

Arder of Paraplegics to Flame In Tokyo Paralympic Games

The Tokyo Olympics has been held magnificently from October 10 to 24. Following the Olympics, another type of International Games, the 13th International Stoke Mandeville Games for the Paralyzed called "Paralympics", will be opened from November 8 to 14 in the Gymnasium and the Pool of the Olympic Village at Yoyogi, Tokyo. About 550 competitors on wheel-chairs and officers from more than 20 countries will participate in the Games.

The Paralympics were instituted by Dr. L. Guttman in England in 1948 for the social rehabilitation of the paralyzed and the Games grew to the International Stoke Mandeville Games in 1952. It was decided at the time of 1960 Rome Olympics, the Paralympics were to be held by the host nation of the Olympics in the Olympic-year. Japan participated in 1962 for the first time and two competitors did their best in Table-tennis and Swimming. The Head Office of the International Stoke Mandeville

Games is located in London. The mark of the five rings symbolize the wheel-chairs.

The Paralympics of this year will be divided into two Parts, the First Part being the International Stoke Mandeville Games for the Paraplegics using wheel-chairs, and the Second Part being the nation-wide Games for other handicapped men (blind, deaf and dumb).

There are 14 kinds of events for the First Part (Archery, Basketball, Discus-throwing, Swimming, Wheel-chair Track events, Weight-lifting etc.) and 30 for the Second (60-metre and 100-metre Race, Broad Jump, Table-tennis, Swimming, Hop-step-jump, Shot-put etc.)

Ten organizations such as the Ministry of Welfare, the Japan Red Cross, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, and the Security Forces are helping the promotor, the Japanese Executive Committee of the International Sports Movement for the Disabled Inc. in their own ways. Many other serv-

Tokyo Paralympic Games is coming here. This picture shows that Japanese Paralympic archers are training at a nursing home, Toyama Prefecture.

ices from the private are also offered. About a third of the expeence is provided from the Government and the rest by contributions.

Most of the people seem to be indifferent to the Paralympics, but, it will be a wonderful thing for the many handicapped men to be sent back to society with encouragement.

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Rikkyo Festival to Be Held With Familiar Slogan

THIS YEAR'S RIKKYO FESTIVAL will be held from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, sponsored by the Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee. 105 clubs, classes and seminors are going to take part in the Festival. More than 2 million yen were appointed in the budget of the Festival.

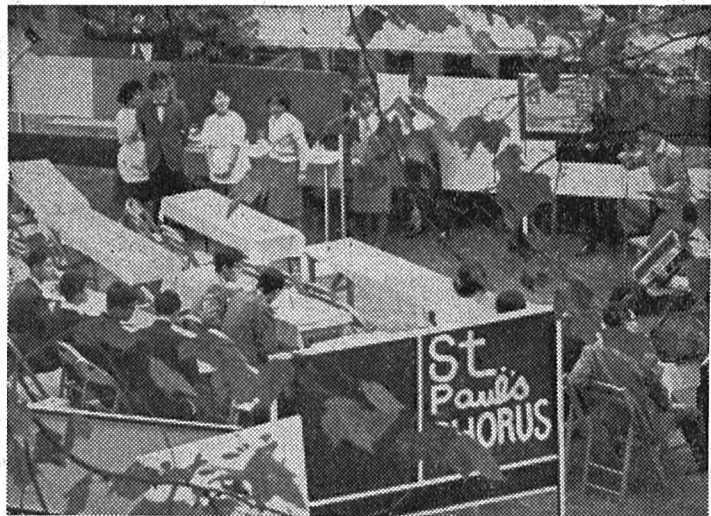
The Committee felt that the slogan of the last year's Festival was not familiar to the

on all classes", he explained. He added, "Still more we should make peace prevail all

tatives of the students will hold a meeting with labours at Ikebukuro during the Festival in order to exchange their opinions.

As for the events of the Festival, the first Utagoe Saiten (Chorus Festival) was held on Oct. 19 at Tucker Hall. The Saiten was planned newly for the purpose of swelling the mood of the Festival and enjoying choruses in a pleasant atmosphere.

Three lectures and one movie have been scheduled during the Festival. The lectures are "The human way to live present" by Kenjiro Yanagida, "The historical background of the encroaching China" by Michio Iwamura and "The System of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the Revision of the Constitution" by Yasusaburo Hoshino. The movie is German and its title is "Nackt unter Wölfen."



Merry chorus shop (Utagoe kissa), in the open, in the Rikkyo Festival.

students in general.

So this year the Committee is adopting the familiar slogan, "Wake up the spirit of the race. Let's build up the peace of the mother country and the plentiful university by gathering our young power".

Michio Ikeyama, chairman of the Cultural Association and the Executive Committee, stressed the reason why the slogan has been adopted as follow.

"We are facing crisis through the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the visit of the nuclear submarines to Japanese ports. So we should abolish the dangerous situation by making university plentiful and building the peace of this nation hand in hand with the youths

over the world". In accordance with the slogan, the represen-

Rikkyo Festival Highlights

Critic Matsuoka To Speak on Vietnam

The Rikkyo Echo will hold a lecture meeting on "The Situation in Vietnam", at Room No. 151 of Building No. 5, from 2 to 4 p.m. on November 2, inviting social critic Yoko Matsuoka, secretary of the Japan Pen Club.

On the Tong King Bay's affair, critic Matsuoka went to North Vietnam at the invitation of the North Vietnam Writer Conference and looked through the country. She graduated from the Swarthmore University in the United States and plays an active part in women's and social problems.

In addition, she is chairman of the Women's Democratic Club and her works are "The Library for the Study of America" and "The Standard of Living in America".

R.H.S. to Concert

The Harmonica Society will have three concerts from October 31 to November 3. The first concert is in the form of an open-rehearsal composed of about 30 members and will be held at Room No. 154 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. on October 31. The second, annual concert by all-member will be performed at Tucker Hall from

2:30 p.m. to 3:30 on November 2. The third will be held in the same place and form as the first, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on November 3. The trials of the first concert and the third are to be held for the first time this year.

The aim is that the club members want to let more students and people listen to their music. The contents of music are Latin music, popular music and movie music.

They anticipate that these gatherings will end in success.

Actor Akutagawa To Lecture on Hamlet

Hiroshi Akutagawa, a well-known actor and producer, by the English American Literature Club, will lecture on "Hamlet" at Room No. 151 from 1 to 3 p.m. on October 31.

For it is the 400th anniversary of Shakespeare this year. According to the club, Mr. Akutagawa is an excellent actor among the players who play the drama of "Hamlet".

So he was elected as a lecturer in the Rikkyo Festival. The English American Literature Club will also present the result of their study about "Hamlet" which is one of the big four tragedies of Shakespeare.

Matsuzaki Scholarship To Be Offered

A new scholarship system will be established next year. The scholarship fund is 5,000,000 yen, which was contributed to Rikkyo University by courtesy of the Morinaga Milk Industrial Company in memory of the late Hanzaburo Matsuzaki who formerly was the chief director of Rikkyo Gakuin.

It will be tentatively called "The Matsuzaki Scholarship". This system is different from the present scholarship system. According to the will of the contributor, only one student can obtain this scholarship and he must be a Junior and is re-elected every year.

The amount of scholarship is about 300,000 yen of the interest of the fund, once a year for the only student, and besides it is offered before summer vacation. The following points are considered as the standard of selection.

It is the person whose accomplishments are superior, who has a good character and

who plays an active part in society.

Besides an important point of the selection will be how to use so much money. Thinking of these points, the most suitable of the students who apply for the scholarship must be chosen after careful examination.

So the nomination committee has candidates under consideration at present. Indeed it is very difficult to choose one student out of a number of students. For the problems of the rotation of faculties are considered.

