

# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XVIII NO. 6

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

November 1964 Price 15 Yen



## The 6th Rikkyo Festival Ends With Success

The Sixth Rikkyo Festival was held from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3, under the slogan, "Wake up the spirit of the race. Let's build the peace of the mother country and the plentiful university by gathering our young power."

The weather was so fine during the Festival that many people came to Rikkyo campus to see the numerous exhibitions in which the students gathered their full powers. There were many attractions such as lectures, debating meetings, dramas, movies, pictures and symposiums, at Tucker Hall and in the large classrooms in Building No. 5.

And a great many exhibitions of studies by the various clubs, seminars and classes were opened in many classrooms. There were various refreshment shops such as coffee-shops, onigiri-shops, tempura-shop and oden-shops, here and there in the campus.

The people enjoyed some of the exhibitions hilariously, for example the open re-

hearsal of the Light Music Club and Utagoe-kissa (merry chorus shop), while they enjoyed quietly the tea ceremony on the lawn behind Morris Academic Hall.

Some new trials received enthusiastic welcome. One was the 'Satellite Studio' where the Rikkyo Broadcasting Club acted as disc-jockies, and many people flocked around it.

The Chorus 'Utagoe Saiten' under the auspices of the Chorus-group 'Ahiru-kai' and sponsored by the Executive Committee was held at Tucker Hall on Oct. 18, as one of the programs of the Rikkyo Festival. The great number of people which attended the chorus meeting enjoyed the singing and dancing.

The annual masquerade procession paraded from Ikebukuro Station to Rikkyo campus and crowds in the street applauded it with interest.

In the rooms of exhibitions, students displayed the results of their studies to visitors enthusiastically.

The last program of the Rikkyo Festival

The Second Masquerade Parade is held as one of the programs of Rikkyo Festival with nine circuses participating. Members of the Y.M.C.A. wins 1st prize.

Participants satirize present age by dress as heroes of TV program, such as 'Tetsuwan Atomu (Astro Boy)', 'Eight Man', 'Iga no Kagemaru', etc. This photo shows their disguises at the square in front of Building No. 5.

'folk dance' was held from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. on Nov. 3. Hundreds of students enjoyed dancing and singing songs under the shining stars.

### CONTENTS

Health Insurance Association	Page 2
Domestic Laws Concerning ILO 87	3
Rikkyo Nine Capture 1st	4
Cagers Cop	4
Review of Tokyo Olympics	5
Rikkyo Olympians' Activities	5
Night Junior High School	6
Shinseisakuza	7
Pen Rotory. by Assist. Prof. Ugawa	7
Interview With Mr. Seiji Kaya	8
Readers' Opinions	8
Editorial	8



## Student Health Insurance Association Attains 2nd Anniversary

The Student Health Insurance Association attained the 2nd Anniversary of its existence on October 1. The Association was founded two years ago for the purpose of safeguarding and promoting student health, and preventing disease on the University campus.

These primary aims seem to have been executed fairly well, for according to statistics, the amount of medical benefit last

use of the Student Health Insurance of Rikkyo is 46%.

The fund of the Association is apparently calculated to in-

tion can be seen. One is a fact that general meetings of representatives have often been adjourned for want of a quorum, and the other is a fact that there are no original member of Committee who have worked to establish the Association.

When the Student Health Insurance Association was founded, it was supported by many students who were aware of contradictions in the Japanese social security system, but now most students seem indifferent to the improvement of their life and health. It is important to give more thought to the operation of the Student Health Insurance Association and to the future of the system of representative which has been operating it.

The subjects of the Student Health Insurance Association are given as follow;

1. Enforcement of inner organization as is mentioned in the above.
2. Pursuit of the Japanese social security system under which contradiction of the Student Health Insurance Association had been established.
3. Perfection of the environmental hygiene within the school.
4. Calling on the other universities to establish a Student Health Insurance Association so that more students can be recipients of such benefits.

crease over eight million yen, and so far as the fund will be assured, the broad development of a medical organ, realization of dental benefit, and abolishment of the restriction on medical benefit will be done.

In addition to the Society of the Friends of the Student Health Insurance Association, the Blood Donation Committee was established as another new organization on October 10.

In spite of the prosperity of the Student Health Insurance Association, two great crisis in the activities of the Associa-



A member of the Class Committee addresses at the celebration of 2nd anniversary of the S.H.I.A. in the campus.

year has increased from 1.2 to 2.5 million yen as compared with the year before last and the number of utilizations also increased from 126 to 344. Judging from the past results, a greater increase is expected for this year. The use of the Student Health Insurance of Rikkyo together with that of the Social Health Insurance occupies 54%, while the sole

### Murasaki-kai To Play 'Othello'

The Drama Club 'Murasaki-kai' will put on the stage Shakespeare's 'Othello' at the Nakano Public Hall on December 11 and 12.

The play 'Othello', one of the four great tragedies by Wm. Shakespear, was adopted from English by Tsuneari Fukuda. It usually takes five hours to perform it, but the Murasaki-kai will perform it in three hours. The Club members have rehearsed the play since the summer vacation. The Seniors will play the main roles in the drama.

The Murasaki-kai has traditionally performed plays adopted from Japanese folk tales. But the demand to perform something different from the usual Japanese adaptation grew strong among the members, forcing the Club to make the ambitious attempt.

### —Concert Season Here—

The Harmonica Society will have the 5th annual concert at the Kudan Kaikan from 6 to 9 p.m. on November 27.

The guests will be Benie Sisters, a popular singer-group, and two famous harmonica players. All 70 members of the Society will come on the stage, playing on five kinds of harmonicas, two kinds of guitars, the accordion, the bass and percussion instruments. Travelling around the world in music, they will play the songs of Spain, France, Russia, Italy, America, Mexico, Argentina and Japan.

The Spanish Guitar Club will have its 2nd annual concert at

Kudan Hall at 6:30 p.m. on November 29.

The Chorus Group 'Ahiru-kai' is to hold the 5th Ahiru Concert with the title "World and Japanese Folk Songs" at Kudan Hall at 6:30 p.m. on November 29.

The Light Music Festival of four universities, Keio, Hosei, Waseda and Rikkyo, will be held at Tucker Hall at 5 p.m. on November 28. Fumio Nanri and his Hotpeppers, a popular music band group, has been invited to participate.

The Glee Club will have its 55th annual concert at Kyoritsu Hall at 6:30 p.m. on November 28 and 29.



"Walk! Walk!", Rikkyoites hustle with placard.

## Members of Sado-bu Walk Through Yamate Line

Thirteen voluntary members some rests, about 2.5 hours in of Rikkyo the Tea Ceremony all. Club (Sado-bu) made walking tour round the Yamate Loop Line.

They started from Ikebukuro Station at 10 p.m. on October 3 and walked with placards. They walked along the Loop, from station to station, counterclockwise calling at each stationmaster to obtain a stamp of their passage. About 11:30 p.m. they reached Shinjuku and marched around the Koma Theater. At 9:30 p.m. on October 4 they returned to Ikebukuro Station, after doing all of the 28 stations of the Yamate Line. On their way back to the starting place, they took

The members said, "Today every thing is too mechanized and we depend on vehicles too much. Wanting to use the primitive method, that is our own feet, as a resistance against modern living and responding to the call, 'Let's walk! walk! walk!', we hit on this idea. But this walking tour, needless to say, has nothing to do with the spirit of the Tea Ceremony (Sado)."

All station employees, stationmasters and policemen were very hospitable to them.

### Athletic Meet Held

The Athletic Meeting of Rikkyo Gakuin this year was opened at St. Paul's Green Heights at 9 a.m. on October 26 under a clear sky.

Following the members of each club of Rikkyo University, Rikkyo Senior High School, Junior High School and Rikkyo Primary School marched around the track.

Fencer Araki, Kicker Yokoyama, Boatman Yamauchi and Boxer Yonekura, who participated in the 18th Tokyo Olympics, were honored.

Lastly, the annual 'masquerade' program was performed before the Closing Ceremony, but there were only two participants-groups of Rikkyo University.

