

RIKKYO ECHO

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Above: The Chorus are singing hymns to the Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra conducted by Prof. Noboru Kaneko of Tokyo University of Arts at the Bunkyo Public Hall on Dec. 21, last year.

Bottom: They are accepting hearty praise from the audience. Third from left is Mr. Mitsugu Yamada, Cembalist, Prof. Kaneko, Miss Toshiko Toda, Alto, Mr. Ken Nakamura, Tenor, Mr. Tadahiko Hirano, Valiton.

Rikkyoites Fete Christmas Week

Christmas, one of the most important regular functions of Rikkyo University, is at hand. Christmas Week was celebrated for three days from Dec. 17 to 19, including the 3rd Messiah.

Christmas Week was celebrated as usual under the auspices of Rikkyo University and sponsored by the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew's), the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association), the Catholic Studies Club and the G.F.S. (Girls' Friendship Society). This year's slogan is "Let's welcome Christmas," and the sub-slogan, "The Lord is come."

In this year's program, many events have been performed. On the first day of the Christmas Week, a Christmas Message by President Masatoshi Matsushita from 8:00 a.m. and a lecture, "Ecumenical Movement and Christmas" by Prof. Kiyoshi Osuga, Dean of the Student Office, during the noon recess, have been performed at All Saints' Chapel. There was also a speech, "My Christmas" by Kenta Takagi, minister of the Kitasenju Church of the Nihon Kirisuto Kyodan, at Tucker Hall from 3:00 p.m. On the second day, a Opening Service in Song from 8:00 a.m., and a lecture, "Christmas in Germany, Through the Religious Music" by

Asst. Prof. Tatsuo Minagawa during the noon recess, have been given at the Chapel. And many people were pleased by a movie, "The Nun's Story", starring Audrey Hepburn, at Tucker Hall from 3:00 p.m. On the last day, there was a lecture, "The Stable in Bethlehem" by Priest Masamichi Imai was held at the Chapel from 8:00 a.m. In that afternoon, an amusement meeting, including a lecture, a drama, a magic, chorus and musical performances have pleased many students at Tucker Hall. After that, the Messiah has been celebrated gloriously.

The Messiah was held at the Toranomon Hall, with the Glee Club, the Chorus Group "Ahiurukai", the Drama Club, the Music Study Club, the Choir and general voluntary students participating.

Prof. Noboru Kaneko of Tokyo University of Arts, Conductor, Mr. Mitsugu Yamada, Cembalist, Miss Rei Iki, Organist, Miss Toshiko Toda, Alto, Mr. Ken Nakamura, Tenor, Mr. Tadahiko Hirano, Valiton, who are first-rate in the musical stage in Japan, took part in the Messiah and pleased the audience greatly as last year.

The Soprano Soloist of this year was Miss Takiko Okada, getting hearty praise

from the audience as did Miss Harue Miyake, last year's soloist.

Mr. Ikuzo Suzuki, Chairman of the Christmas Executive Committee, said, "I feel sorry that there are so few people who share the joy of Christmas," and he asks Rikkyoites who are educated in the Christian spirit, to reconsider the lack of the pleasure and to make ready for welcoming a better Christmas, reflecting among themselves again.

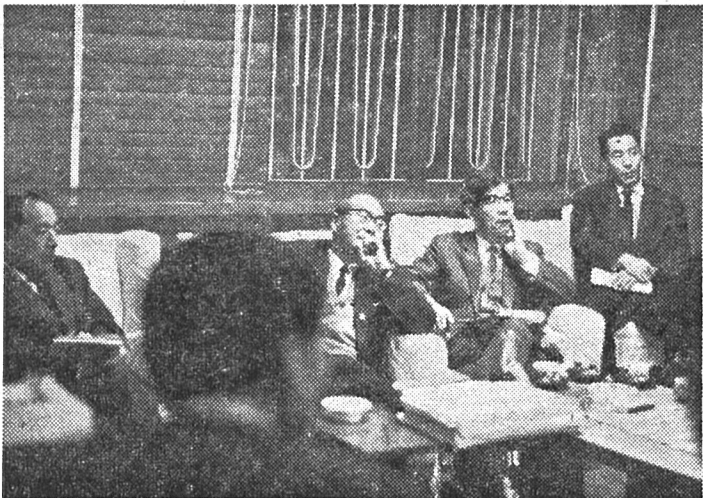
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School Fee Proposed to Raise From Next Freshmen

The Authorities of Rikkyo University has decided to raise the school fee of next year freshmen and announced it to the Three Student Associations (the Class Committee, the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association) on Dec. 1.

The Three Student Associations have determined to raise an objection to decision, regarding the school fee.



Students interview with the school authorities. (From left to right, Dean Hata of Counting Section, President Matsushita and Dean Osuga of Student Office).

ing it unjust.

The announcement of the school authorities was made to six student representatives by President Matsushita, Dean Hata of the Accounting Section and Dean Osuga of the Student Office and another person on the University side. The school authorities announced, "Beginning with the next year freshmen in the four cultural colleges, the present tuition fee of 60 thousand yen will be raised to 70 thousand yen and the institution fee of 10 thousand yen to 20 thousand yen; and in the College of Science, the tuition fee of 80 thousand yen will be raised to 100 thousand yen and the institution fee of 20

authorities, the reasons for the tuition raise are as follows; The state subsidy this university receives in very meagre, while the prices of commodities have gone considerably. The University now has a deficit of 136 million yen, caused by 3.7 percent boost of the faculty and employee wage base, the rise in supplies expenses and the necessity for reserving 20 million yen for the projected student hall.

During the interview with the President on Dec. 4, the student representatives demanded the University to withdraw the decision, regarding it as a one-sided undemocratic decision. They requested the school authorities to make public the contents of the University finance. If the raise is found to be necessary, the students will not oppose it. The student representatives should be asked to participate in adopting of the plan.

The University authorities on the other hand refused to make known the contents of the University finance and refused also to allow them to sit to attend the conference for rising the school fee.

Drama by 'Inenokai'

A drama was played by a theatrical company, 'Inenokai', at Tucker Hall from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. on Dec. 5 under the auspices of the Class Committee. The title was 'Young Generation' and the aim was to report, more thoroughly, the real picture of the young men and women in Red China.

Rikkyoites Help Damaged People In Hokkaido

The Club for the Study of Agriculture resumed inviting subscriptions for the crop failure caused by unseasonably cold weather in Hokkaido, from Dec. 1 till Dec. 10 and collected at least ten thousand yen.

As already reported by TV, radio and newspaper, in Hokkaido the agricultural products this year were considerably damaged and the economical blow was heavier than ever. So it is said that the debt of a farm-house is about 640 thousand yen on an average and they have not yet prepared for surviving over this winter.

Studying about the problems of agriculture, the members of this club decided to help the campaign, so that the farmers might make their bad present situation better. The contribution amounts to 64,850 yen as of Dec. 10. The members made their efforts to collect contributions by displaying a big poster and explaining at each class.

The Class Committee, the Cultural Association and Inoue Seminar offered their approval.

Costs-up or School Back-up; Health Insurance at a Loss

The Student Health Insurance Association (S.H.I.A.) plans to ask for aid from the school authorities or to raise the union dues of the Association. Because of the many activities of the Association, it will be impossible in the future to finance them. At present the S.H.I.A. finances show a deficit. Judging from the past, there is an ever increasing number of persons using the Association, and if the Association maintains its present budget, the services will be severely curtailed.

