

RIKKYO ECHO

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Rikkyo Party Wins Peak of Mt. Pethantse

The Himalaya mountain climbing party of Rikkyo University which is challenging Mt. Baruntse (7,220), succeeded to climbing Mt. Pethantse (6,730) which is near Barun Glaciers. The leader is Hirotooshi Fukuda, 36, Assistant Professor of Rikkyo University, and the four other members are graduates of Rikkyo University. It was Takeo Yamanoi, 29, Masami Okura, 23, and two guides that climbed Pethantse.

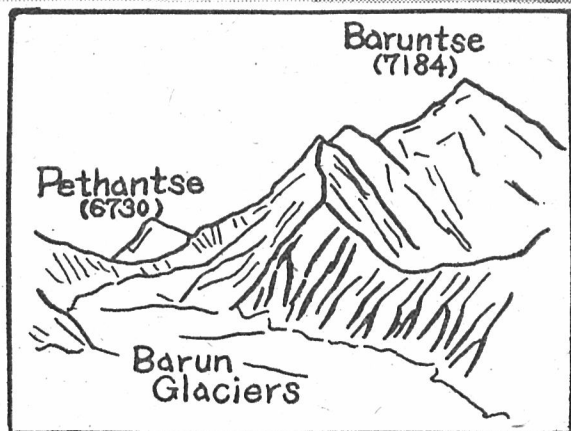
According to the reports that the Mainichi Press Office received from leader Fukuda at the end of April and May, they left the camp of the British army in Dhaharan on March 26 for Barun Glaciers, and they arrived there on April 11.

In the reports, Fukuda said as follows:

The 17 days caravan was very hard for us. The base camp was settled about 5,000 meters above the sea level, and we put the first camp at the height of 5,200 meters on Barun Glaciers on April 13.

Then we placed the second and the third camp, going up, and we tried to attack Baruntse on April 25, but the mountain had been more difficult that we expected before the climb.

Especially the route directly under the head was too hard for us to climb. We only reached a point of 7,000 meters high, though we tried to climb twice. In consequence, we had to descend to our base camp to take our rest. And then, we attacked Pethantse



Grand appearances of Mt. Pethantse and Mt. Baruntse. The Rikkyo Party succeeds to climbing Mt. Pethantse. The lower shows the Party starts from the base camp on Barun Glaciers. From left, the second is Endo, the third is Okura and others are guides.

and succeeded to climbing it on May 16.

These five alpinist bore most expenses by themselves and realized this plan with the object of having a larger expedition in the future.

Recently, Japanese parties which have gone to the Himalayas have attacked the untrodden mountains of the Himalayas, but this party is different.

The aim of this party is not to climb the untrodden mountains but to climb the difficult mountains technically. This is characteristic of this small scale party.

It was 28 years ago that a party of Rikkyo University stepped on the top of Nanda Cot (6,867) in the Himalayas, the first Japanese party to climb the Himalayas.

Class Committee Election Ends; Ota Chosen Chairman

The election of the Class Committee for the Juniors and Seniors was held from May 13 to May 30 with low rate of voting.

This election should have been held from May 30, 1:00 p.m. because the number of votes did not reach the one-third of the whole students who held the right to vote.

This time the new Class Committee were elected by vote for the first time at Rikkyo University. Last year the Committee were elected without vote as the number of candidates did not come up to the prescribed number.

The rate of the candidates to regular number this year is as follows; the College of Arts 5 (5), the College of Economics 28 (20) the College of Law and Politics 10 (8), the College of Science 5 (2) and the College of Social Relations 6 (6).

To prevent the renunciation of right, the Committee of Election Administration tried every possible means available, such as classroom talk and so on, but in spite of the officers' efforts, the rate of the College of Economics was about 10 percent.

As for the reasons for the low rate, one of the returning officers, Motohiko Yamada,

SENA Meet Held at Rikkyo

The General Meeting of SENa (Student English Newspaper Association of Japan) was held at Rikkyo from 3 p.m. on May 22, for the purpose of the promotion and exchange of friendship between universities.

About 300 students from Aoyama, Kanagawa, Hosei, Japanese Women's, Meiji, Keio, Waseda, Sophia and Rikkyo Universities gathered in the Room No. 154 of Building No. 5 and heard lectures by Mr. Leon Picon, Director of the American Cultural Center, and Historian Goro Hani. Mr. Picon stressed in his lecture 'The American Student Life' that generally speaking, American students wanted to know about international affairs.

Historian Hani gave a severe criticism of modern journalism because it did not report the truth. He said, "If the newspapers break the correct news to the public, it is not necessary for me to teach the truth."

After the lectures of Mr. Picon and Critic Hani, members of SENa, separating into two groups in No. 1 and No. 2 Refectories, discussed the questions how to write and how to produce a student English newspaper.

Senior of the College of Social Relations, said that the Rikkyoites were generally indifferent to the student activities and that they confused student activities with political ones. Student activities did not sink deep into the Rikkyo students' mind and last year the election was not energetic," he added.

The committee of the Sophomores had been elected before this new executive plan was adopted at the General Meeting on June 5.

Following the Election of the Committee, the meeting of the Student Council was held on June 5 and Yoshiaki Ota, Junior of the College of Law and Politics, was elected Chairman of the Class Committee. Chairman Ota said, "There are many problems on the campus, such as the problem of the Student Union, which need to be solved by ourselves. We new staffs will work hard to solve these problems with the cooperation of general students."

Two Rikkyoites Wander Round World

Two Rikkyo students left Yokohama harbor on June 29 last year, because they wanted to leave Japan, and set out on a vagabonding tour round the world. About eleven months later, on May 24 this year, they returned to Kobe harbor.

Kunio Yoshida and Takeshi Yamada, Seniors of the College of Social Relations, had thought of starting on a vagabond journey since they entered this university.

In addition, it was also because they wanted to know more about foreign countries and renew an understanding of Japan, they said.

The places which they passed through together were Hong Kong, Laos, Ceylon, India (Bombay), Suez, Marseille, Lyons, Switzerland (Geneva), Germany, Luxembourg and Paris. In Paris they parted from each other. Yoshida still continued on his vagabonding journey from Paris to Madrid, São Paulo, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and lastly Argentina. On the other hand, Yamada made a tour round Northern Europe by himself and returned along the same route by which he had come.

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R.H.M.C. to Serve At Olympic Village

The Tokyo Olympics are about one hundred days away. More than 8,000 athletes and officers will meet at the first Games to be held in Asia. It is said that the aggregate of 600,000 meals will be served in the Olympic Village during the period. An Olympic Village Food Service Committee for the Games of the 18th Olympiad has been organized under the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee on January 11 to satisfy the huge appetite of players.

To help the Food Service Committee, the Student Committee consisting of 3 representatives from each club was organized by the Hotel Management Clubs and the Tourist Industry Management Clubs of Waseda, Keio, Sophia, Aoyamagakuin and Rikkyo Universities. 4 members, including a Rikkyoite, have been elected to regulate opinions between the Food Service Committee and students. They will exchange opinions once a month at the Imperial Hotel.

In the Olympic Village, 11 different cafeterias will be set up according to regional styles of cuisine: such as European, South East Asian, International, etc. At the Committee meeting on April 12 in the Toshi Center Hall, each University was balloted to help at one of these cafeterias except Rikkyo, which was asked particularly to serve at the International cafeteria, which is the most difficult position, for the delegates belonging to different countries will either make friends with one

another or cause troubles. This step was taken because the long history and experience of the Rikkyo Hotel Management Club was highly esteemed by the Committee.

The Olympic Village will be opened from September 15 to November 15, and during the Olympic period, about 70 waiters and waitresses who will be chosen from the members of the Rikkyo Hotel Management Club, will be busy in the International cafeteria. They are not training especially except regular study, because they are confident of the highest skill of service they possess.

R.A.C. Investigates Public Opinions

The Rikkyo Advertisement Club investigated the opinions on the domestic camera in the Tokyo area on May 24, sponsored by the Asahi Shimbun and Tokyo Student Advertisement Association.