### Prof. Watanabe Awarded 'Shijuhosho'

Zenta Watanabe, Lecturer of the Department of Christianity of the Graduate School was awarded the 'Shijuhosho', the Blue Riband, on October 23. A prize ceremony was held on November 4 at the National Museum.



The prize was awarded for his Christian study. After winning the prize, he said, "I don't consider this an honor to me personally but a tribute to all Christian students." Lecturer

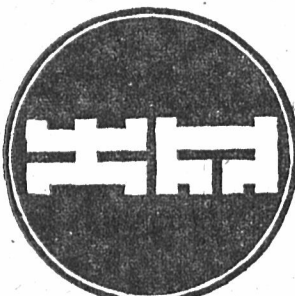
Prof. Watanabe Watanabe was born in Shizuoka prefecture in 1886. As soon as he graduated from the College of Christianity in Meiji Gakuin in 1908, he entered the University of California at Berkeley to study the Bible. After that he went to Germany and studied even more diligently at Bonn University and Berlin University for three and one half years.

After returning to Japan, he taught Christology at many universities. Now he teaches students of the Doctoral Course to the Graduate School of Rikkyo University.

### Rikkyo Catholic Club Helps Orphanage

The fifteen members of the Rikkyo Catholic Club have been helping the nurses at Kinkagakuin, an orphanage in Egota, Tokyo, every Thursday since the end of June.

At Kinkagakuin there are only six nurses to sixty boys (from 7 to 15 years old) and no man to take care of them. When this was found, the Catholic Club members decided to go and help them, male members chopping wood and female members washing.



**GENERAL CONTRACTORS**

**TAISEI CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.**

☎ 567 1511

4-2-CHOME

GINZA CHUO-KU

TOKYO JAPAN

## FROM TRANSISTORS TO ATOMIC ENERGY

Big or small, if it's an electrical product, you can bet your last dollar that Toshiba makes it . . . and it will be quality-made, too. The ambitious research and development work carried out day in and day out by Toshiba in all phases of its diversified industrial activities . . . power equipment, industrial equipment, rolling stock, nuclear equipment, lighting appliances, measuring instruments, electron tubes, telecommunica-

tions equipment, electro-medical equipment, radio and television transmitters and receiving equipment, refrigerators and other home appliances . . . have resulted in the production of end products world-renowned for uniformity and reliability. These products represent the technical and manufacturing capabilities of one of the world's most versatile electrical manufacturing firms.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan

**Toshiba**

Quality Since 1875

## JACK YAMASHITA BUSINESS COLLEGE

English Shorthand      English Typewriting  
English Conversation      Spanish Conversation  
Business English      Steno-Secretary Course

Kanda School: Hiramaya Bldg.,  
10, Mitoshiro-cho, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo

Shorthand Division c/o Yamate American School

Shibuya Branch: 37 Miyashita-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

For information, please call 201-8370, 8378, 8428.



# 5 Domestic Laws Concerning ILO No. 87

The Japanese Government has already expressed its agreement to the dispatch of a survey group from the ILO (International Labor Organization), unless ILO Convention No. 87 is settled by September. The ILO survey group will come to Japan. Controversy has arisen especially over the holding of 5 domestic laws concerning the ILO Convention.

The ILO was established in 1919, based on the Versailles Peace Treaty and is stationed in Geneva, Switzerland. The ILO is a special organization being different from those of the U.N. and is composed of the General Meeting, the Secretariat and the Board of Directors. Japan joined in 1919, withdrew in 1948, and rejoined in 1951. What is the purpose of the establishment of the ILO? It is the improvement of working conditions for the enjoyment of human life and eternal peace in the world. This purpose is attained by taking an international action such as concluding the international labor treaty and advising to various governments.

## What Is ILO No. 87?

The ILO Convention No. 87 was adopted in San Francisco on July 9, 1948. It is concerned

the five laws are the Public Enterprise Labor Relation's Law, the Japanese Railway Management Law, the National Public Service Law, the Local Public Service Law and the Local Public Enterprise Labor Relation's Law.

Progressive groups have stood against the Government's plan. Since spring of 1962, Mr. Kuraishi of the Liberal-Democratic Party and Mr. Kono of the Socialist Party talked about the ratification of ILO Convention No. 87 and came to an agreement in June, 1963. This revision is called 'Kuraishi revision plan'. But the revision was broken off due to the opposition of the Tory Party.

Important disputed points are (1) the abolishment of the 'Zaiseki Senju-Seido' (the system of Full-Time Union Officers, by which a union official who is engaged excessively in union

people can be members and officials of the union in public enterprises by the ratification of ILO Convention No. 87.

The execution of the National Public Service Law (Kokka-Komuin-Ho) is entrusted to the National Personnel Authority, which is separated from the Cabinet according to the existing laws. The present laws aim a protecting the interests of public servants by the administration of impartial outsiders, instead of pressing the fundamental rights of public officials.

But the Government's original plan intended to reduce the NPA into a National Personnel Bureau which would be founded under the Prime Minister's Office and to make use of personnel management by the Government itself. The NPA opposes the Government's plan because it will upset the spirit of the National Public Service Law. And the Socialist Party and Sohyo demanded that the Government should acknowledge the right of Collective Bargaining and the conclusion of agreements. It is a result of the compromise of these plans that the Deliberation Council of the system of public servants was provided in the Kuraishi revision plan.

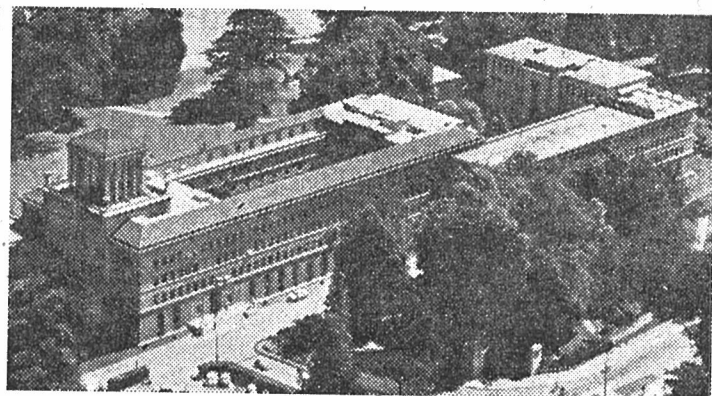
Rules of the National Personnel Authority already prohibits payroll union deductions for national public service personnel. The Government's original plan prohibited this in the case of local public service workers as well.

The rule states that all salary of an employee has to be paid to him directly in currency, except for that permitted by laws or regulations.

The Kuraishi revision plan is that as a rule deductions are forbidden, but they can be performed under a system put in operation after consultation with management and labor.

## About Collective Bargaining

The National Public Service Personnel Law provides that public employee's organizations can have connections with the authorities according to the procedures of the rules of the



Headquarters of the ILO, in Geneva.

National Personnel Authority for office conditions and the legal purposes in holding social and welfare activities.

Rules of the NPA had decided that Collective Bargaining can be practiced only by employee's organizations registered by the NPA.

Also the Local Public Service Personnel Law provides that an employee's organizations so registered can bargain with their local public organizations under the conditions or the circumstances which are decided by the regulations. Every law or rule prescribes that only organizations which are registered can bargain. The Government's original plan on this subject laid down that only registered and non-registered public employee associations are able to bargain with

the authorities. But there is an element, particularly in relation to the bargaining rights of the Japan Teachers' Union.

## Early Ratification Of ILO No. 87

### Desirable

Unless the problem of the ratification of ILO Convention No. 87 is settled this fall, the ILO survey group will come to Japan. This lack of ratification could be considered by the world as an immature state of labor-management relation in Japan. It could also have an adverse effect on Japanese diplomacy and Japanese economy, especially foreign trade.

It is desirable, therefore, that ILO Convention No. 87 will be ratified as soon as possible.



Left to Right (front row), Mr. H. Kuraishi and ILO Director-General David A. Morse. They talk about ILO problem.

with the freedom of association and the protection of the right of assembly. According to ILO Convention No. 87, employer and employee are able to join the union equally, and can choose freely the staff of the union. Employer's organizations and employee's organizations may not be dissolved simply by the administrative power. They must hold each country's domestic law in esteem when making use of the rights of ILO Convention No. 87 and the domestic law may not be used to check the rights of the Convention. Each nation which joins the ILO promises to take necessary and proper steps in order to let employers as well as employees exercise the right of the assembly freely.

