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Above: The enrollees of the Museum Course went to Kaneda, Miura City in Kanagawa Prefecture. They asked many things to know the folk customs or many old and unknown agricultural instruments. A farmer kindly answered questions.
Left: They went to Akasaka remains, Miura City in Kanagawa Prefecture in order to excavate antiquisities as one of field study this spring.

'Koza' Only Qualifies Trainee

Rikkyo University has now three courses, the Museum Course, the Tour and Hotel Administration Course and the Latin American Course. These were founded because of the demands of the society, and they are highly appraised by experts in these fields.

In 1952, the University established an independent museum course for students desiring appointments to Museum staffs, and it is now the largest and recognized as the foremost such course in Japan's universities. Enrollees are expected to take some required and elective courses, but their field-study programs are prominent features of their courses and quite unique. Every Saturday, for example, students visit museums, or they assemble the materials gathered on other study tours, or they learn how to handle fine art and audio-visual aids.

Next year these students are going either to Hiraizumi or Odawara or some other old cities to investigate and study treasures, such as fine art, old books and folk customs, etc. These tours are difficult, however, every participant feels great pleasure in studying because he touches the actual materials with his hands and a more deep, human relationship is established between him and his professors, not possible in the classroom.

There are few male students. Women make up 80 percent of the enrollment in the Museum Course, and all of them from the

College of Arts, and most from the Departments of History and Japanese literature. Sixty percent are from the latter. Why are men so few? It is because museum staff positions' salaries too modest and retirement benefits small. It is, undoubtedly, a major reason. Even if male students have no interest in seeking museum positions, he is not inclined to take such a course, generally speaking, because having some feeling of being driven to the wall to prepare for the actual work they will seek, they do not consider that they have time or money to spare for such as this. Women seem not to have this pressure. The male feels there are others which he must learn before he graduates from the university. A further complicating fact to be faced by any who do wish museum positions is that actually two or three are able to find such employment.

A big reason why museums do not employ new staff personnel is because there is no personnel turnover with museums. Even if a high post becomes vacant, another person from a university institute or a ministry is most likely to slide into the position.

Since there is little demand for museum staff personnel, it is easily understandable why students for such training is small. Almost all of the enrollees take this course simply because it exists. Still, through studying this course, students do come to

know each other in profitable human relationships. And after graduating from the course, they do become men of more broad observation, and to make the Man is one of the important objective of the university.

According to Miss Ito, graduate of this course, and a member of the staff of the Bridgestone Gallery, "Only completing the the course, of course, does not necessarily make a student a good museum person. This only basically qualifies a student for a museum staff. There are various kinds of museums in the world, so, if he wishes to excell, he must study further in his own special field to supply the requirements of his institution — a fine art gallery, natural science museum, etc." Approximately the same thing can be said of the other courses such as the Tourism and Hotel Administration Course, the Latin American Course and the Teacher's Course.

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Christmas Week Comes With New Programs And 5th Messiah

Christmas, one of the most important ceremonies of Rikkyo University, is at hand. Christmas Week is celebrated for three days from Dec. 15 to 17, including the 5th Messiah later, Dec. 22 at Toranomom Hall. This year's slogan of Christmas Week is "Let's welcome Christmas." In this year many new programs are being prepared for Rikkyoites.

On the first day of the week, a Christmas message from President Matsushita is to be given at St. Paul's Chapel from 8:00 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. and Public Worship by the Y.M.C.A. Hall from 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The 5th Messiah is celebrated solemnly on Dec. 22 from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at Toranomom Hall by Rikkyo University and sponsored by B.S.A. (Brother-



Rikkyo's Christmas Week are celebrated including the 5th Messiah. Many exhibitions and new programs are scheduled from Dec. 15 to 17. And 5th Messiah is held solemnly on Dec. 22.

