

RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XIX NO. 3

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

June 1965 Price 15 Yen



Rikkyoites to Widen Experience Through Summer Activity

The two months summer holiday from July 1st is near at hand. A lot of plans for the vacation are made each with a purpose not only by all of clubs but by general Rikkyoites.

The sports clubs organize their own training schemes at camps in various parts of Japan, aiming at victory for the coming autumn season. The Survey Party, including four students and one O.B., of the Mountain Club started for Peru-Andes, June 7, attacking to Mt. Corquecruz (6,111 meters high) and Mt. Coylloriti (5,600) from the end of July to the beginning of August. Their foreign expedition this year is the third time in succession to the Himalaya Survey Party which succeeded to climbing Mt. Baruntse (7,220) near Barun Glacier in Nepal, last year.

In the cultural clubs, many circles are scheduled to go to camps to cultivate friendships between members, give their services free for poor children in remote places, and so on. In Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) a group is to have children gatherings in Shimokita Peninsula, Tohoku district during the week from August 5 and another is going to call at leper houses, Aisei-en Hospital in Okayama, Prefecture

from July 19 to 26, Suruga Medical House in Shizuoka Prefecture from July 29 to August 4 and Matsugaoka Health House in Aomori Prefecture from August 9 to 16, where they will weed the gardens, make lanes on the sites and to repair houses.

Members of B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew) and G.F.S. (Girls' Friendly Society) will disperse to teach children who gather at churches at various places and also plan the children meetings there.

The Advertising Club is to open the 12th annual Morinaga Student Campstore from July 11 to August 25 at Hojo Beach, Tateyama in Chiba Prefecture. In the schedule, there are many plans like the Sumo Meet (the Japanese Wrestling), the Folk Dance Party, Tateyama's Rakugo Meet organized by the Comic Story Study Associations of Rikkyo and Aoyama-Gakuin University, etc. Especially, they plan to invite children of Hoda Orphan Asylum, July 22 and have them spend a happy day as 'one day with elder brothers and sisters'.

On the other hand, the Rikkyo Camps for freshmen and sophomores will be held twice (the first is from July 2 to 7, the second is from 7 to 12) at the Seisen-ryo, Kiyosato in Yamanashi Prefecture. This year the

Children of Hoda Orphan Asylum enjoy 'Suika Wari' with members of the Rikkyo Advertising Club at Hojo Beach, Tateyama, where they are to hold the 12th Morinaga Campstore from July 11 this year. The Club is scheduled to invite the children, July 22, as a link in the chain of their plans.

number of participants at the camps is increased. They will cultivate friendships with professors and students of other colleges.

Actually, it is important for college students to spend these two months effectly. All Rikkyoites will widen their experience which they cannot get on the campus.

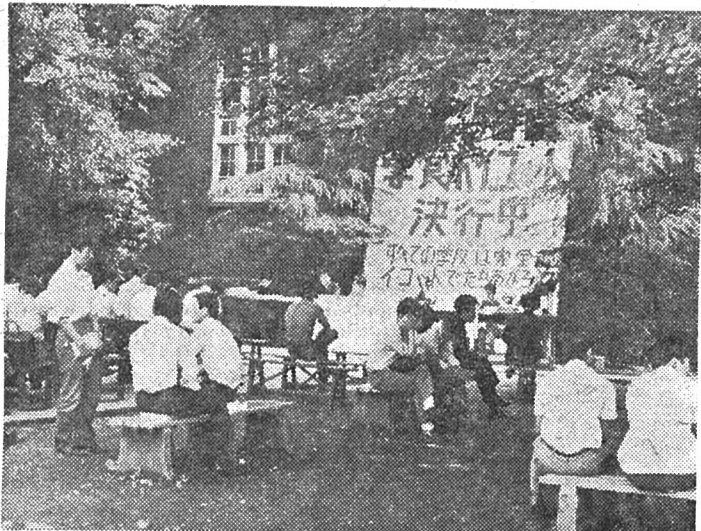
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Rikkyoites' Lock-out Makes Refectory Prices Down

The committee of protest against the rise of menu prices of Rikkyo's refectories blocked the First Refectory on June 7, protesting the raise after a long negotiation among the traders, the Student Office and student representatives.

Members of the committee prevented general students from entering the refectory by closing the entrance with placards as the committee's was undesirable on this peaceful campus, and that the committee's students misunderstand the



Students lock out the first refectory with placard and desks and hold the protesting meeting against the hike on June 7.

cards and desks. Instead, they sold buns and milk on the lawn before the refectory. As a result, the First Refectory withdrew the plan to hike menu prices.

The committee is reproaching the Student Office for interrupting the agreement of the refectory to reduce to the former prices.

After the trouble, the school authorities published the president's announcement that such

meaning of 'the University of Freedom.'

The Second Refectory keeps the raised prices in spite of being locked.

Prices Up Again

On June 17, the First Refectory hiked four menu prices, for example, curry and rice, a bowl of cutlet and rice, breaking the promise to reduce to the former prices on the 7th.

Seniors Fight Hard for Job

This year, business is dull by the reaction of prosperity last year. Seniors who will graduate from the university next March are anxious about finding jobs.

According to the Placement Bureau, the announcement of recruitment is really later than usual because companies are carefully planning this year's employment on account of the depression. The Shell Oil Co., the Toyo Rayon Co., the Bridge-stone Co., etc. have already announced they will not employ any new staffs this year. And the employment number of the Isuzu Motor Co., the Mitsui Bus-san Co., and so forth are greatly decreased.

By industrial classification, manufacturing companies and building offices have decided to take fewer seniors into service. There are no companies which will keep the usual figure of employees except financial enterprises such as banks and insurance companies.

Rikkyo Camp to Be Limited For Only Lower Grades

The 12th Annual Rikkyo Camp will be held from July 2 to 12 at Kiyosato's Seisen-ryo at the foot of Mt. Yatsugatake in Yamanashi Prefecture, for freshmen and sophomores. 'A Camp' will have 140 student participants with an opportunity to realize clearly oneself through an orderly group life and to spend an effective summer vacation.

mer vacation.

Prof. Kiyoshi Osuga, Dean of the Student Office and Chaplain Toshihiko Hayami will be present at this camp as advisers.

The camp for juniors and seniors will not be held this year; there has been a gap of subjects between the lower grade students and them every year and the seniors must be active about the occupation problem. This year, student participants will discuss with one another under the title 'How Should We Spend the University Life?' and will have some symposiums and lectures of advisers. Besides they will also enjoy camp-fire, folk dance, stunts, hiking and so forth. According to an officer of the Student Office, most participants say that they have enjoyed those days and have got something valuable in this camp.

Rikkyo Profs Attend Meet for Peace

Three professors of Rikkyo University, Prof. Toyoda, Prof. Miyazawa and Prof. Tajima, attended the second study meeting of the Kyoto Conference of Scientists which was held at Kamakura. Mr. Toshiyuki Toyoda, a professor of the science faculty, acted as chairman in the meeting. Dr. Hideki Yukawa, Mr. Jiro Osaragi, who is the famous author, and other noted professors of physics were also present at the conference.

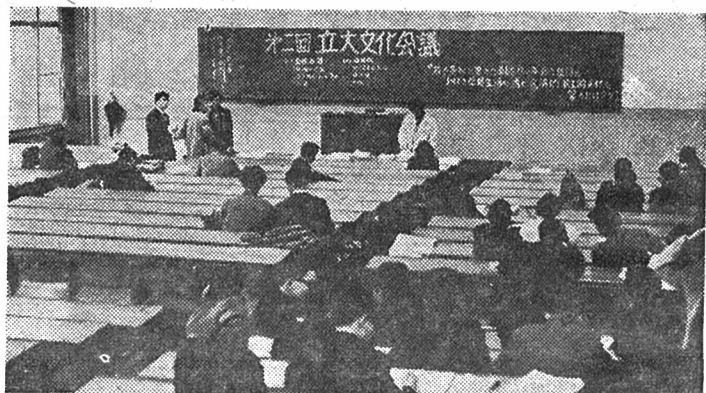
This conference was born after the model of Pugwash Conference which Dr. Albert Einstein and Sir Bertrand Russel had advocated. And this conference was started in order to create 'the theory of human peace' and the members are appealing the prohibition of nuclear weapons from the scientists standpoint.

