

RIKKYO ECHO

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Not the Moon But the Star

On Christmas Day large numbers of Japanese, including non-Christians, exchange the traditional Christmas greetings: A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. This is a beautiful custom almost established since postwar years, and this same old message, peculiarly heart-warming as it is, has been received year by year necessarily against different backgrounds and in different climates.

It was at Christmas last year that we noted for the first time in the gloomy world of cold war hopeful signs of change of climate in important areas of world affairs, which would affect, if not immediately, the life and thinking even of ordinary people. That climate not only remains unchanged but even is glowing. The Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, for one thing, though far remote from the ideal of total disarmament and world government, is certainly a major

breakthrough by the world forces for peace and good will and a definite gain to be consolidated by all means on all fronts.

It is true, there have been and will be some appreciable setbacks on the home and international fronts, such as the mounting waves of juvenile crimes, the greater inequality in the distribution of wealth, the increasing intensity of race conflict and the continued existence of a great mass of half-starving world population—apart from the most shocking, tragic event of a few weeks ago, over which the whole world mourned. Moreover, there may suddenly occur after events whereby the moral progress of mankind appears to be entirely checked and its course totally reversed. Nevertheless, there is something in the world climate at this time that convinces us of the quiet but most effective working of the Holy Spirit under any circumstances. We have now come to under-

While twinkling the illuminations in the cedar tree on the campus, holy hymns are heard from the chapel.

stand the working of the Divine life of love and peace in the life of man in collective as well as individual relations, a process which definitely began two thousand years ago by the entrance of God into human history in the person of the Christ child.

During the passing year the truth St. John taught that "the light" manifested and shone in the life and death of Jesus Christ has never been "quenched" has been brought home to us most significantly. Intelligent people everywhere seem to have learned to look up to the star of Bethlehem for guidance in seeking the right human relationships on this earth rather than to the moon or other planets for boasting of their scientific achievements in a race for their conquest.

With these thoughts we extend Christmas greetings to our friends on the campus, throughout the country and beyond the seas. May the richest blessings of God be upon them all.

Handel's Messiah to Be Celebrated on 21st

Christmas is approaching rapidly. Rikkyo University will present the second performance of Handel's "The Messiah" by the students, at the Bunkyo Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. on December 21, as one of the main festivities of the Christmas season.



Chorus by the Rikkyo Glee Club at the last Messiah

Christmas will be celebrated as usual on Rikkyo campus for four days beginning Dec. 18 to 21 under the auspices of Rikkyo University and the sponsorship of the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew's), the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A. (Young Men Christian Association), the Catholic Studies Club, and the G.F.S. (Girls' Friendship Society).

From last year, the authorities of Rikkyo University have decided to have "The Messiah" performed by the Rikkyo students in order to celebrate Christmas together.

For five years from 1957 to 1961, "The Messiah" had been given by tradition in Tucker Hall by the joint choruses consisting of other universities and colleges such as Aoyama, Keisen and Y.M.C.A. and by the music of Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra.

According to this year's program, the Rikkyo Glee Club, the Choir, Chorus Group "Ahiru-kai", and the Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra will participate in the performance of "The Messiah". "Ahiru-kai" takes part in "The Messiah" for the first time.

The conductor for this year's performance will be Prof. Noboru Kaneko of Tokyo University of Arts who was sent to Vienna to study for three years from 1952 to 1955. And the soloists will be Miss Harue Miyake, Soprano, Miss Toshiko Toda, who is attracting the attention of the public as an Alto, Tsuyoshi Nakamura, Tenor, Tadahiko Hirano, Violon. Every singer is the top class in Japan.

The Christmas event in the year will begin with a morning service and will close with "The Messiah." For the morning service for three days, the serial sermons "the meaning of Christmas" by Chaplain Yazawa, Chaplain Hayami and Prof. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office, will be

scheduled in order to acquaint how to live up to the meaning of Christmas.

Other attractive programs, such as the message of Pres. Matsushita, lecture of Prelate Priest Goto, record concert, and the friendly meetings between professors and students, are being planned under the slogan, "Let's celebrate Christmas together."

Ikeyama Elected As New Chairman Of Cultural Assoc.

Michio Ikeyama, Sophomore of the College of Economics, was elected chairman of the Cultural Association at the meeting of captains and managers from all clubs of Rikkyo University on November 16.

At his appointment, the new chairman spoke of his ambitions as follows:

"It is said that the students' movements at Rikkyo have not always been active. One of the reasons for this, I think, is the fact that the movements have not been founded on a firm basis and their scale has been small. Besides, most students are indifferent to students' movements."

As ambitions for next year, he stated as follows:

"We have many difficult problems, such as the establishment of the Student Union and the Student Consumers' Co-operative Society. In order to solve them, we need more positive supports from the student-body of Rikkyo."

"In this sense I intend to promote students' campaigns more than ever. They can be conducted successfully if every student will give support and participate in them. When all of students get to think the movements for themselves, we can accomplish our purpose."

Dean Egawa Named As New President Of Copyright Council

Prof. Hidebumi Egawa, Dean of the College of Law and Politics, was appointed President of the Copyright Compensation Council of Japan on November 11.

New President Egawa has made a special study of international private law since he graduated from Tokyo University in 1925. He has been teaching at Rikkyo University since 1960. He was formerly at Tokyo University.

It is well-known that he is a grand son of Tarozaemon Egawa, who invented a foreign style reverberator at Izu, and produced the first cannon made in Japan.

The present Copyright Law of Japan was established six years ago. The Law has been amended many times. The Ministry of Education decided on its sweeping revision at the ordinary session of the Diet, at the end of next year, because the Law is not suitable for present, actual mass communication.

Pres. Matsushita Agrees To Build Student Union

About 40 representatives of the Student Association (the Class Committee, the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association) and the Student Union Establishment Committee

held a meeting with Pres. Matsushita and Prof. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office, from 4 to 6 p.m. on Nov. 13 in the President's room.

The meeting held in a friendly atmosphere marked the first successful negotiation between the University authorities and students and it was a suitable time to answer the open questions submitted in a letter form from the Class Committee to Pres. Matsushita in September.

The main subject was the concrete measures for the improvement of the facilities for study, which had been one of the reasons for raising the school-fee this year. The discussions centered on the establishment of the Student Union in particular for which the students had been demanding for a long time and the Committee had been working towards this goal step by step.

The President's answers to the questions are as follows:

"We have reached the limit of accommodation now and henceforth the number of the students will not be increased; the school-fee will not be raised next year; the inclusion of the establishment of the Student Union in next year's budget is being studied carefully."

Student Screen Festival Held

The 8th National Student Screen Festival was held at Meiji and Hosei Universities for three days, from November 15 to 17. About 40 universities attended.

