federation Societies (President, Tokutaro Kitamura) was formed of the five organizations.

Fifteen prefectures, including Tokyo, and 243 cities, wards, towns and villages in Japan adopted a resolution to support World Federation.

And the Japanese Students' Council of World Federation was also organized which consisted of Tokyo, Waseda, Keio, Hitotsubashi, Aoyama, Sophia and International Christian Universities. Rikkyo University has not yet joined the Council.

Concrete Proposals

The Tokyo Declaration adopted by the World Congress of W.A.W.F. on Aug. 30 includes the following concrete proposals.

According to the Declaration, the United Nations should be transformed into a world federation with limited but adequate powers, which must include:

1. World laws (a) to prohibit

the use of force by any nation against any other nation, and (b) to abolish nuclear weapons and all other national armaments and armed forces, except for internal policing.

2. World inspection and police forces to implement world laws against armaments.

3. World Courts (a) to provide for trial and punishment of violators of world laws, and (b) to settle disputes between nations.

And more concrete propositions decided were as follows:

1. The U.N. General Assembly should be changed into a legislative organ of World Federation. The organ is to consist of proportional representatives gathering from each country and deliberates and decides problems of world-wide importance.

2. The Security Council of United Nations should be made into an executive body of World

ed in an unpractical way. The world federalists at that time supported only the World Federation and ignored other movements for world peace such as the perfect disarmament campaign.

"But this year," he added, "a very concrete plan for World Federation was announced at the World Congress, and this, I think, strengthens the movement more than ever. At any rate, if we push the movement forward in a workable way, the World Federation will by no means be a dream."

Problems in Future

But there are problems to be solved in such a world federation movement.

Firstly, the communist countries including the Soviet Union have not yet joined in the W.A.W.F. It goes without saying that the world federalists should appeal to the communist

Latin American Institute Opened

The Latin American Institute which was established last year was officially opened in September.

The number of students of the Institute is fifty this year. The majority of them are the students of the College of Economics and Arts. Prof. Hidebumi Egawa, Dean of the College of Law and Politics, was appointed first Director of the Institute.

The course will be offered at least two hours. The proposed two-year course includes the geography, history and economy of Latin American countries.

In the first year, geography and two languages, Spanish and Portuguese, as the compulsory subjects, will be taught by three Japanese and two Latin American instructors. The study of economics will be emphasized in the second year, and the rest of the time will be devoted to the languages.

The purpose of the Institute is to study systematically the culture of Latin America and to make the Institute the center of Latin American studies in the future.

Since there are 450,000 Japanese in Brazil, alone, and more going all the time, the South American countries offer a rare opportunity for business expansion.

A number of South American countries have already offered scholarships to students who complete this course and receive a diploma in Latin American studies. This course is open to students of other universities.



The 11th Congress of W.A.W.F. at the Tokyo Festival Hall.

Federation. The members of executive body are elected from the legislative organ of World Federation, and do not obey only their own countries' instruction but accept the responsibility only for the legislative organ.

And the following provisional proposals were also decided upon at the Congress.

1. Increase of the number of permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

2. Abolition of vetoes in U.N.S.C. and adoption of determination by majority of votes.

3. Organization of the U.N. standing army.

The proposals mentioned above will not always be carried out in a hurry, but it is said that the reformation of United Nations will be able to start from the provisional proposals mentioned lastly.

Pres. Matsushita of Rikkyo University, who is at the same time President of the Japanese Students' Council of World Federation, expressed the following view about the movement for World Federation:

"The World Federation Movement in old days was conducted

countries for their participation in the movement, to further the possibility of the World Federation.

The campaign for World Federation must be carried out on all the continents of the world to accomplish its true purpose.

Secondly, a great many cities in the world have declared themselves to support the World Federation, but no nations have made such a declaration. It is necessary for the federalists in each country to demand their nation to pass a resolution on the support of the World Federation.

Mr. Shintaro Ryu, former editorial writer of the Asahi, said at the lecture meeting of the 11th Congress of W.A.W.F., "The Japanese Government should work toward the realization of the World Federation as a basis of its foreign policy, under the Constitution in which the renunciation of war is distinctly specified."

The goal will be attained if the future movements of the World Federation are conducted according to more feasible plans and not according to too lofty an ideal.



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Rikkyo Fifteen Striving for Victory

The rugby season has just opened and many games have already been held here and there. The Rikkyo Rugby Club is faced with various problems concerning the team. What are the weak points of Rikkyo? The sports writers tried to analyze the present real ability of the team.

The Rikkyo fifteen trained jointly with the Tanifuji Machine Company Ltd. and Yokohama Municipal University this summer and players of Rikkyo had more experience by this joint training.

This club now consists of 28 members, the number of players is decreasing year by year, and so they have no opportunity even in training games under the present conditions at Rikkyo. Manager Abe said that it would be more helpful for them to have training games. Regarding the empty positions this year, as the brilliant backrow of Miura, Kinoshita, and Yamaoka, who had run well in the games, and the hard-fighting fullback Motohashi all graduated last year, Manager Abe was greatly concerned about filling these vacancies.

But fullback Kawasaki, the technician in the loose scrum, has taken the initiative in the attacking formation and Sato, who was expected to be scrum center, has been injured, and so scrum row Komori is converted instead for the present. They say that it will be more useful, however, for Rikkyo to make use of fast runner in the second row.

As captain Uchida often suffers from his shoulder trouble, Manager Abe worries about him. But halfback Akita shows considerable progress in a pass work and tenacious fighting spirit, and moreover the quick movement of good pass-receiver stand off Okada is one of the

hopeful prospects to reflect fully the ball from forwards.

