

## Yonsei Five Shows Good Fight Transcending Politics

By Prof. M. Sasaki

A Basketball Goodwill Match was held between Yonsei University and Rikkyo University at the Yoyogi Second Gymnasium on 6, 11, April. The Yonsei University Basketball team came to Japan by invitation of the Rikkyo Basketball Club and the OB. After playing here and there in Japan, the Korean team established much goodwill. The result was 6 wins and 2 losses in favour of Yonsei.

The relation of the two universities began from the Goodwill Game at Seoul in the 38th year of Showa. In the 37th of Showa, the Rikkyo Basketball team gained three awards, the Kanto Student Championship, the National Student Championship, and the All-Japan Championship, which represented a golden-age for them. And they were invited by Yonsei University at the next opportunity.

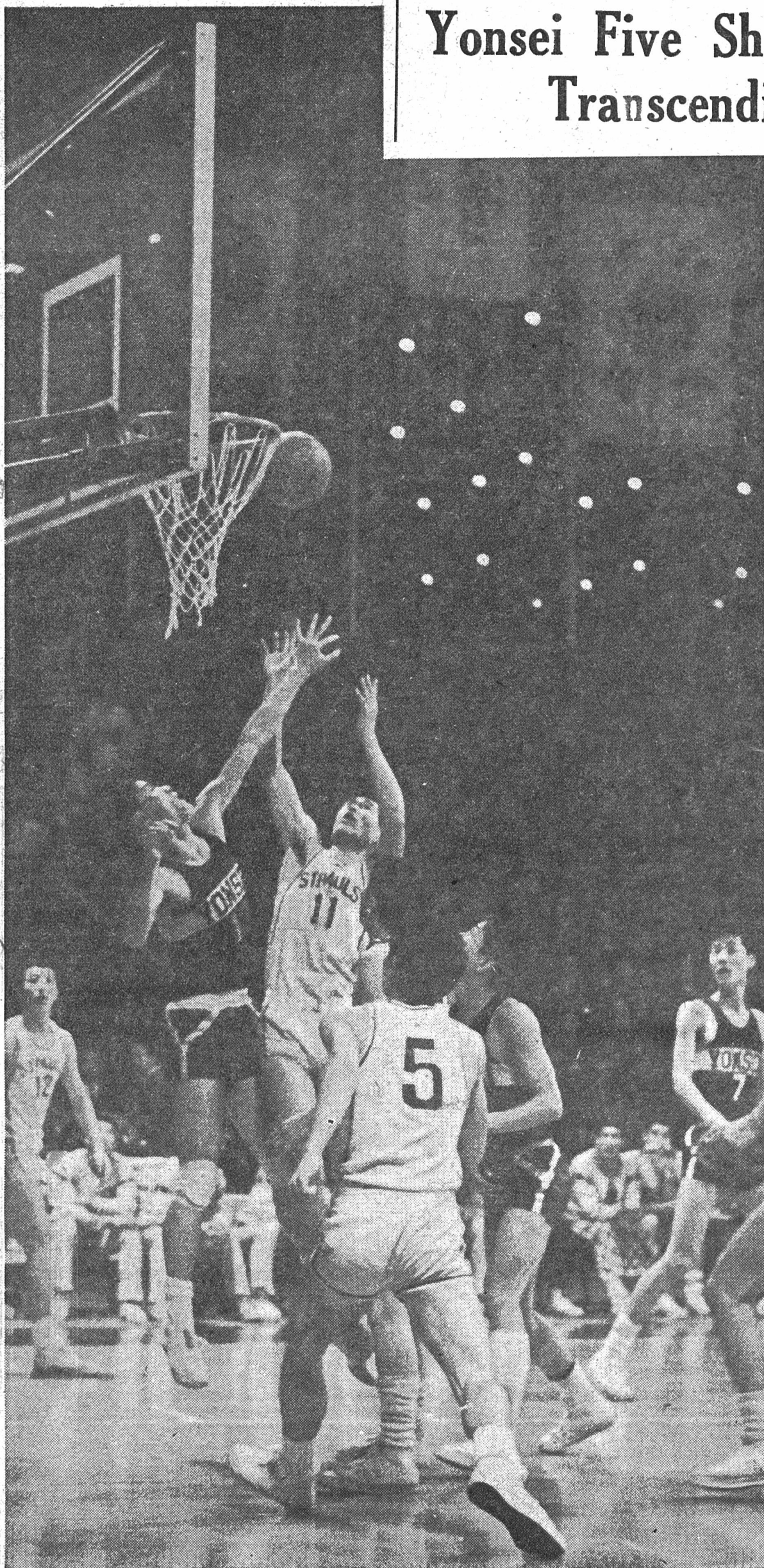
Before World War II, a good many Korean students studied in Rikkyo University. Many belonged to the Basketball Club, played an active part in excellent championship, and many of them fulfilled the great task of realising the aforementioned golden-age.

This Goodwill Match was organized by OB 2 years ago. The character of Yonsei University is similar to Rikkyo University. For the motto of education is based on Christianity, and it is a historic university. In Korea, basketball counts as one of the national sports and is very popular, so that national aid is also large. As this championship match was held the year following the Tokyo Olympic Game, the matches were fought by champions who played an important role in the Tokyo Olympics, and it was played in a sufficient and satisfactory atmosphere. The spectators who were stimulated by the game clapped hands at the fine playing. The atmosphere was congenial to an International Goodwill Match, the champions transcending the political relations between the two states. The youth who will bear the responsibilities of the next generation played the game with all their strength. I hope we will be able to have games like this constantly in future. Moreover, I wish a regular goodwill match will be held among universities of other countries as well as between Korea and Japan. The captain of Yonsei University was Dean Kwan Sook, Park and Prof. Tae Young, Song who graduated from Rikkyo University the 16th of Showa acted as a liaison. Judging from this fact, much was expected from this game. Lastly, I expect these two universities to make a strong union of arts and sciences as well as sports in future.

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# Price Boost of Refectories Under Investigation

The prices of the two refectories at Rikkyo University, which had been raised, were again reduced to the former prices tentatively from April 17, and the employment of a nutritionist and the establishment of a managing committee were permitted, accepting the students' claims at the collective bargain between the Student Office and the student representatives on April 30.

The prices of the two refectories and the Business Bureau, which sells books and serves students in the tea-room, were suddenly raised on April 6, without any previous announcement to the students. In opposition to the rise, the Class Committee, the Cultural Association, the Student Health Insurance Association and so forth had three meetings to discuss the problem of the price rise of refectories and of the Business Bureau and decided to oppose the rise because they thought it unreasonable.

On April 14, a meeting to protest the rise was held on the campus and the negotiation between the student representatives and the Student Office was entered upon.

As the result of the negotiation, the school side declared that the prices of the refectories were decided to be reduced to the former prices from April 17 because there was room to investigate, accepting the students' demand that the prices should be lowered during the term of negotiations.

The students began the signature campaign aiming at the democratic management of the refectories by the students, the school authorities and the traders, and continued to April 27,

when the negotiation with the directors of the Business Bureau was done.

The Student Office explains its reasons for the price-up as follows: "A direct cause is the increased price of rice from last January. Being a proposed mark-up of food with advance in the price of rice, we have never permitted the private traders to advance their charges since 1952.

As they changed menus of meals or lowered the quality of food, they have been able to manage the refectories. At this time we decided to raise the price of food in order to improve the quality rather than to lower it."

On the other hand, the Students Council is objecting to this rise in prices by insisting the employment of a nutritionist, the establishment of a managing committee and reduction in prices.

At the collective bargain between the student representatives and the Student Office on April 30, the school side agree with the students' former two demands out of the three, while the last one, the reduction in prices at the two refectories, did not come to the full understanding by the negotiation on May 6.

## Prof. Watanabe Gets Decoration

Mr. Kazuo Watanabe, professor of the Department of French Literature and also a famous



Japanese student of the French was conferred a decoration by the French Government. This decoration is called the 'Ordre des Arts et Lettres,' which means the 'Order of Merit in French arts and literature.' In Japan this order had already been given to Prof. Suzuki of Rikkyo University, Kazuko Yasukawa, a famous pianist, and some others. This awarding ceremony was held on April 8, at the French Embassy in Tokyo. He was decorated with the order on recognition of his service concerning the cultural exchange between France and Japan.

Prof. Watanabe is a graduate of Tokyo University and he has translated many French books into Japanese.

Many professors of St. Paul's, like Prof. Kawamura, are his disciples. He had already been given the order of the 'Chevalier,' which means knight class, of the 'Legion d'honneur.'

He says, "I was deeply moved when I was kissed by the French Ambassador at that ceremony. And I am thankful to the French Government for giving me the Order des Arts et Lettres."

