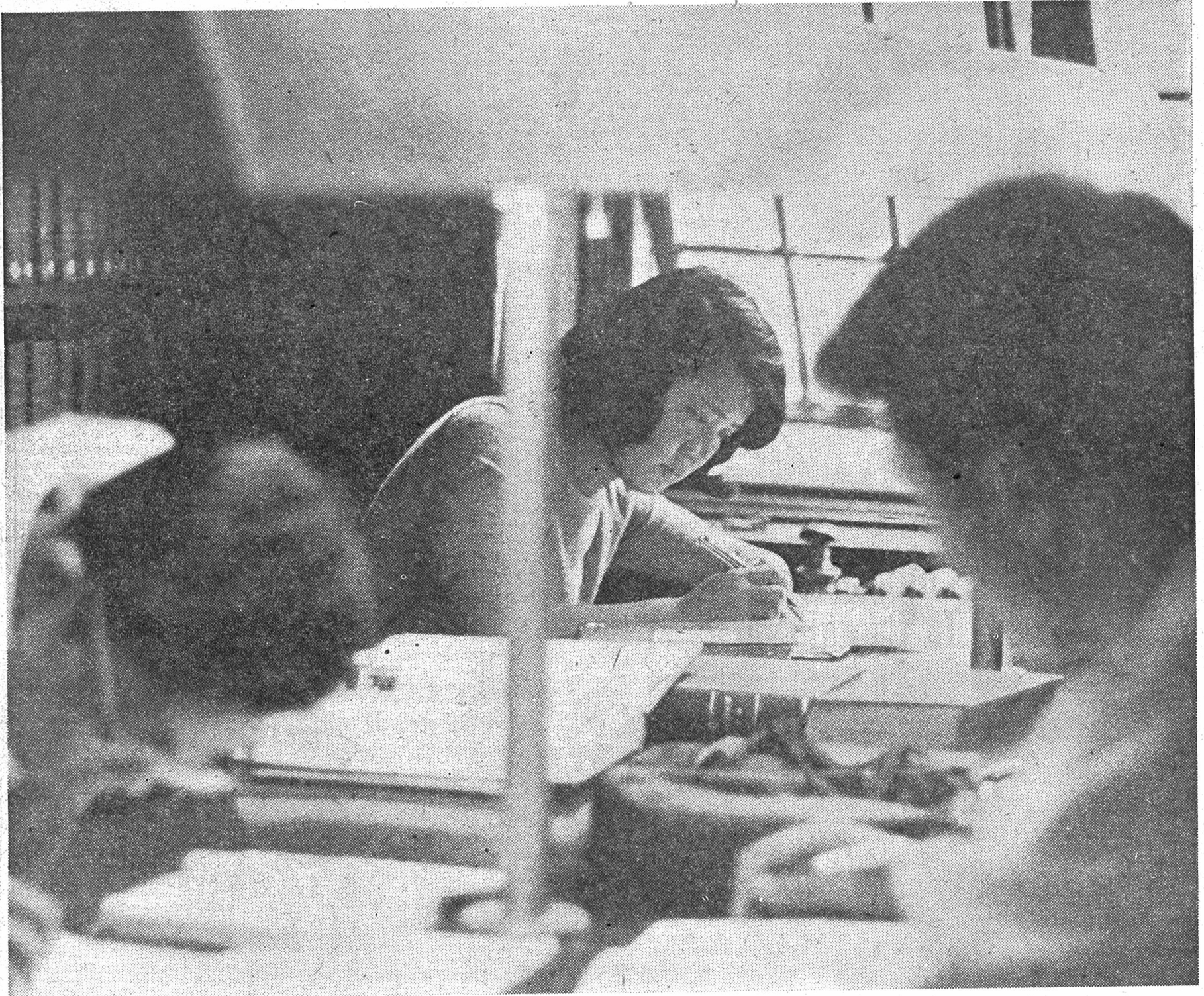


# RIKKYO ECHO

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October 1965 Price 15 Yen



## Success Is 99% Perspiration

By F. Sano, Associate Editor

Students' season of study has come. Many could not do everything they might have expected to do in spite of wishing to practice hard during the summer vacation. It is certain that not a few of such student, but it can be said that the function of a university is study to suit oneself, which is different from enforced learning in high-schools. Here, it can be admitted, is the advantage that students who want to continue their own studying very hard, whereas students who want to play can do so as much they like. Nevertheless, the time when students must give up purposeless playing is surely coming. This will be one proof their growing-up, that is to say, a turning point comes sooner or later to each student at some time in their lives. This might become one of the most important and decisive factors of a student's career.

Students stay at what is commonly accepted as being a wonderful paradise, but they are rarely content with it. It is merely the preparative time before they enter society. It is a student's duty to develop a fine character so as not to be inferior in society. So students have to expand their

reason and knowledge by reading great classical books as well as reputable modern literature in order to get nearer and nearer to a high level of culture, it is a very important exercise to talk and exchange opinions at will with professors, their friends, and various their experienced persons. Their own thoughts will not be developed satisfactorily until students carry out exercises like that. If students who cannot express their thoughts exist in a university, it is natural that they should not be considered as being cultured. This is not a problem of dependance upon character only.

Probably, many students must have made efforts night and day to obtain a basic education like this. After studying in many different ways it is a good method to strive to obtain the view-point of an expert. To play Mahjong is not so bad use of time for students who need to have a definite compass needle to direct them. It is also an important thing to memorize studies to obtain A-grade for tests. But such studies will make people who tend to cling to something. A requirement for such students especially is to use hours studying more skillfully and

in order to profit themselves. They also have to consider promoting a sound mind in order to help others in society. Here is a good proverb for students.  
"Success is 99% perspiration."

Many students are studying gloatingly, preparing themselves for coming examination from September 20, in Rikkyo's Library which is crowded with earnest Rikkyoites from morning till evening.

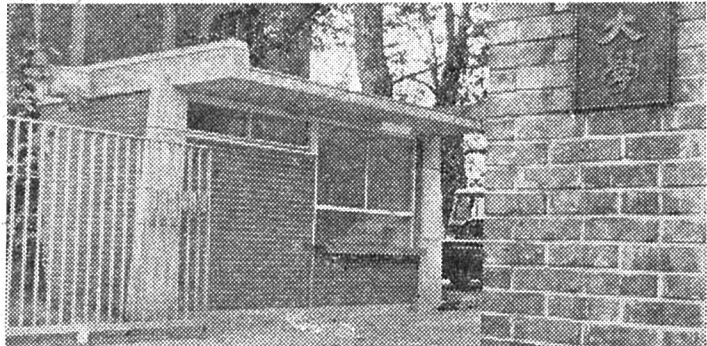
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## Guard Houses Set To Prevent Thefts

Two guards' houses have been placed at the main gate before Tucker Hall and in front of Building No. 5. The guards began to work on October 1. The reason is to prevent strangers from entering the campus.

About six years ago, there was the case of Prof. Carey C. Perry of the College of Arts be-



Red-brick guard houses are set at the main gate and before Building No. 5 to prevent thefts and regulate parking of students' cars.

ing beaten and killed by a drunken student of another university. After this matter, the demand for having guards became insistent. But it was not realized on account of want of money.

Recently, however, many cases of theft have taken place on the campus and about sixty incidents have been reported to the Student Office from the beginning of this year till the end of September.

One of the Student Office's staff said, "There is no university which outsiders can enter as easily as Rikkyo. So the installation of the guards'

houses was decided on.

"On the other hand, many students come to school by car,

and they park on the campus, so the space becomes very crowded. In order to avoid this, students are prohibited from parking in the school grounds. One of the guards' duties is to regulate the parking of students cars."

## Rikkyoite Joins Fish Contest In Canada

Keiichi Kato, Senior of the College of Social Relations and also a member of the Rikkyo University's Fishing Club, has gone to the United States and Canada as a member of the Japanese University fishing team to take part in the 10th International Student Fishing Meet and to promote mutual friendly relation and to investigate the fishing systems of U.S. and Canada. The meet was held at Wedgeport in Canada on September 4.