Akita and Okada will do as main players of Rikkyo. On the other hand, our forwards are rather fast when compared with ones from other universities. The Rikkyo Rugby Club will be active in this autumn's meets, by training better in coordinating between attack and defence.



The photo shows: the brilliant Endo is tossed by his teammates into the air after the final game. —Nikkan Sports

Endo Cops Kanto Golf Champs

Yozo Endo, Senior, won by a narrow margin over Nakagawa from Keio by a score of 20 hole 1 up to clinch the title in the final game in the 12th Kanto Collegiate Golf Championships, June 25.

The golfer's had a seasaw game from the start. Nakagawa got the first round, Endo the second. But in the last 12 holes

Endo caught up and put a splendid shot into hole to tie the score. As a result, both contended for victory in an "extra-inning" game.

Endo, displayed good condition in the playoff, hit a fine shot into the 20th hole directly from overgreen and nosed out Nakagawa, winner of the last season, in spite of his good fight.

Baseballers Nip Waseda, Meiji

Rikkyo nine turned back Meiji and Waseda in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League in this autumn, opened at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park from September 6.

In the opening game of Rikkyo with Meiji on September 21, Rikkyo which was led 2-0, reversed the game, 3-2, on Kamiya's winning hit to center with Shinoda who doubled on the second.

Rikkyo lost the second game by a score of 2-0 under Meiji ace hurler Ishioka's 5 hits pitching, but in the third game Rikkyo romped away, 4-0, over Meiji with Matsumoto's 6 hits pitching before screaming 5,000 fans.

Rikkyo won two games in a row over Waseda with big margin of 8-1 and 6-1 with great action of clean-up-trio and Matsumoto's good relief.

Sports Library (6)

What are true amateur sports? What are real professional sports? Have you ever thought of the different and historical steps of their progress until nowadays? What different feelings do you get when you see student sports and professional sports?

They have the detailed rule and limits fixed by committees as well as elements which bring us unique color and atmosphere. So it is necessary to separate them clearly with some examples at the time of the forthcoming Tokyo Olympics.

Sports and Amateurism

By Y. Takeuchi and Y. Matsushima, Sportswriters

Japanese people are very interested in many kinds of sports. It would be assured by seeing many people who spread out sports papers everywhere such as in streetcars, offices

and schools. Why do they like sports? There must be reasons affected by masscommunication and by the Japanese character, but after all there is something social or economic in finding their pleasure from sports.

Therefore how many people know what the meaning of sports is? Its original meaning is to play with enjoyment apart from one's place of work. This is just the same spirit at present as amateur rules. Amateur sports began first by the moneyed class in afford to play about ten years ago in Japan.

At the origin the word, "amateur" meant a lover of sports. The first determination of Amateur was carried out by the Rowing Club, English, in 1839. Before it there were clear distinctions between professional jockeys and horseman called gentleman because of having their own horses. And then accidentally there appeared a student whose name was Juck who refused to accept rewards of money on becoming world boxing champion in 1795.

The origin of amateur is derived from this story. As years went by, the essential meaning of amateur changed. In short, it has come to stand on its own legs and to be used for propaganda of enterprise today. It is no longer our playable sports for people, but just another one played by excellent people with skillfulness and strength. Of course they are not called professional players but they always train hard every day as if that were their main occupation.

There is the example of some students who quit school to join professional sports, who belonged in a sports club. There were not only financial reasons but also personal reasons. In other words, they didn't follow the rules given by the school. At any rate it is fact that how hard they trained every day to get a victory, but it should be required for them not to forget their present position of being students. That is to say amateur sports has changed for the general public participating in sports to viewing them just the same as professional sports.

Relation Between Olympics, Amateurism

Barron Pierre de Coubertin who revived the Olympic Games put following words that "The hardest matter I must have resolved at the occasion of the Olympics restoration was amateur problem."

Why is it impossible for

every sports player including professional players to take part in the Olympics? The final purpose of the amateur is to enter the Olympic Games and take the palm for which many young people are continuing hard training.

But there is a question that whether it is the true spirit coming from their love of sports or is their effort compelled by their nation. And the true significance for the Olympics—the opportunity to make deeper and deeper international friendships—has changed to a match among the nations.

In other words, it is a matter of course that being too nervous about the victory or defeat should make people tense and develop strong nationalism.

A Pennsylvania bishop has announced at Saint Paul's Church that the true purpose of the Olympics is to participate, not just to win a victory in the games. But this golden saying is old. As far as attending games as representatives of a nation, it is reasonable to hope that they will do their best as Coubertin has said.

So, in fact after the Roman Olympic Tournament it was discussed deeply that pure amateur players of Japan can not attain a victory against semi-professional players. In relation to this there is a system called state amateurism by which the Government absolutely assures the players of their support. But even in Japan there are some similar cases such as the Athletic School of the Self Defence Forces.

Players in state amateur status would be generally more skilful and stronger than pure amateur players like Japan's are. It is a very hard question that Japanese government should adopt a state amateur system in near future.

It is an actual fact that there are a large number of good players but most of them are apt to enter to professional sports to settle their economical conditions. But it is not always necessary for every sport to be a professional one. Finally Japanese big problem in the face of the Olympic Games is coming from the inconsistency in both making a good showing in the games and how many superior players there are in the amateur world.

Therefore it is necessary for Japanese to cooperate in reviewing the amateur system so as to understand it closely and to establish many kinds of athletic facilities.

Basketball Season Opens

The Kanto Intercollegiate Basketball League Match, the opening of basketball season of this year, was opened from Sept. 14 at National Gym, Dai-to Gym and Okuma's Memorial Auditorium of Waseda University in Tokyo.