It is not too much to say that this meeting was rewarded with good fruits although it was held under the severe world situation such as Vietnam War and Dominican Dispute.

'Romeo and Jeannette' To Be Staged

The 9th University Joint Drama Presentation has been performing from June 4 to 27 at Hitotsubashi Hall at Kanda, under the auspices of the Tokyo Student Drama League and sponsored by the Asahi Newspaper. Ten universities, including Meiji, Aoyama, Sophia and Rikkyo Universities have joined this presentation.

The Club for Studying Drama of Rikkyo will stage the tragedy of 'Romeo and Jeannette' written by Jann Anqi on June 27.



Few students attend the closing ceremony held at Room No. 151 on May 29. This picture shows whether students are indifferent to the cultural meeting or the headquarters of the Cultural Association is impertinent.

Students Show Indifference To Cultural Conference

The Second Rikkyo Culture Conference was held from May 24 to 29, under the auspices of the Rikkyo Culture Conference Executive Committee.

The theme for this year was as follows; let's construct racial and democratic culture for our peaceful fatherland and better campus life by young intelligence and plentiful creative power.

The Executive Committee mentioned four important points for the conference—how to advance

the students' movement after this, how to develop the creative activity whose foundation is based on a real life, how to make the conference the starting point for its greater development, and how to strengthen the students' unity and to make clear the meaning of students' unity.

The sectional meeting on the 26th and 27th attracted students' attention. Students could attend freely one sectional meeting out of 11 and debate on various problems, for example 'Literature,' 'Music' etc. Participants in the sectional meetings were few.

At the meeting of 'To Develop Circle Activities,' only about 30 students participated. But they discussed energetically the problems of circle activities. How to develop the circle and how to make the cultural conference of the starting point to develop circles were the focal points of discussion.

While, at the meeting of 'Mass Communication and Our Lives,' about 60 students were debating about mass communication and policy, mass communication and society. Freshmen and sophomores were comparatively numerous. The focal point of argument was whether the film which N.T.V. (Nihon T.V.) had broadcasted as a record of the marines' battalion in Vietnam, is too cruel or not.

It is difficult to decide whether the cultural conference of this year attracted the students' interest more than last year. It is important for students to seize this opportunity and to put their knowledge to practical use. In this meaning, a more complete cultural conference is expected.

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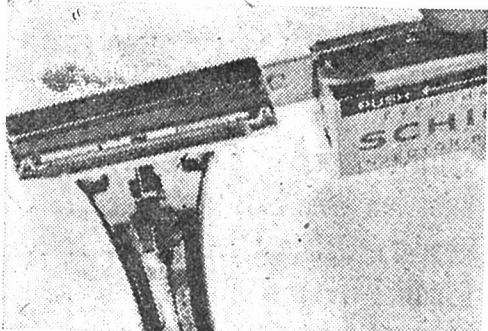
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Cold Summer Near at Hand

Northern Farmers Fearing Fruitless Fall

This year, the abnormal weather is frightening farmers in Tohoku and Hokkaido districts. In fact, coldness and heavy snow, that have continued for about 90 days from this February, have upset remarkably the farmers and thrown a serious shadow before them.

The Government regarded this event as serious and at the end of March organized the countermeasure headquarters against the calamity, centering around the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with the governmental office in each prefecture concerned.

On the other hand, in Tohoku

of the cold weather becomes greater gradually. Aomori Prefecture, a well-known apple growing district in Japan, suffered from the disease which make havoc of germination and prevent fruits from bearing. The countermeasure against this disease is only to wait for the improvement of the weather because the operation for stamp-

begun to consolidate and there are few facilities in the north-east district of Hokkaido where there is most frequent damage by cold weather.

Secondly, politics tends to attach too much importance to the production of rice, and this has great problems. The rice culture in the critical northern part have not been allowed to pass without criticism at every cold-weather damage.

The changing from rice-growing into the cold-climate agriculture such as dairy farming or beet-growing is often recommended.

But the change has not been made, because peasants can gain 34 thousand yen per 10 acres, while they can get only 15 thousand yen with beets, 24 thousand with potatoes or 8 thousand with soybeans.

From these movements, it can be said that the Government has treated rice-growing too warmly.

Thirdly, the speculative aspect of production is pointed out. In last year's damage, it was agricultural exploitation villages in the Tokachi dry field zone that suffered from the second poorest crop. The production of pulse in Tokachi district took the most active part in the internal grain market several years ago. Even the plant breeding has not been planned since the beginning of the exploitation. So the yield of pulse was not increased at all while that of rice was increased about 100 kilogram per 10 ares for these ten years.

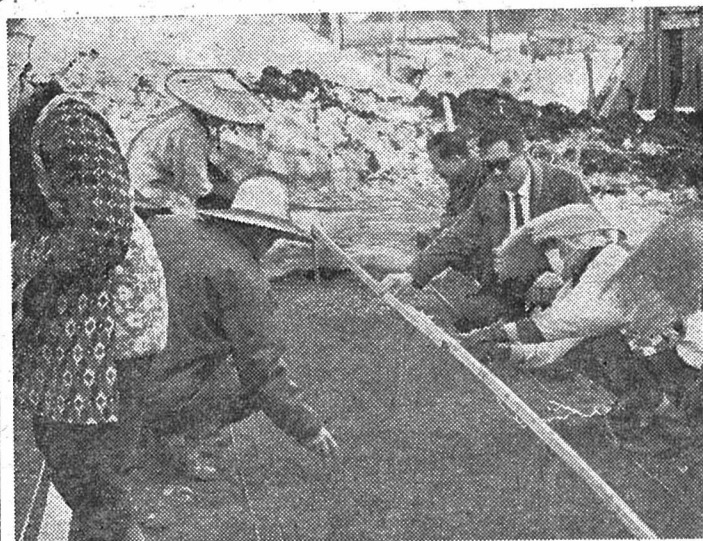
And minor cereals are entrusted to free market without the compensation of production and the institution of stabilization of price, except soybeans. Therefore, the farmers who produce pulse are apt to think of stable management as the second principle, which may be said to be one of the causes which increased the damage.

Peasants Appeal Agony by Death

Thus, the unseasonable weather and the delay of the thawing of snow force the agricultural labor to be done in a short term and pile up the shortage of hands. Each farmer employs seasonal laborers at the farming season every year, but this year it is very difficult to gather the laborers because the pay of rice-transplantation has risen and the hands are needed for a short term.

So, in Hokkaido and Tohoku districts, the farmers are demanding that the Self-Defence Forces help them. The Self-Defence Forces, estimating this disaster, is preparing 'the rice-transplantation party' consisting of members from farm villages.

Moreover, the office stopped rice-transplantation holidays of the pupils of primary, secondary and high schools are again being revived unavoidably, with the anxiety that the gap in pupils'



Farmers are sowing seeds under the advice of agricultural professionals to overcome the cold damage. (Photo by the Akita Sakigake Shimpō)



Being busy in shovelling away snow from seed-beds now, farmers have fear of cold snow-melting water. (Photo by the Akita Sakigake Shimpō)

and Hokkaido provinces that have directly suffered the damage, each prefecture has earnestly considered how to cope with this hard situation and has made ready to send agricultural professionals to the offices for spreading agricultural improvement.

Cold Snap Causes Delay of Planting; May Decrease Harvest

As for 'rice' that is the most important agricultural food, farmers were on the average about ten days late in making seed-beds. Some farmers of the northern part of Tohoku district have not yet even finished the making of seed-beds by the end of May.

The cold wave of unseasonable weather froze seed-beds covered by vinyl and blasted the young rice plants pitilessly. To be one day late in the planting days will make some bales' loss at the harvest time in autumn.

So the offices for spreading agricultural improvement recommend adopting a seed-bed which keeps its own inside warm and using machines which prevent plants from blight and hurt of harmful insects.