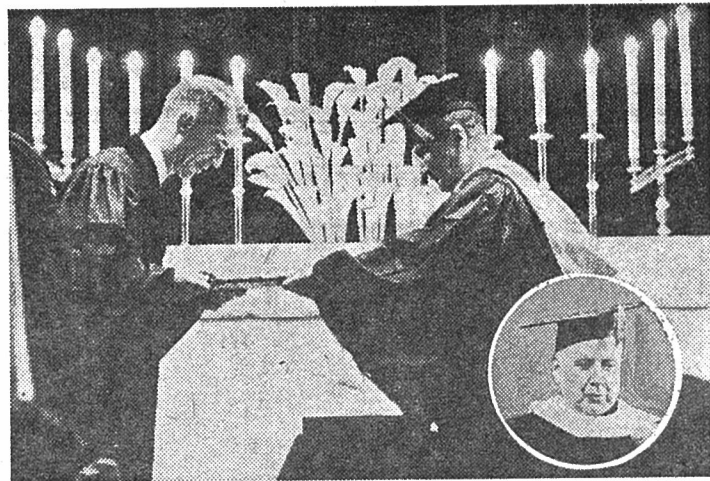
## G.F.S. Members From the World Warm Friendship

The fifth International General Meeting of the G.F.S. (Girls' Friendly Society) was held in Japan from April 28 to May 6 and members of the G.F.S. of St. Paul's University attended the meeting.

The International General Meeting was decided to be held every third year, under the motto of "Let's carry the heavy load on our shoulders with one another," with the representatives of all the joining countries participating and this year was the Japanese turn.

On April 28, about thirty members from fourteen countries visited Rikkyo University to inspect and to dine with the members of Rikkyo University.

On the 29th, after attending the receptions, the participants went to Kyoto, where they presented the service at St. Agnes Cathedral, attended the conference, and enjoyed the folk dance and chorus. On May 6, they parted from one another, feeling an increase of friendship among the members.



Ambassador Edwin O. Reichauer of the United States is handed the diploma of 'Honorary Doctor of Laws' by President Matsushita at Tucker Hall on May 4, the 91st anniversary of the foundation of the Rikkyo Gakuin. Dr. Paul Rush (inset) from U.S.A. was awarded 'Emeritus Professor of Humanity' at All Saint Chapel on April 24, in consideration of his great missionary work in Japan. He is the founder of the 'KEEP' (Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project).

## Rikkyoites Make Research Vietnam's Hard Situation

At present, 'Vietnam' is the most famous country in the world, but there is going on an internecine war day by day. In Rikkyo University, many societies and seminars are wrestling with this difficult problem because it is so important that Japanese cannot overlook, inviting a specialist on the Vietnam event and exhibiting many war photos.

the war front, think about the humanity by seeing the vivid description of Vietnam. It is very ridiculous that we are indifferent to the matter on account of international politics being very difficult to us, for all of the events arising in this world have some influence on our lives."

## Mrs. Matsuoka Makes Students Interested

A public lecture by Mrs. Yoko Matsuoka, well-known as the specialist on North Vietnam, was held at Rikkyo University, May 11, sponsored by the International Situation Study Club. She told about Vietnam situation before many Rikkyoites.

A member of the club said, "Everyday, many Vietnamese are fighting and killing one another everywhere in Vietnam. We cannot pass over this situation not only from the viewpoint of humanism—we are the same Asian people—but also from the fear of possibility of World War III, so we had this lecture. Many Rikkyoites were more interested in Vietnam War."

## YMCA to Show Okamura's Photos

Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) will hold a photo exhibition concerned with 'War in Vietnam' from May 21 to 25 at the Common Room.

These works photographed by Akihiko Okamura were offered by P.A.N.A. (Pan Asia Newspaper Alliance) Press and had already been exhibited in many other universities.

A member of the Association explained, "The aim is that we young men who do not go to

## Many Clubs Analyse With Their Colors

Both the Society for the Study of Asia and the America-Japan Goodwill Society study Vietnam Situation in the 'political seminar.'

On the assumption that U.S. armies stop striking on North Vietnam, the former want to analyze the fact lying in the bottom of 'Asia by the Asian hand.'

On the other hand, the latter is to analyse the U.S. policy through South Vietnam problem as there is not a few who have objection to the U.S. policy even in the United States and before Japanese only agreed to Viet Cong or Communist.

In the Class Committee, in spite of their many problem on the campus, they debate on the present situation in South Vietnam. They are eager to call distributing otherwise indifferent Rikkyoites of the problem by showing photographs or pamphlets of the war in Vietnam.

## Rikkyoite Dies On Mountain

Tatsue Kido, Junior of the College of Economics and a member of the Wandervogel Club, was lost in a storm on the way to Mt. Kokushidake in Okuchichibu, Yamanashi Prefecture, May 3. Despite 44 Rikkyo Alpin Club members and 10 local alpinists started to search him from May 4, he was found dead on May 13.

## Rikkyo Introduced At Mitsukoshi's Hall



People look at many photos and explanatory notes of Rikkyo at All Rikkyo Exhibition in Ikebukuro's Mitsukoshi Department Store.

An exhibition for introducing the Rikkyo Gakuin, 'the Youth to Open Tomorrow, All Rikkyo Exhibition,' was held from May 4 to 9 at the Ikebukuro Branch of the Mitsukoshi Department Store. By being given this exhibition, the 91th anniversary of the foundation of the Rikkyo Gakuin was blessed by both the people concerned with the Rikkyo Gakuin and inhabitants of Ikebukuro.

Many photos and explanatory notes informed Rikkyoites, their families, the inhabitants at Ikebukuro and other general visitors to the store that the Rikkyo Gakuin is like a family. The main purpose of this exhibition was to make people better acquainted with the Rikkyo Gakuin than before and respond to the social interest in school education, which is swelling in these days.

At the hall on the 6th floor of the department store, there were exhibited the message of President Matsushita, one of the only five ancient Bibles which are taken custody in Japan, the bucklers and the flags which the Rikkyo University received when the Baseball Team won

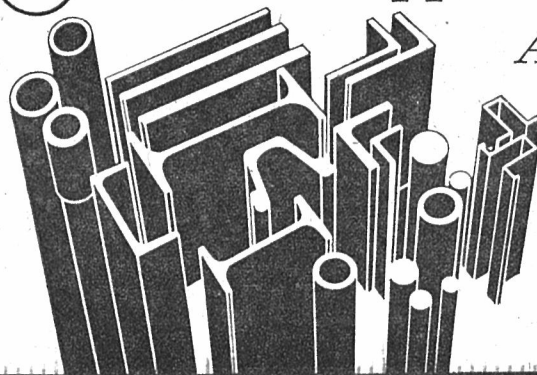
the championships.

On the roof, there were attractions by the Brass Band of the Cheering Party and the Popular Music Club. Private properties and signature cards of notable persons concerned with the Rikkyo Gakuin were sold at the charity bazaar. And the profits are to be contributed to social works.

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# School Guidance Is Absolute Or Not to Student Autonomy

The seventh Special Captain and Manager Conference of the Cultural Association was held at the Seisen-ryo at Kiyosato, Yamanashi Prefecture, from March 23 to 27. In this conference, the university authorities declared that student autonomy should be performed under the advice and guidance of the university. On the contrary, the association protested against the school, insisting this declaration was interference with the student self-government.

At the end of February, the managerial committee of the 7th Special Captain and Manager Conference claimed the university authorities to subsidize the conference. And the authorities demanded the committee to present the blueprint of the conference in order to submit to the Deans Council and get the O.K. of President Matsushita.

The student committee refused to present it, for they took the position that the demand of the school was intervention with the student autonomous movement.

But both sides agreed that it was natural to make the blueprint shown for requiring subsidies. The outline of the planning was presented to the university on March 13.

Prof. Moriaki, president of the Cultural Association, rejected economic help to the Cultural Association's meeting for following reasons.

Firstly, the headquarter of the association had not performed its own role, not to lead circles but to be a service organization for circles. (In this point, the Student Office acknowledges the association's leadership.)

Secondly, in the plan the concrete and serious problems of each club were not included such as the lack of club rooms and the coexistence of learning and club activities.

Thirdly, President Matsushita, Prof. Moriaki and Dean Osuga of the Student Office were not planned to be invited to Kiyosato.

Fourthly, problems were included which are beyond the field of the Cultural Association, for example, the establishment of the student union and "What is the figure of persons expected?"

Finally, the educational meaning of this year's special Captain and Manager Conference could not be understood by the university authorities.

## Authorities Refuse Economic Help To Cap, Mgr Meet

To restore the discrepancy that exists between the university authorities and the student committee, Dean Osuga and students met three times. As a result, the committee agreed to invite the previously mentioned three persons to the conference and give them a chance to make speeches for a total of one hour during the opening ceremony.

But against the condition that the persons who were named by Dean Osuga would be permitted to attend the plenary meeting, the committee accepted it but refused to allow the named persons to take part in group discussions, saying that such would obstruct the students' free talks.

Students planned to invite the chief secretary of the All-Japan Student Cultural Meetings (Zengakubun), organized by Zengakuren, to the conference. The authorities, however, insisted on withdrawing the plan to invite the chief secretary of Zengakubun, inner organization of the Zengakuren which is not acknowledged by the school.