The problem of ratification in Japan of ILO Convention No. 87 began in March, 1957. The Japan National Railway Authorities had dismissed some staff of the Japan Engineer Labor Union (Doryokusha-Kumiai) because of their conduct in the Spring Labor Offensive (Shunto) and the Authorities refused Collective Bargaining on the strength of the Public Enterprise Labor Relation's Law.

The Japan Engineer Labor Union, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo), and the Post Worker's Union (Zentei) had brought an action against this provision before the ILO in April and September, 1958. Their contention is that the provision goes against the spirit of ILO Convention No. 87 was supported by committees in other nations.

In February, 1959, the Labor Problem Deliberation Council submitted its report for the question of the government. According to the report, the Convention must be ratified, and the provisions which are contrary to ILO Convention No. 87 must be removed. Receiving this report, the Government decided to ratify ILO Convention No. 87. But the Government realized that it must prepare for excessive activities by labor unions, so it is necessary to revise five labor laws concerning the ILO Convention,

activity must be a member of the company to which the union belongs; (2) the prohibition of Discounting; (3) the Foundation of a National Personnel Bureau; (4) the right of Collective Bargaining.

## Focal Point Of Zaisekisenju

According to the existing laws, only personnel of a public enterprise can be an official of the union and a general official of the enterprise.

Full-Time Union Officers are admitted as though they are on vacation by the provisions and regulations of the National Personnel Authority (NPA). They are not salaried, but their vacations are counted towards their retirement pay. Mr. Takekichi Matsuda, Minister of Education in those days, opposed the Government's original plan in 1960, insisting firmly on the system of Full-Time Union Officers on the ground that the system was instigated by the employer in their interests and was contrary to the principle of the mutual independence of management and labor.

Consequently the Government's original plan was revised for the gradual abolishment of the system of Full-Time Union Officers at vacation within three years. However, in the Kuraishi revision plan the term has been shortened to two years, while three years specially at labor union business can justify suspension from public office. However, according to the Kuraishi revision plan, Full-Time Union Officers can resume office after their specializing in labor union work. The Labor Problem Deliberation Council criticized even the gradual replacement of the system in the Government's original plan as unjust, and demanded the instant abolishment of the system, because the system conflicts with the principle of the mutual independence according to the ILO Convention. The Council too stressed, "there will be no necessity to admit the system of Full-Time Union Officers because not only the personnels of a public enterprise but all

## Report of World Youth Camp

By Miss Nobuko Maruyama, Junior of the College of Arts

The Tokyo Olympics World Youth Camp was held from October 6 to 25 on the campus of Tokyo Gakugei University with about 950 youths from 24 nations, including 300 Japanese, participating.

I was recommended to take part in this camp by the Association of Japan Students Emigration of which the Spanish Club (I am a member of it) is a part.

I was on the staff of the information office. Many Japanese and foreigners came to us asking questions about things unfamiliar to them. But many of the things were unfamiliar to us, too, so we had to run about, helping one another.

In the first part of the camp

life, I had no time to think about the meanings of the camp, having to attend many events such as receptions, national performances and sight-seeing.

When the camp life entered into the second half and having more time to think, I observed young men and women of foreign nations as possible. Observing nationalities interestingly, I felt anxious when I imagined how foreign youths thought of the Japanese. It is nonsense to say the people of this country is good and those of that country is bad, but I thought Japanese best.

I felt strongly it desirable to go abroad while young, after meeting many foreign youths at this camp.

# SHIMIZU

CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Architects, Civil Engineers, General Contractors

Established 1804

Head Office: 2-chome, Takara-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Cable Address: SHIMIZUCON, TOKYO Phone: (535) 4111

Branches: Nagoya Osaka Hiroshima Takamatsu Fukuoka Kanazawa Sendai Sapporo

# 東京スターレーン

日るいムードの  
ボウリング場  
34レーン  
新宿駅西口  
歩いて5分  
tel (361) 4709

朝7時から5時迄の学生割引で  
ご利用下さい。1ゲームの料金は  
180円、予約料は無料です。





# Rikkyo Blanks Waseda, 1-0, To Get Soft Baseball Crown

After three seasons the crown has returned to Rikkyo as Rikkyo defeated Waseda, 1-0, in the Tokyo Big Six University Soft Baseball League. This is the seventh time that Rikkyo has been the champion of this league. The final crown winning game was played at the Waseda Higashi-fushimi Ball Ground, October 27.

The third Rikkyo-Waseda match opened with Rikkyo and Waseda having 1 win and 1 loss. A win for Rikkyo would cinch the crown as Rikkyo had won 4 points by defeating Hosei, Keio, Meiji and Tokyo.

Rikkyo's lone run came in the bottom of the 2nd inning, when an error which had the ear marks of a double killing was made of Waseda's short-stop. This misuse of a sure double play allowed Ishikawa to cross the plate with the only run of the game.

Rikkyo's ace hurler, Yamada (Senior of the College of Economics) marked up his ninth win of this season. The title came despite the inactivity of the batters to hit, but the title was earned by good team work and by Yamada's fine pitching. Second place went to Hosei, Waseda, Keio, Meiji and Tokyo followed in this order.

## Rikkyo Nine Poor on Tactics

By K. Onozato, Staff Writer

Rikkyo's final game with Meiji in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball, autumn season was held at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, November 4. The number of Rikkyoites was very small, because the game clashed with the Rikkyo Festival.

A fourth game was necessary because each one had won a game, lost a game and tied a game.

Rikkyo sent Ishii back on the mound in spite of his pitching eleven inning the day before. He was not equal to the task of pitching two straight games. In the first half of the 1st inning, Meiji scored three runs on hits by Takada, Nakayama, Yonezawa, Sumitomo and Suzuki. When Rikkyo's pitcher, Ishii was hit for connecting hits by Nakayama and Yonezawa. I think Rikkyo's manager should change Ishii. In Rikkyo's first inning, they fought back against seemingly overwhelming odds after Ike-moto walked, Doi hit a three bagger to one run.

Doi is a good player. He is

an excellent batsman and a good fielder. He is the top-level short-stop of the Tokyo Big Six University. Moreover he has good nature. Doi is a fine example to follow.

Rikkyo's crippled hurler-staff was hit hard every inning. In the bottom of the 8th inning, Rikkyo again threatened after Ushiro's dead-ball, Doi timely hit and scored one more run. It was like throwing water on thirsty soil. The thinnest of Rikkyo's pitching staff was apparent in the final defeat by Meiji 5-2. It is quite pity that Rikkyo should come down to B class (the 5th grade) with in an interval of four seasons. But with a few chances, here and there and with more depth in the pitching staff, the scene can change favourably. As a parting shot, let's not forget that it took Meiji's nine four games to beat Rikkyo. So it is expected that Rikkyo fans can hope for an aroused and fighting sound when the final championship contests come.

Championship teams should have three or four good pitchers and a strong bench. Does Rikkyo have such a squad? If not, it is good that they do have the privilege of playing the game, win or lose.