Though some farmers had made seed-beds, they were annihilated by the cold wave and some farmers could not grow seedlings on account of its being impossible to make seed-beds due to heavy snow. In comparatively good places for growing, the system is recommended as an emergency measure that seed-growing be entrusted to avoid being damaged.

As to orchards, the effect

ing out the disease interferes with transplanting rice.

The greatest reason for the grave cold-weather damage is the unusually low temperature which is said to look like that of the failure crops in Tenmei-Era, Edo Period. But it cannot be passed over that agriculture is short of the power to overcome the unusually low temperature.

Firstly, it is pointed out that there is no way for agriculture but to endure the visits of cold weather. It is an established theory that once in ten years cold-weather damage to the rice zone to the north of the central part of Hokkaido occurs and once in three or four years to the farm zone of Tokachi and Abashiri districts.

So the first aim of the reformations for agriculture in Hokkaido had been to establish a way for agriculture to endure the cold weather, but the cold-weather damage of last and this year lays bare the shortage of the agricultural technical improvement. In some countries in north Europe, there is stabilized management for agriculture in spite of having worse condition than Hokkaido.

Rice Treated Too Well By Agricultural Policy

To tell the truth, the basic cause is in the Japanese traditional technique and management of agriculture. In addition to this, there was no policy to establish the agriculture for the cold-weather places. For example defective meteorological observation is taken. In Hokkaido and Tohoku districts, the observation has just been

abilities between cities and farm villages will become greater and greater, even if they have lessons during the summer vacation instead. Such a serious shortage of hands is fundamentally owing to the lack of laborers during the farming season.

As the industrial construction is changing, the laborers of agriculture flow to other industries. According to an investigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 800 or 900 thousand agricultural workers change their tasks into other industries every year during these several years and this tendency is especially noticeable in the northeastern part of Japan.

At present, the amount of damage in the six prefectures in Tohoku district is going beyond billion yen. But the powerful countermeasure not to repeat last year's cold-weather damage is gradually bearing fruits.

Last year, in Hokkaido, 5,700 million yen was spent on the plan to defend against cold damages and early rice-transplantation was planned. Farmers sowed less red beans which is not always successful and put much importance upon cultivating more beets which depends upon only laborers not on weather, but today agriculture is generally changing into 'the agriculture by thinking' and 'the agriculture by technique'. If last year's experience is made the most use of and a enough funds are put into it, it is hoped that a little cold damage can be tided over.

The fear of cold-weather damage has sent many farmers to death. Suicides have already mounted to over 30, and many of the dead persons are the bread winner of their families and elderly persons. This is due to their neurosis growing out of the anxiety about cold-weather damage, the debt made by periodical cold-weather damage, and moreover out of their lack of persons to talk to on account of young men's departing from farm villages.

The suffering of cold-weather damage has also stirred up

farmers' unusual psychology. Especially, in Miyagi Prefecture, instances of mischief to seed-beds have come out one after another. Out of envy that other persons' seed-beds are very good, some persons sprinkle poison or agricultural medicines on the farms. At last, the police started out the investigation of the crimes. This is a sorrowful accident symbolically expressing the gloomy Tohoku district.

Bad Crop Is Not Only Farmers' But All Nation's

About these events, one Tohoku University professor said, "These accidents betrayed the fault of the agricultural policy. As persons who go to work in cities have been increasing year after year, district communities will collapse and the farmers are in such a critical circumstance that it is impossible to pay attention to the other persons. In these communities, the technique and mechanical power of agriculture have made rapid progress year after year. But agricultural officers and persons who want to improve the farming industry are apt to overlook the farmers' mentality."

"Properly speaking, it is very important for farmers to study agricultural techniques in their leisure season. But many farmers must go to cities to work and we cannot imagine their uneasiness when they think of their own farms. In fact, the warmhearted sympathy of many persons is necessary for the farmers who have been beaten by the cold weather."

On the other hand, the cold-weather damage will effect wide areas. The prevailing depression will be developed still more by the decline of purchasing power in district communities. And the international revenue and expenditure will again take a serious turn, if food is imported urgently. So the cold-weather damage cannot be solved as a problem only in farming communities by the Government.

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Handballers Capture Kanto Student Crown



Rikkyo's Kitamura (2nd from left), gets 1st point with his fine shot in the confused fight in front of Shibaura's goal at 4 minutes in the first half at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, May 22.

The Rikkyo Handball Club regained the Kanto Collegiate Crown in spring after three seasons absence by defeating Shibaura University of Industry, 21-13 at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, May 22. Rikkyo won 7 straight victories against no losses.

Four minutes after the throw-off, Rikkyo scored its first point with Kitamura's shot. After that Rikkyo added points one after another through their good pass-work and their swift attacks. On the other hand, Shibaura often made bad passes whenever the intended receiver was not there to get the ball. The halftime score was 10-5, and the game turned out to be one-sided affair in favor of Rikkyo. But Shibaura did not give up.

In the second half, Shibaura ran actively and shot repeatedly, but Rikkyo's GK Ogata defended too well for team to succeed in making their shots. He kept the goal with his whole body, at one time with his foot and at other times with his breast, and once he even succeeded in stopping a rival's 7-meter-throw.

At 15 minutes in the second half, Rikkyo's forward Kino scored 2 points with two successive 7-meter-throw, widening the margin to 20-9. Moreover GK Ogata tried a long shot from his goal-area, but it failed.

After 20 minutes in the second half, Shibaura gained 4 points taking advantage of Rikkyo's reckless shots.

The game ended with the score standing at 21-13 in Rikkyo's favor. At the end of the game, one of spectators remarked that the color of their legs might show their training quantity. The legs of Rikkyo handballers had a deeper sunburn than those of Shibaura handballers. This victory was the fruits of their earnest training.

Second place was won by Tokyo University of Education, third place by Shibaura University of Industry and the remain-

ing school finished the season in the order, Chuo University, Nihon University of Physical and Athletic Education, Meiji, Ibaragi and Hosei in 'A' group.

GK Ogata Scores 40 Meters Shot

In the Rikkyo-Meiji Handball game, Rikkyo's goal keeper Ogata scored a splendid 40 meters shot from his position to the opponent's goal. It was scored in the Kanto Collegiate Handball League during the regular spring season, at a game played at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, May 4.

In an interview, he said, "I looked Meiji's goal keeper standing in front of his position passably to defend Rikkyo's quick attack, so I took the shot swiftly against the Meiji goal. Once before in my play I experienced the thrill of such a long shot."

Yachtsmen Carry Off In 3 Univ. Match

The Rikkyo Yacht Club won the dinghy event in the Three University (Nihon, Hosei, Rikkyo) annual match, held at Enoshima Yacht-harbor on May 15, 16 and Rikkyo also placed 2nd in the snipe event.

In consequence, the Rikkyo Yacht Club won the collective victory and the club gained 8 successive victories. The Rikkyo team won the racing event at the Yokohama National University in the 3rd annual Racing on Odawa-bay in Kanagawa Prefecture by winning three straight victories on April 24, 25.

The Kanto Student Yacht Racing Championship will open at Oshima in Tokyo, June 27.

Sports Leaderettes (3)

Recently, there are many discussions 'what the student sports should be' under the pretence of the Wandervogel Club 'shigoki case' (waistband case) of Tokyo University of Agriculture. Unless upper-class student recognize rightly how to lead lower-class student, there is possibility that such events will happen repeatedly. The Rikkyo Echo writers searched for this problem, laying stress on the case of the cheering party of Rikkyo University.

Violence in Student Sports

By T. Sakaki, Y. Ikeda, Staffwriters

The severe training period needed by the members of a student sports club, sometimes leads to violence as upper-class students train the lower-grade students. In a student sports club, the distinction between a higher-class student and the lower-class student is a matter of common knowledge. It is natural that there should be a distinction because there is a difference in respect to age and experience. But when this distinction is permitted to be a period of hazing it contradicts the purpose of membership in a club.

