

RIKKYO ECHO

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"Ask, Seek, Knock"

By F. Sano, Associate Editor

As Christmas draws near, not only children, but also adults look forward to the Christmas festival. Christmas has become a very popular event in Japan ever since the Japanese first became familiar with it. In the Tokugawa era, the Shogunate persecuted all Christians. Instead of Christianity, Buddhism was considered to be the only religion for Japan. But now, the number of Christians has been widening day by day, while, forms of Buddhism such as the Soka Gakkai have also gotten many believers. Quite a few students have come to believe in Jesus Christ these days. This tendency might be concerned with the complexity of this times. But even on such a peaceful campus as Rikkyo many Christian students have appeared. Some truth must exist in Christianity, otherwise could it not have charmed so great a member of people for two thousand years.

Even Goethe loved God. F. W. Nietzsche who said, "God is dead" asked for something, instead of God. That is to say, he wanted God, too. A common thread between Goethe and Nietzsche was their investigation of the meaning of life.

Today, students live in a crowded society. They study many subjects and have side-jobs to save money or to gain experience to be able to build up their characters. Therefore, it seems they are too busy to have free time. After study, they must go to bed soon. As members of modern society, too, they work as a cog. They feel they are avoided by other members. They want to grasp individuality, to study many things very hard, and have free time.

By knowing Christianity students can satisfy these desires. Jesus Christ said, "I made you. I made everything in the world." But he does not impel people to follow him.

It would be a good thing for students to read the Bible and listen to the chaplain's sermon. Rikkyoites can hear the hymns which flow from the chapel everyday. Rikkyo is a Christian school. As the Bible says, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you."

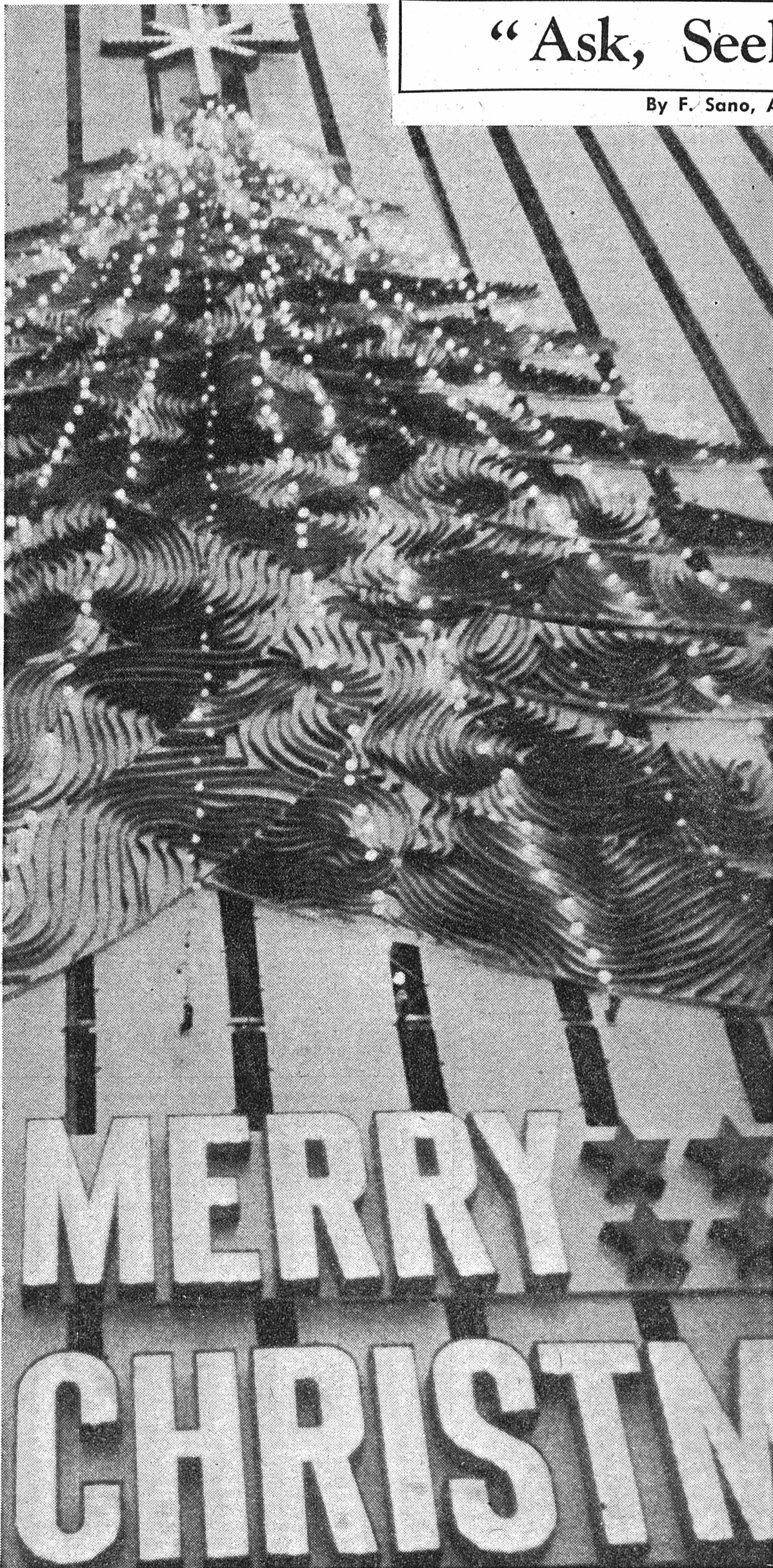
Announcement

Asst. Prof. Saburo Ohe has taken office as new editor and publisher of the Rikkyo Echo in succession to Prof. Tokuji Ogawa. Prof. Ogawa resigned his post on account of the pressure of his business as Dean of Placement Bureau. We thank Prof. Ogawa for his kind help from the bottom of our hearts.

Editor

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Pres. Matsushita Talks to Echo

"Gym, Hall Unrealizable Here"

The Rikkyo Echo interviewed Pres. Masatoshi Matsushita on the future of Rikkyo University on November 29. Pres. Matsushita answered, "The blueprint of the future will be made within six months at the latest." The interview was done as follows:

Question—Some say that Rikkyo University will be moved to another place, such as Shiki in Saitama Prefecture. Have you any idea of such a removal?

Answer—In the future, Rikkyo will possibly be moved to another place. But at present I have no concrete plan of per-

course of making a branch school at present.

Q—Do you plan to build the Students' Hall and a new Gymnasium at Ikebukuro?

A—It is impossible to build them now at Ikebukuro. I don't know whether they will be built later or not. It is too difficult

not a plan to build a boys' dormitory yet.

Q—We have heard that the Tokyo Metropolitan Government is requiring the return of St. Paul's Green Heights. How will you deal with this matter?

A—At present we have not any definite solution, so we are in a fix. But at the latest within a year we will find a way to settle the problem. After that, we will negotiate with the Metropolitan Government. The Government may not force us to leave the ground immediately.

Q—The number of students is close to ten thousand in Rikkyo University. How about mass-education?

A—It is natural that the number of students will grow, compared with that of the present. But it is funny to say that the more the number of students grows, the more it becomes mass-education. If the organization of the University is firmly systematized such as letting the number of professors and seminars grow in conformity with the number of students, there is no mass-education, I think. Above all it is necessary for students to have personal association with their professors not only through study but through personal guidance. I think these points deserve special emphasis.



President Masatoshi Matsushita answers to Echo's interviewers at President's official room, November 29.

forming the removal. Ideally, it is desirable for Rikkyo to be moved. But it is, in fact, very hard to realize without any social help. And the land of Rikkyo High School at Shiki is limited, so only a baseball diamond and few facilities, if any, could be provided there.

Q—How about making a branch school?

A—I have not shaped the

to establish them together due to lack of funds and land, but the concrete plan is under consideration. I think we must make the blueprint within six months at the latest.

Q—What do you think about an annex of Mitchell Hall?

A—As for Mitchell Hall, the annex has not been formally decided on yet, but probably the Hall will be extended. I have

Newly Born Speech Clinic Collecting Members Now

At every noontime recess, a meeting to cure stammering, so to speak, a speech clinic in a small way has been held since November 10, at the Student Counseling Office by Eita Fukuda, Junior of the College of Social Relations, and two volunteers.

In the interview with Eita Fukuda, he told about his motive for holding this speech clinic as follows: First, when he took the Teachers' Course, he met with Prof. Tsuyoshi Sasaki of the College of Arts, who is in charge of Educational Psychology and at the same time a staff member of the Counseling Office. Fukuda was suggested by Prof. Sasaki to try to hold such a speech clinic as is held in Waseda University. And on Mondays Prof. Sasaki participates as adviser in this meeting.

