

# RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XIX NO. 5 ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY November 1965 Price 15 Yen

## 7th St. Paul's Festival Opens



Athletic Association members are playing at a tug of war joyfully against the Cultural Association in the St. Paul's Sports Festival which form a part of the Rikkyo Festival at St. Paul's Green Heights on October 19.

### Invitation to the Gathering

Place	October 31 (Sun.)	November 1 (Mon.)	November 2 (Tue.)	November 3 (Wed.)
Tucker Hall	10:00—Movie "Wolf, Pig and Man" 11:30—Songs by the Ahiru-kai 13:00—Gathering of Cultural Exchange Between Japan-Korea. Movie "The Song of the Japan Sea", "The Song for the Motherland", "World's Top-level Arts", Drama "The Variety of Working Youth" 18:00—Light Music Concert	10:00—Movie "The Town of Love and Hope" 13:00—Noh Drama "Yokyoku and Shimai" 14:00—Drama "Aya no Tsuzumi" by the Theatre Jeunne 15:30—English Language Drama "The Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden" 17:00—Movie "Kimdon" 18:30—Movie "Fugitive"	13:00—French Language Drama 15:30—Rakugo 16:30—Invitation to Magic 17:30—Drama "Hikoichi Bana-shi" by the Murasaki-kai	10:00—Movie "The Town Without the Sun" 13:00—Spanish Guitar Concert 14:00—Drama by the Murasaki-kai 15:00—Invitation to 'Nagauta' 16:00—Drama by the Theatre Jeunne 17:30—Harmonica Concert
Room No. 151	10:00—17:00—Rakugo	10:00—Rakugo 13:00—Lecture "Peace Intended by the Constitution" by Yasusaburo Hoshino 14:30—Rakugo	10:00—17:00—Rakugo	10:00—17:00—Rakugo
Room No. 152 (Movie Theater)	13:00—17:00—"The Song for the Motherland"	13:00—17:00—"Viet-cong", "Vietnamese to Gain a Victory"	13:00—17:00—" Battleship Pochomkim"	13:00—17:00—"Aim of the Japan-ROK Treaty"
Room No. 154	10:00—17:00—Debating Contest	13:00—Spanish Guitar Concert	11:00—Spanish Guitar Concert 13:00—Lecture "Aiming at the Expansion of Cultural Movement" by Kazuo Yamada, etc.	12:00—Symposium "The Japan-ROK Treaty and Our Life" and Lecture by Shigeo Hatada
Room No. 155	Open Rehearsal by Light Music Society			
Room No. 166	13:00—All Rikkyo Spanish Debating Contest	11:00—English Debating Contest 15:00—Lecture "The Present Economic Situation of Japan" by Yoshio Miyake	15:00—5 Parties Oratorical Meeting, "About the Japan-ROK Treaty"	13:00—Lecture "How to Learn English Conversation" by Tohru Matsumoto
Others	14:00—"Let's Talk with Foreigner" at 2nd Refectory	10:00—Masquerade Parade 10:00—Panel Discussion "Self-governing of University" at Council Room of No. 5 Building	13:00—Lecture "Character of Present Youth and their Agony" by Kohel Muramatsu at Room No. 253	11:00—Dance Festival at Gymnasium 15:00—Meeting for Graduates at 2nd Refectory 17:00—Farewell Party at Shingakuin Ground



# Good Fruits Hoped for Rikkyoites In "the Festival for Thinking"

The annual 7th Rikkyo Festival has been held from October 31 through November 3, under the auspices of the Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee. More than 100 cultural, athletic and religious clubs participate in the Festival, and the budget appropriation for the Festival is 2 million and 50 thousand yen, including a slight increase over that of last year.

This year's Festival makes a special feature of 'the Festival for Thinking' and 'the Farewell Party' at the Shingakuin ground. This year's slogan for the Festival is as follows: Let's unify our appeal for peace under the situation that anxiety and suffering are increasing in the motherland and on the campus at a turning point in history.

On June 12, the 7th Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee was organized at the proposal of the Cultural Association and began to get into action. The Committee says that they investigated fundamentally the real signification of the University Festival and the basic objective and the slogan, and that it was necessary to bring the Rikkyo Festival into the consciousness of each student. They felt that the slogan of last year was not connected with display of all the participating groups, so they think that it is necessary to pursue a common subject with other participating groups as well as each activity. And this Festival will swell the mood of thinking hard by many students. This is the point aimed at by the Committee.

As one of the Festival programs, the 2nd Chorus Festival (Utage Saiten) was held at Tucker Hall from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m. on October 22, participated in by 24 groups under the auspices of the Chorus Festival Executive Committee and sponsored by the Rikkyo University Teacher and Faculties Union. Through this Festival many circles and classes could deepen their mutual intimacy

and it ended with very good results.

The Eve was held in front of Building No. 5 from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. on October 30 and the Farewell Party will be held at the Shingakuin ground from 5:00 to 9:00 p.m. on November 3. The Farewell Party

ciety, folk dances, the contest of happy couples and the camp fire. One of the Committee's members says, "The night will be splendid as the proper end of the Rikkyo Festival and it will be a good memory of their College Life for many



The Dixie Land Jazz Band on an open-car leads the Masquerade Parade, one of the main events of the Rikkyo Festival.

will be on a larger scale than the last one and importance is attached to it compared with the Eve. There will be many programs in it; such as music by the Rikkyo Light Music So-

students."

During the Festival three movies, one drama, three lectures and one panel discussion have been scheduled, sponsored by the Committee.

## 2 Law Students Blamed For Boycott of Refectory

Recently the Class Committee has a movement protesting the faculty meeting of the College of Law and Politics. The cause of the trouble happened on June 19. The former chairman of the Student Council, the present chairman and a regular member of the Class Committee, who are students of the College were called to the College's faculty meeting and asked what body ordered the boycott and what kind of men and bodies joined

it. The students did not answer the questions, thinking that this action was an interference with the students' autonomy.

The committee said, "The questions were asked in an atmosphere of interrogating. They saw only the surface of the boycott and do not understand the original cause why we took such a movement. The reasons are that the students' lives are pressed by the rise of many commodities, and the prices of the refectories were raised by the interference of the Student Office, though the plan to raise was withdrawn by the managers after a long negotiation with students' representatives. It was an interference of the students' autonomy. The faculty meeting aimed to tie up with the Student Office."

On the contrary, Asst. Prof. Sawaki, Vice Dean of the Student Office and a member of the faculty meeting, said, "The three students carried a tape recorder into the room of the faculty meeting on June 19. This attitude disregarded the relation between teacher and student. In such a case, it is unavoidable that professors take a strong attitude as the committee said, because we are also human. But the faculty did not ask one-sidedly, we gave them a chance to explain why they took such an action. But we judged the students' action disturbed the order on the campus. The Class Committee mistakenly believes that students are allowed to do anything they wish in the name of autonomy."

The former chairman and the present chairman of the Student Council were reprimanded on October 14.

## Literary Current Exhibited at Seibu

The research on 'The Current of Postwar 20 Years' Japanese Literature' by the Rikkyo Society for Studying Japanese Literature was held from October 16 to 26 at SSS (Seibu Sky Station) Hall of Seibu Department Store, Ikebukuro, Tokyo. This exhibition was held as one of the Rikkyo Festival programs and also as the memorial event of 1965 reading week under the auspices of the Reading Movement Promotion Association, the weekly magazine, 'Dokushojin,' the Museum of Modern Japanese Literature and so forth.