165 members called on 800 homes to obtain opinions, such as the importance of the camera in their ordinary lives and their knowledge of cameras' prices. The rate of collection was 80.5 percent, which was 10 percent higher than that of last year. This data will be used to plan advertisements of cameras at the forthcoming St. Paul's Festival. And this data will be set forth at the Gas-Hall in Ginza in November.

Vice Dean Sawaki Suggests First Plan of Student Union

The Student Union Building Establishment Preparatory Committee had interviews with Asst. Prof. Keiro Sawaki, Vice Dean of Student Office, on May 2 and 9.

In the interviews were discussed the details of the plan of founding a Student Union Building: its building site, facilities, management and administration. Along with these was discussed the plan of establishing a Student Cooperative Society.

According to the Vice Dean, the school authorities have no mind of allotting spaces separately for each student extra-curricular club activity. Instead of allotting separate rooms to all student clubs, the authorities are planning to install a number of small assembly rooms, a theater and rehearsal rooms.

It is ideal, Professor Sawaki maintains, that the Student Union Building should be utilized by all students regardless of whether or not they are club members. From that point of view, small gathering rooms available for students and professors together are most desirable.

There is no plan of installing within the Student Union Building the Headquarters of the Student Self Government composed of the Class Committee, the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association.

"It is proper that either only the school authorities or both the school authorities and the student body have a right to manage and administrate the Student Union Building," Vice Dean Sawaki said.

As a principle the school authorities admit that the Rikkyo University students establish the Student Cooperative Society. "But," he added, "it would make too heavy a burden on the Rikkyo students to establish it. That is why the school authorities are opposed to the plan."

Newspaper Newly Born At Campus

The St. Paul's Campus, a monthly newspaper written in Japanese, was newly published on May 20.

The newspaper consists of 4 pages, containing various campus topics and news. The price is free, since the expense can be covered by income of advertisements.

Munemitsu Oshidate, Editor of the St. Paul's Campus, said, "The reasons why we published the paper are that, through it, we Rikkyoites can pursue the problems in our life, enjoy reading and thinking one another and reconsider student-life which is sometimes felt to be rather dull. We don't want to be Socrates or Plato, but want to be the Athenian public place where the people discuss."

Speech Contest Of Rikkyo Held

The 6th Rikkyo Speech Contest was held under the auspices of the Debating Club at the Room No. 154 on May 30 with 15 students (a Freshman, 4 Sophomores, 7 Juniors and 3 Seniors), who do not belong to the Debating Club, participating.

The subjects were limited to the theme concerning to the affairs of students, such as "The Rikkyoite and Ikebukuro" and "The Atmosphere of Rikkyo."

In the last five contests, the contents have been so disunited that they were forgotten as soon as they were finished. This time, however, printed matters will be handed to the students to introduce the substance of each talk.

The champion was not selected. Because this contest was not intended to judge the skill of speech but the expression of the speakers' long cherished opinions and exchanging opinions between the speakers and the audiences, and three minutes were allotted for questions after each speech.

According to the critics, Prof. Hayakawa, and Asst. Prof. Tokoro, the subjects were rooted in the students' lives and familiar to us, but the skill of speech was not praised.

The recent tendency among the Rikkyoites is that they are so indifferent to such a meeting as this contest that the audience turns out very small. At the beginning of the contest, a half of the seats were occupied, but the end of it, there were almost no people except the persons concerned.

Chanson Recital For Rikkyoite

The chanson concert for a Rikkyoite, who is a translator of chanson poems into Japanese, was held at Kosei-Nenkin Hall on June 6, sponsored by Ishii Music Office, under the auspices of Seinen Kikaku Promotion.

He is Rei Nakanishi, Senior of the French Department of the College of Arts.

This concert named "TAIYO NO SANKA" meaning, youth was his first recital. He accomplished LES FLEURS DU MAL which was written by Charles Pierre Baudelaire.

The recital was so prosperous that there were no empty seats, and that audiences in the Hall were completely drunk by his translated poems.

Nakanishi has been translating more than 500 modern chanson poems into Japanese for three years, and some of the chansons were recorded.

He said, "Sometimes what the chanson poems mean are mistranslated into Japanese. I want to translate poems so as to be faithful to the original. By doing so, Japanese people will much more easily understand the feeling of chansons, I wish them to enjoy not only classic chansons, but modern ones."

10th Anniversary Of Murasaki-kai

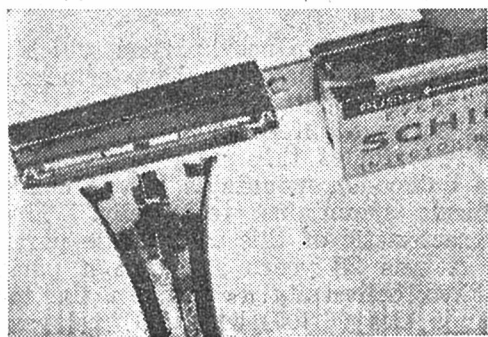
Murasaki-kai, the drama club, has its 10th Anniversary this year.

The club, consisting of fifteen boys and nine girls, plays dramas especially devised from folk songs. The title of the play this year is "Akai Jinbaori" (A red coat of arms) and it will be produced on the stage at the Chiyoda Public Hall from 6 p.m. on June 24.

Aralcon, a Spanish writer, wrote "A three-cornered hat" from an old popular song in Spain, and "Akai Jinbaori" is what Junji Kinoshita adapted from it Japanesequely.

A member of the Murasaki-kai said, "Through this play, we want to describe human-ity."

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Constitutional Controversy

Reconsider Revision of the Constitution

The Constitution Research Council will introduce a final report on the revision of the Constitution on June 24.

This will put an end to the work of eight years by the Constitution Research Council. But the problem of the Constitution remains to be solved in the future.

The Constitution Research Council said, "It cannot be stated simply that the present Constitution was forced upon Japan by the military occupation and we should be more aware of the fact that the intention of Japanese Government and the people are more or less reflected in the present Constitution. The necessity or unnecessity of amending the Constitution depends not on the procedure of its establishment but on its practical application.

The revision of the Constitution is a purely political issue as all other legislative matters are and it is not a matter of logical recognition but a matter of practical value judgement. So that the question that the revision of the Constitution is right or wrong can not be determined scientifically.

A more or less subjective view of government determines the validity of the amendments of the Constitution. In Society, there coexist various views on the Government; therefore, different theories of the Constitutional amendments having various contents occur, each of them urging adoption or rejection of the Constitution.

Article 9 Is Disputed Point

All the people paid particular attention to this Article and offered emphatically opinions about the revision and maintenance of the Constitution. There were many opinions. "The Article 9 should be amended to define that Japan has the right of self-defence and can possess the armament for it." "The Article 9 should be revised to fit the present conditions, and the constitutionality of the Self-Defence Forces should be

defined."

As for the Article 9, the Constitution Research Council said, "The ideal of the pacifism should be maintained absolutely, and the Self-Defence Forces should be a defence power which contribute toward world peace as well as our country's safety. The structure of defence such as the Self-Defence Forces and the United States-Japan Security Pact are not anti-constitutional.

Under the Article 9, there are obstacles absolutely in the structure of defence and the undesirable influences should be considered which will happen through the amendment of the Constitution."

The advocates of revision assert that as the Article 9 is very vague as to the right of self-defence, it should be more clearly defined in order to be recognizable.

However, the non-revisionist assert that, under this Article 9, the right of self-defence is recognized implicitly.

Then the former advocates that it should be made clear so that Japan can dispatch troops overseas when the necessity for cooperation with the United Nations arises. On the other hand, the latter is against the dispatching of troops overseas on any account. These are the real debatable points in the Article 9.

Is Tenno Symbol Or Sovereign?

The Article 1 of the Constitution provides: "The Emperor shall be the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people, deriving his position from the will of the people with whom resides sovereign power."

From this provision, one can not find such a word as sovereign of the Emperor. This is

the so-called symbolized Tenno System.

The Constitution Research Council insists that the specification of the position of the Emperor as the Sovereign (Genshu) should be avoided, and he should be maintained as the symbol of the Japanese nation. But it should be made clear that the Emperor is in the position of sovereign in the authority and the provision of the foreign affairs of the Emperor should be adjusted.