## Rikkyo Paddlers End 2nd

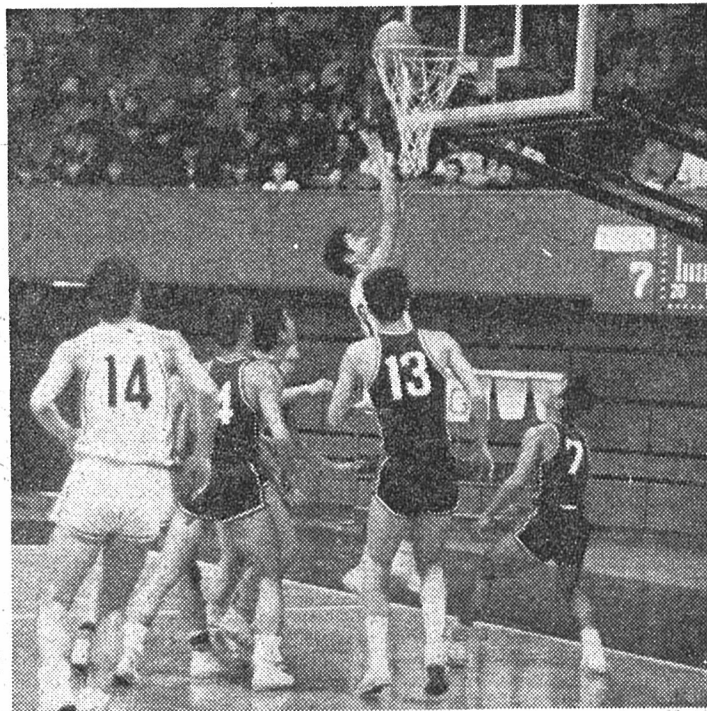
Rikkyo table tennis players, Tahara, Senior of the College of Economics, and Watanabe, Senior of the College of Arts, were defeated by the Sensyu's duo, Masaki-Miyahara, 9-21, 21-17, 8-21, 19-21, in the men's final doubles match of the Eastern Japan Student Table Tennis Championship which was held at the Chiba Gymnasium in Chiba Prefecture, October 28.

Tahara and his partner Watanabe proved to be a good combination in all their plays. They advanced to the finals by defeating Chuo's Nemuro-Saijo, 21-20, 21-16, 19-21, 21-12, in the semi-final.

fense, speed, individual play and pass work scored five times in the remaining fight minutes. After this onslaught, victory or defeat in this match was almost decided. During the remaining periods Meiji added seven more points while Rikkyo scored 3 points.

The prime cause of Rikkyo's defeat was its weak defense and its poor passing on offense.

But Meiji was strong on defense, so naturally it was difficult for Rikkyo's offense to get going. With the autumn league games coming after November 5, the Rikkyo puckers can generate a new winning spirit and do well in their games.



M. Komiya sinks his lay up shot to make Rikkyo lead 10-7 against Kyoiku University (Tokyo University of Education) at 10 minutes left to play in the second game, the National Indoor Stadium Annex, Nov. 8.

## Five Nip Kyoiku Univ. By Score, 72-59, 60-56

The Rikkyo Basketball team, which had captured 14 Eastern Intercollege League victories in its past history, rolled over Kyoiku University (Tokyo University of Education), 72-59, 60-56, to get one winning point in the 39th Eastern Intercollege Basketball League at the National Indoor Stadium Annex, November 7 and 8.

The Rikkyo five has been defeated by the Keio quintet, 74-90, 75-76, losing one point.

The first game between Rikkyo and Kyoiku University began at 3:30 p.m., November 7. The Rikkyo hoopsters were played on even the terms by the Kyoiku University five for the first 14 minutes of play, when Rikkyo widened the margin as Shoji Miura, Rikkyo's point maker, hit for his straight goals which gave Rikkyo a 37-31 lead at the end of the first half.

In the second half, the Rikkyo five gradually pulled away. It developed into a runaway game as worked to perfection with Muneatsu Komiya's lay up shots and Rikkyo's fast break. Rikkyo's Shoji Miura led the Rikkyo five's scoring with 26 points. He sank 12

field goals and tallied 2 free throws. While the 188 centimeters statured Muneatsu Komiya tallied 16 points as his contribution to the final scoring efforts of Rikkyo.

## Kickers Defeated Keio

The Kanto Intercollege Soccer League was opened October 31, at the Koishikawa Soccer Ground. Rikkyo eleven challenged Keio on the first day. At 13 minutes past of the first half, Keio got 1 goal by Inukai (LI)'s direct kick who followed Miyata (RI)'s heading ball. In spite of superiority from the first half to last, Rikkyo lost the regrettable game because of bad-follow and enervation.

## Handballers Advance

The Rikkyo Handball team crushed Chuo University 26-17 in the first day of the Kanto Collegiate Handball League at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, October 31. Moreover, Rikkyo finished 2nd in the National Handball Meet scored two wins over Meiji, 23-16, here, November 1.



Rikkyo's FW, T. Okajima (third from left) gets a goal in the confused fight in front of Meiji's goal at 19 minutes in the second period.

The 25th Annual Ice Hockey match between Rikkyo and Meiji was held at the Shinagawa Skate Center in Tokyo, October 30, before about 1,300 fans. The Rikkyo puckers were defeated by Meiji 4-13 who had scored 11 wins against 12 losses and 2 ties.

The game was Meiji puckers throughout. In the first period, after four minutes had been played Meiji broke through Rikkyo's defence and scored their final point. But Rikkyo made a good comeback and after 12 minutes the game was knotted. Up until this time, they seemed to be little difference in the two teams, then the Meiji edge-men took over and with their quick of-



Always Keeps Accurate Time!

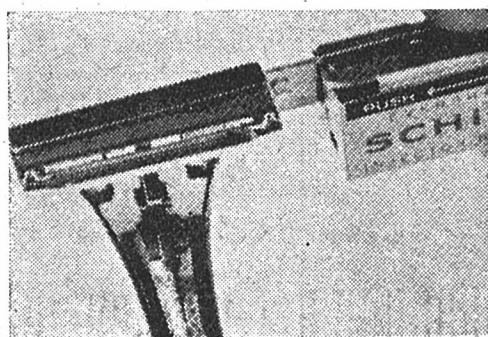
SHINTARO CHINO & CO.

(1956 graduate)

Watches & Jewels

Selko Watch Distributor.  
Head Office 1156 2-chome, Ikebukuro, Tokyo.  
TEL. (982)7101~5

New arrival from U.S.A.



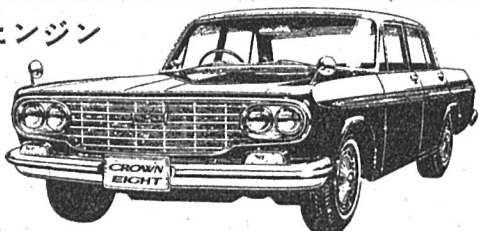
"SCHICK"

injector safety razor

...is world's most famous injector safety razor with newest stainless steel single edge blade

Sole agent  
SANYO SHOKAI CO., LTD.  
Tokyo Japan

本格的ワイド・サルーン  
クラウンエイト  
V-8エンジン



2600 cc.  
115 PS  
¥1,650,000

東京トヨペット 港区芝高輪南町7  
TEL (443) 1111



# Olympics Closes Its Curtain With Good Fruits

The Olympic flame blazing in the Asian sky for the first time for 15 days went out in the dark with the chorus of the Olympic hymn.

The 18th Olympic Games was the first Games in Asia, the biggest in scale ever held. Four Olympians from Rikkyo played an active part in each game.

During the Tokyo Olympics, football games were played from October 11 to 23. Five grounds were used: the National Stadium, the Chichibunomiya Rugby Ground, the Komazawa Ground, the Mitsuzawa Football Field in Yokohama and the Omiya Football Field.

Japan team played Argentina at the Komazawa Ground on October 14. In this victory Japan's eleven well played second half resulted in a 3-2 win over a strong Argentina team. With this great victory the members of Japan team jumped with joy. Outstanding was Kenzo Yokoyama, Junior of the College of Social Relations. He graduated from Kawaguchi Senior High School in Saitama Prefecture. His excellent defensive work was a factor in Japan's victory. In retrospect, if Japan had defeated Ghana or if it had ended in a tie, their chances for a better standing in the records would have resulted. In their game with Ghana, Japan's eleven were confident that they could beat Ghana. But Japan was defeated.

Next Japan played Czechoslovakia, then Yugoslavia in a quarter-final game at the Nagai Ground in Osaka on October 20. In both these encounters Japan was defeated 0-4 and 0-6.

This Olympic event was finally won by Hungary, Czechoslovakia was the runner-up,



K. Yokoyama (center) valiantly defends Czechoslovakian RW's furious kick at 43 minutes in the first half, at the Komazawa Ground, Oct. 20.

while Germany took the third place medal. Japan remained in the top eight division.

## Yamauchi in Rowing

Masakatsu Yamauchi, Senior of the College of Law and Politics, participated in the first heat of the fours-with-cox event as the Olympic rowing competition which opened at the Toda Rowing Course, October 11.