In the first week the flag holder Rikkyo won the best two of three series with Waseda by scores of 83-78 and 82-66. But in the next week Rikkyo was defeated by Tokyo Education College (T.E.C.) straightly, 84-61 and 83-69.

Having not made an entry of Nobuo Kaiho, Keizo Okayama and Masahiro Yoshida who were taking part in the training camp of the Japan National Team, Rikkyo could not help sending the second rate mem-

bers to the floor.

In the games with T.E.C., the tallest boy, 186-centimeter Takeo Kawade, Sophomore, from Zushi Kaisei high school played well as a center and the smallest freshman Osamu Yamada from Meisei Gakuen high school made Rikkyo fans associate with a future Nobuo Kaiho who is the smallest and the most reliable point getter of Rikkyo.

T.E.C. also lacked its chief members from same reason as Rikkyo, so the game turned out to be an uninteresting one and there were many players who were fouled out for both teams. The matches of the League are not held in this month because of the Tokyo International Sports Meeting.



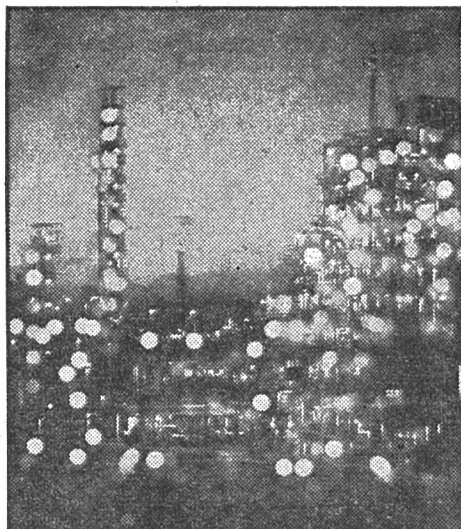
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SHELL SEKIYU K. K.



Drop-outs Exert Bad Influence on Nine

Rikkyo baseball team defeated Waseda and Meiji successfully, but Rikkyo lost the second baseman this year too because of his leaving school. His leaving school means much—it may mean a decline of the college baseball. These are voice of Rikkyoites who worry about this problem and Rikkyo baseball.

For the past few years, players who give up their university course have appeared every year in the Rikkyo Baseball Club.

Why did they leave school? Some people might think that good players were tempted by the money paid for contracts to enter professional baseball. Others might think that something about their club life caused them to leave school. Field manager of the Rikkyo Baseball Club, Serizawa, and other players remarked about this problem as follows.

Failure to keep a balance between study and baseball caused many to leave school. Recently the education lines of Rikkyo are getting stricter. "As a educator I can understand it," Mr. Serizawa said. They did not give up their study because of lack of money.

Most of drop-outs were star players for Rikkyo and their failure exerted a bad influence upon the results of Rikkyo in the league. Serizawa said, "Now that I am the field manager of Rikkyo Team, I want our team to win the title of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League." But because players are decreasing he is eager to find

replacement.

This situation is fundamentally attributed to the fact that drop-outs lack in responsibility because they were admitted to the school by recommendation, not by passing an academic test.

"So long as we are students, we must study, and at the same time, if we are players, we must train hard. No student, however, can take a final examination if he is absent from more than two thirds of all classes under the present educational system of Rikkyo.

"In addition, we can not practice as long as other universities. But the fact still remains that the increase of the member of players who gave up school recently weakened our team. But we have adopted a new logical method of training and we are confident that we can cover the lack of training time by this superior method.

"Then we appeal to the general students to join in the cheering even though we lost the first game. Many students will not go to cheer us when the game is not favorable for us but when it turns to be hopeful one we have many students.

"This selfish attitude of Rikkyoites seems to be more apparent than compared with other universities. We will be able to show our ability to the full by your heartfelt and ardent cheering."

Concerning quitting school, actor Ryo Ikebe, graduate from

Rikkyo, said that it is to be regretted if a man gives up his college life because of lost of money. But it is not collect for a man to enter the university with the purpose of only playing baseball and going easily into professional baseball after he has made himself famous in Big Six University Baseball Games. In college, study is more important than anything else.

The man who resigns from the university should be blamed in order to build up a winning baseball team based on study.

He said in addition that various college sports needed to be improved.

Another man who worries about the present condition of college baseball is Mr. Osawa (former manager of the Kumagumi Construction Company Ltd.), who once played an active part as a pitcher for the Rikkyo team. According to him, as good players graduate from senior highschool are apt to conclude a professional contract directly, the scale of college baseball is becoming narrower year by year. And the number of spectators is decreasing. On top of this bad condition, Rikkyo is not expected to be a victorious team but a dark horse this season too.

Rikkyo's power is no less strong than Keio's or Hosei's except the pitching staff. Rikkyo in this season should show a good fight and firm team play to keep up their team work.

Coed Drivers Visit Orphans in Shikoku

Seven coed members of the Rikkyo Motor Club made a driving tour to Shikoku from July 25 to August 5 this summer. They visited many orphans and mentally ill boys and girls to comfort them.

The seven coeds were Yaeko Kobayashi, Atsuko Suzuki, Minako Nakamura (Seniors), Tami Sasahara (Junior), Nobuko Suzuki, Hiroko Koyama and Chikako Suginome (Sophomores). All of them are students of the College of Arts.

The trip was a part of their club activity. According to their plan, they purposed to make their vacation fruitful and to develop their driving techniques.

This expedition was supported by the Isuzu Motor Company Ltd., Nippon Oil Company Ltd., Toyo Rayon Company Ltd. and Shukan Josei Weekly. They started from Tokyo with a writer of the Shukan Josei Weekly July 25 aboard two Isuzu Belles which were equipped with many books, clothes and other things.