The name of the first scholarship to be chosen is to be published before next summer vacation, because one might take advantage of this vacation and travel abroad on this scholarship. The scholar need not pay back the money. But the scholar must write an essay for this scholarship, taking an example, concerning travels, experiences and the presentation of the results of study. Naturally it is made public to all Rikkyo students. For this scholarship is not for an individual, but for all Rikkyo students.

B.S.A. Promotes Charity Services In Okinawa

Twenty students, belonging to the 16th Branch of B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew's at Rikkyo), left Tokyo Harbor for Okinawa on July 13 with Chaplain Takeda and Prof. Ishijima, Dean of General Education and adviser of the Branch, and returned Tokyo on August 3.

The group consisting of seven Freshmen, seven Sophomores, three Juniors and two Seniors, led by Tomisaburo Koike, Senior of the College of Social Relations had gone to Okinawa in order to do some social services at the request of the Okinawa Branch of the Anglican Church. They were also prompted by their Christian spirits of service. They were divided into four sub-groups and held summer schools from 23 till 25 at Naha, Nago, Oroku and Shimabukuro, helping children to study and have fun by holding children's parties. And they stayed for six days at a laper house named Airakuen, located at Yagachi, the northern part of Nago, and did a bit of social service there also such as holding children's party, adjusting the children's camp of the church, digging holes and mowing grass. During their stay in Okinawa, they exchanged greetings with the members of Canterbury Club of Ryukyu University, talking about their faith and religious experiences.

They were welcomed friendly everywhere they visited.



Late Prof. Sawai

Prof. Sawai Dies In Swiss

Prof. Masaharu Sawai of the College of General Education died of a heart attack at the age of 56 at Zurich, Switzerland, on August 13.

A solemn funeral service was held on September 10 in All Saints' Chapel.

Prof. Sawai was born in Ishikawa Prefecture in 1908. He graduated from the College of Arts in Rikkyo University in 1935. After that he became a part-time lecturer of Rikkyo University in 1939, and was promoted to a professor in 1949. From that time to the time of death he taught Philosophy.

This July, Prof. Sawai started on a five-month tour of England and Germany to inspect Philosophical education in those countries.

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N-Subs' Visit to Japan Creating Many Problems

The Japanese Government has decided on Aug. 28 to allow the visit of the U.S. nuclear submarines to the Japanese ports. It took the Government one year and eight months to make this decision.

There are two significant disputed points on nuclear submarine, one is about its safety and another is about its military meaning.

It was January last year that Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer, U.S. Ambassador to Japan, had made the proposal to the former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

During last 20 months the Government has posed the U.S. Government a number of questions regarding the safety of such visits and compensations in case of accidents, mainly through the Foreign Office and the Scientific Technical Bureau.

Since Japan has concluded the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, there is no reason to refuse

training and carry out their tasks strictly in accordance with operating procedures which have been developed with rigid adherence to high safety standards. SSN's effluent discharges are wholly consistent with the Japanese laws and standards as well as international standards. No contamination has occurred in any port visited by SSN's. Demineralizer waste is never discharged in ports or near land and is therefore not of concern in connection with the

danger of the nuclear submarines' visits to ports which have great populations Yokosuka and Sasebo have excessive populations, moreover, the Bay of Tokyo which has such heavy navigation is cited as one of noted sea peril places.

Problem of Subroc

U.S. nuclear submarines consist of the SSBN (Polaris-type) and the SSN's. It is the SSN's that will visit Japan. But there has been a controversy on the subject of subroc nuclear rockets.

Subroc nuclear rockets, a new anti-submarine weapon, are under-water fired guided missiles for the destruction of hostile submarine. However question on this point are given only vague answers by the Japanese Government.

U.S. nuclear submarines have been refitted to carry subroc nuclear rockets since 1962. These are the Thresher-type and their number has been steadily increasing. But the Japanese Government has said that when U.S. nuclear submarines of call at Japan bearing subroc nuclear rockets, it will be through previous arrangement according to the Security Treaty.

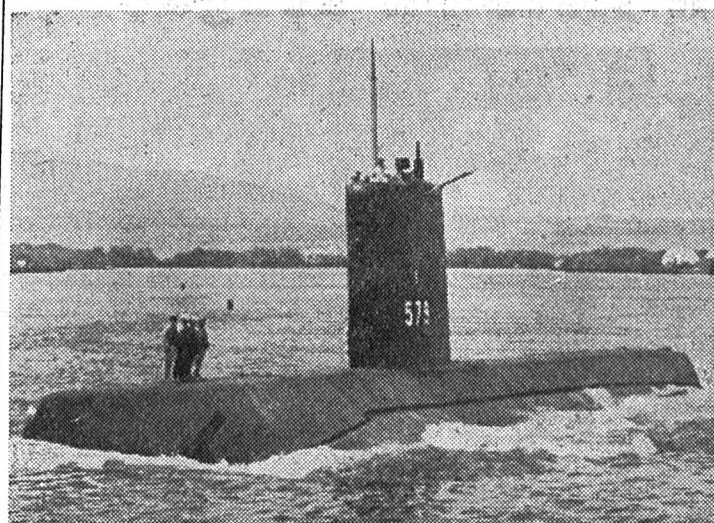
Consequently when the nuclear submarines of the Thresher-type touch at Japan, it is necessary for them to take off their subroc nuclear rockets before entering Japan territory.

Whether this can be done or not is a very serious question. It is wanted that this is carried out perfectly because the Japanese do not permit the entry of nuclear weapons. The Japanese government is desired to receive a definite promise from the U.S. as soon as possible.

Reconsideration, Desirable

As to the time when the Japanese Government agreed with the American request that the U.S. submarines should call, it was the time when the Japanese political situation was calm as the Presidential Election of the Liberal Democratic Party and other political functions had been finished. Besides, internally the Tokyo Olympic Games and I.M.F. (International Monetary Fund) had been held and eternally the aggressive American Far East policy against the critical Indonesian situation was showing signs of becoming more active.

Of course, in observance of courtesy, the Japanese Government had to make haste in replying to the American request. The Japanese Government announced that political timing was not considered before the call of the Nautilus and



The U.S. nuclear submarine "The Swordfish" (SSN type).

Thresher type vessels.

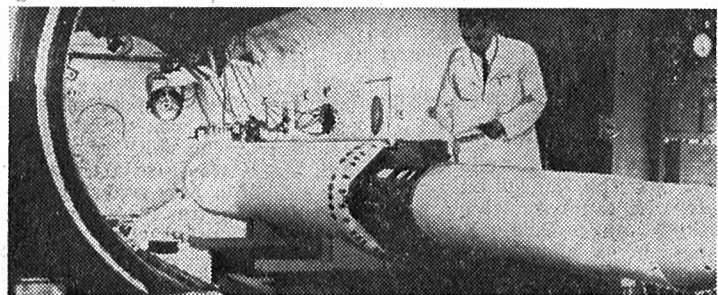
But there are many people who think that this agreement to the calling of atomic submarines at Japanese ports is connected with American Far East strategy. The Seven-man Committee for World Peace announced that even specialist cannot resolve the problem about the safety of the radioactivity contained in nuclear wastes. There are Japanese who are no less pursued by uneasiness when reading about the American policy toward Asia.

The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty guarantees that when nuclear arms are brought into Japan, there should be a dis-

cussion before the fact. But the Japanese cannot examine in the submarine whether atomic weapons are actually loaded or not by themselves, since it is an American military secret.

It is desirable that the Japanese Government does not believe blindly the American assurance and asks for a plausible explanation from the U.S. Government and makes all the Japanese nation fully understand through discussing in the Diet.