The revisionists contend that symbolization of the Emperor should be abolished and the sovereignty of the Emperor should be defined.

Others assert that the Emperor should not only be the symbol of the State, but also should have legal authority, and that the Tenno system lasting from the ancient times should be reasserted.

On thinking of the intention of defining the word "Sovereign" (Genshu) by abolishing the word "Symbol," one cannot help being much concerned that the Emperor would have a stronger power.

Revision Needless: Asst. Prof. Ikeda

Asst. Prof. Masaaki Ikeda, the College of Law and Politics, states that he finds no need for amending the Constitution at present.

Whether or not the Constitution was forced by the U.S.A. is a subjective problem. The fact that the U.S.A. gave the bill of the Constitution to Japan is true, but if the U.S.-made bill found agreement with the Japanese original, it is considered not be regarded as forced. If the Constitution suits the present conditions of Japan, there is no use thinking about whether it was forced



Disputed point of the revision of the Constitution—the Self-Defence Forces. (Photo by Sankei Shimbun)

or not.

Japan is an independent nation, and so the right of the international legal self-defence is naturally admitted. As the independent nation, Japan has a right to keep herself safe but that does not mean Japan can possess an army. There are other means to self-defence, rather than having an army, for instance, appealing to the public opinion of the world, complaining to the United Nations and so forth. Nations cannot close their eyes to other nation's crisis.

Asst. Prof. Ikeda is opposed to Japan having an army for any purpose. The expression of the text of the Article 9 does not provide that Japan may possess a military power and may take part in a war. Though there are persons who say that the Constitution had better be amended to declare that Japan will have no military power, it is impossible to fix something thoroughly by law.

If possible, there will be objection at all.

For the above reasons, he opposes the amendment of the Constitution.

The policies must follow the Constitution and the present political conditions should be changed, he said, according to the Constitution telling, that first of all we make efforts not to allow a war to break out.

Conclusion

Law is an instrument and a means. Requirements of each person become its foundation, and the Japanese use law as an instrument or as a means to enrich our lives. On the other hand, Japanese do not support a law which impoverishes them.

Whether a law should be supported or not, or whether a law is right or not, should be considered in reference to the demands of the people's life. The present problem of Constitutional amendment has been proposed on the part of the Government. A Governmental demand should be regarded as a concrete policy. So if there is a demand to amend the Constitution today it means that there is a discrepancy between the policy and the Constitution itself.

Japanese or students who bear the future of Japan must take into consideration all the various facts which exist in society and analyze the status correctly, and keep in mind to find how to cope with them.

The final report of the Constitution Research Council is to be submitted to the Cabinet and the National Diet. This

problem will be taken up by the organs of speech and become the center of national discussion, and the nation-wide and political movement focussed on Constitutional amendment will become the most important one in the post-war period. Because the Constitution has the power to change the nation's fundamental policies and our future and the destiny of the people.

Japanese must have a full knowledge of the problem of Constitutional amendment. The movement for revision of the Constitution began to take place from the time when the National Police Reserve, which is called the Self-Defence Forces at present, was established in 1950, and the Japan-America Security Pact was concluded the next year.

It is a noteworthy fact that the progressive party (members of Socialist Party), professors of the College of Law of Tokyo University and scholars do not take part in this Constitution Research Council.

Peace Lover Nehru Dies

India's first and only Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru died of stroke at his residence of New Delhi in India, at the age of 74, on May 27.

Nehru was born in 1889, as a son of members of the highest caste, the Kashmiri Brahmins, and went to England to study law at Cambridge in his youth. After returning home in 1916, he joined the non-violent and non-cooperation movement under Mahatma Gandhi in 1920. Nehru, one of the greatest leaders in Asia, was imprisoned on 9 occasions for political activities since 1922. As soon as India became independent of British rule in 1947, he became its prime minister of the New Dominion of India. During the 17 years of devoted service to his country till the day he passed away, he was revered by the people as the loving father of India's independence who contributed so much to relief the tension of the cold war between U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. with his first Neutralism. Nehru, who said that a war breaks down human mind, made an effort to conclude the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. He was a prominent spokesman for other uncommitted nations in Asia and Africa.

Nehru will be respected forever as not only the father of Indian's independence but a peace-loving and righteous fighter.

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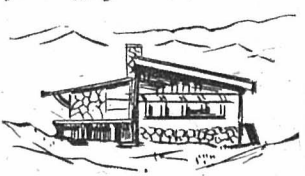
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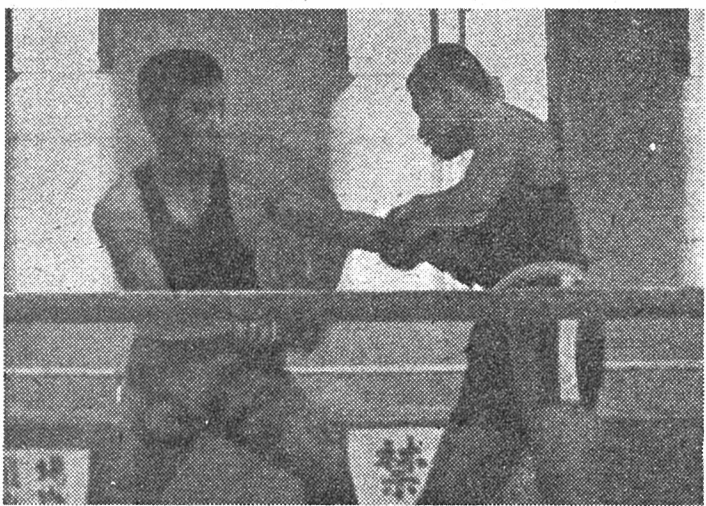
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Yonekura Beats Hirabayashi; To Take Lightweight Champs



Yonekura (right) blocks rival's left hooks his right hand in the middle of the three-rounder with Hirabayashi at the Aoyama Wrestling Hall, May 31.

Rikkyo's Olympic Boxing candidate, Takatsugu Yonekura, won the victory in the finals for lightweightweights by scoring a lopsided decision over Katsuya Hirabayashi, Maruzen Oil Co., Ltd., in the Tokyo Olympic Commemorative All Japan Amateur Boxing Championships on May 31. This meet was held at the Aoyama Wrestling Hall for 7 days from May 25.

Southpaw Yonekura, having defeated Nitta of Hosei University by a small margin in the semi-finals on May 30, excelled from the first round with left straights to his rival's body.

Sadayuki Kiuchi, a welterweight, Rikkyo's other Olympic candidate, came out next best in the contest with Kinki University's K. Hamada's decision in the finish match. In the semi-final game in this weight, southpaw Kiuchi drew a bye

from Rikkyo's Miyajima.

Rikkyo University's lightweight K. Sekine renounced the final round because of an injury to his right hand to end in second place. The victor in the lightweight section was K. Shiratori of Waseda University. Rikkyo's another boxers, Makimura, bantamweight, and featherweight, Nakagome, were defeated in the semi-finals.

Meals during the Olympics will be serviced by the Japan Olympic Meal Service Committee (J.O.M.S.C.). It is in the Imperial Hotel. This committee was established by the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee (President, Daigoro Yasukawa) in May last year. The reason why this committee is in a hotel is that it is not profitable for a commercial company to deal with the meals and it is better to leave it to the Hotel Association which has had many chances to service foreigners.

Tetsuzo Inumaru, President of the Imperial Hotel, was elected chairman of the committee. As for Meals during the Olympics, there are four dining-halls. Three of the four are in the player's village at Yoyogi in Tokyo. The main dining-hall has an area of 3,200 square meters. Two men's dining-halls have 3 shifts per meal, take in 1,000 persons and manage 5,750 meals. The fourth hall is in Baji Park.

The estimated cost for meals

during the Olympics is 7 billion yen. The food cost per player is 2,160 yen (6 dollars) for three meals a day. The main dining-hall is divided into 6 sections. In five of them athletes of countries having similar meals are able to eat together. The other is an International Dining-room where meals of each country all over the world are available.