Second, all of them have been to speech clinics in town, but generally speaking these clinics are expensive. Most stammerers have such an easy attitude of reliance upon others to cure them of stammering. Stammerers need to be responsible for themselves, not to escape from stammering. In the speech clinic to which he had been, to begin with there is silent meditation (Zen) for twenty or thirty minutes providing mental healing, after that there is pronunciation training to sound vowels clearly lasting for about two hours.

Feeling it stupid, most of participants are likely to be discouraged in less than three months. Patient and positive efforts are required to cure stammering. It is the aim of this speech clinic that patient pronunciation practice is engaged in, on the basis of the mutual solidarity of people with the same trouble. This prevents the stammerers from

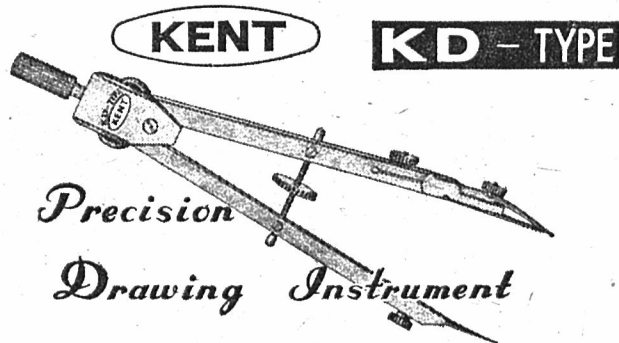
personal phobia or blush phobia which is accompanied by stammering, and from having a sense of inferiority.

Lastly, what he wants to say is that those persons interested are welcome to attend.

1st Teach-in Opens; J-ROK Pact Talked

The first teach-in in Rikkyo University was opened at Room No. 154 on November 11, for the purpose of having a place where students may discuss problems, under the auspices of the Rikkyo Teach-in Promoting Association. The Association authoritatively said that about 500 students gathered.

The theme of this teach-in was the review of the Japan-ROK Pact. This meeting had two parts. The subject of the first part was, "What is the Substance of the Japan-ROK Pact." The lecturers were Prof. Koichi Nomura and Asst. Prof. Shuhachi Inoue. The second was "The Responsibility of an Individual in Political Issues" by Prof. Jiro Kamishima.



1-chome-18-7, KOJIMA, TAITO-KU, TOKYO

ESS Drama Team Wins In 4 Univs Theatricals

The Rikkyo E.S.S. (English Speaking Society) won the All-Round Production Prize and the Encyclopaedia Britannica Prize, through staging 'A Happy Journey to Trenton and Camden', written by Thornton Wilder, in the 29th Four Universities Eng-

lish Theatricals, at Hitotsubashi Hall on November 27 and 28. This contest was held under the auspices of the Tokyo Four Universities E.S.S. Association, and was sponsored by the Japan Times and supported by the British Embassy, the Obunsha and the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

As for the individual prize, Rikkyo's Miss Kyoko Kawase, Sophomore of the College of Arts, won the 2nd Prize through her fascinating performance. The contents of Rikkyo's drama expressed that a mother is strong internally and externally.

The E.S.S. broke its tradition that they had performed dramas written by Japanese during 28 years, and this year, they produced a drama by a foreigner.

The E.S.S. presented the awarded Encyclopaedia Britannica to the Rikkyo Library.

C.A. Chairman Of '66 Elected

Mitsuo Ochiai, Sophomore of the College of Law and Politics,



was elected Chairman of the Cultural Association on November 18. The representatives of 36 clubs and friendly associations were present at this choice. He had no opposing candidate, and

finally, was admitted with the result as follows; confidence was 32, non-confidence 3 and invalidity 1.

Now he belongs to the Society for the Study of English and American Literature. He expressed his ambition; "I will make an effort to increase freshman club members in order to promote the club activity, and to make the Cultural Conference active. Besides, I want to make the movement for the Students' Hall and the Rikkyo Festival more active."

Prof. Sunouchi, 81, Dies of Heart Attack

Prof. Shinakichi Sunouchi of the College of Economics of Rikkyo University died of heart attack at the age of 81 on a street near Nihombashi on November 20.

He was one of the popular

professors of Rikkyo and he taught Commercial Law. He was very kind to students and in his seminar he was always smiling like Buddha. He always said that youth must be bright, vigorous and not fussy.

From 1921 till 1924, he taught Economics as a professor of Rikkyo University. In 1928, he was elected a member of the Lower House. He hoped for world peace and wanted to be the No. 1 statesman in the world. However, at that time the election was affected by money and not right. So he gave up politics.

In 1943, he became a professor of Rikkyo again and continued to teach until his death. At the same time, he was a member of the judiciary committee and mediators of the Tokyo Local Law Court till the end of his life. Prof. Sunouchi emphasized the thought of world-federation.

The funeral service for Prof. Sunouchi was held on November 23, at the Gokokuji Temple.

Christmas at Rikkyo Starts With Various Plans

The Christmas season has actually come to Rikkyo University. The authorities of St. Paul's University and clubs have various plans for Christmas, and are in full action as usual.

Christmas Week of this year has opened under the auspices of Rikkyo University with the support of the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew's at Rikkyo), the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association), the G.F.S. (Girls' Friendly Society) and the Catholic Studies Club.

From December 9 to 11 during the Week, a lecture "Religion and Literature" by Mr. Shusaku Endo, movies, the Christmas Festival and so forth were held.

As a part of the Christmas Week's program, the Messiah will be staged splendidly at the Shibuya Public Hall on December 23, with the appearance and kind help of many participating bodies and first-rate musicians.

The Glee Club, the Chorus Group 'Ahrukai', the Choir, the Symphony Orchestra and about seventy general participants will also be on the stage.

The service of Christmas Eve will be performed at Tucker Hall by the chaplains, December 24. Next day, Holy Communion will be celebrated at All Saints' Chapel from 7:00

a.m. and High Mass from 9:00.

Both the Y.M.C.A. and the B.S.A. have plans to celebrate Christmas outside the University.

The Y.M.C.A. will send a group, led by Sadaaki Tanaka, Sophomore of the College of Economics, to the Shimokita Peninsula in Aomori Prefecture from December 22 to 26. They are going to have a jolly Christmas party, including songs, a play and stories, with children of a remote village in the peninsula.

On the other hand, members of B.S.A. have already gone to Kiyosato in Yamanashi Prefecture from December 13 to 18. They have held splendid children's Christmas parties at outreach stations in the neighborhood of Kiyosato and have had a good time with them.

近代感覚漲る文化語学誌

時事英語研究

英米共通語 (プリンスストン大学マークウ
オート教授とロンドン大学クワーク教授
の放送対談) カナダの日本人 (ラウチェ
ク教授特別寄稿) 最近英語集 (ブライ
ント教授特稿) 万葉集の英訳 (池田拓朗)
アメリカの郵便騒動 (佐々木謙一) 街で
見た英語の実態 (長谷川潔・堀内克明)
円 アメリカ再訪記 (中内正利) 新語展望

広い視野・実力の源泉

英語研究

■新春師弟対談: 英文学的人生 (福原麟
太郎/富原芳彰) ■イギリス現代作家研
究: グレアム・グリーン・グリーン・の思
想の一面/『力と栄光』研究 J. D. サ
リンジャーの新作『キューバのヘミング
ウェイ』英語研究講座: 英語表現と語感
/発音六講/英作文のカンどころ/新聞
英語ノート 映画台本『華麗なる激情』

東京都新宿区三研 究 社 全国書店
神楽坂一ノ三 研究 社 全国書店

On 20th Anniversary

U.N. Faces Crisis of Peaceful Co-Existence

The United Nations feted its 20th birthday on October 22. But the admission of Red China to the U.N. was refused by the designation as an important matter. Moreover, in regard to the India-Pakistan feud, Pakistan might secede from the U.N., if the U.N. cannot show a good solution. Thus, the crisis of the U.N. is being voiced. The U.N. role of supporting peace and the problem of the allotted fees have caused this world organization to face a serious crisis.

The United Nations was established with the aim of promoting eternal peace for mankind after the two cruel and miserable world wars. The opposition of the East and West camps, which was to be typified in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Treaty, started in the desolate years after World War II, and has a twenty years' history. There are some weaknesses in the United Nations; especially in regard to its disposal of troubles arising from the opposition, case by case, without solving the fundamental cause.

As for the role of maintaining peace, the Article 43 of the United Nations Charter says, "The principal responsibilities relating to the maintenance of peace and safety of the world is imposed on the Security Council in order to secure the fast and effective action of the United Nations."

However, the only five standing members of the Security Council have the actual power. The members are England,

Union boycotted the Security Council, saying, "We would refuse to sit together with Nationalist China as long as the Peking Government's representative right for China is not admitted."