Some 250 literary and all-around magazines and writers' manuscripts of important works were shown.

The members of the club had recognized the value of these exhibits in the past days, and taken care of them. These efforts made the establishment of the Museum of Modern Japanese Literature possible.

## Rikkyo Festival Highlights

### Cheering Party Exhibits Their Frank Figures

The Cheering Party is scheduled to have a booth as in former years and to begin a new exhibit from this year. The contents of the exhibition are photos showing the usual activity of the Party's members, the Party's and the effect of the questionnaire distributed among two thousand general students.

The reason why they take a poll is to reflect the attitude of their club life up to the present and to hear the general students' opinions in order to escape from the shell that they have now fallen into.

### Dress-design Club Shows Collegian Modes

The Dress-design Studying Club will have a fashion show for the collegian at the coffee shop of the Hotel Management Club in the First Refectory from 1:00 to 2:00 for four days through the Rikkyo Festival.

There will be about 33 exhibits

in this show, which were all newly produced by the members, aiming at expressing one's personality by individual and refined costume. The college uniforms, the ivy styles, the continental styles, which were exhibited at Seibu Department Store in the middle of the last September, will be shown to the accompaniment of record music.

### A Co-ed Opens Charity Booth For the Handicapped

A charity bazaar of greeting cards by Toshie Karaki, Junior of the Department of History, is to be held at 'Yoncho-me' on the campus on October 31 and November 1, from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Her aim is to buy wheel

chairs by the profits of the bazaar and present them to physically handicapped persons through the Japan Red Cross Society.

It is the first time in the history of the Rikkyo Festival that a booth has been opened by an individual.

### T. Matsumoto to Speak On English Conversation

Toru Matsumoto, well-known instructor in charge of the English conversational program at NHK TV and radio, will give a lecture on 'The Most Effective Way of Learning English' in Room No. 155 from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on November 2. He was invited by the Rikkyo English Speaking Society.

## Kosan Attracts St. Paul's Students In Rakugo Meet

A Rakugo (comic story) meeting was held under the auspices of the Rakugo Club, at Tucker Hall on October 15.

The professional comic storytellers were six men named Yanagiya Kosan, Yanagiya Sansuke and so on, and on that day it was not acted by any members of the Rakugo Club.

The spectators were absorbed in story tellers' witty arts of speaking and gestures. From beginning to end, the atmosphere made the spectators pleased.

The contents of the comic story was so amusing that the spectators burst their sides with laughing and applauded. In this way, the entertainment came to end with success. Tucker Hall was very crowded, differing from lecture times.

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# Japan-ROK Pact May Put Off Korean Unification



The Japan-Republic of Korea Treaty is signed. The Ceremony was held in Tokyo, June 22.

The Japan-Republic of Korea (ROK) Normalization Treaty has been already ratified in the ROK Diet. In the 50th Extraordinary Session of the Japanese Diet which convened on October 5, an earnest discussion is expected. Some people, however, say that the conclusion of the Pact would make the Korean unification more difficult. The Korean People's hope for racial unification is very strong. But the methods of the unification insisted on by the Southern and Northern governments differ from each other.

The Japanese aggression in Korea, which dispossessed her rights of home administration and diplomacy for thirty-six years from 1910, is a remote cause of the division; but the direct cause is the fact that the Northern and Southern parts of Korea have been occupied by the Russian and American armies respectively. The separate occupation was an expediency for the sake of facilitating the acceptance of surrender on the part of the Japanese Army in the Peninsula of Korea at the end of World War II. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces had ordered the Japanese Army in the north to the latitude 38 degree North to capitulate to the Soviet Union's Army and that in the south to the United States.

Until then, Korea had been more or less united, but since the time of Japanese surrender she has been divided, north and south, at the 38 degree line.

The two camps of the Western democracies and Socialist nations, which had the same end in the fight against the Axis powers, became irreconcilably opposed to each other after the War.

## Korean People Forced to Divide Into Two Nations

In December, 1948, supported by the Soviet Union, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was established in the north, separating from the Republic of Korea which had already been founded in July with the support from the United States.

In such circumstances, the Korean disturbance took place

in 1950.

The United Nations' Forces centering around the U.S. Forces supported the ROK and the Red China's volunteers' army backed up the DPRK. Very sanguinary battles, in which Koreans killed Koreans, continued till the armistice pact was concluded in 1953.

But the tragedy did not end here; 30 million people living in the Peninsula were separated into north and south.

The Japan-ROK negotiations



Map of Korea

were begun in Tokyo, 1951, with the debate about the citizenship of Korean people in Japan, under the sponsorship of the General Headquarters of the Allied Powers. Antagonism between the two opposing blocs had become very deep by that time.

It took fourteen years for the Pact to be signed. One of the reasons for the delay has been the lack of the spirit of atone-

ment on the side of the Japanese people for the past domination of Korea, which is reflected in the statement of Kan-ichiro Kubota, Chief of the Japanese Delegation, which read, "Japan has contributed to the economy of Korea during the Japanese occupation."

The Japan-Republic of Korea Normalization Treaty was signed formally on June 22, this year, after a long meandering. But there is an opinion that the Treaty would hinder the unification of Korea militarily, if Japan enter into diplomatic relations with only South Korea, because Japanese interpretation of the ROK's jurisdictional sphere is different from that of the ROK Government.

## Whether ROK Allowed to Rule Over North or Not

Article 3 of the Japan-ROK Fundamental Treaty says, "The Republic of Korea Government is recognized to be the only lawful one in Korea as it is signified by No. 195, Clause 3 of the resolution of the United Nations' General Assembly (UNGA) held in 1948."

The head of the resolution of the UNGA suggests that the Republic of Korea Government is allowed to exercise jurisdiction over the southern part of the Peninsula and there is another authority in the northern part actually. And the latter part of the resolution recognizes that the Republic of Korea is the only nation which is lawful.

The differences in the interpretation are brought about by which part of the resolution the emphasis is on.

Stressing the former part, the Japanese Government explains, "It is obvious that the ROK Government can exercise jurisdiction over the part below latitude 38 degree North, indicated in the resolution of the UNGA. There is another authority in the north area."

But the ROK stresses the latter part of the resolution on the basis of the fundamental point of view that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is only a group which exists in the territory of the ROK and is not affected by the ROK Government's administrative power. So the Korean Cabinet stated before the National Assembly

seated to ratify the Treaty, "Japan recognizes that the ROK is the only lawful nation in the Peninsula." Thus, opinions are almost diametrically opposed.

Criticizing the differences in the interpretation, many people of the reformist groups and men of common sense here insist, "There is no assurance that the ROK will not try to unify the Korean Peninsula by invading the north area."

And they say, "The Treaty is a military alliance; it is clear from the fact that the talks were started under the sponsorship of G.H.Q., and the ring of the North East Asia Military Alliances consisting of the U.S., the Philippines, Formosa, the ROK and Japan will be completed by the conclusion of the Treaty."

"As the military confrontation of northern and southern Korea bordering on latitude 38 degree N. is very tight owing to the developments in the Vietnam War to which the ROK dispatches her forces, if Japan conclude a treaty with South Korea, it will upset the balance of power in the Peninsula of Korea and retard the unification of Korea."

The Japanese Government denies the arguments of the opposition, declaring, "Japan will never enter into the international military alliance that may force her to mobilize her military forces to defend the other countries. The Constitution prohibits the Government to take part in such a military alliance. Is it not a fact that the friendship, cooperative and mutual assistance treaties between North Korea and Red China and the Soviet Union, which are actual military alliances, will obstruct the unification of Korea? It is the cold war between Eastern and Western nations and differences of opinion in two Korean states that is preventing the unification."