Cheer Leader Talks on His Party

When there are violent incidents by students, the private conditions of membership in the cheering party, the karate club or the judo club are remembered first. This is true, especially, of the cheering party, for it is considered connection with violence because of its feudal character and of its class system. However it is said that the cheering party has modified its training code in recent years. Takeshi Sato, the cheer leader of Rikkyo Univer-

sity said, "When I became a member of the party, there were many rough things that we endured. But the present cheering party has changed its ways and we scarcely ever use violence. We gave scoldings to lower-class students, but we scolded not the individual but all the members of the grade. It serves to bring up their team work."

The cheer leader further stated, "In our party, there is something between the lower-class students and the higher-class students that cannot be understood by outsiders. When we were lower-class students, we sometimes were scolded by higher-class students, but we never hated for them. On the contrary, we were impressed with the scolding." Such a feeling is understandable only to the members of the cheering party. The cheering party retains an absolute class system. But an intimacy is born from the relations between the upper-class students and the lower-class students, despite the severe circumstances that exist. Outsiders recognize the party does have a feudal and military character. "We agree with this observation," Sato stated, "however, I think the whole society stands

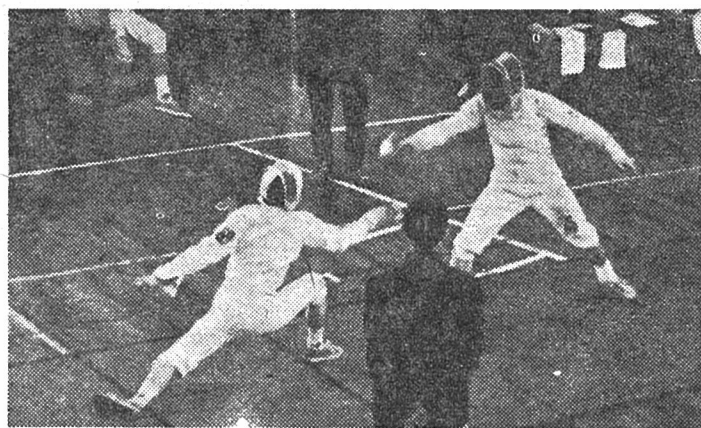
or fall on such a system. For example, there are many posts from president to clerk in a company, so the class system from senior to freshman looks like the posts in a company. We experience it for only four years. That is to say, the cheering party is a reduced form of society."

Then he spoke about their training, "There is a way to drill members by usual hard training, that can, I fear, become a cruelty. For instance, the 'udatatefuse' (lie down on one's arms) and requiring the student to do this exercise several hundred times without a rest is a good example of an excessive requirement."

Meaning of Konjo Is Misinterpreted

At present, it seems that the cheering party has many inconsistencies but the members do not feel it for they have a certain pride in their conduct. What do the school authorities think 'what should the student's sports club be? Concerning the tragedy of Wandervogel Club of Tokyo University of Agriculture Tsuyoshi Sasaki (the chief of Athletic Association) stated, "The Wandervogel Club of Tokyo University of Agriculture acted against the substance of the wandervogel groups of the situation. This particular club was influenced by their military training and therefore the humanity was unheeded. Such a means of training could not be seen even in pre-war. In the Wandervogel Club of Tokyo University, they respect the individual strength of the body and they scheduled an adequate time for the suitable rest. This is one of the ways in the management of clubs." But there are times when the club becomes disorganized because the members are free to contradict the true purpose of a sports club. "You are quite right," said the chief, "The best way to strengthen a sports club is through an organized scientific training program. In Rikkyo, the boxing club reveals the good effect of a sound training schedule."

Recently, the word of konjo (spirit) has been used to instill desire but there are not a few student who mistake the meaning of the word. It is useless when upper-class students try to create konjo by violence on lower-class students who have not had a chance to develop them fundamental strength of body nor their ability to performing events. Higher-class students had better strengthen lower-class students not by the violence but by setting good examples in performance. In conclusion, a university needs a coordinated school authority and sports club understanding of 'what a student's sports club should be'.



Rikkyo's captain Otsuka (left) bayonets into Tsushima's heart of Meiji in sabre event of the Kanto League.

Fencers Win Sabre Event

The Rikkyo Fencing team took a victory in the sabre event with a complete score of 5 wins in the Kanto Fencing League 'A' group at Meiji University's Gymnasium, May 29.

Rikkyo, who had not obtained satisfactory results in the epee and the foil competitions, competed with Meiji for the championship. Rikkyo defeated Meiji by a score of 16-16 on condition that Rikkyo's bayoneted marks were fewer than Meiji's. This decision gained the championship for Rikkyo without its

depending upon the match with Chuo.

In the first half, Rikkyo and Meiji ended in a draw. But it seemed that Rikkyo's victory will be difficult because Rikkyo's Igarashi, Iwaki and Aoki were defeated in the middle half. The score at that point was 11-14. Rikkyo needed to get 3 wins in the four remaining matches for a final victory.

After the triumphs of Otsuka and Iwasaki and the loss of Igarashi it fell upon Aoki to win over Meiji's Yamaguchi in a hard sabre match. Aoki avoided Yamaguchi's attack skillfully. Their extra matches closed with a tie of 3-3 because the time was up. As arranged Aoki touched Yamaguchi to bring Rikkyo into a championship.



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Boat Club Stopped External Games

After having trained hard in preparation for the races of the 10th Three University (Nihon, Meiji and Rikkyo) tournament regatta on May 2, the Rikkyo Boat Club suddenly told not to participate in external games



The members of the Rikkyo Boat Club are training hard at the Toda Boat Course, waiting for the day when they are permitted the participation in external games.

for an unlimited period. This announcement was made by Prof. Ogata, the chief of the Boat Club, April 24.

Prof. Ogata pointed out three reasons.

The first cause was that a few members were not promoted to a higher grade. The second was that the club had many economic troubles as they fell in the great debt. The last reason was that the club life in lodging was not managed correctly; the organization of the club in the training camp did not get along.

A boat club needs to stay in a camp for about a half a year for training. In the case of Rikkyo, there is no boathouse to keep the new boat which was made three years ago by the aid of OB, nor was there a boarding house. So the members tried to get boathouse privileged from another universities.

Since Prof. Ogata's announcement many members of the

club gave up their club activities, at present, 13 members make up the lodging activities.

Katsuhiko Watanabe, the captain of the Boat Club, reviewed the club's circumstances and present conditions. "That Prof. Ogata's announcement gave us a nasty jar, and at first we were angry with him because we members had been training hard for the regatta for 10 days. But we understood his position well and blamed ourselves. So, according to our member's character we reformed the organization of our club to give our members a fitting place to work. Also, the managers made efforts

to better manage the lodging life. And lastly, of course, we must study first. Now, all members spend our days training, awaiting the day when we can take part in external games again."

Besides the Boat Club, all Rikkyo athletic clubs take pains that the finance estimates are not enough. But as matters stand each club cannot gain increased estimates above this estimate. The head office of the Athletic Association expects managers to expend according to their limited estimated expenditure to the best of their ability.

Nine's Poor Showing Blamed

By S. Nichogi, Sports Editor

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball season in spring season finished with Hosei University's 11th victory, Rikkyo University ranked fifth in the final standing. The Rikkyo nine had no winning points until the game with Tokyo University for if Rikkyo lost only one game, the team would have to fall to last place. But the Rikkyo nine was fired up and as a result won 2 straight victories over Tokyo thereby narrowly escaping finishing sixth in the league.

One of the reasons of Rikkyo's poor record was the weakness of the pitching staff, with the exception of Wakatsuki, the nine had no trustworthy pitcher. Southpaw Ishikawa, an ace hurler of last season, injured his left shoulder and because of this injury he was never able to reach his top form, and as a consequence he was knocked out frequently. But Wakatsuki, who gained confidence with his victory over Keio University, hurled the all wins of his team, four wins, including three through-outgoing victories.

If Ishikawa can recover his old form for the coming autumn season, Rikkyo can be entertained high hopes for its pitching staff. In batting, a catcher Tsuchida smashed out three homers

to tie the League's record. He was vigorous in his efforts for his team. However it was conspicuous that Rikkyo's batters were weak whenever a golden chance in the close game they lacked the ability to come through with timely hits.