It is necessary for the Japanese statesmen to reconsider the feelings of the nation which has a natural objection against atomic war as she has once before sacrificed to the A-bomb.



Scientist tests "subroc", new anti-submarine weapon.

the visits of American submarines which use atomic energy not for fighting but for propelling power.

The Government had taken such a long time in negotiating with the U.S. Government in order not to stir up the Japanese feelings to nuclear weapons.

The Government intends to avoid the direct conformation with the reformist group.

Voice for Visit

The Japanese Energy Commission concluded the U.S. nuclear submarine's visits to the Japanese ports will not be dangerous and the Government permitted the entry of the U.S. nuclear submarine not carrying nuclear weapons.

The Permission was given on the U.S. Aid Memorandum of August 19 and the U.S. Statement of August 24. The Aid Memorandum said, "There have been more than 100 visits of nuclear-weaponed warships to foreign ports without incident of any kind, and all of these visits have been accepted by the host countries solely on the basis of U.S. assurances as to the safety of the ships involved". And it explained the safety device of SSN's atomic reactor and SSN's (Nautilus and Thresher-type) effluent discharge and demineralizer waste as follow:

"SSN's reactors are so constructed as to be unable to explode like an atomic bomb. Safety features built into these reactor assure shutdown in event of emergency. (All SSN's crews receive highly specialized

port visits."

Furthermore, it is not discharged any where near fishing areas. Solid wastes are transferred by SSN's to U.S. shore or tender facilities for subsequent packaging and burial in the U.S. in accordance with approved procedures.

Voice Against Visit

The people opposing the visits of the U.S. nuclear submarines give the following reasons for their opposition. The Commission concluded that the U.S. nuclear submarines' visits to the Japanese ports will not involve danger. It was stated that since the examination of the U.S. submarine on board was not possible on account of the submarines' particular position as a warship in the International Laws shows, the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission had to abandon its independent examination. And it is certain that the Atomic Energy Commission did not arrive at their conclusions from the scientific point of view, because it did not referred to the Atomic Reactor Safety Investigation Committee consisting of the first class scientists of Japan, which the Commission should have referred to in such a case as this.

It is very dangerous that the U.S. nuclear submarines visit such areas as Yokosuka and Sasebo that contain great populations. Dr. Taylor of U.S. called the father of hydrogen bomb, and the American Atomic Energy Investigation Commission have been making an appeal to the world as to the

Language Lab. Completed

The language laboratory was completed on the fourth floor in No. 4 Building on October 1. This language laboratory



Booths of Language Laboratory

was planned two years ago and the construction was begun, dividing Room No. 418 into two rooms and setting up the sound-proofing, illumination and machine, of Columbia and Sony mark.

It has cost about 13 million yen. The cost for one student,

of taperecorder, head-phone, desk, chair and so on, is about 100,000 yen.

This laboratory consists of three rooms which are: the room where students practice their pronunciation, the recording room where the professors make the teaching materials and prepare for the lessons and the control room where the professors operate the machine and correct the student's pronunciation.

In this language laboratory, there are 72 booths. The students record their voices in the taperecorder on their own desks and can hear their own voices. As there are four tape recorders, called the mother tape, in the control room, the students can hear the four different kinds of teaching materials according to their abilities at the same time. The head-phone prevents noise and so the student practises without being interrupted by the other students, feeling as if he studies alone. Moreover, he can ask the professor personal questions if he pushes the switch on the desk.

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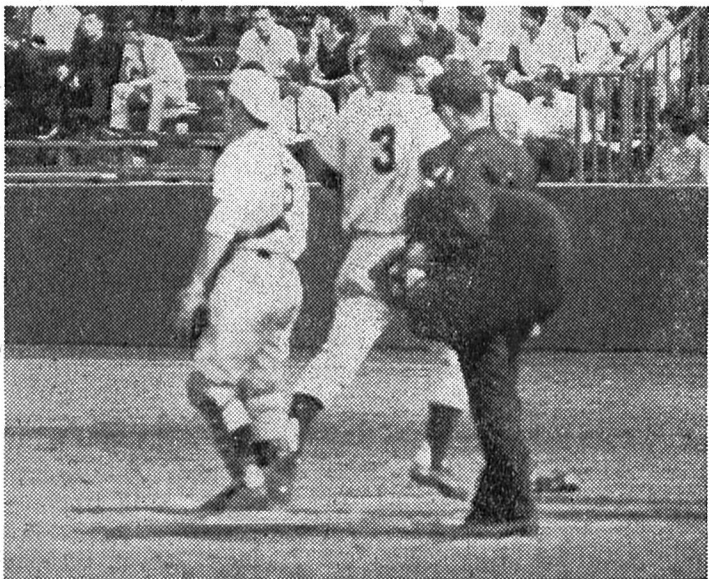
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Rikkyo Loses Waseda In Autumn League



Catcher Watanabe brings Rikkyo a run with his running homer breaking Waseda twirler Ejiri's no-run pitch record in the first half of the 5th inning of the first game with Waseda.

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, autumn season, was opened at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, September 5. Rikkyo defeated Tokyo with 2 straight wins, 5-1 and 5-0. It was Wakatsuki's nice hurling, Ishii's two-hit pitching and their comrade's batting that gave Rikkyo this double victory. The game between Rikkyo and Waseda was held before 7,000 spectators at this diamond September 19. In the bottom half of the 4th inning Waseda took the lead with right fielder Naoe's round trip over the right off Wakatsuki.

In the first half of the 5th inning, Rikkyo scored tyning run on catcher Watanabe's running home-run to make Waseda's twirler Ejiri cut off the continuation of his no-run pitch record, Ejiri set a new record of 46 2/3 inning no-run pitching by defeating Rikkyo's Sugiura (Hawks) produces 45 inning no-run pitching which has held the record for seven years.

In the bottom of the 5th inning, Waseda added two runs on Ishiyama's single hit to the center with Kobuchi on second and on Yano's timely hit to the left with the full bases. Moreover, in the 7th inning, Ishiyama who was advanced to second on Hagiwara's sacrifice bunt crossed the plate on Yano's single hit to the right off Ishii relieved Wakatsuki. In spite of six hits, Rikkyo could get no more runs than Watanabe's homer.

In the second game with Waseda, Rikkyo was defeated 0-2 despite Wakatsuki's second straight pitching assignment. Waseda got its first run on Kobuchi's triple and Hagiwara's sacrifice bunt in the first half of the 2nd inning. In the 7th inning Waseda's Hayashida swatted a single to the left with Hagiwara on second. Rikkyo, in the bottom of the last inning, had a chance to score runs on Watanabe and Shintani's hit in a row off Miyamoto with one out. But

Doi ended the grounder to the short stop after advancing to second and third on Tomi-naga's grounder to the second. As result, Rikkyo missed the winning point that had won for seven seasons.

The line Scores:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Rikkyo | 000 | 010 | 000 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Waseda | 010 | 020 | 10x | 4 | 9 | 1 |
| W-Ejiri, L-Wakatsuki. | | | | | | |
| Waseda | 010 | 000 | 100 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Rikkyo | 000 | 000 | 000 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| W-Miyamoto, L-Wakatsuki | | | | | | |

Sports Library (12)

When did sports activities begin to spread systematically in Japan? It was during the age of military ascendancy when the bow, the horse, the hunting events, the Kendo (Japanese fencing), and so on, were so popular with the Samurai. These events are so called sports. Although the sports of the Samurai did not include all the elements of what sport should have, the events were necessary for the training of their bodies and their mind. These events were most important for the warrior to cultivate their spirit for winning battles. Being training rolls in the age of chivalry, sports in the commonality were not preserved in a accounts of its history.