(Young Men's Christian Association) is also to be held in the Chapel from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. On the second day a lecture, 'Religious Music' by Prof. Tatsuo Minagawa is to be held from 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. in the Chapel and a lecture 'Christmas Literature' by Prof. Egawa, College of Art, and a cinema 'Cybele ou les Dimanches de Ville d'Avray' is screened at Tucker Hall from 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. On the third day a lecture 'Today's Meaning of Christmas' by Mr. Ohokubo, the bishop of Rikkyo University is to be held in the Christmas Festival is to be held at Tucker

hood of St. Andrews), the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A., the Catholic Studies Club and G.F.S. (Girl's Friendship Society) with the Symphony Orchestra Club, the Gree Club and All Saint's Chapel Choir.

Prof. Noboru Kaneko of Tokyo University of Arts, Conductor, Mr. Akira Shiotani, Vice-conductor, Mr. Mitsugu Yamada, Cembalist, Miss Kyoko Karashima, Organist, Miss Harue Miyake, Soprano, Miss Toshiko Toda, Alto, Mr. Takeshi Nakamura, Tenor and Mr. Tadahiko Hirono, Variton who now take an active part in the musical stage in Japan and in the world, will participate in the presentation of the 5th Messiah.

S. Ozawa to Conduct Rikkyo's Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 24

The Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra Club will hold a Christmas Concert with Seijo University at Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda at 6:30 p.m. on Dec. 24.

Mr. Seiji Ozawa, who is well-known as a conductor of an orchestra, is scheduled to take charge of conducting this concert. He will conduct the orchestra in order to contribute money to establishing 'the Summer School' at Karuizawa. 'The Summer School' is the first musical house in Japan. While Mrs. Tanaka, who is acquainted with Mr. Seiji Ozawa, was in Boston, she was impressed by the summer school and wanted to establish one in Japan at any cost.

As Mr. Ozawa considers the Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra Club is of a high level, he wishes to conduct it. He will come back to Japan from the U.S.A. on Dec. 20.

Mr. Ozawa is expected to lead the Orchestra which consists of young students. From this point of view this concert will be very interesting.

Student's Hall Needs To Be Constructed

The Cultural Association and the Class Committee of Rikkyo University reconstructed the Committee for Preparation of

the Students' Hall's Construction on Nov. 21.

In order to attain the construction of the Students' Hall and the Livelihood Co-operative Association, they are going to make this movement more active. It is only Rikkyo University that does not have a Students' Hall and a Livelihood Co-operative Association in all the Tokyo Big Six Universities. They have drawn up many pamphlets which are based on questionnaires and other data, for the purpose of making the Rikkyoites' interest deepen and effecting early construction of them.

Their assertions, in these pamphlets, are as follows; about three hundred million yen has been made available for preparations of the Students' Hall already. Next as regards the equipment and the location in Rikkyo University they point out some defects. First, about the necessity of the Students' Hall, they explain as follows: the increase of club has caused a lack of club rooms and the schoolrooms as meeting places of clubs.

As regards the construction of the Livelihood Co-operative Association they also point out the aggravation of the state of students' finances owing to the latest rise in prices. From the above-mentioned they put emphasis on the significance on the Students' Hall's Construction as a place for club and class activity or the interchange between the students and the professors. And they wish to make the school authorities of Rikkyo University promise that when it constructs the Students' Hall and students themselves will manage and steer it. They are going to magnify their right of self-government.

Leaders of C.A. Decided

Fumio Sato, Sophomore of the College of Economics, for chairman of the Cultural Association, Yoshihiro Kataoka, Freshman of the College of Social Relations, and Takashi Murase, Freshman of the College of Economics, for vice-chairman of the Cultural Association, were elected at the Captains and Managers Conference on Dec. 7. They were

elected by a vote of confidence, for no other students stood for these offices.

Mr. Sato said, "I'll deal with the problem of the Students' Hall and the Livelihood Co-operative Association positively. The establishment of the Students' Hall has been pending for 10 years, and by building up the Livelihood Co-operative Association Rikkyoites can buy everything cheaply. I'll do my best to fill the Cultural Association with many clubs and to develop the Cultural Association."