But the greatest cause of their



Rikkyo's hurler Wakatsuki goes down mound being knocked out by Keio.

poor showing this season was want of a fighting spirit. Short stop Ikegami, captain of the team will be expected to rouse a better team spirit for next season.

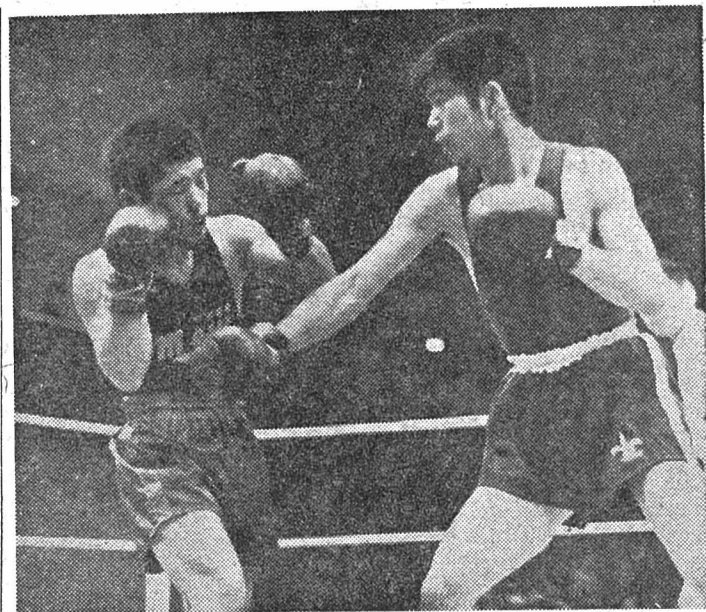
At any rate, the spring games were not favorable for the Rikkyo nine and new manager Shimizu. The nine has considerable potential ability and there is no reason for Rikkyo to finish fifth again next fall.

Women Golfers Win In Kanto League

Rikkyo's Women's Golf team won a victory by defeating Keio in the Kanto University Women's Golf League which was held at Torino International Golf Club in Chiba Prefecture on April 27.

While, in the spring time Kanto Collegiate Golf League held at Karuizawa Golf Club in Nagano Prefecture May 6 to 15, the Rikkyo team was defeated by Keio and placed second.

The over-all results show the following Rikkyo fighting results 4 wins and 1 loss.



Sakayori (right) of Rikkyo connects with a right straight to the body of Iwano of Meiji in the 1st round of the bantam-weight division at the Kishi Memorial Gymnasium, June 5, Sakayori won by decision.

Boxers First Grab Kanto Univ. Title

The Rikkyo Boxing Club captured the 18th Kanto Collegiate League's title in spring season after defeating Meiji at the Kishi Memorial Gymnasium, June 5. This championship was the first one for them since the club had been established 33 years ago.

Rikkyo boxers beat their rival, Nihon, by narrow margin, 18-15, in their first contest on May 13 and later on May 20 beat Hosei with a complete victory in all of the 11 classes. These victories made Rikkyo championship contain, because Chuo, Rikkyo's most powerful enemy declined to participate in League's spring fights. Taking advantage of this circumstances, the team crushed Meiji completely and thus gave Rikkyo their first victory in the League, even without the bouts with

Waseda to be held on June 12 at the same gymnasium.

Rikkyo's Kihara and Miyamura outpointed Meiji's Goto and Takubo in the flyweight bout. In the fights between Rikkyo's Okada and Meiji's Yoshida, and Rikkyo's Sakayori and Meiji's Iwano the bouts were closely contested, but Okada and Sakayori won by a decision in the bantamweight division. Rikkyo's Honma connected consistently with his effective punch to Watanabe's body of Meiji to win on points, while Rikkyo's Nakagome countered effectively with his sharp straight punches to the face of Meiji's Furuhashi to outpoint him in the featherweight fights. In the lightweight bout, Rikkyo's Amano countered Meiji's Miyoshi into the ropes and won on a knock out over Miyoshi in 2:53 of the first round. In another lightweight match Rikkyo's southpaw Yonekura connected with a strong left hook to the face of Meiji's Tanji as soon as the fight was started and gained a knockout over Tanji in 0:15 of the first round. Although Rikkyo's Sekine received a few counterpunches from Meiji's Suzuki he defeated him on points in the light-middleweight bout. Rikkyo's Kiuchi won because Meiji's Nakamura was disqualified from the match in 0:17 of the first round of the welterweight fight. In the light-middleweight bout, Rikkyo's fighter Miyajima skillfully dodged the blow of Meiji's Sasama and connected with his one-two punch to Sasama's face to win on a RSC (Referee Stop Contest) decision in 1:27 of the third round. The greatest credit for this league's victory belongs to Rikkyo's new figures Kihara and Miyamura who were more active than was expected and to the veterans Yonekura and Miyajima who inspired to their fellow.

Ikegami Becomes Figure Race Victor

Rikkyo's Akio Ikegami, Senior of the College of Social Relations, placed first in common passenger car (U.S. made car) competition with 237 points and took first at a body track with 73 in the All-Kanto Student Figure Driving Championship, held at Koganei Driving Test Course in Tokyo, May 2. Thirty universities participated. In consequence, he won the championship at the men individual figure contest.

The object of this contest is to complete the test course within 10 minutes. If one goes around the test course within 5 minutes, his time demerit mark is 0. And if one touches the course line, a demerit mark is added.

The Rikkyo team took fourth place at the women collective test.

Topics of Rikkyo Sports (6)

Want to Be Technician---T. Kihara

Toshihiro Kihara, Freshman of the College of Social Relations, is the most outstanding new figure in the Rikkyo sports clubs this year. He took part in flyweight matches in the All Kanto Student Boxing League in spring and showed good results.

He talked about his profile. "I became a member of the boxing club when I entered Kyushu-Gakuin High School in Kumamoto Prefecture under the influence of my elder brother. I have been boxing ever since. I captured in the All Japan High School flyweight title last year. When I participated in the games as a collegian, I felt that I would have to be a technician. The boxing games of a university need technique for it is different from the match of high

school.

Secondly, I felt an inferiority that the players on the opposing team were mightier than I.

Our club members run for four kilometers every day from 7:00 p.m. to get the gratifying results in this spring season.

But bitter thing for me is, I cannot eat rice and watery food, for I must keep my weight from 52 kilogram to 51 as I am a flyweight boxer.

And we sportsmen must be consistent in our study and training. I intended to study chiefly."



T. Kihara



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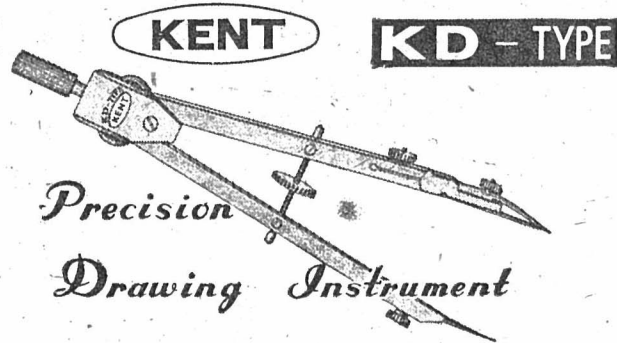
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Soka Gakkai Holding Worried Soul

Although many people are attracted to or concerned with the Soka Gakkai, its true situation is not very well known. Why are 5,000,000 families so absorbed in this movement? What kinds of activities do they conduct for the youth? What are the Soka Gakkai's ideals and views of life? The Rikkyo Echo tried to spot some of these problems.

The Soka Gakkai is a newly risen religion that stands for the present age. There has been a great increase in the number of believers in every class, and from the art world, the sports world, etc. It has about 12,000,000 members. Yet it has taken no more than about ten years for this development.

The Soka Kyoiku Gakkai, the predecessor of the present Soka Gakkai, was established by Jozaburo Makiguchi in 1930 and at that time the Soka Gakkai was not connected with the Nichiren Shoshu sect of Buddhism yet. It was just an educational group that had many young teachers who studied a new Soka (a unique idea in education) pedagogics, and practiced it.