Japan team consisted of Hideo Ohe, Hideaki Aida, Yukio Matsuda, M. Yamauchi and No-

riichi Yoshino. In this first heat, the German crew drew away the American team at the 1,700-meter mark to win and from that advanced to win the finals. The winning time was 7:00.44. Italy was second; Netherlands was third. Japan finished fifth.

## Fight of Yonekura

The Olympic boxing events were held at the Korakuen Ice Palace from October 11 to 23. A student from Rikkyo University competed as a light-welterweight for Japan. He is Takatsugu Yonekura, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations.

He drew a bye in the first



T. Yonekura (right) hits Velazquez (Spain) to the chin with his left hook in the second round of his second series, at the Korakuen Ice Palace, Oct. 15.

series of bouts. In the second series of bouts on October 15, he defeated Miguel Velazquez from Spain. In his third match on October 18 he met Betancourt Felix from Cuba.

In the third round, he fought furiously and as a result of his

## Reviews of Olympics

Daigoro Yasukawa, President of the Tokyo Olympic Organizing Committee (O.O.C.) talked about reviews of the Tokyo Olympics and the relations of politics and sports. "Most of the foreign visitors told us that the facilities were very good. I think this is not just flattery. I am proud of those facilities. I believe they showed a high standard in the energetic power of the Japanese people."

He stressed that the natural power of Japanese organization was proved in the Tokyo Olympic Games. "The visitors pay tributes not only to the facilities but also to the management" Mr. Yasukawa said. "Two difficulties in management were how to keep the unity of O.O.C. which consisted of many men of ability from many different parts and how to pay attention to the services for pressmen."

"The Ceremony was held according to the charter of I.O.C. The order of the Opening Ceremony is established by the Olympic Charter, so there

is possibility of adding anything to the Opening Ceremony but in the Closing Ceremony, we



produced a free and easy mixture of Olympic athletes. I think this plan was very effective. "It was very regrettable that the Indonesian team and the North Korean team did not take part in these splendid plans. The Olympic Charter forbids the political intervention in sports. It seems to me that this is quite correct. But 40 years has passed since the Charter of the Olympiad was adopted. The international situation has changed and it is difficult to manage the Olympics unless we take notice of these problems today. We made every effort for their joining but our efforts were in vain. There will be many problems and difficulties for next Olympics."

## Life in Yoyogi Village

By Toshiaki Araki, Senior

I was an epeeist representing Japan in the Olympic Games and I participated the Waseda Memorial Hall, October 17. In the epee collective competition, the Japan team which I was a member fenced with Hungary for its first match, October 19.

Our Japanese team was defeated 8-22. I had two wins defeating Barani 5-3 and Cours 5-5 (winning in an extra match) in the over-all meeting.

In the individual matches, I

did not advance to the finals as I had 3 wins against 4 losses. My taking part in the Olympics was indeed an unforgettable experience. Now I should like to write about life in the Yoyogi Village. The experience impressed me strongly.

There was an International Club, which serve as the social place for Olympic athletes, at Yoyogi Village. The International Club had talking-rooms, television-room of Japanese style, table-tennis-rooms and so on. After the sun had set on the Oda Field, the athletes who finished their trainings and games gathered here by bicycle one after another. In the center of the talking-room, various athletes were absorbed in dancing the Twist to the music of the band.

We Japanese were surprised by some things we saw: their rhythmical dances of the always funny Negro athletes, the gaiety of the Italian athletes and the verve of the beautiful French women-athletes. As these men and women danced, they became friends and consequently on occasion would slip away into the dark forest shoulder to shoulder.

Even before the games, they acted freely. On the other hand, we Japanese stayed in our room all day long resting for our next game. And we always felt that we had to win. This in contrast to other lands may be a difference of nationality.

At any rate, it was the Japanese who were more gentle, polite and moderate than any other foreigners. We were overwhelmed by the cheerful and the free atmosphere displayed by the foreign athletes. They seemed to heartily enjoy this sports festival. I think they taught us a great deal.

## Topics of Rikkyo Sports (2)

### Let's Fence With Me---Miss Shino

There is a fencing club in the Rikkyo Athletic Association and in this club there is a swordswoman, Miss Shino. She works hard and trains every day according to schedule.



Miss Rie Shino is a Sophomore of the College of Arts. She graduated from Fujii Senior High School in Tokyo. When in High School she did not belong to any athletic club. When she came to Rikkyo she was eager to experience the peculiarity of an athletic club membership, where such things as politeness, an energetic way of life, and a hard training program would help to develop her peculiar character and personality.

At Rikkyo, she found the chance to experience the life of a sports clubman. This perhaps would be her last opportunity for such an experience. So when she selected a club, she thought it would be better to select a less popular sport than basketball or some such sport because she was an in-

experienced athlete. So she selected fencing a minor, nevertheless, a competitive sport. Then again, the art of fencing had a special charm for her.

On looking back on the year and half of her club life, she mentioned, "Being a female did not handicap me although the training program is very hard. Sometimes I felt that it was beyond my physical endurance. But good superiors paid attention to my training and order me to stop when I reached the limit of my physical strength."

"At present, I can say that being a swordswoman has given me an assured self-confidence. That is, I can do what I am determined to do. I also learned that women can do what men do through special effort. On entering the club, I had a fear that I could not do as well as the other members. But that fear is now overcome. One of the difficulties of being the only female member is that I can not find any one to talk with, but I make every effort to talk with as many men as possible. In closing, I should like to invite more girls to join the fencing club of Rikkyo. This is my hopeful wish."

THE  
TOYO TRUST & BANKING  
CO., LTD.



Branch: Ikebukuro

東洋の貸付信託

英・仏・独・西・伊語体系実習

自由会話研修所

欧米各大学応用語学教育研修所より招聘の精鋭に依る最新の口頭訓練方式完全教育! リングエスティック学位取得教員 14 名

規則書 ¥50 + 10 ⇒ 渋谷東急文化会館裏コックドール隣田中ビル 5 階  
TEL. 渋谷校 (402) 4083, 銀座校 (561) 7510, 池袋校 (982) 2208

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



# Give Cheerful Normal Home to Poor Children

It is made an issue of Night Junior High School of late. They cannot escape to various facts, especially the number of Night Junior High School increases by degree. Thinking of these facts deeply, it is expected to improve actual conditions from every view.

A night junior high school means that children work in the daytime and they study at a junior high school at night for poverty reasons in spite of their being compulsory education.

This type of school originate in the Hyogo Prefecture during the 24th year of Showa (1949), it was named the Komagabayashi Municipal Junior High School. The 30th year of Showa (1955) marked the widest use of the night. At that time, they numbered 79 schools with an enrolment of 4,900 pupils. After that year, there was a decided decrease in pupil attendance all over the country. At present, the number is 33 school with about 500 pupils. During 26th year of Showa (1951), the Adachi 4th Junior High School was the first one established in Tokyo, and then during the 32th year of Showa (1957), the Arakawa 9th Junior High School was born. There are seven school with about 224 pupils in Tokyo at present.

Tokyo	7	(224)
Kanagawa	8	(95)
Aichi	2	(30)
Osaka	1	
Hyogo	1	
Hiroshima	?	(97)
Fukuoka	1	

The number of night junior high schools and pupils in Japan.

## The Meaning of Home And Social Responsibility

Children build up a moral consciousness and learn life customs at home. This tradition setting is the basic institution for teaching a mature person's place in society, in the home one finds many everyday opportunities for self control, for house, for rule and order and for keeping promise between the several members of a family. Those are everyday experiences for a child in a traditional home. Good food, good clothing, and good shelter are a necessity if a child is to grow physically and to be healthy in mind and spirit. Whenever we find a lack of food, of clothing and of shelter, we can usually find poverty. Poor home environment produce and condition a child's future outlook. A healthy home surrounding can

do much to improve man's physical and mental health. Empty stomachs, ragged clothings and shacks are not good for heart or intellect. Therefore a home is the place where love, safety, and assurance to human life are given. And if the home does not properly perform its duty, then society must often step in to correct the resultant social evil. Well, has society practiced and fulfilled it? No, it has not been truly said.