Meals will be supplied for 6,500 players at the same time, making a total of 520 thousand meals during the Olympics. The term of food service is from the breakfast of September 15 to the supper of November 5, 1964.

The problem of choosing the important cooking staff was solved as follows: 216 cuisiniers were selected from all hotels in Japan, 50 from the Organization of Public Cooking Staff, and the rest from various school of dietetics. The cooks are young, in keeping with the spirit of a youth's festival. Especially the four dining-halls are managed under the command of four good cooks. They are H. Baba, the chief cook of the Nikkatsu Hotel, K. Fukuhara of the Daiichi Hotel, S. Irie of the Yokohama Hotel, and N. Murakami of the Imperial Hotel.

Peculiarity of Meals

In previous Olympic Games, cooks of the sponsor nation did not cook the peculiar food of each country. If players want to eat their country food, cooks

sponsibility to provide Japanese cooks to make and serve the food of each country to the foreign players.

In India and Pakistan, for example, pork is never eaten, so instead of pork, J.O.M.S.C. has to serve mutton or chicken dishes. In this case, it is necessary to display a certificate from religious authorities indicating the food being acceptable. As Mohammedans do not eat any kind of meat on Friday, J.O.M.S.C. must prepare fish dishes.

In general, the possession and sale of liquor is forbidden, but for athletes of countries such as France, they will be permitted to have wine with dinner.

The dining-halls at Yoyogi Players' Village will have a cafeteria style of self-service, so that players themselves can choose and eat their favorite food. They must talk with coaches or among themselves as to what food to eat and what quantity.

For an example of a day's menu, toast, juice, eggs, bacon, ham, and so forth are ready for breakfast. For lunch players are given a lunch-box in which there are sandwiches, fruits, coca-cola, and other things, when they cannot return to the hall. Meat, salad, fruits (apples, bananas, pears, persimmons and so on), and the peculiar food of many countries is served for dinner.

J.O.M.S.C. is proud that the meals for this Olympics will be first class. It is said that the



Left to right: H. Baba, N. Murakami, S. Irie K. Fukuhara.

of their own country had to go there to make and give it to the players. So in the Rome Olympic Games, Mr. Murakami went to Rome and served Japanese food to the players.

But in the Tokyo Olympic Games, J.O.M.S.C. has the re-

big problem is to prevent an outbreak of poisoning during this mass meeting. It is hoped that by good meals all players will record their best, and also that people in all of the world will be impressed with goodness of Japan.

Learn From Lima Disaster

By M. Ikeda, Sports Editor

A big disaster was caused when an angry mob created a riot which left 352 dead and about 500 injured in the Olympic-elimination Soccer Game for Latin America between Argentina and Peru, held at the

National Stadium, Lima, Peru.

In the game, Argentina had led the attack by getting a goal with 15 minutes left in the last half. But Peru scored before a frantic 45,000 fans with two minutes of playing remaining.

But the referee nullified the goal for rough play. The moment his decision gave Argentina a 1-0 victory over Peru, many fans climbed a barrier and attacked him on the field. Police lobbed tear gas grenades into the stands. The mob panicked and stampeded into the tunnel exits. But the gates were barred. As those inside the tunnels attempted to fight their way out, more people pushed in as the gas barrage continued. Many women and children were among the victims.

That these people could be so excited over a soccer game Japanese could hardly imagine. Moreover, being an Olympic Selection Match, the game had enough elements to stir up Peruvian nationalism. They are a passionate Latin nationalism.

It is not unusual for spectators of international sports meets to be carried away by the nationalism. But to cause trouble can never be forgiven. All the fans may cheer the native players with fair play and sportsmanship under a sound principle of nationalism. Spectators assume an attitude of calmness in their encouragement and must try to watch a game cheerily.

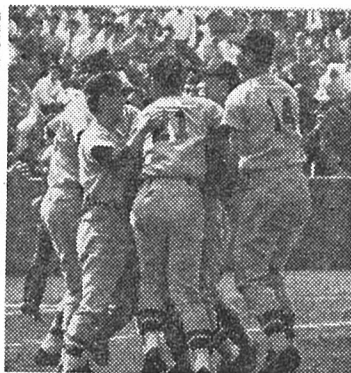
The sponsor nation of this Olympics, Japan, needs to take great care of the spectator's behavior.

Watanabe's Perfect Hurling Drops Rikkyo in 3rd

Rikkyo University resulted in third place, getting three winning points, by defeating Waseda, Tokyo and Hosei in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League this spring season, which was held from April 11 to May 31 at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park. The season closed with Waseda's victory after a seven season's absence.

Rikkyo lost a regrettable winning point to Keio's two straight victories, 2-3 and 0-1, on May 16 and 17, and was out of the championship this season.

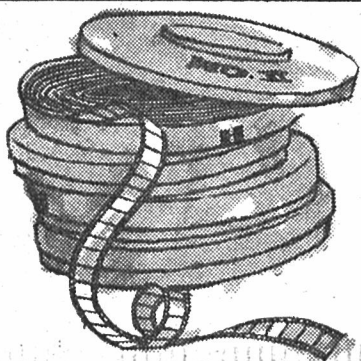
In the second game, Keio's ace pitcher, Watanabe, pitched the first perfect game in the 39-year-old history of this league by hurling a strike-out Kamiya, Rikkyo's pinch-hitter, in the final inning. His no-hit pitching robbed Rikkyo's 27 batters of seven strike-outs with his winning shots, severe curves and fast balls, in 82 pitches. Though this game was played by the nice pitching of Rikkyo's Ishikawa as well as that of Watanabe until the last inning, Rikkyo was edged with Keio's lucky only run by



Keio nine blesses ace hurler Watanabe (center) with his perfect pitching against Rikkyo.

catcher Sato crossing the plate on a fielding error by third baseman Tameike with two outs and bases loaded in the first half of the 3rd inning.

Rikkyo crushed Hosei with two straight wins, 10-6 and 7-3, on May 23 and 24 to take a valuable one winning point after a lapse of nine seasons. As a result of this, Rikkyo captured third place with difficulty.



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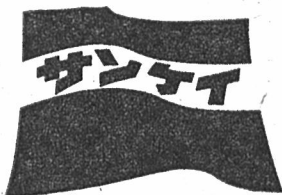
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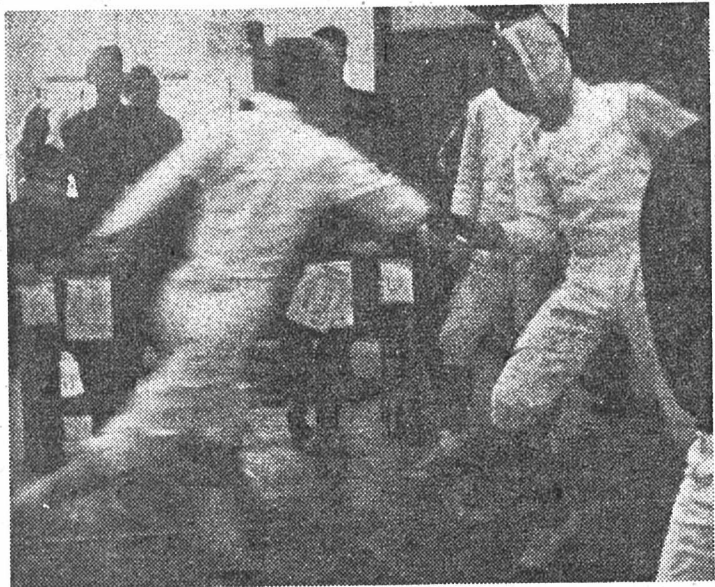


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Rikkyo Fencers Gain 4th Win, 2 Straight Victories Kanto League



Rikkyo's Tanaka (left) repeats violent attack to get a winning point for Rikkyo in sabre event against Meiji's Tsuchida at the Meiji University Gym, May 31.

Rikkyo's fencers nipped Meiji in the finals by a score of 20-10 in the sabre event, to grab the all-round victory in the 17th Kanto Fencing League held at Meiji University Gymnasium, from April 25 to May 31. Rikkyo had its second straight victory in the 'A' group.