Fumio Sato

Rikkyo's E.S.S. Gets Three Prizes at Drama Contest

The 30th Four Universities (Hitotsubashi, Keio, Waseda, and Rikkyo) English Theatrical Contest was held on Nov. 25, 26, 27, at Hitotsubashi Audi-

Center.

At the 30th contest, Rikkyo's E.S.S. was defeated by a narrow margin but received three individual prizes with its produc-



Rikkyo's E.S.S. is playing careful rehearsal of the production of "Balcony Scene" at Tucker Hall.

torium in Kanda, under the auspices of the Four Universities E.S.S. (English Speaking Society), sponsored by the Japan Times, and supported by the British Embassy, Obunsha, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and Tokyo American Cultural

tion of "Balcony Scene" by Donald Elser. Keiko Takekawa (College of Arts, Freshman) acted the part of 'A Girl' splendidly on the stage and received the 1st Prize. Tadahiko Teraizumi (College of Law and Politics, Sophomore) played the part of 'A Hero's Friend' and took the 2nd Prize. Yuza Takeda (College of Economics, Sophomore) acted the part of 'Hero' and was given the 5th Prize.

Hitotsubashi University, which played "The Long Goodbye" by Tennessee Williams, won the all-round production prize due to their good acting and stage setting. Keio University played "Great Catherine" by George Bernard Shaw. Waseda University performed "Something to Talk About" by Eden Phillpotts.

All of the Four Universities gave fine performances which showed the result of careful preparation and rehearsal and pleased the judges.

Take Severe Attitude For Employment

1,133 students, including about 60 co-eds, had successfully obtained employment on Nov. 1; 608 students in the College of Economics (increase of 121 students compared with those of one month ago), 287 in the College of Law and Politics (increase of 53), 131 in the College of Social Relations (increase of 45), 67 in the College of Arts (increase of 38), and 40 in the College of Science (this number is unchangeable). The number of offers was 3,408 companies.

These results were desirable compared with those of last year. The rate of employment is about 70 percent.

The College of Arts is not so high rate. The reason is why the students in this College have Teachers' Courses. There are many co-eds, and they are lacking in the learning companies demand.

Mr. Takeda, chairman of the Rikkyo University Placement Bureau said, "The feature of applicants for employment this year is that they have a much more earnest attitude than in previous years."

For last year, times were very bad, so they naturally could not but face the employment problem with earnestness."

According to the statement of the Rikkyo University Placement Bureau, this year times are a little better than those of last year, but on the contrary the companies do not accept the applicants at random.

For they tasted the bitter experience later, after accepting so many in good times. Today, they seek man of ability, and think much of his character.

Chairman Takeda said, "Though times are going better with us, the companies are not accepting so many men. And so, students must have a more serious attitude for employments in the future than now."

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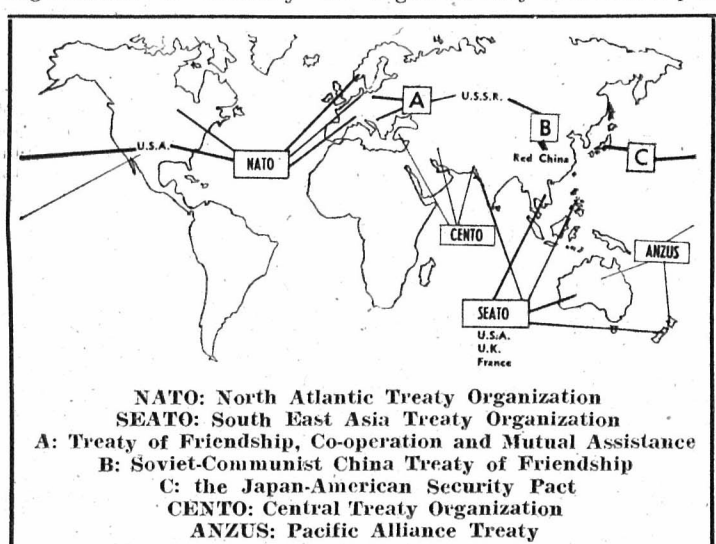
National Defence Brings With Recognition

The problem of the national defence of Japan has been discussed quite vigorously in Japan in connection with the prospect that the Japan-American Security Pact will be taken up again in 1970. And the third defence plan by the Defence Agency has been newly brought out as a focus of the national defence problem in Japan. But unfortunately, most of Japanese including Rikkyoites do not think that it is very closely related to the peace of Japan and of the world from an objective view recognizing the military situation of the world.