Some American and Canadian teams joined this meet. The mixed team of Japan, including Rokkyo's Kato, Keio University's Iizuka and Okizaki and Tokyo University's Sugiyama, was ranked third with 364 points. Saint Francis Xavier University of Canada was ranked first with 981 points. Yale University was ranked second with 514 points.

## Cultural Move't Summed Up In Captain, Mgr. Meet

The tenth Captains and Managers (C. M.) Conference of the Cultural Association was held in Room No. 351 from 3:20 p.m. to 6:10 on September 14. Nowadays the cultural movement is inactive, so it was suggested that it do away with the existing affairs and work for the development of the Cultural Association's movement.

The main subject of this conference was to sum up the whole activity of the Association of this first-half year.

A few students said that the Cultural Association had begun to prepare for the Rikkyo Festival, so it is wrong to spend the time for other problems. But others said that development of the whole movement could not be done without solving the difficulties in the lower part of the Cultural Association.

Before the C.M. Conference, the sectional conferences such as social science, literature and religion, music and racial attainments were settled for September 8 and 9.

These sectional conferences were set for the preparation of the summary for this conference. Every section had four common problems.

Firstly, there is a gap be-

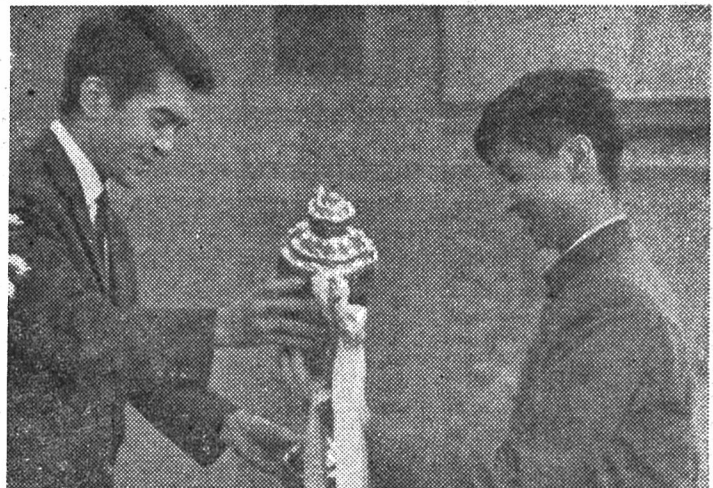
## Doctor Chieko To Lecture For Health Week

The committee of Rikkyo University's Student Health Insurance Association decided to hold a Health Insurance Week from October 11 to 16, in order to propagate preventive medicine among the Rikkyoites and is getting ready for the week. During the Health Insurance Week, many gatherings are planned on the Rikkyo campus; an exhibition, lectures, movies and so on.

All through the week, an exhibition of pictures and graphs will be shown, and medical movies are to be screened at large rooms from 12:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. every day within the week. Two lectures are also scheduled by the committee. The well-known Doctor Chieko will be scheduled as a lecturer on October 12. A free blood test will be done and a blood collecting van will come to this campus.

During the week, the examination of physical strength is planned, under the support of the Athletic Association. This examination will be held for Rikkyoite applicants only.

"Through these scheduled events, we want to display the reality of diseases and how to prevent them," said a member of the Committee of the Student Health Insurance Association.



Gyosei's Aoki, winner, receives Rikkyo University's President's Trophy from A. Kamiya, chairman of E.S.S. St. Margaret's High School's Okuyama wins the Manichi Daily News Cup.

## Gyosei Wins ESS Oral Contest

The 28th Inter-High School English Oratorical Contest was held with students of 19 high schools in Kanto area, at Room No. 155 of Rikkyo's Building No. 5 on September 11, under the

auspices of the English Speaking Society of Rikkyo University, supported by the Mainichi Daily News.

This contest aimed at deepening the high school students' understanding of English. Students made every effort to win the Rikkyo University President Trophy. At this time, Gyosei High School's Kenichi Aoki captured the title for his speech "A Teenager's Wondering into the Mysteries of Life," followed by Rikkyo Girl's High School's (St. Margaret High School) Miss Chieko Okuyama who won the Mainichi Daily News Cup for "Discipline of Sentiments," and Senior High School Attached to Chuo University's Masayuki Nihei who won the E.S.S. Trophy for "Reforms of our Time."

Generally speaking, their titles concerned their ordinary life. Despite Rikkyo's E.S.S. efforted to encourage this meeting, there were few students who attended it.

## Profs. Ogata, Takabatake Given Grant

Prof. Norio Ogata and Asst. Prof. Michitoshi Takabatake of the College of Law and Politics with Prof. Junichi Kyogoku of Tokyo University received the Asahi Science Research Grant. This grant is given to those who have made the study that promotes the progress on natural science and cultural science. The recipients of the grant were announced in the Asahi Shimbun of August 25.

Prof. Ogata and other scholars were studying the polling score results of the election of the House of Councillors in the national constituency during this summer vacation.



Prof. Ogata

Many investigations of the election have been made, but they were almost all investigations concerning the voters' senses. The study of Prof. Ogata and these others is how candidates gain votes. The conditions, which are thought not to be expressed by figures, such as the official recognition or non-recognition of candidates and how well-known candidates are, are given certain points and the points are put into formula. So the maps of politics and constituency appear clear. They are trying to make these maps objective and a clue to political scientific elucidation.

Prof. Ogata specializes in politics and he is said to be one of the rigorous teachers in Rikkyo University. Asst. Prof. Takabatake also specializes in politics and has been studying in Yale University in the United States of America.

## Sports Festival Enlarged; Ball-Games Added

The annual Rikkyo Gakuin Athletic Festival is slated to be on a larger scale than before at Kamiitabashi's St. Paul's Green Heights on October 19, from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., under the auspices of the Headquarters of the Athletic Association, participated in by all the Rikkyo Gakuin pupils and students.

This year, the name 'Rikkyo Gakuin Athletic Meet' was determined to be changed to 'Rikkyo Gakuin Athletic Festival' and the items of games to be changed a little, aiming at making it possible for more students to join. The finals of the ball games such as volley-ball and soft baseball, which were played in an interclass athletic meet till last year, will be added to the annual 400 meter race, searching for treasure game and so on. The preliminaries of these games will be played at the Rugby field before the Athletic Festival.

朝日の「社説」と「天声人語」を英語で読もう!!

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# Mombusho's Plan May Promote Mass-Education

At the Fourth General Meeting of the International Association of Universities, which was held from August 31 through September 6 in Tokyo, the world-wide trend of increased applicants for universities was debated. And the Japanese Educational Ministry (Mombusho) announced August 30, the plan of asking private universities to admit candidates than heretofore. This plan is being feared to aggravate the college entrance situation and lower the private universities' educational quality.

At the general meeting, domestic and foreign representatives debated on the increase of candidates for universities. The increase seems to be a general trend all over the civilized world.

Universities and colleges in many countries fear that they will not be able to accommodate the profuse numbers of university candidates. So they discussed with earnest the method of coping with the flood of students expected next year.

## Baby Boom To Aggravate Entrance Ordeal

What are some of the educational problems Japan faces?

universities in the year they complete their high school education.

But in actuality there is the concentration of applicants on a few select universities which boast of long tradition.

The problem of the 'ronin', examinees who are out of school because of failure in college entrance exams, is mainly attributed to this fact.

Further more increase of university candidates has been promoted by the postwar "baby boom" of the 1947-50 period. And the babies which were born during the boom will tap at the doors of universities from next year.

In 1963, directly before the effect of the baby boom began to appear, candidates numbered

students in high school days precede American students by two years in progress of education. But after entering universities American students catch up with Japanese students in one year."

Thus, various circumstances caused by the ordeal of entering universities under the present mass-education system, has greatly deteriorated the students' spirits and has made them lose the volition to study.

What are the figures in regard to the present mass-education system? The ratio of teachers and students is widely different at public and private universities; in public universities, the rate is eight students to a teacher, while in private ones, it is thirty-one students to a teacher.

The gap between public universities and private ones in cultural courses is greater than that in science courses. The rate of teachers and students in science courses in public colleges is 1 to 5 while in private universities, is 1 to 11. On the one hand, the rate in cultural courses in public colleges is 1 to 16, and in private universities is 1 to 36.