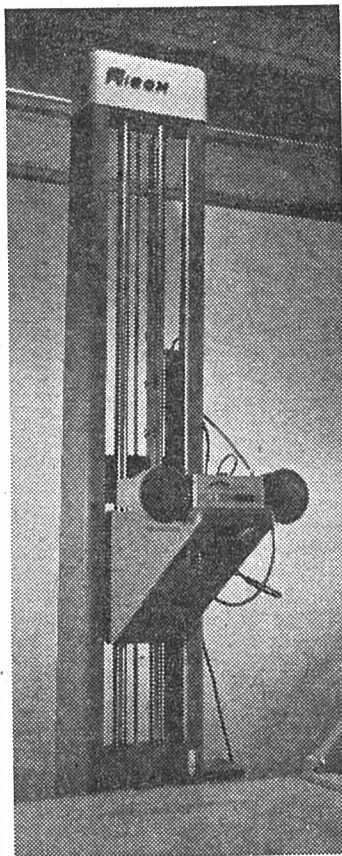
In order to exchange mutual understanding between students' screen clubs from the Kanto and Kansai districts, the Festival has been held at Tokyo and Osaka, alternately, every year since 1956.

After screening their own produced pictures, the participating universities criticized each other in the symposium.

The Rikkyo Screen Club joined in the Fete with their silent film titled, "Killer Comes to the Town." It was directed by Masanori Fujinami, Junior of the College of Arts.

The Rikkyo movie was favorably commented upon by many attendants, who said that the movie had many substantial points, inspite of a comic story.

Microfilm Set Up in Library



The duplicator, one of the microfilm machines, is placed at a room of the Rikkyo Library.

The microfilm machine, by which the various important materials can be kept in a good condition, was set up in the basement of the Rikkyo Library and is now under preparation.

The microfilm set consists of the micrograph, the micro-reader (projector), the micro-processor (machine for auto-development), the printer and the drier. The total expenses of the equipment are 3 million yen, including the subsidy of 1.5 million yen, from the Education Ministry.

By using the machine the precious data in all academic fields are kept safely and both professors and students can utilize them in the case of the necessity.

This model-class microfilm of Ricoh Company Ltd. was placed at the library in the middle of September, and at present the librarians are being taught how to operate the machine.

The microfilm will be used commonly from next school year according to the rules laid down.

Yashiro Wins "Ranju Hoshu"

The Rt. Rev. Michael Hinsuke Yashiro of Rikkyo University, Momoyama University, and St. Luke Hospital, won a "Ranju Hoshu," Japanese blue-ribbon medal, on November 5, as a person who has performed outstanding services in education.

Medal-winner Yashiro was born in Hokkaido in 1900, and graduated from Kelham Theological College in Britain in 1927. He is a Doctor of Divinity, and Presiding Bishop of the Seikokai (Japanese Episcopal Church).

Rikkyoite Killed In "Tsurumi Accident"



The late Hisaaki Umekoji

Hisaaki Umekoji, Freshman of the College of Social Relations of Rikkyo University, was killed by the train accident of the Tokaido Line, "Tsurumi accident," at about 10 p.m. on November 9.

161 were killed, and many people were injured in the "Tsurumi accident," which occurred near Tsurumi in Kanagawa Prefecture. Mr. Umekoji met the disaster on his way home.

Hisaaki Umekoji graduated from Rikkyo Senior High School this spring and belonged to the Rikkyo Hotel Management Club during his university life.

The news of his death filled his family with deep grief. His father said, "I was much shocked and horrified on finding my son's body at the room for bodies the next afternoon. I feel my dear son is alive still, now. I fervently hope that such an accident as befell us will never occur again."

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Disarmament Seminar

"Armament With Knowledge, Theory"

The first National Students' Seminar for Disarmament was held at Tokyo University of Education, Nissho Hall at Toranomon and Rikkyo University from November 8 to 10 under the auspices of the Pacifists Societies of universities throughout Japan.

About 600 people including students and intellectuals gathered to the Seminar, and participated in the general meetings and the ten sectional meetings, and adopted on "Appeal to fellow-students throughout the country."

The National Students' Seminar for Disarmament in Japan started out on the basis of the world-wide campaign for disarmament in Japan started out on the basis of the world-wide campaign for disarmament, such as the "Women's Strike for Peace" in the United States, the "One Hundred Men Committee" in the United Kingdom, the "Pugwash Congress of Scientists" and the "Kyoto Congress of Japanese Scientists."

At the stage of international policies, the disarmament issues were discussed and on August 5, this year, the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed among the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

Taking advantage of the opportunity of the N-Test Ban Treaty, students' campaigns for peace were conducted at several places in the world.

In Florence, Italy, youngmen have asked many countries in the world to discuss the whole disarmament problems.

In Japan, on June 26, the Student Assembly for Peace was held at Tokyo University of Education with Rikkyo, Keio, Osaka, Tokyo Education and Liberal Arts University and many other universities participating.

Affected by the influence of the Student Assembly and the Partial N-Test Ban Treaty, the Pacifist Societies of each university, especially Tokyo University of Education, decided to organize the First National Students' Seminar for Disarmament in November.

Discussions in Seminar

The Seminar for Disarmament which spent three days from November 8 to 10 consisted of sectional meetings and general meetings. The curtain of the general meetings was raised at Nissho Hall by Secretary General Kawanishi's keynote speech.

His speech entitled "New co-operative relations and students' duties of disarmament campaign" stressed, "The Students' movement for peace should be armed with knowledge and theory. That is, we must recognize the various facts about disarmament, and put the knowledge to practical movements."

The idea of the keynote report accorded with the fundamental spirits of lectures by Mr. Risaku Mutai, honorary professor of Tokyo University of Education and Mr. Shin-ichiro Tomonaga, Chairman of the Japan Science Council.

Prof. Mutai stated, "We must be aware of the existence of a gap between the considerable progress of present scientific technique and humanism," Prof. Tomonaga pointed out the scientists' role and responsibility at the time of crisis in the general meeting.

The sectional meetings which were held at Tokyo University of Education and Rikkyo University consisted of ten sections, of economy, scientific technique, education, religion, etc.

At each sectional meeting various problems related with disarmament and peace were discussed from the viewpoint of

each special field.

After the sectional meetings, the general meeting was held again at Rikkyo University on Nov. 10 with 250 students participating.

Osaka and Waseda Universities submitted the opinion that the Students' Seminar should confront with the present actual problems such as U.S. nuclear submarines' visit to Japanese ports. According to the "Kyoku Daigaku Shimbun," student newspaper of Tokyo University of Education, this opinion offered by the two universities denies the fundamental spirit of the Seminar. The true purpose of the Seminar is not to confront the present politic problems but to solve more fundamental issues of world peace.