The student managerial committee, however, would not withdraw its invitation and both the university and the committee refused to yield up their own opinions. After a long negotiation, the authorities agreed to invite a Nagoya University student, not as the chief secretary but as an au-

thority on cultural activity.

Consequently an irregular situation was created that this invitation was extended as the chief secretary of Zengakubun by the Cultural Association, and as an authority on cultural activity by the university.

After all, the university subsidized three hundred thousand yen to the conference and it was held according to schedule.

In this series of events, there are two very important problems. One is if the student self-government should be carried out under the guidance of the university or on the initiative of students who have autonomy. The other is whether the students' membership to Zengakuren should be acknowledged or not by the university authorities.

## "Autonomy Should Accept School Direction"

The authorities' opinion about students' autonomy is shown in the answer of Dean Osuga to the letter of protest from the association.

According to the dean, it is desirable for students to decide voluntarily on any question, because it has educational significance of itself to perform autonomous activities in the extracurricular activities. Students, however, might need the advice of and to discuss with a responsible educational person in advance.

Moreover, in an extreme case, even if students have decided voluntarily, the responsible person might demand students to reconsider their decision by talking with himself.

In brief, as students are educated by the university, the student self-government should follow the educational principles of the school.

On the other hand, students insist that the fundamental rule for students' self-government is that students should come to a final conclusion voluntarily, even if it is necessary that students should listen to as many opinions of other students, professors and other persons as possible to solve their many problems.

Students have declared that autonomous activities should be practised by students' own judgment without consideration of the university's principles.

## "Membership To Zengakuren Is Student Right"

As for the problems that membership of Zengakuren should be allowed or not, the school authorities have insisted on denying permission. Their reasons are that the university is indispensable to the attitude to discuss from different points

of view in order to reach higher truth, because a university is a place for the pursuit of truth; therefore a university must be free from any political pressure, including the present state authority, to retain its liberty of learning and loyalty to the universities. To assure this freedom concretely, a university must be careful of its connection with outer bodies which act politically. Therefore, the authorities cannot permit membership to Zengakuren.

Against the opinions of the university authorities, the student committee stressed their previously described rights to decide their own autonomy. They think it necessary to work upon a policy to solve problems of society more thoroughly, including those connected with a university, because there is nowadays nothing but that which has been influenced by policy. To make the working on a policy effective, many autonomous bodies of universities must gather together. Therefore membership to the Zengakuren, nation-wide body, is naturally the students' right. Students have said, "If the university does not want to be related to political bodies, how does the university explain the invitation of Mr. Dai Ibuka, president of Sony Co., Ltd., who belongs to Nikkeiren, Keidanren and the 'Choei-kai' formed by Premier Eisaku Sato?"

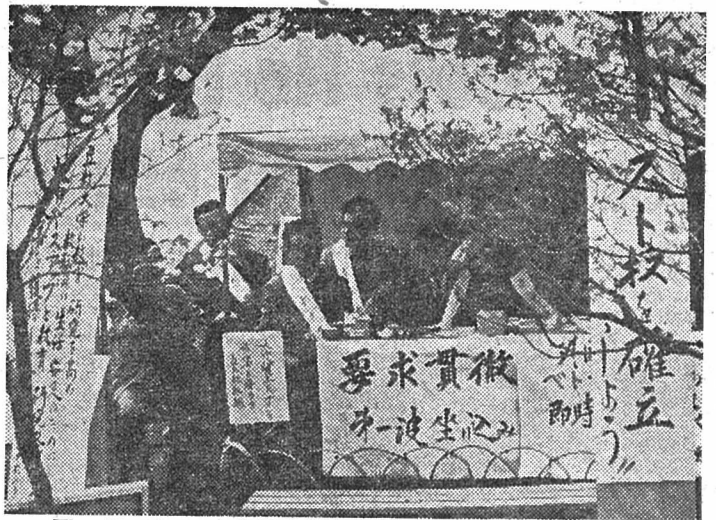
## Long, Hard Talks Indispensable To Peace on Campus

There is some truth in both opinions of the university and the student committee, the former, that a university must be free from the control of any political body, the latter, that all problems in society, including those in a university cannot be solved without a policy. So it is very difficult to decide which opinion is right.

But opinions on both sides stand on theoretical foundations which are different from each other's. In general, students want the two different bases to be joined into one. Otherwise, much trouble will occur and precious time will be spent in vain.

In order to avoid wasting valuable time, it is desirable for the two sides to understand each other through a long discussion. Such mutual understanding will make it possible to develop the university more, and the students could then lead a more useful life without losing time with struggles on the campus.

The long and hard consultation for mutual understanding is the rule of democracy and the basic attitude of a university which is a place for the pursuit of truth.



The Teacher and Employee Union of Rikkyo University uses a sit-down tactics at '4-chome' on the campus from April 27 and 28, demanding 30 percent boost of wages, as the authorities answered that the boost rate was 10 percent plus 1,000 yen at the collective bargain on March 28. As the result, the rate in the school's answer at the bargain on May 7 was 13 percent plus 1,000 yen.

## Students' Unconcern Weakens Health Insurance Assn.

The Student Health Insurance Association has a problem: the decline of the representative system. Since this problem is caused by the general students' indifference, the only way to solve this problem is to make general students fully understand through the conservative activities of the association.

At present, the Rikkyo University's Student Health Insurance Association seems not to represent the general students, for the Grand Meetings of Representatives, which are to be held four times in a year, have been held only twice and the most of the members have sent power of attorney.

The Association was established two years and a half ago and is operated by the students together with the school authorities, and the students take the initiative. But actually under the present condition, it has been apt to be operated by the Board of the Directors.

Apt to be operated as a part of functions for self-government in order to stabilize students' economical and spiritual lives, the Student Health Insurance Association has been losing its autonomy as the activity of self-government.

The reasons are the shortage of the consciousness of the students and that of the help from the Class Committee as a self-government.

Recently in Rikkyo University, it appears that the more indifferent to their own health the general students are, the more difficult it is that the association acquires more earnest,

keen representatives of members of the committee.

To make matter worse, the shortage of earnest representatives, for their liberty and autonomy, has been bringing about the decline of this association. Under these conditions it is difficult to promote the power of the Student Health Insurance Association with only the activities of the association.

From now on, the association is scheduled to hold positively a round-table conference with the representatives, or all-round activity of pervading sanitary thought. There should be the help of the Class Committee.

On the other hand, in such a sense as under this situation, the association is enduring to deepen the consciousness of the students' own health. This association hopes to play a role truly important and enthusiastic, not outstanding.

It is the biggest object in this year to promote the spread of a medical examination through such an activity as mentioned above. Such a truly important task will be a firm ground to support the association as activity of self-government.

And the general students should give support to the association. It will be a step of the power of the association.

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# Nine Gets No Point; Fear of Fall in 6th

The Tokyo Big Six University Spring Baseball League raised its curtain at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, April 10.

The game between Rikkyo,

has been troubled with the lack of a steady pitching staff who gave their rivals 25 lost-scores through the 4 games and by costly errors of the fielders. To-



Despite Rikkyo's hurler Ishikawa (18) decoyed out Hosei's Kamata on the first base by his feint toss between first and second, short-stop Ikegaya (10) fails to tag him out in the top of the 3rd in the first game with Hosei, April 17.

under the command of new manager Ichiro Shimizu, and Waseda was held as the opening game of this season. In the first half of the 4th inning Waseda scored 7 runs on 7 hits, including two homers by Hayashida and Yano. Rikkyo, on the other hand, got only 4 runs in spite of 11 hits because of Rikkyo's lack of a run-scoring hit in the bottom of the 8th inning. Rikkyo was defeated by Waseda, 4-7.

In the second game with Waseda which made a new record of 9 double plays in League history, Rikkyo was blanked by Waseda, 0-4. Manager Shimizu when asked about Rikkyo's cause of defeat said: "We were defeated by Waseda, because our batsmen did not come up with timely hits in our golden chance, our pitchers were in a bad condition and I failed to change twirlers in time." In Rikkyo's golden chance, he led the players at coach's box. His arbor, however, came to naught.

Rikkyo who burnt her boats behind competed with Hosei at the same diamond April 17. Rikkyo starter Ishikawa found Hosei's batters elated with his slow-curve and early in the top of the third inning, Ishikawa was taken out. While Hosei was hitting, Rikkyo's batting order was limited by Hosei hurlers, Satomi and Nakanishi, only 3 hits. Rikkyo was massacred by Hosei, 2-9. However, one bright pitcher, a new face Nozu, Freshman of the College of Arts, from Matsue Commercial High School in Shimane Prefecture, hurled three brilliant innings, allowing 1 hit. He will become Rikkyo's ace pitcher in future.

The next day Rikkyo was downed by Hosei, 3-5 though Rikkyo's pinch hitter Tsuchida belted a solo homer off Hosei pitcher Negishi with no out in the 5th inning.

