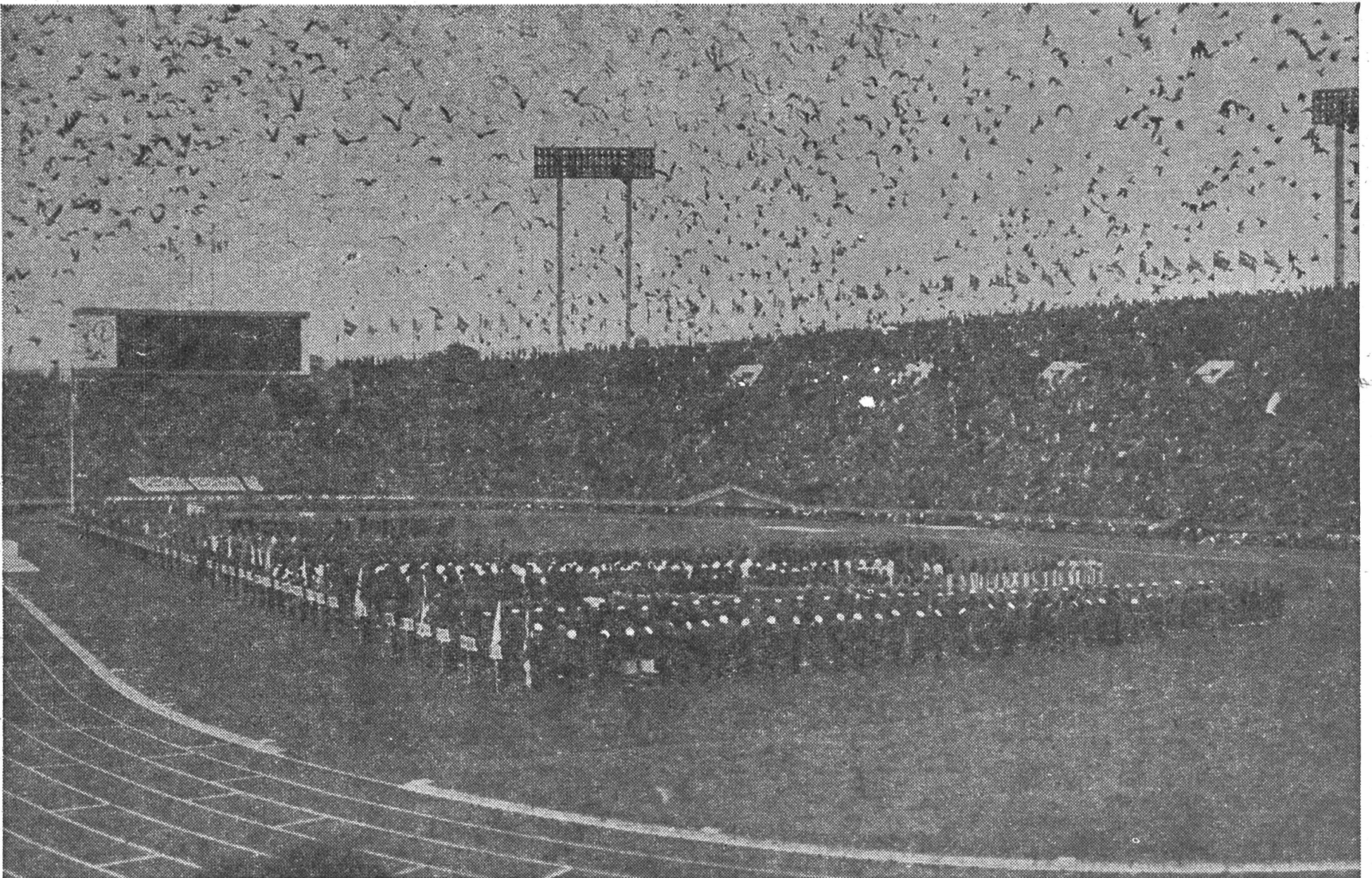


RIKKYO ECHO

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Olympics Coming Step by Step; Tokyo Int'l Sports Week Held

The biggest sports pageant ever experienced in the history of Japan was held from Oct. 11 to 16. The opening ceremony was begun at 2 p.m., Oct. 11, before in the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess and a gigantic crowd of 65,000 including Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and other famed people, at the newly enlarged National Stadium in the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine Park near Sendagaya, Tokyo, under overcast sky.

The great sports event was started first with the entry of Their Imperial Highnesses following the ringing of bells and the playing of the national anthem of Japan.

An impressive 35 nation parade was held in alphabetical order, ranging in size from a one man team from Argentina to a 900-man Japanese delegation which was selected for the festivities from over 2,500. The largest foreign delegations were from West Germany, the Soviet Union and the United States. There also were other countries with only one participating athlete. A Tunisian delegate caused a big sensation by unexpectedly joining the Sports Week at the last moment.

After an opening address by Daigoro Yasukawa, Chairman of the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee, and words of welcome by other dignitaries, Crown Prince Akihito formally declared for the occasion his happiness at being able to attend the opening ceremony of the Tokyo International Sports Week and the useful way of it helps make deeper and deeper friendships among nations.

Shortly after, cannons were fired, thousands of pigeons were released symbolizing

peace, and 5,000 balloons were sent up colorfully into the sky.

There was an entertainment program including mass games, Japanese folk dances, and a Lantern festival stunt by citizens from Akita Prefecture.

In this Tokyo Sports Week, there are 20 sports events: Gymnastics, Rowing, Basketball, Boxing, Wrestling, Swimming and Diving, Canoeing, Cycling, Fencing, Hockey, Football, Weightlifting, Judo, Modern Pentathlon, Equestrian, Shooting, Volleyball, Water Polo and Yachting. These were held for five days with good weather conditions inspite of a threat from Typhoon No. 18, at 20 sites in Tokyo and its vicinity with the participation of six hundred outstanding athletes from 35 nations.

The Week was carried out under the auspices of three organizations; the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee (TOOC) and the Japan Amateur Sports Association (Taikyo) with a total expence of about 300-million yen including 170-million yen by NHK. It was considered to be a prelude or rehearsal for the 18th Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo next year.

The Daiichi-Hotel at Shimbashi was used for participating athletes. 6,000 calories of food were served to each competitor each day.

This Sports Week ended successfully with many new records being set including two new world records in the swimming competitions. One was a time of 4:50.2 set by Gerhard Hetz from West Germany in the men's 400-meter individual medley relay. The other was Hans Joa-

Thousands of pigeons fly over the National Stadium in the opening ceremony of the Tokyo International Sports Week. Photo by Nikkan Sports.

chim Klein's 2:02.2 in the men's 200-meter freestyle. There were also 28 new Japan international records.

28 new Japan records were also set. Eiko Takahashi swam to clock a new Japanese record of 1:9.0 in the 100-meter women's butterfly.

There were great activities by the women: Ikuko Yoda in the 80-meter hurdles, Satoko Tanaka and Eiko Takahashi in swimming, and the strenuous efforts of Yukio Endo in gymnastics.

Kimihara copped a silver medal in the marathon race, and the world champion Nichibo Kaizuka gained its 114 straight victory by beating a Soviet volleyball team.

In all it can be recognized that many good results were obtained not only for the athletes and the persons directly concerned with this Sports Week, but also for the general public of Japan.

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Rikkyo Festival to Emphasize Academic Democratization

The curtain of the annual Rikkyo Festival will be opened on November 1 with 94 cultural, athletic and religious clubs participating.

This year the Festival will last for 4 days as it did last year, and the budget appropriation for the Festival is 1.5 million yen, indicating a slight increase over that of last year.

The sponsors stress that the Rikkyo Festival this year will not be sponsored by the university authorities but held solely on students' initiative.