The National Students' Semi-

Hiroshima.

"The students must therefore know the facts and fight against armament. In order to let people know the present situations, you students need to study them intellectually. It is in this sense that the sectional meetings of the Seminar become important. Although the campaign of the Seminar is small in the scale, it must continue until disarmament has become perfect.

"In addition, the sectional meetings are apt to be isolated from each other and become exclusive. The students participating in the Seminar should be careful about this point and find good friends through the campaign of the Seminar."

Takeshi Shimizu, captain of the Rikkyo Pacifists Society, said, "The Seminar has set up



Prof. Tomonaga speaks at the general meeting of the Seminar at Nissho Hall.

nar for Disarmament adopted the following two proposals:

The "Appeal to fellow-students throughout the country" states as follows:

"We students and youths demand strongly permanent peace and perfect disarmament in order to build a beautiful society in the future. And now all students and youths must take action to realize our ideals.

"We resolve that our movements should be armed with knowledge and theory to accomplish the perfect disarmament."

Lastly, the Seminar appealed to all students of Japan for their participation.

At the same time the "Message to Youth Congress at Florence" was adopted in the general meeting.

Those who took part in the Seminar were composed of various kinds of people, such as Catholics, Buddhists, World Federalists, Communists and others with divergent thoughts.

But it was commonly appreciated that the fundamental spirit of the Seminar had been carried through to a certain extent. Because the members of the Seminar had tried to know each other and deepened the mutual understanding of the meaning of the "Armament with knowledge and theory."

P.R. Needed More Widely

Prof. Iwao Ogawa of the College of Science, who took charge of the Seminar, stated about the students' campaign as follows:

"Mankind in the world now faces the crisis of total war by nuclear weapons. There is much stock of the deadly weapons in the world. Those weapons are several times more powerful than the nuclear bomb, which was dropped at

many sectional meetings, and it intends to keep watch on the problems of disarmament from various angles. But some sectional meetings failed exactly to understand the relations between disarmament and each particular problem. This is a problem to be solved in the future."

A few hundred students participate in the students' campaign, but most average students of Japan do not take a deep interest in the Seminar. Both the average students and the authorities of the Seminar will have to try to keep a close contact with each other.

Editorial From Abroad

THE COLLEGIAN

THE COLLEGIAN is the official student publication of the University of Toledo, Ohio, and is published weekly during the school year except two issues each for September, December, February, April; three each for October, May; four for November; five for March.

TU to the Left?

A presentation of views and comments by a University of Michigan student who had been one of the group defying the Department of State travel ban to Cuba seems to have sparked much more controversy off campus than it has on.

The critics of the talk given by Patricia Sopiak to an open meeting of the University of Toledo Humanist Society seem to have missed the point in their accusations. To hear these zealots of McCarthy tinges, TU (University of Toledo) is rapidly becoming a hotbed of leftist ideologies with students just sitting around passively drinking up propaganda from the mouths of Soviet Agitators. We really hate to destroy the image these anti-communists have conjured up, but this is not quite the case.

The students had gone to the meeting to learn just what would make this young lady go on this trip and to hear her comments on the trip. It did not take a John Birch expose to show that she was obviously under the influence of some Cuban propaganda.

To those who say that college is not the place to investigate these conflicting philosophies, that students of college age are too immature, too gullible, too impressionable to properly evaluate the good and bad points of a particular philosophical system, we say that the "older generation" hasn't done such a super-stupendous job, so we should be given a chance to try.

Because of McCarthyism and peoples' natural abhorrence of any rule that denies the rights of freedom, communism has become very much an emotionally charged issue. Even though communism opposes many of our basic philosophies, it does exist. Ignoring it won't make it go away. We have to realize that communism does exercise an attraction for many people in underdeveloped areas of the world. And we have to try to understand their position—and not just as seen through the eyes of the more articulate upper class. We also have to realize that the record of Uncle Sam has not always been such as to make these people want to rush to embrace the political cause he espouses.

Anti-communism for the sake of anti-communism is worse than nothing. It raises a lot of dust, but doesn't actually help any thing. It is a negative way of fighting communism, only attacking the external manifestations and does nothing about eliminating the social and economic evils that it nourishes upon.

Many of the TU students were appreciative of the delivery of Miss Sopiak as contrasted with the immature behavior of some of the audience. This appreciation was not for her political views but for the way she handles herself for three hours in front of a hostile audience. Even the most rabid right-winger would have to admit that she scored home on a number of points. She may have been off-base on numerous others, but then it's hard finding a perfect person.

The Students of today will be running the world of tomorrow. If they are not allowed to meet and cope with conflicting philosophies while in the university under the intellectual guidance of their professor, how can they be expected to come to terms with these viewpoints when they emerge from college; for age does not necessarily make for wisdom.

(October 21, 1963)

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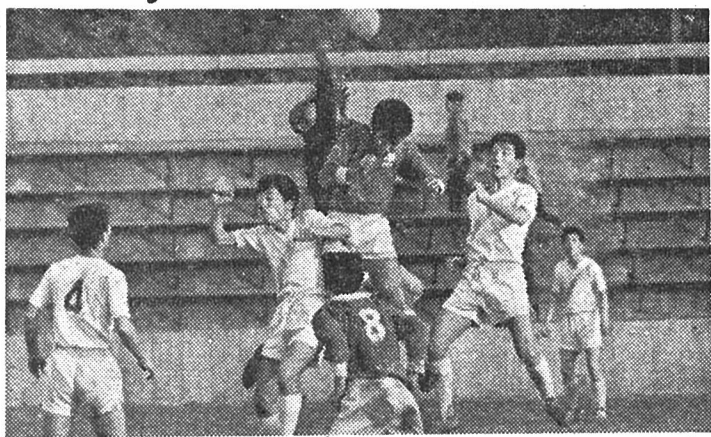
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Rikkyo Kickers Remain 2nd



Rikkyo's Ikeda (left) and Shioya (right) blocked Chuo's FW's attack in the game with Chuo University at the Koishikawa Football Ground Nov. 9.

Rikkyo soccer team was defeated 5-0 by a strong unbeaten Waseda University team to miss a golden chance of holding the championship after a lapse of four years in the play-off of the A group Kanto Intercollegiate Football League held at Koishikawa Soccer Ground on November 23 before a crowd of some 5,000 under good weather conditions.

Reviewing the game, it can be said that Rikkyo's positive

and powerful attack, shown in previous games, especially that with Meiji University, was not fully displayed and it was a lopsided game because Rikkyo players began to show a sense of fatigue in the intensive rival activity.