After driving to Nagoya and Kyoto, they arrived at Tamano in Okayama Prefecture where they boarded a ferryboat connecting Honshu and Shikoku. They traveled around Shikoku for about seven days and visited five social welfare facilities.

The facilities which they visited were Kameyama Gakuen and Sanai En—these accommodate orphans—, Udatu Gakuen, Nankai Gakuen for mentally ill children, and Akebono Ryo for the deaf and mute.

They presented many books, clothes, cakes and bags to the children, showed them a picture-story or sang songs with them. The clothes and books were gathered by the girls themselves and their friends. The cake and

bags were offered by the sponsors.

The seven coeds were stricken to see the children's unhappy life—it was very different from theirs—and were moved to know that the children were not spoiled by their situation and that they were very friendly to the visitors. One of the coeds said that she wanted more time to spend with the children.

But it was a big shock for the girls to see children who could not understand and even how to eat the cakes given by the girls at the Udatu Gakuen for mentally ill children.

Before they started they were anxious about their trip, because all dangers can not be foreseen. There were problems about driving technique and anxiety because all of the members were female.

Four members had driving licences. It was a difficult job to drive a car alternately for twelve days with only two drivers.

The road conditions along the Tokaido Line were comparatively good, but when they drove into Shikoku they had to run on very bad highways. The bottoms of their cars were damaged by rocks on the muddy road.

They believe that they united in mutual understanding to make solid team-work through this expedition. The year before last Rikkyo Motor Club sent a caravan consisting of coeds to the Hokkaido and Tohoku district. It was only for training without visiting facilities. This year they experienced a nice summer vacation; they experienced both a nice trip and service to unhappy children. They thank the sponsors for their heartfelt cooperation and plan to send a caravan like this every year if possible.

Wheelman Killed In Plane Crash

A United Arab airplane which left Tokyo International Airport on the afternoon of July 27 is still missing on the way to Bombay. Tadashi Obata (Freshman, College of Law and Politics)



T. Obata

was on the plane to participate in the World Amateur Cycling Championships Meet held at Liege in Belgium, August 10.

The searching for the missing has been made, but nothing has been discovered yet and it has been reported that all has been lost and that there is no hope.

The Rikkyo Cycling Club funeral for Tadashi Obata was held in deep grief at the Rikkyo Chapel on October 10, in which captains and managers from all clubs took part.

Tadashi Obata graduated from Kanazawa high school this spring. His best record, a Japan highschool new record in the 1,000-meter time trial, was a 1:13.5 and in his favorite event, the short distance, he was the champion of Japanese high-school wheelmen.

From all quarters his death was greatly deplored. He was a promising candidate for the coming Tokyo Olympic Games.



Rikkyo's FW Saito (No. 4) shoots successfully in spite of Mitomo's (No. 3) guard at the 22nd minute of the last half in the final with Japan Athletic College. —Nikkan Sports

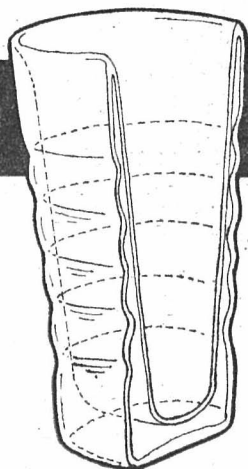
Handball Team Wins Kanto Title

The Rikkyo Handball Team swamped Japan Athletic College (J.A.C.) by a score of 16-13 to get the title with the swift attack of FW's (forwards) in the final game in the All Kanto Collegiate Handball Championships at the Sotobori Park Court in Tokyo from July 15 to 19.

Rikkyo could not take a lead in the first half for the strong

backs and smart FW's of J.A.C. notwithstanding various skillful attacks of Rikkyo FW's and ended 6-6.

But Rikkyo, in the second half, crushed the strong backs of J.A.C. In the last fifteen minutes Nakano continued to run in front of the goal as a chance-maker and Ena shot one after another to clear the sheet.



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Young Generation

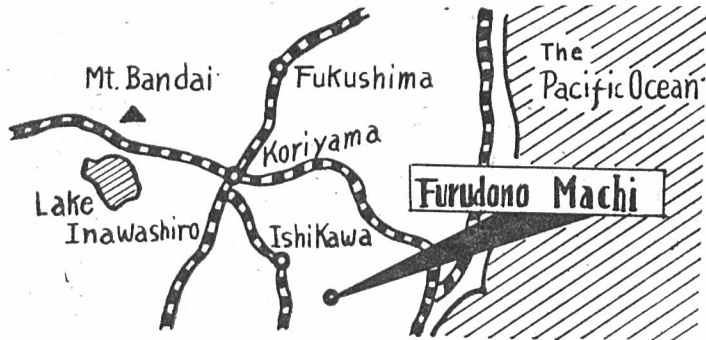
Exodus of Farm Youths to Cities

It is said that the standard of rural living is greatly improved today. But there is difference compared with progressive city life. As a result, many farm youths go out to cities for a job. Furudono Machi in Fukushima Prefecture, consisting of ten villages, is no exception in this respect. And the man in this district is taking great interest in education for youths remaining in villages.