After that the Soka Kyoiku Gakkai developed smoothly, and published an organ, 'Kachi Sozo' (Creation of Value), and held discussions at various places.

By 1943 it had about three thousand members, but its development was arrested during the war.

Josei Toda embarked on the reconstruction of the Soka Gakkai. Mr. Makiguchi's theory of value and Nichiren's Shoshu doctrine were put together and it was renamed the Soka Gakkai.

In 1960, the leadership was taken by Daisaku Ikeda and believers have increased remarkably year by year.

Its youth group is larger than any other group in the Soka Gakkai, and the organization is very tightly composed, that is to say, the basic organization is divided into various units. The vertical organization stresses human-relations, while the horizontal system is organized as a block system of regional group. The two systems are combined organically.

Basic Values Are Beauty, Profit and Virtue

The doctrine of the Soka Gakkai consists of Nichiren's Shoshu traditional precepts and the theory of the value which Jozaburo Makiguchi established by his speculation and his experience. According to his theory of value, the object of life is the pursuit of happiness which is nothing but the creation of a realized life. The basic values are beauty, profit, and virtue. Beauty is an aesthetic value, profit is an economical value, and virtue is a moral value. In short, beauty and profit show the subject, virtue shows the object. Under the progress of faith, a subject changes into an object. The believers repeat the 'Nichiren' prayers, devote themselves to 'Shakubuku' (conversion) to gain their happiness.

It is said that the fact that

younger generations enter the Soka Gakkai is one reason why the Soka Gakkai is different from the other new religions. At present, the younger members of the Soka Gakkai form 5 per cent of all Japanese youth. This organization should a fighting activity under the 'Shakubuku' march and grew rapidly. The motive power is the young men who are bearing the main force of the Soka Gakkai. Nowadays, they are confident that the Soka Gakkai has sufficient attraction to bring in youth voluntarily, without 'Shakubuku'. What is the reason that so many youth join?

Motives for Entrance In Soka Gakkai

Every day, hundreds of members of the Soka Gakkai come to the Johzai temple at Ikebukuro, Toshima Ward, to chant the 'Nichiren' prayer. Mr. A, a sophomore of Chuo University,



Pres. Daisaku Ikeda

described his motive for entrance: "In my case, as my parents have entered the Soka Gakkai, I naturally entered it." Several senior high school girl students gone with the same motive as his, too.

Working young men's motives are different however. A woman who has been a member for three years said as follows: "At first, I was anxious about my course in life and I entered the Soka Gakkai with the feeling of wanting to catch something. Nowadays, I feel presence of mind and lead a happy life."

"I have had a weak constitution since my childhood. One day I happened to hear about a man recovering from infantile paralysis because of worshipping after entering the Soka Gakkai. I thought this was something wonderful, so I entered the Soka Gakkai," said one young man, working at a minor enterprise.

These motives of entrance can also be found in the stories of experience in the Seikyo newspaper, and so on. Generally, the motives of entrance in the Soka Gakkai are separated into three general cases. Firstly, there is spiritual or personal suffering and doubt. Secondly, there is economic or physical suffering (directive dissatisfaction

with one's present life). Thirdly, there is the personal relation (being invited by neighbors, friends or relations).

In the case of the younger generation, it is rare that youths enter voluntarily. And the members who say that because their parents entered, they entered Soka Gakkai are more often women than men, it seems. It thus can be said that the younger generation entered the Soka Gakkai under the influence of personal relations rather than by their own will.

Members Reform Themselves To Get Happiness

What do they think about life? It is as if they had become another man through getting religion—the Soka Gakkai is said to be a human revolution. In that case, how do they change themselves? The previously mentioned high school girl students replied, "We got good results in their school examinations because of coming to worship in earnest. No matter how hard we studied, it was impossible for us to make a good mark, though we made a good record to a certain extent. Actually, however, we obtained satisfactory results by worshipping the 'Gohonzon' (principal image of Nichiren Shoshu). We come here just before school test." And Mr. A who was mentioned earlier replied as follows: "I am happy to enter the Soka Gakkai. My family are members of the Soka Gakkai, therefore it is more peaceful than we could have thought before. In the morning and evening, the family chants the 'Nichiren' prayer and at the time of doctrine tests, we get up at four o'clock in the morning and study the doctrine together. In this time, we can't help but show our pleasure."

But do they believe that 'Genzei-Riyaku' (the benefit of this life) can still be maintained if misfortunes happen ever to believers? They reply with one voice that it is just then fate and they admit of no doubt of 'Nichiren Daishonin'. During these conversations, they seem to be happy with open arms and radiance in their eyes. They seem to combine easily the matter of human revolution, 'Genzei-Riyaku' and the matter of belief. They regard the society of today as one in which everything is contradictory, in particular, politics is depraved because of the lack of mercy towards human-beings.

In order to reform these social conditions, politics by the 'Komeito' (Clean Government Party), having mercy, has to be done. They censure the present politics and assert the necessity of the 'Komeito'. But they have here a source of trouble—they become the focus



This young man of the Soka Gakkai prays the Gohonzon (principal image of Nichiren Shoshu) excitedly in the Johzai temple at Ikebukuro. (Photo by RCC)

of adverse criticism by their neighbors. They do not flinch from these matters, for they are convinced that their neighbor will understand them sometime. The Soka Gakkai intends to establish a new society (the third civilization) and everyone can lead a happy life sometime if people will worship the 'Gohonzon'.

Most of the younger generation who belong to the Soka Gakkai are especially, university students who come from the provinces and night students. They have troubles which are different from the student who lives at home and they have no place to confess their troubles. The Soka Gakkai has been a place for it. Through each discussion, they understand many of the younger generation who have the same troubles as they, and see the significance of life again. They especially gain confidence. Young men are sensitive that today they are not allowed to display their ability in society.

Young men wish to show themselves and have their existence admitted. So with this they are dissatisfied in parallel with the development of modern civilization and a continual increase in social anxiety, they have become unstable to the world view and the view of life. Under these circumstances, they are apt to go to extremes and to want something absolute. So, it is natural that they are fascinated by the organization of the Soka Gakkai in which one's school career, age and fortune power do not count as much as in the general society. In other words, the Soka Gakkai emphasizes individual worth, strong faith, and persuasive power so that their position of leadership raises their status. This reli-

gion is a sort of organic popular activity. No person is worthless. All people are absorbed into the Soka Gakkai.

"Non-Soka-Gakkai Youths Have No Aim"

What do the youth of the Soka Gakkai think about the daily life attitude of ordinary young men? Mr. A said, "They do not have their own objects which are as it were a pillar. The students in general do not have firm beliefs."

"They can not live every day in such a situation. It is most wonderful that we on the other hand can live every day with satisfaction. If you are a human being, you should have beliefs and a purposes." One of the three senior high school students said, "Ordinary youth are wanting in common sense. For example, we often read articles in which a son kills his father. If the youths had common sense, this would never happen. Moreover, they are egoists."

"They do not think at all about another person's happiness." As a matter of fact, what should the youth do? Are they youths or students who have their own beliefs and purposes and spend their life with them? It seems that most of them are those who think only of their own rising in the world and do not respect others.

They should consider about their own life which is different from other human beings and perfect their own life. Thinking about the fresh and silent energy of the members of the Soka Gakkai, it is true that there is something beyond ordinary comprehension.



海で友人に会いたいとは思いませんか?

