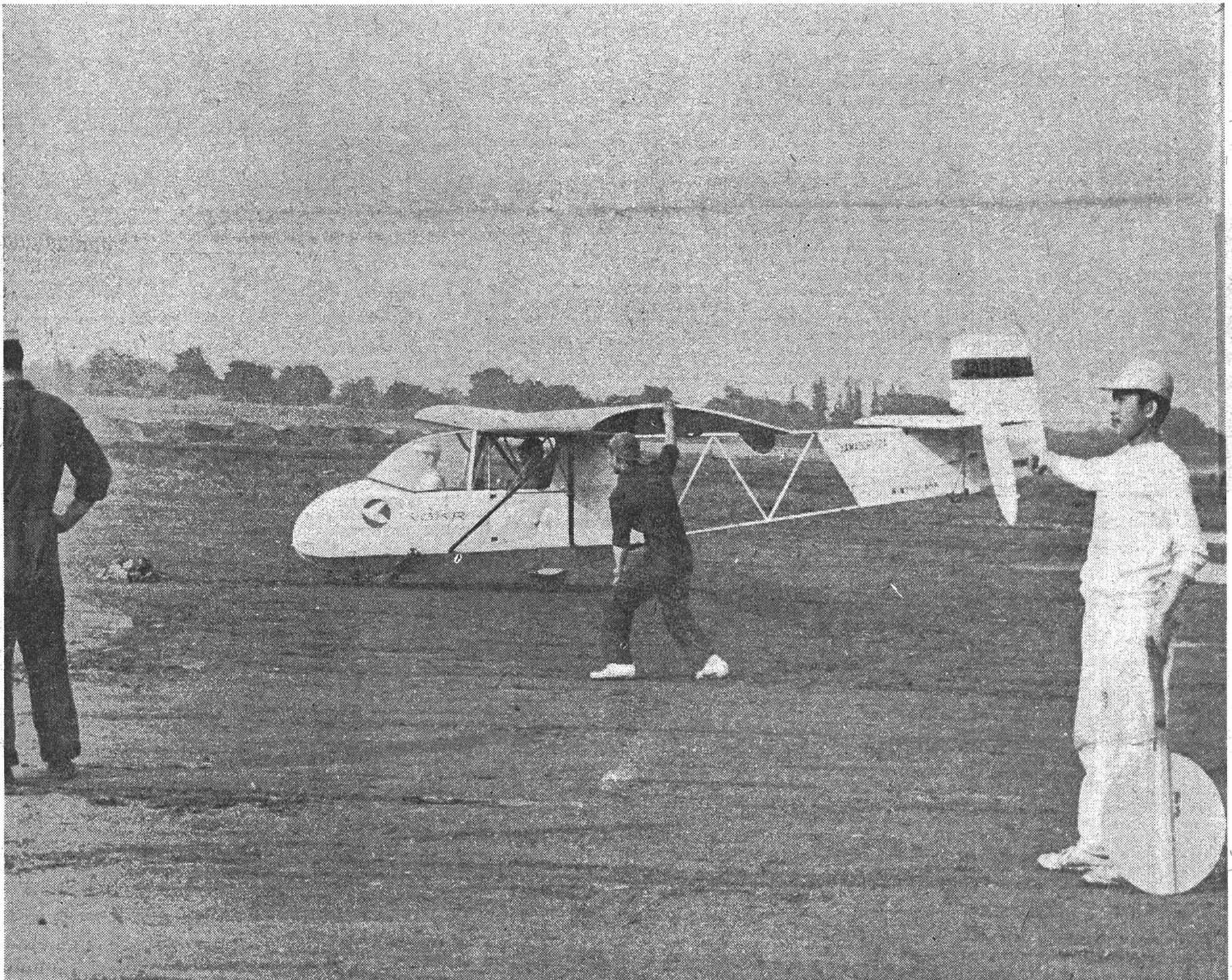


RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVIII NO. 2

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

May 1964 Price 15 Yen



Student Activities Start

Spring has come to Rikkyo campus. The University has many cherry trees. And they have been blooming for weeks. The trees are showing the delicate green-yellow of newness all over the campus. And this is the time the college members also become rejuvenated. The Entrance Ceremony was held on April 6, and about 2,200 Freshmen entered Rikkyo University.

Orientation for the Cultural and Athletic Associations for Freshmen was held from April 7 to 10. Classes for Sophomores, Juniors and Seniors began on the 10th. Freshmen classes began on the 13th.

Nowadays beautiful wisteria flowers are in full bloom on the wisteria trellis and Rikkyoites smell the sweet scent of wisteria. The scramble for Freshmen by each club has declined and student activities have started. Each club containing Freshmen opened a welcome reception and a welcome hike.

The Cultural Association held many entertainments such as concerts and lectures. The Cultural Association Week is from May 11 to 16. Two lectures are arranged. One is "Student Attitudes towards Diplomatic Relations Between Japan and China" by Kenzo Nakajima, commentator, and the other is "Japanese Current to Reformation of the Constitution" by Yozo Watanabe. General meetings and group discussions are also

arranged.

The athletic clubs started their activities. The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League opened April 11. Ice-hockey, ground-hockey, American football, basketball, volleyball and tennis began matches.

The Aviation Club also started activities with Freshmen. This is a club where men who are fascinated by air gather. The Rikkyo Aviation Club is an Athletic Association member, established in 1961. So it is a brand-new club and there are about 20 members.

The member learn how to control a glider on the Menuma Glider-field of the Japan student Aviation League at Menuma Town in Saitama Prefecture and it is the Tone River beach. It has been 33 years since the Japan Student Aviation League was established with 32 members in 1930. And in 1953 it was re-established. Now the Japan Student Aviation League consists of 57 universities and 2,000 members. The Rikkyo Aviation Club mainly exercises there. But sometimes they take exercise at Kirigamine or in Karuizawa in Nagano prefecture. They stayed in camp for training from April 1 to 6. They have a camp for Freshmen from March 25 to 30.

They know the thrill of altitude and high

The Rikkyo Aviation Club takes exercise how to control a glider. This picture shows just before to take off. The right man gives a signal. Here is Menuma Glider-field of the Japan Student Aviation League on the Tone river beach in Saitama prefecture. They know the thrill of altitude and high speed that can't be understood by others.

Photo by the Rikkyo Aviation Club

speed that can't be understood by others. The members enjoy the real taste of gliders with a scientific spirit and proper determination. They enjoy their club activities in the air, not on the earth.

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90th Anniversary Celebrated

The 90th Anniversary of the foundation of Rikkyo Gakuin was celebrated solemnly at Tucker Hall at 2 p.m. on May 4.



Pres. Matsushita sends the message.

The ceremony was opened with a service of thanksgiving with many faculties present. All

D.W. Overton Given Honorary Doctor

Mr. Douglas William Overton was conferred the Honorary Doctorate of Humanity in Tucker Hall on Dec. 25 in appreciation of his contribution to Rikkyo University as professor and honorary chief librarian.



Mr. Overton was born in New York in 1915 and after graduating from Harvard University, he taught at Rikkyo University from 1936 to 1941. Since then Prof. Overton has been concerned with States Affairs and from 1953 he has played an active part as Executive Director of Japan Society Inc. of which John D. Rockefeller was the Honorary President.

In 1947, Dr. Overton was appointed Honorary Chief Librarian of Rikkyo Univ. Always sympathetic toward the Japanese people, he is also the Vice Chairman of Friends of Rikkyo.

the pupils and students of the highest grade of Rikkyo Primary, Junior and Senior High Schools and University students participated. After the message by Masatoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo Gakuin, those who have served Rikkyo for a long time, were commended. They were Prof. Ijima of the College of Arts, who has served for 25 years, Takeo Suzuki, a teacher of Junior High School, and Yoshizo Sato, the Head of the Section of the Institution, Department of General Education, who have served for 35 years.

At the ceremony the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Kenneth E. Heim, a Representative of the Episcopal Church in America.

St. Paul's School, the beginning of Rikkyo Gakuin, was established in 1874 at Tsukiji, as a private school, by Channing Moore Williams, with five boys, and a vision. He was the first protestant missionary to Japan and was sent by the Episcopal Church in America. St. Paul's moved to Ikebukuro in 1918.