## Home Environment of Its Children

Why must children work in the daytime? There can be many reasons. Some when parents lose their employment through the bankruptcy of their employer's enterprise, some through parents' death, some by orphanage through war, some through parents' sickness, or some by a father's habitual drunkenness. In this property stricken condition, children have to labor in order to keep the family together.

Mat Number	Per a Person
1 (under)	22%
2 "	42%
3 "	15%
4 (over)	21%

Average Family's Income	6,220 yen
Average Family's Number	4.9 persons

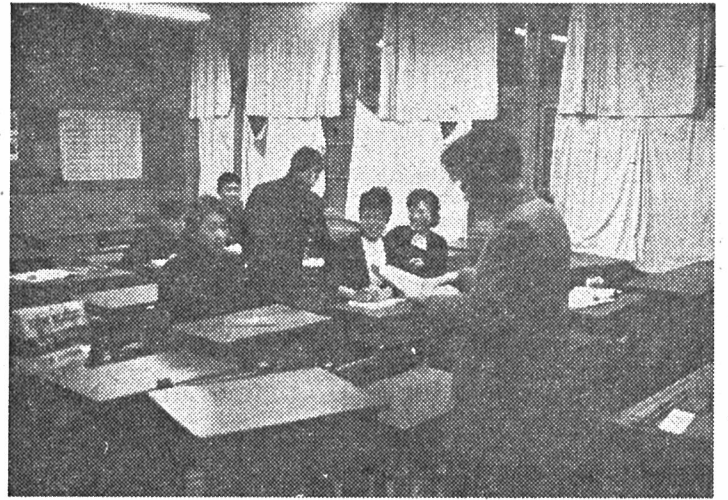
## Learning Condition of Night Junior High School Pupils

They work in the daytime and then at night they go to a compulsory education-school. It is natural that it should appear to be illegal for the schedules of the night schools are different from general junior high schools, for instance athletic meetings are held on Saturday night because they cannot be held in the daytime, and so it is difficult to find an ideal time for them. In many case sanitation training has become better, but it is very far from being ideal. These children are all below normal in height and growth. Under such sociological conditions can officials do anything remedy this social situation, and can a basic edu-

cation be gained by students of these night schools? These schools have made an effort to supply these working student with a basic education. Still working children have no time for preparation so the teachers do not give assignments. Teachers are often afraid that these children will not attend school if the school assignments was too difficult for they are not really interested in their school work. So the teachers have tried to prepare interesting lessons for them. The principle subjects offered are the national language and Sociology. These subjects are thought to basic for forming fine character. Progress in English and in Mathematics for them would be very slow. Forty pupils per a teacher is an ideal class, but at these schools 10 pupils per a teacher is the teacher load. Since the classes are small, they are good advisers for the children in every respect. Therefore the relationship between the teachers and the children is very intimate when compared with the daytime school. A survey of the health condition of the children shows a decided improvement in some of these schools. Although many come from families where sickness is chronic or are poor because of parental deaths, they are making progress. What most of these children want and get from their teacher is love. This perhaps is the way to get them to want an education.

## Visit to Arakawa 9th Night Junior High School

Rikkyo Echo members called upon a teacher and the pupil of Arakawa 9th Night Junior High School in Tokyo on October 26. After climbing up a gloomy stairs Echo Members began talking with the teacher. He made the following comments: "There are seven night junior high schools in Tokyo. They are Adachi 4th, Katsushika Futaba, Sumida Hikifune, Kojima, Setagaya Shinsei, Arakawa 9th, Hachioji 5th junior high schools. Pupils go to each school regardless of ward. The prime reason for their attending a night school is an economic one. It is impossible for a student from a poor family to attend a school in the daytime. Some poor children would find it very



Studying aspect of teacher and pupils, their relationship is very intimate. Learning is over at nine o'clock in the evening.

difficult to take a regular school course in the daytime school, but such children are apt to learn a night junior high school. Another reason is some poor children could pass the entrance examination study. Moreover, Gendaikko (modern child), so to speak, are increasing day by day.

## Labor Condition of Pupils

What sort of work or service do they perform? Occasions in minor enterprises makes people 50 percent the total and the number classified as labours is under 10 percent. Three fifths are termed as live-in. While 67 percent work with private enterprise. Work begins at 8 o'clock in the morning and ends at 5 o'clock in the afternoon (this is the average work time). Although the hours of labor are eight for miscellaneous worker or an assistant the hours are irregular. So for the average working student at night school eight-hour labor plus four-hour of learning to totals more than twelve-hour of labor everyday. The wage paid to the "live-in" is 3,600 yen and the rate paid the "live-out" is 8,500 yen per a month.

## Social And Physical Harm Of Children Labor

Working children are not going to grow up to the full development of their potentials if these physical and mental development checks are not remedied. They become a big social problem. If youth development is curtailed, it could have natural evil consequences. It is said that a guided physical and mental development program for the 13 to

15 years old is educationally important. It is a time when their energy can be put to the best results. So for the present it is clear that the working student cannot expect to grow mentally and physically. These are the great problems of society: how can child labor be stopped; how can the unskilled worker be rehabilitated; how can juvenile delinquency be redirected; how the criminal be reclaimed; and what is the relationship of the uneducated to each of the above questions, what concern does the uneducated have for culture, morals and citizenship?

## Pay Attention to This Fact

It is a natural result that many pupils are absent from school. But the reason why the night junior high school was formed was "Long absence of no school for the children of the relief class". They could not practically accomplish the duty. Therefore to find a way to release them from labor and to go to school in the daytime is the final purpose. So "Ideal society which does not have night junior high school" or "Measures that will be able to think of them within actuality" is an aim from now. The Ministry of Education says that night junior high school will cease to exist as a matter of course. This is an awfully optimistic outlook as well as an irresponsible one. Does this correct the condition for them who are put in such a painful environment and how does it relate itself to the compulsory education program? These children have never known what it is to live in cheerful normal home. It is because of human tragedies as these, that everybody should be made to feel aware of such human inhumanities to man.

**KENT** **KD - TYPE**

*Precision Drawing Instrument*

**KISHIZUKA KIKAI MFG CO., LTD.**

外人教師のみによる小級制

アイ・エス・スタジオ

池袋東口三井銀行横

**英会話**

Tel 971-2450

新校舎落成

ロゴス英語学校

(米会話)

午前部・午後部・夜間部

開講 4月12日

生徒募集 規則書 40円

豊島区目白町1丁目

国電目白駅下車

Tel, (971) 4001, 1537



# Shinseisakuza Is Troupe for Populace

From Hachioji Station a twenty minute bus ride takes one to Shinseisakuza. One cannot imagine one is in Tokyo out there surrounded by such a quiet and natural circumstances. They built their base which includes lodging, theater, both indoor and outdoor, and culture center in 1963.

Mrs. M. Mayama established this troupe in 1950 with some comrades in the hope that it would be the troupe for a great variety of people. In those days new drama groups were only for some limited people, the intelligentsia or society people, not for factory workers, farmers, or shopboys, and did not influence these people. Mrs. Mayama thought that they were the very people who needed new drama, and has been continuing performances. She also thought that they have to nurture the local culture and to fill the cultural gaps between the town and the country. Their hard experiences of these fifteen years are clearly shown in the book 'Nihon ju ga watashi no gekijo (The whole Nation is my Theater)' by Mrs. Mayama. Now the theater has grown to include 170 members.

Most of the 170 members of this troupe live in this base, though they seldom stay here long for they go on a provincial tour that lasts for a month or two, sometimes even more. Indeed, this local performance trip is one of the most remarkable differences of the troupe from many others. The members are divided into four groups and travel throughout the country offering different dramas until the next rearrangement of groups. Mostly they perform in public halls or school auditoriums so as to show their play to people as many as possible. The entrance fee is generally 350 yen as compared to the high fee asked for in splendid theaters.

Members are salaried, though this is not exceptional at all to other drama theaters, but they are not allowed to have side jobs. Mr. Endo said, "It cannot be one's real job if one must have other work. Shinseisakuza can pay us enough money, although it may not be much. Many other stage players have perform in TV or movies now, as they can not support themselves with the income gained from their job. The building of this base proves that our economic condition is steady."