Sports and Samurai

According to the Kojiki or Nihonshoki, Sumo Wrestling had its origin in the battle between Nominosukune and Taimanokehaya, and Sumo was found to be useful for the Samurai. For example, it gives physical strength and the strength to overcome rivals on the battlefield.

In the Heian era, history of archery changed that the bow and arrow was from one of hunting to the one for fighting. At the annual function for the worship of the gods. The art of Yabusame still remains. It was gradually ordered that the Yabusame kept to dedicate a Shinto shrine, in spite of its being a discipline for fighting. Yabusame is held at the Kamigano Shrine in Kyoto on May 5 every year as the valiant big sports that contestants shoot an arrow called Kaburaya riding horseback.

Kurabeuma (horse-race) was developed to show that sports could function as an instrument of divine fortune or misfortune. At Toshiya in Sanjusangendo, the arts of archery and riding was considered typical sports. Toshiya is a severe sport where competitors have to keep shooting without fall a day and night through 120 meters long Sanjusangendo passage.

Japanese sports from old times came from the military

arts and ceremony. In them, there are sports having the element of physical sports. One of them, is the Kemari (Japanese football) which has been inherited for 1,400 years till now. It was handed down from China with Buddhism. But now, it is not seen in China and it remains only Japan. The sports established in the Heian era. It was regarded as essential condition for upper class members of the Heian era.

Playing the Kemari, each side needs 8 or 6 persons to guard their go position and move the ball with a kick above 4 meters without dropping. It is a curiosity that in this ball game the Kemari is not competition to win or to loss. But the Kemari only computes the numbers which were kicked up. Originally, the game shows a wonderful performance of the teamwork without victory or defeat. It takes about 20 minutes to play one set. First of all, the fundamental element of good kicker is gracefulness in stature. Moreover, kickers have to maintain the height of the ball which is kicked up. The Kemari is the original ball game of Japan.

Ancient Stadium Found

It is generally admitted as

true that seven hundred years ago, in the Kamakura era, there was a land like shaped a stadium in the heart of Mt. Kirigamine and 1,600 meters above sealevel. Here in Nagano Prefecture, the people held the Suwa Shrine festival at Mt. Motomisa once a year. This traditional fete is still a regular annual event for the people.

Even at the present time, men dress formally just as the Samurai did in the Kamakura era. After ceremony, all over Mt. Kirigamine, people begin hunting on a large scale—called Makigari. The purpose of this grand hunting was to offer up a victim to the deity of mountain, but it was also a training. The use of a bow and a horse as well as a timely recreation, after the hunting they returned again to Mt. Motomisa. There, many other events were held one after another.

For instance, Kasagake (the event where a contest and shoots an arrow at the parallel bamboo hat from his horse), Kusajishi (to draw a bow at the target of taking forms of deer), or Michi (like horse-racing), Nogake (running), and Sumo as a strength contest, an outline of these events is written in the book of "Suwa Daimyoin Ekotoba."

The basin which seemed to have used as a stadium was in shape of oblong—and was 370 meters long by 260 wide—and it is slightly smaller than the new National Stadium in Tokyo when compared with the width of ground at the Stadium.

And it was shown by the excavations of last year that many earthenwares which was dug from the hill have been made artificially, and that peoples had arranged the land, by cutting steps on a slope of the hill to defend themselves against landslide. This is regarded as the traces of stand.

They also say that Mt. Motomisa festival played a major role in combining the group of the Samurai in Shinano district with the same consciousness of "the tutelary deity of Suwa Myojin" as did the common god "Zeus in the fete of Olympia" as it was celebrated every fourth year to raise the same consciousness, among the ancient in Greeks. The fact that Mt. Motomisa festival had spread through the whole district of Shinano through the backing of the Hojo family in the Kamakura era—it was held only in remotest villages in the Heian era and has certain points of resemblance to the process of the development of Olympia in Greece.

Sports in Brief

Late Obata Participates Olympics as His Photo

Rikkyo's hopeful cyclist Tadaschi Obata, Freshman of the College of Law and Politics, and a graduate of Kanazawa Junior High School in Ishikawa Prefecture, was killed by an airplane accident at Bombay, India last July. He participated in the opening ceremony of the 18th Tokyo Olympics when his photo was held with his cycling friends' at the National Stadium, Oct. 10.

Obata's friends, who performed the good deed, are Yu Yamao (Chuo University), Norio Hotogi (Chukyo University) and Norimasa Tsuji (Chukyo University). They were active in the cycling with Obata while Kanazawa Senior High School. They said that their friend Obata would have been an Olympian, as they are, if he had lived. Therefore they felt, he should have a part in the ceremony, too.

The late Obata set a fine record of 1:13.3 in the 1,000 meters standing start time trial at the World Cycling Championship in Rome, 1962. And

it still remains a new Japan High School record.

Handballers Down In Final

After a close game the Rikkyo Handball Team was defeated in the finals, 13-15, by Osaki Electric Company to lose the National Handball Championship at the Takayama Municipal Gymnasium, Gifu Prefecture, August 27.

In spite of the inferior of the first half, Rikkyo repeated the attack to the opposite goal in the second half.

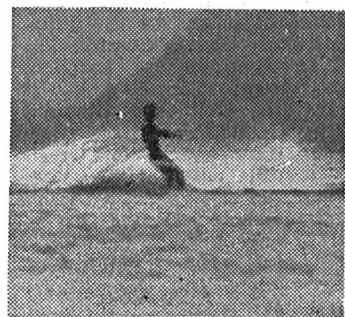
The game was ideal for the final and Rikkyo showed a good fighting spirit.

Water-ski Remains In 3rd

The Rikkyo Water-ski Club placed third in the 9th All Japan Student Water-ski Championship held at Chuzenji lake in Tochigi Prefecture, August 22 and 23.

Nine participating universities competed for titles in the Slalom, Trick and Jump events.

In the Slalom event, Rikkyo's three skiers, Masuda and Tsukada, Senior of the College of Economics, and Tamura,



Masuda's skiing

Sophomore of the College of Economics captured this title with an aggregate of 68.5 points (Masuda's 22.5, Tsukada's 21.5 and Tamura's 21.5).

Rikkyo team was 6th in the Trick and 5th in the Jump event. Keio's 188.5 points took first place. Rikkyo with an aggregate of 125.7 points in the three events was in third place.

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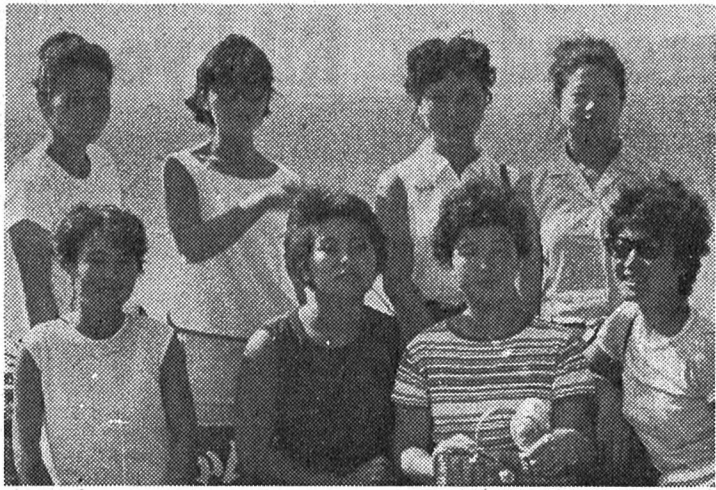
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アメリカンスクール, グランドハイイツ他各国外人家庭交歓
リクレーションサークル活動



Eight girls of the Rikkyo Motor Club make a round trip of Kyushu for the purpose of technically improving of their long distance driving, visiting of protective institution in this summer holiday.