Taking this opportunity, the 5th General Assembly in 1950, adopted 'the joint resolution for peace' and decided the rule: "The General Assembly can take the place of the Security Council and can get the right of military action, when the Council cannot restore peace due to vetoes."

This decision came into effect at the 2nd disturbance, the Suez riot in 1956. The first Urgent Special General Assembly was called and the Emergency Army was dispatched for Suez.

The armed intervention in Egypt by the first U.N. Emergency Troop caused the fall of the English and French rule over their colonies, and greatly encouraged other colonies to demand independence.

And the fact, that no strong countries defeated the weak

tence." These affairs brought the U.N. to a temporary crisis.

At that time, the expenses for maintaining and dispatching the U.N. Forces were allotted to the member countries. But the Soviet Union and France refused to pay; so a financial crisis developed also.

The Article 19 of the United Nations Charter regulates, "Unless a country does not pay her allotted fees for two years amountly, she has a right to vote at the U.N.G.A." The problem regarding this Charter prevented the General Meeting in 1964 from proceeding smoothly. Consequently, the Assembly was adjourned finally.

The fourth is the crisis in Cyprus at which time the U.N. Forces marching into that island. Cyprus got her independence from the United Kingdom in August, 1960. And a conflict took place between the Turkish and Greek inhabitants concerning the revision of the Cyprian constitution. The United Nations' Forces are now acting as police, and the investigators named by the Secretary General of the U.N. are trying to solve the troubles between the two races.

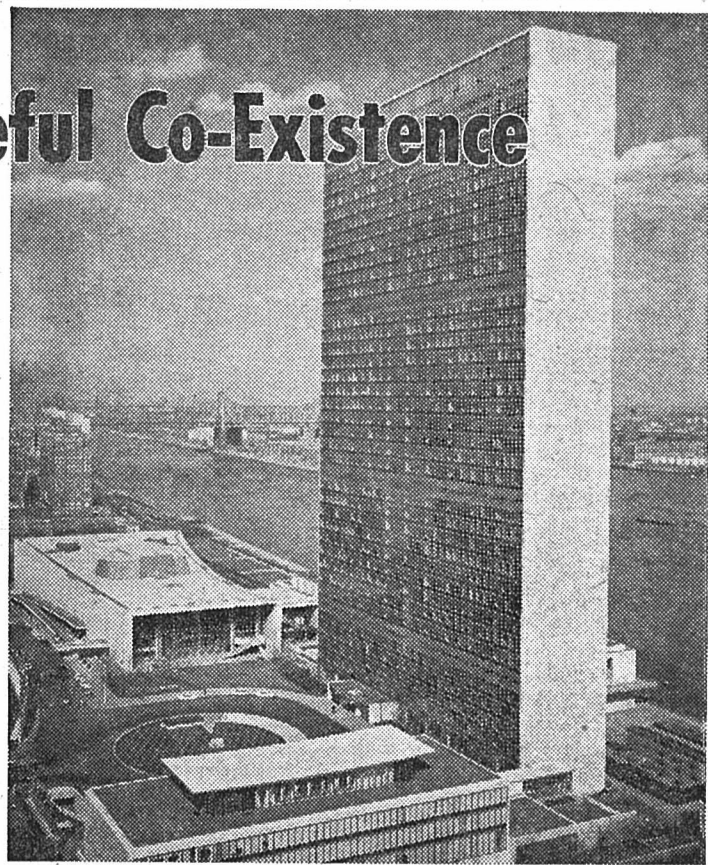
Rising Nations Positive to Settle World Affairs

It is clear from the foregoing that disputes could be settled or mediated by the intervention of the U.N. Troops. But behind each dispute there have been the interests of big countries. That is, at the Security Council the standing members can use their vetoes when they do not want to agree. The vetoes prevent the U.N. from making decisions through only the General Assembly's principle of decision by majority.

It needs the collaboration of big countries in order to consolidate the U.N., learning a lesson from the failure of the prewar League of Nations. The League adopted the unanimous system that meant all member nations had vetoes. So conflicts of interests could be found in various fields, and few positive actions could be taken.

The idea of keeping world peace by the cooperation of the big countries has proved to be too strong an image of the powerful United Nations. Meanwhile, many colonial countries obtained their independence one after another and became members of the family of international nations.

Naturally these newly-risen



The Headquarters of the U.N. in New York. (Photos by the U.N.)

countries, which play the role for stirring international public opinion, sought to make the United Nations a place to reflect their opinions.

Notable is the fact that the number of the Afro-Asian member countries swelled from eleven to fifty-nine for the twenty years since the United Nations was established. The Article 2 of the Charter says that the whole member nations have the same right in accordance with the fundamental rule of the equality of the sovereign.

From these two points, one may say that it is natural that the opposition between large countries and the rising small nations developed. For example, the two groups were violently smarting at each other at the Conference for Developing International Trade.

The United Nations' history shows that international situations have been developing from the single opposition between the East and the West into many oppositions.

Moscow Treaty Indicates Shortest Way to Disarmament

The change of the sphere of influence among the member states of the United Nations appears in this world organization. The sign of change was seen in the development of world situations from the outbreak of the Cuban crisis to the epoch-making conclusion of the Moscow Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. After the success of Castro's revolution in 1959, the cold war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. had sent the world to the verge of nuclear war in 1962.

But the U.N., backed up by international public opinions, played a heroic role of appealing to the world for the nuclear disarmament. And the Moscow Treaty, which was the first step of the disarmament was signed with the agreement of the ma-

jority of countries in 1963.

The reshuffle of power balance appears among big nations as well as between big nations and the rising small countries.

For instance, France did not sign the Moscow Treaty, though she has A-bombs and is a standing member of the Security Council. President De Gaulle said at a press conference held this February: "Does the United Nations forget its own original spirit?"

Today the United Nations needs to get down to some serious problems like Vietnam. But twenty years after the foundation of the U.N., many contradictions have sprung up. For example, 'Red China' which possesses A-bombs, is refused to be a member of the U.N.

U.N. Not Savior, Needs Co-Operation Among Members

The present character of the five big nations has been altered by Mao Tsu-tung's revolution, since the time of the U.N. establishment which was to secure the fast and effective action to keep peace.

Another United Nations, planned by the Peking Government, would split the unity of the U.N. which has settled many troubles with the presence of many countries all over the world.

It is necessary for the U.N. to give Red China a membership in this world organization in order to settle effectively the Vietnam war as well as many other troubles in Asia at the place where all the nations of the world are present.

Dean Cordell Hull of the United States, who played an important part in the foundation of the United Nations, said as follows: "We do not expect the United Nations to perform miracles. Time, patience and the concord among nations are necessary for the United Nations to act effectively."



The U.N. soldiers (left) watch the Belgian Troops (right) marching at an airport in Leopoldville Congo.

France, the United States, Nationalist China and the Soviet Union. And it goes without saying that the exercise of veto by these nations has swayed the state of affairs in the past.

Now, the U.N. role to keep peace might be classified by the four types of the past feuds.

U.N. Dispatches Troops to Scenes Of Four Feuds

The first is the Korean disturbance in 1950. The United Nations' Forces in the Korean Peninsula was created mainly of the United States' Army. It is because the U.S. Forces were based in the neighboring countries and because the Soviet

U.N. Troops, though they were able if they had wished, showed that nations fear that a country would be blamed strongly if she tried to do such a thing.

The third is the conflicts in Congo in 1960. As the Leopoldville Congo Government asked the U.N. to dispatch its Forces, the Security Council sent the Troop as 'the military aid' with the enthusiastic support of the Soviet Union. But the murder of Premier Lumumba of Congo caused the U.S.S.R. to take a negative attitude toward the U.N. And Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev proposed 'the troika system' consisting of the three Secretaries General of the U.N. And France claimed, "The Secretary General's movement is beyond the normal compe-

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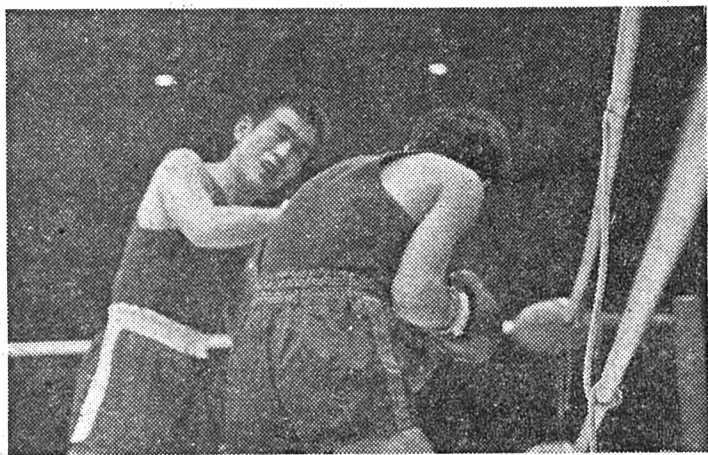
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RU Cops All-Student Boxing Title To Gain Last Glory This Year



Rikkyo's hard-puncher Miyamura (left) connects with the jaw of Chuo's Arai and the fight is awarded to Miyamura in the flyweight bout.