"Check the state interference in universities and contribute to academic democratization and world peace" is the slogan this year. Hirokazu Matsuoka, Chairman of the Cultural Association, explains the importance of the slogan by saying that there are various difficult problems such as the University Control Bill, the case of the Popolo Theatrical Company, the establishment of the Student Union and the Student Consumers' Cooperative Society (Seikyo).

Matsuoka added, "These problems are very urgent, and this year's slogan comes out of this awareness."

The Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee reflects on the last year's Rikkyo Festival as follows:

"It has been said that the Rikkyo Festival is the function of the whole university. But a few elements against the Festival have remained last year. The groups which took part in the last Festival were limited to the circles belonging to the Cultural Association. General students lacked understandings of the Rikkyo Festival. Many students went home or went on trips during the Festival period."

The Committee states in conclusion, "The Rikkyo Festival must grow up to a function of the whole university. Moreover, we must reconsider the way the Rikkyo Festival is organized by reflecting on the past Festivals."

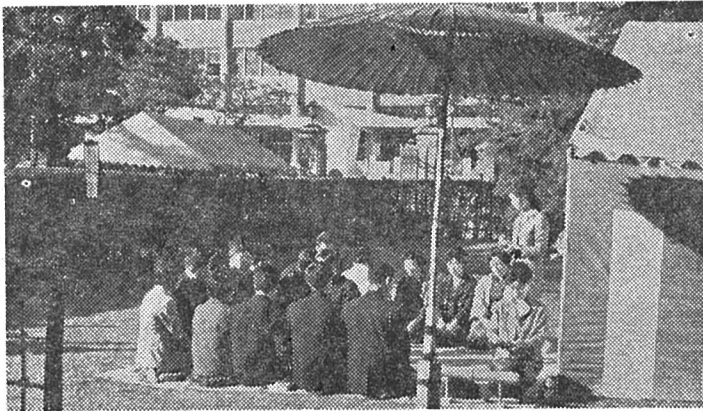
The University authorities at first refused the use of the third story of Building No. 5, and it was feared that this year the Festival will end unsuccessfully. But fortunately the prohibition was removed by the effort of the Cultural Association.

The program of the first Festival day will start off with the theatrical actress Miho Yamaya's lecture on theatrical performance, at Room No. 166.

On the second day of the Festival a lecture meeting on reflection of the Matsukawa Case will be held at Room No. 166 under the auspices of the Cultural Association. Okabayashi, former chief lawyer of the case and Noboru Honda, the former defendant, will be invited on the meeting.

A speech by Nobumasa Kawamoto, sports critic, titled "The Olympics and Politics" will be also scheduled at Room No. 151.

On the third day of the Festival Kaoru Yasui, chief director of the Gensuikyo will speak on "the Reality of the 9th World General Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs and its Future Movement." An American movie, "The Grapes of Wrath" will be screened in Tucker Hall.



"Nodate," tea ceremony in the open, at Rikkyo Festival.

Rikkyo Festival Highlights

TV Scriptor Aoshima To Speak on Hotel

Yukio Aoshima, well-known TV scriptor, will speak on "Recognition of Hotel" at Room No. 154 from 11:00 to 12:00 a.m., Nov. 3, invited by the Rikkyo Hotel Management Club.

According to the Club, TV writer and actor Aoshima, who is popular among students, has a broad knowledge of hotels, so he was elected as a lecturer in this Rikkyo Festival.

In the Festival the Hotel Management Club will also exhibit the results of marketing, carried out in Tokyo during the last winter vacation. A Coffee Shop will also be open, in order to provide experience for freshmen and sophomores, at Room No. 239.

First Spanish Play To Be Held at Tucker

The Rikkyo Spanish Club will present a Spanish drama entitled "Un Buen Negocio" (a Good Business) by Uruguayan Florencio Sanchez at 12:10 p.m. on Nov. 4, at Tucker Hall.

This is the first Spanish play that has ever been performed at Rikkyo. The cast of this play is mainly composed of sophomores and seniors. They began to practice before the summer vacation.

The Spanish Club will take part in the Four Universities Spanish Theatricals by Waseda, Sophia, Takushoku and Rikkyo, on Nov. 10, at Myogadani Hall.

Camp Store to Be Open

During the Rikkyo Festival the Chorus Group "Ahiru-kai" and the Advertisement Club will hold a joint refreshment booth in the open for four days from Nov. 1 to 4.

In the neighborhood of Tucker Hall the booth will be open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. throughout four days. The store will be able to accommodate about 60 people. In the camp store, the guests will sing many

joyful songs with the members of "Ahiru-kai" over a cup of coffee and tea like in a so-called "Utageo" coffee shop.

The Chorus Group "Ahiru-kai" will make a speciality of singing and the Advertisement Club will take charge of ornaments in the shop and service at the counter.

R.S.C. to Screen Movie by Students

A movie film called "Killer Comes to the Town" produced by the Rikkyo Screen Club will be screened at Room No. 166 during the Rikkyo Festival.

This film is the second work of the Club. The first was attempted seven years ago. The present picture directed by Masanori Fujinami, Junior of the College of Arts, is about half an hour long. It took about ten months to produce it.

According to the Screen Club, there is a difference between professional films and those by students, and "Killer comes to the Town" was produced with an ambition to win public recognition.

Journalist Hata To Lecture on U.S.S.R.

The Rikkyo Echo will hold a lecture meeting by Shoryu Hata, editorial writer of the Asahi, at Room No. 253 from 2:30 to 4:00 p.m. on Nov. 2, the second day of the Rikkyo Festival. The topic of the lecture will be "Changing Soviet Russia, its society and people."

Journalist Hata has stayed in Moscow for 5 years as head director of the Branch Office of the Asahi, and has a broad knowledge of the Soviet Union.

The Japanese know the United States fairly well owing to the close political and economic relations between the two countries, but this cannot be said for the Soviet Union.

In this sense, the Rikkyo Echo has planned this lecture meeting to give students a knowledge of the Soviet Union.

R.E.S.S. Wins Victory In Kanto Debate Meet

The Rikkyo English Speaking Society got into the Semi-Final and Final Contest of the 14th Intercollegiate English Debating Contest, held in Asahi Hall on Sept. 28, under the sponsorships of the International Education Center and the Asahi Shimbun.

Four universities, selected from 11 participating teams in all Kanto were Keio, Meiji,

Tokyo and Rikkyo universities. With the subject of "Resolved that the Staple Food Control Law should be abolished," the Debaters used the Oregon Style. (One team consisted of two representatives of each university, who debated with another team.)

In the Semi-Finals, Okutsu and Ikeda, representatives of Rikkyo University, whose position was Affirmative, were against Sasaki and Shimada from Keio University, Negative; Fujimori and Sudo, Meiji University, Affirmative, against Kagawa and Arimoto, Tokyo University, Negative.

Rikkyo and Meiji defeated Keio and Tokyo. Then in the Finals, Rikkyo (Affirmative) debated with Meiji (Negative). They acquitted themselves very well, and at last Rikkyo won the prize, having waited for ten years.

The debate victories of Rikkyo are three, the 1st Contest in 1950, the 4th in 1953, and this year, 1963.

Jobs Offered By Big Companies Increasing

Employment front has been in full swing. 1035 seniors have already found jobs (587 in the College of Economics, 198 in Law and Politics, 153 in Social Relations, 58 in Arts, and 39 in Science). The rate of employment is about 65 per cent at the end of September.

If the rate does not look so good, it is because the examination for positions in the field of mass communication (journalism, publishing and broadcasting) and some other companies finished in September, and it is hoped that in time desirable results will be attained. But there is the problem of women students who find job seeking difficult as usual. Many seniors have already got jobs in trading firms and finance companies.