At Rikkyo University, if the present trend continues, the union dues received from its 10,000 students is 6 million yen a year. Judging from the past two years, a greater students are expected for next year. About 5.95 million yen is required for medical benefits. This is almost equal to the total income of union dues. In addition, it costs 3 million yen for such the development of activities by the Association for such projects as the raising of the fees for the medical examination and the development of the contract hospital. (Rikkyo University has a contract with 14 hospitals at present.) Then the additional support of the medical

Kawazuma Elected New Chairman

Tatemasa Kawazuma, Sophomore of the College of Economics, was elected Chairman of the Cultural Association on Nov. 18.

In this election, there were no opposing candidates, so he was elected swiftly. He came from Rikkyo High School, in which he has belonged to the Basketball Club. He now belongs to the Society for the Study of International Situations. He is an active leader in the movement for the establishment of a Student Union and is playing active part in

the student canvass. He has spoken his ambitions, "I wish to do my best for the development of the Cultural Association and cultural movement in Rikkyo. At the same time I wish to keep the circle's



T. Kawazuma

Cheerers Donate Heartfelt Blood

Twenty-two cheerers of Rikkyo University donated their blood to an old neighbor on Nov. 23.

The beautiful and heartwarming gift was presented to Tamotsu Nasuno, 55, a restaurant keeper in the east Ikebukuro, whose shop has been opened to Rikkyoites near Rikkyo since 1936. Nasuno was kind to the students and very popular among them.

Hearing of him through the seniors, four students of the Cheering Party first donated their blood in July at the first operation for his stomach ulcer. That operation, however, did not result in a complete cure, and he had to have a second operation on Nov. 24. Knowing that, the cheerers decided to give their blood, 200 cc each, at the Branch of Tokyo University's Hospital, as a return of his kindness to their seniors.

benefits at a maximum. I think we must look at many of today's social conditions and it is important to discuss these, because the culture itself has a connection with social conditions and the university cannot divorce itself from them. I am making efforts to organize Rikkyo students in setting up the Student Cooperative Society."

Rikkyoite Awarded 'Shidehara Prize'

Shidehara Memorial Prize in 1964, by the Students' Relief Association (Gakuto Engo Kai) was awarded to a Rikkyoite.

Susumu Oshima, Senior of the College of Arts, was elected as one of thirteen honorable winners. The prize ceremony will be held on Dec. 21 at National Educational Hall in Tokyo.

This prize was founded in 1954 in memory of Tan Shidehara, former president of the Students' Relief Association. The qualified person to receive such an award must be a working student and superior in scholarship.

After winning this prize, Mr. Oshima said, "First of all, we must not forget to be students. In our busy lives, we should find time to work or play." His motto is to carry out a rational living plan in both his studying and his working endeavors during his four years on school.

Social Dance Club Results in 6th Place

Eight members of the Rikkyo Social Dance Club took part in the All Japan Student Dancing Championship with 17 universities participating. Its Championship was held from 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on Dec. 13 at Ryogoku Auditorium of Nihon University.

Rikkyo ended the 6th place with top of Tokyo University.

The participants were mainly students of the universities in the whole Kanto district, such as the Tokyo Big Six Universities. They competed in four items; waltz, tango, slow and quick.

Miss F. Miyazaki Wins Grand Prize

The 28th Four Universities English Theatrical Contest was held at Hitotsubashi Hall on Dec. 5 and 6, sponsored by the Japan Times and supported by the Obunsha and the British Embassy.

"The Devil and Daniel Webster" by the Keio University E.S.S. won the first prize.

Miss Fusako Miyazaki, Junior of the College of Arts at Rikkyo University, won the Grand Prize through her wonderful performance.

The Rikkyo English Speaking Society (R.E.S.S.) played "Christ in Bronze" (Seido No Kirisuto) written by Yoshiro Nagayo, famous novelist, dramatized and directed by Yoshikazu Okazaki, Junior of Rikkyo University. This is the story of the conflict of human beings in the age of the severe persecution of Christianity.

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Warm Affection Needed to the Handicapped

Now that the Tokyo Paralympic Games (International Stoke Mandevill Games) have come to a close, it is time for Japanese people to reflect on the problems of the physically handicapped. What are the situations the physically handicapped face? What provisions does the Constitution make for their social welfare?

According to the investigation in 1960, Japan has about 950 thousand physically handicapped persons of which 566 thousand are lame, 220 thousand deaf-mute and 163 thousand blind or weak-sighted. The rate between the female and male handicapped is 39 to 61. And about 36 thousand persons over 18 years old can be given training at rehabilitation centers for employment in society.

There are institutions for these persons over 18-year-old, as provided by the 'Welfare Law for the Disabled' this March, in accordance with which there have been established the following: the Welfare Offices, the Rehabilitation Centers, the Vocational Training Offices, the Braille Libraries, etc.

The Welfare Office and the Council for the physically handicapped give advice as to rehabilitation. There are 1 National and 44 Prefectural Rehabilitation Centers for the Lame, 4 National, 3 Prefectural and 1 Social Welfare Corporate Institutions for the Blind and 1 National and 1 Prefectural Institutions for the Deaf-mutes. There are 21 National and 20 Social Welfare Corporate Employment Offices. These Offices receive handicapped persons who find it difficult to obtain jobs, manufacture false arms and legs, crutches which they give out free of charge with small charge.

There are also 8 National Vocational Training Offices and 16 Prefectural Braille Libraries.

The physically handicapped persons can stay in the rehabilitation centers for duration of a year. In severe case, however, the special privilege is given for 5 years, but there are only two such facilities for these cases. They can get various services except food cost.

State of Fund, Employment

The Government appropriates 1,530 million yen for the physically handicapped and their institutions every year. The subsidized institutions are of two kinds, national and private.

In the case of national institutions, 469 million yen, which includes salaries of the employees, is allotted by the Government; and subsidies of 1,046 million yen are given to private organizations. Government subsidies for equipment at such private institutions are not very clear. But percentages are shown; namely the State gives 50%; the Metropolitan and District Governments give

25%; and persons or people who found institutions bear the 25% of equipment expenses.

Situations of the physically handicapped persons' employment are far from being good. More than a half of them do not have any job. The case of the blind is worse. The female's employment rate is very low (only 20%). On the other hand, 60% of the male handicapped manage to find their jobs.

About a half of the disabled run small-scale businesses, and the rest are unable to find positions in large enterprises but in small ones. The income of 80% of them is less than 20 thousand yen. And even this is not very definite.

There are many physically handicapped persons who do not seek aid in these institutions. According to an official of the Welfare Ministry, their standard of living is lower than that of those who come to these facilities.

The Echo reporters called at the National Rehabilitation Center at Toyama-cho, Shinjuku ward, Tokyo and interviewed with Mr. Ito, director of the Center.

Echo members asked about the rehabilitation. Director of the center said, "It means medical treatment, discovery and training of the remaining ability and reinstatement."

When a man is made lame by accident or illness, first of all, he is brought to hospital and given a surgical treatment.

After that treatment, he must massage the paralyzed part to work. This is called functional recovery.

After passing through these stages, he must exert himself to recovery his functions, and make himself fit for daily life—working remedy."

He added, "Up to this point the stages are strictly medical, but even severely injured patients can hope to return to work after going through these stages. Recently, better training methods aimed at returning to work have at last been introduced from Europe and America. These methods are usually divided into the following three steps. 1) Pre-Vocational Election (PVE) 2) Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) 3) Vocational Training (VT)."

"We Need Much Money, Warm Affection"

He explained, "It was after the Meiji Era that the system of the social welfare was established in Japan.

Already European and Amer-

ican systems were being built up by public interest, while Japan tried to catch up with them by Governmental procedures as fast as possible. So Japan imitated their systems. Making some laws and regulations, Japan has fitted them in her society.

Japan has ever performed social welfare works were conducted in such a way in the past. Today, the youths are indifferent to the problem of the handicapped and the Government does not appropriate an adequate amount of money to social welfare works."