Coed Drivers Comfort Orphans in Kyushu

Enthusiasm for motor cars among women and woman-drivers is increasing amazingly today. Recently, eight female members of the Rikkyo Motor Club made a circuit tour of Kyushu as one of the club activities for the purpose of technically improving their long distance driving, cultivating mutual friendships, physical training and the visiting of protective institutions. They made the trip during the summer holiday from August 2 to 13.

The following young women, Hideko Inoue, leader, Senior of the College of Social Relations; Chikako Suginome, sub-leader, Junior of the College of Arts; Nobuko Suzuki, Junior of the College of Social Relations; Kazuko Akiyama, Junior of the College of Economics; Hiroko Koyama, Junior of the College of Arts; Midori Hayashi and Nobuko Ikeda, Sophomore of the College of Arts; and Yoko Onda, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations made this tour.

They rode in two separate Isuzu Bellets which were offered by the Tokyo Isuzu Motor Car Co., Ltd. In addition to this, fuel and many comforts for children such as books, food and medicine were given to them through sponsors representing Nihon Oil, Morinaga Confectionary, Sankyo Pharmacy and Kodansha.

They were often troubled with car accidents, because of their unfamiliarity with the Diesel engine cars, so they were obliged to change their plans and to use the railway while sending the car for repairs.

The four facilities which they have visited were Sei Kokuzaki Ikujien, in Kitakyushu City, Mariaen, in Nagasaki City, Jiaien in Kumamoto City, Kumamoto City and Kanegahamaen in Hyuga City. There, telling picture stories, singing songs together, and giving the children many things taken all the way from Tokyo in the cars, they spent a pleasant time.

It seemed that those who were concerned about the cir-

cumstances of the children were not children themselves but rather their surrounding people. According to one nurse they are somehow different from children brought up by their parents in a normal family. It is said that some of them did not know what an ash tray was. How valuable the family is for children was fully realized.

The road running over Kyushu is on the whole excellent. The view of Aso Highland from the drive way was very impressive.

Baseball Team Attends League With New Line Up

The Rikkyo Baseball Club did not play ace hurler, Ishikawa, catcher Murakami and center fielder Taniki in the first game of the Tokyo Big Six University Ball League, autumn season. Rikkyo opened the season facing Tokyo and Waseda University with new mem-



New line up is shown on the scoreboard.

bers consisting of seniors and juniors. It was rare that sophomores and freshmen could not play in the history of this league.

Noguchi, Dean of the Baseball Club says that he wanted sophomores and freshmen to devote themselves to work harder for their autumn examinations. In Rikkyo University, promotion is getting more to be difficult since last year, students leaving school has increases. Sophomores and freshmen did not take part in the trip to Hokkaido, and closing-

Though they failed at the last moment to scale Mt. Baruntse (7,220), they investigated plants, animals, weather, the topography of glaciers and so on, of the whole neighborhood of Barun Glaciers. Moreover they studied the language, the customs, religion, and life of these districts by actually living in the hamlet of Namuche Bazal near Katomande for one week after descending the glaciers.

Leader Fukuda described the failure to scale Mt. Baruntse as follows. "After we failed to scale the peak of Mt. Baruntse the first time on April 25, we tried again to conquer it on May 5 and reached a point 7,150 meters high. It was only 50 meters from this point to the peak. But we could not advance higher than this height. Because the danger of a snow slide was so great, if we consequently had gone on, we could have dropped down to the bottom 2,000 meters below. Consequently, we had to give up the plan on May 9."

Professor Fukuda described the life of the native, especially their food and language. "I stayed at the house of a Sherpa in Namutse Bazal for a week. I was invited to the Sherpa's home regularly every evening to be entertained with

many cups of Tibet tea and strong drink named Jyan. I ate a noodles called Tutsupa in Sherpa language at dinner after our drinking. This was

tricks as his return of their good favor. It costs only 3,000 Lupee (200,000 yen) to finance a school and Hilary is employing two teachers for each



The members of the Rikkyo Climbing Party talks with poters, paying a money before the attack to Mt. Baruntse at Dahran.

the main dish instead of rice. It was surprising to learn that they make Tutsupa in the same way as the Japanese make the Teuchi Soba (Japanese noodle).

Their physical features are remarkably similar to the Japanese face. If they were wearing the Japanese dress (Kimono), they would not differ much from Japanese people. But all of them were very dirty, because they seldom take a bath after they are born. Since they build their houses on the hill-side or the top to avoid damage by water during the Monsoon season and to escape epidemics which are prevalent in swampy lands, water is always lacking and therefore very valuable. One of the daughter's duties is to carry this valuable water from the bottom of the valley to their living place.

Hilary is well known to most children above 4 years of age. He is a great hero in Nepal. Hilary, who is famous all over the world for his conquest of Mt. Everest, has built four Hilary schools in these dis-

school and paying their salaries. It is said that he is operating these four schools by funds which he received from his lectures in America. It is also reported that once a year he climbs the Nepal mountains of about 7,000 meters high.

There are 15 races in Nepal and each race uses a different language from the other. Our wishes were translated them through our Sherpa. Although our Sherpa speaks very little English, he could not communicate with us without many gestures back and forth. Because of this, we could not translate too much at night.

Any established sports as a game or a competitive play was not practiced there. The 18th Tokyo Olympics where Nepal participates for the first time is unknown to either the general population or our Sherpa.

Lastly the general public except those who have graduated from college are unaware of Japan and the Olympics. The educated Nepalese considers Japan as one of the most advanced nations of Asia."

Topics of Rikkyo Sports

Trumpet Charms---Miss Haramoto



R. Haramoto such a personality is with Miss Reiko Haramoto.

There is an only girl student in the Rikkyo Cheering Party. She is Reiko Haramoto, Freshman of the College of Arts. She is a graduate of Shizuoka Eiwa Girl's High School. Though people are apt to think a girl who belongs to such a club is active and boyish, she is both graceful and mild.

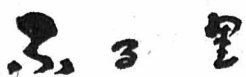
It was in May when she entered the club. While taking a walk she saw someone blow-

ing a trumpet and asked where he learned it. Then he took her the clubroom of the Cheering Party.

She said that she did not mind being the only girl in the club at all because of their kindness. The club has not handicapped her because she is a female, for she is training hard and blowing a trumpet with the members of the Brass-band of the Cheering Party at baseball games and other events now.

She likes everything musical, especially, playing the piano and listening to records.

Concerning her aspirations for the club she answered that she wished to do her best so as to make every student know about the club and to take an interest in it. The Brass-Band is easy for a girl student to endure. Those who want to play or can play the brass winds should consider joining this club without hesitation.



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Student Refectory to be Improved in Rikkyo

Rikkyo University has two Student Refectories, the 1st Student Refectory and the 2nd for 10,000 students. 70 percent of all students make use of these refectories, in Rikkyo mostly the Freshmen and Sophomores, and this service is indispensable to those students living in boarding houses. How is the condition of the other university refectories?

The 1st Refectory was built when Rikkyo University was established at the present spot in 1918. At that time the present seminars of the College of Social Relations and the College of Economics were the dormitory and the First Refectory was provided for students of boarding houses. The Refectory now prepares twenty different kinds of food and drink though it has some inconveniences for the users. On investigation in the matter one finds that first, the food is not very tasty, and the fixed menus lack variety. Second, it is too crowded with people at noon-time or take lunch without a

sity refectories in Tokyo,—Tokyo, Waseda and Keio University.

Situation of Other Universities

(IN TOKYO UNIVERSITY)

There are two student refectories operated by L.C.A. (Livelihood Co-op. Association) in Tokyo University, and three by private traders. 90 per cent of all students join the Association and most of them use these L.C.A. refectories. In one L.C.A. refectory, besides seven kinds of meals, thirty different foods are served regularly by a refectory staff of fifty, two of which are nutritionists.