The peace of the world is now managed to be kept by 'the balance of power' which means the equality in military forces between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. In other words, many nations in the world form a collective security organization around each of the two (the United States and Soviet Union) in this age of cold war, and 'the balance of power' between those two collective security organizations keep up the peace and security of the world. Both of these collective security organizations are regional and ideological, and bear all the characteristics that each of the two restrains the opposite side either by having stronger forces than the other, or by keeping up 'the balance of power.'

But the collective security organization is basically dif-

ferent from that one which was planned with the United Nations Forces as the center under item 43 of the United Nations Charter at the time when the United Nations was built in 1945. This collective security organization with the United Nations Forces has not been made up yet because of the two antagonistic groups in the United Nations, the American-side and the Soviet-side. In August 1964 the Soviet Union made a proposal to establish the United Nations Forces, but the plan has made little progress since.



This map shows main collective security organizations that are formed these days.

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As each of the collective security organizations has the characteristic as mentioned above, when one-side of the two strengthens its forces, it is necessary for keeping up the peace of the world under the present situation that the other-side has the forces which are equal to the former.

And the national security of the other nations of the world now depend on 'the balance of power' of the two, because the weapon, for example, nuclear weapons, I.C. B.M. (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) and others are too advanced and costly for the small nations in the world to establish their own military defences. It is almost impossible for small nations to have their own military means for their national defences.

Furthermore, as France and Red China has come to possess the nuclear weapons, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are trying to strengthen their weapons more than ever. The more 'the balance of power' goes advanced in the future, the more the safety of all nations of the world will be lost. It is very

National Defence Of Japan Depends on U.S.A.

How should be, objectively, the standpoint of Japan under this international situation? It is obvious that Japan has taken part in the American-side of the two and in the capitalist camp. The national defence of Japan depends on the Self-Defence Forces and the American Forces in Japan under the Japan-American Security Pact.

The Self-Defence Forces are organized only to defend Japan.

security organization under the international situation involves the established fact of the presence of the Self-Defence Forces and the American Army in Japan. And this established fact leads to the broader interpretation of article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

This established fact, however, has scarcely been investigated autonomously in Japan. On the other hand, the Japanese inclination toward peace and security is hardly permitted to veto the collective security organization in relation to the American Forces. But it is certain that the peace to be kept up now is greatly different from that which Japanese have always felt as the ideal image after World War II.

In these days, as mentioned above, all the world is maintained by 'the balance of power' under the collective security organizations. But there is a serious contradiction in this situation. The contradiction is that the reinforcement of the collective security simply makes all the peoples of the world feel more and more insecure. This contradiction is due to the tension which the development of enemy forces arises.

Accordingly, the only way to solve this contradiction is just the armament reductions. But it is necessary that the armament reductions are based on the mutual confidence of all the peoples in the world. But it is still a problem whether or not mere armament reductions can establish security and peace over the world.

Rikkyoites Do Not Know So Much Military Tension

The English News Paper Association 'Rikkyo Echo' inquired into the 'Consciousness of National Defence' with 500 Rikkyoites on Nov. 22. Actually, it was an investigation as to the War, the Japan-American Security Pact, the Self-Defence Forces, the collective security, and the Japanese Constitution. And as a result, the consciousness of Rikkyoites could be grasped fairly well.

It may be said that Rikkyoites have got pretty good ideas as to the Pacifism; one of the principles of the Japanese Constitution. And they are very sensitive to the word 'War'. Now not only Japanese but also all the peoples in the world pay much attention to 'War' and 'Peace'.