The employment situation, this year, is said to be as good as last year. While the number of companies and institutions offering positions are about 1800, and this number is one and a half time last year's. Especially, the so-called "big companies" offering jobs are increasing year by year.

The staff members of the University Placement Bureau said to seniors, "It is not exaggerating to say that the estimate of a university depends upon the achievements of its graduates. You will be looked as the delegates of Rikkyo University. Rikkyo University is, as you all recognize, one of the most excellent universities. Work with fight."

English Theatrical Contest to Be Held

The 27th Four University English Theatrical Contest will be held on November 9 and 10 at the Hitotsubashi Auditorium.

The English Speaking Societies (E.S.S.) of four universities, Keio, Waseda, Hitotsubashi, and Rikkyo, will take part in the Contest.

This year, the Rikkyo English Speaking Society (R.E.S.S.) will put on the stage "The Sound of the Valley," by Kusatao Mizusawa. The play is the story of two different ways and rituals of Samurai, on the Tokugawas' side,—dying out because of the increasing power of the Anti-Tokugawa forces,—and the way Samurai tried to maintain their class dignity; and the others who felt emptiness and resentment against mass suicide.

The R.E.S.S. has won many victories over the three other universities in the past, but last year, the R.E.S.S. was defeated by Waseda English Speaking Society.



Members of the Cheering Party dress up as Cleopatra and her servants in the Rikkyo Gakuin Athletic Meeting at St. Paul's Green Heights on Oct. 25. "Masquerade" program was held in the main event with five athletic clubs, the Riding Club, Kendo (Japanese fencing) Club, American Football Club, and Cheering Parties of University and Senior High School, participating. The Riding Club won the first prize.

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Blood Supplying System in Japan Stands at Crossroads

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

But blood-transfusion at present is mostly depended upon sale-blood. Last year, over 98 per cent of the total amount of transfusion blood had to be covered with sale-blood.

Blood, which is the most precious element of the human body, is traded on a commercial basis. This is not only a serious problem to those who are concerned with medical treatments but to all in society.

For seven days from November 11 the Welfare Ministry will conduct a campaign promoting

suffer from the serum-inflammation of the liver.

"The probability is above 20 per cent. The trouble is that there is no way to deal with such bacterias without killing the blood corpuscles, and that it is almost impossible to detect the bacterias." Dr. Murakami added, "The Serum-inflammation

tures self supporting like Asahikawa in the matter of transfusion blood."

Foreign Blood System

In most European countries such as England, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy and Austria, the Red Cross Hospital administration and collected blood are under control of the state blood transfusion services. In these countries enough blood for transfusion is supplied by donation.

In Canada, the system of blood donation has spread all over the country so well that one is tempted to say, "When you see the flag of Red Cross, you must roll up your sleeves."

In the United States there are commercial blood banks but they are different from Japanese ones, at the same time they also accept blood from volunteers.

There is no blood seller in the U.S.A. Any group or association for blood transfusion makes all the efforts to promote blood donation and people are willing to help the campaign.

People's Cooperation

There remain other difficulties for solving this problem. The full scale blood donating movement has been launched only few years ago.

The rate of the donated blood to the total quantity of the blood used in medical facilities is still quite low at present.

It is an obvious fact that the blood selling system has reached its deadlock and has caused some undesirable problems such as the debasement of blood. Those problems have had influences upon both users and sellers.

It also must be considered that the most of blood sellers make their living by it or could not live without doing so. At any rate, the blood donating movement has been carried out steadily with the Japan Red Cross as a center.

Other than the blood donating system, the "stock-blood" system—in which one keeps his blood in a bank preparing for the emergency of his families, friends and himself—has also been established today.

It requires people's cooperation as well as the governmental and public aid to promote the movement effectively.

In general, people are apt to think blood is precious and they do not give their blood so willingly. Most needed is the awareness of the people—of the importance of blood donation from the stand point of humanism.

If all adult people of Japan would donate their blood at least twice during their life time, the sale blood would not be needed any more.

The authorities in concern should be more positive about informing the public on the importance and the way of donation through every media available.

Plan of Ministry

According to the five year's plan of the Welfare Ministry, it is ready to set up blood banks in 21 prefectures where there is no blood bank at present, such as Saitama, Yamanashi, Toyama, Ibaragi and other prefectures, and to provide the banks with blood collecting vans for collecting blood and at the same time to appeal to the public for blood donation.

The survey of the ministry presumes that the total blood needed in the coming year 1963 will amount to 700,000 liters. The ministry has an idea of appropriating at least half of this amount by the donated blood till that time.

According to Kazuyuki Inoue, the President of the Japan Red Cross Central Blood Bank, one of the reasons why the quantity of donated blood in Japan is so small is that Japanese are less interested in making blood donation than Europeans and Americans.

"The Japanese seem to lack of spirit of service to the others in comparison with European and American people," he said.

In Hokkaido, however, nearly 80 per cent of blood for transfusion was supplied by the blood donated by those who live in Hokkaido. At Asahikawa, in the heart of Hokkaido, blood needed for its citizens has been provided by volunteers.

Officer of the Welfare Ministry Yamada said, "Most of the inhabitants in Hokkaido donate their blood for the people living in Hokkaido, and for the people living in their town. And newspapers and radio broadcasting quite often inform the whereabouts of the blood collecting vans and the names of donors. It is most important to enlighten people on the value of blood donation."

Yamada continued, "We made the five year's plan with the intention of making all prefectures

B.S.A. to Donate Blood to Poor Girl

Miss Kuniko Gotanda, 13, was reported on the newspapers recently as a poor girl who was seized with a very strange disease, Blood Platelet Powerless Disease, that requires tremendous amount of blood.

Her uncle Shigeo Yoshida, who is nursing at the Harunaso Hospital, Kamimuroda Harunamachi, Gumma Prefecture, appealed to the members of the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of Saint Andrew's) of Rikkyo through a letter.

He found out the volunteers to donate blood of the "A" mould to her. The B.S.A. decided to cooperate with him in saving Kuniko. They found that about 300 members of the Club were of the same "A" mould as Kuniko, and they will go to the hospital to donate their blood for her.

At the same time the B.S.A. appealed by speeches and posters to all the students in Rikkyo for their blood donation for the girl.

The 9th lodge of the B.S.A. camped at Haruna Lake during the summer vacation, and called at the Harunaso Hospital to con-

sole patients by singing songs. Mr. Yoshida was one to hear the chorus.

Kuniko has a sister named Noriko. They are twin sisters. The twins have the same congenital disease in which blood does not coagulate.

They entered the Ebara Public Hospital near their home in January last year. Each of them had needed 200 cc blood every day for transfusion. At this time while the disease of the two girls was made public in newspapers and on the air, many volunteers had wished to donate blood for the two young girls.

Fortunately, their condition had improved and they were able to return home again.

But in September this year, Kuniko's blood began flowing out again. She had to enter the Ebara Public Hospital again.

As she needed 200 cc of fresh and healthy blood a day, the family went to the Self-Defense Corps at Nerima to ask for blood donation, and went to the Metropolitan Police Board to find donors.



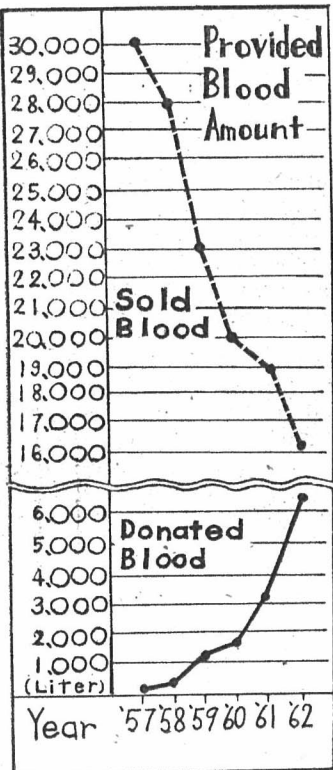
If all adult people of Japan would donate their blood at least twice during their life time, the sale blood would not be needed any more.

knowledge of preservation blood throughout the country with the slogan of "Blood Donation through Love of the Neighbor". The Ministry had announced its five year's plan on the blood supplying system.