Rikkyoites To Attend Conference

The 16th American-Japanese Student Conference will be held from July 8 to 27 at Portland city, Oregon, U.S.A., under the auspices of the International Education Center and sponsored by the Foreign Ministry.

Kimihiro Kaku, Sophomore of the College of Economics, Chieko Kurata, Shohachi Miyamoto and Susaka Mitsuhiro, junior of the College of Economics were selected to attend this conference after a difficult examination.

At the conference, the representatives of both countries will speak to each other in English about policy, economics, social problems, religion, culture and science.

Among the participants to this conference of pre-war days, can be seen the names of Kiichi Miyazawa, Chief of the Economic Counsel Board, critic Yoko Matsuo, Masato Ara, on the American side can be seen the wife of State Minister Dean

New Clubs Born

Three new clubs came into being this April; they are the Esperanto Club, the Asunaro-kai and the Chinese Studies Society.

Concerning the Esperanto Club, Hiromichi Komatsu, Junior of the College of Arts, captain of the Esperanto Club, said, "It is said that many young people lack dreams and ideals in the present-day world.

So we aim not only to study the Esperanto Language itself, but to cultivate lofty ideals through learning Esperanto. There are only two members at present, but we want to associate with every university having an Esperanto Club."

The Asunaro-kai was established to pursue the relations be-

tween students and laborers. Club members are discussing all sorts of problems with laborers and trying to solve them together.

The Chinese Studies Society, which separated from the International Situation Studies Society as an independent organization, is noted by the students as a serious study group on Chinese problems.

Prof. Koichi Nomura, of the College of Law and Politics is its advisor. "We students need to know more about China, and we must grasp the true aspect of China in order to contribute to a better Sino-Japanese relationship," Mr. Sekiguchi, chief of the Club, said.



Prof. Okazaki gives advice for student.

Counselling Office for Students

Ten years have passed since the Counselling Office of Rikkyo University was established.

During these ten years, the counsellors have given advice to the students on the solution of their problems.

According to the statistics of the Counselling Office, the majority of the problems are those of study, employment, livelihood and love.

The counsellors are fourteen numbers who are chosen from various branches of the university. And they have regular counselling time in the week, which is announced on the chart of the Counselling Office.

Miss Sigeko Shinohara, officer of the Counselling Office, said, "If you have a difficult problem

which you cannot solve, you had better come to the Counselling Office without hesitation." And she added, "I am sure the advice of a counsellor will lead you to good fortune."

This counselling system, which is usually seen in American and European universities, is very unique in Japanese universities' education.

When Tokuji Ogawa, the present Dean of the Employment Office, was Dean of the Student Office, he travelled in 1953 to inspect the colleges in America and Europe. Then, he felt keenly the necessity of the counselling system for students in university education. And he established the Counselling Office in April 1954.

Books of Legal Relation Donated

President Matsushita delivered a lecture at a meeting of the Friends of Rikkyo in Baltimore when he was invited by the Lion's Club in the State of Maryland to come to America last year on May 8.

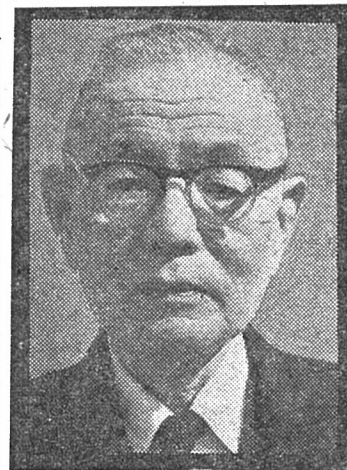
On that occasion, President Matsushita said that the College of Law and Politics was established in Rikkyo University but its history was not long and it has not an adequate collection of books.

On December last year 197 books relative to Law were contributed to Rikkyo University by the Lion's Club for the purpose of the development of the College of Law and Politics.

Some of the titles of books were "The United States Supreme Court Report", "The United States Digest Annotated", "American Jurisprudence" and others.

The next donation of books of equal gusutity will be made to Rikkyo University in May in this year.

Though these books are not accessible to the general students at present. But they will be available in the not too distant future.



Prof. Muto

Prof. Muto Passes

Prof. Yasuo Muto of the College of Arts of Rikkyo University died of myocardial tightness at the age of 76 on April 28.

The funeral service for Prof. Muto was held on May 6 in All Saints' Chapel.

Prof. Muto graduated from the English Literature Course of Waseda University in 1915 and became a professor of Rikkyo University in 1920. Since 1920, Prof. Muto had taught English and American Literature, while he served the Dean of Samuel Livingston Mother Memorial Library.

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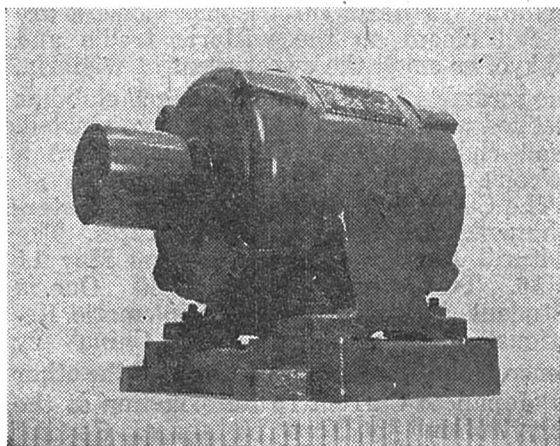
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MITSUBISHI MOTORS



Interpreters Grasp Key of Tokyo Olympics

The coming Olympic Games, first to be held in Asia, is only five months away. How to cope with the shortage of interpreters will be a great problem for the coming Olympics.

It has been said that the Tokyo Olympics will be "the Olympics of Languages." For, the past 14 Games have been held in Europe, North America, and Australia where English and French were official languages. This time the situation is totally different.

The International Sports Meeting held in October, 1963, was a great success as regards athletics and reception. But regrettably, in point of language, it was a failure, the object of much criticism by the foreign participants. In fact, the shortage of interpreters who could speak Russian, Spanish, Chinese and other languages less known in this country proved a serious matter.

Allocation

Tokyo Olympics Organizing Committee (O.O.C.) has asked 18 universities to recommend 300 students as the interpreters, 200 for English and 100 for French. University-recommended interpreters will work at various athletic events of the Olympics for about 20 days.

The main reasons for mobil-

izing student interpreters are that young people are fitted to work at the Olympics which is a festival of the young generations of the world, and young people are speedier in understanding special technical terms of each athletic sport.

For the Olympics this year, about 100 athletic interpreters in Spanish, Russian and German will be selected from among applicants from the public in April. These interpreters will work in the Olympic village and stadiums and as journalists. The total number of interpreters from the public will be 700, 340 in English, 170 in French, 60 in German, 80 in Spanish and 50 in Russian. The competition rate of English is expected to be 10 to 1, and highest, and those of others about 3 to 1.

The whole interpreting staff will consist of 700 selected after a furious competition, 100 accompany the participating athletes and 100 veteran interpreters of the O.O.C. and 50 foreigner interpreters and 300 student interpreters. In all 1,250

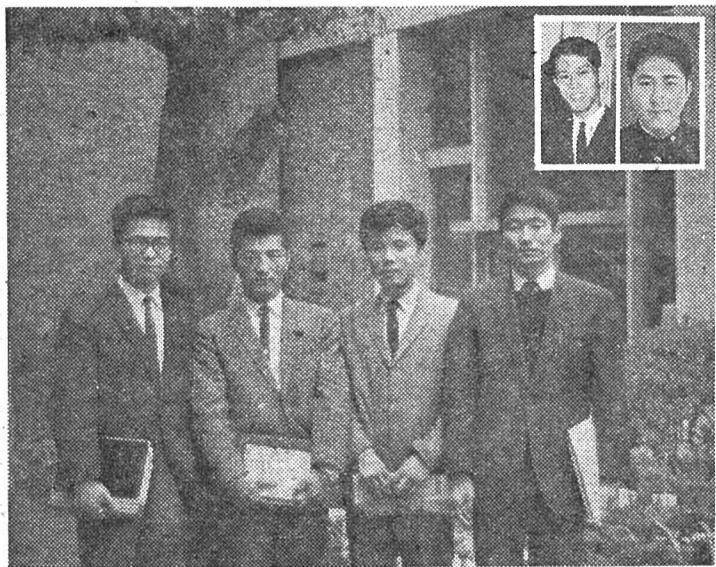
interpreters will be busy during the period of festivities.