## Two Gov'ts Opinions Of Unification Differ From Each Other

The cherished desire of the Korean people to realize racial unification is, of course, strong. Besides, the two parts need to become a whole, because manufacturing industry prospers in the north and industries centering around agriculture in the

south.

Many plans for unification have been suggested till now. The ROK has drawn a plan, based on the proposal of the United Nations, that they establish a coalition government by electing members for the National Assembly in proportion to the populations of the north and south by free election under the supervision of the U.N.

But the DPRK rejects the South government's plan, insisting, "There is no reason why we should accept the supervision of the U.N., because we have fought against the United Nations' Forces and hostilities are now only in the state of suspension. And the members of parliament should be elected not according to the population ratios but by people's free will after the border has been taken away."

The reason why the DPRK rejects the election based on the proportion of the populations of the two areas is that South Korea has twice as great a population as North Korea.

It may be said that the greatest factor which hinders the unification of Korea is the cold war between the East and West which the Japanese Government recognizes, as it understands the divisions in Germany and Vietnam in the light of the circumstances which led to such divisions.

The unification of Korea seems to be very difficult.

## Japanese Independent Diplomacy Needed To Korean Unity

The propriety of the Treaty cannot be judged only by whether it would hinder the unification of Korea or not. But the Japanese people, who have been neighbours of the Korean race since long time ago and are the remote cause of the division, could not ignore the cold war, which makes the unification of Korean people more difficult.

It will do well for the Japanese Government to establish an independent diplomacy and try to solve the problem of divided Korea by listening, for example, to the advice of Kimihide Mushanokoji, assistant professor of Gakushuin University, who says, "It goes without saying that the most important task in Japanese diplomacy is to realize the settlement of the East Asian situation which is indispensable to the security and prosperity of our country. Surely, the elaborate and plucky technique of negotiation in Japanese diplomacy is useful. But, on the other hand, the diplomatic style evolved since Japan adopted herself to the international situations and tries to expand herself watching for a chance in the Meiji era, will make the East Asian situation more unstable, and will never be useful in fulfilling the Japanese task. In deciding what course our country Japan will take, we should cease to take an opportunist's stand but make a long-range plan from a higher standpoint."

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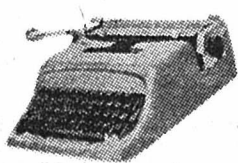
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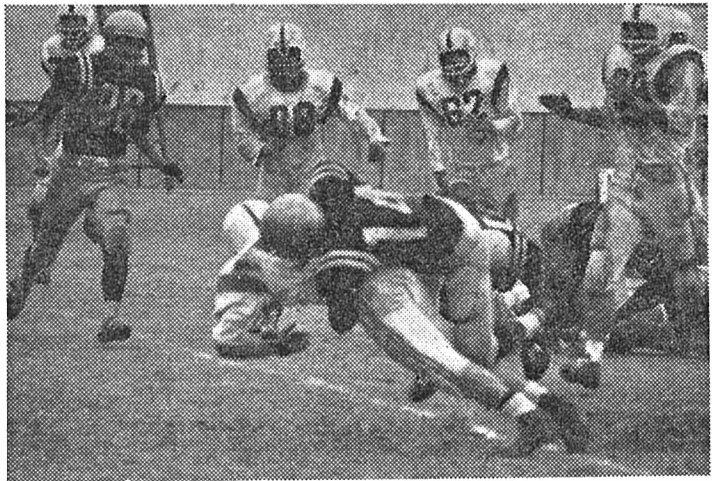
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# RU Eleven Nips Meiji; Champs Near at Hand



Rikkyo's quarterback Tomizuka makes 10-yard touchdown run, being tackled by Meiji's quarterback Nakagawa (No. 14) on the point of goal line in the third quarter in the Kanto Student America Football League on October 14.

The Rikkyo American Football team crushed the Meiji squad in the Kanto American Football League held at the Komazawa Ball Park, October 14 to approach taking the championship, for the Rikkyo eleven had already downed Nihon, the champion team of last year, 20-18. Nihon's loss was the first one in five years. Rikkyo tied with Keio, 22-22, while they easily defeated Boei, 48-8.

The game between Rikkyo and Meiji began with Rikkyo's kick-off at 2:45 p.m. With less than five minutes to play, the Meiji squad advanced the ball to the 5-yard line of Rikkyo's territory, on Nakamura's 20-yard pass, and then plunged into Rikkyo's defence for a touchdown and a field goal. Rikkyo's quarterback Iwamoto threw a 20-yard touchdown pass to right-end Sakai. Rikkyo could not score a field goal after Iwamoto missed a pass. At the end of the first quarter, Meiji led Rikkyo 8-6.

In the second quarter, though the Rikkyo eleven fought within Meiji's territory, Rikkyo, because of the strong Meiji defence, could not score a touchdown. While on the other hand, Meiji also could not break through the tough Rikkyo's defence and had to play the game with in their own territory. With less than a minutes remain, Rikkyo's Iwamoto plunged over Meiji's defence for touch-

down from the 2-yard line of Meiji's territory. Iwamoto's touchdown took the lead from Meiji 12-8.

Meiji's defence was ineffective in the last half. Early in the third quarter Rikkyo's quarterback Tomizuka made 10-yard touchdown run, with Suzuki for who was substituted Tomizuka scoring a point after touchdown.

In the fourth quarter after Meiji's kick-off, Rikkyo allowed Meiji to score a touchdown and a field goal. These points were due to Rikkyo's clipping and interference penalties. Rikkyo was trailing 20-8, when Rikkyo's Iwamoto completed a spectacular 21-yard pass to left-end Iriyama in front of the rival's goal. Iwamoto succeeded in completing his 20-yard toss, by passing over Meiji's defence, in the advance to Meiji's goal line, and he finally threw a touchdown pass to Iriyama for six points and the points after touchdown.

Thus Rikkyo crushed Meiji 34-16, Rikkyo's triumph was the result of exact pass work and a good combination of defence.

If Rikkyo wins the game with Hosei which will be held November 6 at the same Ball Park, Rikkyo will capture the championship after six years' absence. Although Hosei has no win record, Rikkyo should look upon Hosei as a formidable opponent.

## Sports Leaderettes (5)

The Athletic Association of Rikkyo University consists of clubs, Dokokai and Yukokai. The main difference among these three is that clubs have financial help from the school authorities but Dokokai and Yukokai get little or no money. The students who want to make a club need to pass through Yukokai and Dokokai. Considering those situation, many problems will be found in the system.

## Conflict of Club System

By F. Asami, K. Nitta, Staff Writers

The Athletic Association of Rikkyo University consists of 39 clubs, 6 Dokokai (an association of like-minded persons), 2 Yukokai (a friendly association). In addition to these, there are 13 Aikokai (an association of the sport). Aikokai is consisted of students who are fond of sports, but they have no contacts with the Athletic Association.

The athletic events that are particular to these two associations are:

Dokokai: Kenpo, Aikido, Archery, Golf, Motorboat and Water-Ski, Roller-Hockey.

Yukokai: Shooting, Aviation.

In Rikkyo University, it is impossible to become a club member without passing through a Yukokai and a Dokokai. To be promoted to a club, members of a Dokokai and a Yukokai must train hard to be able to meet the standards required for membership. Since almost all the present clubs were established in the pre-war period, they have a time-honored tradition and history. It is very difficult to be admitted as a club. Only the Weight-Lifting Club has been accepted as a club in these last ten years. However a Yukokai

can be promoted to a Dokokai with no comparative hardships.