The sale blood system, unique in Japan, has caused to produce numerous habitual sellers who offer their blood in order to cover their meagre income.

They become half invalids unable to work actively from lack of blood. This is the most

of the liver is a disease of which Aikichi Kuboyama, a crew member of the No. 5 Fukuryu-maru, who had been exposed to the radioactivities of the nuclear test in the South Seas, and died few years ago."

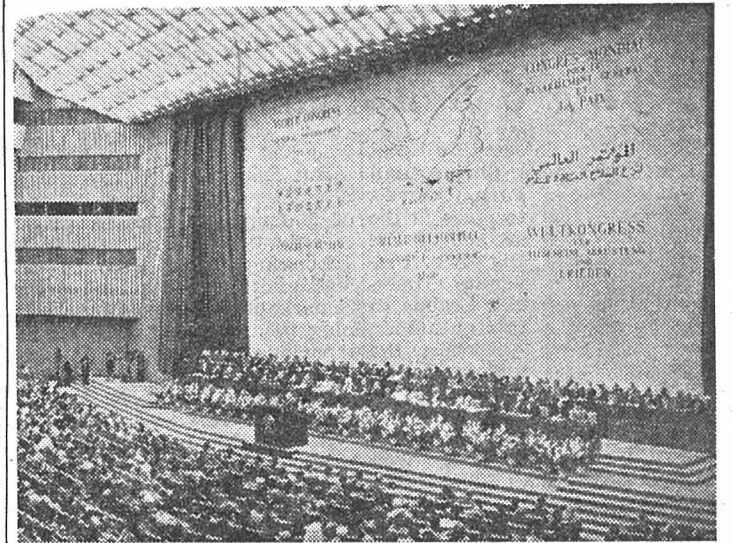


The difference between the sold and the donated blood is still great.

horrible outcome of the sale blood system. Needless to say, the quality of their blood is quite low.

Shozo Murakami, Director of the Japan Red Cross Central Blood Bank, said, "The patients who are given such poor-quality blood is exposed to the danger of becoming infected by bacterias in such blood and may

Disarmament Seminar to Start



World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace at Moscow in 1962.

The First National Students' Seminar for Disarmament will be held at Tokyo University of Education and Ochanomizu Women's University from Nov. 8 to 10, under the auspices of the Pacifist Societies (Heiwanokai) of each university in the Kanto Area.

The delegates from each university will discuss many problems of world peace in the sectional meeting such as science, politics, disarmament and other fields.

The Rikkyo Pacifist Society, consisting of ten members, appeals to all the students and circles of Rikkyo for their participation of the Seminar.

The object of the seminar is to discuss the ways to solve the various problems pertaining to war and peace in the world from the viewpoints of students, and to ask for people of the world to contribute toward world peace.

According to the Rikkyo Pacifist Society, there are many ways of thinking and action in the peace campaign. In order to

save people from the crisis of the total war by nuclear weapons and to maintain permanent world peace, complete disarmament is the prerequisite.

A member of the Society said, "In this sense all the students in Japan should participate in the Seminar to accomplish its true purpose."

In July this year scientists of both communist and free nations gathered in Moscow and discussed world peace, and in June this year the movement for students' disarmament seminar started in Japan. On June 26, the students' assembly for peace was held at Tokyo Education University with Rikkyo, Keio, Osaka, the Tokyo Education and Liberal Arts University and many other universities participating.

Young men in Florence, Italy, have asked many countries in the world to gather in Florence and discuss the whole disarmament problem. A representative of Japan will take part in this world assembly which will be held at the end of November.



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Brazilian Runner Says Nat'l Stadium Fine

A Japanese-Brazilian sprinter, Joe Sato, competed in the Tokyo International Sports Week. The Echo writers visited Senor Sato in the lobby of the Daiichi-Hotel where all foreign athletes stayed.

24-year old Joe Sato, a student of Contabaldide high school, is a cross between a Japanese father who immigrated from Kumamoto Prefecture and a Spanish mother. He told writers in broken English as follows:

"Autumn in Japan is wonderful, though it is a very difficult season to control my body condition.

"I have been welcomed warmly everywhere. All Japanese people are very kind to me."

About the National Stadium he said, "I was surprised to see such good equipment in the main stadium but the vinyl tape which indicated the line of separate courses was so white that it stimulated the runner's eye strongly and it was also very dangerous because the spikes catch it easily."

He mentioned about sports in his country: "Brazilians' enthusiasm for sports is rather strong. Our basketball team is very strong in international games. But the most popular sports is football. Children, only five years old, to adults



Joe Sato

play and enjoy it."

About himself: "My best record in the 100-meter dash is 10.4 seconds and 21.9 in the 200-meter. I practise for 6 or 7 hours in the daytime and at night I take school lectures from 7 o'clock to 11 o'clock. This schedule is very hard."

"I could not run properly in my event because of lack of sleep. Japan's Ishikawa, who placed 6th in the 100-meter final, is a good runner. I believe he will do well in the future big games."

Baseballers Fail to Get Big 6 Ball Champs

Rikkyo was defeated by Hosei 2-1 at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, Oct. 20, to place in the second of the Big Six University Baseball League in this autumn.

Rikkyo, the underdog in the first game, sent Matsumoto, who pitched well in four games with Keio, to the mound.

In the bottom of the first inning Hosei scored two lead-off runs with one hit, one walk and one error. Rikkyo narrowed the margin in the top of the third frame. Shinoda doubled between right and center off Hosei's starter Ryu to score Doi

who had singled.

But Rikkyo failed to connect nine hits with victory in spite of Matsumoto's limittng Hosei to only two hits.

Looking back this season, Matsumoto's good pitching was remarkable. Rikkyo's four winning points were gained on his tanacious pitching. Another hurler Hatanaka chalked up one victory but there was no record for Itozaki.

As to the batting, Shinoda placed the first of the best ten batters with an average of .339 and eight runs batted in at the end of the 7th week. Slugger Yaginuma hit sharply to record an average of .328 and twelve runs batted in.

New second baseman, Ike-moto (Junior) filled well the vacancy left by Morimoto who dropped out of school.

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Sports Library (7)

Physical education—all people may get it in their school days. What do they acquire from it? When was it born and how has it progressed in Japan? What is its significance?

It seems that physical education in Japan is not so actively and negligent because of the study for the difficult entrance examination. It is necessary to pay attention to it and grasp its original meaning.

Physical Education in Japan

By Yuzuru Ogawa, Sportswriter

Physical training in school was born in Japan as a result of modernism when the system of education was established in 1872 (Meiji 5). A physical training school (Taiso Denshujo) was organized in 1879 (Meiji 12) and an American, George E. Leland made a contribution to physical education in Japan. As a result of the wealth and power of state being raised more and more in the mid-Meiji period, a military drill (Kyoren) was added to

gymnastics.

In prewar Japan, pupils learned mainly callisthenics and heavy gymnastics, and they did hardly any field and track events or ball games. During World War II, gymnastics were changed in name to Tairenka which implies an intention of fighting, for example, Judo or Bayonet practice.

The purpose of physical training was battle practice. In the post war period, Douglas MacArthur, Far East Commander of the U.S. Army, excluded Budo (Military Arts) from physical education in schools for it cooperated with World War II.