Judging from only the proportion of teachers and students, it does not seem much like mass-education. But generally speaking, it is the fact that teachers give their lectures only two or three times a week, when students need to take more than ten subjects a week. Therefore, in cultural courses at private universities, there are some subjects where the actual rate of teacher and student is one to several hundreds.

Under such an educational system, the one-side lessons are given from teacher to students in one way traffic. The seminars are few, where some real intercourse between teacher and student takes place.

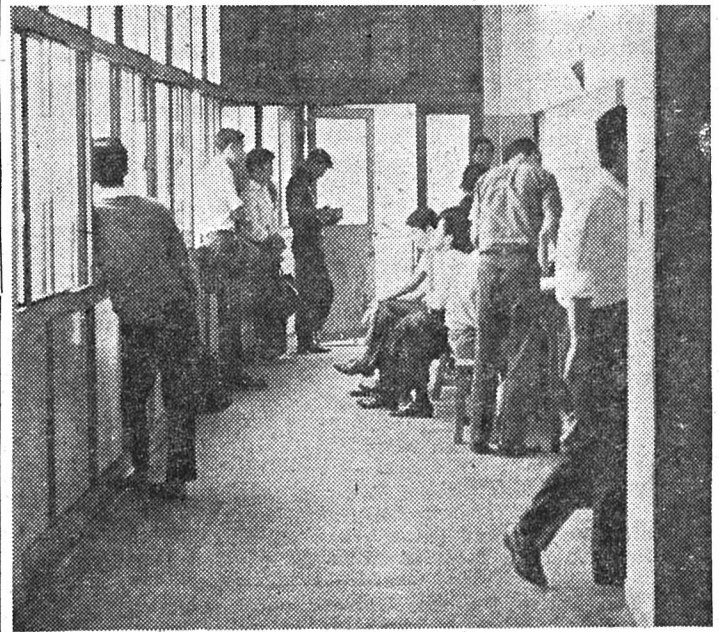
Therefore, students do not have chance to come in contact with teachers.

And facilities in private universities are poor. A public school student enjoys 10.4 square meter, but a private university student only enjoys 2.8 square meter.

## The Ministry Asks Private Universities To Water Enrollment

Now what influences will the baby boom exert on the present mass-education?

According to the counter-measure plan against the increasing candidates published by the Ministry of Education on August 30, the percentage



Finishing sham examination, several 'ronin' are resting gloomily at the corridor of a certain preparation school in Tokyo.

of the high school students who will enter universities will increase year after year. It will reach 33 per cent in 1968, and the candidates will number 740,000, including the 'ronin'. The Ministry plans to increase the university capacity by 170,000 during the next three years, from 1966 to 1968. Even if only 21,000 students will be accommodated by the public universities, and the remaining 150,000 will be entrusted to private universities, which is twice as much as they are able to accept.

The Ministry explains that the inflated enrollment at private universities is a matter of common knowledge, and if the fixed capacity is raised to 100,000, the watered enrollment of 70,000 will be restrained at 1.6 times as in the past.

Even if the increase of fixed capacity is possible, it is doubtful whether private universities will be able to afford to expand their facilities, because most private universities are deeply in debts.

After all, more students will pack lecture rooms which are already about to burst and lecture quality will deteriorate.

Although the increase of applicants to universities is caused partially by the Japanese social custom of attaching too much importance to university career, the increase of cultivated persons is, no doubt, desirable. So in order to solve the problem of inflated enrollment and improve the rate of

teacher and student, it needs to expand facilities and foster more competent instructors.

## Long-Range Plan Needs to Solve Problems

The Educational Ministry would be blamed for taking such an easy-going step as enrolling a watered number of students into private universities which is inferior to public ones in educational conditions, especially as regard to the rate of teacher and student and facility space given to a student, without taking a positive step.

The Ministry of Education says, "The subsidies to private universities will be multiplied and mass-education will be solved after 1968, when the baby boom's effect decrease."

But how will the Ministry deal with the students during 1966 to 68? Students entering universities at this time are very much to be pitied.

The Ministry of Education needs to draft a long-range plan, reaffirming the idea of the universities under the new-system, keeping in mind that "the higher education is not the privileges for a few people but should be the opportunity for many people" and "should be the education to promote the freedom of study and the ability and drill of critical analyzing."

YEAR	A	B	C
1965	3,800	15,100	31,300
'66	8,000	31,000	18,780
'67	5,300	20,000	12,400
'68	4,000	15,000	9,300
TOTAL	21,100	81,100	71,780

A=Increased number of students to public universities.  
B=Increased number of students to private universities.  
C=Watered number of students to private universities.

After the World War II the standard of living in Japan has risen a great deal and many Japanese live in comfort; and consequently university education has become the main interest of the majority. At the same time, the great importance society attaches to university career has also served to bring about the overflow of applicants.

The situation is further aggravated by the fact that a great number of candidates concentrate on a few famous universities. This phenomenon is caused by general tendency to discriminate university graduates, in finding employments and in other matters, by the ranks of universities.

Thus, the candidates for such well-known universities as Waseda and Keio have increased in the number. In 1965 the rate of the candidates and those actually admitted at Waseda and Keio reached respectively 6.3 and 7 times. If the coming year graduates of high schools were not particular in choosing their colleges, some 93 per cent could easily enter

about 360,000 and some 215,000 were admitted, but in 1966, applicants are expected to increase to 660,000.

## One-Side Lessons Common Knowledge In Private Univs

As a reaction from the ordeal of college entrance many freshmen simply let their studying go to the winds. Because university students are freer than high school boys. And to the majority of college students the general education courses, which they are required to complete, seem like the mere repetition of high school subjects. They are not scolded even if they cut lectures; they can get credits by "instant" studying through borrowed notebooks.

This easy situation makes the students, who had once aspired to study with the scholar volition, spiritless and idle. So, many students would pass the precious four years aimlessly.

About this tendency of Japanese students, an American scholar has said, "Japanese



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## 時事英語研究

10月20周年記念号  
——戦後20年時事英語の歩み——  
1. 回顧座談会 (司会高部義信、参加者白井崇山、磯部佑一郎、木村生死、渡辺秀雄、矢吹勝二、奥平光、佐渡谷重信、金生正道、武田勝彦) 2. 商業英語 (羽田三郎) 映画ダイアログ (川名完次) 新聞雑誌の英語 (北田勤) 英米の日本文学 (池田拓朗) 3. 項目別総索引(1945-1965)

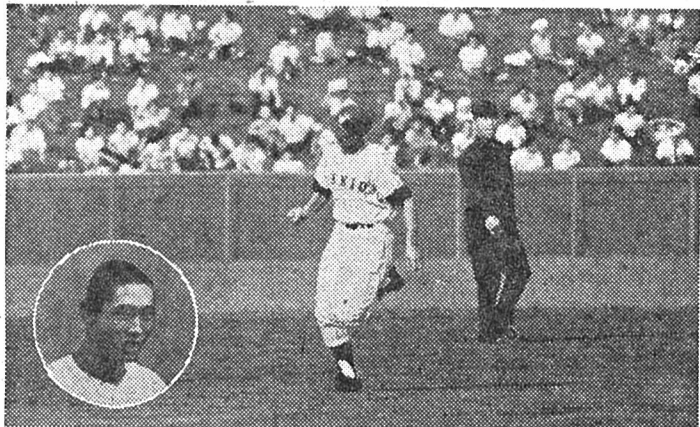
広い視野・実力の源泉

## 英語研究

10月号  
■書くことと考えること (ノーマン・カズンズ) ■英語対談: 伝統と個性 (バーナード・リーチ〜トム・キロウ) ■特集 現代作家研究: ロレンス・ダレル (加納秀夫/由良君美) ■新連載講座: 英語表現と語感/英文文のキャンパス/発音六講/新聞英語ノート ■スコットランド紀行 (福田勲) ■映画台本『いそしぎ』他

東京都新宿区 研究社 全国書店 神楽坂一三 発売中

# Taniki's Historical Record Fruitless



Rikkyo's top-batter K. Taniki stretches towards home-base after he smacked out a homer off Miwata's first pitched ball into the right fields stand in Rikkyo-Waseda match, Sept. 18.