What, then, is the difference among a club and a Dokokai and a Yukokai? There is little difference between a Dokokai and a Yukokai, but a club is different from either a Dokokai or a Yukokai, that is to say, clubs have financial help of some 6,000,000 yen a year from the school authorities, while a Dokokai and a Yukokai get little or no money. A club has a dignity under the name of 'club' in comparison with a 'Dokokai' or a 'Yukokai'. At Rikkyo University the members of a Dokokai or a Yukokai can participate in games with other universities as a representative of Rikkyo.

## Opinions About Promotion of Clubs

How, then, do they manage their financial matters in a Dokokai or in a Yukokai? Most associations get along through the members own assessments. In the Shooting Association, each member pays 500 yen a month as the association dues. In the Aikido Dokokai, they do group side jobs to meet their financial needs.

The members of the Dokokai

and the Headquarters of the Athletic Association and the school authorities have various opinions about the system as it exists at present. A girl member of the Aikido Dokokai says, "I accepted the system as a situation. While a Dokokai is one of the part of the Athletic Association, but to become a club requires us to train hard and to accept a more rigid discipline than that of a Dokokai. So therefore it is all right that our association has the Dokokai." Some of the Aikido Dokokai's members remark, "Our purpose is not only to become a club but also to make friends and improve our ability through sports. So I have no opposite opinion against the present system", other members of the Shooting Dokokai insist, "It is not possible to avoid this step, but it is strange that a club which is not active and does not get good results is not reduced back to a Dokokai." Both the Headquarters of the Athletic Association and the school authorities say, "The system is necessary, because we cannot accord the comparatively new association the same treatment as a clubs which has had a long history and tradition."

At the Gakushuin University, the clubs receive about 3,500,000 yen and the Dokokai get 700,000 yen a year from the school authorities; thus one club may get 80,000 yen per annum, while one Dokokai may receive 40,000 yen at the most. For this reason, any Dokokai group strongly desires to be raised to a club status. But the Athletic Committee which consists of all the club's managers will not accept a new club easily, because as the number of clubs increases, the more the money of each club decreases. It should be apparent why only one Dokokai has been promoted to a club status these last ten years.

## Poor Showing Clubs Should Be Reduced

At any universities, there are many problems about the constitution of their Athletic Association. Sometimes there is the conventionalism in the Athletic Association which seems to have a clear-cut point of view. The members of the Athletic Association seem to be inclined to accept the conventional act without criticism. At Rikkyo University, once a Dokokai is promoted to a club status, it is seldom reduced back to a Dokokai.

So there are many clubs which do not obtain satisfactory results. At the Gakushuin and the Nihon University there are cases when the poor showing clubs fall back in the Dokokai. The Athletic Association of Rikkyo had better follow the example of the Gakushuin and the Nihon University.

## Winter Sports Open

## RU Puckers Beaten by Meiji



Rikkyo's goal keeper Koike defends well Meiji's furious attack at five minutes of the second period.

The Rikkyo puckers lost to Meiji University 2-9 in the 26th Annual Ice Hockey match between Meiji and Rikkyo at the Shinagawa Skate Center in Tokyo, October 11. In consequence, the results of both team in this classic match shows 11 wins against 13 losses and 2 draws for Rikkyo.

Despite of defeat, the Rikkyo edgemens fought a good fight from the first period to the third period. They were defeated because the Meiji puckers attacked fiercely in good formation and made shot good shots many times.

On the other hand, Rikkyo had a little chance for shots because their teamplays were poor. Moreover, Rikkyo's shots were bad and uncontrolled. Rikkyo was good on defence,

especially, goal keeper S. Koike who made very fine plays throughout the game. In the last period, Rikkyo tired, and Meiji scored 5 points mainly by point getter N. Araki whose playing was remarkable. Rikkyo scored only two points. The first point was scored by the hopeful puckstar Y. Tanaka at 19 minutes 58 seconds in the first period and the second point was made by N. Nakajima at 19 minutes 29 seconds in the second period. During the remainder of the period they were held scoreless by Meiji's hard defence.

Rikkyo showed good fighting-spirit and made every effort, however, their play attitude was too gentle. In any case Rikkyo's attack was smaller and weaker.

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# 2 Rikkyo Grounds to Be Moved For Housing Problem in Tokyo

Though many of sports educationalists stress the need of sports facilities, today, Rikkyo's athletic facilities are losing. Because the sites, Chihaya-cho ground at Higashi-nagasaki and St. Paul's Green Heights at Kami-itabashi have been offered by the Tokyo Metropolis with the contract of using loan. The difficulties of housing problem in Tokyo and reservation of green belt in cities caused these affairs. Reconsideration of these problems is needed among the school authorities and students in Rikkyo.

Rikkyo University received an announcement on August 11 from the Tokyo Metropolis that requested the return of St. Paul's Green Heights property to the Tokyo Metropolis.

Green Heights is the Tokyo Metropolitan property and Rikkyo Gakuin has rented it for ten years. In former years this was farm land and the farmers were forced to leave to make the ground available. Rikkyo Gakuin collected contributions from the parents of the elementary school and the university of Rikkyo students.

According to the original contract, the terms would be effective for 7 years, but with the promise which included that whenever the Tokyo Metropolis needed this area, Rikkyo Gakuin would have to return it.

St. Paul's Green Heights was provided by the Park Law of the Tokyo Metropolis Rules in 1956. The authority of the Tokyo Metropolis Office insists

that only Rikkyo Gakuin possess such wide places and against this, the authorities of Rikkyo explains that Rikkyo does not use it satisfactorily. Therefore this ground has been released to the general citizenry whenever students do not use it. The school authorities envisioned that sub letting meant continual use. It was Rikkyo Gakuin wish to rent this property as long as it was possible and for the present Rikkyo has no idea of giving up the use of St. Paul's Green Heights.

## Traditional Diamond To End Its History

In the meanwhile it was formally decided that the Chihaya-cho Ground, in which the Rikkyo Baseball Club's ground and lodgings and the Swimming Club's pool are placed, will be transferred to the Tokyo Metropolis after March 15 next

year, because the Ushigome Commercial High-school is located there.

The Baseball Club talked about this problem to the St. Paul's Club which includes the O.B. members of the Baseball Club, and they made plans to establish a new practice ground and lodging at Niizama-chi in Saitama Prefecture where Rikkyo High School is situated.

As the members of the Baseball Club are at present taking an active part in the Autumn Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, they have not yet announced about their plans for moving to a new place. In regard to this problem a member of the Baseball Club said, "I think that lower students are attached to the Chihaya-cho Ground as much as the upper-class students, and have found memories of those grounds." Manager Shimizu of this Club said, "To tell the truth, we do not want to leave the traditional Chihaya-cho Diamond, but I hope when we do move that we will have a superior training establishment and we would want to move to our new grounds after the next spring league."

In regard to these two cases, it is reasonable to assume that Rikkyo's authorities would want to solve these problems promptly. First because of the students' point of view and second because of long-range plans for school sports facilities.



Rikkyo catcher Tsuchida hits a cheap home run from 1-1, with runners on the first and third base in the first inning of the second game with Keio.

## RU Nine Gets 'A' Class After 3 Seasons' Absence

The well-trained Rikkyo nine made it six straight by downing Hosei, Keio and Tokyo in the Big Six Ball League after the Rikkyo team had been beaten earlier by Waseda and Meiji.