Manner of Interpreter

Even then the shortage is apparent, considering the number of the guests that are expected to come (7,500 players and officers who will stay at the Olympic village, 1,500 pressmen and 3,000 members connected with the I.O.C. and International Sports Federation). But all will go well if these interpreters do their work well. Private interpreters associated with visiting teams, though their number is limited, are also relied on to help relieve the inadequacy of our interpreters.

Here, Mrs. Kunika Yoshino, one of the O.O.C. members, has the following words for the interpreters in the coming Games: "Manners on the refinement of character, are the most essential thing required of interpreters and are the key to the success of the Tokyo Olympics. So, I sincerely hope they will do their best in this regard. Competency in speech I am rather inclined to regard as secondary. So I think it is entirely fitting and proper to mobilize student interpreters."

6 Interpreters of Rikkyo



Left to Right: I. Takahashi, T. Yanagi, K. Takagi, K. Takahashi, H. Okutsu, S. Ono.

From Rikkyo University, six students were recommended as student interpreters last June. They were Haruya Okutsu, Haruaki Takahashi, Isamu Takahashi, Susumu Ono, Seniors of the College of Economics, Takao Yanagi, Senior of the College of Law and Politics, Kiyoshi Takagi, Junior of the College of Economics. All of them will work at the various posts in the Modern Pentathlon in the coming Olympics.

Ono said, "When I interpreted at the International Sports Meeting last October, I was ner-

vous, but enjoyed my work. I am very glad to be able to be of service for international goodwill through interpreting. I have been reflecting on the significance of the Olympics after the lecture and it has become much closer to me. I think it is good that the Games is held every four years and young people gather from all over the world irrespective of differences of political thought. I will do my best and I hope the Tokyo Olympics will end in great success."

Orientation Week Finishes With Success

The four-day Orientation lectures of the Cultural and the Athletic Association were opened for Freshmen from April 7 to 10 at Tucker Hall under the auspices of the Cultural and the Athletic Association.

The reception for the Freshmen was held from April 15 to 16 in the Common Room under the auspices of the Cultural Association.

The theme was "How to get most out of life at Rikkyo" and "The purpose and significance of club activities."

Kiyoshi Miyazawa, Professor of the College of Economics, was present and told of his experiences in his College life. "It is most important that you should judge all things from a scientific standpoint in your college life. And you should take part in club on your own accord and cultivate your abilities."

The Student Office held dinner parties for the freshmen of each college from April 20 to 28 in the First Refectory. According to the Student Office Authorities, the purpose of the dinners lies in promoting familiarity with life at Rikkyo.

Many freshmen attended the dinners and talked about studies, club activities and other things each other and with professors who were present.



Chinese Trade Fair Hall

Splendid! Chinese Trade Fair

by S. Tanaka, News Writer

The Communist Chinese Trade Fair was held at Harumi Pier, in Tokyo from April 10 to 30 and will open in Osaka from June 17 for three weeks.

During past several years, this Fair was held eighty-seven times all over the world to show industrial development of Communist China and to nourish friendship between all other countries.

So, I went to Harumi Pier to acquire knowledge of Communist China.

In the assembly hall, the colour of Communist China was swelling up. First of all, my eyes were attracted by a metal-lurgic tower of six feet which stands brilliantly in the center of the hall. Producing capacity of iron and steel is shown to be No. 6 in the world.

Then, I saw a water-powered dynamo turn out 50,000 KWs. I knew the standard of machine tools as well as all kinds of precision apparatus and large-sized automobiles or trucks, was as high as dynamos.

Besides, in the exhibition of heavy and chemical industry, I saw a big model of furnace of an iron foundry a water powered coal mining machine, moving by electricity and a model of a Peking Railroad Station.

Next, I saw arts of China which no doubt reined up the stream of visitors and captivated them by their beauty. They are mysterious works which include traditional, romantic feeling.

Through this Fair, Red China showed well the results of fifteen anniversaries in the construction of socialism and I could see the wish of Red China to promote friendly relation with this nation.

The foreign trade of Red

China has been continually developing with the expansion of the national economy and the improvement of livelihood.

Japan and Communist China are neighboring land across the sea and have engaged in economic and cultural exchange from ancient time. So Japan should trade with Communist China from the standpoint of political and economic separation, for Japan belongs to Western Europe, camp.

I think it is dangerous that America confines Communist China and it is wise that France recognized this nation, because in the future we cannot ignore Communist China in order to maintain world peace and friendship. It is hoped that the trade fair will pave the way for trade expansion and friendly relations between our two countries.

Sports Meet For Rikkyoites To Be Held

The Annual Sports Meet for Rikkyoites sponsored by the Head Office of the Rikkyo Athletic Association will be held at the Shingakuin Ground, St. Paul's Green Heights and the Gymnasium. There will be eight events, with Volley-ball and Kendo (Fencing) on May 16 as the start, followed by Soccer, Soft-ball Tennis, Sumo (Japanese Wrestling), Soft-baseball, Swimming and Weight-Lifting.

The Head Office will accept applications for this meet from May 6. The Head Office hopes that many students will attend the meet and store up their energy for it.

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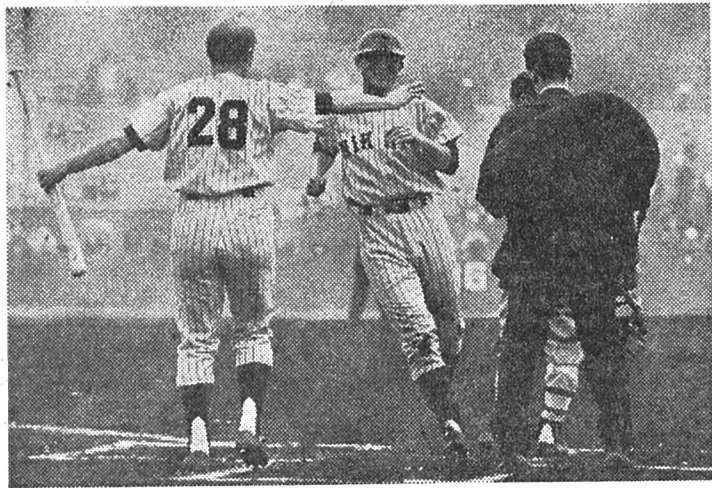
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Rikkyo Loses 1st Point In Ball Game With Meiji



Rikkyo third baseman Otsuka cross the plate to score the first run on Kamiya's triple in receiving by rookie Taniki (No. 28) in the first frame of the first game with Meiji.
—Photo by Nikkan Sports—

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, spring season was opened at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, April 11. Rikkyo's opening game with Meiji University was held at this diamond, April 18. In the first game Rikkyo crushed Meiji, 4-2 with ace hurler Ishikawa's good job, but in the long run Rikkyo was defeated by Meiji with 1 win against 2 loss.

This spring, the League decided to start the first game at 1:00 p.m. and the second at 3:30 p.m. Moreover, the League made it a rule to be able to play till the 15th inning in extra-inning games. After sundown the game can be continued by use of the new lights.

For the opening game many Rikkyoites thronged to the Meiji Shrine Ball Park. In the first half of the 1st inning, after 2 outs, Rikkyo's Otsuka advanced to first base on Meiji's third baseman's error. Otsuka crossed the plate on Kamiya's full-count triple between right and center. In the first half of the 5th inning too, Rikkyo gained three runs on two lucky hits. Top batter, Taniki, who was safe on first on a dead-ball and advanced to third on Murakami's infield grounder and Meiji's pitcher Takahashi's bad feint to second, scored the second run on Ikegaya's sacrifice fly to center. After Ishikawa and Doi advanced to second and first base, Ushiro hit a single over the head of the shortstop with two outs to bring Rikkyo the third run. Otsuka then cracked a single to left off Matsushita who relieved Takahashi bringing in Doi for the fourth run.