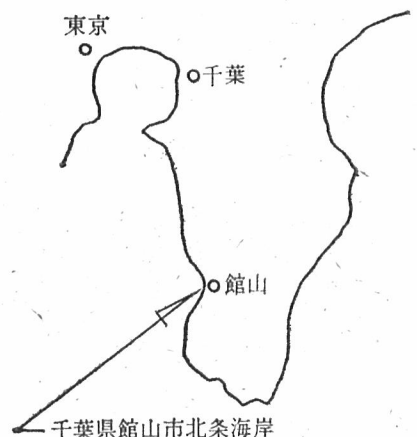
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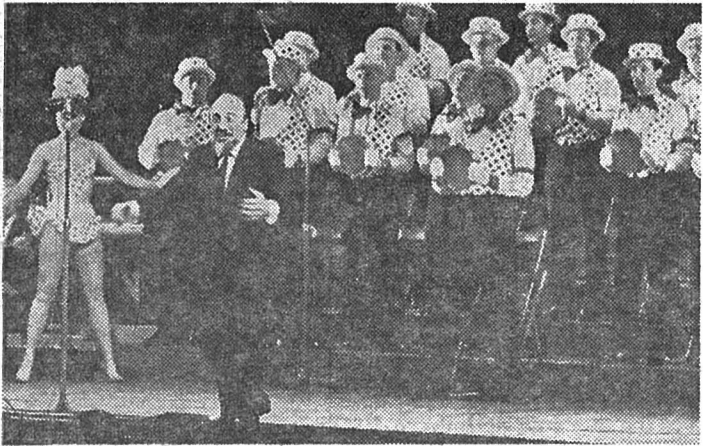
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Music Is Great Language: Mitch



Mitch Miller and his singers sing enthusiastically in their last performance at Shinjuku's Kosei Nenkin Hall, May 30. (Photo by the Mainichi Shimbun)

Mitch Miller and his singers are loved all over the world have been played in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and so on and left Japan, after the final performance at the Kosei Nenkin Hall on May 30. The reason why this chorus is very popular among many people is that it can draw them into a different world from the actual one.

Of course this chorus has sung a variety of songs skilfully. The voice of each member had great volume and very soft. Each member of the chorus can be an excellent soloist. It has the reputation that this chorus practices hard for a very long time.

The performance delighted the audience not only by singing but also by dancing. They were so entertaining particularly whom they dance folk dances. They had a wide ranged repertory. But most important point was that they invited the audience to sing along with them. This chorus not only sang for the audience but also enjoyed singing with the audience. The songs they sang were so familiar with people. They felt a nostalgia when they heard folk songs of their country and stamped their audience, hearing a cheerful march even without much knowledge of music.

Songs appeal strongly to one's feelings by connecting poetry with melody. Melody only gives one feelings but by adding poetry to it, a drama is often born. The poem also by adding melody to it can heighten a mood.

Mitch Miller said in his entertainment "Music is a wonderful language." The audience could feel Mitch Miller's friendship for them not through English but a wonderful language "music". He said "I am a friend and a brother of your just as you are friends and brothers of mine."

This chorus is neither stuck-up nor high-brow. Some of the members acted humorously on the stage and their action on the stage was unified and well controlled. Mitch Miller conducted, going all over the stage. This showed that he was trying hard to give pleasure to the audience. He introduced each member humorously both in English and Japanese, for example he introduced a fat member referring to Taiho. The uniform that the singers and the dancers

wore was simple but smart, even beautiful with lighting.

Today in Japan, light and

healthily modern songs which a little melancholic are most popular. Most of the songs that Mitch and the singers sang are such songs. The repertoire of their songs is very wide and they mainly sang a folk songs, Western, home songs, popular standards, screen music and so on. They also a hymns. The Great Escape march, Swanee, September Song and so forth are very popular all over the world.

Mitch Miller gave his singers and the orchestra their due, for example, he introduced a member of the orchestra, saying, "He is a wonderful musician. Without him, we shall not succeed."

He calls on the world to sing with him, with a smile on his bearded face.

Let me hear the melody

I start to sing along

Loud and strong

I love to sing along.

Spirit of Japan

Handwriting Shows Personality

As long as calligraphy is closely related to old Chinese poems and 31-syllable Japanese poems, it is natural that it should remain as a classic art. But it is also natural that we should entertain a desire to develop calligraphy as a modern art.

Calligraphy was introduced from China many centuries ago. Japanese people have made it peculiarly Japanese, take 'kana', for example. Chinese people cannot do away with Chinese characters (kanji) because they are the only letters in China, while Japanese people use 'kana' together with Chinese characters when they express their ideas in letters. For example, it is possible to let 'kana' letters have "values" in calligraphy by means of 'kasure' (grazing) of ink (sumi).

It has been said from ancient times that handwriting shows personality. What does this mean? Calligraphy requires not only technique but spirit as well.

Miss Shunkei Machi, young calligrapher of some importance, says, "It is necessary that a calligrapher should be intent on the art with a pure attitude, and by so doing they find the way of understanding for themselves (godo). After they have reached the stage of unselfishness, truly good handwriting is realized almost naturally. But until they can reach this stage they must make a constant effort to improve themselves. If they keep at it, they will be gradually rewarded with good results. They can even have profound character."

Modern calligraphy has come to have graphic and musical elements. In olden times people respected beautiful handwritings. But modern people respect personality. The most interesting thing is that today they make much of spirit in order to make calligraphy artistic. In olden times, the letters

were only means of communication. But at present there are many means of communication such as television, telephone, typewriter and so on. Then old people could express their ideas in Chinese poetry.



Miss Machi said "By writing one finds his own person." (Photo by Mr. Tanuma)

While nowadays the way of expressing their ideas have changed. People can express their feeling when they write in calligraphy old Chinese poems, for instance. Therefore, they are in need of formative sense and originality.

Finally in what direction will the future calligraphy proceed? Miss Machi says, "In a word, calligraphy must live in our lives today. Old beautiful handwriting is precious and worthy of our respect. It must be what an appeal to the present sense. Therefore we must study the graphic elements and technique. The most important thing is to emphasize the character."

From now it will be the theme how to express the letter beautifully making after the present sense.

Interview With Personality-(9)

World's Poets Are Miss Iwatani's Teachers



At the celebration party of the Grand Prize for 'Yoake no Uta', Miss Tokiko Iwatani (middle) is talking with a director (right) and the pianist (left).

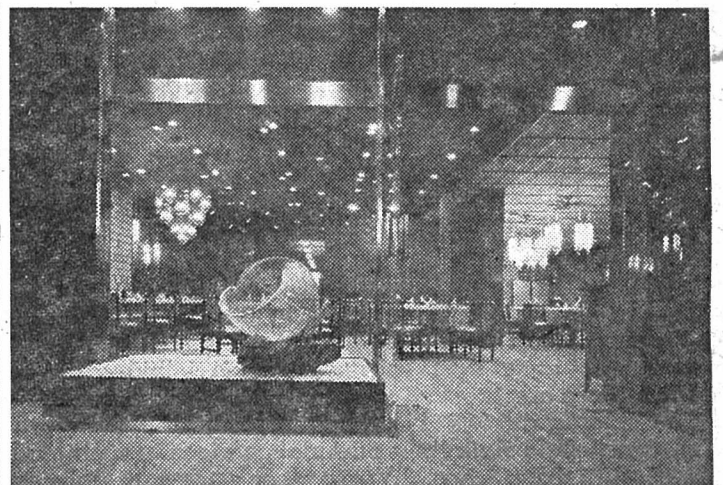
Miss Tokiko Iwatani is the lyricist for 'Yoake no Uta', 'Sans Toi Mamie', 'Song of Lindenbaum', 'Save the Last Dance for Me', etc., and she received the Grand Lyric Prize last autumn for 'Yoake no Uta'. In spite of her very busy life writing lyrics for 'Ondine', etc., she was able to meet with the interviewer in a tea room in Yuraku-cho for about an hour. She is very frank, gentle and modest and the interviewer felt a sense of intimacy with her as soon as they met. She appears to like a life that is not too public but gay or carefree. Sitting in a chair, drinking lemon tea smiling and laughing Miss Iwatani answered questions frankly.

"I have been fond of reading and writing poetry since I was a school girl. I was a so-called 'young literary aspirant', but I didn't think I would become a poet, so I didn't study under a teacher and was not disciplined. I only studied by myself. The world's poets are my teachers," so to speak. "Therefore I don't stick to my work as a lyricist. So if I wash my hands of this business tomorrow it wouldn't hurt a bit. I think I can always get other work. To become a real poet is one of my dreams. At present I am not a poet, but a writer of lyrics whose main job is to write the lyrics which fit a melody. My work is inseparable from music."