Furudono town is situated in the southern part of Fukushima Prefecture, 35 kilometers from Koriyama. It is a long and narrow town, being surrounded by mountains on either side. There are paddy fields in the basin between the mountains, the acreage under cultivation being less than one-tenth of the total area. The area of the mountains and forests is 13,800 hectares, comprising 10,000 hectares of national forests, and 3,800 hectares of private forests. In this region a lot of magnificent Japan cedars are thriving. However, the district is subject to frequent failures of farm crops because of the damage from cold weather, so farming is rather difficult. But this dis-

can be seen among farm youths? First, let us look at preferences of the pupils last year who completed the lower secondary school course in 1963: (Figures for 1962 are shown in parentheses)

Those who desired to engage in agriculture at their own homes	36	(31) persons
Those who desired to engage in business at their own homes	2	
Those who desired to engage in outside industries ..	128	(75)
Applicants for admission to a		



trict is known for its special production of devil's tongue and tobacco leaves; and recently, dairy farming and stock breeding (especially pig raising) have been prosperous. The town itself contains about 1,800 houses with about 18,000 inhabitants, and about 1,300 of these houses are farmhouses. The cultivated acreage of each is about 0.7 hectares on the average. It is said that an acreage of 1.5 hectares to suffice for their family living cost, which of course has a tendency to rise. Only upper class farmhouses (wealthy farmhouses) are increasing their production and income by means of mechanizing farming, introducing new techniques of farming, and carrying out not only the cultivation of rice fields but also diversified farming. But small-scale farming does not have bright prospects; it is indeed an unrealistic way to attempt to increase the income.

There are three conceivable way to solve the problem of the relative decrease in income—compared with other industries—resulting from the small-scale farming and the surplus population of the farming village:

1. Exodus of the population from agricultural to nonagricultural pursuits.
2. Undertaking various side businesses.
3. Positive vocational reconversion.

Movement of Youths To Other Industries

Under these circumstances, what sort of signs of activity

school of higher grade	112	(76)
Undecided	18	
Total	296	

This table indicates the violent movement of the young men to other industries. And although it is not shown in this table, the movement to urban areas is being watched especially. Many feel a longing for city life, and they have empty dreams of "success" which have no connection with their places of employment.

Next, the most noticeable thing is that the applicants for admission to a school of higher grade are increasing.

Classification of the school of their choice is as follows for 1963:

Agricultural high school ..	11
Commercial high school ..	13
Regular high school	81
Technical high school	17

Total

Among these, most of the graduates of regular high schools and technical high schools (even most of the graduates of agricultural high schools) are employed in other industries, too.

This phenomenon is especially in evidence among the second sons and the third sons. But on the other hand, even many of the eldest sons are employed in nearby companies, or in the town office, or in the post office, etc., to increase their cash income.

And the farming is left to their grandparents and young wives. (This practice is the so-called san-chan-nogyo.)

Shortage of Brides

The tendency of the young women to leave from the farm village is remarkable. As a result, the term "the shortage of brides" is often heard. "The shortage of brides" was originally caused by the feudal system among farm homes, in which existed many feudalistic conventions. Concerning this, however, a member of a young men's association said, "The up-to-date farm homes are not wedded to the old customs and the feudal system as in former days. Nowadays it is rare that mothers-in-law are cruel to daughters-in-law; rather the daughters-in-law are being treated with consideration. Over against this, however, some young women said that they are still not contented with the family system of a farm village.

Today, although the old, long-established customs are being broken gradually and farm villages have made great progress, farm youths must reflect on the family system of the farm village still more. For there is still room for improvement.

Agrarian Reform Needed

It is said that the standard of rural living is greatly improved today. But there is a difference compared with progressive city life. Caused perhaps by the uncertainties of agricultural pursuits, the amount of income of farm homes is inclined to be on the decrease relatively in comparison with non-farm homes. The income per capita of employed population is in a 1:3:3 ratio for the agriculture and forestry industries, the manufacturing industries, and the service industries, respectively.

Moreover, unequal development between agriculture and non-agriculture has a tendency to be very marked. It is considered that joint management and harmonious teamwork are needed to solve these problems fundamentally. That is to say, as there is a limit to the separate development as a matter of course, it is important to seek the advancement of productivity and the expansion of marketability by means of regional co-operation.

Today the improvement of technology excels the pre-war skilled level. But as the exodus of farm youths to urban areas and employment of farm youths in other industries increase, it is desirable to promote individual technology, raise the synthetic productive capacity, and thus increase the productive capacity and the per capita production.



Youths learn land surveying.

Young Men's Study Group

In the 32nd year of Showa a study and training institute for youth (Seinen-Kenshujo) was established and a young men's study group (Seinen-Gakkyu) was started in Furudono Town.

After completing junior high school, almost all of the young people of this town go to the class and study earnestly. In general, the usual concept of such a young men's study group is that young people study for a short period of hours in a public hall at night after working in the daytime. But at this group, lessons are carried out regularly from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. once a week. Grades are given on an annual basis over a three-year course.

Study Group Together With Town

Why did such a well-organized group start? In prewar and postwar days the movement of population has been observed from farm villages to cities. This phenomenon is found especially among the younger generation. In this respect, this district is no exception. On graduating from a junior high school, many of the young people go out to cities for a job. So there remain the eldest sons who must succeed in farming and those who give up entering a school of higher grade.

Under such social change in actuality, young people remaining in this district couldn't help having complicated and evasive feelings. About the 31st year of Showa, therefore, a few young

people gathered together and decided that it was impossible to come up to the expectation of youth only through the small subsidy of the government.

Accordingly voices were raised, urging that should give serious consideration to youth education, and that prosperity and development of the country depend upon the younger generation. Thus the young men's study group together with the town started, and a study and training institute was constructed in Furudono Town as a private place for youth education. Study group in other villages were unified here. At the present time, an item is included in the town expense budget for study group expense every year. The calculation is estimated at 250,000 yen minimum per.

Lecturing is chiefly the function of specialists of the town, the head man of the agriculture association, an agriculture improvement staff member, the director of the community center, a high school teacher and others.