But nowadays, Budo is regarded as a sports and Judo and Kendo are added an physical education in most junior high schools. Present physical education tends to concentrate on ball games more than callisthenics or heavy gymnastics, a contrast with prewar times. In this way, pupils can learn teamwork through ball games.

Rikkyo Loses Puck Classics

Rikkyo lost the 24th annual classic ice-hockey meet with Meiji University, 7-9, at the Shinagawa Skate Center, Oct. 6.

Meiji overwhelmed Rikkyo with its superior pass-work, rushing, and skating. Rikkyo trailed 3-7 at the end of the second period, the game appeared to be going Rikkyo's way as Rikkyo collected four goals including Okajima's and Seki's two successive points. But it was too late to roll back the tide of the game.

Rikkyo's total result in the series is 11 wins against 11 losses and 2 draws.

Guiding Principle

Actual physical education is put into practice on the basis of a guiding principle by the Ministry of Education. According to it, the aims of physical training are that pupils make their lives rich through gymnastics, that they acquire social and impartial manners through rules of games, and that they make good health.

The principle requires that every school have items such as callisthenics, heavy gymnastics, ball games, swimming, etc. in the school course.

As pupils advance from primary school to senior high school, they develop more skill. There may be some people who learned Judo or Kendo in their school days. These items are included in the guiding principle of physical education.

More Lessons for Bodily Strength

The principle of the Ministry of Education is as above. What is the situation in junior high schools? Their physical education exists for the purpose of making mind and body coordinate. But in performing the guiding principle which the Min-

istry of Education prescribed, there are such problems as local differences, circumstances, and equipment, so at the present, all junior high schools do not carry it out. Physical education is practised 3 periods a week now, but it is desirable to increase this time because students study too much for entering high school under the present system of education.

As stated above, all schools' physical education in Japan is carried into effect according to the central guiding principle. There is only one exceptional school. This is Komaba public senior high school in Tokyo which has a department of health and physical education. This department is the only one of its kind in Japan, and it focuses its attention on all kinds of athletics. Each grade has one department. The theory of physical training and health are taught in addition to lessons in the ordinary curriculum. Students take 38 lessons a week.

This department is not for bringing up leaders of health and physical education, or superior sports man, but rather for building up high school students to have fullness of mind and body. Also it is useful to acquire a sense of responsibility and cheerfulness through physical training. In the Soviet Union such schools are about 600 in number, but in Japan there is only one, so it is being planned to establish the same style school in Wakayama and Kanagawa Prefecture. Such schools will tend to increase.

In conclusion, present physical education is progressing remarkably compared with the prewar condition. That is because it is carried out along a guiding principle of the Ministry of Education. But there are many schools which cannot fulfill the principle because of the lack of equipment, local differences, and environment. So the principle may be too ideal. As health is best, it is desirable to increase the number of schools having physical education courses like Komaba high school. It is necessary to recognize the significance of physical education in order to allow young people to become well-rounded persons.

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As Olympic Rehearsal, Sports Week Good Lesson



The lobby of the Daiichi-Hotel, the athletes village, is crowded by foreign athletes chatting with merrily each other.

The biggest sports pageant in Japan as a "rehearsal" for the Olympic Games next year served as a good lesson to Japan. During the Tokyo International Sports Week, some foreign players and officials often complained about its management and the competition itself.

For instance, in the gymnastic event, foreign women players protested hotly against the points given them by Japanese judges and it is said that the judgement was in error. This ambiguous attitude of the judges disturbed the spectators even more.

In addition, the same scenes were seen in the track and field, and cycling events. Unless such confusion is corrected by the time of the Tokyo Olympics, these technical blunders will

stir other nation's to Japan's discredit.

As for hotel facilities, the Daiichi-Hotel at Shimbashi was used as the international village for foreign athletes. It was said that meals were fairly good. The lobby of the hotel, however, was always crowded with visitors and officials.

More Interpreters Wanted

Concerning interpreters, foreign officials were dissatisfied that reliable interpreters who could work smoothly when trouble happened were scarce.

Foreign Journalist reported "good in general" about the manner of Japanese spectators. But a disgraceful trouble occurred at the Tokyo Metropolitan Gym for the gymnastic events. That is, as many officials of the Athletic Organization entered in

to watch the game on the strength of their position without admission tickets, many ordinary ticket-holders were forced to give up entrance.

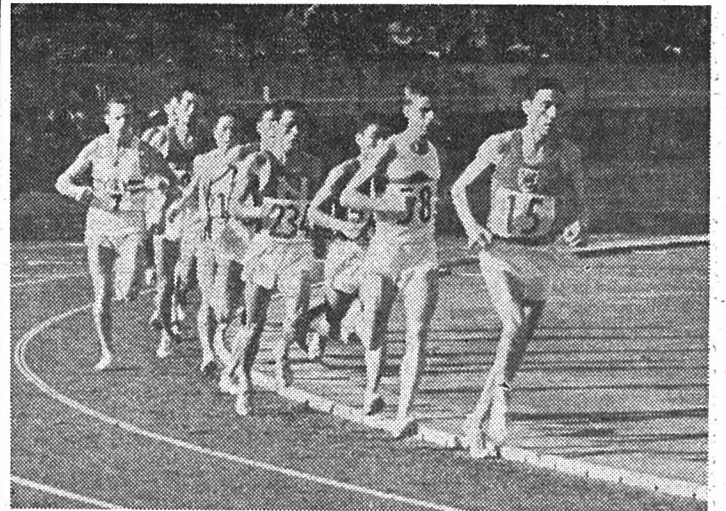
The above unreasonable troubles, after all, seemed to have arisen from lack of care and knowledge about the management of big sports meets.

Management Complicated

To make matters worse, the Tokyo Sports Week was held under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee (TOOC), the Japan Amateur Sports Association (Taikyo) and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK). Each of them had a particular purpose,—preparation for the Olympic Games, strengthening the technical ability of Japanese athletes,—and therefore there were many sectional troubles.

According to Mr. Munai, a member of TOOC, the formal pattern of the forthcoming Tokyo Olympics will be held under the direction of TOOC alone.

Apart from these problems, the united cooperation of all Japanese is needed to make the Tokyo Olympics successful.



Rikkyoite Hamazaki (the 3rd from the right) shows good fight in the heat of 5,000-meter.

Rikkyoites Hustle For National Cage Team

The Brazilian Basketball team defeated the Japan National Team 94-78 at the Taito Gym in the opening of the basketball events of the Tokyo International Sports Week.

The tall world champion Brazilian cagers overwhelmed the Japanese with their speed, follow-ups, sure shots, and strength, though the Japan cagers put up a good fight up to half time.

Keizo Okayama, the captain of the Rikkyo Basketball Club, and Nobuo Kaiho, a pointgetter for the team, took part in the Japan National Team.

Okayama hustled and brought 4 points for his team. Kaiho, only 169-centimeter, was the

smallest player among the two teams, but he got more applause from the 3,000 fans than any other player for his speedy and clever action. He defended well against the giants and scored 9 points.

After the game, the two Rikkyoites talked about the Brazil Team. "The Brazilians jumped very high with their superior body's spring and height. We are satisfactory concerning techniques, so we tried to compensate for our inferiority with good technique."

"At any rate, we learned many things from the world champion team. We promise you to do our best in the coming Olympic Games."

'My Secrets of Health'

Regular Life First: Father Takeda

The interview began exactly on time. Father Takeda is sixty years old but looks young for his age. His bright complexion, white hair, and affectionate smile are very impressive.

How does he keep his health so good? He said that he did not care about any "secrets of health" that some doctors recommend. He dislikes all injections. To lead a regular life is best for health and the best drug is a good meal. The Japanese take to many drugs, he said, but it is true health for a civilized person to be healthy without using them. It is important that a man believe in God and always be pleasant and cheerful.