The Rikkyo nine this spring

kyo won the two straight victories from Keio. Tokyo is strong and it begins to look as if Rikkyo might be in danger of falling in the lower ranks.

## Results of Rikkyo-Keio

(May 1, 2, 4)

Rikkyo ..... 111 020 000 5 10 1  
Keio ..... 000 000 003 3 9 1

W-Wakatsuki. L-Fujiwara.  
HR-Tsuchida (R)

Keio ..... 002 000 010 3 8 0  
Rikkyo ..... 000 000 200 2 6 2

W-Morikawa. L-Wakatsuki.  
HRs-Eto (K), Maeda (R)  
Hirono (K)

Rikkyo ..... 000 001 010 2 4 2  
Keio ..... 000 000 102 3 9 3

W-Morikawa. L-Wakatsuki.  
HR-Eto (K)

## Riders Win In 4 Univ. Meet

The drivers of the Rikkyo Motor Club won complete victories in the six contests of the Four Universities of Christian Group (Rikkyo, Aoyama Gakuin, Meiji Gakuin, Sophia) in the Figure Race Contest at Nichibo Driver's School at Senju, Koto ward in Tokyo, April 19.

Rikkyo captured a victory with 14,483 scores in the collective events leading Aoyama Gakuin which won 2nd place by the margin of 1,249 points.

Rikkyo copped the collective victory in events of men and women. And Rikkyo's driver Akio Ikegami gained a victory of the individual match. Rikkyo's rider Akio Maruyama became a victor with 890 scores in the events of large-sized motor truck. Rikkyo's Masahisa Ito won a victory with 991 points and Nobuko Ikeda with 886 scores each in the contest of an ordinary motor car (a foreign-made car) of men and women.

## Sports Leaderettes (2)

The Rikkyo sports clubs, except a few clubs, have not been obtaining the satisfactory results for several years. As one of the reason, it is stated that the matriculations of the hopeful new figures have been decreased, according as the difficult entrance examination year by year. In Rikkyo University, especially, the promising athletic recruits are not distinguished between the ordinary examinees in particular.

## Real Value of Student Sports

By S. Motoya, T. Nakano, Staffwriters

At first, to introduce a way of catching many hopeful new athletic players has certain important significance. "A" University which has the day session and the evening session adopts the recommended entrance system for the favorable new figures and the hopeful new athletic figures of almost all are the student of the evening session. They are training of their sports in the daytime and sometimes go to school in evening. "B" University permits the entrance of the recruits with taking no examination and someone who gained the gratifying results in his sport is exempted his school fee and is given the scholarship. His school record, too, is naturally overlooked because of his activities. These Universities have many fine results in many sports.

## Recommended System Hoped to Be Abolished

Recently, the recommended entrance system of sportsmen seems to practice in almost all the non-government universi-

ties as an open secret every year. There is no denying that Rikkyo University does not recognize this system at all. But comparing with another universities which carry into effect this system as one of the powerful way to get hopeful new athletic player, in Rikkyo, man who is good at sports technique but not so good at study is not recognized as candidate freshman. A true sportsman can be both an excellent athlete and a good student, that is to say, he has a fine school records. According to this definition the school authorities have viewed and judged many fresh candidate as a Rikkyo's outstanding player.

When one has heard the word "the recommended entrance system", he is apt to think that new selected figure becomes a student without taking the entrance examination and receiving the special treatment. But in Rikkyo the school authorities do not distinguish between the ordinary examinees and sportsman candidate examinees as to an entrance examination or in choice. All examinees are given the equal chance to be a university student. The degree of lecture has raised so high and with this raising, the standard which is required for entrance examination becomes higher year by year. So, examinees who laid emphasis on sports in his high school finds it difficult to pass the examination in comparison with the one who put his weight to study. A hopeful new sportsman who entered the university without taking the examination, could not smoothly and briefly, earn next grade because of high degree of lectures, the lack of days of attended lecture and so on. In doing over again the remain, he lose his fight to all directions and he cannot show his ability and work in the society or take

part in his characteristic points. It is not the purpose of the school authorities or the athletic club authorities. Their aim is to make a true sportsman. The captains and managers of every athletic club understand this point, so they have accepted today's condition as the process of fostering true sportsman or of creating real student sports. So, they seriously have to devise a method of coexistence with study and sports or scientific training way, schedules or the way to foster the fighting spirit as Rikkyo's sportsman.

There is no denying that Rikkyo sports has become weak. One of the reasons is that sports club members are so few. A student belonging one of the sports club says that he thinks to conquer himself is more important than to defeat a rival. He mentions that he has been facing contradiction of ideals and actuality.

Rikkyo's two authorities think that the recommended entrance system should be abolished. But thinking of the present conditions of athletic clubs, it is difficult to practice it, because there are too few student to join a sports club, and it is difficult to train in the ordinary student to be a good fighter for short times.

## Be a True Sportsman

It is properly said that the sports clubs of the some universities become strong and it makes popular the name of the university, but the merit and the true nature of such universities in themselves do not change by it. It is desirable surely that the sports clubs win the victory, but the university is not the place of sports but the place of learning. The real value of students sports is shown when sport is consistent with learning.

## Survey Party To Attack Andes

The Rikkyo Mountain Club will set out for Peru in order to survey the Andes from the Handed Air Port on June 4.

The party consists of four members. The leader is Yoshihiro Takiguchi (24), who graduated from Rikkyo University in 1964, and he is a member of the Japan Mountain Society now. His followers are Seinosuke Ishizuka (24), Senior of the College of Law and Politics, Takeo Shimomura (22), Senior of the College of Arts, and Noboru Hirose (21), Senior of the College of Economics. These three men are members of the Rikkyo Mountain Club.

They are scheduled to survey Mt. Corquecruz (6,111 meter-high) from June 22 to July 10 and Mt. Coylloriti (5,600 meter-high) from July 11 to July 31. Peru-Andes have been surveyed already, but their beauty and difficulty of enroute to the summit are especial. So it is worth of winning the summit also to study sense psychology and physiology at the height. They are to return home on September 10.

## Murase Places 2nd In Japan Figure Meet

Rikkyo's Teruo Murase, a member of the Rikkyo Ice Skating Club, placed second in men's junior event in the 33th All Japan Figure Skating Championships held at Namba in Osaka from April 5 to 7.

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# Universiad, Asian Youth Soccer Aim at Friendship of World

The seventh Asian Youth Soccer Championships was held in Tokyo, Yokohama and Omiya from April 24 to May 5 and closed its curtain with Israel's 2 straight victories. The championship is the international meet for the youth with the Universiad Meet which is to be opened in Budapest, Hungary, August. They promote the friendship of the youth of nations and raise the level of events.

The 7th Universiad Meet will be held in Budapest, Hungary, from August 20 to 29. Rikkyoite, Shoji Miura, a member of the Basketball Club, will participate in the basketball event. The Universiad is the international athletic meeting for university students.

The Universiad games have been held every two years under the auspices of the Federation Internationale du Sports Universitaire (F.I.S.U.).

There are the Summer Universiad Meet and the Winter Universiad Meet. In the Summer Meet, track and field event, fencing, swimming and diving, water-polo, tennis, basketball, volley-ball and gymnastics are held as the indispensable events. Skiing, ice-hockey and figure-skating are carried out in the Winter Meet. The meeting is a main activity of F.I.S.U. which intends to develop student's sports and to promote friendship among students of the world. It is needless to say that the Universiad Meet is a student's Olympiad. In fact the Universiad Meet keeps in contact with I.O.C. and always acts under the approval of I.O.C.

The present Universiad Meet was born from the International Student's Sports Meet in Paris in 1957. And the first Universiad Meet was opened formally in Torino, Italy, in 1957. After that, the meeting has always been held in some country of the world every two years. No Asian nation has held it, but Tokyo will stage the 18th Universiad, 1967. It will be decided finally at the general meeting of F.I.S.U. which is held in Budapest this August.

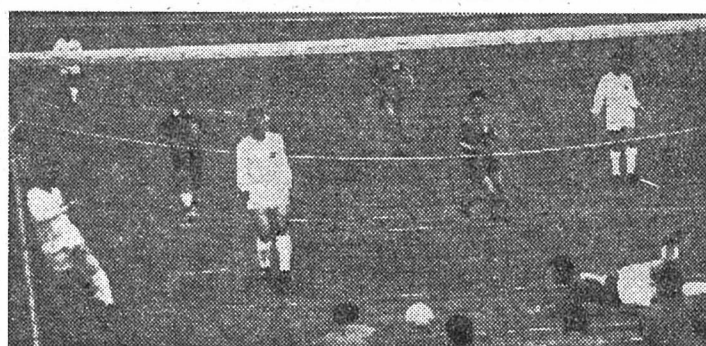
## Rahman Backs Up Youth Soccer Games

The first Asian Youth Soccer Meet was held at Kuara Lumpur in Malaysia, 1959, in order to extend the football among the youth of Asia. The beginning of this meet was held to commemorate the national independence anniversary of Malaysia and she had invited many countries of Asian area to her memorial soccer game this year. This meeting is organized according to the proposal of Tunku Abdul Rahman, premier of Malaysia and also, president of Asian Football Confederation. It had been held in years past at Penang, Bangkok and Saigon. Not only soccer game was played, but the participation of these game acquired new views of other nationalities, industries and many other characteristics of the host country. So in Tokyo, they are planning to study and observe many Japanese industrial system and Olympic facilities. In

this meet, every player is under 20 years of age. The Japan team has been taking part in each competition from the very first meeting. But its the best result was to place third in the second competition, in 7th meet in Tokyo, 10 countries partici-

pated in it, struggling to win the all-gold cup that Premier Rahman had presented for the victory team.