The students have various classes as follows: experiments on agricultural chemicals and manure, discussion, music appreciation, chorus practice, exercises in using cultivators, land surveying, study tours, and so on.

Before now it was not admitted easily that young people wanted to present at young men's study group particularly during the busiest season. But nowadays the parents realize that their sons and daughters

(Continued on Page 8)

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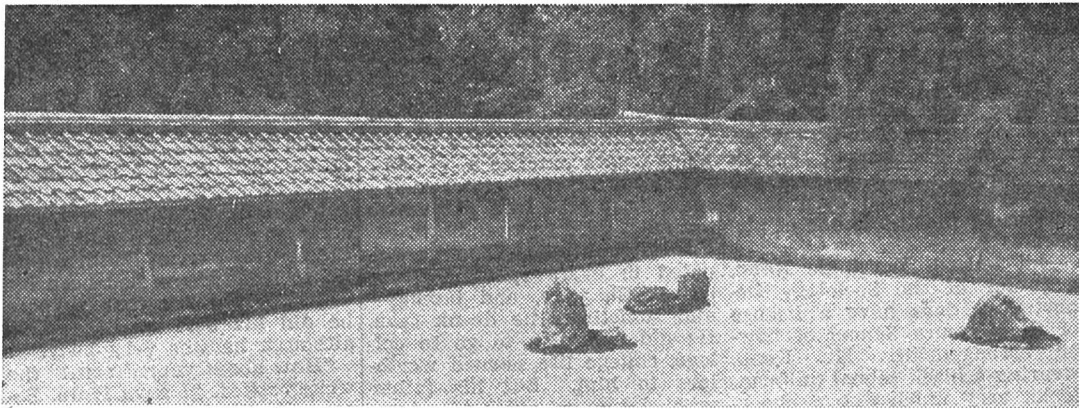
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Sonnet

On The Rock Garden of The Ryoanji Temple

Before me spreads a sea of silver sand—
Encompassed with a lowish earthen wall,
The which, in turn, is girt by trees so tall—
A sea of pearly white from strand to strand.

Upon the rippling waters, calmly fanned,
There lie unhewn old rocks fifteen in all,
Occultly placed, in clusters large and small,
To the rule of the genius who the garden planned.

O Garden of Gardens! What simplicity!
Whene'er I visit thee my heart is calmed
By that sweet silence with which thou art embalmed;

I fondly gaze at thee—Symbolic Sea!
I feel myself entirely tranced and charmed
By tacit symbolism thou showest me.

By Hisazumi Tagiri

Interview With Graduate Charming Lady of Student Office

If you enter the Student Office and go to the Window No. 27, you will find a charming and intellectual lady working. She is Miss Shigeko Shinohara. She graduated from Rikkyo University, Psychological Department, with a brilliant record in 1962. After her graduation she obtained a position in the Student Office.

She is famous among the students because of her charm and intellectuality. A person who knows her well says that she is a diligent and hard worker, and that though sometimes she looks unfriendly, she is very kind and warm-hearted. In her school days, also, she was famous not only among Rikkyoites but also among other universities' students. During the St. Paul's Festival, there were not a few students who came for the purpose of looking at her from Waseda and Tokyo Universities.

First the writer asked her why she took her course in the Psychological Department. She said, "I am interested in the child psychology since my high school days. So I wanted to learn it at this University." Though she belonged to Psychological Society, she was not very earnest in this activity. For she could satisfy her zeal

in Psychology with her class work. She said, looking back upon her school life, "I wish I had taken part in the club activity more positively. I studied and played by halves." In reality she was an excellent student, and got many excellent marks.

To the next question, "What was the most interesting thing in your school days?", answered she, "By using a lie detector, we tested our friends whether they had lovers or not, and we had unexpected results." The writer asked then, "What was the most impressive experience in your student life?" She said that it was the term when I had training as a student teacher. She had practice for three weeks at a primary school near the Rikkyo campus. And she learned that there was an difference in the way of thinking between children and adults; For adults what is an insignificant thing comes to be, on the other hand, a very important thing for children. Therefore adults must not judge the children by their own way of thinking.

The writer asked, "Didn't you think to remain as a laboratory worker?" She said, "I didn't want to become a scholar."



Miss S. Shinohara

Now she is working for students' activities in the Student Office. The writer questioned her what she thought about Rikkyoites. She said, "Rikkyoites are like children of a kindergarten. For when I don't tell them to do something, they don't do anything. And they must have more vigour, though they are very smart and dandy."

She is very interested in the ancient art of Japan. She likes especially Buddha of Kofuku-ji in Nara. She emphasized that we should have deep interest in the ancient Japanese art.

Her nickname is Otojisan (Otoji means "Egg-soup"). Last year when she worked overtime, she often made egg-soup. Because it is nutritious, cheap and cooked easy. Seeing this, Mr. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office, named her "Otojisan."

The writer wants her to eat much egg-soup and to continue to work for Rikkyoites.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Learning The Hard Way

By Hiroshi Ushikubo



Both American students and Japanese students enjoy their lives on the campus. However, it seems, there are some different ways in taking enjoyment between American and Japanese students. For example, American students show much interests in sports and other recreational activities, but they also work very hard reading or learning.

Every week, all of students must get their teacher's assignments, and they are required to read many books on assignments for the next week. I was required to read 200 pages a day in order to attend the class. That was about 1,000 pages a week! Even an athletic player (football or baseball), is required the same hard work through classes, because he is a student. He will not be able to continue his work if he loses the credit of his study.