Mr. Ito emphasized, "In a word, both are the Government and the public do not take interest in the problem of social welfare."

I think that cooperation between the Government and the public is needed for the solution of this problem."

Positive Attitude Of Government And Public Desirable

Though the physically handicapped persons have been given some attention during the Tokyo Paralympic Games, they are inclined gradually to be forgotten by the public. Though their lives are guaranteed by law, they are in dire need actually, and both the contents and the number of institutions for them are inadequate. Why does this happen? The reasons are as follows; the facilities of the physically handicapped are relatively meagre, most of them are not properly equipped, the salaries of the employees are low in comparison with others, and the Government propaganda for the physically handicapped has not been sufficiently active.

These facts show that the Government has not taken a positive attitude toward the problem of the physically handicapped.

But it is wrong to place all responsibility to the Government.

For the attitude of the public must be considered. Many people are indifferent to the existence of such persons. And the public has a tendency to treat the physically handicapped persons who have come back to the world with discrimination.

So the public are partly to blame. It is desirable henceforth that both the Government and the public cooperate positively toward the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped.



The meeting for rebuilding Zengakuren is held at Tokyo University of Economics with 126 representatives of all Japan student self-government associations participating.

Meeting for Rebuilding Defunct Zengakuren Opened

The meeting for rebuilding Zengakuren (the National Federation Student Self-Government Associations) was held from Dec. 10 to 13 at the Kokuro-kaikan, Yaesu-guchi, and at Tokyo University of Economics, Musashikoganei, under the auspices of the Preparatory Committee for Rebuilding Zengakuren.

The All Japan Boarding Student Association, the Settlement Association of Japan, the Student Newspaper Association of Japan and other student associations took part in the grand meeting, last month, two previous big meetings were held at the Miyunoshita Park in Shibuya ward and the conference with the representatives of the Student Self-Government Association in All-Japan (Zenjidai) participating. The purpose of this earlier meetings was to prepare ways and means for the reconstruction of the Zengakuren.

From the 10th to 13th of this month, the rebuilding grand meeting was opened as follows: On the 1st day, with an aim of preparing for the grand meeting, the arrangement conference was held at the Kokuro-kaikan. On the 2nd and 3rd days of the meeting, they discussed Zengakuren's reconstruction efforts at Tokyo University of Economics. On the 4th day, a firm objective program was decided and the members of the central executive committee were elected, and on that same evening, the reconstruction report was read to the members. Later in the evening, a celebration singing (Utage Saiten) was sung at the Hibiya Open-Air Musical Hall.

Takanari Ota, Chairman of the Class Committee of Rikkyo University, made the following observations of the Zengakuren's rebuilding movement: I. A series movements gradually, not suddenly have arisen since this July. II. Heimingakuren (All

Japan Student Self-Government Association to protest the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and to protect the peace and democracy, in which about 3,700 students take part) had been established as the ransition stage in reconstruction. III. Zengakuren's rebuilding campaign was met with enthusiasm as was recently shown in demonstrating against the visit to Japan of U.S. N-submarines. IV. The goal sought in the rebuilding of the Zengakuren is its major premise to follow democratic rule to the utmost and to develop democratic power. V. To discontinue its former radical violent politics, because the Zengakuren former politics were not in accord with the main current group. VI. and to work in the future forward democratic rule and a fare student movement.

He added, "Never fare and old fashioned view, the Class Committee, the sole student self-government in this university should have truly function to deal with not only interior, but also exterior problems. On the 30th of last month, the formal decision of participating in Newly-Rebuilt Zengakuren was referred to the general meeting of the Class Committee."

The Chairman of the Class Committee expressed that there would be the following discussions concerning the subject of the Zengakuren movement in the future.

1. To institute a students' movement with the aim of acquiring their lives and rights as well as take up political subjects.
2. To build a firmer union of student opinion in their fight to understand democratic power.
3. To support the efforts and expansion of the Zengakuren.
4. To deepen, through mutual understanding, the bond between students throughout the world.

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K. Horiguchi Becomes 42nd Student Sumo Champion



K. Horiguchi (left), the 42nd Student Grand Sumo Champion, is having smart practice against his comrade after his championship at the Sumo Hall in Rikkyo University, providing the next meeting.

The 42nd All Japan Student Sumo Championship Meet was held at the Osaka Prefectural Gymnasium on Nov. 28. In the finals of the individual match, Ken-ichi Horiguchi, Sophomore of the College of Law and Politics, beat Sasaya of Meiji University to win the victory and to be the 42nd Student Grand Champion. This was Rikkyo's first victory in the individual match and it was, also, Horiguchi's first win.

The results of his final tournament victory are as follows: Horiguchi threw Takami over himself in his second match, then he pushed down Narita by a strong hit in semi-finals, and in the final game, he easily

thrust out Sasaya soon after the standing up and won in an unexpectedly fast finish.

He has had great experience in the art of sumo. In 1962 he won in the All Japan Youth Sumo Meet held at Kanazawa and this year, in May, he took first place in the East Japan Sumo Meet held at Warabi City. He is 177cm high, 120kg weight and of the corpulent style. The merit of his sumo is the strong dash making the best use of his weight and sharp action. In the art of judo, he is a third grader.

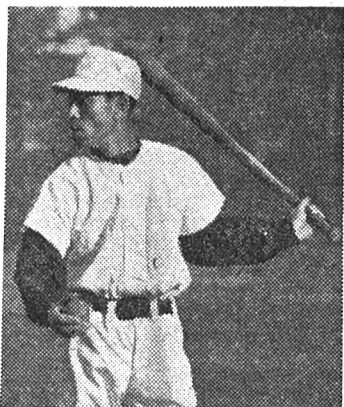
He says about his future, "I like sumo best of other sports, but I don't hope to be a professional sumo-man. I want to be a salariedman and to lead general good life."

Shimizu Elected New Manager Of Rikkyo Baseball Club

St. Paul's Club, consisted of alumni of the Rikkyo Baseball Club, elected Ichiro Shimizu as the new manager in its general assembly of Nov. 18. He replaced pre-manager Serizawa who worked with Rikkyo Club for about three years. He is also salariedman of Daishowa-Seishi Co., Ltd.

New manager Shimizu is Rikkyo's 5th and he follows Noda, Sunaoshi, Tsuji, Serizawa in the Rikkyo Baseball Club adopted representative system of pre-war. After he graduated from Rikkyo in 1949, he worked at Fujikura for two years. Then in 1951 he made a job change to work for Nihon Beer (now Sapporo Beer). While he was employed there, he led the baseball team of Nihon Beer from 1953 to 1958. Now he is managing Shimizu Shoten Co., Ltd. With his added work as Rikkyo's manager, he will manage his company in the morning and in the afternoon leads the Rikkyo Baseball Club.

In taking over the Rikkyo Baseball Club he felt, after watching the League of the Tokyo Big Six, that one thing he hopes to do is put more emphasis on fighting spirit and attack. Shimizu indicated that one run does not win a game, Rikkyo counts the score after the last out in the ninth inning.



New manager I. Shimizu knocks against players with his unshaken spirit.

Next year he will continue the spiritual baseball which pre-manager Serizawa explanted and on which he plans to build team-work. All he asks is for the players to work hard at training, to come back strong every inning of the game and to try and try again. This is how he wants to play the game. Lastly, he commented on spirit of the student baseball player that he aims at a compatibility between study and baseball. Therefore he wants club members who are not defeated ordinary students.

Track Stars Get Qualification Of Tokyo-Hakone Relay

The Preliminary Meet of Tokyo-Hakone Relay Race and the 20 kilometers Championship was held at the Tama-Zoo, Nov. 22. It had been run at 10 miles' distance the year before, but it was decided to run the 20 kilometers' distance this year.