The spirit which a man has built up in himself appears in his face. In addition it is necessary to sleep enough and eat properly whether or not they always enjoy the taste. Father Takeda is happy that he can eat anything.

He wakes up at four, at latest five, every morning. And then he does some mirror boxing. This is very good for health. After setting in religious meditation he comes to chapel where he writes and reads. At seven he attends Mass. He makes it a



Father Takeda

rule to have breakfast with milk, honey, and some fruit. Being free at night, he goes to bed about nine.

Father Takeda played "sumo" in his youth. He does not often go out lately because the roads are so unsafe in spite of the fact that he takes great pleasure in walking.

Time for this interview passed by pleasantly with laughter throughout. It can say that his openhearted laughter is one sign of his excellent.

Athletes Speak Easy English: Student Interpreters

Four students of the Rikkyo English Speaking Society cooperated in the Tokyo International Sports Week as interpreters.

The four students are Haruya Okutsu, Susumu Ono, Katsuaki Takahashi, and Isamu Takahashi, Juniors of the College of Economics.

The Echo writers visited them at Okuma Memorial Auditorium of Waseda University, the arena for fencing in the modern pentathlon, in which they worked for foreign fencers.

To the question about their feelings towards their job, Mr. Ono answered:

"We are not busier than we expected we would be, so we are disappointed. This is the first experience as interpreters

for us, but we are not anxious about anything. We know all the terms for fencing and the English spoken by foreign players is very understandable."

They were speaking frankly and pleasantly with foreign players during the rest time. They said, "We are very happy when we share the joy of victory with the players, putting hands on each others' shoulders." But they said, "We get nervous whenever we are called in to solve the troubles."

As the games were rehearsals for the Tokyo Olympics, there were not to many foreign players, thus they could work leisurely. Next year they will be busier. It seemed that they were waiting anxiously for the Olympic Games.



29-year-old Russian housewife, Larisa Latynina shows amazing beauty on the balancing bar Oct. 16 at the Metropolitan Gym. She won this division with a total point of 9.80.

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Problem of Foreign Students

Expansion of Acceptance Urgent Necessity

The greater part of the foreign students studying in Japan are young men from Asian countries who wish to devote themselves to developing a modern country back home. Therefore, to contribute towards cultivating young men of talent is significant for Japan as a member of Asia. However, preparations for receiving these foreign students leave something to be desired; Japan lag far behind the positive activities of western countries in this respect.

The Peace Treaty came into effect in 1952 and Japan recovered her independence. Thereupon the number of people desiring to come to Japan for study from Southeast Asian countries and western countries increased. Because of this circumstance, the governmental system of inviting foreign students for study at national expense, was established in 1954.

The foreign students who are here under this system fall into two categories; those who are registered in a university as special students taking only those courses relevant to their interests and those who are taking a degree. The former are invited only from Asian countries and this country's aim is to train leaders through this program.

The total number of foreign students in Japan between 1954-1963 was 637. Among those 443 (69.5%) came from Asia; the majority majoring in engineering and science. As Japanese all know the object of study abroad in Asian countries is to learn about scientific techniques concerned with production. European and American students generally study Oriental literature and culture, whereas the Asian students study western civilization. At present the government-supported students total 320 persons, made up as follows:

South East Asia	256 (79.9%) persons %
Middle East and Near East	26 (8.2)
Oceania	1 (0.3)
Europe and America	37 (11.6)
Total	320 (100)

Living Expenses Not Enough

The foreign students here at government invitation are given a monthly sum of ¥25,000, and those who are enrolled in a national university have their entrance and school fees returned to them. From 1959 the Japanese government has been granting Southeast Asian students, Middle and Near East students

money for travelling expenses. Necessarily, this sum is limited. Students studying in Japan at their own expense are placed under various limitations. For example, as a rule they are only permitted to study here for one year. However, this rule can be relaxed for those who are doing very well in their studies and the time limited can be extended to two years. With the exception of travel expenses to and from Japan, they are only permitted to spend \$4,300 a year.

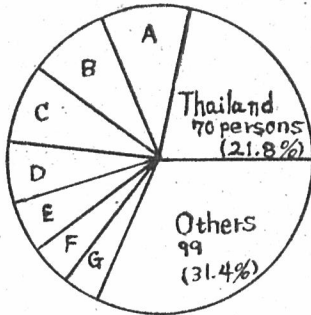
Lives and Opinions Of Asian Students

The government-supported students are undergoing great difficulties. Out of their allowance they must provide all necessities as well as books. Lodging is inadequate; there are only eight (national and private) authorized living quarters with a capacity for 840 people or 39% of the entire foreign student body. Most of the students would prefer lodging with private families the better to learn the language and the Japanese way of life. However, there are very few families who volunteer to house these Asian students. This is not so much the case for American and European students. If the Japanese do not accept these students merely because they are Asians and not Americans or Europeans, the Japanese cannot hope to be regarded as good neighbors in Asia. According to three students, "We do not need housing for Asians students, but for Japanese and Asians so we can live and study together, hand in hand."

The Echo writers interviewed three students from Southeast Asia and Mr. Y. Ogiso of the Asia Culture Center. The Writers especially chose those from Southeast Asia because the majority of students come from that area and Japan, as one of the Asian countries, should be most interested in these students.

Mr. D. L. Mo from Viet Nam a post graduate student of electronics at Tokyo University; Mr. K. K. Lay from Burma, a student at the Tokyo Medical and Dental University and Mr. W. W. Tissa from Ceylon who is at Tokyo Institute of Technology. They

have all been in Japan for six or seven years and speak Japanese as fluently as a native. Government-supported students are required to have one year's study of Japanese before going on to the university. Now, the foreign students from Asian countries show a great increase. At present 256 students are Asian students. Foreign students by countries are as follows:



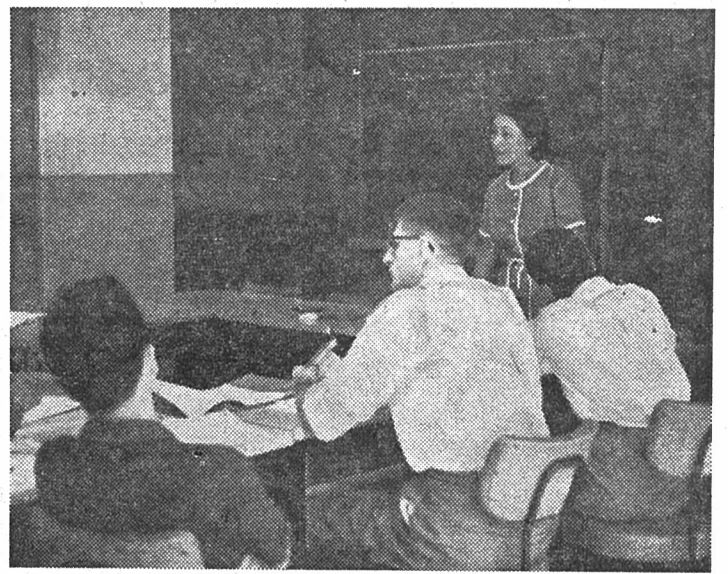
- A: Pakistan 31 (9.6%)
- B: Burma 28 (8.7%)
- C: Viet Nam 27 (8.4%)
- D: The Philippines 21 (6.5%)
- E: Ceylon 18 (5.6%)
- F: Nationalist China 14 (4.3%)
- G: Malaya 12 (3.7%)

This graph was made up, on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Education as of June 1, 1963.