Moreover, he will not be able to stay on the campus if he gets two 'C' (poor grade). Therefore, students are urged to utilize the library in the campus. Books may be borrowed from the circulation department of the library during the following hours:

1) During the semester: Monday through Saturday 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. Sunday 1.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

2) During Vacation: Monday through Saturday 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Sunday closed. When students are awfully low in their studies, the library is the most important educational facility. In a snack-bar, a coffee shop, or cafeteria, sometimes we can find some "student's buzz-sessions", which discuss reading assignments. It seems, like brain storming.

Each Fall semester, before classes begin, the YMCA holds various programs of welcome for the new students from many foreign countries. These programs are planned as "a welcome and Introduction" to persons and things which make up our University Community.

Informal, small groups make for easy conversation. Through these informal talk and discussion groups, we could gain some understanding of life around the campus. For example, some discussed topics are as follows: "The American Educational System", "Students Life at the University of Illinois", "World Religions and Social Change", and "Future Occupations".

During the Fall semester, there is also held a special program of welcome for the old timers, who were graduated from the University of Illinois. It is called "Home Coming". A friendly party with those old timers takes place at the campus under the auspices of each Fraternity and Sorority. Both Fraternities (for men) and Sororities (for women), are made up of men or women who have the same interests, and those organizations require some personal dedication and loyalty from each member. Therefore, "Illini man", this label suggests that he has been deeply influenced by his fraternity's experience, that he has been effectively socialized by its organization.

In anyway, one of the big differences I found was the student's attitude toward the teacher. He was very earnest in his effort to acquire a through knowledge of his subject, through his own study, and not depend just on the facts given to him by the teacher.

Secondly, at the University of Illinois I took a weekly test (Quiz) on the assignment. These weekly quizzes make up most of our final grade. So one must do each day's work as it is given.

Thirdly, in a Japanese seminar the teacher assigns a problem and all the students study it. But in an American University each student selects his own problem for study, and later presents it to the class. He makes his study through logical analysis of the problem. Of course, the teachers on an American campus give more detailed weekly instruction as to how to study the assigned problem.

Spent his boyhood in China and learned at Peking University which he left in mid-course because of student's departure to front. Returned to Japan. 1947-50 learned sociology at St. Paul's Univ. and has pursued his study, staying in the Industrial Relations Center after graduation.

1962 went to U.S. to study at Institute of Labor and Industrial Relation's of University of Illinois as a visiting scholar. His subject for study there was Industrial Psychology and Labor Relations. Got a high achievement as a first scholar from St. Paul's. He returned home this July.

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New College Town

Recently the Education Ministry decided to carry out its policy of building a 'new college town' by moving some national and private universities or colleges to the foot of Mt. Tsukuba in Ibaragi Prefecture. The purpose is not only to disperse educational institutions from Tokyo where the sites or facilities for universities are in saturation and give the students a proper education suitable to a new age with a good environment but also to work together on the task of solving the din and bustle of the capital with the Metropolitan Area Development Committee.

There are 650 thousand students studying at 259 universities and colleges all over the country and of these 300 thousand are at 88 universities and colleges in Tokyo. The desirability of lowering the number of students in Tokyo admits of no further discussion, but it is too early to stop debating. We need to consider why such numbers of students come in flocks to Tokyo in spite of there being one or more national universities in each prefecture, and many more municipal and private universities than Tokyo has.

It is because the extreme centralized authoritarian rule which has been lasting since the Imperial Restoration has an influence even on the educational aspect and attaches too much importance to the universities in the capital, therefore the provincial universities are made light of. As a result, not only in studying but in finding employment for example, youngmen come to think that nothing can be desired unless they come up to Tokyo.

Then how is the recent Ministry's plan to move universities to the foot of Mt. Tsukuba? We can regard the authorities' idea as an expression of the spirit of 'the capital's universities first.' That is, only universities in Tokyo are to be moved and have improved accommodations.

The sites assigned to Tokyo Education University and the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, both of which expressed their approval for the evacuation, amount to more than two million square meters, equal to one third of the total site of the town. This is quintuple of that of the present Tokyo University.

The total number of students in the college town is expected to reach 150 thousand, the above two colleges have only five thousand students in all now. In the long run, in Tokyo, the national universities are first and private universities next, for 145 thousand students must use the rest of the site which is very small compared with that of the above two national universities for its number of students.

In order to study in splendid facilities, many matriculants will struggle to rush into the new town. So the ordeal of the entrance examination will remove its narrow gate from Tokyo to the foot of Mt. Tsukuba. But where will they go if they fail to enter the universities in the new town? Before returning to their own country, they must take the examination of the universities in Tokyo which will inherit the site and facilities from the universities moved to the new town. Moreover, the educational facilities budget to the provincial universities will be cut down sharply when the new college town is constructed.

Then, is this plan something useful for the development of the metropolitan area? Even if the new college town were constructed, unless the facilities and treatment of the provincial universities were improved, many more students and other youngmen will come up to Tokyo.

If the Education Ministry and other authorities concerned are really troubled about the students, they should equip fully the universities of countries with good facilities and fine environments to balance the universities in Tokyo before they construct a new college town, or the new town will have little effect. We cannot support the present idea.

Campus Personality

Cheerleader and Flower-Arrangement

There are few students who have a license for flower arrangement, and among them it may be surprising to find one who is a boy—and even more surprising that he is one of our cheerleaders.

But indeed, Yoshihide Kono, a junior of the Sociology Department, does have a license of the Katsura School of flower arrangement. Mr. Kono, wearing a black school uniform, looks very much like a cheerleader. But, by looking at him, it is difficult to associate him with flower arrangement. He began to learn flower arrangement in his senior year of high school and got a license after four years of study.