Rikkyo University was represented of Shinzo Hamazaki, Senior of the College of Law and Politics. He competed with 15 others. These runners formed the top group and the competition was keen as he rushed toward the final finish line. Rikkyo was ranked first with an average time of 1:07; 38.03, for the upper ten members.

As a result of this Rikkyo captured a place of qualification as a entrant for the Tokyo-Hakone Relay Race which will be run on Jan. 2 and 3, next year. Tokyo University of Education, Aoyama Gakuin University, Tokyo University of Agriculture and Komazawa University qualified for entry, too.

"This year, our team is a mixed one of five seniors and strong freshmen. We are striving to gain the highest honors in the relay races of next year. This victory will be brought about by firm team-work and by rich training of our team who run 20 or 30 kilometers' distance a day," said Nobuyoshi Ishimaru, Junior of the College of Law and Politics, a manager of the Track and Field Club.

Rikkyo Pucker Voted M.V.R.

The Kanto Collegiate Ice Hockey League was held at the Shinagawa Skate Center in Tokyo from Nov. 5 to 19. Rikkyo puckers remained in 4th. But Rikkyo's N. Tanaka who graduated from Tomakomai-higashi Senior High School in



N. Tanaka

Hokkaido, Freshman of the College of Social Relations, captured the Most Valuable Rookie Prize. It was first for Rikkyo edge-man. His position is the Center Forward. He was selected by news-men in charge of ice hockey.

It was Tanaka's first impression that in this league the university game were more violent than in high school's games. And Rikkyo was chosen Fair Play Team by press-men's vote as the team with the least fouls in the League's play.



Y. Saito (center) brings a goal for Rikkyo with his jumping shoot in front of rival's goal area in the second half of the game with Shibaura University of Industry at the Komazawa 2nd Park, Nov. 15.

Handballers Fall to 2nd Kanto Collegiate League

The Rikkyo Handball Team was beaten by Shibaura University of Industry, 11-27, in the final game for championship of the Kanto Collegiate Handball 'A' Group, autumn league, held at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, Nov. 15. As a result of this loss, Rikkyo remained in 2nd place with Shibaura University of Industry in first place with its 9th straight victory.

From the beginning of the game, Rikkyo was under attack by the speedy offense of Shibaura University of Industry, and

by the end of the first half the margin to 5 points. The speedy offense of the rival team did not weaken during the second half and Rikkyo's reckless shots made their rival offense look better.

It was hard for Rikkyo to score, and they scored only by their 7-meter-throw and their shot was made through a rival's careless pass-work. Third place went to Hosei. Tokyo University of Education, Nihon University of Physical and Athletic Education, Meiji and Waseda followed in this order.

Prof. Sasaki Talks About Reviews of 1964

The 1964 sports season for Rikkyo is coming to the end, and for Rikkyo the sports record was poor one, although some Rikkyo athletes were elected to compete as Olympians.

Prof. Sasaki, Dean of the Athletic Association, mentioned some of weaknesses of the Rikkyo sports program.

First of all, Rikkyo has less students than the other universities, so there are fewer students to play sports. And they must be enrolled students before they can compete in their respective club activities, for they are not a professional sportsman. Rikkyo authorities keep strict school records and check the daily attendance sheets. Therefore, the sport's program must be coordinated with a regular study field which the Rikkyo administration holds as the prime reason for Rikkyo's existence.

Second, the facilities are not modern. The gymnasium, for instance, is too small for a student body of more than ten thousand students. It has served its purpose, but now it is over-crowded with the many types of athletic club it must serve. While the St. Paul's Green Heights is available for outdoor sportsmen. It is too far away from the main campus

for maximum use.

It is rumored that Prof. Matsushita, President of Rikkyo University, will introduce a proposed site for a new gymnasium within the next year. For the present, however, there are voiced opinions that the authorities should set up a school-bus schedule to Green Heights. If these added facilities could be provided, it is believed that Rikkyo sports record would be improved.

After considering the above-mentioned difficulties, one is lead to admit that Rikkyo second and third placements in league is a good record.

In addition to the above physical facilities equipment problems, there is the training program for the incoming athlete. The training is under the direction of the upper clubmen and the strenuous standards they insist upon are too difficult for freshmen. Therefore many freshmen fail before the summer vacation ends. It is also said that some regular players do not religiously train, although a strong body and a strong mind are found only by honest participation by all members. He wishes that players make an effort to be a student-like excellent sportman. The fruits will appear after their going out into the world.

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Olympic Facilities Opened For General People

The Tokyo Olympics closed its curtain with favorable criticisms. The physical plant where the games were conducted were especially praised. But how will these Olympic facilities be utilized by the people in future? There are various problems as to the use of the athletic establishment. It will not be useless to investigate the present condition and future of the facilities in Japan by comparing our situation with former Olympic cities.

Many facilities which were used for the 18th Olympics are not only utilized for every kind of sport's event, but set free for general people's training at the National Indoor Stadium and the National Stadium. On the other hand, some are reborn as a hotel like the Ohiso Branch Village. The Press Center becomes a public corporation. The area around the Toda Boat Course becomes the park of water and flowers and the prefectural park. The Yoyogi Olympic Village and the Komazawa Sports Park are opened as sport and recreation centers for the Metropolitan

citizens.

The Olympic Village at Yoyogi, held the Paralympics after the Olympics, is reborn a great forest public garden after 4 years. In this site, 14 structures which was used as women's residences are scheduled to be regenerated 'the Youth Center'. Concerning it Mr. Michiaki Maeda, the director of the Physical Education Bureau in the Ministry of Education, says, "These buildings can accommodate fully 3,000 lodgers. Nowadays, committee and meetings held in Tokyo have increased remarkably, we hope that the

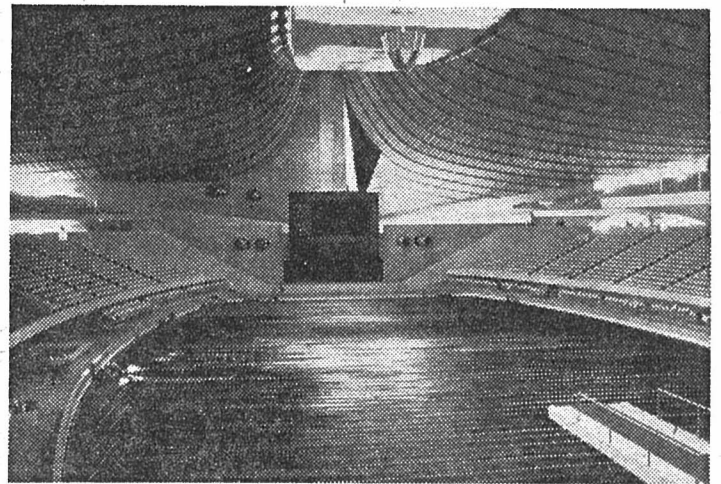
people will put it (the center) to good use in order to bring in the leaders of firms and industrial workers."

The National Indoor Stadium built newly for the Olympic swimming and diving events will be used for swimming in summer and for ice skating in winter, and will be opened daily to the public. Plans are already under way in preparation for its opening to the public on Dec. 24. Since this gymnasium is under the control of a Special Association in the National Stadium set up under a law concerning national stadium, it does not have a profit margin for its object. Consequently, the admission-fee in this skate place is lower than that of ice skate centers in Tokyo. The dimensions are the same as that of the Ikebukuro Mammoth Skate Center 2,700 square meters. Nevertheless, the capacity for skaters will be limited to 300 skaters at the same time, because a skater needs 9 square meters to enjoy skating. It is expected that many fans rush there because of its comfortable skating conditions and its cheap entrance fee.