Students have a request-box

ization at all. Students and Committeemen of L.C.A. only deal with the management of the refectories. But the right of decision rests on the Council. So the demands of traders to students are executed through the Council.

(IN WASEDA UNIVERSITY)

There are six refectories, three operated by L.C.A. and three by private traders. Considering the great number of students and separated location of each building, six refectories do not seem enough in Waseda University. The Management of non-L.C.A. refectories rests on a committee composed of students and profes-



Livelihood Co-op. Association's shop of Tokyo University

manager of some restaurant. Neither of them has intercourse with the students who are their customers.

It is true that the students use these cafeterias because it is less troublesome than to go out of campus. It is nonsense that the managers carry on without hearing the students requests, and that the students are so indifferent to the whole matter.

About L.C.A.

Studying the problem one cannot overlook the Livelihood Co-op. Association, L.C.A. is said to be the mutual aid agency that the people who contribute capital jointly share the common benefit, excluding intermediary exploitation. The following items are the principles of L.C.A. (International Co-op. Alliance).

1. Open system of L.C.A. (the liberty of joining or dejection)
2. The democratic management (one vote a person-the right of speaking is equal and it has no connection with the sums of capital.)
3. The allowing a drawback in obedience to coefficient of utilization
4. The limitation of capital surplus
5. The political neutrality (nowadays this principle is expanded and it is apt to speech politically in order to develop L.C.A. in accordance with liberate from the political party.)
6. Cash transactions (credit is dangerous.)
7. The enforcement of education (to raise the knowledge of L.C.A.)

L.C.A. is international and an historical mass movement.

The Chief business of L.C.A. is the cooperative buying of articles of daily use, the mutual benefit project of life and fire, insurance, the medical treatment enterprise and the cultural enterprise of movies and plays. Its administrative structure is user-capital or manager.

For a university L.C.A., every student can join the association if he is of educational personnel, if he pays 300 yen to the association, though the money

will be paid back when he secedes from it.

According to the law of L.C.A. an association having a membership of more than a thousand must have representative meetings besides the general one. Its representatives are elected from all the members. This meeting is the highest organ of the association, and discusses the gathered opinions and requests and also decides its course and budget. It is held twice a year. The members of the board of directors are elected in order to carry out the conclusions of the meeting in daily business, and as inspectors to inspect the business and the accounts of L.C.A.

In the movement for the establishment of a Student Union of Rikkyo University, L.C.A. was treated before as part of the Student Union. In the pamphlet of the Student Union Establishment Preparatory Committee of 1963, when the Preparatory Committee conversed with the school authority the opinion differ as to whether the L.C.A. was contained in it or not. According to the Preparatory Committee, considering this point, the Student Union is separate from the movement of the L.C.A.

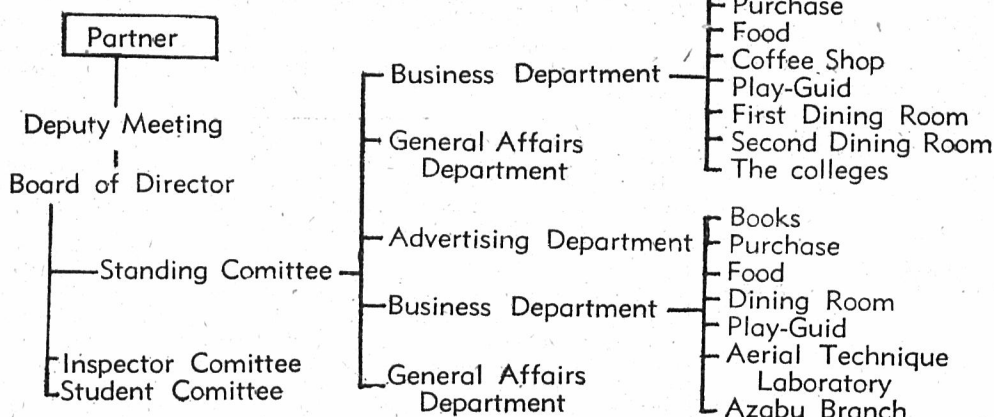
Rikkyo University has not had an L.C.A. before. Gathering opinions of many people, it is said that the students of Rikkyo University do not understand the association, and the school authority is anxious that the students take part of the authority of management.

More Comfortable Refectory

There are three systems of the Student Refectory, one that is operated by the L.C.A. another by private traders and a third by school authority. The ideal of the refectory is that students can take their lunch which is nice and cheap in a clean bright and pleasant environment with friends.

There is a Student Health Insurance Society in Rikkyo University established by the students. Perhaps this student Society can organize the management of the Student Refectory.

Organization of L.C.A. in Tokyo Univ.



hurry, in other words, the Refectory is too small to accommodate the great number of students. The service of tea and other beverages is not good either. Thirdly, the building is poorly lighted inside. On a rainy day it gets darker and more unpleasant. This out-of-date Refectory cannot compare with other universities which are well-equipped. The Rikkyo Echo made a research on the condition of three other univer-

to give their requests or complaints about the meals to the staff. Once a year the committee of L.C.A. make inquiries about the requests from the students to better the refectories.

The Student Council is set up, which consists of the representatives elected one to every one hundred students, as an administrative structure.

The authorities of the University do not join this organ-

sors, representatives and managers. This committee holds its meetings once a month. The committee can decide the price of food. Fifty kinds of food are prepared in their refectories and the menus vary every week.

(IN KEIO UNIVERSITY)

There are three refectories in Keio University on Mita campus. At one of them which is under school authority, all of the employees are graduate students of Tokyo Dietetics Junior College. In their work they practise what they have learned of College. The equipment is perfect.

The automatic dish-washing machine, a large refrigerator and a gas range are arranged in their kitchen, which is as large as their dining-room. The student council resolves all the complaints about refectories.

From this above research, it can be seen that Waseda University has the best refectory system, while Keio University has the best equipment and environment.

Returning to Rikkyo University, the 1st Student Refectory is managed by a private trader and the 2nd also by the private

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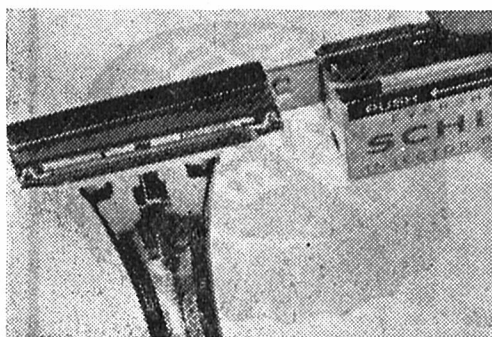
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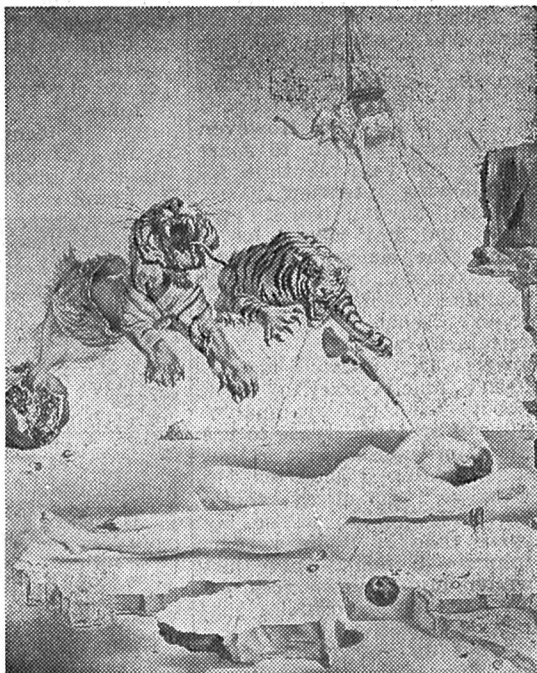
Who Can Out-Dali Dali in Fantasy?