Rikkyo crushed the Waseda squad 22-10 in the semi-finals of the sabre event. In the first half Rikkyo's squad got the better of Waseda, but in the latter half Rikkyo was pressed by Waseda, because of being too nervous about the victory. Rikkyo's footwork was a bit slow and they could not defend the rival's attack. In the long run, Captain, Toshiaki Araki added a point to press Waseda further after a hard hand-to-hand game. The result of each event is as follows:

In the sabre event, Rikkyo gained a great victory with 6 wins against no losses. In Rikkyo fencer's results, K. Tanaka was 20 wins against no losses. He had a splendid result. Araki was 18 wins against 2 losses. Otsuka was 7 wins against 3 losses. In 2nd place was Chuo, followed by Meiji, Hosei, Keio and Waseda. In the sabre event the Rikkyo squad showed other universities an overwhelming strength.

In the foil event Rikkyo was defeated by Hosei and Meiji. In consequence Rikkyo remained in 3rd place. With Hosei in lead, Meiji, Rikkyo, Chuo, Keio and Waseda were orderly ranked. Araki, Tanaka and Otsuka were 11 wins against 9 losses. In the epee event, Rikkyo was defeated by Waseda, Hosei and Keio University to be in 4th

place. In this event, Keio took 1st place, followed by Waseda, Hosei, Rikkyo, Meiji and Chuo.

Rikkyo fencer's results were as follows:

Araki was 16 wins against 4 losses. Otsuka was 4 wins against 6 losses and 2 ties. Tanaka was 1 win against 5 losses and 2 ties.

For this event, in general, Rikkyo's fencers were in perfect union. Especially, Araki and Tanaka are among the best college fencers.

Rikkyo's all-round victory was its 4th including 3 times in 'A' group competition and once in 'B' group. In spite of a few reinforcements, the Rikkyo squad fought a good battle.

Girl's Tennis Ends 2nd Spring Season

The Rikkyo Girl's Soft-Ball Tennis Club remained 2nd in the Tokyo Big Six University Girl's Soft-Ball Tennis League held at the Hibiya Tennis Courts on April 30 and at the Kansen-en Tennis Courts at Waseda on May 5.

Rikkyo's three teams in doubles, Kamata-Izawa, Senior, Kadowaki-Komuro, Nomoto-Nakata, Sophomore, defeated Keio, Waseda and Hosei by the score of 2-1 and Tokyo 3-0, but were defeated by Meiji by the score of 1-2. As a result, Rikkyo remained in 2nd place with 4 wins against 1 loss. Although Meiji got 1st place, the Kamata-Izawa team of Rikkyo won a complete victory by defeating Meiji's duo.

Rikkyo Nine Captures 1st Freshman Ball

The Rikkyo nine took first place for the fourth time by defeating Waseda, 2-1, in the final match of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball Freshman Championships held at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park on June 7.

Rikkyo pitcher, Yoshikawa, from Okazaki Senior High School, hurled Rikkyo to a victory with his nice 6 hit pitching behind Ogawa's (Freshman from Miyazaki Commercial High School) timely hitting and Taniki's good base running. Rikkyo crushed Hosei, 7-1, at the same place on June 2, in the opening game. Rikkyo's catcher, Murakami, cracked his first homer in the 4th frame.

Rikkyo Olympic Candidates

Yonekura, Okayama Promising As Competent Olympians

Each team which aims the Tokyo Olympic Games has striven to train in various ways. A lightweight boxer, Takatsugu Yonekura, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations, from Narashino Senior High School in Chiba Prefecture, began to box on entering high school in order to train his soul strongly. He took 1st place in the featherweight matches in the All Japan High School Boxing Championship when he was a senior. After entering Rikkyo he made a splendid record with 75 wins against 6 losses in his freshman days. This is one of main reasons why he was selected as a candidate.

Lately, he has trained hard at the Asaka Training Center of the Japan Athletic Society. Introducing his schedule, from 6:30 to 7:30 in the morning he has road-work, and the other training begins from 3:00 in the afternoon. This training has been held for 2 or 3 weeks a month.

To be selected as a delegate of Japan he must win the league fight to be held at the end of August, which is fought by 3 or 4 players in each weight. "I am sure of defeating my rival. Confidence and fighting spirit arise in my

heart when I see the Hinomaru (Sun Flag)," he declared clearly.

He respects a professional welterweight boxer, Kawakami, and an amateur bantamweight boxer, Sakurai, because of boxing in their own way.

Life in National Team

The All-Japan Basketball Team (national team) provides a boarding house at Taito Gymnasium and National Gymnasium and is absorbed in training.

Keizo Okayama, Senior of the College of Social Relations of Rikkyo University, is expected to act as one of the best players (14 members in all) who were elected by the metropolis and each prefecture. He has played since his junior high school days.

Especially in his senior high school days, he participated in the All Japan High School Basketball Championship as a regular member of Ichikawa High School in Chiba Prefecture. Then his activity was brilliant against other players. Rikkyo University Scouts that appreciated his real worth recommended him for Rikkyo. His stature is 1.75 meters and he is small for a basketball player. But his pinpoint shooting is conspicuous throughout Japan.

He said as follows on his feel-

K. Horiguchi wins the Outstanding Prize by defeating community in the collective match of the All Japan Community-Student Elimination Sumo Tourney at the Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Otani Sumo Ground, May 24.

Horiguchi Remains 3rd In All Japan Sumo Tourney

The All Japan Community-Student Elimination Sumo Tournament was held at the Yawata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. Otani Sumo Ground in Kitakyushu City on May 24.

A Rikkyo student, Ken-ichi Horiguchi from Hongo Senior High School, Sophomore of the College of Law and Politics, ranked third in the individual match and took the Outstanding Prize in the collective league match.

The student's team was de-

feated by a score of 15 to 30 in the collective league where three players making one team fought against the other team.

Sixteen players who gained two wins in the collective league took part in the individual match.

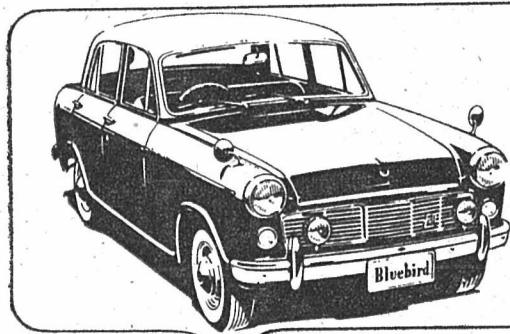
Horiguchi went to the semi-finals but was pulled down by Usui who works in a city office in Kanagawa Prefecture, and is a graduate of Takushoku University.



T. Yonekura K. Okayama

ings as an Olympic candidate. "Though Olympic strengthening training camp differs with school training camp because it is very hard, each member practiced earnestly. This is because from among 14 candidates, 12 members will actually be elected as Olympic candidates and 2 members will be sided out. My object through hard training is to become an Olympic representative.

"After the starting of the national team, candidates went abroad through North America, Hawaii, Latin America to compete with foreigners. I noticed U.S.A. and Brazil as strong teams. Our biggest handicap is low stature. Techniques of Japanese players are the best in the world. Through this visit, the national team put aside its complex against its low stature. And now the national team is trying to increase its speed and stamina. This cannot be done without training. Among the candidates, there are Kaiho, and Nara who is the captain of the national team. Both graduated from Rikkyo. I feel reassured by this fact frequently. Till the coming Olympics I will continue training every day."



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Rikkyo Boys Fly out to the World

It may be a human proclivity to have the interest in the unknown world. Kunio Yoshida, a Rikkyoite, is one of these people who has more than usual interest in the unknown world. He satisfied his traveling with T. Yamada with a little money spending eleven months.

Since his high school days it had been Yoshida's dream to fly out of Japan to countries unknown to him. He said, "As a student of Sociology I am very interested in human relations. I want to know how people in foreign countries think and live, especially young people. In South America I want to see the real condition of Japanese emigration."