The Rikkyo boxers won their second championships by defeating Chuo University, 11-10, in the 5th All-Student Tournament's finals at Kishi Memorial Gymnasium, December 7. Their victory was the one after 4 years' interval since they had gained in its first tournament. Rikkyo nosed out Hosei University, December 5 in the first match, and on the 6th, Rikkyo crushed Tokyo University of Agriculture in the semi-finals.

In the final match with Chuo, Rikkyo's Miyamura and Okada won Chuo's Arai and Nakajima by decision in the flyweight and bantamweight bouts. Technician Honma connected his left precise straight with the jaw of Chuo's Terada in the featherweight division and the fight was awarded to Honma, who captured his first championship in the 35th All Japan Boxing Championship. Southpaw Yonekura was downed by Chuo's Nakamura unexpectedly on a R.S.C. in 1:33 of the second

RU Duo Captures Badminton Champs

Rikkyo's duo Koichi Otake and Takeshi Anzawa, seniors, won the victory in the All Japan Student Badminton Championship at the Kyoto Gymnasium on November 23. They defeated Hosei's duo, Imura and Nakamura, 15-0, 15-10, in the men's final double match. These two members of the Badminton Club captured the championship in the Kanto Student Badminton Championship and the East Japan Student Badminton Championship so they came off victorious in the men's double match in the Third Student Badminton Championship.

The Rikkyo Badminton Club took third place in the collective matches. In the individual matches, all members of the Badminton Club could not obtain satisfactory results. Koichi Otake was beaten by Nishino (Chuo University), 16-18, 15-4, 5-15 to remain in the fourth place.

2 Drivers Killed In Night Rally

Two members of the Rikkyo Motor Club were killed and three injured by an accident that their car dropped into a 85 meter gorge in the Tanzawa Mountains of Kanagawa Prefecture early morning on December 5.

The killed were Kozo Goto and Shigeatsu Takahashi, Freshmen of the College of Economics, and the injured were all freshmen, Akira Hirase, Akira Osawa and Mariko Kobayashi. They participated in the Sophia Night Rally held by the Sophia Motor Club not in members of the Rikkyo Motor Club but in their private capacity. And they had not made a preliminary investigation of the course Hirase who was driving their car missed to negotiate a sharp curve because of his unexperienced course. He had obtained a license of car only four months ago. This accidental place in rough spot where skillful driver must pay attention for handling during the day time.

Dance Not for Pleasure

Japanese people have thought for a long that a particular person dances without recognizing the spirit of social dance. A member of the Rikkyo Social Dance Club says, "The spirit, I think, is for social intercourse and for enjoyment. But it is wrong that we give ourselves up to dance only for pleasure, which will prevent the right development of dance. We find the covert purpose of social dance."

Most freshmen enter the social dance club only to master party dances. But members in this club are trying to conquer all ballroom dances. They regard it as a sport, so their lessons are very hard.

The reasons for admitting the dance as a sport are: first, Europeans are making an effort to add it to the Olympic Winter Games. Secondly, dancing is never pleasant but hard because of competition and contest during the dance.

For club lessons, the members go to a studio to master dance because an expert's regular guidance is needed when it comes to take part in contests. Members of the Rikkyo Dance Club say clearly, "Once we participate in competition, we are fascinated by dancing."

There are three kinds of competition: for the professional, the student and the amateur. The All Student Social Dance Federation manages student competition between the participating Tokyo Six Universities, twenty five other colleges in Tokyo and many universities



The members of the Rikkyo Social Dance Club are instructing party dances for beginners.

in Nagoya, Hokkaido and Kyushu.

This federation is organized by university students, so they gather judges or distribute tickets to competitions and they make efforts to progress the right social dance in Japan.

The Waltz, Tango, Foxtrot and Quick step are items at competition. Male students wear their student uniform and with numbers on their backs. Women are not all students. Before six or nine judges, the couple dance to the accompaniment of music. One pitch is about three minutes.

Objects of judgment are: rhythm, teamwork, beauty, grace, drama, accuracy and so on. The way of marking is to average the judges marks.

Sports Leadettes (6)

It is said that the mind and body is cultivated during the university days. The present university education makes much of mental education but little of physical education. Thereupon, it must be considered how many students who do not belong to sports clubs play sports in the university. In Rikkyo, many interclass athletic meets are planning through a year, but the proportion of the participating is not so much comparing with all Rikkyoites. So reviews for interclass sports meets and sports festival is required, today.

Sports in College Life

By Y. Ikeda, Staff Writer

As a part of General Education, a student takes only two hours' physical education per week, and as a junior and senior student he has no physical education at all. Is this a satisfactory condition? It goes without saying that a student comes to lack exercise and can not expect to perfect his body.

Students Seldom Join Athletic Meet

Then various interclass athletic meets and the St. Paul's Sports Festival are also held. Interclass athletic meets are held in baseball, basketball, volleyball, ping pong, boxing, wrestling, judo, swimming and so on. But the number of entrants in the interclass athletic meets is about five hundred and participating teams are about one hundred. Despite the fact that the number of participants is increasing year by year, the number is small composed with all the students at Rikkyo. According to the Rikkyo Echo's questionnaire, the male students who take part in interclass athletic meet are 24 per cent and co-eds 7 per cent. As there are many items of interclass athletic meets, it is too bad that the participants should be only about one fifth of all Rikkyoites. More students ought to take part in sports which they are fond of, like baseball and softball.

On the other hand, every student in primary school, middle school and senior high school of Rikkyo Gakuin joins the St. Paul's Sports Festival. However, university students seldom join it, except for students who belong to a sports club. The male students who participate are 31 per cent and females 9 per cent. It is a surprising and deplorable thing that there are many students who do not join in the St. Paul's Sports Festival which comes only one time a year.

Momentum in Univ. Decreasing

Even if there are many chances to play sports, there are only a few student who take the chance. How is it that students do not participate "positively"?

To the question, "Do you want to play interclass sports excluding physical education courses?", male students who answered "yes" were 80 per cent and co-eds 69 per cent. In a word, the majority of student wish to play sports other than

those required by the university. Sixty per cent of the male and 46 per cent of the female are discontented with the present physical education. The overwhelming majority of student desire to use the sports facilities and playgrounds to play sports cheerfully. In spite of such student's expectations, it seems that the school authorities may have to transfer St. Paul's Green Heights and Higashi Nagasaki Ground back to Tokyo Metropolitan Government. It is said that the university authorities are not planning to increase the sports facilities and playgrounds.

The momentum in the university is in a state of depression. To the question, "Outside of the university, do you enjoy any sports?", the student male who answered "yes" were 42 per cent and female 25 per cent. It is not too much to say that most students do not play sports. So exercise in the university, particularly physical education, is needed. The majority (89 per cent) of students admit the necessity of physical education as a part of General Education. A student says, "I think we young men need to move our bodies during study for the purpose of elevating not only our bodies, but also our mind." Sixty-two per cent of the male and 40 per cent of the female insist also of need for physical education in junior and senior days, too. Recently, the school authorities are considering adding physical education in junior and senior classes as an elective subject.

Establish View for Sports

In considering how to solve these problems, the lack of sports facilities is the most basic factor. To this, there is no way of fundamental solution. The only method to solve the problem is that the facilities of the sports clubs are set free for all students to some extent. Although there are not so many sports facilities, there are many opportunities to play sports for example, the interclass athletic meets and St. Paul's Sports Festival. Students want to do sports, but there are only a few student who join positively to such meets.

Nothing is more important than that students establish the view for sports. After that, it is to be desired that all students should participate "positively" in interclass athletic meets and St. Paul's Sports Festival.



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RU Athletes' Fruits Pave Way for 1966

It is never said that the Rikkyo athletic clubs were active in general this year, but they offered many topics. In the first half of this year, they were spiritless for the inactivity of the Baseball Club and the suspension of external games of the Boat Club and so on, excepting for the Boxing Club, the Handball Club and the Fencing Club. But in the latter half, they regained animation by the victories of the American Football Club and the Boxing Club, the promotion to 'A' class of the Rikkyo nine. They will be expected next year, because there are many clubs which have sophomores and juniors as the main force of the teams.

The Rikkyo Boxing Club obtained gratifying results this year and was the most conspicuous group among the Rikkyo athletic clubs.