Nowadays, soccer game is beginning to be counted among the national games of East-South Asia.



Japanese eleven leads to Filipinos by Yamada's fine shot in the confused fight in front of goal at 20 minutes of the first half in the Japan-P.I. game, April 24.

## Ishii Stabs Philippine With Running Alone Shot

The 7th Asian Youth Football Competition was held at Kōnazawa Stadium, April 24, with 10 nations participating. After the opening ceremony, Japan defeated Philippine with a score of 5-0. In the Japan team, Hiroe Ishii, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations in Rikkyo, played as a forward and was an active player in the game.

10 minutes after kick-off, both team started slowly, but the Japanese eleven proved to be better than Philippine eleven in pass-work and running and gradually began to score. At first, 21 minutes past, center-forward Munehiro Shibata did the centering and inside-left Hiroshi Yamada, captain of the Japan team, scored one point by a nice smash. On the other hand, Philippine had only two or three chances for shots in the first half. The Japanese team took advantage of their strength and played almost entirely in the Philippine area. Yamada's second goal was a long distance kick from about 30 meters near the end of the first half. Japan led 2-0 at half-time.

Before the second half has begun, the weather became very cool with drizzling rain. The match proceeded disadvantageously for the Filipinos who arrived in Tokyo the night before, and they were apparently still tired and influenced by the change of weather. After 19 minutes in the second half, inside-right Norio Yoshimizu

caged a long shot. Center-forward Shibata got a point by good heading shot after a corner kick, at 25 minutes. And 34 minutes past, outside-left Hiroe Ishii of Rikkyo University broke through Filipino's defenses and gain the 5th point by single-handed and fine dribble.

Japanese squad excelled in all respects; for instance, the number of shots were that Japan was 28 times but Philippine was only 7 and Japan won the game as might have been expected.

## Topics of Rikkyo Sports (5)

### Sports Clubs Seek Hopeful Freshmen---S. Muraki

Shoji Muraki, Senior of the College of Economics, was elected new chairman of the Athletic Association. So he reviewed the activity of the athletic clubs last year, and talked about his ambition this year.



**S. Muraki**  
The athletic clubs of Rikkyo University consist of 34 clubs, 5 friendly clubs, 6 associations of like-minded persons and 5 women's clubs.

When I look back upon the activity of the athletic clubs last year, there were few clubs that were remarkably active

through the year. This may be one of the cause that the Baseball Club has not been noticeably successful in the Jingu Ball Park in this past year. But the Sumo Club, the Softbaseball Club, the Handball Club, the Ping-pong Club and so on were remarkably active last year. Especially, it is worthy of special mention that in the Sumo Club, Ken-ichi Horiguchi, Junior of the College of Law and Politics could gain the honor of the Student Grand Champion which the members of this club have never been able to gain, and the Ping-pong Club could win the third prize in intervals of 13 years. The above-mentioned is one record. The activity of the Athletic Association is not only on record, but made a beginning to construct a new gymnasium. Last year, the concert of reserve funds of construction of gymnasium was held in Hibiya Outdoor Concert-Hall and was a great success. It is very important for us that

this plan is going steadily on.

Next, I say the ambition of the Athletic Association this year. It is fact that athletic clubs of our university is not remarkably conspicuous in comparison with the activity of other universities. One reason is that the atmosphere of this university is different from that of other universities. Therefore it cannot be helped. But we will exert every effort to get over this difficulty. At present, we will exert all our powers toward the construction of a new gymnasium and as we observe the freshmen, we can find a lot of hopeful new figures. Therefore from now on, the Athletic Association of Rikkyo University can be expected to devote much time to this effort. And we can hope that it will soon realize. The attitude of the Athletic Association is being criticized from various sides, but as the managers of all clubs are thinking seriously, we should expect to see improvements presently.



Rikkyo's No. 14 M. Komiya (white uniform) succeeds in no-mark shot to shorten the margin to 51-63 at 10 minutes of the second half in the game of Rikkyo-Yonsei, April 6.

## Rikkyo Whipped 75-93, 58-67 by Yonsei Cagers

The Yonsei All-Star cagers rolled over the Rikkyo five, 93-75 and the Rikkyo Pick-up team, including 5 OB, 67-58 in the South Korea-Japan basketball goodwill series held April 6 and 11 at Yoyogi's National Indoor Stadium annex.

On the game of the 6th, the Rikkyo five was overawed by the atmosphere of the international games and by the many spectators, so they could not bring all their strength into play, especially, they missed easy shots over and over again and were robbed of rebound balls for the Yonsei's strong zone defence. The Yonsei quintet including 5 Tokyo Olympic players made it a runaway game from 10 minutes of the first half and led 49-37 at half-time.

In the second half, despite Rikkyo's desperate counter-attack using their all court press, the Rikkyo five was whipped by the great margin, 93-75.

Yonsei's No. 7 player Dong Pa, Shin scored 30 points with 14 field goals. Rikkyo's No. 11 player Shoji Miura scored 26

points with 9 field goals.

One of the causes of defeat was that St. Paul's point-getter Munekatsu Komiya carelessly missed many no-mark shots and scored only 6 points in the second half.

On the other hand, the all Rikkyo cagers having 2 Olympic players, S. Nara and N. Kaiho, fought against Yonsei wiping out the stain of a former defeat, on the 11th of April, but they allowed Yonsei to take the initiative in the first half because of their lack of practice and disorder of team-work. The halftime score was 35-22 in favor of the Yonsei five.

At 13 minutes of the second half, the score became 44-43 with the success of first-breaking and all court press attack, which A. Okuda contributed to shorten the margin with his fine 3 jump shots. Otherwise, in the last 5 minutes, the Yonsei team added 14 points compared with Rikkyo's 8 points. In the long run Rikkyo lost the victory with a score of 67-58.

Rikkyo's final lap became the object of great attention by the spectators.

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## 2 Profs Talk About Vietnam

# Nobody Wants to Enlarge War

Nowadays, South Vietnam war is extending day by day. And world people cannot help paying attention to such a critical condition. Concerning of it, the Rikkyo Echo let Dr. James Dator and Chaplain Toshihiko Hayami in Rikkyo University to discuss Vietnam problems from the viewpoint of humanism.

**DATOR**—I am very concerned about the Vietnam problem, in at least four ways. 1st, as a Christian, I am concerned about war and human suffering. 2nd, as an American, I am very much concerned about the Vietnam crisis. I hope we are sincerely doing what is best for the people of Vietnam and for the people of the world as the whole. Yet I am in many ways quite critical of American policies in Vietnam. However, my own knowledge and information about the war is very fragmentary; getting complete information is very difficult, and I want to trust the American Government. 3rd, as a political scientist, I am concerned about the relationship between war and politics. It had been said that war is the continuation of diplomacy by other means; that war is the extension of diplomacy and politics.

Finally, I'm quite personally concerned about the situation there because my brother is, in the Marines, flying helicopters in Da Nang.

**HAYAMI**—As to the first of your points, I am in agreement with you as a Christian.

On the second points, I am concerned about the Vietnam problem as a Japanese in Asia. From the viewpoint of policy and ideology, the world is divided into blocs today such as EEC, Pan African, East Europe and so on. But Asia is broken in pieces by the intervention of non-Asian powerful nations. I think Vietnam is one of the good example of the situation as well as Korea, China and Laos. I believe the United States assists the under-developed countries of Asia with good will. But sometimes it is not received as good will by Asians. I think the United States should try to recognize Asian nationalism.

Today, Asian nations seem to be just instruments of the powerful nations. In Asia, I think Communism has a deep connection with nationalism. So it is natural for the nations to oppose the treating of nations as instruments of the powerful nations.

**D**—I surely agree that Nationalism is a major factor in this. I think Nationalism has always been a companion of Communism. Yet also at the same time, Nationalism has typically defeated Communism. In Communist countries, the theory of Marx and Engels has always been swallowed by the national interest. So that the Soviet Union today is still very much Russian and only slightly communist. And I suppose the same would be true of any nation. From many points of view, the Soviet Union and the United States are quite similar in that the national interest overrides any ideology.