Losing to Waseda and Meiji was a shock to the Rikkyo ball-players but they regained confidence as the season continued. Especially, it is noteworthy that shortstop Ikegaya, captain of Rikkyo, recovered his confidence after he swatted a timely double in the first game with Hosei.

On August 2 and 3, the Rikkyo team crushed Hosei in two games, 3-2, 4-3, then defeated Keio on October 9 and 10 at the Jingu Diamond.

In the first Keio match, Rikkyo won by a narrow margin, 2-1. Curve ball pitcher Wakatsuki of Rikkyo allowed but one run and only 4 hits, and first Maeda swatted a winning

hit to the left field, and Rikkyo shaken off Keio.

The second Keio game was a slugging match. Rikkyo scored first with 4 runs, catcher Tsuchida's 3-run homer to the left field was the big hit of the attack. Two more runs were tallied in the third inning, and two additional runs in the fourth accounted for Rikkyo runs.

But the Keio sluggers counterattacked and retrieved 2 runs on Keio Hirono's 2-run homer to the right field stand off Rikkyo's starter Ishii and came back with 3 runs for a total of 5 runs.

But Rikkyo's eight scores was too big a lead for Keio to retrieve. Rikkyo used pitchers Ishii and Wakatsuki in an effective relief pattern. The victorious Rikkyo nine captured two winning points.

After that, Rikkyo defeated Tokyo, 5-3, 5-1, in two games, October 23 and 24 to promote 'A' class after 3 seasons' absence. But in this autumn season, too, the Rikkyo ball-players could not capture the championship. Rikkyoites, cheering party and other fans hope heartily the nine's activity in next season.

## Technician Honma Gains Japan's Champion Belt



H. Honma

Rikkyo's technical boxer Harunobu Honma in the featherweight division won over Kinki's Otomo by decision in the 35th All Japan Amateur Boxing Championship to capture the first championship. Takatsugu Yonekura, a lightweight boxer and member of the Tokyo Olympic team, finish-

ed second to ring down the curtains after three days of boxing.

This meeting was held at Mizusawa City in Iwate Prefecture on October 8, 9 and 10. At this meet, the Rikkyo Boxing Club was represented by six boxers. The other boxers were beaten in their first contest. Narihiko Sekine's, a lightweight boxer, Asian Meeting Representative, defeat was an unexpected one in the first go around.

Honma and Yonekura were in top form won smoothly. Honma winning over Hosei's Saito in the semi-finals was especially gratifying his defeating Kinki's Otomo in the finals made him Japan's featherweight champion.

Southpaw Yonekura who was expected to win the championship was defeated by Iwate's Nakamura on R.S.C. (Referee Stops Contest) in 0:09 minutes of the second round of the finals.

## Topics of Rikkyo Sports (8)

### People's Good Aids Bring Us To Andes Summit---N. Hirose

The 4 members of Rikkyo's Survey Party went to the Peruvian Andes of South America for climbing mountains and for investigating the physiologic and the archaeological back grounds of Peru. They were gone about three months from June until September 25 when they returned home with satisfactory results.

Nobuo Hirose, Senior of the College of Economics, commenting about their survey said, "We arrived at Pyma by air on June 10, and went Tinqu at the foot of Andes by truck with the equipment parts which was sent by sea in advance of our leaving Japan. We carried the all packages to the base camp by hiring horses and porters from there. There it was 4,700 meters above sea level. It was wonderful scene—round mountains covered with a glacier. Our first try was Mt. Colguercuz (6,111 meters in height) which we conquered. Our party had great difficulty routing the operation to the top. But we

did find a route to the top two weeks after we had set up the base camp. Finally, both Terasima and the members of Shimomura's party succeeded in climbing it on July 21. With much difficulty, we did succeed in ascending the following three mountains in the following order: Mt. Huayna Alpamago (5,900 meters in height), Mt. Hevado Zapato (6,050 meters in height), and Mt. Jatun Rity (6,020 meters in height). It was in the unprecedented areas on the map which we had investigated during this time. The Peru Geography Association recommended us for honours for our achievement in this field of investigation. We think that they will produce good results as other field investigations have done, though this field investigation party was especially active. We think that this field investigation could not have achieved only through our efforts but through the assistance of many people."

## RU Soft-netters Finish Third

Scrambling for the Prime Minister Cup, the Rikkyo netters fought well in the 28th Tokyo Big Six University (Hosei, Waseda, Meiji, Keio, Tokyo, Rikkyo) Autumn Soft-ball Tennis League held at Hibiya Park's Tennis Court from October 7 to 9.

The matches were played in doubles. Seven pairs took part in games from each team.

On the opening day the Rikkyo players defeated Keio 5-2, and in the second game Rikkyo downed Meiji 4-3. During the second day games Rikkyo defeated Tokyo 7-0, but were beaten by Waseda 3-4. In the final scoring, Rikkyo took third prize with 3 wins against 2 losses.

Rikkyo Women's team finished 4th with 2 wins and 3 losses.



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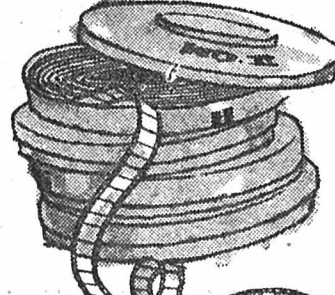
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# Forgotten Rural Education Wants Helping Hand

Recently, the present condition of school education, such a debasement of teacher's quality, juvenile delinquency and the problem of entrance examination, become one of the social problems. Among these problems, rural education is forgotten. Even the pupils in rural school have right to accept equal education. So the Rikkyo Echo's members investigated the actual condition of the rural education.

One is expected to know its social circumstances to understand the problems of rural education. As for remote places, people are apt to choose a poor farm village in the heart of a mountain, but a remote place is not only found in a mountain area, but in a remote island, a fishing village, or a coal mine village, etc. People in the remote place have no telephones, no doctors and spend their enclosed life far from modern society. They are uncultured. They let matters take a natural course, they maintain old modes of living and they live as if they were still under the old feudal system. In the heart of a mountain, they are unproductive for six months of severe winter and consequently they have no source of local income, so some go to the cities for work as a seasonal employee.

Education, it seems, makes slow progress because it lacks educational materials and available teachers, but it is said that some parents who live in remote place are more deeply concerned about education than ever. This concern is seen not only in a few remote places, but also in all over the remote places.

In a fishing village people are troubled with unsettled weather and the problem of fishing-grounds but they still use the same old fishing equipment. And in a coal mine district people suffer from the sore trials of life because of low their wages. A remote place is a small society which does not progress at all. Stillmore, the members in such a place have a deep relationship with one another. In this kind of life, it is difficult to find a new culture. But people in a remote places are passive in overcoming their circumstance.