Meiji then struck back with two runs in the bottom of the 8th inning. With two outs, Meiji's shortstop Suzuki belted a two-bagger to score two runs with Shimizu who walked, on third and Doue on second, but Ishikawa dealt with the important points and he went the distance. Taniki, rookie outfielder, from Hokkai High School, contributed greatly to this match.

The second game between

Rikkyo and Meiji was held at the Jingu Ball Park before some 10,000 fans, April 20. Rikkyo lost this match by the score of 7-1. In the first half of the 4th frame, in spite of back-to-back hits by Doi and Ushiro, Rikkyo's clean-up trio were fanned by Takahashi's nice pitching. Meiji could not score on Yanagihara who gave no hits till the 4th frame, when with no outs Nishimatsu took four balls and a hit-and-run succeeded between Tada and Nishimatsu. In the long run Meiji gained 7 runs on only 2 hits and Rikkyo second baseman, Ikegaya's seivous error.

The third game was also held at the Jingu Ball Park. Rikkyo's pitcher, Ishikawa, and Meiji's pitcher, Murai, did some nice pitching. Ishikawa as always used a slow-curve and found his way out of pinch. On the other side, Meiji's Murai's slider came across very well. But in the first half of the 8th frame, with Ishikawa in the Batter-box and count 2 strikes, 1 ball, he made a half-swing on a curve. The ball touched his left knee. The chief umpire, Motomura's right hand was raised.

Rikkyo's manager Serizawa and captain Doi insisted the ball was dead, but the chief umpire did not accept their claim. In the bottom of the 8th frame, Meiji made the winning run. Meiji's Sumitomo swatted a single to right with Doue on first, and Doue advanced to third with two outs. Then Meiji scored a lucky run by Ikegaya's juggle of pinch-hitter, Moriya's, loose grounder.

In the final frame, Rikkyo ruined the shut out game with Taniki's three base hit and Murakami's timely hit between right and center with 2 outs. But Meiji gained the valuable winning point 1.

In conclusion Meiji's batting was very hot and destructive in contrast to that of Rikkyo. In spite of the pitching staff's activity, the batting staff lacked vividness. It is regretful that Rikkyo was defeated by

Sports Library (10)

There is no nation that does not have a national flag. The national flag symbolizes the ideal of history, religion and the founding of an empire of a nation. Therefore, the national flag, symbol of the state, should be esteemed very highly. Knowledge of the origin of a national flag is very useful for greater appreciation. In Japan, preparing for the coming Olympic Games, the Section on Ceremony has much important work in the arrangement of flags for Olympic events.

Sports and National Flag

by K. Enomoto and S. Nichogi, sportswriter

Victories are shown by raising the national flag in the International Sports Meet.

It was during the 4th Olympic Games at London, in 1908, that the national flag was used first, only in the opening ceremony.

And during the 5th Olympic Games at Stockholm, in 1912, the national flag was used in the awarding ceremony to show the winner's nation.

Recently, in the Five Ring's Rally, the significance of raising the national flag gave priority to a victory over representation, and victories come to express the strength of nations. This is an obvious reason why people desire to raise their flag. And when their flag is raised the morale of the people will rise exceedingly. The sensation of people that desire to hoist their flag, the elevation of patriotism, will swell up in such an international sports meet as Olympics. Therefore, errors concerning the national flag often develop into political problems.

In the Melbourne Olympic Games, in 1956, when the Olympic officials of Red China entered Olympic village they were

given a reception. Then Australia, the sponsor nation hoisted the Formosa flag by mistake. The officials got very angry and seceded from I.O.C. after this event.

In the Olympics East and West Germany's flag was the same. But East Germany distinguished clearly between their flag and West Germany's flag on the 10th anniversary of the formation of East Germany on Sept. 1st, in 1958. The flag added pictures of hammer, barleies and compass. Under a different flag they participated in the Roma Olympic Games, in 1960.

But in the Tokyo Olympic Games they will take part in unitedly under one flag. The flag has the Five Ring's mark on the three colors' ground (black, red and gold) which was used by both nations in 1958. But West Germany is not so satisfied as East Germany with this flag.

And North and South Korea is making a united flag.

In Olympic Games a sponsor nation cannot hoist the national flag of a nation with which it does not have diplomatic relations, but Japan will raise the national flags of North Korea and Mongolia by way of exception.

As the national flag represents the majesty of the state, if the Section on Ceremony makes a mistake with a flag, even that of a smaller State, a diplomatic issue, like the past examples, may be precipitated between our country and the State.

Flag for Olympics

The national flags of the world to be used at the Tokyo Olympic Games this fall have been prepared by the Section on Ceremony in the Tokyo Olympic Organization Committee in ancient Akasaka Detached Palace.

At present, Tadamasu Fukura, a part-time employee of the Section on Ceremony, has been studying about the national flags of every country in order to make formal national flags for the coming Tokyo Olympics. Nevertheless, according to him, there are many difficulties. For example, Colombia and Venezuela in middle south America have used three or four official flags, such as the government flag of which the government only makes use, the army flag used by its Army and the flag of merchant vessels. They are slightly different from each other and it is a difficult problem to decide which flag will be used from these flags. In order to decide the formal national flag, the Sec-

tion on Ceremony makes it a rule to decide it after seeking advice from the government, or the embassy of each country.

On the other hand, new national flags have been born about one a month, because of the new States born by executing a coup d'etat under unsafe political situations and new independence. In Ghana and Zanzibar, new national flags were made this year, and it is said that in Iraq and Brazil their flags will be changed for new national flags for the Olympic Games.

Lastly, it is the most trouble to determine the national flag of newly emerging nations, because the Section on Ceremony has no information concerning their flags. Since the national flag of the State may be changed, the Organization Committee will begin to make the formal flags only a month before the Olympics to be held in October.

The raising of the national flag in the Opening Ceremony, the Closing Ceremony and the Ceremony of awarding and honor is managed by the Self-Defense Force, but the support detachment which conducts these ceremonies is not decided yet. It will be decided on September 15. After that, they will practice the raising of the flags, lest they should make some mistake during the ceremonies of the Tokyo Olympics.

The national flags of the participating countries will be flown every day during the Olympics, along the streets near the Stadiums, Gymnasiums, Swimming pool and at Sendagaya and Komazawa, and in Olympic village. Nevertheless, those who are responsible for this work need about 3,000 members. They are counting on Boy Scouts and Sports Boys throughout Japan to volunteer by September.

Those concerned, who decide about the flags, are busy day and night. It is often said that the Japanese people lack respect for flags, not only foreign national flags, but even Japanese flag.

It does not follow that they never get the flags dirty and those who watch marathon races at each side of the marathon course may damage the flags. We ought to reconsider the importance of the national flag, before the coming Tokyo Olympic Games this fall.

Correction

As the head "Boxer to Europe" on page four of the last issue is a mistake, it is corrected to "Boxer to Australasia".

Sports Editor

Sato Captures 1st In Kanto Golf Champs



A member of Rikkyo Golf Club, Seiko Sato (handicap 18), Junior of the College of Arts, wins a victory with 135 strokes in the 14th Kanto Girl Students Golf Championship for Chunichi cup held at Tsukuba Country Golf Club, Apr. 28.

—Photo by Tokyo Chunichi—

Meiji, 1-0.	The linescores:
Rikkyo	100 030 000 4 4 0
Meiji	000 000 020 2 13 2
W—Ishikawa L—Takahashi	
Meiji	000 700 000 7 4 1
Rikkyo	000 000 001 1 8 2
W—Takahashi L—Yanagihara	
Rikkyo	000 000 000 0 3 1
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Moral Is Only Rule in Mountain

It is regrettable that many victims exist with the climbing season's start. The public regard think of the cause of the accident as the lack of basic technique in many cases. For mountaineer, most important thing is to conquer its mind for themselves. Needless to say, it is moral.

So, Rikkyo Echo tried to research the fact of the moral in mountain through the technique.