Mr. Yamada, a Senior in the College of Social Relations, wanted to accompany Yoshida on his trip even though it was only one week to departure time when he learned of the trip. "My parents were not surprised at all when they heard my plan as they understood me quite well, and did not have to bear any of the expenses. I had some savings from side jobs and my friends were kind enough to hold a dance to raise some more funds for me. At departure we had 320,000 yen, sleeping bags, a tent, air mattresses, clothing, and cooking utensils."

Language difference is the greatest difficulty when traveling abroad. "We had no dictionary as we believed we could communicate without language. We began our trip in a carefree manner although we were prepared for any difficulty."

Five days later they arrived in Hong Kong and stayed there for two days, it was much too short. They took pictures at random as this first foreign town was so strange and new to them. Leaving Hong Kong, the boat went on to Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay and across the Arabian Sea and up north straight to the Red Sea, passing Suez to Port Said. During the 30 day voyage they talked, danced and played with many foreigners sometimes using English, sometimes French and even Japanese.

In Europe

On July 30, they arrived at the port of Marseille, the starting point of their European tour, where they pitched their tent for the first time. There were many nice marquees (big tents) of summer visitors. Bread and milk, which cost 60 yen, made up their diet as they were trying to save money. The resort visitors never shared their good food with them or invited them to their marquees. "This was the difference between them and Japanese, but we didn't want them to. I can agree with their individualism. They didn't offer help to others, but neither did they trouble

other people," said Yoshida.

Lyon was his most favorite town in France. There are still many castles left and old churches which are just like the temples in Kyoto or Nara. The Youth Hostel there is perfectly equipped and one night's lodging was equivalent to 80 yen, cheaper than the cost of pitching the tent. In a hostel

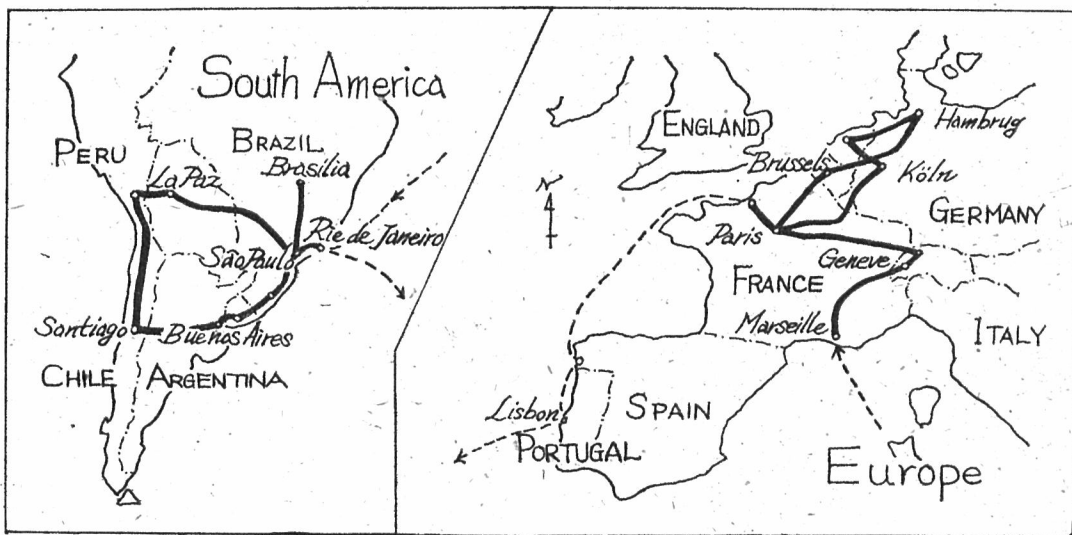


Yoshida at Grindelwald, Swiss

in Lausanne, which was crowded with foreign visitors, Yoshida and Yamada talked with many people. "We could understand what they said even with our poor knowledge of language as they were very young and so were we. They are quite indifferent to others, other people's life and thoughts. They seem to be tired of life, of love, of everything. Aimlessness and indifference of youth seems to be a world-wide tendency today."

"They know little about Japan and were surprised at the tremendous reconstruction of Japan since the war. It surely is a great wonder and I believe that it was because of the almost complete destruction that this reconstruction was so fast. Europe can expect such vigor in developing nations only after complete destruction. Young people feel pressed down by long kept traditions and try to resist these pressures."

In Amsterdam a German friend took them to an underground bar at midnight. Europeans play from midnight to dawn when Japanese would be sleeping. "The people in the room were all young and half of them were Negro. Some of them were talking, the others dancing or just sitting still. We know they were 'Beatniks'. They are those who wanted to do something creative, but they can't do anything by them-



Trace of Journey. Landing on Marseille in July, 1963, Yoshida leaves Rio de Janeiro in April, 1964.

selves. This is one of the gestures of their resistance against the pressure of the time-honored tradition which is part of European culture. I don't think it is decadent. They do as they like and cause no trouble to others. They go to work or school at the usual time the next day even though they have danced till dawn."

On September 1, Yoshida and Yamada parted and each went their separate way, Yoshida to South America and Yamada to his home. This happened because they had an unequal amount of money left.

Japanese in Brazil

On September 17, 1963, he landed in Brazil. This was his destination as he was interested in investigating Japanese emigration to this country. Yoshida talks about the problem with passion. "Living in Brazil is not as easy as it sounds when one is in Japan. I suppose there are about 560,000 Japanese (first to third generations) living in Brazil, but less than half of them are successful and living an easy life. The rest are living a miserable life there. Most of the emigrants come to Brazil because they have neither land nor job in Japan, because they want to make their fortune, or because they have to escape from Japan because of some hideous deed they committed. In case of failure of Dominic emigration, not only the two governments (Japanese and Dominic), but also the settlers themselves should be criticized."

"As for young emigrants (newly coming youths as the older call them), they seem to lack patience," Yoshida criticized the younger generation and warns student-emigrants, "Even though you have had an academic career in Japan, non-technicians are not needed in Brazil. Remember that what is needed there is skilled young men who can cultivate the land in a scientific way. I would like to say that every person who desires to emigrate to

Brazil should visit there first to see the people and the nation itself before actually emigrating or else they may find themselves in a strange settlement."

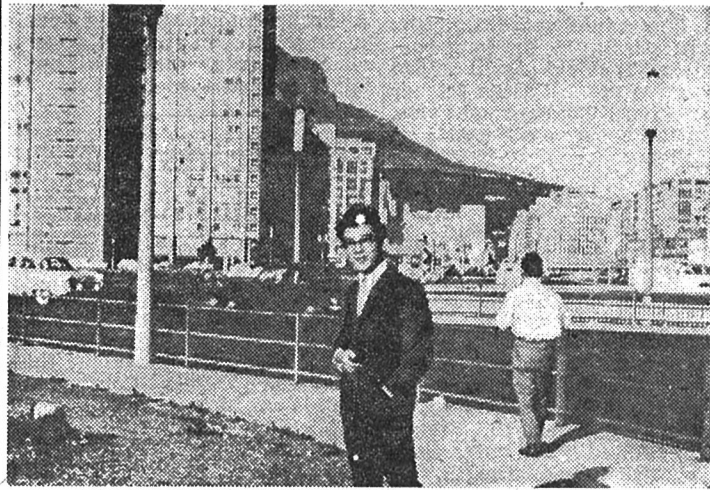
He talks about Brazil as he saw it, "There are no recreational facilities and books are so expensive that it is difficult to buy them. There is only the Samba, people like indeed, to dance the Samba very much. The economic condition of the nation is unstable as it depends upon foreign capital. During my stay there prices doubled but no one complained. Seeing this, I don't think the revolution of the last year was caused by this non-resistant public." When asked about his impressions of Brazil, Yoshida said, "It is, in fact, vast, like a big monster, no point of which can be easily gripped. I am sure this country will develop in the 21st century to be

period, but he does not talk about them as he did not intend his trip to be an adventure or a pleasure trip.

He wanted to go to the United States, but was refused entry as it was during the time of prohibition just after President Kennedy's assassination. On April 4, 1964, he left Rio de Janeiro to return to Japan via Cape Town. On May 23, Yoshida returned to his native land after an eleven month absence.