Such a old feudal system in small society is due to old conventions and customs which still remain in the village environment. However, such a small society has some good points when compared with city life. For instance, the people in remote places have a feeling of humanity and of partnership, and they think of others. But such co-operating spirit sometimes hinders rather than improves the rural situation. The old institutions, and convention of village collide with the new plan of education and interrupts the promotion of rural education. But today these traditions are gradually losing out in most places. This can be seen in Kodera and in Minamimata of the Yamagata Prefecture. With the passage of time the traditions and conventions are broken mainly by the youth. In the past 2 or 3 years ago, 3 to 4 houses are left vacant

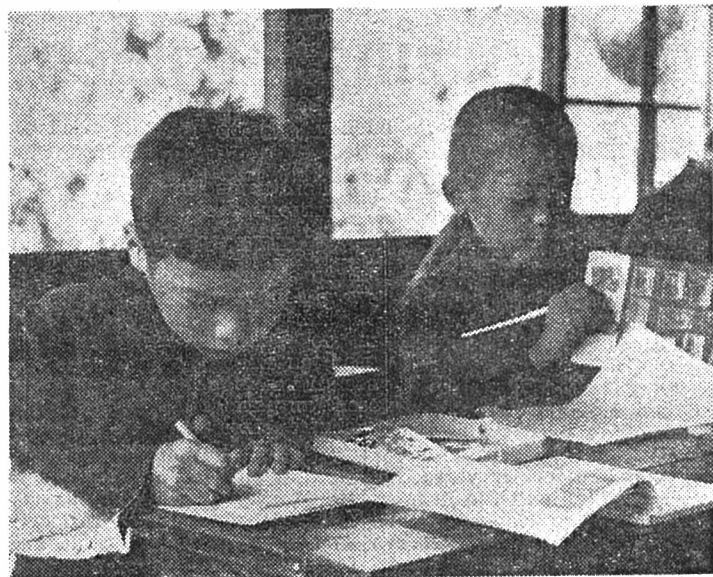
in Kodera village every year. If this trend continues, about twenty houses will have uninhabited in five or six years in these remote places.

## Children Are Deficient In Sociality

Most school in these out-of-the-way places require special instructional methods. It is so-called one class double grades way, in which pupils of different grades are taught under one teacher's direction in a class room. Children, who study in this manner, need twice the time than children in the city require to learn one thing. It is inefficient and much time is wasted. The teacher who teaches different graded pupils in one class room has many problems. Yet comparing the rural schools with town school, the class-rooms of a town school are crowded and the human relationship created between the teacher and pupils is rare than that of rural school, so it is possible for a rural teacher to give good individual instruction. The other words, the number of pupils is so small

world. It is said about the latter that they do not question or have an active volition to pursue a goal. For instance, they do not know the name of the trees and the grass which grows near them. It seems that no progress in thinking or in imaginative power has not been developed within them. It is a teacher's task to bring up these children up to some standard somehow or other. The teacher who is destined to teach and to educate in a remote place has great responsibilities; yet under present conditions, there are only few people who can qualify as good rural teachers. A teacher in a remote place is expected to be not only for a special study in leadership, and to devise to meet the lack of teaching materials, but also to be an active promoter and preserver of regional culture.

A survey of the teaching personnel of the teachers in remote places shows that young teachers, under 29 years old, average 48 per cent in the elementary school, and 52.2 per cent in the secondary school. This survey reveals that half of all the teachers in remote places are young, and that there are many young teachers are not en-



Pupils of different grades are studying cheerfully under a teacher's direction in a class room of Kodera Branch School, Yamagata Prefecture.

schoolboat is made and to consolidate the construction expense of lodging houses in the rural junior high school is itemizes. In 1964 the aid for the construction of lodging houses for pupils wanting to study in high school was decided and on the other hand, the living expenses for pupils living in the lodging house of junior high school was to be free of charge. Now there is a measure for no charge for the lodging houses living expense of pupils who need aid in the primary school.

The above information show the many ways that have been done to improve rural education. But, of this date, May 1st, 1962, in all of Japan there are still 8,906 rural schools—in all of the elementary schools and the junior high schools designated from the First class to Fifth class. It seems that the Promotion Law for the Rural Education has not been put in force completely.

By way of example, they are the stagnation of the personnel affairs and the fault of the organization which have not changed particularly from former days.

The young fresh teachers have tried to go to the rural school, but together with the tendency for want of teachers, they do not go to the rural voluntarily. There are some which a teacher has been sent to the rural area as an exile for the efficiency rating or the fight for the achievement test. In many prefectures, it is decreed that a teacher must teach in a rural school for three years. This is merely an opportunism for a short time. It is not well received among the rural people, and it is one reason that the problem of organization comes out among groups of teachers.

Generally, it is under the present situation that the most of teachers are obliged to go to the rural school for various reasons. But it is sure that there are some teachers who are very enthusiastic for rural education. For example, one of them is Ichimi Watanabe who is a teacher of Kodera branch school, Ohemachi, Nishi Mura-

yama-Gun, Yamagata Prefecture.

Mr. Watanabe came to Kodera branch school seven years ago, when the teaching facilities were poor. Though he gradually improved conditions after that first year, his most difficult problem was how to teach social studies to children. So he collected little picture postcards from all over Japan, and he from these cards taught the town circumstances from these cards.

"The most important point is to educate not only the children, but all the people of the village," Mr. Watanabe said. In fact, his philosophy is education for all of the village people. And at present, they have learned to understand the educational problem and have co-operated fully with Mr. Watanabe.

Since the schoolhouse of Kodera was built in 1935, it has been very old and decrepit. So the villagers asked the Board of Education to rebuild the schoolhouse. But many problems came out. It was founded that the number of houses and number of pupils was few. In addition there are some people who leave the village for other places. Under such condition the Board of Education could not build a new schoolhouse.

"If there are a few people in a community, this community have the right to receive an education for its group. We must give the few pupils an educational opportunity which they can study without any undue anxiety," Mr. Watanabe said. "We do not want to leave Kodera. We want to rebuild the schoolhouse for the children. We do not mind if it is very small. We are attached to Kodera. We have our agricultural land that we have ploughed though they are very small fields. We are settled in Kodera as our ploughed fields and our afforest," the people of village remarked.

Next spring the new schoolhouse is to be built. It can endure much snow and has a room for the teacher.

As for the future problems of the rural education, "It is better that course is set up in university for the rural education," said Mr. Suzuki of Minamimata branch school teacher. Or Mr. Watanabe of Kodera said as follow. "The members of the Board of Education and the principal school's president came by car on a fine day of summer on a roadway to Kodera that was finished recently. In the rural district, it is winter that is distinctly rural. Half of a year it is isolated and snowbound. The people of Kodera cannot meet any one but the people of Kodera. At such a time, we come together for consolation. This matter is the very important in the promotion of rural education, too."

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Remote Place	persons 107.9	class 4.1	persons 5.0	% 61.5	% 29.8	% 0.71
Whole Country	396.2	10.5	12.9	22.1	14.8	0.52

This table shows ranks of rural education. A: Pupil's number in one school. B: Class's number in one school. C: Teacher's number in one school. D: Rate of school having one class double grades way. E: Rate of teachers experienced below 5 years. F: Rate of pupils absent for long time. (From 'the Standard of Education in Japan' in 1963)

that a teacher can give much attention to each pupil. These two matters are its strong point. Generally speaking, the children in remote place are blessed with a chance to see nature first hand. They study for practical usage. Kodera school has been crowned twice by winning The Minister of Education prize for its observation of birds. Such a place is convenient for the observation of Nature, but not for learning social subject. This is reasonable, because their surroundings are limited to home and school. There is a difference between the city child and the remote placed child; the latter has shallow experiences and look at things sensibly and direct.

Yet those attributes is in the narrow place, for they know few persons and do not have means to know the wide

thusiastic teachers, and after one or two years, they leave the school as disappointed teachers.

## Remote Villages' Pupils Require Earnest Teachers

The promoting law of rural education was carried out on the first day of June in 1954 when the earnest promotion method began.