Rikkyo needed more fight from the FW players like Hiroshi Yoshida who played brilliantly in the last game. Rikkyo's total result in this league ended with 5 wins against 1 loss and 1 draw.

Doi Appointed New Captain Of Baseball Club

All this year's schedules of Rikkyo Baseball club are completely over including the second standing in the spring season and second place in the fall. In the latter, the team nearly took the championship flag.

Generally speaking, it is one of the major topics of interest on the campus to know who is elected captain of each club, this is particularly true of the baseball club because of the great numbers of fans inside and out.

Shozo Doi, Junior of the College of Sociology, the new captain of the Rikkyo Baseball Club, expressed his ambition at the club dormitory at the edge of the training ground located at Higashi-Nagasaki, Toshima Ward. Shozo Doi is pondering how he can achieve his own training plan during the time he is captain of the club.

He disclosed his intentions as follows: "We will strive toward victory, putting our base on the training which manager Serizawa has given to us for the past three years. To give some actual ideas of mine in this matter, I am going to spend much more time in running this year to make our bodies limber in addition to having other training. And what causes us the most worry is the shortage of pitchers. We could not help but lean on Matsumoto, as you

know, during the autumn season. So I set my mind to develop up at least three or four strong and stable hurlers by which we might gain victory though we have even low batting power.

"In addition to this I also know that because Rikkyo is de-emphasizing baseball, we can have less 'big-time players,' such as we had during the 'Nagashima Era,' and must be content with somewhat less talented men. Moreover, the number of members in an club is decreasing year by year."

He added a few more words after wiping the perspiration. "I will promise to do my best as pilot of our members. Thank you from the bottom of my heart for rooting for our club every time during our games." He seemed to be just another man; so different from the star playing at Jingu Stadium. He is 5.7 feet tall and 150 pounds weight with a protruding jaws on his fair face.

After all, it can be said in the points he suggested that there are many pending problems. For example, it is impossible to have spare players who both study hard, as ordered by the school authorities, and are players able to bring victory to Rikkyo.

Sports Library (8)

Physical activities in Japan are being developed by modernistic training and scientific methods. Japan Amateur Sports Association adopted new training methods for the Tokyo Olympic Games. Especially, the athletic sports that use physical strength are exercising hard in the highlands, where the atmospheric pressure is low.

Of course, in this case many physiological changes occur in a man's body. So in this column, Echo writers try to analyze the new training methods from a medical viewpoint consulting the opinions of the Japan Amateur Sports Association.

Sports and Physiology

By Masaki Ikeda, Sportswriter

Abebe of Ethiopia, a marathon runner, got a victory with a surprising new record in the Rome Olympic Games. From this event the Japan Sports Medical Laboratory began to study the physiological change of players under low pressure condition, and in the Japan Amateur Sports Association, exercise at low pressure is being advanced to get good results in the Tokyo Olympic Games and in the next Olympics at Mexico City which is also a highland city like

Snow Season Opens

With the weather becoming colder day by day, ski, the flower of the winter sports, is coming near its opening curtain.

The Rikkyo Ski Club is having smart practice preparing for the 37th Japan Collegiate Ski Championships which will be held at Naruko in Miyagi Prefecture in the middle of January.

The Rikkyo skiers scored 35 points in total in the meet last season. But Kansai University, the head of the B group, scored 36 points and advanced to the A group. The Rikkyo skiers said, "It was a great pity that our team had to remain in B group."

"Since the ski season of last year was over, we strengthened our bodies with running long-distances till the beginning of September. At present, we are exercising free gymnastics, jumping and weight training to make our bodies supple and to strengthen our muscles."

"In the Nordic events, they said 'we shall send Yoshihisa Ota, the last victor of the 15 kilometers distance race, Hidetada Shima, Shoichi Takizawa and Nobuo Ozu who placed second in the 30-kilometer distance race."

"This quartet won the 32 kilometers relay. In the combined race, Hiroshi Midorikawa is very hopeful though he is still a freshman. But in the Alpen events we are not as hopeful as in the Nordic events."

Viewed from these angles, the Nordic events will bring a considerable score in the meeting this season. At last they said, "We are sure of our being able to lead Komazawa University, the winner in the B group and to raise in status to the A group."

Addis Ababa.

Main examples are as follows: American first-class players attended games which were held at Ethiopia, a high plateau.

After only two or three days had passed after their arrival, notwithstanding their good training they began to show fatigue and did quite poorly. The same phenomenon occurred also in the Pan American Games.

In Japan, on the other hand, 20 runners in a relay race from Juntendo University practised at Mt. Norikura (3026 meters high) for two weeks from August 1, and taking part in a game soon after got much better results than usual. And they had stamina to lead throughout.

According to Mr. Mitsuo Nakanishi, of the Scientific Laboratory of the Japan Amateur Sports Association, players will have endurance if they practise at low pressure. This appears especially in a long-distance races and bicycle road races though it does not in the dash or jumping.

Acclimatization and Hypoxia

Mexico city is situated 2,300 meters above sea level. So judging from a medical viewpoint, it has the phenomenon of hypoxia that is difficulty in breathing. What physiological change occurs to a man under hypoxia? According to Dr. Sugimoto who gives the physiological lecture at Jikei Medical University in Tokyo, in the case of climbing mountain the higher the altitude becomes, the more the atmospheric pressure drops. So oxygen pressure of respiration decreases. When the



The photo shows Harvard Step Test which inspect the function of the heart for enduring low pressure. The conditions of high place is given by stepping up and down the stand.

man climbs on a high mountain more than 3,000 meters he has various symptoms such as a deadly pale or nausea in hypoxia.

There is a startling instance

showing that man can adapt himself to unusual circumstances in 1924 one of a party of Mt. Everest climbers, E. F. Norton reached the height of 8,577 meters and returned alive safely without an oxygen inhaler. Therefore hypoxia develops in very high places, but man can adapt himself to high places slowly. So he will be able to get over the difficulty of hypoxia to a certain extent. Improvement of the functions of many internal organs is part of this adaptation. This is called acclimatization.

As a consequence of acclimatization, the following phenomena occur in the human body. First of all, ventilation and erythrocyte increases as do the red blood corpuscles involving hemoglobin, secondly the capacity to transport oxygen in the blood rises. In the third place, there is an increase in oxygen. In the fourth place, metabolism in the cell hastens the rate of oxygen utilization.

It is debatable whether training in high places is profitable for enduring sports or not. Can a man preserve his ability to get more oxygen after training in a high place when he returns to normal altitudes?

New Training Methods

The way which is being done now—and which was not done in amateur sports up to now—is that players attempt acclimatization by practicing at an alpine place and training hard. It is necessary to begin training two weeks before a game at least and it is ideal to be so a month before. But once they come down from the high place, the condition decreases one-third in two weeks and returns to normal in a month.