**H**—Well, from the viewpoint of humanism, what do you think of this situation?

**D**—I feel that I would agree that war is inherent in human nature. War cannot be prevented. I have the feeling that Japanese especially and Asians generally tend to over emphasize the desirability of the reduction of conflict; to be in favor of order rather than freedom. And as a general part of this desire for a lack of conflict, harmony is highly valued. The supreme value is a harmonious world. But from my point of view both as an American and as a Christian, I would favor freedom and I would favor, in many ways, enjoy conflict. I think this is true of

most of Europe, in Italy, in England, in France. People love to argue, love to be in conflict. And the very essence of democratic government, for example, is not to remove conflict but to regulate it, and to utilize conflict for the good of society.

**H**—I am of your mind. I know that human beings are unable to escape from conflict, for I believe in the Christian view of human nature. But nowadays conflict has the power to destroy humanity. So people cannot remain silent. They know they must prevent war in spite of their view of human nature.

**D**—I surely think that the character of war changed when the bomb was

**Chap. Hayami** dropped on Hiroshima. I think that it is true that the experience of the atomic bomb has probably been one reason why we have enjoyed a relatively peaceful twenty years. The sacrifice which Japan paid was a great contribution to world peace by making everyone aware of the great danger. But one of the difficulties is that as the slogan says in the United States, it is "Better to be dead than Red."

**H**—Concerning freedom, we should consider the common Vietnamese life. It is a generally known fact that they make a poor living. You said that Americans want to die for freedom. But I think the common Vietnamese do not want freedom but just a crust of bread. The Saigon Government does not care about the life of the common people but the Hanoi Government does care. I think it is necessary for the South Vietnamese not to receive military help but an effort to stabilize their standard of living.

**D**—I think it is true that American foreign aid often simply makes the local government richer and seldom gets down to the common people who are the intended object of American aid. But what else can the American Government do?

**H**—I feel the Vietnamese people are sacrifices in this ideological conflict. That is to say, in North Vietnam, the Ho Chi Minh regime thinks of their Vietnamese under the ideology of communism. It is natural that it unite with Vietnamese nationalism. On the other side, the South Vietnam government has been receiving economic and military assistance from the United States. But it seems that this is not spent for the common men.

**D**—I think this was happened almost everywhere. There is criticism in the United States about American foreign aid and American's participation in foreign affairs. I would say that the average American's basic attitude is isolationism. That is, Americans think that there is nothing like America. So, for example, when I see demonstration around the military bases here in Japan, saying "Yankee Go Home," this is a funny thing to me. Everyone of those Yankees wants to go home. So that from this point of view, the average American who is employed as a military person is not interested in foreign countries. If there is any great weakness in America, it is the isolationist spirit which

most Americans have. Americans feel that if you will let us alone, we will let you alone. I think this is a very profound and deep feeling which most Americans have both the Government and common men.

**H**—I do believe Americans mean well in Vietnam, but should act with sagacity. The South Vietnamese are apt to think that the United States assists not for Vietnam but for the United States. I think Washington should understand the Vietnamese true thoughts.

I feel that the United States want to liberalize the whole world just as the communists want to communize it.

**D**—I don't think so. We don't care what form of government another country has as long as it is not trying to change us.

**H**—I think it is true that there is a deep distrust between the United States and the communists.

**D**—Yes, but let's recall history such as when Moslems and Christians were killing each other. Now Moslems and Christians are able to live peacefully. The same is true about the religious wars in Europe when Protestants and Catholics fought each other for religious reasons. But they are not doing so now. Perhaps we can hope that the same will be true of Communism and Liberal Democracy. Perhaps as time passes, they will begin to be able to live together. I think it is possible. We saw the end of Moslem and Christian conflict, the end of Protestant and Catholic conflict, we may see the end of communist and democratist conflict, but we will not see the end of conflict itself.

**H**—Of course I doubt that humans can trust each other completely. But I do not mean to affirm war. I think it is possible to stop war. But if Washington has an idea such as you have, it matters little to make a truce.

**D**—The problem is not so simple. The basic reason which America gives for not simply pulling out of Vietnam is that if we do so, no other country with whom we have a mutual security treaty will trust the United States.

**H**—I do not think so. I think it is not a dishonor if the United States withdraw her armies from South Vietnam.

**D**—This may be true. I can agree that if we were to gracefully withdraw, it would be better for our relations with other countries in Asia than if we re-



A child who is not quite aware of war, being poorly dressed, eats a little food greedily. (Photo by PANA Press)

main. But there is no easy way for us to draw without being defeated.

**H**—I feel that the United States is afraid of losing face. But I think if the United States withdrew her armies, Japan and other free nations will be able to keep better company with the United States with more confidence. You said that the Vietnamese will come to distrust the United States if the armies leave Vietnam. But I think it is only a few people in the government who will feel this way. Washington should grasp the true thinking of the common people already grasped by the communists.

It seems that people disagree with the United States' policy not only in Vietnam but everywhere. I think this is a proof of that the United States' policy does not understand the common people's thoughts. It is more important to listen to the voice of the common Vietnamese than to listen to that of the corrupted and egoistic people of the South Vietnamese Government.

**D**—I agree that the purpose of two governments is different. But Red China and North Vietnam are behind the Viet Cong. Also American's policy is passive, and defensive, while the communists are aggressive, offensive, and want to change the present situation.

It is true that the communists are able to work more successfully with the common men, but the purpose is not for the benefit of common men but for the leaders of the Viet Cong.

**H**—I have some doubt about your opinion. I think that view is very theoretical.

I guess Ho Chi Minh will reject help from Red China, for nationalism is strong in Vietnam.

**D**—Then why are Americans fighting and dying in Vietnam? Vietnam is not that important

to America. The average American does not want to die in Vietnam, but he has been convinced quite sincerely that he is fighting for more than just American policy. He is fighting for all people.

If America wants to help the common men in Vietnam, all it can do is to work through the legitimate Vietnamese Government. It is true that the South Vietnamese Government has misused aid, misused food, and many other things, but even though there is a great deal of misuse of these programs, some of the food did get to the average Vietnamese people, some of the American aid did help the common men. So Americans are willing to continue spending a great deal of money to help. So from this point of view, I believe that it is also necessary for Asian to understand what the Americans think about it. I am not a blind supporter of American Vietnam policy. I would much prefer we get out. But the reason why we are there is because we feel we were asked to be there. If the South Vietnamese Government says, "Thank you very much. You may now leave," and we will happily leave, but now we cannot do so.

Our policy should be to reduce war and to produce peace. But peace is not the only purpose of life. The most peaceful condition is death. Despotism is intolerable peace with no freedom. Of course freedom causes conflict. When the aim of one and the aim of the others are different, there is likely to be conflict. So if we expect that in this life there will be both order and freedom, the problem is how to balance the two. Even so, there will always be a possibility of war in the future.

**H**—I do not agree with you  
(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3)

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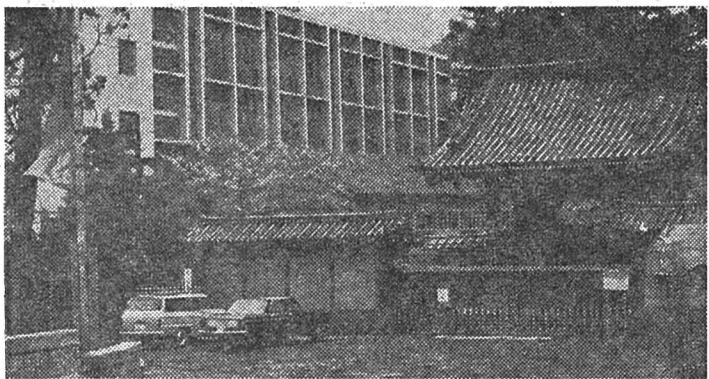




# Cultural Assets Face in Danger

There are many 'historic sites', 'places of scenic beauty' and 'natural monuments' all over Japan, in particular, in fights against the deterioration and destruction of cultural assets.

The Japanese Government



Modern building breaks a quiet atmosphere of an ancient temple (Kencho-ji) gate in Kamakura.

Kyoto, Nara and Kamakura. But today these designated cultural properties are under the threat of deterioration or invasion of modern buildings and new housing estates and so on. What do these things mean? It may be said, in a word, that such a phenomenon is due to inadequate facilities for sight-seeing. With the growth of a city, places near-by become a residential suburbs and this is caused by the development of facilities for sight-seeing, which comes from the leisure-boom.

Because of the many facilities concentrated in the suburbs of cities, natural green fields are gradually broken into by the construction of roads and apartment-houses, the fields are filled up with rubble like a desert and this encroachment is greatly increased in the course of time.

Also, it is often said that when junior or senior high school students go on a school excursion to 'ancient cities' like Kyoto and Nara, some of them damage important cultural properties and make inscriptions on them. Take such places as Kamakura, Nara, for instance. Both Japanese and foreign tourists call at Kamakura in Kanagawa Prefecture all the year round.