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League was opened at the Jingu Ball Park, September 11 in the clear autumn weather. The opening ceremony began with the six team's marching, headed by the flagholder from Hosei University.

Rikkyo's opening game with Waseda Univ. was held at Jingu Ball Park before 12,000 spectators. It was played after the league's opening game between Hosei and Tokyo.

Rikkyo was defeated by Waseda, 2-3. In the first half of the opening frame Rikkyo's top batter, Kyohei Taniki hammered on Waseda hurler Miwata's first pitched ball (straight ball in close to the belt) into the right fields stand. This happened while siren still sounding. It was the first time in the history of this league that a player hit a homer on the first ball pitched in the first half of the first inning.

Ikegaya and Maeda hit well but their hits were handled by the opponent's fielder's formidable defence. In consequence, Rikkyo could not score additional runs.

In the bottom of the second inning, Waseda tied it up on Iida's four balls, on Hayashida's timely hit between third and short, on Ogiwara's sacrificed bunt, and when second baseman, Takahashi hesitated on Konishi's grounder, Iida crossed the plate scoring Waseda's first run.

Moreover, Miwata hit down third base and Waseda looped the loop. Third baseman, Tameike's wild throw to first resulted in a second runner's advancing to third base.

Waseda scored another run on Nishida's hit to left. Rikkyo's manager, Shimizu

sent Yoshikawa to the mound in relief of the starter, ace hurler Wakatsuki. Manager's relay plan succeeded, for Yoshikawa showed good relief pitching allowing only 2 hits.

In the first half of the last inning, after 1 out Ushiro's and pinch hitter, Matsuda's hits put runners on first and third. Rikkyo scored a simple run on Taniki's sacrificed fly to the center but it was not enough. So in spite of eight hits, Rikkyo scored only 2 runs.

In the second game with Waseda, Rikkyo was defeated, 1-2. Both team sent their ace pitchers, Wakatsuki and Yagisawa to the mound.

For six innings Wakatsuki and Yagisawa were locked in a nice-pitching deal.

Waseda's pitcher, Yagisawa was especially effective for he permitted only one hit to Rikkyo's batters (Ushiro's infield hit) for 7 inning.

Looking through the game, the Rikkyo nine displayed tenacity and fighting spirit. However, Waseda excelled in pitching and fielding to the Rikkyo nine.

Following the game with Waseda, Rikkyo tackled against Meiji. Unfortunately, Rikkyo was again defeated by Meiji, though miraculous new-ace Yoshikawa hurled 13 innings in two consecutive games to lead Rikkyo one win against one loss.

**Results of Rikkyo-Meiji (Sept. 18, 19, 20)**

Meiji	000	220	000	4	6	1
Rikkyo	110	000	000	2	6	3
<b>W-Hoshino, L-Yoshikawa</b>						
Rikkyo	000	220	000	4	8	1
Meiji	101	100	000	3	5	2
<b>W-Yoshikawa, L-Hoshino</b>						
Meiji	000	0020102	5	12	0	
Rikkyo	000	000	001	1	6	2
<b>W-Hoshino L-Wakatsuki</b>						

## Sports Leaderettes (4)

The contrariety between ideality and reality can be seen in every aspect of society. Because of the increase of the number of university student, the university in Japan has been forced to become larger year by year. This inconsistency, nowadays, has come out in educational part, especially in lecture program of the physical education in general education.

## Physical Education in University

By S. Motoya, Asst. Sports Editor

"The physical culture program has in view these two points. 1) to strengthen weakness that one may have now. 2) to promote a healthful outlook as part of his emotion and his spirit. To develop good physical training is one of the most important thing in life because it is practiced as a natural requirement for one's physical well being."

This is a definition of physical culture. Today, students must master this lecture in general education. Prof. Shimamura of Rikkyo says, "The true purpose of this lecture is to keep and to promote man's potential physical strength and in this practice of one events with other student in a limited period, he finds good human relationships and companionships."

### Lack of Facilities Pointed Out

Under present conditions, the large number of students to the few leaders and the lack of facilities create the difficult problems for students cannot do their training satisfactorily and therefore they cannot experience true relationship or

companionship in play, so they cannot see the significance for these lectures nor do keep an understanding of the physical culture program. Also, generally speaking, they judge that their presence to this lectures is a duty, that is to say, they learn the theory of physical culture but they do not put into practice any of this theory.

Students must know the actual statue of the physical training program in the university. In case of Rikkyo, a freshman takes a two hours lecture a week in school facilities. In his sophomore year, he can choose one course, campus course or season course. In a campus course, he can choose an event he wants to play, for example, basketball, tennis and so on, and he must master the techniques and the rules of the event. In case, the first important thing is to learn the technique, then player relationships are cultivated. But actually, the latter situation is hardly learned through the lesson for it has few opportunities for students to put into practice.

In a season course, there are five courses, the skating course, the skiing course during the winter season, the swimming course, the mountain climbing course and the wondervogel course in the summer season. These are organized like a small-scaled training camp and through this training, the students realize technique and relationship. But such choosers spent only 4 or 5 days in their practice so they hardly be classified as useful fruits of lessoning on campus life.

Recently, Rikkyo adopted the bowling game in the lecture program, but financial problems developed, so the school authorities discontinued this course.

### Unique Training Done In Meiji Gakuin Univ.

There is another way of practicing the physical culture program—Meiji Gakuin University case. This university has large physical facility at Higashi Murayama in Saitama Prefecture. Freshmen must spend one day in a week in the suburbs. Firstly, they must take an examination of physical strength and the data is applied an electric computer. As a result of its findings, the students are divided into four groups with a standard based on their individual physical strength. Students who are lacking in physical strength must do basic-training according to their elemental power, the leaders take care of such groups in a ra-

tio of four to a hundred and the leaders never compel groups to play beyond their potential.

Student, having elemental physical strength practice comparatively light-process sports, softball, basketball and so on. In this group, leader takes part only as an adviser. The proportion of leader to student is one to a hundred. This group is called 'an opened-class'. Tumbling and barbell training are used also.

"The basic thinking, we insist, is that the purpose of physical training is to make a strong body through the elemental physical strength of the individual. The technique or sportsmanship are nothing but by-products of such training. The supply of a satisfactory number of physical education leader is due to the shortage of leader education. Therefore, a new way of physical culture must be organized, for the lecture is but a training for human life after graduation," said Asst. Prof. Takahashi of Meiji Gakuin University.

### To Practice Sports Needs Through Life

Two universities that have the same purpose have at the same time the same problems, such as follows, 1) the unbalance proportion of the leader and student. 2) unsatisfactory sports facilities. 3) student misunderstand the purpose of the lecture program of physical culture and so on.

Takahashi insists that the lecture program of physical culture should be put into practice during university life. Shimamura also states, "I wish that the higher-class student could play the sports following his lecture course of the leader. So I'll suggest a plan for Rikkyo that we prepare a sports class where a student can choose his favorite one after school sports and then let the student who wants to play the games or to train himself join such a class, that is to say, the student should learn the lecture course of the physical training program as an extra-curriculum lecture (an optional subject)."

As the two professor mentioned, it is essential for a student to use his physical potential and to know that such training is important through out his entire life. So the student needs to reconsider this program. This subject is not only a big question in field of education, or of a university, for it is a life time problem which man should think about, as it is related to man's life and his physical well being.

## Judo Club Wins Tokyo Tourney

The 8th Tokyo Selected Student Judo Tournament (B class) was held at Kodokan Gymnasium, September 4 with 26 universities participating Rikkyo University won the victory as was expected. Rikkyo defeated easily Meiji and Komazawa, in the finals Rikkyo was matched against Keio for the victory cup. This match was tie score 1 to 1 (5 drawn games), and it was to be decided by a representative from each team. In this exciting match, Nobuo Kuraizumi of Rikkyo (Sophomore, 3rd dan) defeated Ogisu of Keio and brought Rikkyo the championship. In addition to, N. Kuraizumi (4 wins and no loss) and Tadakuni Komatsu (2 wins and 2 drawn games, the captain of Rikkyo) were selected as two of "the five excellent players".