As the way to prevent this determination, the Japan Amateur Sports Association is considering construction an artificial decompression chamber entering players there twice or thrice a week.

And another way is to breathe air with low oxygen once a week. Another practical way is to have players work at a uniform rate for half an hour, and continue it twice a day during two weeks.

But Mr. Mitsuo Nakanishi says that in Russia the Government takes a leading part in carrying out such plans, but in Japan the government does not. The trouble is that coaches do not take great care of their players. He adds that this training way is by no means bad for the health. The most ideal training way is to make a big room filled with air including oxygen of 13-14 per cent and to exercise in it. But this plan needs enormous funds, so to realize it is impossible at present.

朝日新聞の夕刊英字紙

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More Sports Facilities Needed in Rikkyo

The passion of the Japanese people for the Tokyo Olympic Games and enthusiasm for sports is increasing day by day. Yet college students lack exercise and enjoyable recreation. Freshmen can sweat with gymnastics in the College of General Education once a week, but most students above sophomores, except those who take courses in season sports such as skiing, skating, mountain climbing and swimming, hardly exercise at all.

Almost all universities including Rikkyo are tending toward mass-production. Thus the number of students is growing. But the present condition of athletic facilities is scarcely increasing.

What is the circumstance at Rikkyo University? There is a gymnasium, the Shingakuin recreation ground, and two tennis courts at the back of Building No. 4 on the campus. But they are so narrow that ever 9,000 students can not make use of those easily. In the rest time between lectures there are a lot of students who play soft ball at the Shingakuin Ground, or enjoying catch ball and badminton on the lanes in front of the club-houses.

About these affairs, professor Y. Iwai, Dean of the Student Office said, "The campus is very narrow and we keep it green with lawns and various trees to make good surroundings for students. So it is scarcely possible to construct soon an athletic establishment on the campus for general students."

And E. Shimamura, professor of physical education, said, "Though the number of college students has increased, the ground of Rikkyo University has not and we must leave it in order to build university buildings. So the athletic ground has decreased little by little. But I do not hope to make it smaller than today."

Shingakuin Full Up

At present the nearest recreation site for Rikkyoites is Shingakuin Ground. But even there they can not always play freely. Recently the ground was equipped by Rikkyo Junior High School and a gym was built upon a part of it. So it gets narrow all the more.

As this ground is under the joint control of Rikkyo University and Rikkyo Junior High School the general student must put it to good use in the intervals between physical lessons of both schools. It is, in fact, only every noon recess and after school on Monday and Thursday that the ground is open to college students.

However, it is impossible to make use of it because it is used by the Junior High School until half of the noon recess. Also it is occupied by clubs such as Fuyokai (rugby club) and Wandervoegel Club after school. According to a manager of the Wandervoegel Club, there is no need to take an hour and a half to go to and from Kami-Itabashi because the club has only light training about a half an hour everyday at the Shingakuin Ground.

A certain member of the Girl's Lawn Tennis Club pointed out that at Kami-Itabashi every court is full, there is not a dressing room for women and it is unreasonable to put so much time in going to Kami-Itabashi.

The above opinions of groups of sports-lovers are reasonable because Kami-Itabashi is at a distance.

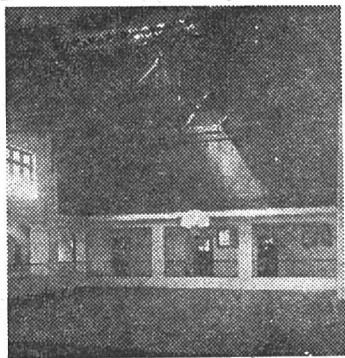
St. Paul's Green Heights, 115-

000 square meters, lies at Kami-Itabashi along the Tojo Line. It takes about fifty-minutes to go to the Ground which has six fields including a 400-meter track, a gridiron, eleven tennis courts, two volleyball courts and so on.

The general students' utilization of this ground is far less than that of athletic students. Many students are apt to forget the existence of this ground. The administrator of this ground, Nakamura said, "Several seminars and clubs such as RBC and Sapin-ne art club have utilized the Ground comparatively well, but P.R. to students about this ground is needed."

Professor Iwai said about the utilization of the Green Heights, "I have proposed a school bus service plan between the Rikkyo campus and Green Heights whenever needed to give students a chance to use this ground."

But as there is no hope of realizing the school bus plan in the near future and considering its distance from Rikkyo University it is impossible for general students to enjoy sports at the



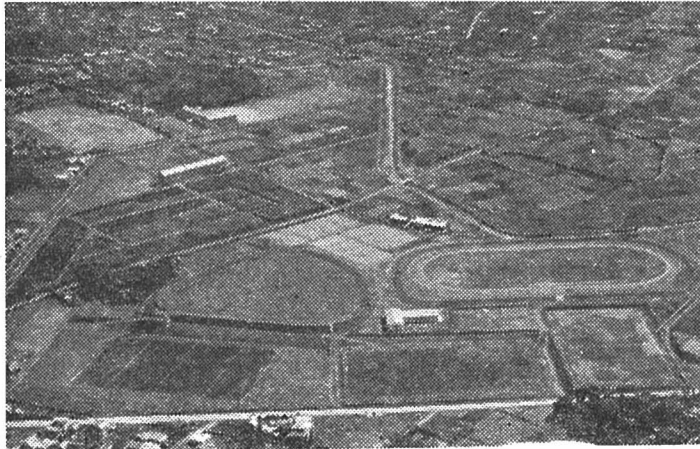
44 years old Rikkyo Gym is very small and old now.

ground after school or during the rest time. In addition to this, Green Heights is open for all people of Tokyo because this wide lot was borrowed from Tokyo by the University.

Green Heights Not Busy

The present Rikkyo Gymnasium was built in 1919 by alumnus of the Basketball Club. In those days there were few students and few clubs which made use of it. But recently in spite of the increase of students and the development of each club, the gymnasium is still as small as it was.

Almost all clubs except the men's basketball team can not get enough training time. According to a daily schedule, the gymnasium is filled even in the morning with training time for each club. For example, there are cases, where, in the same hour, two clubs subscribe for the right of using the gym, and when one cancels the other can



An acroview of St. Paul's Green Heights

use it.

Araki, captain of the Fencing Club, said, "In the case of other schools they practise for three or five hours every day, but we hardly hope to do so. At present we use the Rikkyo Gym from 12:00 to 2:30, so we can not help cutting lectures in the afternoon. I wish to make use of it satisfactorily after school is over." On account of this situation, the gymnasium is not opened to common students. K. Miyohara, one of the Class Committee, Junior of the College of Science, stated, "When it rains, we can not exercise outdoors. We would like to have a large gym and sometimes play table tennis or other sports indoors."