Three members of Rikkyo Wandervoegel Club had an accident at Niseko Heights in Hokkaido on March 20, this year. On the same day near Kamikochi of the North Alps, a double accident happened. The party of four members of Keio University were buried alive trying to help the student of Chiba Industrial University

been lost and two persons are missing on this mountain.

Whenever the accident is caused it is always pointed out that climbers neglect basic techniques. But actually they can not understand what the basic technique for mountaineering is concretely, because there are so many opinions on this matter from many standpoints.

on a rule onesidedly the rule is lost upon the mountain. So it is said that love for a mountain is not returned. Reaching the summit of a mountain is nothing but overcoming the struggle of mountain-climbing. It does not mean you have conquered the mountain. In such a world it is no use to set up rules. What controls the climber is only their moral.



Machigasawa in Spring

who was injured seriously by a snowslide.

In addition, the Numata Police Office made a report of disasters on Mt. Tanigawa which is a Mecca for mountain climbers. This data was compiled for the prevention of accidents on this mountain.

According to this data, victims have amounted to 393 since opening the mountain in 1931, and the most dangerous place is Ichinokurasawa with 165 victims. Next is Machigasawa with 66 and the Southern face of Makuiwa with 27. Concerning the cause of death, it says that 221 persons died from falling and slipping, 116 persons died from cold. Snowslides caused 36 deaths. Classifying by season, the accident occurs mostly at the beginning of a season, especially in May and October. This year five lives already have

Then, thinking of this in view of the peculiarity of the ascent of a mountain as sports one finds these factors: First, mountain-climbing in a broad sense lacks rules and techniques, as general sports have. There is no strict rule of time and space. Only moral and extreme low technique, mainly consisting of endurance exist. Second, mountain-climbing takes no notice of the aptitude for sports. It has no superiority, as sports done through physical activity.

One thinks mountain-climbing must have a rule because of being sports. However, sports is not always a game played by men. Mountain-climbing is not a competition against a climber on a mountain for a stage, but a relation between man and mountain. Even if one decides

True Natural Beauty

When people climb a mountain they find that many tawdry houses stand in a row and blot out the beauties of nature with the development of the tourist industry. The funds are invested not in natural beauty but in money-making.

Wonderful nature all over the country, a mountain, a plateau, a plain, a sea are all being violated. Despite of possession of extensive domain, the United States turns its attention to the protection of nature. Last year girl students from the United States attended the International Girl Scouts Meet held at Togashi Highland in Japan. Then they had a brief explanatory of the forest laws, which were printed in a small book.

In Japan even officials in Charge of forest conservation act in a strange way, and seem to have no sense about the conservation of the forests. They, of course, preserve the forest, but the way is careless. Too many trees are being cut and mountains are being scooped out for the construction of the cable car and the skyline on many mountains. Having no regard for the harmony of nature and surroundings, the construction does not differ at all from tawdry houses.

Moreover, climbers and hikers have to pay more attention to forest conservation. It is said that recently, natural parks are being devastated by those climbers having no moral. Natural parks aim to preserve natural beauty. The Welfare Ministry is planning to increase rangers and establish an efficient organization instead of abolishing extension and new designation of natural parks because of lack of rangers. According to the announcement of the section on natural parks in the Welfare Ministry, 21 natural parks have about 2 million hectares in site and only 52 rangers.

The Summer climbing season will open before long. The attitude of climbers on a mountain is always to get hold of themselves and is to not despise a mountain. For them, the most important thing is to make much of the natural beauty. The moral in mountain cleanliness is not difficult. And climbers can solve it with their conscience.

Rikkyo Puckers Chilled by Meiji In Practical Final



F. W. Tanaka (left) get the 2nd goal for Rikkyo in the second half of the last period in the Ice Hockey game with Meiji at the Shinagawa Skate Center, Apr. 24.

The Tokyo Intercollege Ice Hockey Championship was held from March 24 to May 2 at the Shinagawa Skate Center in Tokyo.

The game began at 7:47 p.m.

Rikkyo Net-men Return to 'A' Group

Rikkyo net-men made a successful comeback to the A group by defeating Hosei Univ. 7-2 (2-1 in doubles, 5-1 in singles) in the match for replacement in the A group from the B group teams of the Kanto Collegiate Tennis League. The games were held at the Hosei University Courts in Kawasaki on April 19.

April 24. In the first half of the 1st period, Meiji University gained goals one after another. Rikkyo finally got a goal in the last half with difficulty. In the second period, Meiji gained 3 goals, but Rikkyo could not get any. In the last period, Rikkyo gained a second goal, but could not follow up.

The Rikkyo edge-men won over Nihon, Hosei, Chuo, Keio and Seijo Universities by a great margin. But Rikkyo lost the fight with Meiji University which was the practical final by 2-8.

The cause of the defeat of Rikkyo was that Rikkyo had bad pass-work and a weak attack. Moreover, Rikkyo was defeated by Waseda 2-9, to remain in 3rd.

Rikkyo Olympic Candidate

Keeping on My Pace—M. Hara

The Tokyo Olympic Games are drawing near, and now Olympic wrestling candidates are training hard at Asaka Training Center of the Japan Athletic Society in the South Camp of the U.S. Army. Among the members there is a Rikkyo Wrestler.

Rikkyo Echo will introduce the wrestling candidate. He is a bantam-weight Mitsuo Hara, (Senior of the College of Arts) from Omuta Kita High School, and began to wrestle when he entered Rikkyo University. He says that he began to wrestle as a post time and he had no motive, especially.

His schedule of training is as follows. From 7:20 a.m. to 8:20 a.m. there is a morning training. The other training is from 3:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. But the schedule varies somewhat with every day's condition.

To Echo writer's question he answered that he does not think it is as hard as the exercise in school.

His result of a recent fight is that he beat Mr. Kaneko, a player of the Self-Defense Force, in bantam-weight of the Tokyo International Sports Week, and won the victory.

To be an Olympic representative he has to win in the first preliminary contest which will be held at the Aoyama Wrestling Assembly-Hall for three days from 25 April. And then he also must gain the victory in the last preliminary contest which will be held at the Komazawa Gymnasium, an Olympic Assembly-Hall, towards the middle of August.

He said in the firm, "I will do my best in it."

When Echo writer asked him whom he aimed at, he answered laughingly, "There is no one. I am training at my pace." Surely he endured hard training to become an Olympic representative.

Rikkyo Nine Downs Waseda

Rikkyo turned back Waseda with two straight victories, 3-2, and 3-1, in overcoming the 1-0 first game loss, to get 1 winning point. The games were held at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park for three days from April 25.

In the Second Rikkyo-Waseda match, the president of Rikkyo University, M. Matsushita, attended the post-game cheering in the locker room. In the final game, promising rookie, Tani, ki, and captain, Doi hit the slats with runners on base. Ace pitcher, Ishikawa performed well the difficult work of pitching three straight games.

Rikkyo has won the Rikkyo-Waseda match now for six straight seasons since autumn, 1953.

The linescores:

Rikkyo 000 000 000 0 1 1
Waseda 000 000 001x 1 6 2
W—Miyamoto L—Ishikawa



Ace Hurler Ishikawa

Waseda 000 002 000 0 2 11 0
Rikkyo 020 000 000 1x 3 8 0
W—Ishikawa L—Ikeda
Rikkyo 000 030 000 3 5 0
Waseda 000 010 000 1 9 0
W—Ishikawa L—Miyamoto



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Co-eds Increase Year After Year

It was said a few years ago that co-eds harm the nation. This year many co-eds have entered university. The Echo members have inquired about their existence in the university today.

It was in March of 1950 that the first co-eds graduated from Rikkyo University. There were two co-eds in Rikkyo University at that time. After that, over a period of fifteen years, the present situation has developed. From 1960 the number of co-eds in Rikkyo University exceeded 10 percent of the total number of students. What percentage of the total number of students do you think co-eds occupy? They have occupied 30 percent, but that is wrong. They actually occupy 17 percent. In spite of that, there are too many.

In the college of Arts, co-eds exceeded 50 percent from the 33rd to the 35th year of Showa. Today, the percentage of the co-eds has reached 68 percent. Co-eds are 16 percent in the college of Social Relations and they have increased by two or three percent at a time.