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# Summer Activities of Rikkyo Sports

Sports Clubs of Rikkyo University offered various topics during summer vacation. The Rikkyo Water-ski Club won the victory in the All Japan Student Water-ski Meeting for the first time and Rikkyo's netter, Tetsu Kuramitsu was second in the Kanto Collegiate Tennis Championship. Moreover, Rikkyo's cagers, Shoji Miura and Munekatsu Komiya played in the Universiad Meeting held in Budapest this August. Meanwhile, the Rikkyo Boat Club which has been stopped their external game since April was cancelled the suspension and took part in the All Japan Intercollege Meeting on August 28 and 29.

## Rikkyo Captures Water-ski Champs

The Rikkyo Water-ski Club won a victory in the 10th All Japan Student Water-ski Championship held at Lake Chuzenji in Tochigi Prefecture, on August 14 and 15.

This year, 11 participating universities (Rikkyo, Keio, Hosei, Musashi University of Industry, Waseda, Musashi, Meiji Gakuin, Gakushuin, Kokugakuin and Nihon) competed for titles in the Slalom, the Trick and the Jump events.

Rikkyo's three skiers, Aoyama, Tamura and Kamiya won the Trick event with 1,708 points (Aoyama's 603, Tamura's 662, Kamiya's 443). In the Jump event, Honda, Kusunose and Kamiya captured second place with an aggregate of 56.15 points (Honda's 16.95, Kusunose's 19.45, Kamiya's 19.75). The Rikkyo team, Honda, Tamura, Hashimoto and Kamiya placed third in the Slalom event for 6.5 points (Honda's 2, Tamura's 2, Hashimoto's 1, Kamiya's 1.5).

The final result, after violent competition, Rikkyo with an aggregate of 183 points in the

three events took first place. While Keio placed second and Hosei third.

Despite the Rikkyo Water-ski Club was organized four years ago, this results is told to be worthy of praise.

The Rikkyo Boat Club suspension was cancelled on June 30. The reasons are as follows: firstly, the problems of the member's scholarship was improved, secondly, the economic troubles and the member's behavior were remedied.

The Rikkyo Boat Club had the camp in Hokkaido from July 10 to August 31. The All Japan Intercollege Meeting was opened at Toda Boat Course in Saitama Prefecture from August 28 to 29.

The Rikkyo Boat Club won the race with Tohoku University and Doshisha University at first race. But the crew was defeated in semi finals by Waseda University who won the tourney.

## Kuramitsu Misses Kanto Student Cup

A member of the Rikkyo Hard-Ball Tennis Club, Tetsu Kuramitsu, a Junior of the College of Social Relations, took second place in the Kanto Student Tennis Championship held at the Waseda University Ten-

nis Courts on August 30.

He advanced to finals by defeating Keio's Nakajima, 5-7, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5, in the semi-finals on August 29.

But he was defeated by Waseda's Suzuki, 6-4, 4-6, 6-8, 3-6, in the men's final singles match. He was also very active in the All Japan Student Tennis Championship held at Nishinomiya in Hyogo Prefecture from July 18 to 28, where he took the best 8 with Kunihiko Kiguchi, captain of the Rikkyo team.

## 2 Cagers Take Part In Universiad Meet

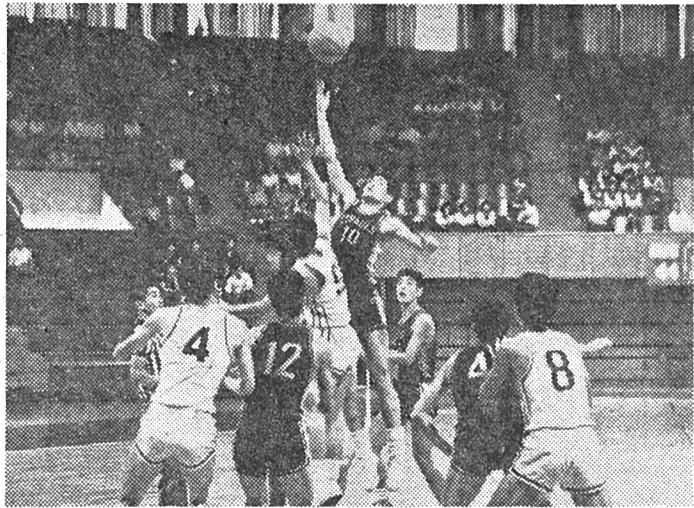
The 7th Universiad Meeting was held in Budapest, Hungary from August 20 to 29, and from Rikkyo University, members of the Basketball Club, Shoji Miura, a Senior of the College of Social Relations, 185 cm in height and Munekatsu Komiya, a Senior of the College of Law and Politics, 189 cm in height, took part in the basketball event as members of the Japan Selected team which consisted of 10 members. The Japan team placed

## Universiad Extended World-wide Meet

At the choice of the Universiad Summer meeting of 1967, it was decided that the 1967 games will be held in Tokyo, Barcelona in Spain, Lyons in France and Lisbon in Portugal also applied for the games, but the competing nations declared for Tokyo. Japan invited the meeting in order that the games could be held in Asia for the first time. In Asia, at present, there are no F.I.S.U. (the Federation Internationale du Sports Universiade) nations except Japan, Indonesia and North Korea. If this meeting is held in Tokyo, India, Philippine and many others will take part in it. If a nation is not a member nation of F.I.S.U., it can participate the games.

So in 1967, 60 countries from Asia, Africa and Europe will gather in Tokyo, and some 2,500 athletes will participate in the Tokyo meeting. The management of such events is out of question, because Japan has the good institutions and the staff which managed the 1964 Tokyo Olympics when they handled 6,000 athletes.

In Tokyo Universiad, Judo will be added to the eight regular Universiad events, the track and field events, the fencing, the basketball, the volleyball, the gymnastics, the swimming, the water-polo and the tennis.



Universiad players, Munekatsu Komiya (No. 12) and Shoji Miura (No. 10) are joining in Kanto Collegiate Basketball League in autumn from August 18. Rikkyo downed Tokyo University of Education 79-61 in the first game of this season.

12th among 20 participating nations and the U.S.A. team which were mostly composed of Tokyo Olympic candidates won the first victory.

Miura and Komiya said, "Japan was superior to other nations in technique, especially, in shooting, speed and strength of legs, but we lost many games because we Japanese were

smaller in height in comparison with other nations, for example, U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and on."

Two cagers talked about the expedition lastly, "We'll not forget the favor of Hungary for us. There are few Japanese in this nation because Hungary is a communistic nation, so we were welcomed with curiosity by them."

## Yonekura Gets Silver In Asian Boxing Tourney

The Second Asian Amateur Boxing Championships was held at Seoul in South Korea from September 9 to 12, with 6 nations participating.

Four students of Rikkyo University were selected as Japan's Boxing representatives in 4 bouts of the 9 bouts. They were Koichi Okada, a Junior of the College of Economics, a bantamweight boxer, Narihiko Sekine, a Sophomore of the College of Law and Politics, a light-welterweight, Takatsugu Yonekura, a Junior of the College of Social Relations, a light-weight, Makoto Miyajima, a Senior of the College of Economics, a welterweight.

Yonekura was defeated by

Ernesto Navarro of Philippines in the finals of the lightweight bout to get silver medal. Okada was beaten in the first match, the bantamweight division, Sekine and Miyajima lost in the semi-finals of the light-welterweight and the welterweight classes.

They returned home on September 15.

Rikkyo was also honored. Rikkyo's Harunobu Honma, Sophomore of the College of Economics who took part in the Japan-West Germany Boxing Goodwill Match, held at West Berlin, September 14. He returned home on September 20 in order to take an examination.

## Disgraced Rikkyo Nine Strengthens Spirit Aspect

Autumn league matches of the Tokyo Big Six Baseball Games were held at the Jingu Ball Park on September 11 and the Rikkyo nine were handed two successive defeats by Waseda. But for this fall league the Rikkyo nine has made a great effort toward strengthening the team's spiritual effect since the spring games.