Well then, is there a plan for construction of a gymnasium? In an interview with the Class Committee, the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association, President M. Matsushita said, "I consider the construction of a gymnasium adjoining the Student Union to be a problem for the budget for next year." Professor Iwai added, "I feel that a large gymnasium is indispensable for many students."

"There are some plans for construction of the gymnasiums by the Athletic Association or graduates. But it is impossible to realize this idea quickly. If we can make it, of course it ought to be opened for general students as soon as possible."

Conclusion

The only bond between general students and sports exercise is a gymnastics course in the College of General Education. A university student is required to take physical exercise and theory in the first and second year. But these are not enough for young people.

One freshman, Osamu Shinoda, said, "100-minute exercise every week is not enough for me. For next year I shall have insufficient exercise. I would like at least one gymnastic lesson a week." Professor Shimamura has the same notion of let-

ting juniors and seniors choose a gymnastics course.

Thus, under today's condition, there is no way but entering athletic clubs for students who want to enjoy sports as a recreation in the campus. To root up the above-mentioned problems, a drastic remedy as follows should be carried out:

- (1) To construct a new big gym: It must be done with the intention of opening it for all students.
- (2) To secure transportation facilities connecting Rikkyo University and the Green Heights directly.
- (3) To remove Rikkyo Junior High School: It is a very irrational thing that a big mass-producing college should stand with a junior high school on a narrow site.

Prof. Sasaki Talks About Olympians

Professor Sasaki remarked about the Olympic candidates problem in the boat event as follows:

"University authorities won't give them special treatment. If they dare to participate in the National Team in spite of being absent from school, we let them do so. But I want them to take care about the examination and not to fail in them. It is really nonsense that they cut lessons to serve the Olympics and the nation. I'm sure that student should study first of all."

'My Secrets of Health'

Sound Mind in Sound Body: Prof. Mizuno



Professor Mizuno has charge of English lessons and leads a busy life by editing a dictionary and so on. He is 64 years old but in spite of his age he throws himself into his studies day and night.

Small but high-spirited, he is apparently suggestive of 'Mr. Chips', hero of novel, 'Good-bye Mr. Chips'. His manner in the classroom is very cheerful and generous and in his daily life he is sound, mentally and physically.

The secret of his health is very simple care, that is to say, the habit of having a bit of food with much chewing.

And he also makes it a rule to live on vegetables rather

Review of 1963

Baseballers

Trouble Pity: Prof. Sasaki

Professor Sasaki, the President of the Athletic Association, gave his general impression about Rikkyo sports this year.

He said, "Results of student sports this year were generally poor except for a few victories brought by handballers, fencers and so on. This is a sign of sports coexisting with study. Sportsmen changed into 'book-worms' because the desire for study become stronger among sportsmen when university authorities required them to study as well as to play. On the other hand the number of students in athletic club is decreasing because the level of the entrance examination rising."

"However, naturally they should study before playing now that they are students. As other universities endeavor to make their sports stronger, Rikkyo sports seems to weaken relatively."

As for the improvement of club life which was expressed as his wishes at assumption of his post he said, "That means to lead a happier life in the club in spite of hard training. I think that the upper classmen's duty is to keep the balance between tenseness and relaxation for the lower class men, not to take sanctions violently against them. So that the upper classmen ought to draw a sharp line between training time and leisure. Through the lodging this summer such good tendency appeared."

In the matter of the combat by Rikkyo and Meiji baseball players, "It is very regrettable that this disgraceful affair occurred. No matter what circumstances there are, I won't have such conduct."

His wishes for next year are as follows: "I hope to make Rikkyo sports fit for students, that is to say, I hope to bring up players good at both study and sports. But that is not so easy as to be done quickly."

Fencers Win

St. Paul's fencers crushed Kansai University, 4-1, to grab the second straight victory of the sabre event in the all Japan intercollegiate fencing tournament held at Osaka Municipal Gym December 6.

Rikkyo crushed Aoyama Gakuin squad, 4-1 in the semi-finals. But Rikkyo lost the épée final with Keio, 3-2.

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Cultural Association Club Activities of 1963



Waiters and Waitresses of R.A.C.

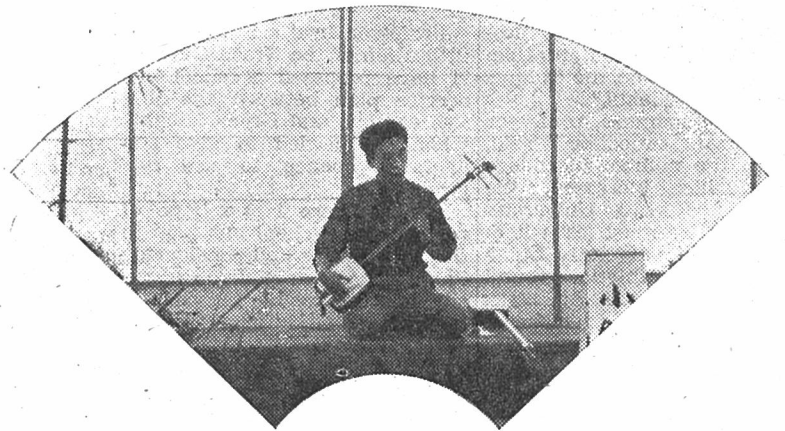
Rikkyo Advertisement Club holds a Morinaga Camp Store annually at Tateyama in Chiba Prefecture, during summer vacation to practice advertising theories and to promote friendship among the members.

They decorate the camp store, organize musical bands and members enjoy games at the shore with local children. The volume of sales for this summer is 1,600,000 yen.



Settlement Club

The aim of this club is to serve poor people. The Rikkyo Settlement Club is active in Horinouchi-cho near Ikebukuro. This picture shows some members and children playing a game in the Horinouchi Kindergarten.



Nagauta Music Club

Do you know where this is? It is a class room in Building No. 5 during the Rikkyo Festival. While playing the samisen, one of the members sings "nagauta."



English Speaking Society

I.S.M. (International Students' Meeting) reception which is held at Rikkyo University under the auspices of the E.S.S. Many foreign students and outstanding guests are invited.



Brotherhood of St. Andrew's

The B.S.A. Work Camp: They sweat under the strain of hard work in constructing Nasu Rikkyo camp ground in Nagano Prefecture. This is their main summer activity.



Sapin-ne Art Club

The Sapin-ne Art Club summer camp at Lake Shirakaba on Tateyama Plateau. The sun shines so brightly that the members wear as little clothing as possible.



Y.M.C.A.