Freedom From Restraint

"We were lucky we didn't get any disease, though I lost 8 kilograms. We had made up our minds that had we gotten ill we would have returned as mountain climbers do. Freedom from restraint was what I enjoyed most. Now that I am back in Japan, I find myself indifferent to the mere trifles of life as they make me tired. He



Yoshida returns via here, Cape Town.

one of the greatest nations of the world, so it is more interesting to see its future than Europe."

Yoshida traveled in South America for seven months. He must have had many interesting ventures during this

encouraged the students, "Young people should not idly spend the time. Try to do one thing devoting yourselves such as traveling abroad. Experiences of it will serve to develop your personality. But I don't suggest you to travel with a little money as we did; that livelihood may not drive you, and such kind of trip is the best when it lasts one or two years, never longer than this."

He is going to publish a book presenting his harvests of the tour but not a travel sketch. "I will write the lives and circumstances of the youth of the world that he has seen and the report of emigration study in South America," said Yoshida.

This one year journey surely made him more confident of necessity to see foreign nations and their people. He, encouraged by the experience of it, seeks for another one this summer after completing his half done report. Yoshida seems to burst out flying at the very moment which interviewed by the reporters.



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Present and Future of Lodging House

It is two months since the new school term began. At this season from the middle of June to September students seek new lodging and because some have certain dissatisfactions against the lodging they already have, they make efforts at this time to get new and more comfortable lodgings. In this article the Echo staff considers the problems which students have to face with regard to lodgings.

40 per cent of the total number of Rikkyoites, 9,795, go to school from lodgings. In comparison with other universities, the percentage is lower, because most Rikkyoites go to school from Tokyo and the surrounding neighborhood. On the other hand, co-eds can live in Mitchell Hall. But the capacity it is for only 60 co-eds, and the price of a room is more expensive than in other universities. Therefore, they cannot live there even if they want to. Also, it seems that it does not fully fulfil its function as a dormitory.

Lodging's Movement Toward Apartment House

Recently, the character of lodgings themselves has changed. The number of lodging houses that are conditioned on the standard of board and lodging as in the past has been on the decrease. On the other hand, such lodging houses as only rent a room tend to increase in number these days. In a few words, the lodging's movement is towards apartment houses.

With regard to this change, one landlord has said, "It is a fact that a home-like atmosphere be reduced in lodging houses like that. Alternatively, such lodging houses cater for the independent spirit of a student. To cite one example, they prohibit the possibility of un-useful playing. I also believe that intimate friendship between students is very useful in building up their characters. In this respect, they want a lodging house in which there are other students to some extent and where they can have a free hand in a good sense, I believe." He insisted that present lodgings did develop the independent spirit of the students themselves.

Another landlord insisted, "The problem of the lodgings trend toward apartment houses primarily depends upon the economic situation. As we mainly depend upon the age the lodging house as a business, we cannot only accept the students' one-side opinion. When one considers the social background, such as the rise of commodity prices and land prices and the housing shortage accompanied with such, the lodging's movement toward apartment houses is even more necessary." Frankly speaking, the latter reason seems 50 hit the mark somewhat as regards this ques-

tion.

Student's Opinion Against Lodging Life

What do the students think about the latest change in the character of a lodging house? One student, who was refused the board at the end of last year, said, "At first my life was at a loss, but I got accustomed to the situation. I soon realized that I had to do for myself at that time. This brought on an independent and planning spirit in my lodging life."

"I thought my life was more comfortable than before." Another student said, "My life is unsettled, and I could have a dinner whenever I want to eat. In lodging house life, students sometimes feel loneliness, especially the Student who has come from a distant part of the country." There are various opinions among the students who are boarded in lodging

one of the most valuable experience in college life.

Students always look for a comfortable place for living in order to lead a useful life during that time, but the existing conditions attribute to the reason why a good many students who are not satisfied with lodging house life wish to live in a university dormitory.

Not less than half of the universities of Japan provide their own dormitory, but the capacity per dormitory is two hundred or so on the average. Kanagawa University has comparatively favorable dormitory facilities and students who come from solitary places can spend their days together in the same city environment. And not only can they spend their students life safely, and comfortably but also their parents have no anxiety for them living under such conditions. Moreover, an important point of dormitory life is that a co-



The dormitory of Kanagawa University. The capacity of this dormitory is about 500 students.

house or lodging feel certain discontents. Some such discontents have gradually become chronic, so it seems that they do not feel it through daily life. The result at such a tendency, one student said, "I had rather enjoy an independent life than cause a trifling trouble between them and me. I can live in easy circumstances."

And another student insisted, "I think that the discontents regarding lodging house life under the present system are unresolved. As a counter-measure, the best solution would be that the state or university authority should establish a student's dormitory. It is worth noticing that there are many such opinions among students."

Requests for Student Dormitory at Rikkyo University

Lodging house life should be

operative spirit is born among the students and creates a school fellow relationship, so that all activities tend to be performed in co-operative spirit.

The life of the completed dormitory which stands a low hill is ideal form for the urban students who must live in a noisy city present day. Student Union has problem in Rikkyo University, but a vital matter which students should not forget is to build our dormitory, isn't it?

Recently, Class Committees have had many opportunities of discussing this problem, but the school authority does not look upon as a concrete problem. However, students should entreat that Rikkyo University will realize its ambition to establish their own dormitory in order that students can live ideal and significant student life in the future.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

English Teacher In High School Days

By Prof. M. Tanaka



Lately I attended the celebration of the seventieth birthday of my junior high school days. His name is Mr. Gisuke Tomita and now he lives at his native town, Hagi City in Yamaguchi prefecture. For this celebration, however, all his schoolmates invited him to Tokyo. At this celebration, the words which were uttered in his praise, were about how his English teaching method which was radical for that time. 42 years ago, in our junior high school days, we were taught English by him for 4 years. His teaching way was the oral method, so we were forbidden to use Japanese at all even from the first lesson. It was in English that he questioned us, took attention and also reproved us. At first, he took great pains to make us understand what he said and he gave a spirited performance by gesture, moving from right to left on the platform. So we not only did not study English grammatically, but we used phonetic sign in taking notes.

Just at that time, Harold Palmer (1877-1945), who was a lecturer of spoken English in University College, London, came to Japan at the invitation of the Ministry of Education, so we obtained his "Colloquial English Part 1,100 Substitution" from W. Heffer and Sons Ltd. in Cambridge. We practiced it again and again until we could say it naturally every time.

Since that time 38 years have passed. This April the Reunion du Bureau of the Comite International des Sciences Historiques, which is now one of the largest Units of Science in the branch of the humanities and social sciences and to which 50 countries are members, was held in Japan. It was for preparing the 11th Meeting International des Sciences Historiques which will be held in Vienna next year. 8 leading scholars of 8 countries came to Japan, from the Soviet Union, West Germany, France, Belgium, England, Italy, the United States and Austria.

Setting at table with them, our Japanese professional historians had a Colloque International des Sciences Historiques. I was pointed out as an organizer of the discussion meeting and I discharged my duty as an organizer of the meeting for 3 and half hours on April 20. But I noticed thoughtfully through that meeting how my hearing and speaking abilities of English, which were cultivated by Mr. Tomita, had retrograded miserably, for I have studied English only by reading for 38 years. Remembering his lessons, which poured education in feverishly to us, I was very sorry for him.

Mr. Masayoshi Tanaka was born in January, 1910. He graduated from Tokyo University. His major was European History in the College of Art. Then he successfully filled various posts, such as the Assistant of the College of Arts in Tokyo University, former Kochi High School, the College of Arts in Kobe University. Now he is a professor in the College of Economics in St. Paul's University, since April, 1958. He also gives a lecture as an visiting lecturer at Tokyo Educational University and Tokyo University.

Announcement

The Rikkyo Echo publishes the special issue for the Tokyo Olympic Games in September. It contains many articles as the meaning of the Tokyo Olympic Games, the Olympic facilities, the letter from foreign Olympian, Olympic preparations in Tokyo, etc. They are very fascinating and significant articles for everyone of the world.