The Rikkyo nine, suffered crushing defeats in the spring season, has reformed the club rules which had not been much understood by all members. The lower-class students obeyed the new rule. For example, the closing-time of upper and lower-class students is now equalized.

By these changes, all the club members regained their moral. For instance, players who could not wear uniform went out to the ground as coaches learned the severity of an actual fight, and by this experience they realized what they must do.

Seniors, especially captain Masaru Ikegaya, have the heart to retrieve the dishonour of the poor results in the spring league matches. The strengthened depth in both pitching and batting is a strong point and that Rikkyo can formed a fixed



M. Ishikawa, a one-time ace hurler, give up the appearance in this season.

batting order. The only regretting thing is that pitcher Makoto Ishikawa left to cure his left shoulder at Tatewaki Clinic in Beppu city in Oita Prefecture and therefore will not play until next season.

In this autumn league, Rikkyo, having a new spirit aspect, will fight admirably as the real power of each participating university is not so different.

## Topics of Rikkyo Sports (7)

### Play in Amateur's Standing—K. Yokoyama

The All Japan Soccer Selected team visited U.S.S.R., Germany and Hungary from July 17 to August 2.

Rikkyoite Kenzo Yokoyama, a Senior of the College of Social Relations, took part in the expedition as the goal keeper. He is the best goal keeper in Japan. He told about his impression of those

team as follows: U.S.S.R., Germany and Hungary are the top-level team in the field of

soccer. We Japanese team have a splendid results of five victories, three losses and two ties in ten games played. I feel envy at those team having a lot of good player but I am sorry that those teams are training into semi-professional. I feel keenly that amateur play must not forget his amateur standing to play.

Especially, it was remarkable that the Japan team defeat the Hungary team, the victor of Tokyo Olympiad, by a score of 6-4, although we were beaten in the second game, 1-4. Finally I have confidence that the Japan team can be a strong team in the world of soccer.



K. Yokoyama

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# Secluded Islands "Okinawa" Continue Distress

As the development of the Vietnam War, the bases of Okinawa are attached importance to both in the United States and Japan. Then, the Rikkyo Echo's Art Editor Masaru Ichinose went to Okinawa Islands for a month in August and examined the youth's lives and the bases of the United States by living with inhabitants of Okinawa, particularly, the youths. The report is as follows.

**By Masaru Ichinose, Art Editor**

From the slip everything looked beautiful—the coral sea, the clear sky. The island itself is just like a park. Upon stepping ashore, I found there that the Okinawa people have been undergoing through a distressful history in recent years. Bases of United States Army are everywhere centering around the middle portion of the island. The severe, real picture of Okinawa is there.

Naha City is the center of Okinawa. The city is filled with pleasure resorts and the main shopping street. Koza City is a symmetrical city. Koza City is the largest city next to Naha, and is growing rapidly owing to the Army bases. The Army bases occupy 75% of all the area of the city. So there are many bars, cabarets, hotels and restaurants there. These business form 70% Koza City of the area outside of the base. Therefore, the degree of reliance on the U.S. Army is high and the city is now rather deserted after the United States troops were sent to the Vietnam War. Juvenile delinquency is posing a problem in Okinawa particularly in these city.

High school students in their

frequent. Moreover, group crimes are more numerous than individual crimes.

There are various causes for the increase of juvenile delinquency.

A teacher in Okinawa said to me that the main reason for juvenile delinquency is poverty and poor living condition. More than 70% of juvenile delinquency is burglary. Poverty, dull home life and the parents who are too busy to take care of their children are responsible for juvenile delinquency.

Low wages, high prices and heavy taxes and the fact that Okinawa is separated from the mainland are to blame. There is no denying that juvenile delinquency is also due to the unrestrained behavior of American soldiers.

These deplorable conditions of Okinawa are caused lay the fact that Okinawa has been cut off from the mainland for the past twenty years.

## Students' Lives Are Not Easy

The central force defending Okinawa comes university students. Okinawa has four uni-

versities. Ryukyu Daigaku is the only university in the strict sense. The buildings look very fine. As this university is managed by both the Ryukyu Government and the Civil Government of the United States, school expenses are very much like those of the national university of the mainland.

The facilities are not so good as the appearance. A student of the faculty of science deplores that they cannot make an experiment satisfactorily because of shortage of equipment and materials. All school buildings look bare. Many students of Ryukyu University are simple in appearance. These university students are well poised, but their lives are not easy. A large number of students have side-jobs in order to provide for their lives. Most of

the students on the mainland have side-jobs for travel or fun, but for the students of Okinawa who become independent of their parents, side-jobs are necessary. Leisure time for Okinawa students is half that of mainland students. In the summer vacation, those who come from farmhouse return home and must help in the housekeeping. Most of them spend their vacations under these conditions. They often say that students of the mainland are enviable, because they have free time and can travel and spend their student life doing what they like.

## Youth Forced To Work Agriculture

I sailed across to the Ishigaki Island with persons of a certain circle from Ryukyu University. Pineapple farms comprise 70% of the economy of this island. Generally in Okinawa, many farmhouses are petty farms and arable land on an average is under five "tans."

The farmhouses showing an Engel coefficient of 55 food expenses occupy a higher rate than housing and clothing expenses. Farmers are released from the anxiety of food only by working day and night. Such a life is unbearable for the youths and most of them want to seek for work related to the armed forces or become an operative or go to the mainland to look for a job.

This island is also without exception, for most of the youths run to the city. Even among the youths engaged in agriculture, only a few are willing to work. There are many people who are forced to continue in agriculture because of inevitable reasons. Therefore, for their amusement they go to the city and go about carousing during the Bon Festival or the New Year. The youth of farming villages have no pleasure but to attend the meetings of the young men's association.

They talk about their worries regarding their daily life, sing a song and play sports. They value this meeting. A major problem also is that more women than men leave the island to look for jobs, so that



The innocent children play at an Okinawa village. They are also Japanese.

only men remain. A youth says that agriculture may be hard work, but to stay home and work helping father, is safer than going out into the unknown and possibly failing. What is more, when Okinawa returned to Japan they think their work will be mitigated by public support.

## Okinawa Seek Return to Mainland

The existence of huge military bases tells most the acute condition of Okinawa. It is no exaggeration to say that Okinawa is one big base.

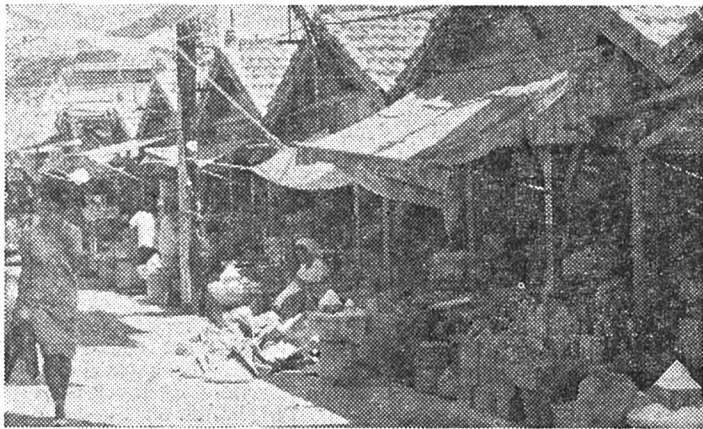
Particularly in the Chubu district, the Kadena Base is the most grand one in the Orient and the houses of the American army force stand on a plain commanding a fine view. Japanese lands are taken over and the people are sent away to the corner. Moreover the whir of propellers is a constant troubles. Recently many airplanes come to the Okinawa Base because of the Vietnam War. "Whenever I hear that noisy whir, I want to escape from my schoolroom far from studying," said one of high school students. The teacher of an elementary school said that interruptions by the noise during school hours totals more than a year in the time from elementary school to junior high school. Such interference causes harm not only to school but to privately operated houses. The noise coming from engines and the hot wind flows into privately operated houses,

blowing up dust or rubbish. Rooms are filled with dust. What is more, happy talks at home are interrupted mercilessly. "The committee for countermeasures to the noise" was formed to seek some relief.