As for Kamakura, one of the big issues today is that 'Kubino Tsukene' which is located between Yuigahama and Inamuragasaki in Kanagawa Prefecture is made noisy by the construction of the Shonan toll road ten years ago, with the result that noted places of historical interest were spoiled.

Secondly, there are the housing projects of Nijugobo and its neighbourhood.

In Kyoto, the Kyoto Tower on the sight-seeing industrial building opposite Kyoto Station makes this famous historical city ugly. In Nara the modern prefectural office building stands near-by Nara Park. It is remarkable that in Kyoto, Nara and Kamakura the construction and development caused by modernization has let ancient Japanese cities deteriorate. Against such an invasion of important designated cultural properties, an association of people who love ancient Kyoto, those who seek to protect Nara Prefecture—and an association for preserving natural beauty in Kamakura are organized to protect all ancient cultural properties of the past and the cultural heritage and environment that ancestors had left.

Such a residents' movement

passed the Cultural Properties Protection Law in 1950. The Cultural Properties Protection Committee under the control of the Education Ministry promulgated an extensive list of the nations' cultural objects designated. Actually, however, the countermeasures for protecting

The Japanese Government

cultural properties seem to fall short of those required.

Furthermore, those persons who have the custody of designated cultural properties cannot afford to meet their responsibilities for budgetary limitation hinders the protection of such cultural assets.

The object of the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties was to protect the excellent cultural properties on a preferential basis. However, compared with foreign countries, there are a great number of works of superior quality and there is the possibility of making unexpected discoveries of excellent pieces among those that are not yet registered.

Many old shrines and temples, where owing to their long tradition and peculiar cultural circumstances, still remain hidden from the public eye possess innumerable cultural properties. Such cultural properties are in danger of being lost.

Therefore, an investigation of the actual condition of these old cultural properties account for an important part of the Cultural Properties Protection Committee's task.

## Spirit of Japan

### Making Tea Gives Pleasure

A spirit is found in the tea ceremony. It remains even now in the Japanese's mind as a spiritual legacy. Then what sort of spirit is it? It is called Wabi. The spirit of Wabi was formed in process of the addition of the Zen sect. The Zen sect seeks detachment from the world, loneliness and freedom from self. In the tea ceremony also these aspects are sought for.

All the utensils used in the tea ceremony are simple and plain. The tea ceremony room is plain as well. The ancients who sought for the tranquil, free and solitary spirit found more beauty in the simple and plain equipment and tea ceremony room than the bright and elaborate ones.

It may be said that the spirit of Wabi is found not only in these external things but also in all of the tea ceremony. And this spirit can be comprehended when one makes tea.

There is a very warm feeling in the tea ceremony. In the first place, it is very peaceful and one invites another to tea in the Ganquill room where only the hot water boiling is heard. Before one finish making tea, one must go through many complicated formalities. Although one is apt to think farms are useless. But it must be realized that even if these formalities are not entirely necessary for the making of tea, they are made from a profound consideration of the guest.

Moreover, speaking of these (making of tea) forms, the position of utensils, and the style of the tea-maker's posture and hand movements as she uses these utensils are fixed. In some cases, such formalities look too stiff but they express the beauty of the tea ceremony. The ancients improved their characters by making formal tea ceremony in this way. The tea

ceremony is a technique for developing grace poise and control. It is, therefore, severe, too. One often finds that the expert in a sense is a great person. The Japanese are proud of the tea ceremony which is a precious legacy from their ancestors. And this is Japan's own creation, although it was indirectly influenced by the contemporary Chinese culture in the Muromachi period.

At present, the Japanese are influenced by other nations' cultures, some come from Europe or America and some from Asia. Such a condition can easily be seen. Most of the ancient Japanese cultures have been forgotten or have changed imperceptibly. With the Europeanization of all aspects of life, the spiritual as well as the material have been and are under the influence of foreign cultures.

The younger generation especially has been brought up in Europeanized circumstances from their birth. They are, therefore, very European even in their thinking.

Then aren't they interest in Japanese traditional cultures and can't they understand them? Yes, they often have much interest in them. They easily sense that one's national culture should not perish from the nation's life. This thought remains deeply in the corner of their minds. They must sometimes, therefore, feel a nostalgia for Japanese traditional culture. They must be able to understand the tea ceremony, that is, the spirit of Wabi. At present when all the things are Europeanized, what meaning has the tea ceremony? Is it useless to make tea? No, one finds the tranquil spirit in the tea ceremony. And one also finds many attraction, for example, the solitary beauty and the warm heart, in the tea ceremony.

## Interview With Personality-(8)

### Kindai-Bungakukan Attracts Prof. Odagiri

There are various motives for the foundation of the Kindai-Bungakukan (Library of Modern Literature). One of them is that no special library existed for keeping examples of modern literature in Japan.

Literature of the Meiji period has been valued in comparison with other literature by some scholars, and kept in certain libraries and hand boxes. But during and after the Taisho area, such material was gradually mislaid as a result of the Kanto Earthquake, the prohibition of sale, was and so on. Today, important collection of materials of modern Japanese literature have been missed still more, because that there are few facilities for keeping them. If such books are left as they are, after ten or twenty years the condition of them would deteriorate even more. So suitable facilities are required, and this time the literary world and the intelligentsia of Japan have worked together and realized the plan for the foundation of the Kindai-Bungakukan. This literary can accommodate a large amount of modern literary, works including classical academic, popular, and child literature through the Meiji and Taisho areas.

The general meeting for the foundation of the Kindai-Bungakukan was opened three years ago and Mr. Susumu Odagiri was elected in its director and chief official. At present he lives a busy life for he is also a professor of Rikkyo University.

"What opportunity had you for realizing the foundation of the Kindai-Bungakukan?"

"In November 1961, a display of the principal literary works of the Taisho and Showa areas was held through the cooperation of progress of literature at Rikkyo University. Taking advantage of this, a person in the financial world made an offer of some land in Chiba Prefecture, and also Tokyo Metropolitan Government permitted the use of one part of the old Ueno Library. Under such favourable circumstances the plan was realized.

In Japan, the idea of thinking much about art and culture was accepted after 1945 and the facilities for such has been praised. Japan is said to be one of the cultured nations, but there was no foundation suitable for such a cultured nation. So I began to work for the realization of this foundation. As the necessity for such facilities was great, the plan for the Kindai-Bungakukan was enthusiastically received and there were many contributions for much help, constant support and agreement."

Mr. Odagiri, moreover, says, "Such a smooth realization is owing to the generous cooperation of the people. I am thankful from the bottom of my heart to those of the literary and intellectual world, especially for the help of Rikkyo University."

"You are originally a man of letters, aren't you? What kind of work are you doing?"

"As a man of letters, besides the work of the Kindai-Bungakukan on Saturdays and Sundays, I escape from the noisy city of Tokyo and has been writing a book concerning the existence of the Showa literature."

"Does the work of the Kindai-Bungakukan disturb your literary study?"

"No, to tell the truth, I shall use it for my study, too. I want to study not only the pure literature but popular and child literature."

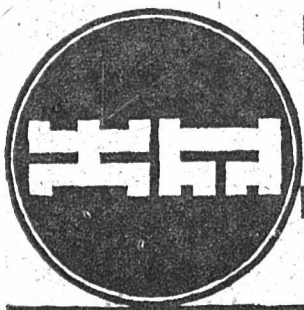
"What do you think of the life of the modern student?" "I envy them because of their comfortable life. But I wonder that they do not make great use of their comfortable circumstance. Rikkyo University students especially feel at ease and are cheerful. So I am pleased to teach them, but in addition, I want them to develop a more academic mood towards their studies."

The Kindai-Bungakukan is to be completed within at least five years. But even after its completion it will not be possible to work these at once.

Prof. Odagiri has been given unexpected work in the course of his career, when someone had to be responsible for keeping examples of modern literature. In consequence he will be unable to continue his comparatively tranquil life as a literary man. And his body and spirit are too young and strong to be confined to his own work alone. He will surely contribute much to the work of the Kindai-Bungakukan in future.



Prof. Susumu Odagiri.