First they spoke about the state of the universities in their own countries. There are three universities in Viet Nam, two in Burma and one in Ceylon. As is true throughout Southeast Asia all are national schools, and many are colleges of engineering. There are no private universities, such as Rikkyo. The students study two years in college, then they enter the university where they study special courses for four years. University students can get scholarships. In Ceylon study expenses are free and all students live in a dormitory and lead significant and happy lives. In the university they move up to the next grade after they have taken and passed a state examination. This is quite hard compared with Japanese universities.

Students Want Good Friendship

Mr. W. W. Tissa said, "Freedom of speech and freedom of assembly are generally admitted in Japan. And in the spread of education it may safely be said that Japan is the best country



They study to develop a modern country back home.

in the world, but after the war, a false view of individualism has spread. Nowadays, although education has spread far and wide, most Japanese don't make practical application of the education to actual social life."

All three said: "It seems to us that the Japanese students are unwilling to make friends with us, the Southeast Asian students studying in Japan. Because there is only superficial friendship we have no opportunity for being on intimate terms with them or their families. Even when we are invited to their homes, we are given pretentious treatment as visitors. But, we don't want to be visitors, we want to be friends."

Poor System of Acceptance

As above-mentioned Japan falls far below the western countries in their reception of these foreign students. Many of them feel dissatisfied with the method and quality of the education and the housing and the coolness of the Japanese people towards them. These dissatisfactions indicate that the Japa-

aims.

Rikkyo University Under Consideration

At present the foreign students studying in Japan at national expense number 320 and are enrolled in twenty three national universities. Four out of this number are enrolled in non-governmental universities, Chiba University and Tokyo Foreign Language University have the largest enrollment because they have special courses for foreign students. Chiba University has 142 students, Tokyo University, 41 and Tokyo Foreign Language University, 34. According to statistics of May 1, 1962, national universities had 871 foreign students studying at private or national expense; public universities has 32 and non-governmental universities, 1253.

Rikkyo University is not yet prepared to receive foreign students. It is said that school authorities have reached the stage of considering this matter, but have not taken any positive

action towards any such preparation. Therefore, any foreigner wishing to enter Rikkyo must do so through regular channels. That is to say, they must first take and pass the entrance examination just as any Japanese. If they succeed in passing the examination they must be prepared to take all courses in

Country	Number of Foreign Students	Rate of Foreign Students to Total Students
U.S.A.	58,086 (Persons)	1.5(%)
France	27,133	13.3
W.Germany	24,000	8.7
Union of Arab States	4,916	4.9
Japan	4,182	0.6

The list was made up on the basis of the data of the Ministry of Education.

nese people are not quite prepared for receiving students from abroad. The Japanese people must reappraise the situation and try to understand the mission of these students and in turn help them to fulfill their

Japanese and they will not be given deferential treatment because of the fact they are foreigners. It doesn't seem that school authorities will be having any foreign students at Rikkyo at present.

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West Ikebukuro Story

Rikkoyites may find a great change in West Ikebukuro. Now a bronze statue stands in the middle of the open space and many new buildings have been built, where a few years ago, many black markets stood in a line and everything seemed very unsightly. Most of the freshmen and sophomores do not know the past appearance of Ikebukuro and even among the juniors and seniors, only a few remember it. Let's look at the Ikebukuro of the past and also of the future—how it will change in the future. In this issue the Echo writer takes a look at the past. The future will be taken up in the next issue.

Ikebukuro of the Past

West Ikebukuro was a school town, bordered by the road which runs now from north to south in front of Ikebukuro Station. Among the schools located here, there were Rikkyo University and Toshima Normal School.

After the war the city government disposed of the land for repatriates and for Korean or Chinese. This was the beginning of the markets, which numbered about 800 or 900. At that time those were pure markets and quite available to the local Ikebukuro inhabitants and the people who came from some distance by the Seibu or Tojo Line. The markets were selling strange things and rice through illegal channels. After that, with the development of East Ikebukuro, the West was left behind and many of the markets changed into eating houses or public houses. Therefore, it is said that Ikebukuro was a "gang town," a "third-class bar" district "amusement quarters which had no movie theater with reserved seats."

As most of the inhabitants of the markets were repatriates they moved into other places one after another, and some of them



New-born West Ikebukuro with the bronze statues as the central figure.

these markets, they prospered and their operators became rich. They wouldn't give up their businesses until very late, for it was not absolutely necessary for them to move. The problem of removal was planned about the 23rd year of Showa (1948), but it was not until the city forced them to comply with a rehabilitation plan that it began to carry out in the 34th year of Showa (1959). This plan was necessitated by bad traffic condition and fire hazards had so the roads were widened and the buildings had to be ferro-

concrete. Tobu Department Store was constructed, there was an open space, and we could see the platform of the station roaded with goods. When we went to school in the morning, this street was more quite and desolate than the main street because of its inhabitants' keeping late hours. Sometimes we saw the inhabitants washing their clothes, rice and vegetables on the public road and then they dashed dirty water on the ground. This was very disagreeable and unclean." B said, "There were many eating houses and they were comparatively cheap. We could have lunch for only 50 or 60 yen. Next door to such eating houses were rough bars. When we looked in at these places, they seemed to be very fearsome. But I often went to a public house called Osaka-ya, where I drank cheap saké comfortably with salary-men, workers and students." C said, "In those days, the structure of Ikebukuro Station was poor looking and Ikebukuro was dark and muddy on the whole."

"In the underground passage north of Ikebukuro Station, we couldn't walk on a rainy day. We had only one tea-room, Fujiya, which was narrow and little and was located near the present Umeya.

"Inside the tea-room a fire was made in a coal stove. As we had no heating in Rikkyo University, we felt grateful for the coal stove. We enjoyed chatting in this small tea shop." D said, "As soon as it became dark, we couldn't walk in this neighborhood. We often came across a jack-roller and were called and stopped by street-girls. It was very troublesome for us."



A view of confused black markets in former years.

succeeded and continue their business even now, but many of them just disappeared and it is not known where they moved.

It can be said that West Ikebukuro prospered by these markets and yet, on the other hand, was delayed by them. Because a great many people patronized

concrete.

Recollections of Graduates

The Echo writer interviewed a few graduates of those days and heard their reminiscences.

The following are some of their voices of the Ikebukuro of the past. A said, "Before

Rikkyo Pen Rotary



Unforgettable Teacher

By Prof. M. Kawaguchi

When I entered a private high school in America in 1933, there was a rule that each student must take at least two years of either Latin or Greek. This was because in those days one of these was a college entrance requirement.

I had had a year and a half of preparatory schooling before coming to this school, but was still busy learning my English. There was another rule in the school compelling the boys to choose between French and German. Two entirely new languages on top of English! But the rules were the rules; you had to obey. One look at the Greek textbook was enough for me to elect Latin and discard Greek. The alphabet in the former at least was familiar.

The first year Latin class met at eight o'clock on Monday mornings. Mr. H, the instructor, was a young man, perhaps thirty, which was somewhat contrary to one's ordinary notion of a Latin teacher. He looked extremely healthy, blond, blue-eyed and ruddy-complexioned, and had his blond hair clipped short so that he reminded one vaguely of those marble busts of young Roman generals. With a toga he would have made a perfect Roman.

Most boys—there were about fifteen in all—cared little for Latin, especially at that ungodly hour, but Mr. H was full of enthusiasm, and was very strict with them. If he found a boy who was not paying attention, he would approach him and say, very gently at first, "Where do you live?" The boy, turning white, would reply, "Dunbar, sir." (Dunbar was the name of the first year boys' dormitory.) Whereupon, Mr. H would explode, pointing at the door: "Go back to Dunbar, wash your face and be back exactly in three minutes!"

As I now look back, Mr. H was something of a dramatist. The way he conducted his class was always dramatic. Perhaps, it was necessary for him to be so, to keep the sleepy boys attentive. While talking, he would pace the room up and down, often stopping to make a statuesque pose. He alternated between gentle persuasion and thunderous shouting. He always had in one hand a long oak stick with a metal hook at one end (which was used to pull down the lintel), and with this he often stealthily hooked the cuff of a boy who was not taking notes.