And it is important for Rikkyoites as part of the Japanese to consider 'War' and 'Peace' before anything else. But it may be natural for Rikkyoites to be sensitive to the words 'War' and



The youth in the Self-Defense Forces are carrying out the military maneuvers.

'Peace', in view of the process of Japanese defeat in the last war, the circumstances involved, and the fact that Japan has become an unique nation with the pacifistic Constitution after World War II.

However, this sensitivity to 'War' and 'Peace' contains some problems. It is, according to the investigation, insufficient recognition of the collective security and slender interest in the Japan-American Security Pact and the Self-Defence Forces. From this point of view Rikkyoites do not realize the present military power properly, and at the same time the present situation of Japan taking an important part in the Japan-American Security Pact. But to the question "Have you ever discussed the national defence of Japan with your family or friends?," the majority answered "Yes." Therefore Rikkyoites are considerably interested in the 'National Defence.' Rikkyoites tend to confuse the national defence with peace of the renunciation of war and hastily conclude their ideas without proper realization. Finally, it can be said that most of Rikkyoites are chanting the pacifistic Constitution, peace or renunciation of war without full recognition of the actual situation of the world.

To See Actual Situation Is Important

If Japanese recognize the actual situation of the world more keenly than now, the way

to approach world peace will come into existence, which is supposed to be unlike the peace that the present world has narrowly been maintaining through 'the balance of power.' The ideal peace must be a peace that leads to one of the whole human race. It is expected that Rikkyoites in the future will recognize the present situation positively as being the situation of the forces in the state of tension.

After that, they will be able to perceive the contradiction of the collective security under the present cold war. Then the first step that they can think about the national defence should start. If they weigh the national defence of Japan against that of the world, the direction to peace will also be decided.

After all, it is most important that they should grasp the present contradiction and make it closely connected with the independent standpoint and feelings of Japanese. Thus the meaning of peace can be decided, and the national basis by which Japan voluntarily proceeds to the peace of the world can be built up.

Japan will confront many problems concerning the national defence in the future, for example, the Japan-American Security Pact, the third Defence Plan by the Defence Agency, and so on. Then it is most necessary that all Japanese including Rikkyoites discuss the armament reductions and world peace.

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RU Wins Most Honored Crown; 4 Handballers to Stockholm



The Rikkyo Handball Club won the 1966 All-Japan Collegiate Crown. Kitamura (right in front row), Kino, Ogata (2nd, 5th from right in back row), and Mgr. Katsu (4th from left in front row) will leave for Stockholm on December 28.

The Rikkyo Handball Club became the most honored team in Japan in 1966. The Rikkyo Handballers downed Doshisha University, 28-10 in the All-Japan Collegiate Championship Game at the Osaka Prefectural Gymnasium on December 3.

They won the Kanto Collegiate Crown both in spring and autumn, besides acquiring the championship in the All-Japan Handball Match in summer.

The most important reason for these good results of this season was that they showed good team-work both in the game and in club-living. In the game, regular members were not changed since last sea-

son, so they played exact and precisely timed play. In the club-living, all 16 members stayed lodged together, so they made intimate contact with one another.

Though they had a good reputation in technique before, they still showed extra play sometimes. So their purpose is to play a more polished and scientific game.

Rikkyo's Ogata, (senior), Kitamura and Kino (juniors), and Ena (Rikkyo graduate) were selected as members of the Japan team for the World Handball Championship to be held in Stockholm, Sweden and they are to start on December 28.

Rhythmical Skating Charms Kasuya

Figure skating is the most magnificent of all winter sports. Michiko Kasuya of the Rikkyo Skating Club is a queen on the ice, a graduate from Kawamura-Gakuen High School and Sophomore in the College of Social Relations, she won 4th prize in the Kanto Student Figure Skating Contest and the All Japan Student Figure Skating Contest.