Morning devotion at Shimokita Peninsula in Aomori Prefecture. Members of the Y.M.C.A. devote their summer vacation time to the children in this remote corner of Japan.

West Ikebukuro Story (II)

Bus Terminal To Be Realized

Ikebukuro—one of the so-called "secondary hearts" of metropolitan Tokyo—can be said to have relatively rather little commercial or business activity, except perhaps for the area in front of the east entrance to Ikebukuro Station. This is probably due to the fact that there

which would be brought about by the removal, has been considered from the viewpoint of the grand plan for the sub-center of the city. The Ikebukuro Traffic Administration, represented by Mr. Tadashi Kojima, has offered to construct the bus terminal on this site. The Trans-

ing of four companies: Tobu Railway, Kokusai Industrial Enterprises, Kanto Bus and Seibu Railway. The plan would be started in April next year and would take about two years to complete.

The terminal building would be the first basement and the first floor. 30 buses could stop there and it would have parking place for 500 cars, basement waiting-room, and so on. 800 buses on the west side of the station and 1,500 buses on the east, are now going and coming everyday, so if this plan is completed, traffic conditions in Ikebukuro would become very much improved. In the further, it is also planned to make the terminal on a large scale, constructing lodging for school excursion pupils, and making it possible to park the school excursion buses.

On the other hand, there are voices against the project locally: the open space, they say, should be not only for a bus terminal, but also to make a green area, for example, a park. Considering this from the overall point of view as the plan of the sub-center of the city, it is natural not to construct only a bus terminal but to have wholesome cultural and amusement activities.



Toshima Elementary School attached to Gakugei University.

are so few concentrated shopping areas, that is streets lined with shops and specialty stores. Moreover, the existence of non-commercial buildings and other structures has caused the density of buildings to be less than that of a business district or even some residential sections.

As mentioned above, the area of Ikebukuro has a rather limited number of the busy districts and their degree of development is not high; however, the people are placing their hopes in new Ikebukuro of the future. There is a need, they say, to provide more cultural activities, to take away the present unfavorable impression.

On the other hand, it may be said that the heavy bus traffic shows the character of Ikebukuro. Especially in West Ikebukuro, bus traffic is a serious problem because of the narrow streets. It is not too much to predict that the handling of the bus traffic problem will decide the future of this secondary center of the metropolis.

The present plans for the development of Ikebukuro are as follows:

1. An overall plan for the area in front of the station, with a bus terminal and parking place made possible by the removal of Toshima Elementary School attached to Gakugei University.

2. Modernization of the shopping centers on the busiest streets.

3. Providing a park and a green belt area.

In order to carry out these plans, problem is the removal of Toshima Elementary School (20,000 sq. meters). This matter was taken up by the Toshima Ward Council in the 32nd year of Showa, and at that time a committee for the development of Toshima Ward as a sub-center of the city was established to support the intense pleas of the inhabitants; and this committee is now advocating the removal of the school.

The use of this open space,

portation Ministry sanctioned its establishment in September this year. This plan is being watched with keen interest as the first bus terminal in Ikebukuro.

The bus terminal would be constructed as a joint undertak-

Interview With Graduate

First Coed of Rikkyo Univ.

It was seventeen years ago that Rikkyo University enrolled the first girl student. At that time three girl students entered Rikkyo University. One of them is Mrs. Miyoko Kawada. She graduated from the College of Economics in 24th of Showa. Her father being a doctor, she wanted to become a physician or lawyer, and work for the common good. Now she has a husband, who graduated from Rikkyo University, and two children. On that occasion, in 20th of Showa, she found that Rikkyo admitted girls, as well as boy students. There are two reasons why she chose Rikkyo University. One is that she lived near the school, and another that she had many chances to acquaint herself with Rikkyoites. "I felt at ease with friendly and smart Rikkyo boys," she says with a smile.

She was a very conspicuous figure being the only girl student in the College of Economics. She worried, and was nervous, because of girl student does not form an interesting contrast. In those days there were not many professors. Accordingly there were many times when there were not lectures. She says, "I was troubled as to how to use so much time." Taking part in the theatrical club, she often went to the club room. And she adds, "I didn't make a particular friend in my class, for I was very conscious of being the first girl student. Majan was not so popular in those days as present. The Big Six University Baseball being very popular, she was often en-



Mrs. Miyoko Kawada

couraged to go to the Meiji Shrine Stadium. Dancing was all the fashion. During World War II, she served in the Army in Malaya, so she is familiar

Rikkyo Pen Rotary



Social Guarantee System In Sweden

By Prof. Yoshio Ouchi

The proverb "From the cradle to the grave" can well be applied to the substantial welfare facilities to be found in England and the northern European countries, especially Sweden which, I think, carries out this intention completely.

From the time of the "Declaration of Neutrality," immediately after the Napoleonic War, Sweden has not been at war for over 150 years. Because of this she can enforce an effective social guarantee policy.

This country is blessed with abundant iron and forest resources, and is a flourishing industrial country with a population of 4,500,000. Owing to this the distribution of national wealth, per person, shows a considerably higher average when compared with other countries.

There seems to be no problems about old age and most of the people can enjoy their lives. "A Swede, with no anxiety about livelihood, is apt to feel languid" and the suicide rate is considerably high. I asked about this and was told that it was not so. However, it seems to me that in spite of material blessings, suicide is unavoidable. This is only a typical example that man cannot live by bread alone.

Nevertheless, the social guarantee system of Sweden is a model for the whole world. Every Swede is proud of this system. I found evidence of it in the sight-seeing bus program. The bus goes to and fro advertising well-equipped nurseries, kindergartens, work houses, homes for the aged, and housing institutions.

The Labour Party has been holding the reins of the government for a long time and has promoted the social guarantee system. The relations between employer and employee are peaceful and quiet and strikes rarely take place. The Consumer's Association is highly developed and 25 percent of all the stores in Sweden belong to it. In every respect, Swedish laborers have great self-esteem.

Prof. Yoshio Ouchi was graduated from the Law and Literary College of Tohoku University in Miyagi Prefecture, with the degree of Doctor of Economics. After devoting some as Councillor of the Japan Steel and Iron Company, he was appointed professor at Rikkyo University in 1950. At present Professor Ouchi is Dean of the Social Relations College, Rikkyo University. He is the author of *Organization and Management in Workshop and Study of Foreman*.

with Malay, and has a warm, friendly feeling for Southeast Asian peoples. Now she takes care of foreign students from Southeast Asia. She took an active part in Tokyo International Sports Week as an interpreter of Malay.

She is a leader of the Lady's Club, which was organized by girl graduates of Rikkyo University. The club has regular general meeting once a year. She says, "We often have party,

and camp, in order to promote mutual friendship." Club members save money for scholarships, for girl students and next Christmas, they will contribute to an old people's home.