Co-eds have increased little by little with the increase of the total number of students in the colleges of Economics and Law and Politics. In the college of Science, co-eds are stable because of the nature of the college.

In the case of Tokyo Science College, this college consists of two colleges, the colleges of Science and Pharmacy. Co-eds are increasing in this College. As this College is professional, it is different from other universities. In the college of Science, the number of co-eds is 10 percent, but in the college of pharmacy it is 70 percent. In the case of Waseda University, the number of co-eds is 38 percent in the college of Arts, and 41 percent in the college of Education.

Opinion of Professor

What does a professor think about the latest tendency of in-

creasing numbers of co-eds? The Echo members interviewed Shinroku Komatsu, Professor of Rikkyo University. Prof. Komatsu said, "I don't think it is a good phenomenon, because co-eds have few opportunities to put to practical use the result in the world that they have studied."

And co-eds think that cosmetics and playing are more important than studying. If they have time to go to the university, it would be better for them to study cooking and sewing. For this purpose it is advisable for them to enter the college of Domestic Science. In the case of boy students they have the problem of finding employment, which does not apply so seriously to girls. Prof. Komatsu is very strict to co-eds because he has a prejudice against lecturing to co-eds. Because Prof. Komatsu can not treat co-eds severely during school hours.

His opinion is criticized as being an ambiguous attitude to them. But his opinion is only that of one professor.

Situation Regarding Placements

For many co-eds the finding of a position will be the major question after 4 years of study. The Employment Bureau Authority said, "384 co-eds graduated from Rikkyo University this year (1964). Each year 25 percent of co-eds want get jobs, but some would like get jobs, if there are good working conditions. The proportion of co-eds a job is not indefinite."

What is the reason for co-eds wanting to get a position? The Authority said, "Their intention, generally speaking, is very simple. Let's take a few examples. They want to ex-

perience the everyday world for a few years before marrying and to get a job like their friend and want to catch a handsome boy in the workshop. We take more care of co-eds than of boy students to find a position for them, because their attitude to a position is very ambiguous."

In the case of Tokyo Science College, the Authority said, "Among the co-ed graduates, about 50 percent want to get a job. The rest of them join a post-graduate course of a university. Regarding co-eds' applications for positions, they are generally more fastidious about the equipment of the workshop and environment than boy students. Generally speaking, the attitude of co-eds in getting a position is vague. This may be due to the domestic situation at home."

Do Co-eds Harm Nation?

Mr. Osuga, Dean of Student office of Rikkyo University has this to say about the increasing number of co-eds and what the university should be.

I do not newly intend to pose as new the problem which follows—that the number of co-eds has increasing, but even journalism has in recent times ignored it. I will, however, talk on a few points from questions I have been asked.

After World War II, the member of co-eds in the universities has been increasing, which is a very good thing, the cause being that human beings want to receive as much education as possible.

I think that co-eds should have more opportunities, because females especially were unjustly shut out from the opportunities of education offered to boys. But recently, we have experienced problems that compel us to think again about the system of university education.

Those who think that the character of universities will be spoiled by the swelling of students don't find a change in the quality of university when that happens, do they?

If society develops, the scale of development of its structure is more complex. Accordingly, the members of society need a high education. It seems that this is the cause of the increase in the member of universities students throughout the world.

Universities have varied in their aims from training scholars in the middle ages to training high government officials and engineers etc. For this modern age, the character of education changes from purely academic facilities to specialization.

The universities of the present day do not cater for the social elite, such as high government officials and engineers, but for ordinary intellectuals who do not expect a leading position in society.

This has been the task of most universities. It might be a ordinal point that when we think of the present problem of co-eds the persons showed think of duty to them and their requirements in a developed society. Of course, I think it is a very happy thing this change concerns them as well as society at large. It has been said that not only co-eds, but also boy stu-

dents, their scholarship was poor, I would not think it a characteristic of students at this time. In addition to the research facilities universities how consider carefully the function of educational facilities, and that such should be reorganized. It is a matter of grievance that co-eds desire only to cultivate their insides as a social asset where as they boys must train for a job in society. So co-eds have no intention for special study and from the first never think of becoming a psychologist or a historian.

Therefore there are many teachers of the literature course chosen mainly by co-eds. As mentioned above the universities have taken upon themselves the educations of students have to reorganize the subjects to suit the requirement of co-eds they cannot refuse the wishes of students.

Dokkyo University Starts From This Year

Every year more and more boys and girls want to go to university, on the other hand, the number of unsuccessful examinees is also increasing year by year. Also, there has been a lot of talk about the educational system in Japan.

Recently, for the children, there have been other examinations for entering kindergarten, namely I.Q. tests or intelligence tests. At certain elementary schools, on entering, student must face keen competition, and, later "the struggle to pass the high school examination" awaits them. After that, before they can enter university, they have the barrier of the entrance examination to get over. This is what students call "the examination hell." Consequently, most of the youth in Japan are absorbed in entrance examinations.

Within our present imperfect educational system, quietly and courageously, Dokkyo University has started new methods, from April this year, aiming at an ideal way of education.

Dokkyo University has now about 600 students and is composed of two main departments, economics and foreign languages.

One interesting aspect of this university is its method of entrance examination which is not needed the special preparation to pass. But on entering this university there is no need to study in the usual way, because it is only concerned with English composition and the English language. Naturally, for the Japanese, constant exertion are necessary to prepare for such an examination.

In actual fact, it is not too difficult to enter this university and however, it is impossible to graduate without hard studying. From this standpoint, it is a topsy-turvy procedure compared with other universities in Japan. The present state of universities

in Japan is that, despite the severity of entrance examinations, the students are apt to make light of their own school life but nevertheless graduate easily.

Another remarkable thing about this University is its language education. Nowadays, it is true that a few students who have studied English more than six years or so, are almost as strong in the English language as in their mother tongue, Japanese.

The same thing can be said about university graduates. But at this university, the students must study two languages without the mother tongue, over a four-year period, using the language as a practical one.

It has been said that the university is the place for building up character. Then what must be the goal of the building up of character? On this subject, Teiyu Amano, the President of Dokkyo University, has emphasized four points as follows.

- (1) Good-will
- (2) Good judgement
- (3) Good taste
- (4) Good health

He stressed that these qualities ought to be acquired by each person, and the four must unite in one body.

Many ways can be thought to acquire these things, such as sport, art, and religion. But at this university, it is done by studying. Pres. Amano emphasized, "Of course, sports are essential to the development of character but it is secondary. Studying must be the first requirement to build up character at the university."

Dokkyo is short for Doitsugaku Kyokai (The Association of German Studying). But if you ask Pres. Amano the meaning of this word "Dokkyo," he will instantly reply, like this, "That is short for 'Dokuritsu' (independence) and 'Kyowa' (harmony)."



Co-eds walk as if the campus road looks very narrow for them.

Brahms Chamber Music Evening

A memorable Concert is to be held at Bunkyo Public Hall at 6:30 p.m. on June 2, under the auspices of the Rikkyo University Musical Art Study Society.

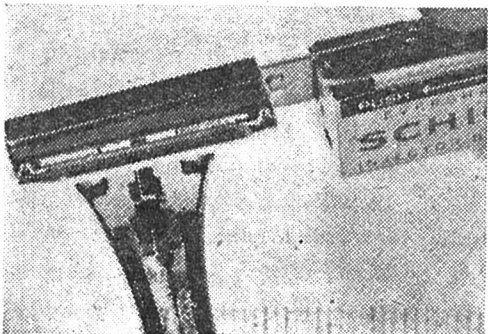
This concert has three significances. First, all the selections on the program are Brahms chamber music. Most classical music fans will perhaps express surprise to hear it, for Brahms is famous for orchestral music, while his chamber music is apt to be forgotten. It is seldom played at concerts. But actually the essence of Brahms can be found in his chamber music. The club members have shown good musical sense in having this concert.

Second, all of the artists in the group are outstanding. They are

Mari Iwamoto, who won a prize in the music division of the Art Festival, Toshio Kuronuma, Hiroaki Tomota, Akizo Tsubota, Kisei Kitazume and Sumiko Edo, who is now performing as a member of a famous string quartet, Hiromitsu Ameda, a cellist of the Japan Philharmonic Orchestra and world-famous clarinet player, Risei Kitazume.