By. Prof. Hisazumi Tagiri

With his unique fantasy and almost magical imagination, Dali is easily the foremost in the realm of surrealism. In the long-awaited Dali Exhibition, held in Tokyo, one finds a galaxy of Dali versions of all possible things under the sun . . . things living and lifeless, material and immaterial.

One sees there, for instance, a gigantic fish vomiting out a bayonet and a couple of tigers rampant, all jumping out of a blood-red pomegranite, suggestive of the interior of a human womb. To a mind utterly uninitiated to his techniques, Dali's works may appear to be too fantastic, bordering upon insanity. But he is very sane. Though surrealistic in composition, he is photographic and realistic in the details of objects, just as we see things in their accurate forms in our dreams.

There are indeed some features which might delight Freudians; the pomegranite-womb symbolism is such a specimen. A colossal phallic leg supported by a long Y-shaped stick is another. (The Y-shaped sticks form Dali's favorite mannerism.) Dali, however, is not always sexual, though he may be sur-sexual, so to speak. Dali's flaccid "Watches", ignoring time, have nothing to do with sex. Nor has the whirlpool of rhinoceros horns, defying the composition of the human head. All these works interest us because they are free from hypocrisy and insincerity. They move us because they are so full of vitality. We are amused by the riots of colors and designs as Alice was amused by Humpty Dumpty, the Mad Hatter, the Cheshire Cat, and the gigantic mushroom.



"One second before awakening from a dream caused by the flight of a bee around a pomegranite". An exhibition of the works of Salvador Dali, who is known as "The king of Fantastic Art", is held at the Tokyo Prince Hotel from Sept. 8 to Oct. 18 under the auspice of the Mainichi Newspapers.

A Philologist

(To the Memory of the late Professor Yoshitaro Negishi)

A rubicund, bald-pated, octogenarian
Was he, stentorian voiced, more vigorous,
Less podagrous was he than a septuagenarian,
A savant profound, a pedagogue rigorous,
Of philology, phonetics, syntax, and semantics;
Great was his knowledge, fame and worth.
He delved deep into the poesy and romantics
Of Rousseau, Schiller, Coleridge and Wordsworth
Although he could the plays recite
Of Aristophanes without defect,
And the aspiration he could incite
For classics among the scholars imperfect.
A gentleman professor was he and prudent,
Nonetheless he guffawed outright in the rostrum
At a boner that often an asinine student
Pulled, in spite of his own decorum.
Sometimes students he amused and teased:
"What is a collective noun, pray?"
Said he quizzically, looking convivial and pleased,
With his coruscant eyes gyrating, "An ash-tray
Or a revenue-office, or a crowd at a fire-scene."
Said he, "Gentlemen, the opposite of progress is Congress,
And that of evergreen is, of course, nevergreen."
He didn't mind though his discourse should digress.
Many an opus, many a treatise recondite
Wrote he on meaning of meaning and the history
Of words and speech with his learning erudite,
In the musty sanctum of this tower of ivory.
He often rodomotaded in spree,
And dared to pooh-pooh the Pooh-pooh theory.
Said he, "Gentlemen, Honest to God, I disagree
With this kind of nonsense and phantasmagory.
To the Bow-wow Theory I never will bow,
Nor do I dig the Dingdong well."
He was a little bragadocio and how!
"Gentlemen," said he, "This I want to tell:
My progenitors and masters whose opinions
I reverse, are Grim, Jespersen and Sweet;
But Curme, Palmer, Fowler, Onions,
Mencken, Jones and Ogden I will treat
As equals, though less bright I shine than arch
Luminaries, will you wait until
I have made a great discovery in research
On the grammar of early Vedic that will
Throw on our speech much light?
Then I shall become an immortal dynast
Of all I survey. "But he died ere this flight
Of ambition and dream came true at last.

By Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Rikkyo Elementary School

Prof. W. A. SAKOW



It is a grateful for me to be able to have an opportunity of introducing Rikkyo Elementary School to the kindred University students. Because "Rikkyo Family", as I always call all members of Rikkyo so, contains from the grown up students of University, down to young innocent pupils of Elementary School, as well as all staffs at every grade school. Therefore, it seems to me, the most important things will be mutual-understanding and cooperation among members of the family.

Most of Rikkyo Family know the fact that the school was founded by the Rt. Rev. C. M. Williams, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, and that "PRO DEO ET PATRIA" is the school motto through all Rikkyo. The sincere expectation of the present society upon Rikkyo's graduates, however, seems to lie on the unique character influenced by the ideals of Christianity. Thus, the responsibility of every Rikkyo Family may be to become a respected person and to work as a pioneer for building up the modern democratic society with Christ-like love.

Judging from my experiences in foreign countries, I thought, culture and public morality of a man should coincide, but the idea would not be always affirmative, to my sorrow, in Japan. For instance, under the watchword "by the Tokyo Olympics", Japan business world has been making best efforts to achieve monumental works, and thus several Olympic motor high ways, a New Tokaido superexpress train, some newly built ultra-modern hotels and etc. will symbolize the miraculous development of Japan's industry, making foreign travellers wonder at them. Now, turn our head from the marvellous industrial culture to public morality of our nation, for example, upon the road, train, school campus and lecture room, which are familiar and the nearest at hand, and you yourself will be surprised at the dirtiness; many pieces of wastepaper and smoked cigarette and etc. Then, how about the Rikkyo campus? Even in highly evaluated Rikkyo campus, it is more than once that filthy yard and room made me disappointed.

Any one who had been abroad may say unanimously that Japan is one of the most highly civilized countries in the world, but that the altitude of public morality among people in any other advanced countries could hardly compare with that of Japan. In the cleanliness and beauty of surrounding, I could smell a happy and comfortable way of life in European countries.

Considering the above mentioned ideas, I want to bring up the pupil, an innocent and pure days of life, under the ideal of well-trained, all-rounded, broad-minded, simple-hearted international pupil.

To accomplish the educational aim, putting into practice a proverb "Seeing is believing", I made systems to send two or three teachers in a year to the civilized countries, chiefly making use of vacations, and also to have two or three pupils attend at CISV (Children International Summer Village)—this year, one pupil had been to France, the other to Canada.

The reason why the Language Laboratory was used for language learning at this Elementary School, therefore, will be fully comprehended by the readers. We—pupils, teachers and parents—have some beautiful dreams to be realized in the long run, I do not know when, and we are doing our best every day to elevate this school to a model in the world. Would you come and see the kindred school, and give us good advices as one of "Rikkyo Family".

Educational Aims of Rikkyo Elementary School

1. To educate children so that they may revere God and love their neighbours.
2. To educate children so that they may be well-balanced in Head, Heart and Health.
3. To educate children so that they may be broad-minded citizens rather than mere intelligent and talented men.
4. To educate children so that they may be constructive cosmopolitan with Christ-like love and righteousness.
5. To educate children so that they may return thanks for everything with modest attitude.

Brief career of William Akira SAKOW

Born in Gifu Prefecture in 1912. Educated at SEIJO-GAKUEN (7 yrs), HOSEI (3) and RIKKYO (3) Universities. A disciple of late Dr. R. H. Gerhard at I.C.U., and majoring in English Phonetics. A director of 'The Phonetic Society of Japan'. Appointed to Principal of the Elementary School from a professor at Rikkyo University on April, 1961. Have lectures on English Phonetics for the students of English Department both at Rikkyo and Hosei Universities.