## Daily Life of Member

a.m.  
7:00 Get up, Breakfast, Make arrangements for the day.  
9:00 Preparation at the theater.  
p.m.  
1:00 1st Performance.  
4:30 Intermission.  
5:30 2nd Performance.  
9:30 Clear the stage, Self-examination Meeting.  
11:30 Back to the hotel, Supper, Make arrangements for the next day, Free time.

Above is an example of the daily routine on a journey. Some people may envy them because they always travel around the country but the table shows they have little leisure time.

On holidays they enjoy going on picnics, participating in some sport, reading (the library is

yet to be built here), discussing many things. Their greatest concerns in discussions recently are the Nuclear explosion of China, the Revision of the Constitution of Japan. In the Viet Nam problem they support racial self-determination and are opposed to the intervention of the U.S.A. Four years ago they all attended the demonstration against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and some right-wing organization attacked them. Seeing one of their plays 'Shinseisakuza Festival' one will know how they eagerly insist on world peace without war.

## Why Do They Play?

Mr. Tsuruwaka told how he liked acting, "I have no answer



Some of Shinseisakuza members with Mrs. Mayama, center. Photo by Bungeishunju.

for the question except that I like it." When he was a student at Waseda University he belonged to 'Jiyu Butai' and acted the new drama. "When we went to a poor fishing village to act and saw how pleased the people were with our play, I discovered that the most important thing in performing is love for audience. Then I thought I would devote myself to acting for the people. At that time I had never heard of Shinseisakuza. I happened to see its performance by accident and shared Mrs. Mayama's love for the audience. I felt a thrill in me which I did not get from the university audience. The villagers express their feeling as it is. That thrilled me. Of course I do not neglect the audience in the university.

"My parents and friends were against my entering the troupe because one cannot live on acting. I get a salary now (15,000 yen a month) even though I want more, out of my job to support my family." Saying this, he looked around the room in satisfaction, which is furnished with a TV set, a gas stove, and a well stocked book shelf. "We artists need a comfortable life so that we may cultivate our emotions in good circumstances," he added.

His wife, also an Shinseisakuza actress was absent for her play tour leaving her husband and two children. No actress retires from performance after

getting married as she needs not to do so. All of the members take care of her small children if she is busy acting and rehearsing. As for the children, their tuition fee is paid by the troupe until they graduate from high school. "I do not care at all if others rear my child instead of me and my wife, for I believe in them. Without love and reliance one cannot expect real human relationship." Mr. Tsuruwaka insisted upon this.

Mr. Hiramatsu took quite a different course to enter the theatrical field. He was once chairman of the Student Council of Kelo University. According to him if he had not entered Shinseisakuza he would have been employed by some big company. He saw the Shinsei-

sakuza Festival more than twenty times, wanting to be sure in his mind, before entering the troupe. "I never thought I would be an actor, but now I'm happy. I didn't like to become a mere office worker."

## Shinseisakuza in Future

Both Tsuruwaka and Hiramatsu are university graduates but all of the members are not, of course. Their careers are widely different and they come from all over the nation, but their ideals and the way to attain them are the same. They may be the happiest people because they do something they like and believe in although every day life is so busy and the work of creation is so hard. Seeing their perfectly united activity one may easily regard them as a group, but they strongly insist upon their individual existence.

Shinseisakuza expects to be a greater and more effective drama troupe with the slogan 'Create new dramas with the populace'. They plan to have 600 members in the future, and in a grand site of about 3,117 centiare there will be built many facilities which can serve to create new drama. Last year they had a successful three month tour in Indonesia. Thus, not only in Japan but also throughout the world they will continue to present their dramas.

## Rikkyo Pen Rotary

### Life In Digs In England

By Ass't. Prof. K. UGAWA



I spent two years at Leicester during the first of which I was the one and only Japanese in this typical provincial city in the heart of the Midlands. My experiences there, are I think, entitled to be looked as purely English, because I found myself, almost always treated as an Englishman, not as a foreigner.

The house in which I lodged was situated in a beautiful residential area, which was formerly the parish of an outlying village of the medieval city of Leicester now within the boundaries of the modern city. It was a very big house, probably late Victorian with a spacious but desolate garden facing the street which was bordered with beautiful elm trees. My room was on the first floor, the size of the room was probably 20 feet square with a fairly high ceiling. The furniture was all big and very solid, a big bed, a wardrobe with a mirror, a chest of drawers, a dressing table with a large oval looking glass, an armchair with a footstool, two wash stands with marble tops. Over the fireplace large looking glass with peculiar carved fixtures which reached high up to the ceiling. The colour of the wall paper was faded and just brownish, the pattern was not recognizable. The general impression was very sombre and dull. In a word it was typically late Victorian, and everything remained as it was in the good old days. Although I myself am a medieval historian, it was neither very delightful nor comfortable to live in such a neglected room. The reasons why I stayed there for two years were as follows. Firstly, it was very difficult to find suitable accommodation in Leicester, the prosperous industrial city. Secondly as I have just said, the house was situated in very beautiful spot, the neighboring houses were all big and built during the late Victorian age and perhaps early years of this Century. Thirdly wonderful people lived in this peculiar house. The landlady was a very old spinster who was extremely kind and had a good sense of humour though she was sometimes a bit eccentric. She lived with her old brother and a charming but very much of an old maid.

When the chilly and damp atmosphere of the English winter began to supersede the gay, warm and joyous air of the great festivities at Christmas, everything became gloomy and made me feel homesick. It was not easy to keep my spacious room warm and snug. One evening in February, a young lecturer of the Chemistry Department of the University invited me to dinner at his home. He lived in an old semi-detached house and was improving his house and decorating his rooms by himself in his leisure time. When I told him how I felt then and the situation at my digs, he took me to his studio which was once a garage, and showed me various carpentry tools and also books on interior decoration for amateurs, and promised to lend me tools and advise me if I were successful in persuading my landlady to give me permission to redecorate my room. "Fools rush in where angels fears to tread," the proverb says, my landlady approved my proposal very light heartedly.

I borrowed the necessary tools from my friend and started to undertake one of the tasks of Hercules. I had no intention to stop doing my research work, so my labour hours had to be three hours after dinner.

When I had finished this toil and hard work for a fortnight, the room had changed very much, the walls primrose yellow, the door, windows and fireplace, a clean white. I had not dared to paint the ceiling because I was afraid of breaking my neck in the process, so it remained white or rather grey in comparison with the white woodwork. It seems to me as if spring had come a few months earlier to my room.

Some might blame me for not being fully occupied in academic work, but I believe that the friendship and understanding built through this physical labour is as precious as the achievement of my research work as a historian.

## Brief career of Kaoru Ugawa

Born in Tokyo in 1931. Graduated from the Department of Economics of Rikkyo University in 1952. Studied at the Department of English Local History of Leicester University in England from 1959 to 1961. An assistant professor at the Department of Economics and majoring in History of Economics now.



**DRAGON BRAND**



**ONODA CEMENT CO., LTD.**

Head Office: Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan  
Cable Address: "ONOSEME" TOKYO



credit department store

**credit**



**Marui Chihara**  
Tokyo



# RIKKYO ECHO

Published monthly during the school year except Examination Periods by the English Press Society of Rikkyo University.

Prof. TOKUJI OGAWA, Publisher & Editor

## STUDENT STAFF:

Hitoshi Ichikawa, Editor-in-Chief	Yoshikuni Iiboshi, News Editor
Katsushiro Murashima, Associate Editor	Hiroko Sasakura, Assist. News Editor
Yasuoki Takeuchi, Monitor	Masaki Ikeda, Sports Editor
Yuzuru Ogawa, Managing Editor	Yoko Matsushima, Assist. Sports Editor
Yasuhiro Sugita, Business Mgr.	Setsuo Yoda, Art Editor
Taeko Tamura, Business Mgr.	Minako Yabe, Assist. Art Editor

STAFF WRITERS: Yachiyo Amano, Nobuyuki Takizawa

## FACULTY ADVISORS:

Prof. Hisakazu Kaneko	Prof. Masaki Kawaguchi
Assist. Prof. Shin-ichi Yoshida	Prof. Koyu Matsuura
Assist. Prof. Jun-ichi Mizuta	Prof. John G. Grisdale
Prof. James A. Dator	Prof. Gene Lehman

OFFICE: THE RIKKYO ECHO of Rikkyo University  
3-chome, Ikebukuro Toshima-ku, Tokyo. Tel: (983) 0111 Ext. 691

## Retrospection on Rikkyo Festival

Suddenly, Rikkyo campus was carpenters' workshop in the end of October. Many members of each club and seminar were busy building up various exhibition boards or decorations for Rikkyo Festival, which was held October 31 through November 3. Favored by a fine weather this year's Rikkyo Festival turned successful gathering lots of visitors.