Lastly, nowadays it has become very rare that such a concert is held by students themselves, yet these students have been having this club concert regularly for ten times. It is very unique. In recent years, the spread of classical music seems to be slowing down, so there is much significance in having such a concert now.

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First and Last Trip Of la Venus de Milo

On April 8th, la Venus de Milo first showed her handsome figure to the Japanese public at the National Seiyō Art Gallery in Tokyo. This is the first, as well as the last, exhibition of la Venus de Milo out of France since it was carried to the Louvre Museum in Paris from the Greek Island of Milo at the beginning of nineteenth century.

The Japanese people are so happy and lucky to welcome her from France as a good will gesture and as congratulations for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics.

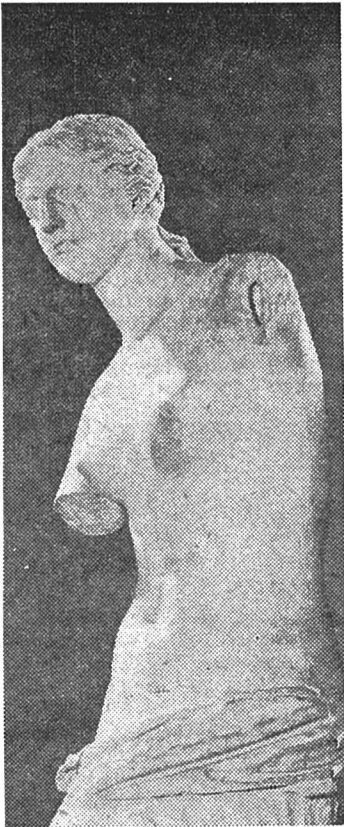
The special gallery, which will be taken down after the exhibition, took two months to build and is a cylindrical building of zinc. Inside, the walls and ceiling are completely covered with folded white cloth and Venus stands before a white marble screen. Everything is white to harmonize with this noble statue. At the left of the statue is the French Tricolor

and on the right the Japanese Rising Sun flag.

Spectators slowly circle down the corridor so as to be able to view Venus from all angles and in the background ancient Greek music can be heard.

The Seiyō Art Gallery has had a record-breaking number of spectators from all over the nation. The first guest on opening day came to Tokyo all the way from Kyushu. Foreign guests are fortunate that they are visiting Japan at this time. The exhibition ended on May 15th and la Venus de Milo will go on to Kyoto where it will be on view to the public between May 21st and June 25th.

According to the Louvre they have sent the statue of Venus de Milo (one of the three greatest works in the Louvre; the others being the Mona Lisa and the Angelus) "to the best appreciators of art." The Japanese people should be very proud of this!



La Venus de Milo

The Venus charmed 800,000 people's hearts in the Tokyo Exhibition whose success is a great surprise to the world.

*Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe
Than ours, a friend to man, to whom thou say'st,
"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know*

True Meaning of Free Voyage

By Y. Takeuchi, Monitor

There must be a great number of people who have started to save money for the purpose of making a trip to abroad since the Freedom of Going Overseas was announced, April 1st, 1964 to the Japanese public.

Quite few people, however, is possible to travel abroad at present although the most is longing for it and expecting it to be realized someday.

Generally speaking, some character can be found equally in all Japanese, that is the intense curiosity about everything, especially about other nations of the world.

Indeed, the number of people going abroad is increasing year after year. According to the statistics by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the total number of overseas-traveller was 17,876 in 1953, and ten years after the number raised up to 90,507, about five times larger than the former number.

Several Systems For Study Abroad

As for the students sent abroad to study, they also increased in number at a comparatively slow tempo as follows; 967 students in 1957 and

this number had doubled in the following six years.

At present, there are nineteen countries, including the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, India etc., which are adopting public expenditure system for young people of Japan.

Besides the public expenditure, there are three more different systems, (1) private expenditure (2) all guarantee (3) part one.

In these countries America has the greatest number in receiving the students and offers them much scholarship. Following countries are Germany, France and England.

Thinking of the U.S. on this fact, she has some six service organizations containing FULL BRIGHT PROGRAM, the most popular one that started from 1951 having 3,000 students sent and 400 foreigners received up to date, and THE EAST-WEST CENTER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, newly established in 1960 having 30 regular members allowed every year, subject to introduce Japan's culture to make it prevalent on the spot.

A student attending at the New York University whom I met in the air-plane on my way to New York answered me: An averaged one year expense for

one student is estimated 2,000 to 3,000 dollars including tuition fee, which of course, depends on each schools, for instance \$500 for California University which holds the largest number of foreign students, and \$1,250 for Harvard University, the oldest one established in 1936. And American students generally gain one fourth of this all outlay during a summer vacation. In this actual situation of the students, it seems that it is not so easy for Japanese and other students to go on school well having sidejobs in the U.S. as it is expected in Japan.

Think Again Before You Act

If you are the youngone who possess the economical conditions to go abroad just for sight-seeing or brushing up foreign language in a short time like summer vacation, or the other one planning and preparing for the trip you should think again before you act. For you had better use the most suitable one of some service organizations mentioned above as much as possible. And make the most of your precious time effectively in your favorite foreign country.

What is required most is that you will always remember being a Japanese and one of the representatives to support Japan, in abroad.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Instructor Of Preparatory School

By H. Hayashi



About ten years have passed since I began instructing in a preparatory school as subsidiary work. I think every year that this is the last year I shall teach in the preparatory school. But I still continue doing it. The fervent eyes of the unsuccessful candidates in the entrance examination may prevent me from leaving the school.

It is said that an instructor of a preparatory school must have the character of five persons; that of the scholar, the geisha, the actor, the diviner, and the physician. Without these characters he cannot be regarded as an instructor of the first rank.

And the instructors of a preparatory school call these things the discipline for five characters in a manner somewhat of self-scorn. Judging from my own experience, I think this discipline is right. I hear the expression, "discipline for eight characters", but I don't know what the three other characters are.

First, of all, the situation of the scholar means rather a man of great knowledge. For the unsuccessful candidates sometimes ask an instructor a detailed question such as not only in what year a historical person died, but also in what month. This kind of question troubles the instructor. In such a case, if the instructor cannot give the candidates a satisfactory answer, the candidates will come to assume a critical attitude toward his lecture and as a result he will be disqualified as their instructor. Secondly, the character of the geisha is such that it gives the instructor the ability to see the unsuccessful candidate's heart and so the instructor instigate, wheedle, and encourage them. Thirdly, as an actor plays to his audience, so the instructor by various actions tries to please the students. This means that when an instructor teaches, he expresses himself by gestures so that he may give his students a deep impression to be rooted in their minds. Fourthly, when the questions of a mock examination made up by an instructor are the same as or similar to those of the entrance examination of a university, the instructor is worshipped like a god by the students, and so satisfies himself. This is why an instructor is called the diviner.

Lastly, the candidates preparing for an examination should be in good health. This includes both mental condition and physical condition. An instructor, acting as a physician, can bring good health condition to the candidate by offering some suggestions.

As long as unsuccessful candidates for the entrance examination exist actually, both of preparatory school and an instructor who has cultivated the characters of the five persons mentioned above are necessary for them.

The atmosphere of the room of a preparatory school is unlike that of a university. As soon as an instructor steps into the room, the earnest eyes of the students are concentrated upon him, and are seeking to obtain any knowledge from him. Therefore an instructor cannot help being serious, feeling the tense atmosphere. Anyhow this year also I have to come in contact with unsuccessful candidates. I think constantly that I must try to be a good instructor. As long as unsuccessful candidates exist, someone must feel the responsibility for instructing them.

Mr. Hideo Hayashi is now an assistant professor in the College of General Education at St. Paul's University. His field of study is Japanese Social Economics History. His chief works are: "The Basic Process of Industry in Farming" (Aoki Shoten) and "The Historical Development of Management in a Saikata Cotton-Goods Store" (Hanawa Shobo).