Appetitvs Rationi Obediant

1st

Student Refectory

RIKKYO ECHO

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Prof. TOKUJI OGAWA, Publisher & Editor

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U.S. N-Subs Problem

"The Government of Japan notified the U.S. Government of decision today that it has no objection to visits to Japan of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines (SSN's)." Thus, on Aug. 28 the government gave consent to port calls by U.S. nuclear submarines and relayed it to the U.S. Embassy in a note verbale. The Government took this decision on the basis of the announcement of the Atomic Energy Commission that nuclear subs are safe. Then the step of the Government gave rise to discussion not only among the National Diet but also among ordinary citizens. The problem of U.S. nuclear submarines Japanese port call has two major disputed points. One is about its safety and the other is about its nuclear strategy.

As is mentioned in the above, the Atomic Energy Commission decided that nuclear subs are safe. But this decision was not done through the Judgement Committee on Safety of Atomic Pile which is the consultative body of the Atomic Energy Commission. So it was nonprofessionals to the atomic power they decided it. In other words, the decision done not from scientific stand but from political stand. Moreover the Japanese Government gulped down the whole U.S. materials. Her statement of Aug. 24 also says: "The U.S. Government does not make technical information on the design or operation of its nuclear powered warships available to host governments in connection with port entry. The U.S. Government cannot, therefore, permit the boarding of its nuclear-powered warships for the purpose of obtaining technical information concerning their propulsion plants or operating instructions. In brief, the matters essential to its safety are not clarified, due to U.S. Military secrets."

Furthermore, there are many problems of radioactive output and disasters as seen in the case of the Permit. Among specialists it is common sense that the measurement of background must continue at least one year and it not means to measure once. Dr. Tayler warns that nuclear submarines should not call port which has large population. (See page three.) Last year the Japan Science Councils and 1,600 atomic scientists opposed to the visit of the U.S. nuclear subs to Japan.

Beside the matter of safety of the nuclear powered subs, there is another important matter to be discussed. The nuclear submarine is a warship and it serves in war. And the aim of SSN (like Nautilus-type or Thresher-type) is to attack an opposed nuclear submarine. Subroc (nuclear submarine rocket) is also a significant disputed point. The Government said it would make a prior consultation in order to make nuclear subs without subroc to visit Japan. But Japan cannot inspect the U.S. nuclear submarines because of military secrets.

The Government said the U.S. nuclear subs would call Japan for the purposes of crewmen's rest and recuperation. Are the aims of it only that? George Kelee, professor of the Harvard University said that Japan is the dormant base of defense and retaliation and at the same time she is the great defense wall of American power. These are called U.S. nuclear strategy in Far East. In the text, U.S. Government says that the United States Navy will normally inform the appropriate host government of estimated time of arrival. But it does not tell us about the time of departure. The nuclear submarine can depart for battle-field freely. Japan and Japanese do not like to become an attendant of war. It was realized that Communist China had exploded at atomic bomb. It will be possible that Japan will become a battle-field. Nowadays nuclear weapons are inclined to extend among many countries. It is an awful matter for world peace.

Denmark Government is refusing the U.S. nuclear submarines call. She decided that it was not fully safe. The U.S. nuclear submarines call to Japan very bad for Japanese and world peace.

Interview With Personality-(4)

K. Sakamoto Wants to Sell "Happiness"

Kyu Sakamoto who held the one man show to raise fund of the Paralympic is 22 year old singer and comedian. When Rikkyo Echo members called upon him at his Tokyo studio he was in full swing rehearsing songs and dances. However, he was kind enough to spare some of his valuable time for the following interview.

Question: Most university students find they have a lot of spare time, consequently they have ample opportunity to examine themselves objectively. What about the entertainer's world?

Answer: An artists usually hasn't much time to think about whether to analyse himself or not. Trying to use his time profitably rather than wasting it is better. In my case I am always thinking how best to utilise my spare time by doing various things. I don't only just watch my performances on TV but try to criticise myself objectively.

Q: What do you think about realizing your capabilities? Would you say that you can find yourself in the entertainers' world?

A: Yes, I can say that. Of course there are ups and downs and to become a good artists quickly involves much skill and practice.

Q: What do you feel about the true purpose of work in the world?

A: Each person's work of course differs from another's. Take comedians for instance they make other laugh; singers make people happy by their singing. I am both comedian and singer. I always say that I want to sell happiness. Formerly in entertained people for nothing, but now I can't "give" but have to "sell" my talents to live.

Q: What do you think about professional consciousness?

A: I always consider this, and everybody has to decide on a particular aim in life. However never think about professionalism. We don't like the term.

Q: Do you consider yourself a salaried man?

A: I suppose I should have tri-



Kyu Sakamoto

ed to be a regular salaried man, but on the other hand I don't think I should be. Our work is usually around midnight at cabarets and night clubs and according to recent statistics people who are awake at this time are two percent and most of us artists are included in this number.

Q: What is your opinion about guaranty?

A: To sponsor scientific development is a government's responsibility. It is nonsense to say that guaranty is too much for covering research expenses. We don't know the value of our own performances, but those artists who are of a poor standard should not receive any guaranty. This question has better be decided by the authorities and payment made according to rank, that is to say this is the NHK guaran-

ty this is another's guaranty.

Q: Are there any unsatisfactory points about contracts?

A: Yes, that concerning accidents as in the case of Keiji Sada, and also problems connected with old age and retirement. In our precarious occupation these are no provisions for accidents, illness and old age retirement. This is the trouble with the entertainment world.

Q: What vision do you have of the future or the entertainment business?

A: I haven't considered that. Surely such matters concern superior officials and managers in the industry. What I imagine would probably sound nonsensical and unrealistic.

Q: Today TV broadcasting is very extensive. What is your opinion of programme selection?

A: All you have to do is to watch NHK educational programmes if you want something appealing. I always say I am an artist. It's hopeless to try and appeal to TV audiences with singing programmes.

Q: How about your friends?

A: If I want a drink or something I go to a tea shop and people say "Oh look, Kyu Sakamoto!" That's all. This is uninteresting and just vain pleasure. I have no friends and I don't expect to get any.

Q: How do you feel about your charm and personality?

A: One cannot know one's character even when looking in the mirror, but anyway I'd like to live the Japanese life. That is my charm and how I feel.

Kyu Sakamoto who responded to the questions put to him with passion and earnestness then prepared to face the television camera again.

READERS' OPINIONS

Start Soon

To the Editor:

These days we students are likely to be easily influenced right and left by friends, weekly magazines, movies and whatever we see and meet.

As a result it seems to me that we are on the way to losing ourselves and will be unable to know what to do or where to go. In other words, we are so changeable or moved that we cannot stand firmly or have any definite ideas; only following several ways blindly and unconsciously.

Just imagine you are in a floating boat with no place to go, just leaving it to be blown

by the winds at their will. This way may be the easiest way, but there is no meaning in it.

To break this meaningless way of living we should get off the boat and reconsider the direction and purpose of our lives.

As there is no special time to love so there is no particular time to love your life. Let's start soon and we will be happier tomorrow because of our new life.

Isamu Naito, Junior

Let's Take Part
In Our Festival!

To the Editor:

The Festival will be held from

Oct. 31 to Nov. 3. I think, every cultural club is busy preparing for the Festival. I have been to the Rikkyo Festival twice. In a word, I was disappointed, why is it? There are many reasons.

One of them is that only a limited number of students participate in the Festival and the number is not increasing. Only students that belong to the cultural clubs are likely to be very busy. Why do so few take part?

The Festival takes place during a holiday. It is a good season for you to go on a trip. And also, taking advantage of this time, some students will go home. Here is the solution. We students must realize that the Rikkyo Festival is ours.

Let's all take part in the Festival with enthusiasm. Then, we can look forward to a good Festival.

Toru Nakamura, Junior

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