"I think that poetry is born of sentiment so it is necessary for poets to have beautiful, naive and impressionable souls. Fortunately for me I have never been subjected to anything that would be detrimental to my emotions and I have been able to keep my heart free of undesirable feelings. This may be due in part to my surroundings, for in the literary section of Toho Co., Ltd. there are many people who love beautiful, naive hearts, and I was working among them. But, on the other hand, it could be because my spirit is quite strong."

"To persons who are engaged in the arts, perseverance and effort are necessary. To cherish a small piece which was born in one's heart and to do each work sincerely are important. For my part, if I am asked to write lyrics till tomorrow, I am able to do so because I have had many years of experience and do not need any particular inspiration. But such a song is never good and the singer may even have difficulty in singing it. I think it is the most fearful thing to write a song from force of habit."

"Many of the songs I write are written for a particular singer and therefore I choose words that I feel are most fitted to the personality of the singer. For example, I have written many songs for Miss Fubuki Koshiji and since I know all about her I can choose words that suit her perfectly. 'Sans Toi Mamie' was written for Koshiji. I was her manager. 'Yoake no Uta' was written for poor, young workers to cheer them in their hard lives."



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RIKKYO ECHO

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

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Meaning of Student Act

Tokyo University of Agriculture Wandervogel Club's waistband event (shigoki) has given terrible concern to students has become a great and important problems as to how students' independent activities stand. Information of the tragedy being conveyed to the police of the club and several members were arrested. Actually, students have been arrested many times, not only at this event, but for political activities.

Whereas it is necessary for us to think about the leaders' attitude and character in the club. Students will be able to have larger aims and experiences through club activities. So every student belongs to a club to test his ability, but even if he has been lectured to in a university in an impersonal way, every student has an individual differences and to develop them. But nowadays, how many students can take on such responsible leadership? We are afraid that students take on leadership in accordance with having their own way.

Students, it has been admitted, have been a kind of outlaws for a long time. Whereas it is characteristic of student life that it exists in its own world separated from contemporary social life, that is, the privilege of autonomy. The autonomy as recognized by the Ministry of Education means that permitted by the president who is selected by the university. But the idea of students acting independently of the university system has strengthened little by little, too. Recently university autonomy has been changing in character day by day, that is, it functions like a trade union, so students have begun to oppose capitalist classes, such as some professors' groups and the national government. What on earth is the purpose of life for highly developed students?

We must admit that professors' attention, guidance and kind consideration have all become better when compare with former years. Though students hope to contact professors, they are not willing to attend all the lectures, and they often spent their lives on a hand-to-mouth basis and been compelled to do a side-job. Of course a side-job is very important and students are brought up with a feeling for money by doing one. But we never think of students taking a side-job only for this one reason.

That is, we cannot help admitting that present-day students think that a university is apt to be merely a convenient instrument and step for securing employment. Students assert their autonomy with a loud voice, but on the other hand, commands which have nothing to do with student autonomy invade student groups by dint of OB's authority just like in Tokyo University of Agriculture's case. In reality what students think and practice in accordance with such commands leads to disappointment and feebleness of character. Therefore they need club activity to study or to train their body and spirit.

As above-mentioned, the number of students attending universities now is over capacity and in consequence the standard of education seems to have become lower.

Therefore a necessity for students, at this time, is for a greater feeling of respect and trust for learning. It is also an ideal thing that student should take part in clubs in order to test their capabilities and for them to make efforts to raise their spirits in group activity. When such facts are realized a true leader would not wisely and intelligently as a learned person, and then other students could state their personal opinions to such leader with firm confidence. We cannot accept a university student as being really learned until such puts his learning into practice. And then when he takes on leadership, he can understand the meaning of things clearly and lead the club members successfully.

Tokyo University of Agriculture's Wandervogel event has presented us with a serious and important problem which we students have to consider in the future.

Promenade on Campus

Buddhism Spirit Permeating on Campus

In Kyoto there are many universities with religious affiliations. Buddhism is especially dominant because Kyoto is a classic city rich in the historic background of old Japan in art, religion and literature.

In the northern part of Kyoto there is Buddhist University (Bukkyo University) which was established by the Jodo Sect in 1887. In 1945, it was raised to university status. The campus is very small compared with an ordinary university campus, but it has a modern school building. The students, some of whom come from the Kansai district, number about 400. Recently a new dormitory was opened and many of the students are able to live a very worth while life here.

The course of study at this university is separated into three departments: Buddhism, Japanese Literature and Social Work. Since the establishment of the departments of Japanese Literature and Social Work many co-eds have been attracted to the university. Freshmen and Sophomores take the General Education Course and do not specialize until their junior year. Juniors and Seniors must study Jodo teachings, Buddhist art, Buddhist Philosophy, etc.

"Why did you want to enter

Buddhist University?" According to one of the students it is because his father is a Buddhist priest and he must succeed him at the temple. Many of the students are enrolled in this university for this same reason. Very few seem to enter because of their own interest in the study of Buddhism.

Nowadays it is said that young people are incapable of mental discipline and that it is common that they are unconcerned about religion. But most of the students at Bukkyo University lead a religious life, although some of them at some time have some doubts about Buddhism. For example, one student said, "I think the teachings of Buddha are so old that they are contradictory to modern life." Another student said, "I don't have confidence in myself to continue to believe in Buddhism." This kind of doubt is caused by the gap between their own real feelings about religion and their student life.

Their club activities are as numerous as in any other university. Karate seems to be very popular among university students in the Kansai district. It would seem that such a violent sport would not be suitable to this school's traditions, but



Sometimes priestess can be seen in Buddhist University (Bukkyo University).

the Japanese military arts harmonize with the Buddhist spirit. The Jazz band played noisily in the club room and it would seem that the club activities are the same as in any university even if the school customs are different. The students are not very active in other students' movements and this is probably because of financial difficulties. The Chairman of the Student Council said, "The financial problem is most important to us, for we have a small budget and cannot be as active as we would like in our Student Council." On the wall in the Student Council room there was a sign which read, "This year our University should grow bigger."

READERS' OPINIONS

40 Timid Offenders

To the Editor:

The other day, some of the members of Tokyo University of Agriculture's Wandervogel Club were arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department on charge of manslaughter.

It is very sad for us that we should read in the newspapers about such a regrettable case as this again and again. Whenever these violent cases happen, we censure such criminal offenders for their using violence. In this particular case, much blame has been placed on the leaders who treated the freshmen members so cruelly until he died. It is only natural that they should be held responsible. I think they should be punished deservedly.

I wonder if this tragedy could not have been prevented. I hear there were more than 40 members of the club who went on this tragic trip. If one of them had acted bravely to help the victimized freshman, no tragedy would have occurred. I think they would have known better. Sad to say, however, nothing was done to prevent this tragedy.

It is said that the leaders used violence only to foster the spirit of discipline. But I think this kind of spirit, unless it is based on true bravery, is worthless.

In this abominable case, I think the offenders are not only the leading members who had ill-treated an 18-year-old freshman but also the other chicken-hearted members who did not come to his rescue for fear of being beaten up by the leaders.

Hiroshi Suzuki, Junior

Useful College Life

To the Editor:

My fellow freshmen! Let's lead a more useful university life! We freshmen have overcome many difficulties in order to enter Rikkyo University, and we have many dreams and hopes relating to our university life. Many of us think university experience is delightful

and mysterious, as it is, it is not always so. Whether university life is enjoyable and useful is the result of our own mental attitudes, that is, university life often seems monotonous to the students who do not participate in the fields of sport and cultural activity but lead an idle existence. I think such a monotonous and idle life as this makes students spiritless. I expect all freshmen including myself to show an active will and to take part in some field of sport and culture and to try their ability and strength on such things. I am sure that when we graduate from this university we shall think that such extracurricular activities were not only delightful experiences that will have become good memories but such as will stand us in good stead in the future. Lastly, I want to emphasize again that in order to lead a useful university life, all freshmen should take part in some club or group activity and then one can really lead a more useful university life. "We freshmen must go further with our convictions."

Kenji Sawada, Freshman

Appetitus Rationi Obediant

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