It is unknown to the general public that the National Stadium is set free for individual exercise on track and field events everyday except about 100 days when sports festivals of Waseda University, Soka-gakkai and so on are held here.

The Case of Rome, Mexico

Facilities in the Rome Olympic Games were constructed with the intention of development of Rome and utilization over the Games. More, fine facilities were appeared in Rome by using the ruins. For example, the Gymnastics were held at the Thermae Caracallae and the Wrestling events were held at the Basilica. In Rome, there were no wide roads because of surroundings with a castle wall on the both side of the street. So Mussolini Benito set to construct the satellite cities named Eur in the suburbs. Although the work was discontinued because of World War II, Eur was rebuilt as the Olympic Village for the Roman Olympics. After the Games, the village became a public corporation. Many facilities were erected in particular for the Games. There was a new bicycle race track (velodrome), a football ground and an all-round gymnasium for basketball games, wrestling events, weightlifting matches and so on. The velodrome which is capable of admitting 7,000 spectators was completed at a cost of 600 million yen including about 300 million yen for only its track. This velodrome is now being



The National Indoor Stadium under construction. It will be opened daily to the public for ice skating from Dec. 24.

used for professional race or for amateur championship. The All-round Gymnasium became a Sports Club adopted under a membership system. The Artistic-round Gymnasium was converted into a place for cultural and artistic gatherings. While player's village has a big super market as well as the Club House in agreement with the construction of a residence and an amusement hall.

A few facilities in Mexico City where the 19th Olympics will be held have been completed. Especially, the Sports Center named Sports City is free for citizen without admission fee. It is about 2 million square meters in area. In this, the games of football, basketball, volleyball, tennis, track and field, swimming and so on are being scheduled to play in the Olympics. After the Olympic Games, this Sports Center will be utilized as a recreation ground for the general public.

Sports Center for Tokyoites

How many the athletic facilities will be expanded in future in Japan? It was true that many fine facilities were constructed

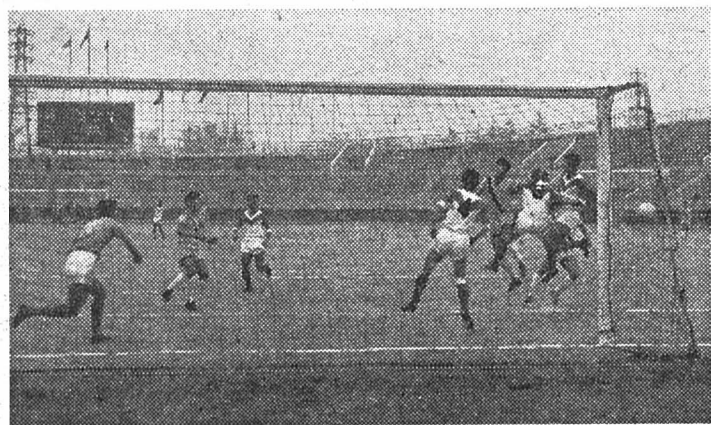
for the Tokyo Olympics, but at present in the large city like Tokyo, people have almost no place that they can take moderate exercises.

"Speaking of Tokyo" he said, "We are aiming at the States land of the suburbs and we hope to erect a sports center there. For instance, we'll build up the Sports Center in and around Sasamebashi bridge of Itabashi wards." There is a means that people can utilize easily. It is to release the athletic institution of every schools for the public.

"But according to the past example, we know that it is difficult to control those facilities, because there were some people who broke the window glasses, drank at pool side and wrecked to fences," said the director Maeda excitedly.

"At any rate," he continued, "We'll amplify the athletic institution as far as possible to promote the health and welfare of a nation."

If this is people's fervent desire, then the government should make every effort to furnish these athletic facilities.



In spite of R.W. Yoshida's nice shoot Rikkyo fails to score regrettably, at the 17 minutes in the first half, Rikkyo-Meiji Soccer Game, Nov. 29.

Not Color Photo., But Game

By S. Motoya, Staff Writer

The Kanto Intercollege Soccer League, on the 2nd day of the 5th week of play Rikkyo-Meiji game was played at No. 1 Ball Ground of Komazawa Sports Park, Nov. 29.

Six minutes after kick-off, Meiji scored 1 point through the skillful play of Nakazuka. In the second half, Rikkyo had good chances for goals, but they were not able to do so because of the opponent's stiff defense. As a result, Rikkyo lost a win in this league.

In the first half, both teams did not exhibit active play nor sprightly manner, and neither displayed any offensive and defensive fight. So I turned my attention to the atmosphere of this playing ground. This playing field for athletic sports consists of a track and field area, with brown track and white straight line on it, with yellowing grass, with the brilliant colored uniforms, yellow (Rikkyo), red and white (Meiji), and in these picturesque and colorful place, it reminded me of a color photograph. Oh! Yes, the game! It seemed as if both teams played with joy, not with dead earnestness.

Second half opened. Our eleven began this half with fight and appeared to have a new leadership. Rikkyo's two fine booters (L.W. Ishii and Tsuji) could not bear fruits to us. I think it was due to 'pass-miss', for example, a pass from halfback to fullback, in most cases, the ball was lost because the intended receiver was not there to get the ball. Pass-work is the most basic technique. I think our eleven should have more training on foot pass-work and on the art of keeping ball.

In Meiji's eleven, I found L.W. Sugiyama, one of the Tokyo Olympic delegates. He is adept at passing and is a speedy runner. But in this game Rikkyo's halfback Uchida had covered so skillfully and obstinately that Sugiyama could not show to his best advantage. In other words, I think that Uchida's man-to-man defense was highly successful and very effective. I praise his efforts strongly. In closing, I want our eleven in future to play with more organization in team play and with consistent fighting spirit.

Topics of Rikkyo Sports (3)

Aikido Is Pure Sports---Miss Arai

There is a charming woman in the Aikido Friendly Association. Her name is Chie Arai, Junior of the College of Economics. She graduated from Kawagoe Senior High School in Saitama Prefecture. Now she is a leader of seven women who belong to this association. Being promoted to the third grade, she entered this association. In former times, she was a member of the Society for the Study of Trade.

To the question, "Why did you join this association?", she answered that she thought Aikido was the best way to train her body and mind and she felt interested in Aikido. When she said that she wanted to join the Aikido Friendly Association, her parents stood against at first not because she was a woman but

because they feared that she would be injured. But now her parents take an understanding attitude toward her.

"In the beginning, I was not good at 'Ukemi' so I was wounded in all body. Especially in summer I was ashamed to expose my arms which were beaten black and blue." She who talked so was a gracious and mild woman. It is natural for her to like a brisk walk or to hear classical music.

She mentioned the significance of her club life. "It became an encouragement to me and had me lead substantial life. Especially, when I threw down a strong man, my heart beats with delight. And in our training time, I devote myself to it completely, so after that I have a sense of fullness. Women in the Aikido Friendly Association train as hard as men."

Finally she maintained that Aikido is not the art of self-defense but one of the pure sports.