Kasuya said, "I began this sport as a freshman in junior high school." Reportedly, at that time she was a weak girl, but now after undergoing an average of three hours a day of hard training with men she has grown into a strong young woman.

Kasuya took part in the Japan Athletic Meet when she was a first year high school student. Three years ago, she received 2nd place in the All-Japan Junior Figure Skating Contest, and last year she came in 2nd in the ice dance event in the Kanto Student Contest. Her last competition was a figure skating contest with Masayuki Ohtake.

"Figure skating", according to Rikkyo's queen, "includes balletic and artistic elements



Magnificent form of Kasuya

and it requires a rhythmical sense. Figure Skating Contests are judged in two events, 'school rules' and 'free style'. I did not enjoy my high school days on account of the school's rigid rules. But I joined the Rikkyo Skating Club and am going to enjoy skating now as a member of the club."

3 Rikkyo's Athletes Participate In Asian Games

Rikkyo's cyclist, Junichi Onodera, Junior in the College of Economics from Rikkyo High School, and two boxers, Harunobu Homma, Junior in the College of Economics from Funabashi High School, and Koichi Okada, Senior in the College of Economics from Edogawa High School, were selected to be members of the Japan team to compete in the 5th Asian Games, held in Bangkok, Thailand, December 9 to 20.

Onodera, champion of the tandem event in the All-Japan Cycling Championship this year, took part in three events: the 4,000-meters group pass; the 100 kilometers team trail road race; and the 1,600-meters time trial.

Homma, who made a playing tour of Bangkok and West-Ger-

Okada and Homma were decided on by C. More, India and S. U. Kim, South Korea in the semifinals of the bantam and featherweight bouts, to get the bronze medal each on Dec. 14.

many, resulting in 84 wins and 9 losses, participated in the feather weight competition and Okada, who visited Mexico and Korean and gathered 74 wins and 8 losses, competed in the bantam weight class.

Suda Gets 14th In Int'l Race

Hideo Suda of the Rikkyo Athletic Club, Junior in the College of Social Relations, participated in the First International Marathon Race as a first marathon runner from Rikkyo, to come in 14th place with a clock time of 2:19:00.0, held at the Heiwadal Stadium in Fukuoka City on November 27. This marathon race had 58 runners participating, nine of them foreigners. Marathon winner, New Zealander Mike Ryan, cut the tape in 2:14:04.6 in the 42.195 kilometer race.

Ikenaga Places 2nd In Japan Archery Meet

Rikkyo's Yoshiko Ikenaga, Sophomore in the College of Arts, placed second in the women's individual event with 958 points in the All Japan Student Archery Championship held at the Komazawa 2nd Ball Park, November 5 and 6.

The first place was won by Haruyo Kitagawa, Nihon University of Physical and Athletic Education with 985 points.

Ikenaga won 4th place in the All-Japan Archery Championship, held at the same place, November 19 and 20.

Sports Leaderettes (9)

The Ministry of Education made public the Physical Education White Paper, named "Health and physical strength of the younger generation". This white paper stated many problems of the younger generation's health and physical strength. We took two problems in this leaderette, one is the state of health of the university student, and the other is the problem of sports facilities.

Students' Health

By M. Akashi, Staff Writer

The white paper says that the state of health of university student is not always in good condition, especially diseases of the nervous system have increased recently at universities. W.H.O. (the World Health Organization) says as follows; "Health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not merely the absence of infirmity or disease." It shows that social circumstances are very important in the matter of health.

Diseases of Nervous System Increasing in Universities

After World War II, we, Japanese had an idea that, circumstances permitting, we had better enter a university, and people say we can get better position than those who left only high school. It is good to enter the university, but the procedure, until entering the university, is a very important point. If we went through the stage of days of preparing for the entrance examination a great many students may spend much time in study without physical education. Most of the younger generation have passed this hell of examination and will pass this hell of examination. I think they were not humane in this days. It is only natural that disease of the nervous system increases. It is not too much to say that high school education is preparing for the entrance examination. In what way do they develop their personality? They cannot

find the way in this condition. So we had better reconsider the true meaning of the university, and this problem cannot be solved quickly.