The extra-training of teachers with the construction of teaching staff's houses by State aid and the rural allowance and the payment of single or double allowance was done for the securing teachers since the promoting law of the rural education had been established. Nowadays the improvement of the teaching staff is being attempted by various short courses and study parties.

To promote for pupils to attend, the purchase of an expensive a schoolbus and a

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# English Theater Plans Next Play

The first play of the English Language Theater in Tokyo was successfully produced October 10 at Kinokuniya Hall, Shin-

formance. So as to win Four Universities' English Theatrical Contest some went as many as three times to study

pan. Therefore, for a long time, many students have found it difficult to do the English drama, but now they can watch and study at low rates the pronunciation, the intonation, the action, the stagesetting and the lighting in English drama. So it must have many fans among the students who are interested in English and drama.

This drama was written in America and the scene is New York, and some people could not enjoy it because the theater had not changed it to suit Japanese feeling. They said it was only an imported play and was not a drama of Japan's own. But it needs on the performance of the English language play to set the stage with the place where the language has grown up and been spoken. And only in that case can Japanese learn English in action.

Now this "The English Language Theater in Tokyo" is collecting members and when someone becomes a member, he is invited to rehearsals where they may share the excitement of viewing a work in progress.



Young American actress Maria Tucci (right) arranges with costarring Masumi Okada before their performance, "Two for the Seesaw".

juku, and in its debut production "Two for the Seesaw", Mr. Masumi Okada was co-starred with Miss Maria Tucci. As this was the first experience for Mr. Fred Croton as director of this theater, they did not know how much response it would call forth in the Japanese and English speaking people living in Tokyo. Therefore the Theater played it as a premier production. Actually, American resident in Japan have been playing English language drama under the name of Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club for 69 years, but it was the first time that real professional English drama of a top-level standard was performed in Japan. Fortunately it succeeded very well because its twin goals which were to provide Japanese students of English with an opportunity to develop their ability and confidence in their use of English and to enable foreign residents in Japan to experience an aspect of their own culture in their own language were achieved if not concerned about going into the red. So the Theater will produce plays made on Broadway or other places four times in a season. The next performance will be given next January or March.

About one half of the audience were foreigners and the others were students mostly. There were parties of high school and junior high boys and girls. Of course, there were many university students who major in English or are in E.S.S. or are concerned in the drama, especially, some of the E.S.S. performers of the drama section attended the per-

thoroughly.

There has never been a real English Language Drama in Ja-

## Spirit of Japan

### Laughing Is Best Virtues

It is often said that Rakugo (the comic story) is the art of laughing, and it is very popular, especially among the common people in Tokyo.

Why does Rakugo catch the public fancy so strong? It can be given as a reason that most of the Rakugo stories are filled with humanity. The characters are cheerful and easy going, and have no atmosphere of gloom or inferiority even if they are poor. Therefore when a person hears this kind of Rakugo, he would feel very fine.

Secondly, there are many 'game of words' in Rakugo. A story-teller (Rakugo-ka) lets the audience laugh by using a lot of jokes. Rakugo has also the point to the story (Ochi) and it gives a lingering sweetness to the audience.

Thirdly, Rakugo is filled with irony to the human relations of daily life, authoritarianism, and so forth.

It takes a long time to form these specialties. According to tradition, Rakugo was born among the masses in the middle of the 16th century and it has been brought up by the common people. So contents of early day Rakugo were not so refined, but the above mentioned characteristics have been

nurtured for a long time.

Thus, as time passes, Rakugo came to have a certain form, that is to say, when a Rakugo-ka tells a story, he sits on cushion and has a folding fan and towel in his hand. He uses the fan as he would use a chopstick.

It is not so easy to act with these simplified properties. Therefore it takes a long time to serve out Rakugo-ka's apprenticeship.

Thus Rakugo emerged from mere joke form to a higher form.

Though Rakugo goes on well, there are many problems; most of the Rakugo stories were written in olden times, so they are old-fashioned. It is important to see how to represent it modernly. Moreover, there are a few places to enact Rakugo. Even in these variety halls, plenty of people come to laugh.

So Rakugo-ka are apt to go with the current of the audience and they do their best to let the audience laugh. There is every indication that young Rakugo-ka exert themselves for the sake of profit alone.

"It is necessary to laugh in this hard world we are living in, but we hope people recognize the true value of Rakugo", said one of a story-tellers.

## Interview With Personality-(II)

### Think of Graduation And Also Mexico: Iijima



100-meter sprinter Hideo Iijima (Waseda University) is training hard every day for the coming 19th Mexico Olympics and also for his own study.

After getting off at Higashifushimi Station on the Seibu-Shinjuku Line, and going down the slope in front of the station, one can see the grounds, the pool and a dozen houses in the grove of trees. These are the athletic facilities of Waseda University.

Mr. Hideo Iijima is a junior in the College of Education of Waseda University. He is also the hope of the athletic world in Japan. He came in first in the 100-meter dash in 10.1 seconds against many foreign veterans at the Universiad Meet in Budapest, Hungary, this summer.

When this interviewer called on him in the training camp, he was riding a bicycle on the green field in the training camp. He had his hair close-cropped. He said, "We had our hair close-cropped because the Waseda team was defeated in the All Japan Student Field and Track Championships," and smiling, put his hand on his head.

"During the Tokyo Olympic Games, I lost my composure very much. I did not know the pace for 100 meters. Therefore, I let down my record in due order. Since then, I have studied and studied the pace for the 100 meter run, and I understood that if I could continue to be first until for 70 meters, I would be able to win the race. We Japanese are confident in starting, but foreigners in the latter part of the race. Therefore I do my best at the start. If one's attention wanders or if one quarrels with others before the race, one certainly loses one's race. One needs mental power. I get it also in training. I learn in training all that I need for the race."

Scratching the grass with a twig, he continued, "I am training for the 100 and 200 meters and also for the long jump, because if one trains only for running, the training is very narrow. For that reason, one is often apt to lose interest and vigor and that shortens the life as an athlete. The long jump is good training for the 100 meter race. The start of the 100-meter run is equal to the take-off of the long jump. I am confident also in the long jump."

"I accept all that Mr. Yoshioka teaches me, although that is not right, because when a player stops having trust in a coach, then all is over. The connection between coach and player is very difficult. I believe all that Mr. Yoshioka teaches me, and after a while it has a good effect, although it is not good at first."

Mr. Iijima resumed with a rather husky voice, "When the game time is approaching, we have calm times to avoid crowds of people. We only listen to music and take walks because we must avoid anything exciting. We call this 'oto nashi no kamae'."

"I love sports. I participate in them because I love them. I grew up by devoting myself to sports."

"I go to school in the morning, but from 2:30 p.m. I train for three hours. Some professor says that the university is not the place just for sports. If I go to another university, I may be allowed only to train, but I want to suffer for studying. I think it will have to be useful for me in the future. I think much of graduation and also of Mexico." He laughed a little abashed.

"I do not mind others. Everybody says that the expectation of people must worry me, but I keep my pace."

Mr. Iijima is training for Mexico every day, but also for his study in the university as one of the students.

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# RIKKYO ECHO

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

## Japan-ROK Treaty

The 50th Extraordinary National Diet with a 70-day session opened October 5 mainly to ratify the Japan-Republic of Korea Normalization Treaty and agreements. In South Korea, on August 14, the Chung Hee Park regime had passed the Treaty on the National Assembly, although the opposition party did not attend, and suppressed many people, especially students under the Garrison Law by the riot police. Needless to say, there are not a few Japanese who are opposed to the Pact. On the other hand, it became clear through deliberations in both national diets that several important points such as the jurisdiction of South Korea, the continuance of the Rhee Line, and the territorial rights of Takeshima Island are interpreted variously according to the view point of Japan or South Korea.