But hereby, Rikkyoites must review on the Festival. And before doing it, we must know what university festival is. It is a place where students display their academic achievements and show the clubs' and self-government activities' fruits. It is also a place where students discuss with ordinary citizens so that the results of such discussion should be utilized for the students' later activities.

Michio Ikeyama, chairman of the Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee said after the Festival as follows. "Rikkyo Festival was a good if not perfect success. We are facing many unstable surroundings. So we need concentration and unity of all students. Then the Committee decided slogan, 'Wake up the spirit of the race. Let's build up the peace of our country and the plentiful campus life by gathering our young power.'"

"From these point of view," Mr. Ikeyama continued, "first on the spirit of the race, 30 circles took part in Utage Saiten (Chorus Festival). Many Rikkyoites wanted to sing songs with friends and it was a great harvest to create the Song of the Chorus Festival. As for unity, we treated the problems of student union and U.S. nuclear submarines. On each problem co-operation councils were established and we continue to wrestle with them also hereafter. In future, we must make the Festival mobilize all students and organize not only the Cultural Association but also the Class Committee and the Athletic Association."

Mr. Ikeyama spoke as the sponsor. From this angle his opinion may be right. Then, there are visitors' opinions. The outstanding points of this year's Festival were the increase of participating circles, substantiality of exhibitions and new plannings. First, about 130 bodies participated in the Festival, showing increase of 20 over the last year's. It is delightful that two classes took part in it for the first time. (But in Tokyo University about 30 classes participate.) And seminars increased to six. Both on the Rikkyo Festival's Eve and on the Finale Eve many students gathered in front of No. 5 Building and enjoyed dancing and singing. The square was full of students. It is wonderful the number of participants increase year after year. The second point is substantiality of exhibition. Exhibitions were more academic and more various than last year's. Most academic circles, however, were lacking in ingenuity in their exhibitions. Their exhibitions were mostly only small letters. Visitors can not understand them without illustrations. This phenomenon of mannerism constitutes a crisis of university festivals. Needed are more diagrams, photos and newly-devised things. And it is better that symposium is opened regularly. The third is newly-born matters. There are the First Utage Saiten, satellite studio of the Broadcasting Club and TV broadcast in Morris Hall. It is good that University Festival League in Tokyo was established.

Rikkyo Festival will continue to extend and to advance onward. But this year's Festival was lacking in devices and in closeness of relation between students and citizens. University festival is a place where students announce their fruits and discuss with ordinary citizens. And moreover the festival is a place where participants should have solidarity feeling for something held in common by all.

## Interview With Personality--(5)

# 'Arigato' is Mr. Kaya's Motto

It was in conference when interviewers called on Seiji Kaya who was the former president of Tokyo University. He received an Order of Cultural Merit recently. "How do you feel about winning it?" "I am very happy, and at the same time, I am surprised that I could take it, because I have ever been on its nomination committee four times, and know what person is worthy of taking it," he replied feeling shy.

"What problem did you deal with, when you became the president of Tokyo University?" "I took up the Institutional Problem first of all, because it was ten years since the new university system had made a start. There were many inconsistencies and inconveniences on every side, so I thought it was time to reflect on the university system and I established 'The council of university system' as an organ to reflect on university administration, and dealt with the problems of the system of the liberal art faculty and the reform of the graduate school. But I am sorry that I could not solve the problem concerning the system of the liberal art faculty completely."

"Throughout prewar and postwar times, student-like character has been changed according to the change in universities. Do you find any difference between old-time students

and the students of today?" "I am not sure, but when we were students, we studied hard to make a living as a specialist. Therefore, students of those days had a narrow outlook, that is, they were laying stress on perfection of self, but in the



Seiji Kaya

present age, they attach importance to community. It is important to be a good member of society as well as a good specialist." "What do you think of the students of today?" "I think students are the prosperity of society. It is often

pointed out that it is not good for students to attend demonstrations but students are in the stage of building their personality. I think such a thing should be dealt with leniently, and also it is said sometimes that students of today do not trust people. It is today's education which makes them think so. It is important to hear a person's opinion, but no less important is to state your own opinion and take courageous action accordingly."

"You are making an effort to promote the movement for a little kindness. What do you think of it?" "This is one way to improve society, and it is necessary to think of something easy everyone can do, rather than a difficult thing. I decided to make it a rule to say 'arigato' when someone did me a little kindness."

"What did you feel about the Olympic Games?" "I was afraid of spitting or littering rubbish, but I am glad people did not do these things. To the last question, 'As one of the winners of the Order for Cultural Merit, what do you expect to contribute to the enriching of Japanese culture?' "This is very difficult question. There is nothing in particular. I have acted on my own judgement, but I am very glad to know that what I have done, was considered to enhance our culture."

another as if his death had been the ignition point.

Especially, the recent three major world developments revealed us the rapidly changing history of the world. First was the resignation of the former Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, secondly the first nuclear test by Communist China, and thirdly the British Labour Party's victory in the election. In these currents of history, I think we must know what these developments mean. We must think of the affect of the situation not only on one country but on the whole world. We must see through these developments to the future of the world. We must have the eyes by which we can see history. By doing so, we can know the way to take. We cannot walk in the right way without the right understanding of history.

In the long history of mankind, we can see battles or peace, victories or defeats and so on. Whether we will take a battle or peace, victory or defeat depends on fixing the position of these developments rightly in the current of history.

Kiyoko Nagahashi, Freshman

## READERS' OPINIONS

### Let's Improve Student Refectory

To the Editor:

The last issue of the Rikkyo Echo, mentioned the Student Refectory and Livelyhood Co-op. Association and said, "Perhaps the Student Health Insurance Society can organize the management of the Student Refectory." I hope this Society adopts this suggestion. Indeed 70 per cent of all students make use of those refectories, therefore, we spend much time and trouble in getting menus at lunch time. And some are expensive and we do not know if these menus are nutritious. It is necessary to take care of the nutrition of those who are boarding. Also there is no suggestion box. But these responsibilities fall not only on the managers of these refectories

but on the students of Rikkyo, I think. So I hope the Class Committee or the Student Health Insurance Society will take a leading part in the matter and will make a tripartite conference, consisting of students, professors and managers of refectories to deal with every thing about refectory. This conference will be very useful to give good solutions not only for these little things but for more important ones which may happen.

Yoh Hirata, Freshman

### Attention to Current Of History

To the Editor:

It is one year since J. F. Kennedy, the 35th president of U.S.A. was assassinated in Dallas. After his death, the history of the world has been changing its aspects one after

## ASAHI ADVANCES WITH ADVANCE IN ITS TECHNOLOGY



ASAHI-DOW LIMITED



ASAHI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD.

No. 12, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Cable address: "ASAHI-DOW TOKYO" "TOKYO ASAHIKASEI"

## 日本勧業銀行

NIPPON KANGYO GINKO

日本 denotes JAPAN and

銀行 denotes BANK in Japanese, then

What does 勧業 Mean?

KANGYO

By themselves, these two ideograms mean the encouragement of commerce and industry. But, when placed with Nippon and Bank, they spell Nippon Kangyo Bank. To the international banker this means the contribution of 66 years to world banking ... to the business man, fast and courteous service through our 127 domestic branches and over 1200 correspondent banks overseas ... to our thousands of clients in Japan and throughout the world, Nippon Kangyo Bank represents expert service on all banking and industrial problems.

THE NIPPON KANGYO BANK LTD.

127 Branches throughout Japan  
Head Office: Hibiya, Tokyo  
New York Agency: 40 Wall Street