Now, we can change the schedule of high school. This is the only thing that we can do at once. We had better reconsider the meaning of physical education in high school. I think the meaning as above-mentioned is the main cause of increasing nervous disease.

The second problem is sports facilities. Recently, most people say, "Playing sports is more desirable than watching sports." This is a wonderful inclination! Most people want to play sports. On the contrary, there are few facilities in comparison with the number of people.

In our university, Rikkyo has a large ground, Green Heights and Shingakuin Ground, but these grounds are used by only a few people who belong to the Athletic Association. We all have the right to use the grounds. We don't intend to use the grounds everyday. We want to use Shingakuin Ground once a week. We hope the facilities should be not only for the athletic club but also for general students.

The conclusion of the Physical Education White Paper is improvement of sports facilities. Health and powerful physical strength is an origin of creation and vitality. We have to reconsider the meaning of physical education and health at this time.

New Cap. Ogawa Has Good Plans for Next Year

Toru Ogawa, from Miyazaki Commercial High School and Junior now in the College of Social Relations, was chosen as the new captain of the Rikkyo Baseball Club.

This autumn the Rikkyo Baseball team placed 3rd due to inactivity on account of Tuchida's lack and the weakness of the pitching staff, Ogawa, was remarkable; however, in batting with an average of .375.

In his soft tone, Ogawa said, "My greatest purpose is, of course, to win a victory and to play the game according to the true amateur spirit of student baseball. As for teamwork, upper-class players especially should take the lead in building our team's unity, and we plan to have meetings to discuss once or twice a week." He com-

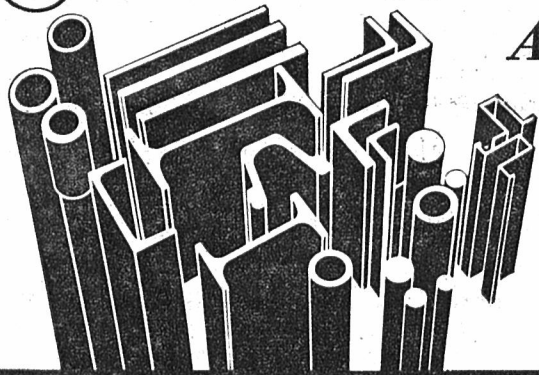


T. Ogawa

mented on training and studying, as follows: "I would lay emphasis upon keeping on with basic training through the middle of December, however, I think studies must be given priority over training."



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Realizing the evil influence caused by these tendencies, people have renewed their understanding of the importance of walking on their own feet, through "Let's Walk Movements".

As one of these movements, "Let's Walk Together Meeting" sponsored by the Tokyo Youth Hostel Association was held at 7:30 on Sunday, November 20. Before the Picture Gallery at the Outer Gardens of the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo, about 200 participants, including many non-members and even a six-two-year-old man, came together to walk 15 kilometers from there to Mure, Mitaka City as the Fundamental Course, and 5 kilometers were added for 70 members as the Beginners' Course.

After brief preparatory exercises, walkers started from the Meiji Shrine after the leaders' instructions to go forward

full atmosphere, so many of them would participate in the next meeting.

One hundred and sixty-nine participants got to the goal after three and half hours. Their faces were beaming with joy because they could walk through the full course, which was not so easy even for young men. Then this meeting broke up at 11:00 a.m. there, after being given a badge and a certificate.

The sponsors said afterward that the original purpose was to develop young men's physical strength, they were afraid that the old people would cause the young people to disappear from this meeting and they confessed that these kinds of activities were very expensive and that the police oppose them because of some dangers.

This movement has become popular in the Kansai district, especially in Osaka for two or three years among not only the old but also the young. In the United States, the late Presi-

dent Kennedy warned the people, who do not make it a rule to walk, of walking. And in Japan changing from watching sports to playing sports is being advocated in all quarters, but on the other hand it is the current of the present times that is trying not to walk due to rationalization of living. And it can be said that the birth of this movement depends on the lack of sports facilities.