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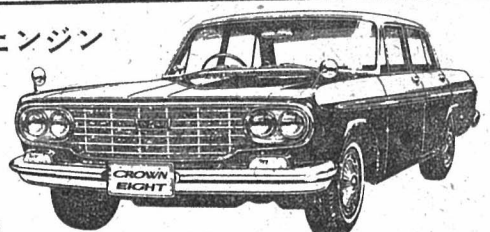
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Korea-Japan Talks

The sixth Japan-Republic of Korea talks were reopened at the Foreign Office on March 12. These negotiations have been going on for fourteen years, the first preliminary talks having been started in October 1951. Shortly after the most recent talks began, Korean students started demonstrations demanding an end to the Korea-Japan diplomatic normalization talks and the return of Chong Pil Kim, South Korea's second ranking official, from Tokyo. Chong Pil Kim was in fact called back by President Park Chung Hee of March 28. The Korean Government could not ignore the student movements. The Government of Ree Lung-man had been dissolved by student movements.

Since April 19, the fourth anniversary of the Students Revolution of 1960, the demonstrations have continued and expanded daily. The students struggle against tear gas shells, smoke screens and policemen's billys. The demonstration have also expanded among ordinary citizens. It is said that now the Park Government itself is in danger.

Why do Korean students clash with police? Why are they opposed to Korea-Japan talks? They seem to have a strong anti-Japanese feeling and a distrust of their Government. However, the talks are dangerous and the Koreans oppose them. We thus must know the substance of the talks.

First, the talks concern a military alliance. The Korea-Japan talks mention that Japan, Korea, and Taiwan should enter into a military alliance under the leadership of the United States. This military alliance is to be called the North East Asian Treaty Organization (NEATO). This plan is part of American Policy against Red China. The U.S. has many military alliances like NATO, SEATO, CENTO and ANZUS. NEATO will be better than these treaties. Because NATO consists of independent and separate armies, it has a complex structure. The countries which organized SEATO have many problems like South Viet Nam and the neutralization of Laos. However, the United States will have supreme power over the troops of Japan, Taiwan and Korea. It will be thus easy to lead the troops. If this treaty is concluded, it can be possible to send the Japanese army overseas. The Japanese Constitution emphasizes the renunciation of war. We do not want to be involved in a military alliance. We do not want to be dragged into a war. Japan hates war.

Secondly, the talks concern economic problems. In South Korea now prices have risen and bad inflation has continued. The United States' financial help is smaller because of the policy of dollar defense. So the people's lives are unstable. Japanese monopoly capitalists say that they support the Korean economy. But this means that Japan controls the Korean economy and Japan rules Korea as a colony. The Koreans are opposed to the Japanese imperial attitude. They were suppressed by other countries for a long period. The Labor wages in Korea are from one fourth to one third of those of Japan. They are extremely low. More, there are many people unemployed. So, for Japanese capitalists, it is better that they establish factories in Korea than use laborers in Japanese factories. The result will be hard for Japanese laborers. This is certain. For these proofs, K. Uemura, the vice-chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) went to Korea with many businessmen in September 1962. After this many Japanese capitalists went there.

We hope for peace and we do not want to become involved in a military alliance. We are opposed to the Japanese economic aggression of South Korea. At least for the future, the Korea-Japan talks will be a problem of life or death. We are opposed to the Korea-Japan talks.

Interview With Personality (2)

Artist Talks Unusual View of Art

Artist Taro Okamoto lives in a block-shaped house in Aoyama. The house looks like it belongs to an artist. A green lawn covers the garden area. When the interviewer visited him, a red chair was on the lawn; it was very impressive. Surprisingly enough, a black crow was playing on the lawn. Yet that strange pet just seemed to

consider the problem of how to confront the world. He had studied philosophy and other similar subjects in order to supplement his natural artistic temperament. And so he tried to comprehend just what his place in society might be.

"What was your motive for becoming a painter?" "I had no motive. By chance my father

things are ineffective for the average human being. At the time of a festival, in such a time of celebration primary colors overflow. They also appear in youth, intuitively; they represent a barrier to the black past times of Japan.

It is true that Okamoto's paintings are very difficult for us to understand. For example, sometimes we hardly know which is up and which is down. Concerning this, he said, "That's all right. That's OK. Above all, what I want to say is not expressed in such a way that the viewer should like the appearance of it." His view of art is unusual. "Art is uncomfortable, it is sometimes lewd, it is not the ability to be skillful."

Everybody knows that kind of chair which a person refuses to sit down on. This is very much like Okamoto's view of art. He says, "By touching strange things, one's own personality itself is changed. That is art. The determination to live is implied by art. My paintings are not paintings, but they are proof that I am a living individual. Besides, human beings must live more stoically."

To our question as to why he never married, Mr. Okamoto answered, "I don't like to love only one woman among many; I like to love all the women that appeal to me. We can have free social intercourse with all human beings, male or female. Females are the spice of life, the wine, for all men. Marriage is not essential."

The last question we asked him was, "How about *Le Venus De Milo*?" "It's a rather trifling thing," he replied. The gate of this man's home seems to be forbidding to all who would enter it. Mr. Okamoto seems to turn away from all things. But he lives with all his heart centered on art, and by standards which he himself has set. This is the man, Taro Okamoto. He looks and seems to be person who exists in the 4th dimensional world.



Taro Okamoto at His House.

match in the home and character of the man who was living there.

What kind of a human being is Taro Okamoto? What does he really seek in life? When he was only 18 years old, he got tired of university life, and went to Paris. Was he molded by the environment of his life in Paris? As soon as he took up a brush, strange things began to take shape on his canvas. Although at that time many famous artists were active in France, Okamoto, when asked about them by the interviewer, replied, "I was not at all impressed by any of them." What is the reason he went to Paris? "Needless to say, I went there to study painting. But the more I sought beauty, the more I felt a sense of emptiness. Therefore I decided that beauty doesn't exist in the world." He preferred to

was one, and my mother wanted to marry a young artist. But then my father became a cartoonist, and so, in order to fulfill the dream which he himself could not do, he wished that I would be a painter. But actually the reason I have given myself to art with complete fervor is simply because I was not interested in school."

Okamoto said he didn't have any particular feeling at all when he looked at Japanese classical paintings, and after going to France, he became excited about abstract art. Old Japanese paintings, especially *Sansuiga*, have no appeal to young people. *Shibumi* is something which can be felt only by persons who have already spent half of their life. He went on to say that in primary colors there exists truly human pleasure. Too refined

READERS' OPINIONS

Be More Concern About Neighbor

To The Editor:

From Korea, our neighboring country, the shouting voice of mass of students is coming to Japan every day. But I wonder how many Japanese students are interested in their action and how many of us understand them.

It is needless to say that Japan is closely related to Korea in historical, geographical, political and racial points. I do not think Japanese people would forget that Japan had once governed Korea and that Korea's poor condition today had been partially brought about by one-time Japanese rule.

Surely their wound suffered from Japanese rule is deep,

but I believe that they do not hate the Japanese people but Japanese diplomacy or commercial advance, like imperialism, into their own country.

I want Korean students that you observe not only Japanese imperialism but also the situation in your country. It is a big tragedy that one nation is divided into two by big forces. They are patriotic, but if they want to be true patriots, I hope they notice that their big military budget oppresses themselves and that they consider for whose sake they must take guns against their northern brethren.

Hiroshi Miyazawa, Senior

Let's Share Tasks!

To The Editor:

Taking a very careful look at our present position as students

in our society, I realize that we owe much to past seniors, well-known or unknown, who, with great efforts, struggled and fought against social evils and devoted so much time for the betterment of their society.

That is they strove for the betterment of society in order to give their juniors better circumstances in which to study and lead their lives. These juniors are, without a doubt, the students who are now studying so freely and pleasantly at this university. So thanks to our seniors for their painstaking achievements and for giving us better circumstances.

I think it is our privilege that we can share tasks with others to try to make use of our youth. In sharing tasks positively we shall be able to serve others. Also, I am firmly convinced that true happiness, as stated by President Matsushita in his message in the last issue of the Echo, can be realized. The world needs you and me in places where we ought to be. Let's share the tasks!

Takeshi Naito, Senior



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