Lastly she said, "When I hear good things about Rikkyo students, I am very glad. But bad rumor, I am inclined to say strongly that each student should have the consciousness of being the representative of Rikkyo University."

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President Kennedy's Death

The world experienced a great loss on November 22 when John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States, was shot to death. It was not merely a loss for the United States but also for the world. We should like to extend our profound sympathy to his family and to the American people.

President Kennedy was a liberal in his country and a great promoter of peace in the world. There are many things which could not have been accomplished without his effort. To mention but a few, he met Khrushchev to discuss world peace; the direct telephone connection, the so-called "Hot Line," was set up; he dealt well with the Cuban crisis; and finally, the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was concluded.

Apart from these foreign affairs, there were problems to be solved in his own country. He had to meet strong opposition when he tried to push forward a movement for the equality of all the American people. In spite of firm opposition he remained an immovable supporter of the campaign for equality. It is to be remembered that he would not change his mind even at the expense of his political reputation.

With these and more, President Kennedy died amongst the lamentations of the people of the world. The assassin must be found out as soon as possible, but this work is left to the authorities of the congressional survey team. There is nothing to do but to wait for the report from this special group, as far as the death of the President is concerned.

The deceased President was succeeded by Lyndon B. Johnson, who became 36th President of the United States. Johnson, in his address to a joint session of Congress, made it clear that he would pursue the ideas and ideals of the late President. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the policies of the American government will change from one extreme to the other.

The United States, no doubt, is a great nation. History has proved it. The greater a man is, the more hardship he must endure. And so with America. Because of her greatness, too much has been expected of the United States, and it is to be noted that she has tried her best to answer these expectations and will do so in the future. But we must ponder on this occasion if this is right.

One thing which has become apparent after the death of Kennedy is that he had to face problems in Asia, not to mention in Europe. Japan could have done more towards settling various problems in Asia. If our government judges that Japan is ready to share in solving these problems, it is high time that this nation should pay more attention to this part of the world.

Like other countries, America has problems of her own. It is unnecessary to imagine, that, on account of a few domestic troubles, America is not as good as she used to be. The people of the United States still retain the right to claim that their country is an advanced nation in the pursuit of democracy. It is needless, therefore, to do something to make up for the hateful mishap.

As a conclusion, we should like to ask the American people, and young Americans in particular, to inherit one thing from John F. Kennedy and to work out a better world with it; that is the courage to talk with anyone, regardless of differences of opinion. We urge this to the American people, because John F. Kennedy left after him the following request: "Let us never negotiate out of fear. But let us never fear to negotiate." This statement should be born in mind not only by the American people but by all other people on earth.

Campus Personality

Our Band Simply for Amusement

Among the several musical bands belonging to Rikkyo University Light Music Society, there is a girls' Hawaiian band, the only one whose members are all coeds.

It was in 1961 that the band was organized and admitted to membership in Rikkyo University Light Music Society. At first men students of the Hawaiian band which had been in existence for a long time gave kind guidance to the inexperienced girl players. "Everything was arranged well with less trouble than we had expected. For they cared for us very much and taught us techniques of playing. We were lucky enough to have good leaders," said the girls. "But since we came to stand on our own feet, we have had to go through harder times." They said in a serious way "because they don't allow us to rely upon them any more. We are now required to play perfectly."

The Blue Polynesians, the name of the band, has increased its repertoire from 8 to 80 numbers during these two years. Their signature number is "Tahitian Lullaby," and they prefer Bucky's style Hawaiian music best.

As for their opportunities for public performances, they have some concerts which are held in association with many coeds' bands of other universities. And sometimes they play at a dance as a part-time job. The fee for one performance is said to be 10,000 yen or thereabouts. "But we don't like to stay late at night in a dance hall, and it's a lot of trouble to carry the instruments back to school after the dance party is over. So we don't play in such places so much," said the girls.

Some students' bands are



Members sing Hawaiian songs in Moo-Moo.

known to get a considerable amount of income from appearing in public. To this, they replied, "What we are doing in the band is simply for our own amusement, nothing more than that! Of course it is desirable to play in public in order to develop our skill, but we have to be careful in choosing chances which are suitable for us students to appear." The Blue Polynesians have no commitments to perform at dances this December when most frequently these events are held. They have two-hour practice three times a week, and they start at 4:30 p.m., because it is not permitted to make loud noise on the campus before 4:30. On practice days every member goes home fairly late. "We don't think that the hardship of our training has prevented or will prevent us from studying," they all insisted expressing the compatibility of

their studies and their club activities. "We love Hawaiian music and we love to play it. This is why we are so crazy about this band."—All the girls agreed with this.

The number of members is now ten including five freshmen. At the beginning of the year the Blue Polynesians had a greater number of new comers, but gradually it kept decreasing. Some of them could not endure such hard training and some were afraid of how people might regard them. They do not want people to make light of them merely because they enjoy playing light music.

They expressed their hopes as: "First, to keep this band alive, and secondly to have our own characteristics in playing. These are the most important problems for us."

READERS' OPINIONS

Be More Sensitive To Political News

To The Editor:

Whole pages in the Japanese daily newspapers are filled with various kinds of articles. But how many coeds take an interest in political events and read through these pages and the editorials? Very few. Most of them are interested in local news, women's columns, petty worries and sports.

It is a pity that coeds have such little interest in politics

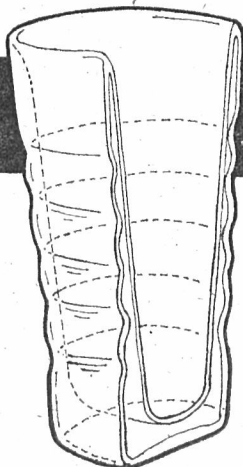
or economics, although they have some intention of knowing about them. The reason for this lack of interest is partly because the political columns do not provide us with information about new fashions, or beautiful pictures of tourist resorts or the things which would attract a woman's curiosity. It is true that these columns do not any direct effect upon a woman's life, but one cannot avoid knowing something about political and economic facts.

Another reason for this lack of interest on the part of coeds

is that many of them do not have enough background knowledge about these subjects to be able to read, in detail, about them. Poor background knowledge may prevent us from reading political articles. But we must constantly try to know and understand them by asking questions.

A third reason could be that many women have no time to read. According to a survey conducted by a newspaper office, it was reported that the average woman devoted only thirty minutes a day to reading. Let us try to read more, especially the newspapers, so that we can learn more about the world situation. The weekly magazines that are scattered about sound so intimately are more apt to harm the sound and rich knowledge which we already have.

Hiroko Aoyama, Senior



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