C. Arai was a member of the Society for the Study of Trade.

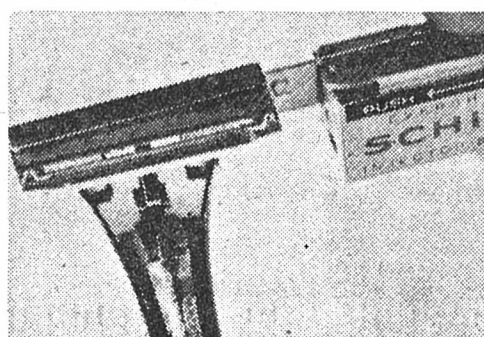
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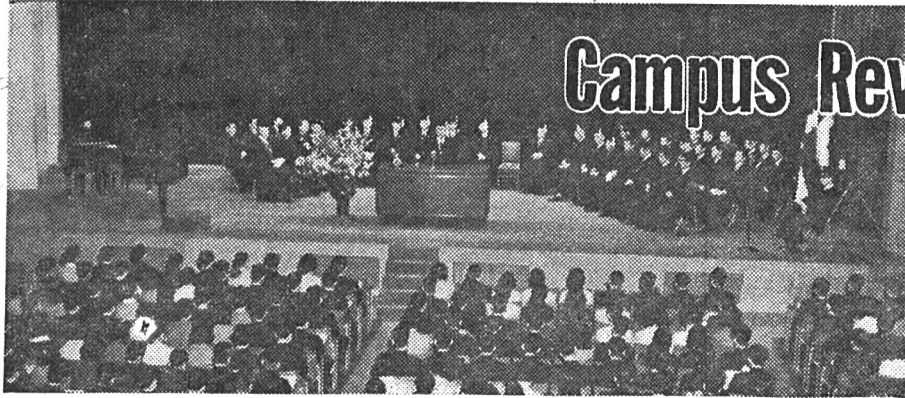
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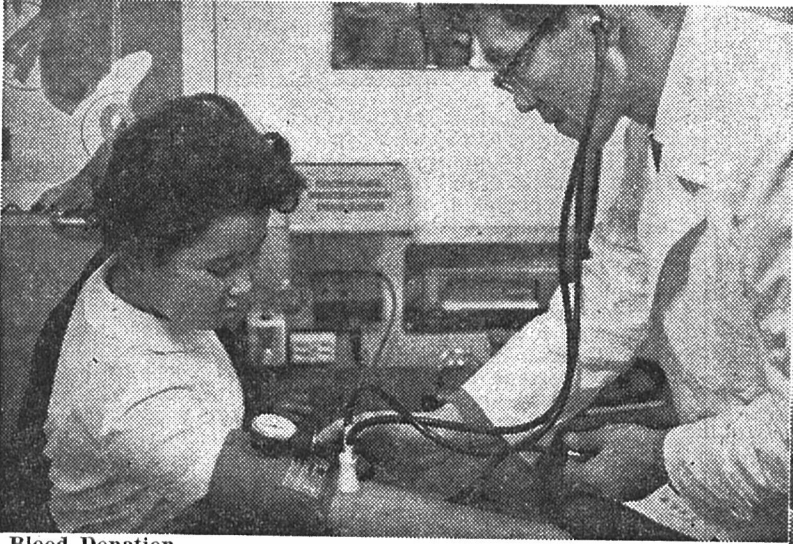
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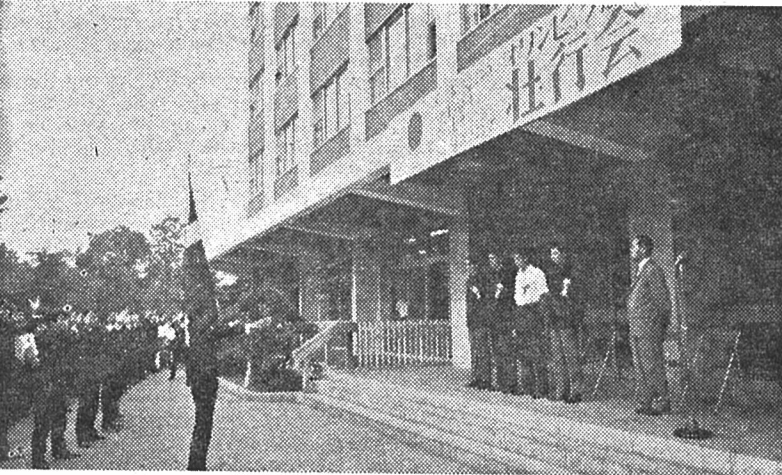
Entrance Ceremony

The new school year begins with the Entrance Ceremony on April 6. This year Rikkyo University has openings for 1,400 Freshmen.



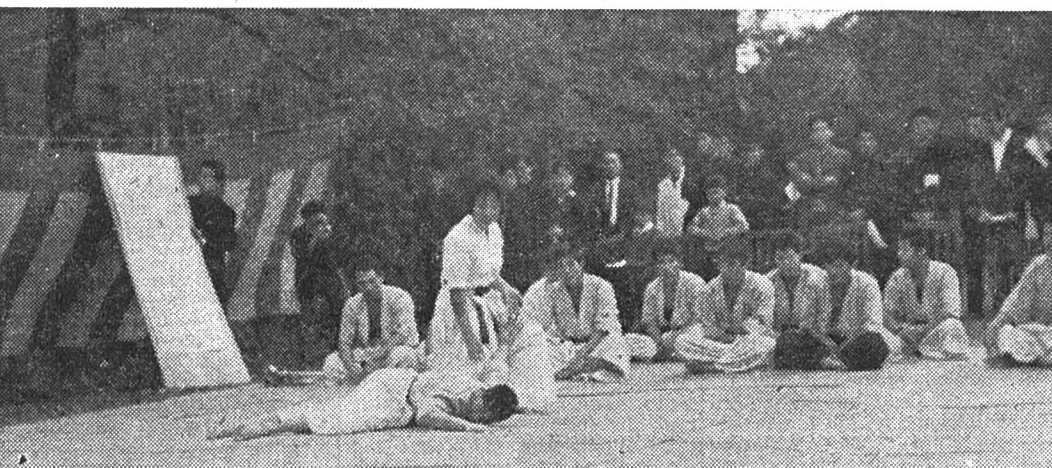
Blood Donation

The blood collecting van of the Japan Red Cross Society visits the Rikkyo University campus and collects blood from 400 students. The Preparatory Committee for Blood Donation is organized in this year.



Olympic Send-off Party

The Olympic Send-off Party is held on Nov. 16 in front of Building No. 5. Four Olympic players are sent from the Rikkyo campus as the representatives of Japan with great cheers at the Send-off Party.



St. Paul's Festival

St. Paul's Festival is held from Oct. 31 to Nov. 3. About 30 circles demonstrate their daily activities. Above picture is 'Aikido', a strong man is crashed by a sensitive lady.



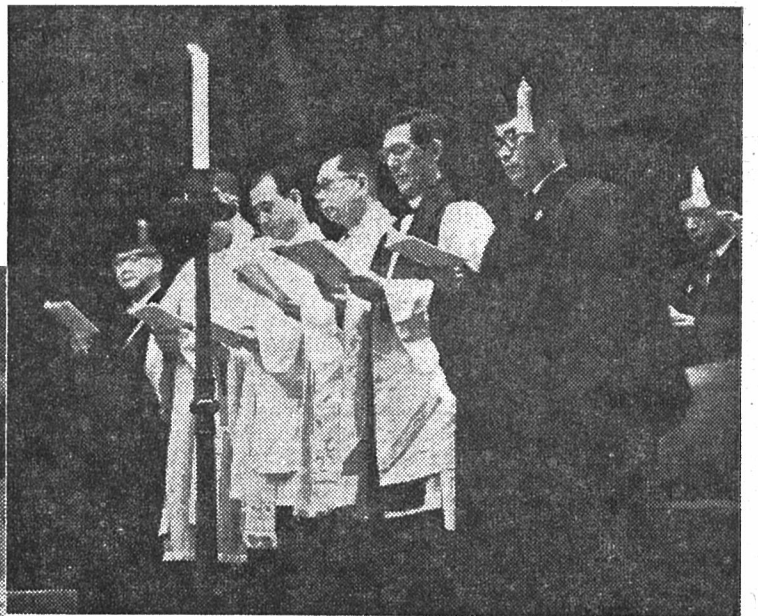
The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, spring season opens on April 11. Many Rikkyoites go to the Meiji Shrine Ball Park to cheer the Rikkyo nine on to victory every weekend.