Mr. H was a progressive Latin teacher; he adopted the modern method of pronunciation. The boy who pronounced "Caesar" as you would "seizer" would be tapped in the back with the stick. Mr. H would bring his face close to the boy's, open his mouth so wide that you saw not only the tongue but also the palate, the uvula, the tonsils and the rest; "Kai-sah!" he would howl out. So, we were taught to pronounce "Cicero" "kikerou" and "vir" "we're", which would have no doubt made Mr. Chips turn in his grave.

It has always been a mystery to me how I managed to make the grade. The passing mark must have come out of his special consideration for a boy from a far-away country. For all his strictness, Mr. H was really a warm, understanding teacher at heart. In the middle of Cornelius Nepos, he second year came to an end and I was liberated from Latin. Linguistically, what I was able to learn from him was surely very limited, compared with what my American classmates learned. The real benefit, I now believe, lay somewhere else; it lay in the first glimpse of the greatness of classical traditions which I was fortunate to be able to catch in Mr. H's memorable Latin class.

Majored in fine arts at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1941. Returned to this country just before the outbreak of the war. After working as translator-interpreter at various places, was appointed lecturer at Rikkyo University in 1952. At present, teaches English and art appreciation in the College of General Education.



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Baseballers' Violence

A Rikkyo player exchanged blows with the second baseman of Meiji University during the second game between Rikkyo and Meiji at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, September 16. This affair was made a focus of criticism in the press as an inauspicious event of fighting between the players on the grounds that such a thing had never occurred before in the history of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League. Moreover, a rookie of Rikkyo who must naturally have reflected on this after the affair was about to turn upon the pitcher when he was hit on his hip by a dead ball thrown by a Hosei pitcher.

Just at this time when we are discussing what should be the status of amateur sports, including Big Six Ball, we need to reconsider this event from the view point of the players and not merely from the onlooker's angle. From an interview with the Rikkyo manager after the affair, we can easily understand that university players are being spoiled. In the interview, the manager said, "Please don't blame the players so. I hope you will regard the conduct as a sign of fighting spirit." This is nonsense.

We cannot expect the termination of such disgraceful affairs as long as the leader having this kind of thought is in the position of manager. According to this view, the players come to feel they are privileged stars who are covered with the glory of their alma mater. If they really are concerned about the honor of their school, however, they cannot fight before many spectators. Of course it is not only the players but also the general students too who should be criticized because there were many students who rooted wildly for the fighting players when the event occurred.

Needless to say, professional baseball has a great influence on student baseball. Almost all of the players come to the university in order only to play baseball without thinking of study, and every year many players enter the world of pro baseball. As things stand now, baseball players can graduate from the university if only they play baseball. So, seeking good players for pro ball, the scouts of the pro teams invite them to join their teams from the university. Therefore the players come to forget that they are university students.

When the members of the Rikkyo Alpine Club hit the Alpinists of Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, they said that a man who had belonged to the Rikkyo Alpine Club said that Alpinist cannot climb the mountains without such vitality. But the fighting spirit of an Alpinist should be against nature, not other Alpinist. We can say the same thing about baseball. The players' fighting spirit must be to improve their own skill.

No matter what reasons are there, we cannot give uniforms with the school name on them to players who appeal to force, for they are never university students suitable to be representatives of their alma mater even if they are good players.

It is not too much to say that this time punishment of the fighting players was very lenient. They should leave their teams because they brought disgrace upon their schools. It is not that baseball players wear school uniforms but that university students play baseball.

The players of student baseball must not forget they are the university students before they are baseball players. If they are not university students, they cannot play baseball with other university teams at Meiji Shrine Stadium. The baseball clubs of the university are nothing but one club activity among the other clubs of the Athletic Association and Cultural Association.

Interview With Graduate

Caricature Is Permanent Heart

It seems to be quite rare that there is a caricaturist among St. Paul's graduates. Mr. Setsuo Takitani graduated from Rikkyo University, College of Economics in 1956. He won double prizes at the thirteenth and sixteenth anniversary of the International Caricature Salon held in Italy. Now he is a member of the International Caricature Salon, and you will be able to see his work in the magazines of Italy and France.

As his father is a painter, he knew a little about painting. But he hadn't a dream of becoming a caricaturist in his school days. In the year when he graduated, it was difficult for people to get a job. For that reason he couldn't find a desirable job. So he spent wasteful days until one year later when he happened to see Steinberg's work and was impressed by it. (Steinberg is one of the famous caricaturists in America.) Thus his hard life began. He continued to draw caricatures all day long, except at mealtimes. "At that time as I was absorbed in it, I didn't feel strained or tired," he says.

He does not pursue things that change with time, but those that represent the human's permanent psychology through humor. He emphasizes the following. "If allowed to say to those who support my work, I have never drawn caricature for the general public. I cannot offer work, begging people to laugh at seeing my work. Because even if I am 'King' giving people caricature, I am not a man of the movie theater." But he adds, "I



Self-Portrait

wonder if I shall continue to draw in the future. For I have an opinion that a caricature ought to be created in youth time. A young man has curiosity and a fresh sense about things. As one gets older, one loses this sense. Therefore one

may enter the tableau world."

During his school days, he was very diligent and was an excellent student. His father is a Christian, so he was brought up strictly. His pocket money was 1,300 yen a month and 50 yen was raised by cleaning his father's shoes every morning. "I had not money enough to date a girl-friends, so I was sorrowful," he said with a smile.

Last he said, "Rikkyoites seem to be leisurely and mild. I want them not to lose such atmosphere after they leave Rikkyo University."

READERS' OPINIONS

Positive Men Welcomed

To The Editor:

Looking back on the employment front, we private university students generally seemed to find it difficult to get a job, as most of companies were concerned that business conditions might take a turn because of the open-door policy of the progressing trade liberalization.

Considering the prospect of a depression, I took the employment examinations of three companies and there I was surprised to find lots of students in their school uniforms with closed collars.

At that time I couldn't help recognizing strongly the difficulty of living, because the company I considered to be my proper place in the future limited the number it would accept. It's natural that we should want to take a better substantial and stable place.

What shall we do to fulfill our desire? The companies, when they select some out of many candidates, make a great point

not only of scholarship but also of humanity.

As the Japanese economy of moving from negative to positive, the companies want vital and energetic men rather than conservative and passive ones. The formal and featureless person will not be allowed to enter a good company. So we need to impress them scientifically or physically as a bookworm, sportsman, collector and so on.

Humanity like that will never be cultivated in a day or so, but only through the process of the student's life with the cultural association, sports clubs, seminars and other circles.

These circles help us live a significant student life and develop our humanity. They serve two ends. Through the employment examination; I found it fruitful to make an eager effort toward the purpose that I wanted.

Be positive in your activities with responsibility for your speech and behavior. The positive man will be the winner.

Masatsugu Maruyama, Senior Let's Make Quiet Campus

To the Editor:

It is needless to say that all kinds of noise irritate nerves when we are studying hard.

Recently, we notice some big wide posters "Be Quiet" on the walls of the corridors of building No. 4. In fact the sounds of rambling student's shoes, and loud talking, in the corridor of this building, echo terribly because there is no sound proofing to help.

We students, taking a lecture in a classroom in this building are always distressed by the sound of shoes and chattering, not only students, but especially professors are most annoyed.

Both professors and we have nothing to do but wait for quiet or ask the noisy students to leave. Anyhow, we should not disturb other classes. So let's make a quiet campus where we are able to be absorbed in studying.

Nobuyuki Takizawa, Sophomore

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