—Editor

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Election of the Class Committee

This year's election of the Rikkyo University Class Committee for Junior and Senior ended with ballot counting of the College of Economics and the College of Science on May 30. The Election Administration Committee brought to an end candidature on May 2. The number of candidates who ran for the College of Arts, and the College of Social Relations were just equal to number limit of the Class Committee. Candidates of the College of Law and Politics did not reach to the number limit. But in the College of Economics 28 persons ran for an election to the regular staff of 20 and in the College of Science 5 to 2. So both Colleges developed elections that were the most competitive in recent years.

In the election the Toitsuha Group (which supports Heimingakuren) and the Anti-Toitsuha Group contested for the seats. At first the Committee determined that the election days are from May 13 to 22 and if in these days the votes could not reach one third of electors, the vote continue till reaching the number of them. The vote did not reach one third on May 22. And the Committee stopped the vote on May 30 without reaching the number on the ground that the Class Committee could not start its activities like Student Union or peace movement. For example, in the College of Economics 667 ballots, one third of electors, were needed, but there were only 320 ballots. At the count of the votes, the Toitsuha Group turned out dominant; 18 candidates from that group are elected in the College of Economics.

This election, however, contains substantial and big problems for student activities. The most regrettable matter is indifference of common students to the election. In spite of endeavour of the Committee only 425 men out of about 2,200 electors voted. A strange thing is that candidates of the College of Law and Politics did not reach the regular number. Many Rikkyoites are not interested in politics, self-government, nor in lectures. This tendency is seen not only in Rikkyo but also in other universities all over the country. Furthermore, ordinary Japanese are also not interested in social phenomena and politics. In our surroundings there are many problems that must be solved. It is bad that we are to be blind towards them. Why Rikkyoites do not criticize Class Committee, if they have dissatisfaction to activities of it, and endeavour for its betterment? So the common students and men of action are now perfectly separate. Common students and their leaders are both responsible for this matter. It is unhappy matter for students and student movements.

There are problems also in the Election Administration Committee. Members of the Committee stood as candidates, and the Committee itself broke the Election Bill. They stopped the vote without reaching one third. That was really strange. Someone said that students must know the peculiar circumstances of Rikkyo that men of action are very few. If the Committee waits for voting till one third of it, it will become summer vacation. This seems to be a fact. These phenomena originated students' indifference and no leadership of the Class Committee.

Lastly in this election lots of handbills were scattered by both the Toitsuha Group and the Anti-Toitsuha Group and the two groups were pitted against each other. The origin of this opposition is traced back to the World Conference Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bomb of last year. The Anti-Toitsuha is opposed to the Conference, because the Group does not see new clear test ban of all over the states, while the Toitsuha is in favor of it. (The members of the Group have not same opinion about nuclear test ban.) The more violent struggle of both groups is, the further separate Relation between common student and the leader is.

Students must attend activities of self-government positively. We must blow out a fire of trouble and endeavour for advancement of student activities.

Interview with Personality-(3)

Talented Actress Kyoko Kishida

Actress Kyoko Kishida was awarded a special prize at the Cannes International Movie Festival for her performance in the motion picture 'Suna no Onna'. What did this movie want to say? Miss Kishida replied as follows: "The movie was produced in pursuit of the existence and liberty of the human being, but all you have to do is to feel an interest in it. That is enough. Because people have various different feelings about it. Some may interpret it from the side of emotion, and some from the side of society. At any rate I was attracted by the rather fantastic part I had to play in 'Suna no Onna'. To the next questions, "What mental attitude did you make your appearance with?" and "Did you have any difficulty in the photographing of 'Suna no Onna'?" She answered, "I prepare myself for any movie, and I did not have anything particularly difficult. When I perform, I usually take care of personating something, for actress does not devote herself to role, but making another something there. Devoting oneself to one's part is very risky. Take a sad scene, for instance, even when having to weep in the scene actresses must not shed tears with all their hearts. That is, tears should be used for effect, therefore when I perform, myself as an actress is always looking at myself performing."

Changing the subject, we asked, "What was your motive for becoming an actress?" She

said, "In my childhood, I was interested in reading books, especially drama. Settings of my own imagination would flash across my mind while I was reading. So I first wished to become a stagehand. Fortunately, I was able to make my debut as an actress in one



Miss Kyoko Kishida

of Kozon Fukuda's works, and I made up my mind to become an actress." As is well known, her father, Kunio Kishida, established the so-called 'Bungakuza', but Kyoko withdrew from there and formed her own dramatic company 'Kumo'. She told us the reason: "It is difficult to say it in a few words. My father made 'Bungakuza' but he hated the mood

of a dramatic company and the atmosphere of a dressing room. He did not think there is an ideal dramatic company in Japan. So to speak, he was an idealist, he was fastidious. And he liked those persons like Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Mishima who are always holding an ideal; therefore he seemed to tell them in his heart to form an ideal dramatic company."

Besides acting she said she likes singing children's songs and reading tales for children, for she always has a dream in her life—drawn to the unreal world. Without being contented with daily life, she likes very much something, a part of which appeals to her imaginative power, and these things rebound in her daily life to make her grow.

To the last question: "Do you want to continue your life as an actress, in the future?" She answered with certainty, "I am regarding an actress work as a part of my life. I am a woman before I am an actress, so I cannot sacrifice everything for my work; for example, if I have a baby, I may retire from acting." There entirely vanished the figure of the ignorant woman in the movie 'Suna no Onna', the talented, intelligent woman who gnaws men's hearts in the T.V. drama 'Otoko Girai', and of the passionate woman in the play 'Richard III'; there remained only the figure of a very obedient and gentle woman.

READERS' OPINIONS

Students and Ideals

To the Editor:

In the university about 20-year-old youths are studying. One of the most important problems for them is the connection between ideals and reality. As a freshman, I have spent about two months of my college life. Actually, have we only to study? Of course the university is the place for study, so it is natural to study hard.

We often dream in our youthful days. What attitude must we take to real society? When we found it impossible to realize, we are apt to blindly make a compromise with inconsistent reality and feel weak that it is no use to make an effort. Indeed, it would be rather pleasant to make a compromise, for we must live in this bustling world. But considering that we are not only members of society but students, we feel our responsibilities that we have.

We, youth, are in such a

situation that we must not only lead the next generation, but lead it socially as intelligent citizens. A right, great dream and its scientifically calculated plan is needed for a leader. We are students, so we must make every effort not to look away from reality but to analyze scientifically and judge. We can not find the possible way to realize a dream which has been impossible until we do it. We must have a dream, realize it, and make progress toward the next great dream.

Toshio Aoki, Freshman

Japan-Korea Talks

To the Editor:

When I read the Editorial on the Japan-Korean Talks in the last issue (May), I was much surprised to find, "It is that the labor wages in Korea are from one fourth to one third of those in Japan." We, Japanese can not live fully with that wages. How can Korean

people live?

I can not understand the Japan-Korea Talks clearly. But as we are one and the same human beings, I can understand that they are suffering from their bad living conditions.

When I compare Korean students, who lives in this circumstance, with Japanese, how fortunate are. While Korean students struggle against the government, Japanese students can study or enjoy themselves.

Therefore we must have much responsibilities considering each other's situation. We can not thoughtlessly spend our youthful days. And we have to look back and at the same time go ahead.

I think it is good that we students should be interested in politics, but it is bad that students should be absorbed in it. As there are not so many intellectuals in Korea, it may be natural that students instead of ordinary Korean people should have contact with government.

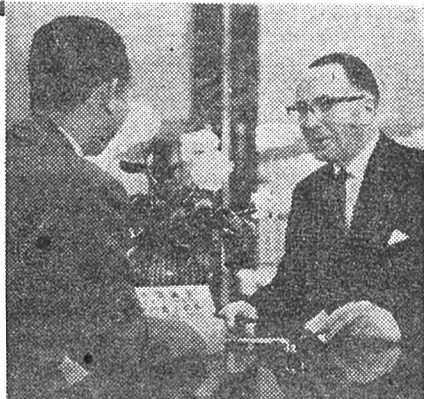
Finally, the Japanese Government does not make a companion of all of Korea. And the Government is about to give indemnities to Korea without hearing the voice of the Japanese nation. So I do not always agree with the Japan-Korea Talks.

Michiru Kirita, Freshman

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