The Rikkyo boxers won their first title since the club was founded 33 years ago, in the 18th Kanto Collegiate League at Kishi Memorial Gymnasium, June 5. But Rikkyo was downed by Kinki University in the All Japan Championship Contest because of a relaxation of Rikkyo's will. Later four Rikkyo boxers were honored to be Japan's boxing representatives in the Second Asian Ama-

Championship at Iwate Prefecture, October 8, 9 and 10. And he participated in the Japan-West Germany Boxing Goodwill Match at West Berlin, September 14. In the International Sports Contest in Mexico, Okada, a bantamweight, came in third.

Thus, Rikkyo's goodwill showing resulted not only from their teamwork, which was achieved in their small club of 18 members, but also from their endeavour by which they went to the King Sports Gymnasium and trained hard under Mr. Yanagiya's coaching for hours

season after a lapse of five years. Rikkyo captured its sixth championship with four wins and one draw. Their victory was the result of their good teamwork.

Kenji Sato, captain of the Rikkyo American Football Club said, "Nihon University won the championship these past five years. They are able to have more training time than we. We can train only a few hours every day after lessons in the morning. But this year, we trained with composure in order to promote better understanding among the members. This bore good fruits."

"The Rikkyo team this year was composed almost entirely of juniors and seniors. But the sophomores seem to have made gradual progress, too. So the Rikkyo team may be strong next year."

But whatever may be said, most Rikkyoites take a great interest in baseball.

The Rikkyo nine was fifth in the spring season but they took second place for the first time in three years in the autumn season. In the spring season, Rikkyo suffered from a confusion of teamwork, because new club rules were not understood by all members. Moreover, the new manager, Shimizu, could not command the team skilfully, because he did not know the features of each player. But they conquered this by the autumn season and were promoted to 'A' class. Especially, pitcher Wakatsuki, captain Ikegaya and center field Taniki took a leading part in the development. In the latter half of this autumn season it was said that Rikkyo had power equal to Waseda, who was the champion team this season.

Some Players Make Int'l Goodwill

This year, also, there were some players who went on expeditions. Rikkyo's Kenzo Yokoyama, Tokyo Olympic player, made a playing tour of the U.S.S.R. and East European countries from July 17 to August 2, as a goal keeper for the All Japan Selected Soccer team. But he could not take part in the Kanto Student Football League in autumn because of an accident and the Rikkyo eleven ended sixth among the eight participant teams.

The Rikkyo Basketball Club invited Yonsei University of the Republic of Korea from April to May in return for Yonsei's invitation of three years ago. The Korean team played eight games



K. Sato, captain of the Rikkyo American Football Club is tossed his body on the instant when they captured the Kanto Collegiate Crown in the autumn season.

in Japan and the results was six wins and two losses in favor of the team. The Korean quintet established much goodwill.

Munekatsu Komiya and Shoji Miura took part in the Universiad meeting which was held in Budapest, Hungary in August, as members of the Japan Selected team. In spring, the Rikkyo five was second but fell to fifth in the autumn. The main cause of decline was that captain Shinohara was not so active as last year. And as he did not attend with the regular members, he could not discharge his duty. But since most of the members of Rikkyo are sophomores and juniors, they look for success next season.

The Rikkyo Mountain Club went on an expedition to the Peruvian Andes, they were gone about three months from June to September and obtained satisfactory results.

Hard-ball netter T. Kuramitsu, the Motor Club, the Fencing Club and the Handball Club were other conspicuous clubs. Especially, the Rikkyo handballer captured the Kanto Collegiate Crown in the spring but was second in the autumn. They sometimes exposed their spiritual weakness for want of experience when they played against stronger teams, for instance, Shibaura University of Industry. Most of the members were freshmen and sophomores. But they expect a bright future. The Rikkyo handballers were outclassed twice by Shibaura University of Industry in the All Japan Student Handball Championship in June and in the Kanto Student League in November so they missed the title. And so, it can be said that to beat Shibaura next year will bring Rikkyo the crown.

Inactive Clubs

Desired to Rouse

There were not a few clubs which disappointed their fans. For instance, the Rikkyo Ice Hockey Club ended with its

worst record.

The Rikkyo puckers were last among the five teams in the Kanto Collegiate Ice Hockey League in the autumn. Moreover, the edge-men were defeated in the replacement game with Seijo and fell from 'A' group to 'B' group.

Thus, the Rikkyo team tumbled to the cellar. This was the first time that had happened since the club was established. The most important cause was that the club members were only 18, so they could not train satisfactorily.

It is no exaggeration to say that the lack of training also brought about their poor results. They could not stay in the camp for training, because tournament games coincided with the examinations for the first term. The only consolation for them is the hope of the Rikkyo edge-men, Y. Tanaka, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations, who was selected as an Olympic candidate of the Japan team to the next Winter Olympiad.

The Rikkyo Boat Club was newsworthy because the club was suspended from participation in external games. While training hard in preparation for the Three University (Nihon, Meiji and Rikkyo) Tournament Regatta on May 2, they suddenly were ordered not to participate in outside games for an unlimited period by Prof. Ogata, chief of this club. The principal cause of this was that a few members were not promoted to higher grades. But they changed for the better by profiting from this unhappy fact. In spite of a short training camp, they defeated Tohoku University, Kansai University and Doshisha University in the All Japan Tournament Regatta.

In general, the Rikkyo sports clubs were slowing down this year, too, except for a few clubs. It can be said that the main cause is lack of training, but Rikkyoites are expecting for to cover this by their fighting spirit and the quality of their exercises.



The Rikkyo Handball Club captured the Kanto Collegiate Crown in the spring season.

teur Boxing Championship at Seoul, September 9 to 12. Yonekura, a lightweight, captured the silver medal. Honma won the first championship in the 35th All Japan Amateur Boxing

day after day for two months. Together with the Boxing Club, the Rikkyo American Football team is worth notice because it captured the Kanto Collegiate Crown in the autumn

Topics of Rikkyo Sports (9)

Leading Hitter by Luck—K. Taniki

Golden player Kyohei Taniki, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations, was the League's leading hitter with a batting average of .421 in the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League. He devoted himself to training during the summer to overcome his handicap of the spring season, and the summer training results was recognized by his becoming the leading hitter. He described his life, "I began to play baseball from elementary school and acted as a pitcher until junior high school. Then I entered Hokkai Gakuen High School in Hokkaido. But high school baseball was more severe than I had supposed. So I converted from pitcher to an outfielder on my manager's advice.

"This conversion was a happy one for me. As soon as I had

graduated from high school, I entered Rikkyo University under the influence of my elder brother." He went on talking about his rivals, Waseda's Hayashida and Meiji's Takada, "I am not conscious especially of them as my rivals because they are mightier than I. If I explain why I was able to become the leading hitter, it is because I learned how to hit from the right side this spring."

Here he hinted at his confidence for the first time and said, "Luck favoured me and I became the leading hitter in the autumn season. I actually have no power."

He expressed his hopes for next season, "I have no special aspiration for next season. I'll just try as hard as I can."

He is not puffed up at being the leading hitter. This moderate attitude will help him continue to be a leading hitter. But through his temperate words, he seems to have his deep attachment to baseball next season.



K. Taniki

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War-Dead Students Thirst for Peace

Twenty years have passed since World War II ended. In that war, many students went to battle and died. The war-dead students' notes and diaries tell how terrible the war was. But modern students, comparing with the students of those days, are much more fortunate. Then what is the duty of modern students? The Rikkyo Echo featured this problem concerning war-dead students.

Japanese students were called up in mass for the first time on December 1st 1943. Some of them bequeathed a legacy in the form of notes and diaries. They have been collected, edited and published in book forms. Later those students' formed the "Wadatsumi-Kai" (The Association in Memory of Japanese War-Dead Students) and decided to remember December 1st as "the day of pledging not to fight again" and promote their peace movement.

Then what is "Kike Wadatsumi no Koe" (Listen to The Voice of The Sea).

The letters and diaries in this book were written from about 1937 to 1945. When Japan was a fascistic country and militarism swayed the whole country.

Most of the writers of these letters and diaries were in their twenties. Some went to battle while they were in the middle of their university life and others soon after graduation. They died young with the unfulfilled future before them, in battle fields or in hospitals; some were put to death as war

criminals.

One can hardly realize under what difficult situations these letters and diaries were written. The strict control of thought in the army was trying to regiment even the minds of men and private letters and diaries were severely censored.

Student Soldiers Cry for Lost Youth

Some writers were convinced of the eventual victory of liberalism, a word they hesitated to use in the circumstances. A certain person said in this book, "I have always been of the opinion that Japan must establish a liberal regime if she wants to survive. It is quite a bold statement to make at a time when she is a totalitarian country. Yet, nothing seems to be better suited to the essence of human nature than liberalism."