A diplomatic normalization treaty must be an eternal friendly relationship and have the blessings of the people of the two nations. Despite the many oppositions and the discrepancies in the interpretation of this Treaty, why should the two governments establish strongly Japan-ROK relationship? We must think that the backing of this Pact and the influence it could have on other nations as well as its effect and feeling of the people of the two nations.

This Treaty is said to concern the military alliance named the North East Asian Treaty Organization. However, Foreign Minister Shiina has positively denied this, saying, "Both nations have no intention of concluding any military alliance." But we cannot overlook the talk of Foreign Secretary, Dong Won Lee at South Korea. When after signing this Pact, he said he had talked to Sato about Asian group security plans. Moreover we cannot also neglect the statement of Premier II Kwon Chung who said: "Japan will work together with the United Nations Forces in South Korea as long as she is a member of the United Nations."

On the contrary, Prime Minister Sato told the Diet on October 16 that Japan would not dispatch any troops for foreign action, even if she were asked by the United Nations to do so. However, in this Basic Treaty as well as in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty it is written that both countries will cooperate with each other under the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Government has thought that it is not unconstitutional to send the Self-Defence Troops overseas for Japan's self-defence. Actually the 38th degree North in Korea is regarded as Japan's life line. This is an open secret. The "Three Arrows Study" shows that Japan's potential enemy is considered to be North Korea and Red China.

After the ratification of this Treaty, there is sure to be born a common action between the Japanese Self-Defence Forces and the South Korean Army in the future. Nobody says Japan will never send her Troops to South Korea, if South Korea would combat North Korea. We hope for peace. We must keep our peaceful Constitution.

Japan will supply to the Republic of Korea a sum of money exceeding 800 million for ten years for Japan-ROK economic cooperation. Nevertheless, South Korea cannot use this freely but also must deal with Japan whenever she uses it. Moreover, these loans are not paid in money but in Japanese materials and services. That is to say, South Korea must buy Japanese goods produced by Japan's big enterprises. This means Japanese economic aggression in South Korea and is nothing but Japan's financial help to Chung Hee Park's Government which dispatched a South Korean Army of 15,000 strong to aid South Vietnam troops in the Vietnam conflict, acceding to the demands of the United States. We must not assist any war.

We are against the Japan-South Korea Basic Treaty which will give us anxiety concerning in the future.

## Promenade on Campus

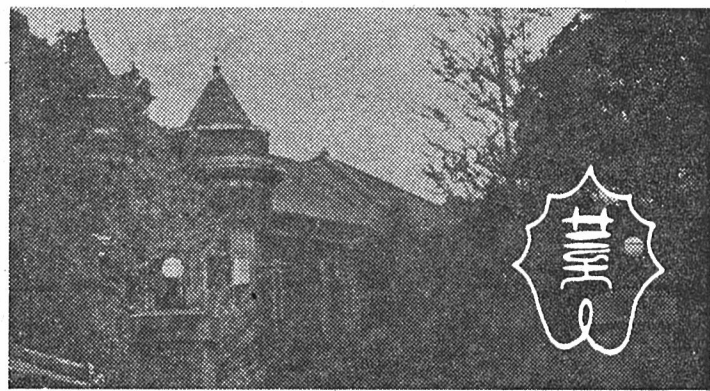
### University Life With Sketch Book

Tokyo University of Arts is located in Ueno, where there are many artistic facilities. This university consists of two colleges; the College of Fine Arts and the College of Music. The buildings of each college stand on either side of the street. There are 1,600 students, therefore they all know one another.

Going through the gate of the College of Fine Arts, one can see groups of students carrying large sketch books under their arms, co-eds changing into blue jeans and boys tying towels around their heads. Upon arriving at school, the students change into their work clothes because they create works of art during their lessons. The morning is devoted to create and freshmen and sophomores have lessons in general culture in the afternoon.

Most of the students look very vivid and joyful. According to some of the students, this is because they are engaged in their favorite study.

The majority of the students took the entrance examination more than once. In one freshman class of 60 students, 53



Students are proud of Tokyo University of Art that is the only public art school in Japan.

had to repeat the examination before entering the college. One student said, "The entrance examination is so difficult to pass the first time, that many of the students are older than the average college student."

In this university, there are many students who earn their own living. For some it is economically necessary, others are too old to continue receiving

assistance from their parents and many of them are married. Although a lot of students also have side jobs, the school authorities do not find outside work for the students and freshmen are not permitted to have side jobs because they would interfere with their studies. Those who have side jobs which relates to their studies are lucky. For example, they may teach drawing to children or paint posters.

There is a saying among the students that freshmen are in joy, sophomores are in disappointment, juniors in despair and seniors in resignation. According to several of the students, this is because before they enter the university, they have great hopes because it is the only public art school in Japan. But after they enter the university, they are disappointed. Some are disappointed in their own lack of talent, some complain that their subjects in general culture.

However, in spite of the above-mentioned saying, they are proud of being students of this university. They have no sense of rivalry for other art schools. They believe they are superior to the students of other art schools. They are proud of the arts, too. They believe that art can move people spiritually.

One of the students said, "We are apt to confine ourselves to a very narrow world. We are not indifferent to political problems, but we are more interested in individual problems, that is arts rather than social problems."

## READERS' OPINIONS

### Fall Permeates All

To the Editor:

I know nothing about the variety of plants, but I know the ivy and the ginkgo, which can be seen in Rikkyo. Of course, every one knows these. When I entered Rikkyo University, the ivy of the clock tower was not in bloom. The more it bloomed, the more I became used to University life. And soon became deep blue, simultaneously waved by the breeze. The day the ginkgoes in Rikkyo bloomed, slipped out of my memory. In the beginning of September, the ginkgoes began to drop their yellow nuts, which smelled peculiarly, and then I stepped on one of them and tried to extract a seed.

Some student said that each year when the leaves get their autumn coloring, he thinks he will begin to study, but he does not. Then he thinks that he will study when the leaves begin to fall, but still he does not. Finally, he determines to study when the trees are completely bare, but he never does apply himself to his books.

I like this view, the walls of clock tower are covered with ivy and the ginkgoes on the campus stand very erect.

Takao Ejima, Freshman

### Autumn Has Come

To the Editor:

Almost suddenly in autumn every year there come uninvited guests to Japan. These are typhoons. But, unfortunately, we

can not find any means to protect fields, houses, rivers and communications against a typhoon. I wonder why the Government does not spend a large amount of money for the Self-Defense Army to construct an embankment for protection against typhoons. If they were to do so it is certain that we can avoid most of the disasters brought on by typhoons.

We have a very old saying in Japan which expresses the pleasantness of autumn, 'Ten takaku uma koyuru aki'. In this season, people recover their appetite, which had been weakened during the hot summer season, along with the coming of fresh autumn air. This is why women worry about their posture in autumn because they can not satisfy their large appetite in this season.

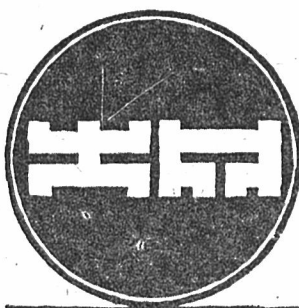
Michiko Takeda, Freshman

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