The damage caused by the bases is not only the noise but also the crime due to American soldiers and misfortunes caused by exercises of the United States Army Forces. From the sky, trailers have fallen and killed children. Fierce American soldiers produce violent injuries while in a war mood due to practice. Many stray bullets flowing from rifle ranges enter the neighborhood.

Because Okinawa is under the administration of the United States, it is impossible for the local people to protest these crimes and misfortunes. They must give up their protests. They are continually afraid of accidents caused by such experiences. But it is the atomic submarines that call at Naha port or the setting out of B 52 that they fear most Okinawa may be a Base of departure as well as a base for practice for the United States Army Forces. On the mainland such a thing has become an issue because of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States, but in Okinawa it is out of the question when B 52 set out from Okinawa bases. I suppose the inhabitants of Okinawa feel an acute discrimination.

Most of the inhabitants of Okinawa seek return to the mainland with all their hearts. It is said that children who do not know the war are indifferent to the return of Okinawa to the mainland, but as far as I walked through the island, all the people of Okinawa entreated strongly for return. I think the youth especially have this desire. Actually, however, at the same time, this thing is connected with doubt toward the government of the mainland. Many people of both Okinawa and the mainland wonder if Japan can carry out its moral responsibility. A youth said as follows: "I have been a Japanese for twenty years. I have self-consciousness and pride as a Japanese. It is the people of the mainland who should return Okinawa to the mainland."



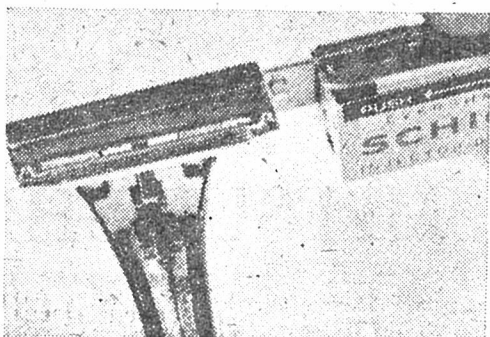
They sell various kind of goods like the United States, Japan and native commodities, at the small shops of back street in Naha City.

uniform frequent billiard rooms, and young men dance their head off in small dirty dance-halls.

It is not too much to say that many men commit crimes habitually somewhere in this small island. In particular, the night life of Koza City is extraordinary. Neon signs glitter and blaring jazz goes on and the white and Negro soldiers who drink like fish are in confusion. Violent acts are continuously committed despite the fact that American policy are keeping watch. As the places for amusement for the young are fewer than those in the mainland, they can easily go to places of amusement for adults. Nowadays, vicious crimes like murders, burglary, and rapes are

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# Egypt's Gold Mask Charms Tokyoites

Nothing is more exciting for men than the story of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen's grave. And it is said that nothing is more magnificent than this in the archaeological excavation. About 3,500 treasures were discovered with the almost perfect figure from King's Valley. At the



The cover of vessel which held Pharaoh Tutankhamen's organs. (Photo by the Asahi Shimbun)

same time, many people were deeply moved by the excavation because of the efforts of Howard Carter and Earl George Carnarvon.

Coming to Japan was the first big trip for Tutankhamen. There are two reasons for the exhibition opening in Japan. First, an exhibition entitled "Five Thousand Years of Egyptian Art" was already shown in Japan. Second, the surplus of this exhibition was contributed to the United Arab Republic for preserving the Ruins of Nubia. These two reasons had the admirable effect of further consolidating the existing links of brotherhood and common culture between the United Arab Republic and Japan.

Why is Tutankhamen popular? This young king lived from 1347 to 39 B.C. It is said that the Exodus of Moses might have taken place after the reign of this king. The reason that he is perhaps more famous than the other Egyptian kings is not because of his splendid achievements, or that his activities and social position in history have been proven, but that through

his coffin, furniture and ornaments the extraordinary life of the Pharaoh in ancient Egypt could be made known. Besides it is the strong bonds between Carter and Carnarvon that touch the people so deeply. Many famous scholars said that King's Valley had been completely excavated, but Carter did not believe this. With the financial generosity of Carnarvon, Carter's belief was proven to be true.

Among the many items to be found in the Tutankhamen exhibition, the most popular one is the "Massive Gold Mask" which covered the head of the mummy of the king. The mask shows the chin slightly raised and the eyes drawn to the inside. And these eyes watch 'Immortality'. So its look is very charming.

These are the common opinion

that Egyptian Art is of being concreted Death in the mode.

It is true, because people believed that when the King died, his soul separated from his body, but that his spirit came back again and he lives forever. The mask does not have an expression of absoluteness and immovability, but seems to be drifting with a feeling of liberation.

The relics of Tutankhamen's grave were given to the Cairo, Egypt Museum in 1932. As for the King himself, Carter advised the Egyptian Government that the King should be able to sleep quietly forever. Thus the stone coffin and decoration were left in the grave. This was an indication of the generosity of this great archeologist.

## Spirit of Japan

### Seeing Noh Is Grasping

The Noh drama is played by actors called Waki and Site who play the leads in such a drama, their movements being simple and silent. If one studies hard about Noh drama, one can appreciate the delicate movements in it. The Noh mask helps the audience to see various feelings in their movement, and it is a very important thing to keep attracting the audience's attention.

About six hundred years ago, the Noh drama which was the first official drama in Japan, was instituted by Zeami in the beginning of the Muromachi era.

After World War II, the general public was able to have many chances of enjoying Noh drama. Recently, Noh drama has become remarkably prosperous and has been shown twice overseas.

Then what is the spirit of Noh drama? As Zeami says, Noh drama is the pursuit of beauty. For example, people regard beautiful flowers as beauty.

Today in the Noh world, there are five schools, the Kanze, Hoshō, Kōgō, Kōnpal and Kita. In

these schools, a few actors and groups are looked upon as invisible cultural asserts. There are a lot of inevitable problems in the Noh world. One of them is the problem of management. Today the government does not give assistance to their training schools, so actors are hard-pressed for money. Nevertheless, the Noh actors have studied hard.

Why are the young showing no interest in Noh drama? From some of the Noh actors' opinions, the young seem to think that Noh drama is old fashioned and out-of-date, but their point of view is wrong. Noh drama is never old, because it always contains something new. The way to enjoy Noh drama is simple, the audience usually should react with oriental feeling.

Today, superfluous action has been got rid of and the remaining actions represent the present form of Noh drama. Youth cannot understand the form well and for those who want to understand Noh drama, the best way is to get used to seeing it. And such should try to see the best Noh drama in a reputable place.

### Interview With Personality-(10)

## English Drama Is For Students—Croton



Young American producer, Fred Croton, talks earnestly about his new English Theater in Kinokuniya Hall. Beside is Miss Maria Ticci, starring actress in 'Two for Seesaw'.

From 10 October to 15, 'Two for Seesaw' (the work of William Givson) is to be performed at Kinokuniya Hall, Shinjuku. In Japan one of his works has already been made into the movie 'Miracle Worker', and was also performed by the Toho theatrical club.

This time, this drama is an English production and the first play to be performed at the new English Theater. This theater was recently opened by Mr. Fred Croton, a young producer from America—and the object is to cater for Japanese students who learn English. (Mr. Fred Croton is a full-time producer at this theater.)

The cast in this drama is Miss Maria Ticci, a star of the Shakespeare Festival in America, Masumi Okada acting with her on the stage. Miss Ticci is a young actress who has acted in to caters in New York and in Tennessee Williams' plays on Broadway and she is now playing an active role in 'Romeo and Juliet' in the American Shakespeare Festival.

Mr. Fred Croton came to Japan in June, last year, and directed the acting of 'Miracle Worker' starring Ineko Arima. At present he is coaching the performance of the Toho theatrical club, and besides he is learning the art of Japanese drama, especially 'Kabuki' and 'Noh'. So he is busy also learning the Japanese language.

He has enthusiasm to words his work and directs this current drama with much volition and skill.

"Firstly", says Mr. Croton, "in Japanese universities, there are many students learning English. I want to give them something helpful in the appreciation of English drama. So, through the favor of the proprietors of Kinokuniya Hall, students can go to the theater for only two hundred yen and besides they are given gratis a text book which is actually four hundreds yen, the object being to help them learn English by referring to it."