Rikkyo Camp

Rikkyo Camp is opened at the Seisen-ryo in Kiyosato as usual from the beginning of July. Under the St. Paul's Flag, the campers are shown at their morning exercises, inhaling the fresh air to the full. At night campers enjoy folk dance.



Christmas

Christmas week is celebrated from Dec. 17 to 19, including the Messiah. "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men in whom he is well pleased."—Luke 2:14

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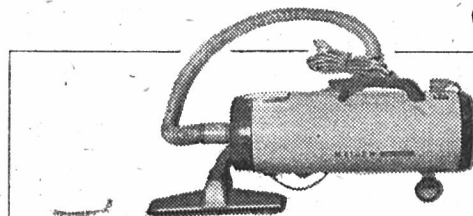
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Murasaki-kai Shows Student Power by Performing 'Othello'

Rikkyo University has three drama clubs. The Murasaki-kai, one of these clubs, gave a performance of 'Othello' on Dec. 11 and 12. It is very hard for students to play the great Shakespeare's works. Rikkyo Echo spotted their director. This is the 30th monumental performance of the Murasaki-kai. Othello was played at the Nakano Public Hall, and the performance closed with good success.

About twenty-five members act now in the drama club 'Murasaki-kai'. Why did the Murasaki-kai select the great Shakespeare and his representative work 'Othello' as their work this year? The Murasaki-kai said, "Othello has a simple outline and is very dramatic. Even if the Murasaki-kai's trial of Othello should be a failure, the member of the Murasaki-kai will have good memories. Any failure is allowed in student times. The students think that when they graduate from university and work in society failure is not so readily forgiven".

The words of Shakespeare as well as European classic dramatists were written as 'talk-word' or 'music to listen by ears'. Shakespeare's dramas are especially representative in this point. It is said that even George Bernard Shaw, who was not an admirer of Shakespeare, has praised the musical word of Shakespeare's work. So it is necessary to talk Shakespeare's English skillfully to enjoy Othello.

It is difficult to enjoy Shakespeare without the original English. So in the case of Othello, it is hard to express in Japanese without losing the skill of the original words. But at that point, the Murasaki-kai said that the foundation of the pronunciation was not still complete. So the cast was anxious about the words. As it was impossible to challenge the words, the club members wanted to pronounce them clearly and correctly, naturally and without exaggeration. The Murasaki-kai wanted the audience to be able to understand the drama's words easily.

Modernity of Iago

It is because the human image in every work of Shakespeare is common to modern people that his work is still adopted.

The Murasaki-kai did not

stress Othello, who is generally said to be a hero, but let the audience see the second hero, Iago. Othello believes every man very easily and at the same time he is a romanticist, that is, a heroic man. But only in those days would he be a

himself. But this is a wrong thought. And when students do something wrong they are blamed by society. But thinking it over very carefully, it is the public that makes him wrong. So students are social victims just as Iago is the Mura-



This picture is the climax of Othello, which is played by the Murasaki-kai at the Nakano Public Hall. The costume is very beautiful and attractive. Over 15 casts play the drama.

heroic man, after all he was a man who ruined himself. On the other hand, Iago is a thoroughly cruel man, taking as his principle egoism, is adaptable to everything, and takes a prudent attitude at all times. This is why he is a villain. But thinking of his character more deeply, there is the problem of Iago's human impiety which was brought about because of living in a violent society. Iago living without believing others is not so much a bad man as a victim.

This contains something for the modern students to understand. Modern students seem not to believe anybody but themselves, and leave the public world to go away into their own world. Therefore, modern students come to have the existential thought that the person who can be believed is only

saki-kai's members wanted to emphasize this matter.

Student's Privilege and Faculty

Usually it takes about for five hours when Othello is played, but the Murasaki-kai shortened it to three hours. This is very short when compared to the other dramatic companies.

Only the important points were left in and since the audience did not get tired or lose interest, it was successfully done.

Moreover, the members of this club wanted to know about the basic things of play and the depth in drama, and through Shakespeare to study the meaning which the play has. "What the Murasaki-kai wants is not to express Shakespeare's greatness, but to put forth the students' faculty," said the director of the Murasaki-kai.

Rikkyo Pen Rotary

Spirit Construction Of Japan

By Prof. J. Kamishima



One day I read Tokoku Kitamura's 'Pessimistic Poet and Woman'. I was particularly impressed in his unique approach in discussing the road to the discovery of the ego. I shall quote a sentence or two from his writings to begin my reflections of his works: If one devotes himself to love, then one reflects himself there, but one can find himself best in situations where two people are concerned. Without having his opposite, it would be difficult to be a full man. This holds true even to one's last day of life, for past memories would include flash back of the happy times which a loved one shared.

Some religious sects insist strongly that its members stay out of the secular life, and that they keep it in isolated society made up of like minded individualities. They are living on a limited border line of living with their gods. That is, unless there are continual prayers to god, there can be no true life. It seems, therefore, there can be no true and absolute isolation in life. For there is no life without having any other persons or gods. Of course, when a man accepts god, he must make decision to choose whether or not to have a dialogue with god or to devote himself in meditations. For the purpose of awakening of the self-ego, the dialogical method may be more effective. As Christianity is a religion of a personal god, we may say He is the God of dialogue. In the study of the history of Europe, we can trace the development of the present personal ego. This individuality was introduced and encouraged by the followers of Christianity. As this way of personal participation matured, a man through his Christian God became transcendental in his thinking of himself as a person; that he, too, might conclude no need to have human friends.

Modern Europe was based upon an understanding of their Christian society and their own individualities, but in contrast the modern Japanese who were nourished by foreign ways and their individualism, met a stumbling stone there.

Tokoku's love theory has merit on that point. To have a feeling for others is not only to have his family, but also meant to include every man in this world. These human relationships and contacts should be concretized. There is no need for wordiness here, for we can readily see such concrete relationships in our family. This is self-evident. Explanations and talking is not necessary. Here there is no lies and or underhandedness. In religion, on the other hand, faith settles such relationships between persons. In European home and society, these two-person relationships had been guaranteed by their church and by their life home, but they put more weight to the former, for man's individuality as something paramount was not supported by Church Authority.

In Japan the problem was entirely different. For when the unit of the family collapsed, even the basic two-person relationships were broken. In Europe there was the guarantee of church, but in Japan there was not such thing, except Emperor worship in an abstract way. This was not enough to support the guarantee of personal relationships between the two. This collapse courses the release of great energy. The great changes in modern Japan are based upon this collapse and its separated relationships to society. It had been a selfish social base continues, our society could be ruined. Therefore our present duty is to rescue ourselves from such ruined human relationships. Perhaps it is not too late to salvage ourselves, if we recall from time to time Tokoku Kitamura's profound message.

Prof. Jiro Kamishima was born in Tokyo in April, 1918. Graduated from the Department of Law and Politics of Tokyo University in 1947. His major is Japanese political ideas in Rikkyo University. His chief works is "The Spirit Construction of Modern Japan" (Iwanami Shoten).