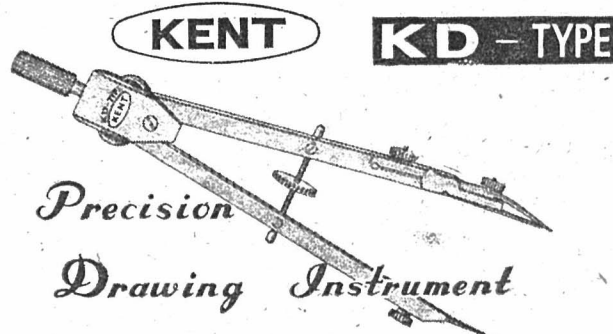


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# RIKKYO ECHO

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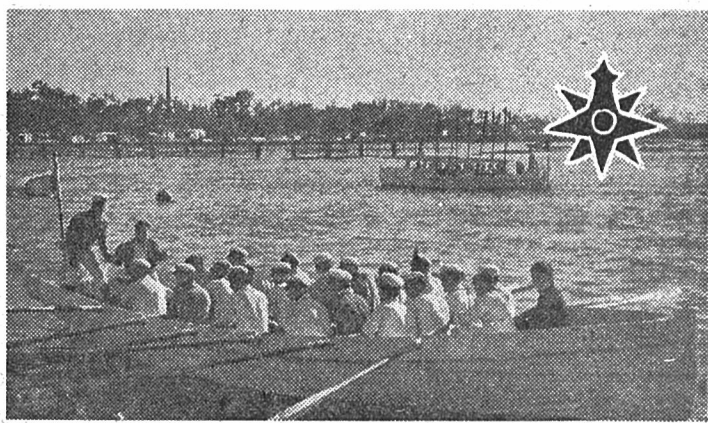
## Promenade on Campus

### 'Shioji-Maru' Is Place of Lecture

The Tokyo Merchant Marine Public University (Tokyo Shosen Univ.) is only for men; for men who love the sea, for men who wish to sail on a ship. The number of students is now 640. They come here from all over Japan, and half of them come from the Kanto District. Some of them come from prefectures not having the sea, but those who have spent all their time on a boat.

"Why did you want to enter the Merchant Marine University so much?" "Because, for the simple reason that I longed for the sea and wanted to be on a ship. Besides, I thought I could learn many things about the world," said one of the students. Most of them entered the university for this simple reason. Certainly, many people would like to captain a ship simply because it is there. This is the same reason as mountaineers reply, "The mountain is there," when he was asked why he climbed mountains. It seems that this is a challenge to one's ability or limitations.

The university separates the course of study into navigation and engineering and each has 320 students. The students go to the university for four and a half years until graduation. Freshmen and sophomores take courses in general education and do not specialize until their junior year. Then they take courses in astronomy, meteorology, applied electric wave lengths, etc. However, they cannot have any electives, so many of them find the school schedule dull. They sleep in the back of the classroom, so that the atmosphere is not very stimulating. One of the freshmen wrote about this for the school newspaper. "When I entered the university I had not thought that our students were so uninterested in learning. But as time passed I began to feel this very strongly. They neglect their lessons and answer the roll call for others and spend all day in the Mahjong



Tokyo Merchant Marine Public Univ. (Tokyo Shosen Univ.) Students are practice training by cutter boat in the Bay of Tokyo.

room. When I see such seniors I cannot help being disappointed in them. I have noticed that I am also beginning to lead such a life, although I thought I had made it a rule not to do so."

In order not to disappoint the freshmen, a few years ago a seminar was started so that they could be more positive in their activities at the university. However, in recent years this has not been succeeding so well. In this respect, this university does not differ so greatly from others. There is, however, an 'embarkation practice' for one month in the school year. "During this time we cannot help but be pleasant," they say. They sail every sea in Japan on the 'Shioji-Maru' and in spite of the fact that it is a small ship (150 tons) it has the same equipment as any large ship. Their joy during this voyage includes suffering as some of the students are disappointed at a sailor's life because they have never really thought about it seriously. The last three months of the school life are spent on an ocean trip. All of the students must make this trip because it is included in the points necessary for graduation. This trip is a pecu-

liarity of this university.

This ocean voyage is long awaited by all the students. The apprentices are entrusted to the voyage training school and they sail to North America or the South Pacific on the 'Nihon-Mar' or the 'Kaioh-Mar'. When they leave port the send-off is worth seeing. One apprentice was embarrassed when he was thrown a roll of toilet paper instead of the usual paper streamers. Another was sad because he had to say farewell to his girl friend, and so on. There are alternate scenes of joy and sorrow as the ship pulls out. This is the beginning of the sailor's life.

Another peculiarity of this university is the dormitory system. All the students must live in the dormitory. The Merchant Marine University Dormitory is thought to be life in the military order, but contrary to this there is no ancient military education here. A student council is formed and there is no set time for lights out or for early morning rising as in the military. The students are as free as other universities' students. However, irregularities are discovered and are taken care of by the student dormitory council. In a group life such as the dormitory system, each person has a chance to sit quietly, and reflect on himself. This is the most important thing. Not only for sailors, but for all persons. "It is important to be able to think about ourselves in order not to have to always rely upon set rules or the help of others, but to be able to perform our duties to the best of our own ability. In a group we cannot exist by doing only what we think best, therefore a conciliatory attitude is necessary too," said a student.

Anyway, they have been emerging from the old system and the Merchant Marine University wants to become a true university in the sense that it will become a real place of study just as the other general universities. As one of the student's said, "I don't like it to be said that our Merchant Marine University is different."

## Problems on Refectories

Problem on price hikes of meals in Rikkyo's two student refectories have not yet been solved up to May 1st, despite the efforts of three delegations (representatives of Students, the Student Office and the private traders) at meetings to decide prices, nutriment and election of the managing committee on April 27 and 30. Needless to say, a student refectory should offer the many students who go there cheap, nice and more nutritive food in a clean and well-lit hall. Concerning our cafeterias, there are many difficult problems regarding the business management and the facilities, etc.

The cafeterias at Rikkyo are now controlled from the Student Office which depends on traders to operate, unlike those of other universities which are managed by L.C.A. (Livelihood Co-op. Association) or a council composed of students and professors, representatives and managers. Although a student refectory cannot disregard opinions of students who are customers, our cafeterias have no such thing as a request-box or a system for dealing with complaints about services. It is nonsense that managers should carry on without listing to students' requests just because all of them use the cafeterias everyday, as to do so is less trouble some than to go out of the campus. Moreover, it is proper that Rikkyoites should start a movement against the raising of prices in the present case of a price-up without previous notice to customers. (See page 2)

In connection with the price hikes, Rikkyoites need to establish a managing committee for our dining halls from three delegations. We approve of such an institution and hope that it is established immediately before discussion about price hikes so that this new committee could resolve it and turn to other problems.

Rikkyo's two cafeterias are too small to accommodate many students at the same time, especially as the 1st refectory is built to seat 500 customers coincidentally, during the lunch hour the hall is too crowded to take lunch comfortably. Otherwise, at present it is impossible to build a bigger 3rd refectory on the campus sooner. As to how to settle this matter, the Student Office is planning to make the movement of customers smoother with a self-service method by widening the kitchen, but the plan is not yet complete.

Although the 2nd hall, constructed in 1958, has wash-room, the 1st has no such facilities and is poorly lighted inside. The school authorities should realize the need of improvements of accommodation as soon as possible, taking care of the sanitary conditions.

We are for employing a nutritionist in the refectories. Rikkyo's meals are not very tasty, the calory intake is inadequate, and the standard menus lack variety. It is natural for 3,000 customers to engage a nutritionist who makes a speciality of such things. And then it is desired that the calorific value of every menu be exhibited each day.

On the other hand, it goes without saying that students go to the refectories only for lunch but also breakfast for many students attend school from their lodging house without having breakfast, we request, too, that the dining halls open earlier from the present 9.30 a.m. (2nd hall) and 10.00 a.m. (1st hall) to a new opening time of 8.00 a.m.

Despite Rikkyo's refectories having such problems, the price of food there, we cannot admit, is cheaper and is more nutritive than that of other universities operated by L.C.A. or school authorities without relying upon private traders. A large student refectory for 10,000 Rikkyoites which is being planned in the Student Union should be operated by L.C.A. But in Rikkyo there are not yet both L.C.A. and the Student Union. We expect that the Student Union and L.C.A. will be realized as soon as possible, and we support the organizing committee for the Student Union and L.C.A. for the positive development of this project.

## Talks About Vietnam

(Continued from Page 6)

on some points. The number of men who can enjoy a free life is limited. And some conditions are necessary to live freely. I think it is not correct to establish freedom by the sacrifice of the common Vietnamese who want freedom less than bread. The contrary is the opinion of the elite.

D—Yes, of course I agree with you. I think basically you must have order before you can have freedom.

I think the purpose of the increased military participation is not to extend the war but to be able to negotiate from a position of strength. We cannot negotiate from a weak position. The history of discord with Communists in Cuba, in Korea, in Berlin, show that unless we are strong there is no negotiation.

H—As a first step, Washington should stop the bombing. If the Red Chinese armies make an inroad into South Vietnam after a truce, I think the world will not overlook the behavior of Red China.

D—I think the United States will stop bombing.

H—As an Asian, I cannot put up with this situation of Asia broken by the influence of the powerful nations. Sometimes I feel that the Asian problem should be solved by Asians alone if it is possible. When negotiations are held, it is

necessary that the Asian delegates be allowed to speak as well as the delegates of the powerful nations.

### Brief Career:

Dr. James A. Dator became an instructor in Rikkyo University's College of Law and Politics in 1961. He graduated from Stetson Univ. in 1954.

Chaplain Toshihiko Hayami graduated from Doshisha University. His major is Christian moral philosopher in the College of General Education in Rikkyo University.



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