Although the conscience of the people in that period was seared, some of them kept turning to something eternal over and beyond the period. The wisdom of those who devote themselves to learning was

alive even in that period. Is not it the duty of a student to show what is true and right at the time of confusion?

Students in the militaristic army were afraid lest their delicate minds be blunted and broken. They could not stand the loss of beautiful feelings, because they were searching for truth and beauty. They lost their youthful hopes, dreams even humanity while serving in the army where their commanding officers' authority reigned supreme.

They could not help saying to themselves as next,

"How much will my heart be ruined from now until my death?"

They were entertaining the earnest desire for study even in time of war. So thirst for learning, they read over and over again even the explanatory note of a medicine.

"Another time a few minutes before our meal, I was sitting on a hard wooden bench by the table where my comrades were hurriedly devouring their meagre rations, I was so starved for reading matter that I read and re-read the explanatory notes of a remedy for skin disease."

These were the days of trial for wartime students. Today many students take it favorable for granted that they can lead their university life under good condition for study. They have enough time to study and have no trouble getting books at all. When one thinks of those difficult days of students, one must say that the students of today are desecrating their liberty.

Student soldiers had to give up the idea of living a long life and had to accept their death. What can one say to what one of the student soldiers wrote in his diary? He said,

"Now I am going to die as one biggest fool in all the world."

The cry of "Kike Wadatsumi no Koe" is for peace.

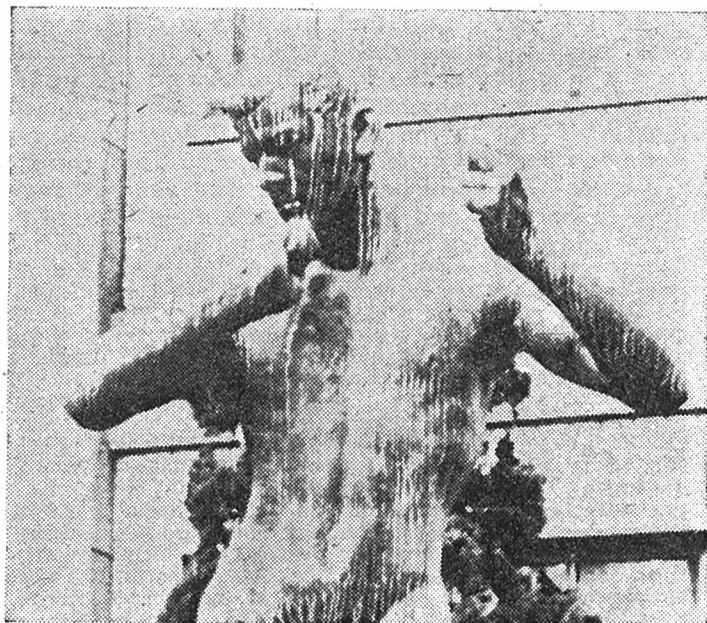
"I will never make my son a soldier. Never soldier! Peace! It is the peaceful world that is best."

"Wadatsumi-Kai" was born, to convey to all the people in Japan such desire of the students who were killed in war.

Wadatsumi-Kai Standing At Crossroads

The Wadatsumi-Kai was first organized during the Korea-War in 1950. At first surviving families, teachers who saw students off to war, or present students who might have followed the fate of the war-dead students tried to publish "Harukanaru Sangani" (1947) and "Kike Wadatsumi no Koe" (1949).

Taking this opportunity, many people realized once more



The statue, carved "Keep the future world with this statue", is on the campus of Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto.

the sad fate of those war-dead. Acting on their will, some felt they were under the obligation to prevent the young generation from repeating the tragedy of war. Then the influence supporting this thought was getting stronger and an association was organized. This is origin of the present Wadatsumi-Kai. This developed as the student's movement for peace. But in this respect there was a problem. This association changed into an organization for a political campaign, distorting the original object. Then the government ordered this Wadatsumi-Kai to break up.

Some years later the second Wadatsumi-Kai started in 1959. This was not the association for a peace movement, but was regarded as an organization devoted to spirit, idea and joint co-operation. The Wadatsumi-Kai designated December 1st, as "the day of pledging not to fight again." That is to say, this was the first day when all students of College of Law and Art throughout the country were enlisted.

Now how about the present condition of the Wadatsumi-Kai? The membership is about two hundred. Moreover, they are scattered all over the country. Among them there are old fathers and mothers of the war-dead students, the present teenagers. In fact, they are all walks of life but most of them are teachers and students.

There are troublesome problems besetting this organization. That is to say, those belong to the prewar generation want the Wadatsumi-Kai to be only a mental joint place. Because they believe that the first failure which visited the first Wadatsumi-Kai was due to the inclination to a political movement. Young men of the postwar days, however, think that they must stage a movement for peace. To put it concretely, they participated in the demonstrations "against the aggression in Vietnam" on June 9, and the "teach-in" on "Thinking of war and peace" on August 15.

On the other hand, they also have studied several fundamental problems. They have a society to study "conscientious objection to military service." They studied (1) the military system in prewar Japan, (2) the refusal of military service in other countries and the movement, (3) the protection of the Peace Constitution of Japan, etc.

In these circumstances, there are two streams in the present Wadatsumi-Kai. One stream wants to engage in the movement for peace through thought. The other wants to indoctrinate people in peace through action. But the present Wadatsumi-

Kai have three points at issue. First the problem of how to perpetuate the experiences of war, secondly the problem of the Tenno system, thirdly how the Wadatsumi-Kai will implement the movement for peace or pacifism.

Therefore, the Wadatsumi-Kai have many problems. But as a matter of fact, the number of the leaders are less than ten. Moreover, many people do not know "day of pledging not to fight again", and the existence of Wadatsumi-Kai. It is necessary to unite the two streams in order to solve these different problems. If the Wadatsumi-Kai have more definite ideas, right actions will naturally followed. At last many people will be able to understand the Wadatsumi-Kai correctly.

Duty of Today's Youth To Inherit True Hope

Many readers of the "Kike Wadatsumi no Koe", seem to understand more clearly than ever the preciousness of one's life. The preciousness of life seems to open up the boundless possibility in future. To value one's life highly is closely related with the idea that war is always evil whatever reason it may have. Many students had to lose their lives in war for "the peace of their country," though in doubt. They presupposed their death.

They wrote down in their notes about their unfortunate lot and nostalgia for their country. They would long for peace in days of war. But Japanese students today, when compared with the students in those days, are much more fortunate, because they can read books freely, think and act freely. The students who live now should learn something from those who died in anger and agony 20 years ago. They were not sure as to whether peace would come through their death.

It is not too much to say that it is everyone's greatest desire to keep peace if Japan of today is a peaceful country. If not, one must make Japan a peaceful country.

The look, "Kike Wadatsumi no Koe" poses a severe challenge to the students of today. One think of the hard life of students in those days, however, one says that the students of today are abusing their liberty!

It must be said that the duty of students is to realize the true hope of those students who died in war.

Listen to them!
Are they weeping,
Are they roaring with fury,
Or are they silent,
Those voice that rise from the limitless
Expanse of the Sea?

Memories of My Old Friends

By Asst. Prof. H. Hayashi

One day I received a list of classmates of my elementary school days. I was surprised that 23 members out of 46 were listed dead. And then I was deeply moved that I was still alive. It goes without saying that most of them died during World War II.

When I returned to my home town, I scarcely saw my former friends. When I came back to my home town, and had a few chances of reminiscing with my old friends, I felt lonely as I missed my good old days.

From the graduates' list of Rikkyo University, I found the number of the dead was the highest from 1941 to 1944, in the Showa era. That is to say, the years from 1941 to 1944, were surely "dark days". In those dark days, I was a student and then became a midshipman.

The American troops began to land at Okinawa in 1945. Then our training planes, called "red dragonflies", fitted with bombs, took off one after another to counterattack the enemy in the small hours of the morning from the air base in Shinsha Formosa. Commanders were second sub-lieutenants or the lieutenants, and in any case they were the young men of about 20 who had just finished the preparatory departments of

universities.

Pilots were 17 or 18 years old of "the Yokaren". Each of them

had not the pathetic expression even if they couldn't come back alive. I felt sorry all the more for those innocent faced boys. They took off watches and meters from the training planes, or took out

Prof. Hayashi their possessions from their pockets, saying, "I have no use for them." And they gave me these things as their mementos. All these things were confiscated by the Chinese authorities when I was returning to Japan. So I have none of them with me now. I always saw them off, saying, "I will follow you." But now I am alive.

The planes flying with a whirr, carrying ruddy-faced boys, left for Okinawa, and disappeared in the dark of the night more than 20 years ago. I remember as if it were the affair of last night.

As a survivor, I determined to object every thing that is likely to bring about war. And I think this is the great responsibility which the survivors owe to the war.