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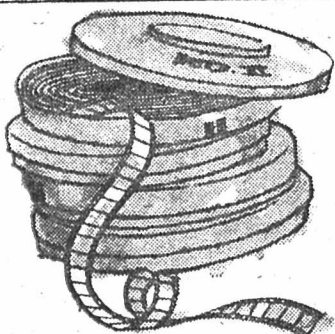
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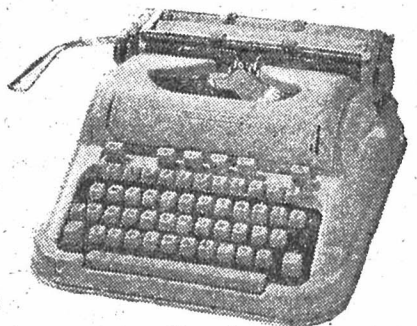
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Student's Economy of Today

On Dec. 1 the School Authority announced to the Class Committee the raise of school fees. According to the announcement, in cultural four colleges (College of Economics, College of Law and Politics, College of Arts, College of Social Relations) the tuition fee will be raised from 60 thousand to 80 thousand yen and the equipment fee from 10 to 20 thousand yen. In College of Science, the tuition fee will be raised from 80 to 100 thousand yen and the equipment fee from 20 to 40 thousand yen. Against this, over three thousand students signed up for a petition demanding withdrawal of the announcement.

Two years ago the School Authority raised school fees two fold. At that time, President Matsushita said that the Authority would improve the education facilities and surroundings and that the finance of the University would be in the black by 1966. The Authority, however, did not much improvement in the surroundings: all they did was only installing garbage cans and public drinking fountains. The number of student increases year after year. Lectures in big room are on the increase. So the chance of the students' discussion with teachers decreases. Our circumstances are getting worse. The President said on Dec. 4 the school fee raising of this time aims at striking out the financial red figures. This means there is no hope of facility improvement this time.

On Dec. 4 President Matsushita said definitely that the school fees should be determined by the Board of Directors alone, and students should not interfere with the matter. It is strange that students should not be able to join management and the Authority should impose the bad management on the students. Students demand that the discussion on management be made among the Authority, professors and students. In Doshisha University the school fees can not be raised without students' recognition. We demand that the School Authority show the balance sheet to students and open the meeting of the whole campus family—the Authority, professors and students. And we want State subsidy for private universities. In England the rule 'support but no control' was established.

The Ministry of Education of Japan made in November a report on student's economy. According to the material, living expenses of student rose 20 to 30 per cent in the past two years. On the contrary the family income increased only 10.7 per cent during the same period. Private university students living in cities show the highest rate of increase in their living costs. Prices of many commodities are rising rapidly. From next year will rise the prices of vegetables, rice, national and private railway fares, bus fares, medical fees, water rates, electric charges, etc. Students applying for scholarship accounts for 47.3 per cent of the total students, but the student receiving the scholarship accounts for only 25.7 per cent. Generally speaking, it seems hard to lead college life for a person whose monthly income is under 65 thousand yen.

There are also materials on Rikkyoites investigated before Rikkyo Festival. Lodging students receiving less than 15 thousand yen from home account for 54.6 per cent. And 11.2 per cent of lodgers are receiving scholarship, but actually 31.1 per cent of them are in need of scholarships. Rikkyoites are not so rich as people generally think they are.

The Constitution of Japan says that all people shall have the right to receive an equal education corresponding to their ability. However, President Matsushita said the poor did not come to Rikkyo University. It is strange that the School Authority should disregard over three thousand students' demands. We demand that a meeting is opened to deliberate on this problem.

Interview With Personality--(6)

Miss Eri Wants to Be Like 'Annie'

It was 15 minutes before the rising of the curtain of 'Annie Get Your Gun' when interviewers called on Miss Chiemi Eri at the greenroom of Shinjuku Koma Theater. Chiemi Eri is now active in television, movies and stage. She received interviewers, saying Please, Rikkyo Echo in her unique voice. But interviews were slightly surprised at her. Not Chiemi Eri but Annie was already there, for she was already dressed in Annie's costume.

"It is said recently, musical plays in Japan have been developing not only as shows but as entertainment for the general public. What do you think of the musical play in Japan through your stage experience?" "It is a very difficult question. Take 'Annie Get Your Gun' for instance this is a work that is made for the public entertainment. In this sense, I think, if 'Annie Get Your Gun' was brought on the stage earlier than 'My Fair Lady', musical plays' fan or non-fan could be more amused at it. I think, therefore, 'Annie Get Your Gun' should be brought on the stage first and foremost. But I was very glad that 'My Fair Lady' also caught popular favor," she replied joyfully.

"You are acting Annie in 'Annie Get Your Gun'. What do you think of Annie?" "She is very simple and I would like to be like Annie. She shows extremes of joy and anger, when she is sad, she

cries, and when she get angry, she flies into a passion, but her character can not be hated. I understand her so. I think, how wonderful I am if I can usually be like Annie."

"Do you think the musical play will develop in Japan in future?" "I do not know whether all kind of musical plays will succeed or not, no matter how either difficult or easy they



Chiemi Eri

may be. If a musical play can amuse an audience as an entertainment it will probably continue to develop. After all, its success depends upon the musical play itself."

"You will probably play the

musical play here after. What kind do you want to play the next time?" "I would like to act Eliza in 'My Fair Lady' again. Both Annie and Eliza have something in common with each other. My part in 'Annie Get Your Gun' is easier to act out. 'My Fair Lady' is more refined and literary than 'Annie Get Your Gun' I think. As I acted Eliza before and this time Annie, I would like to come back to Eliza again making the most of the experience acquired by Annie's part."

"To change the subject, you have continued the life as a public entertainer for a long time. In spite of it, it seems to us you are consistent with your own life very well. How do you feel about it?" "I am asked about it very often. But I cannot be consistent with both at the same time, for example, while I am performing on the stage of the musical play, I become an actress Chiemi Eri completely when I am free and have no work, I am busy as a wife."

The last question is; "What would you like to be, if you should be born again? Would you choose the field of the public entertainer again?" "Well... I am always thinking of it but I cannot answer it at once, I would like to be a man and... to be an Olympic Athlete, for I was deeply impressed by the sight of Olympic Games," she replied with a smile.

READERS' OPINIONS

School Library

To the Editor:

There are many students who use the library. Even if we do not have enough money to buy certain books, we can read them in our school library, but whenever I open the books, I find many underlines in them. Some paragraphs have already been underlined by blue ink or by red pencil. Such colored lines prevent me from reading the words. Even if I can notice the sentences, I am apt to read without thinking what is important in such books, because the necessary parts have already been underlined by someone. Therefore I am not able to form my own impressions of such books. At the same time that the library books are spoiled by such deeds, they will not be kept well for the students who will enter our university in the future. If students want to draw lines to put the contents in order, they must buy their own books. I hope Rikkyoites will take better care of the library so that all students will be able to read them with a fresh feeling and

will be able to use them for a long time.

Kazuhiko Nagahashi,
Freshman

Turn Our Eyes To A-A Countries

To the Editor:

About two months have passed since the Tokyo Olympic Games closed with success. Through these Olympic Games, what impressed me most was the strong power of the new countries of Asia and Africa. I cannot forget all of the many, strange countries which marched, one after another at the opening ceremony. As it has not been long since these countries enjoyed independence their people are now devoting themselves to building up their countries day and night and so

sports are one of the most important roles.

In talking of the history of Asia and Africa, we note that their countries were colonized and often repressed by European countries and other advanced countries before World War II. Since the Asia-Africa Conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, the mood of independence and union swelled rapidly. To reach this final goal of independence, they had many difficult problems to be solved. For example, I think it is typical that there is a great confusion caused by aid rivalry under the cold war, or that some countries yield mainly agricultural products.

On the contrary, in the United Nations, even the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and other advanced countries cannot disregard the opinions of these new countries.

In Japan, we Japanese have tended to turn our eyes toward Europe and America since the end of isolationism. To develop our country, I think we must take up a positive attitude to the neighbouring "Asia-Africa" countries.

Hideo Sato, Freshman

Hibiya Park

Matsumoto

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