"Secondly, since we show students live theater, it is never an intimation like the movies or TV. We want to show the real professional English drama of a top-level standard. And then we want to become established as one of Japan's cultural activities. Accordingly, we want to raise more and more the present artistic level of the Japanese theatrical world," stated Mr. Croton, "Which was the main object of this present performance."

"By performing in English, though it is a little difficult for Japanese people to understand, the acting never follows the words. The first principle is the acting. The words are important, but more important thing is that which expresses a person's mind and feeling through acting, and that which moves the spectators as a result of forces coming from the acting."

"Anyway I want to show this play to many Japanese people, especially students. It does not strike the fancy of many directors, except Japanese, to show produce this drama. I hope that students especially who are learning English and intending the act will come to see the play, and that this plan becomes a great success. If it is success, I want to increase the number of performance. I hope that it remains a part of the Japanese theatrical world, not merely an American drama group coming to Japan."

Lastly, he added as follows. "We do not play for the sole reason that the level of the Japanese theatrical world is low while that in America is high, but in order to bring first-rate English drama before the Japanese people."

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## Job and College Life

Seniors who will graduate from universities next spring take unusual pains to obtain employment because of the contemporary depression. Although the Government established the extra Council for Student Employment on July 5 in order to resolve this situation, according to the investigation of Ministry of Education on September 11, applications for workers decreased about 30 per cent in comparison with some 600,000 persons of last year. Moreover, the number of job seekers is 180,000, an increase of 40,000 over that of the previous year.

In Rikkyo University which has about 1,740 job hunters, there were merely 735 who succeeded in finding employment as of September 9. Though it is a fact that the time when their jobs are decided is later than the preceding season, the figures show there are 195 fewer than the 930 selectees at the same time of last year.

What on earth are these causes? The main reason is that manufacturing companies, building offices, etc. have decided not to employ any new staff personnel and to take fewer seniors this year. In particular, big enterprises like the Shell Oil Co., the Bridgestone Co., the Toyo Rayon Co., the Sankei Shimbun, the Iwanami Book Store and so on are not hiring seniors. At Rikkyo over 100 companies announced that they were not taking new people into service.

We cannot understand the position of big enterprises. They employ many seniors in good times but on the contrary in a depression they do not take them into service. All of seniors finally graduate every year regardless of the waves of boom or of bust. We wish the undertakings which influence Japan's economics would make plans for employment under a large-range policy.

On the other hand, it may be pointed out that candidates for a position are apt to seek companies with a future or big ones rather than the smaller enterprises. The number of application for workers is quadruple the number of jobs. The vacancies in minor firms increase rather than decrease over last year. Nevertheless nobody wishes to get hired by an unstable smaller firm. It is natural for seniors to choose the secure companies. The Government should give positive aid to minor enterprises and keep them to be stable. As for job seekers, they should improve their situation if they did not rely too heavily upon the big enterprise, and if they would consider positions with smaller firms of vitality and spirit where they have a firm to develop for themselves.

This year, for the first time Rikkyo University has tried the guidance system for employment for freshmen. In the guidance, freshmen are told, "If you do not get over 20 'Yuh' (the very best grade in examinations), you may not be recommended to the company which you want to go to from the university. Be a greasy grind!" Certainly, it is a necessity for college students to study hard in order not only for their future employment but also for their limitless possibilities and for character building. Present senior high school tends to be a preparation school for university, but we must not let our university be such a school for big companies.

Nowadays seniors must spend the greater part of a year from April to get a job. During hard times, they neglect to study their special subjects at the university. It is often said that college life is finished after the first three grades, but this should be not the true picture of a university education.

Both the Government and seniors must be interested in smaller enterprises as a way to solve the problem of employment, with the prospect of positive advance and security. Even if it is a time of depression, we hope every senior will get a job before his graduation ceremony next spring.

## Of Myself

# Chapel Service Is My Pleasure

By Miss Toshiko Oyaizu, Junior

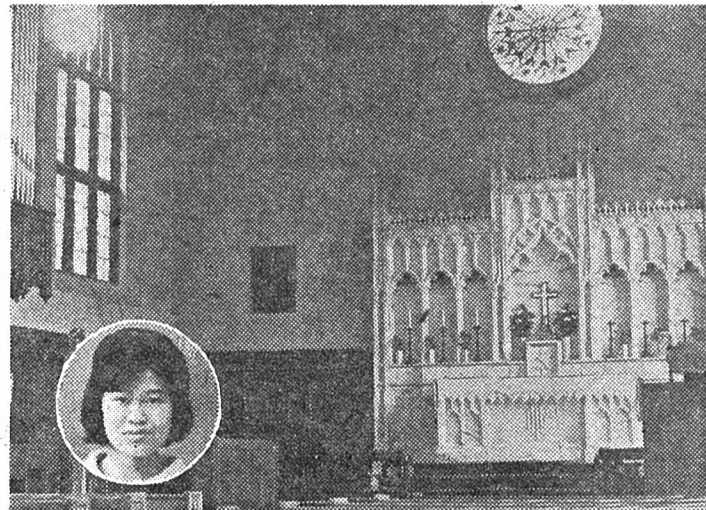
I get up at six in the morning. I open the curtain very slightly, and then I look at outside. When the sun is bright and morning air breathes lively, my heart dances with joy.

When it is raining and the garden path and benches are drenched, my heart sighs. But whether it is fine or not, I gently and quickly dress to go to chapel on the campus. Though it is usually crowded in Mitchell Hall, I cannot hear speaking voices at this hour.

I walk through Suzukake No Michi to chapel, where I attend to the Holy Communion at 7 a.m. I do like Suzukake No Michi. Especially in the early morning, it is magnificent to walk under those giant plant trees. Still no one walks. I look up the beautiful sky and breathe deeply. That has been my life for these two weeks.

When I pray softly in chapel, my heart is calm and endeavored. Prayer gives me strength and joy. I did not know how to pray before entering Rikkyo University. As I succeeded in the entrance examination of Rikkyo, I was invited to join one of Christianity Societies. I heard that the club was named "The Girl's Friendly Society" which consisted of by about thirty girl members. Then I was not interested in Christianity and I had not thought of believing in God. One day an upper class student invited me, I went to the room of G.F.S. with her. All G.F.S. members welcomed me.

I had never had any experience like that. At first I was embarrassed, but quickly was charmed by the warm, friendly and womanly atmosphere. I decided soon to join G.F.S. While I was active as a G.F.S. member for a time, I became to feel repulsion in the works of God. As I did not know completely about Christianity before then, I could not understand God. Gradually it seem-



The clean inside of Rikkyo's All Saints' Chapel. (Inset) Miss Toshiko Oyaizu, Junior of the College of Arts.

ed very difficult for me to understand Christianity and know about God. I thought many times to withdraw from the club, but I could not resolve to do so. For I felt something precious would be lost, if I left G.F.S. Though I did not know plainly whatever precious thing—friendship of its members, perhaps, it was seemed an awful thing for me to lose that. After all, I could not leave the club. I began to go chapel every Sunday, and everyday, service at 8 a.m. Chapel service charmed me very much.

Except the service time I often went to the chapel too, when I wanted to be alone, to think quietly, to read books. Also I took part in club's activities as much as possible—work camp, visiting to the orphanage, etc. Thus I was able to become familiar with my club and chapel before I was aware. I no longer felt repulsion for God. Yes, I could accept God. I made no particular effort to study Christianity; I seemed to have learned through my body, in

that daily activities.

I wanted to be baptized. I thought that I needed to have a strong backbone for my extraordinary weakness and foolishness.

In the new life of Tokyo, I was distressed with loneliness, and not able to adjust myself to dormitory life, and lectures, etc. Those might make me accept God. But I thought it was good, if it were so. I wanted to have the spirited, strong life through faith. So I was baptized last June. Now I, a baby of Jesus Christ, want to live every day vividly, sincerely as much as possible through God. And I hope to love the others with all my heart.

## NOTICE

Instead of the serial article, "Promenade on Campus," we carried exceptionally upper reading, "Of Myself" in 8 page.

— Editor —

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