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Spirit of Japan

Garden Pile Up Simple Beauty

It is generally said that nature has many expressions. People have built cultures in various ways under the influence of nature.

Japan is a land surrounded

love of nature.

The view of nature in Buddhism, especially in the Zen sect, influenced the garden strongly. And the abstract garden having the way of descrip-

tion like Karesansui (dry mountain and water) which is the expression of water without using water existed already in about the Muromachi era.

It is true that the abstract way in such a garden permeates some arts in the present days and influences the world's gardens. But in the middle of the Edo era, the abstract garden which had the noble artistic character made much of good or ill luck in making a garden, so that necessarily the art of making a garden degenerated and most gardens lost the dignity of gardens. But whenever one gazes at the famous gardens having kept on original form since the old times, one can appreciate the natural artistic character in the stillness which can be felt under the influence of the Zen sect. It seems that recently people in the West are willing to accept a taste for the Japanese life through the Zen sect.

The Japanese garden is called Chikusansui (arranging mountains and flowing water). In most of the gardens some techniques to reappear the mountain figure and the water by the form of pond, fall and

don't arrange any mountain actually. They make garden within sight of a mountain in nature. And they regard the mountain which can be seen from there as a part of its sight (Shakkei).

In another garden the mountain is represented symbolically by using sand or mass of stones. About the water, there are two cases. One is flowing water actually and the other is the expression of water without using water (Karesansui).

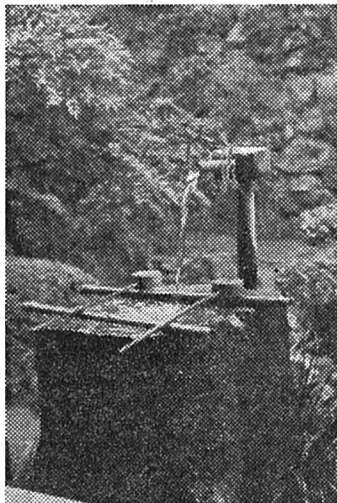
This technic is from Zen sect which expresses things symbolically. Garden of Daisen-in and Garden of Ryoan-ji are famous for this technic.

When Japanese garden is compared with Western garden, it is generally said that Western garden is splendid and gorgeous, on the other hand, Japanese garden is quick and tranquil. In the West, they are easy to approach nature and often enjoy pleasure-seeking chiefly in nature, but Japanese are said to admire nature with the feeling of reverence.

The two points above-stated are differences between Western and Japanese garden.

Even if Japanese try to make Japanese garden by means of imitating Western garden, they fail to do so as the scenes of two countries are different fundamentally.

And it may be due to the difference of the way of life between Japan and the West. Western people did not know



In this place, the person making tea purifies his spirit as well as his hands.

the indolent desire to enjoy the superb view of the earth sitting still as Japanese do in the living on the mat.

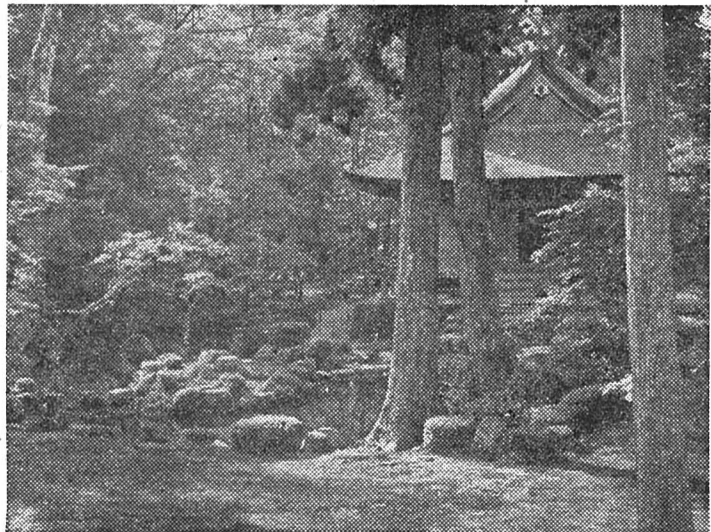
And Western garden contains a building within the scene of the garden in opposition to Japanese garden, therefore the Western think much the building seriously.

And the most important difference is that in the West they try to find beauty different from nature, because they make it a rule to make a garden by improving nature.

On the other hand, in Japan they never try to alter the figure of nature, in a word, they try to make much of the beauty of nature itself. And the important motif in the garden is a jet of water in Western and a fall in Japanese garden.

Most people who went to the old garden in Japan would feel calm. And they would find it a pity to leave the garden. In that place there is something charming them. Such a charm of garden may be based on the historic character of the Japanese garden.

It seems that Japanese are easy to take kindly to the garden, because they have the subtle feeling for nature.



This is the garden of Sanzenin Temple in Kyoto. It is the typical garden to express the quietness of nature.

by the seas on all sides, full of ups and downs geographically, and rich in changes of the seasons. So the Japanese take kindly to the subtleties of nature and find miniature landscapes here and there. They love nature deeply and take it into their daily life. Hence, their elegant arts, for instances, Waka (Japanese short poetry), Yamato E (picture in ancient Japan), Suiboku Ga (picture written by ink), Haiku (Japanese short poetry) etc. The Japanese garden is one of them. It is not the only reason why landscape gardening has progressed in Japan that the Japanese love nature and are gifted with artistic arrangement of natural materials. Another is that they see nature through the Buddhist thought.

In the history of the Japanese garden, in the Asuka era there was really Chikusansui-tei (the garden made with mountains and ponds) which imitated the scene of sea like the garden of Prince Kusakabe in Kyoto. Since then, the garden having the realistic description of nature have increased in number quickened by the national character of the Japanese

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Interview With Personality-(12)

S. Shirato Cartooning Discrepancy of Society

Recently it has been said that Japanese college students read comic books. Many students are seen reading comic books in the classroom, the club room or the train. However, they are not fond of reading all comics. The most popular ones are "Osomatsu-kun" by Fujio Akatsuka and "Sasuke," "Watari," "Kamui-den" by Sanpei Shirato which appear in the comic books for children, the Shonen Sunday or the Shonen Magazine.

It is said that many students read Sanpei Shirato's comics because the inconsistency of class society is pictured so realistically. Also because his caricatures depict the history of materialism.

"Many people say that my caricatures are a history of materialism, but I have no answer for this. I am self-taught. I draw everything realistically. When I draw my caricature, it becomes realistic, even cruel. For example, there is the scene of a freshly severed head rolling along the ground or an arm being cut off. At the same time as I draw my caricatures I try to write realistic expressions. I am sure that this is very fashionable."

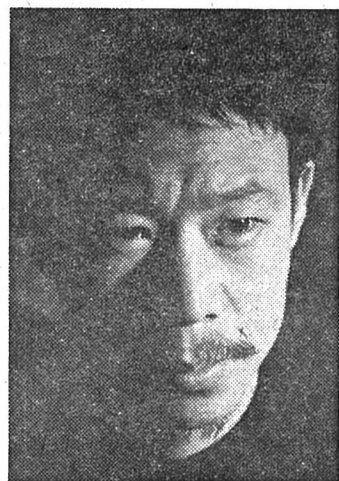
"At first I painted in oils, but as oil painting is very expensive, I had to earn a living by drawing comics. As the paper slide picture shows were very popular in those days, I drew them. The disappearing character was not very popular, but the humorous character was. So I drew the humorous character," he said in the heart-to-heart.

"Eight years have passed since I began this task. Many grown-ups often say to their children, 'Do not read comics, read other books—novels.' I drew caricatures expecting them to be excluded from the world. At present I am drawing the disappearing character, Sasuke, Watari, but I am drawing them at the request of the publishing company. I think historical plays, especially the disappearing character became popular about three or four years ago. First, children were the object of my drawings. Recently, it is being said that many college students are reading my comics, so I try to keep them in mind when I draw."

"I feel hatred toward my caricatures when the magazine is published. I am often asked what my most satisfying work is, but I answer nothing. For I must draw my caricatures in accordance with my publisher's demands and within a limited time. Therefore, many errors occur, but nevertheless, they are approved of as caricatures. I know I deserve your reproaches. I am utterly irresponsible. Because I am drawing the caricatures in the structure of the Akame Production, it is inevitable. Although I make it a rule to create the plot of the story, the characters are drawn by members of Akame Production because I am so pressed by other business."

"In drawing my characters I use current happenings, such as the Vietnam War, the Japan-ROK problem as subject matter. But, I have a certain amount of anxiety about this because my work is done two months in advance and by the time the magazine is published the reader's interest in these problems may be gone."

Lastly, he added, "I think it is wonderful that present day students can do such a variety of things. In all these years I have only drawn comic characters. I have not even had a chance to study oil paintings, so my desire is to do so next year."