Why did he take flower arrangement lessons? "There is no particular reason. While watching my mother's lessons, I thought I could do such a thing, and mother urged me to," he said. At first he was ashamed to tell anyone that he arranged flowers, but gradually he became attracted to the beauty of flowers.

"I was not a serious student in high school," he recalls. "As my behavior was bad, it came near making me leave

school," he continued. He has four brothers and three sisters. His parents practise a let-alone policy toward their children. His home is located in a place with not such good surroundings.

In high school Kono participated in every sport, such as basketball, judo, and boxing—and sometimes he drank sake. He did not wish to go to college; college life seemed worthless to him. But his father wanted him to enter a university. On this point he and his father were opposed to each other for a fairly long time. From the time he began to arrange flowers, he found that this activity created an amiable atmosphere, and he was never troubled with school or domestic problems. To prepare for went to a cooking school; more- getting a job, in case he did not graduate from a university, he over, he began to take lessons in Japanese Dance (Bando School). Then, only one week before the examination, he made up his mind to take the entrance examination for Rikkyo University.

After entrance into Rikkyo, he joined the cheerleaders group. He also continued his lessons at

cooking school until the middle of his freshman year, Japanese Dance until he was a sophomore, and flower arrangement until he got a license. To get a flower arrangement license and go to the central part of South America to teach there, had been his dream. And for that purpose he did his best at everything, although he was very busy.

"How about your dream?" the writer asked. "I gave it up. Because I am going to get married after graduation," he said



quietly, looking at his finger with an engagement ring of it. Now, he has no desire to teach flower arrangement. He hopes to carry on his own business in the future.

"Flower arrangement teaching is not a man's work. I am responsible to my fiancé for doing more serious work," he said. Looking upon his life as a cheerleader, he said, "The cheerleaders group is a strange and complicated club. Freshmen are treated almost as slaves, they are sometimes given violent scoldings by seniors." He himself thought many times that he would leave this club, but when he actually came to the point of quitting, tears filled his eyes and he could not, for he had become so attached to the club. Mr. Kono is a student who loves the cheerleaders group and the beauty of flowers.

agricultural, stock-breeding, forestry and the other subjects. While each of the young people builds a foundation of practical application, he learns the actual conditions of their agronomics, and in the process concentrates upon finding an aim of agronomics in the future. In the second year each investigates together with instructors how to develop and make concrete the points learned in the first year.

At this college one of the characteristic features is that girl students, in the proportion of three to one, always participate in the school. For the elevation of farm living is impossible to realize without advancement of the knowledge of the women who are to participate in it. Girl students learn almost all subjects with men except such subjects as cooking and making clothing. In the course of study at the college, emphasis is placed principally upon practical exercise rather than upon gaining knowledge at a desk. All of the students present the results of their common study to their parents and others. Now they are assuming a leading role in this section of the country.

Young Generation

(Continued from Page 6)

engage in agriculture eagerly by being present at the group.

Five years have passed already since the new young men's study group was begun. It has already born fruits. One father says, "My son realizes good results by making practical application of his studies. Now I can depend on my son." And a parent of a girl student says, "My daughter studied hard to take the entrance examination of high school, but I forced her to give it up because we lacked of man hands." So she lived a solitary and gloomy life everyday. But before long, since she went to this class, she has recovered a smile. Now she is devoted to farming. "We can make friends there and talk about farming or interesting things with each other," she says.

Problems to Improve

But many problems concerning the improvement of conditions seem to be included in the young men class, in this district agriculture, still, is under the control of the former management. And as a matter of fact only 60 percent of the knowledge and experience gained in the class is made the most of. So, first, young people must take a positive attitude toward making the most of their new knowledge and experience, while it is absolutely necessary to draw a good com-

promise from their new things and from the old points of view seen by their parents and other old people.

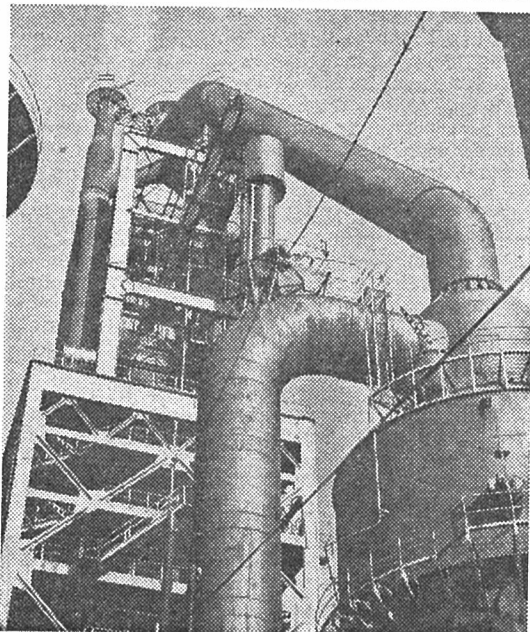
Next it is desirable that the school offer various media to heighten the level of culture for youth. For example, they want to study current questions and other common subjects. For that reason an increase in the number of school days, and the strengthening of the faculty are two things to be for.

Agriculture Youth College

Furthermore an agriculture youth college was started in April last year. This college is for those who complete the three-year course in the young men's class. High school alumni are admitted to the college, too. But they must get the recommendation of the agricultural commissioner and also they need permission of the mayor of the town.

The students, the young generation, grasp there a basic knowledge of production, of the actual conditions of the farm, and of the present status of industries in the town through scientific methods. Moreover they learn the necessary things to enlarge agricultural production and raise the income of farmers.

The subjects in the first year are as follows: land surveying technique, improving of living conditions, seasonal aspects of



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