Sanpei Shirato

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(Olivetti, Torpedo, Riccar, Brother)

Taperecorder

(Sony, Toshiba)

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Public Prices Problem

Despite the contemporary depression, there are no days when we do not find articles in the newspapers about the rise in prices of public utilities charges. Already scheduled are increases in the fares of the National Railways and large private railways, postal service rates, health insurance payments and so on.

Why should so many public utilities prices be marked up simultaneously and so precipitously? As a measure to present the radical increase of consumer prices, price rises were stopped last year by the Ikeda Government. On the other hand, those public firms caused financial difficulties for employees' wage boost in the High-degree Growth Policy. Moreover, they need much more capital to put their money in equipment for a short time expansion.

Certainly, Japanese public utilities charges are cheap when compared with commodity prices, which are rising at the average rate of 7 per cent per year in spite of wholesale price stabilization. Economically speaking, therefore, people's life is becoming worse and worse. According to the investigation of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the national Engel's Coefficient is lower than ever (1961: 37.7%, 1963: 36.4%). However, the Ministry admits that this ratio points to the worsening of nutritive condition, resulting from the curtailment of charges in dietary habits with development of consumer economy.

The National Livelihood Deliberation Council presented to the Prime Minister on December 2 a report calling for a countermeasure to check the increase in consumer prices. The Council criticizes that usual Government policy for commodity price stabilization is a mere "literary composition". Commodity price stabilization, we think, leads people to a more comfortable life. We hope that the Sato regime will consider positively a counterplan to the price mark-up and endeavor to put it to practice.

Cultural Clubs Crisis

After the seventh Rikkyo Festival held from October 31 to November 3, the Rikkyo campus seems to have an atmosphere of spring time. Many posters appealing to St. Paul's students "Welcome Freshmen to Our Club, We Need Your Youthfulness" etc. are seen on the billboards as if it is in April, the beginning of the school year.

Most of these advertisements for new club members are by the cultural clubs. Nowadays, the Cultural Association of Rikkyo University has about 100 clubs and friendly associations and more than 5,000 Rikkyoites are active in these clubs. This year, however, the number of freshman members in clubs has been unusually small except in the case of some new clubs.

Why have we met such a strange phenomenon as this? It can be said that freshmen wish to be a member of a club, but they are afraid that their activities in a club may prevent them from studying. Their university record will strongly influence their job hunting in these days of job shortages.

It is often said that students should learn not only their lessons but also the way to build up their character through human relations at the university. Actually, however, there are not so many chances to learn how to develop good human relations. It is not so easy to make a friend in a large lecture room.

Though Rikkyo University President Masatoshi Matsushita stress the necessity of seminars for personal education, he reportedly has no concrete plan at present. So club activities become very important.

It is obvious that if a club does not have enough freshman members at this period, their activities next year will be limited. We hope that the new chairman, Mitsuo Ochiai, of the Cultural Association will make every effort to settle this situation.

Promenade on Campus

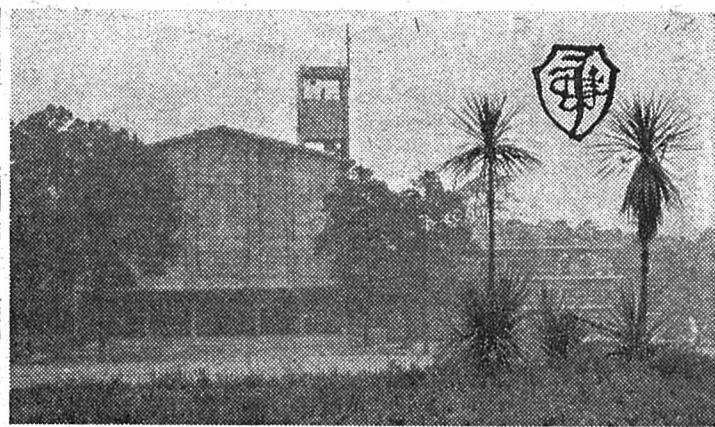
Individualism Permeates in ICU Life

International Christian University (I.C.U.) is located in the Tokyo suburb of Mitaka City. This university has a wide campus with green lawns and various kinds of trees. I.C.U. has only one department, the Department of Liberal Arts. This includes the Humanities course, the Social Science course, the Linguistics course and the Pedagogy course. There are about one thousand students enrolled in this university. Foreign students make up about 20 per cent of the student body.

One can see that the foreign students and the Japanese students talk with each other quite cheerfully. In actuality, this talk is all social conversation. Because of the difference in thinking among all these nationalities, it is very difficult to discuss problems and therefore it is almost impossible to attempt any interchange of thought, according to one student.

I.C.U. authorities are planning an all dormitory system in order to form a community called the I.C.U. Family. At present there are six dormitories for men, four women's dormitories and one dormitory for graduate students. About five hundred students are housed in these dormitories.

The interviewer asked what the students did to work hard at their lessons and to cultivate a cosmopolitan community life. One of the students said that they were fighting against the University authorities for the student union. This problem is closely related to the students, so there is much interest in



The church stands at the entrance of the International Christian University campus.

it. Most of the students are enthusiastic when it comes to matters pertaining to them, but they have no interest in political student movements. As political activity is forbidden by the University, political thought is not too prevalent among the students. This thinking seems to have come from the American individualism which has spread among the students.

One of the co-eds said, "I entered the University because I was attracted to it. After being here for a while, I find myself being contradictory. Many of the students are very self-centered and their cold attitude towards things was quite shocking to me, but as I get more accustomed to university life, I seem to be losing this feeling. Rather, I am beginning to find some good meaning in Ameri-

can individualism. Although I am still not content, I do not know what to do about it."

These matters seem to indicate that American individualistic thought which reserves the right of indifference in relating to another individual is permeating among the students.

Christians make up about 20 per cent of the student body. To the question of entrance motive, those who are interested in Christianity or language study are numerous. As to the former, one student said, "Although at first I had some interest in Christianity, I now feel I want to separate myself from it gradually. We have an hour service every Tuesday, but few students attend and it does not appeal to many of them, so they go to the library during this hour. I think the students seek some clue in Christianity to settle the suffering of human beings who live in real society. Also the students call on their professors during religious emphasis week."

Freshmen must go to the professor designated to them, but upper classmen may select their professor. However, the upper classmen seldom go to see a professor. This seems to indicate the decrease in interest in Christianity. Twelve years have passed since the establishment of I.C.U. and although it has all the necessary formal equipment, Christianity seems to be losing ground. "We are now faced with this condition," said one student with dissatisfaction. "Visiting a professor's home is not limited to religious needs. We have a chance to discuss various problems and the professors give us counsel and guidance." This association between professors and students produces an atmosphere peculiar to I.C.U.; that is a domestic community.

Finally, there seems to be a gap between the aims of the I.C.U. authorities and the response of the students. There seem to be some serious problems but because of the gap between the authorities and the students' solutions cannot be arrived at.

READERS' OPINIONS

Come On! Christmas

To the Editor:

I entered Rikkyo University this spring and not being previously acquainted with Rikkyo, I was a complete stranger here. The most important question was that I did not know anything about Christianity in Rikkyo, nor had I noticed anything about it until I heard a chaplain at the chapel meeting of orientation.

Strictly speaking, not knowing anything about Christianity I took it lightly. I cried out in my heart, "My mistake! I have allowed myself to enter a strange place." I had believed in Zen Buddhism and that I must go through life in the spirit of Zen and Confucianism like most Japanese. After I entered this University, however, I got to listen to Christian thought out of mere curiosity or from the necessity of daily life and lectures.

I hear Christmas Week and Christmas services are to be held in the campus. Though it is impossible to imagine the extent to which Christianity will occupy my mind in the future, I look forward to this Christmas which I will greet for the first time enthusiastically.

Takako Kurosawa, Freshman

God's Will Exists Behind Phenomena

To the Editor:

Consciously or unconsciously a human being desires to be happy and makes efforts to be so. If a man becomes happy, he asserts it as being the results of exerting himself. This is, I think, true, but I am convinced

that whenever we endeavor and succeed in life, there are accidental factors involved. And if we think more deeply about it, we can say that accidental factors exist not only in the efforts we make but also in everything around us. We enter the world, live and pass away by chance. The whole life of a man is a succession of accidental factors.

I feel a certain unified strength exists behind this phenomenon. I have gradually become to feel 'the will' penetrating every accident. And when I believe this, there doesn't exist any chance factor in my life. Everything happens out of necessity. Lately I have become convinced that it is 'God' that has the will of affecting and acting upon all existence. I believe we become happy not by our own efforts alone but by 'God's will' in seeing our efforts.

Hiroshi Fujikado, Freshman

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