Average salaried-men walk



A father and his six-year-old daughter sit down upon the heels at the goal after 15-kilometer walking.

about from 6,000 to 7,000 steps which in terms of time, compares with 24,000 of a caddy in a golf club and 1,000 of waitress of a restaurant.

Any organ of a human body become atrophied unless one uses it constantly, and walking uses from 60 to 70 percent of one's whole muscles, so walking everyday as much as one can is very useful for one's health.

Walking can be done by everybody as national exercises very easily, without any facilities and instruments. After all "Let's Walk Movement" may show resistance of moderns to recover their humanity against the present mechanized civilization.

'67 Tokyo Universiade To Open for Students

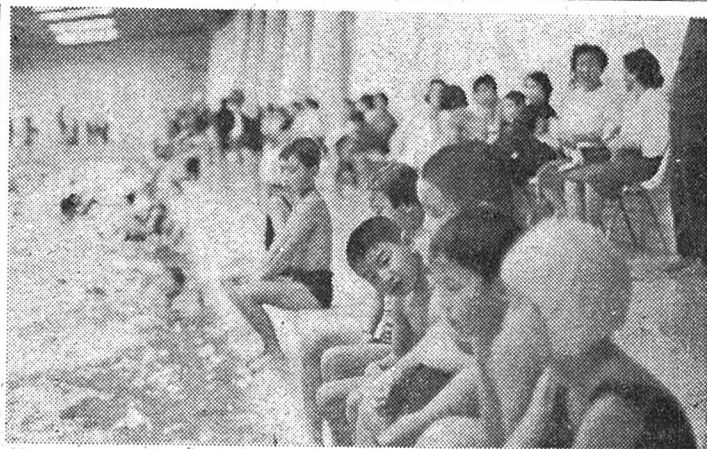
The fifth Universiade—the International Federation of University Sport Games—will be held in Tokyo in 1967 from August 26 to September 4. So far, there are 1,500 entries from 24 countries. The U.O.C. (Universiade Organizing Committee), however, expects that there will be about 3,000 entries from 55 countries. Others than athletes participating will be student choruses and musicians.

The first Universiade General Meeting was celebrated at Torino, Italy in 1959. Thus, its history is not so long as the Olympic Games, but its ideal is as high. The 1967 Universiade's, for example slogan will be: "Let us deepen our friendship for our role of leadership in the 21st century." This slogan means that the athletes from 17 to 28 years of age taking part in "1967 Universiade" will form the backbone of their nations in the next century.

President of the U.O.C., Nobumoto Ohama, says: "What is most important, I think, for the young people who will be gathering to compete in these Games is to create an atmosphere in which they will enjoy personal contacts with each other on friendly terms without

racial, ideological or religious prejudices." This is the first time for the youth to hold an international sports festival in Asia. In this respect, "1967 Universiade" is of great significance.

The Organizing Committee for the Universiade in Tokyo is making earnest preparation for the Games in order to make "1967 Universiade." It seeks the full-hearted co-operation of young students in Japan, because, fundamentally, the Universiade is a sports festival of students, for students and by students themselves. So far, sad to say, the co-operation of students is less than satisfactory. It is natural that the tasks of the Organizing Committee are too difficult for students to manage, for this festival is the International Federation of University Sport Games and is internationalized with a big construction. However, young people can help with other work, such as, interpreting and handling transportation between the Yoyogi Village and the stadiums. The Organizing Committee is expecting to show the power and spirit of young people in the Opening and Closing Ceremonies, for these are principles of this festival.



After training, children's swimmers talk with their friend and gaze at the other's swimming in the pool side. At the back of them, their mothers look hard at them.

Amateurism (4)

Age-Group Expands Basis of Amateurism

There is the Yoyogi Swimming Club, organized mainly by the Japan Swimming Federation in March 1965, in the Swimming Pool at Yoyogi Sports Center. The members, consisting of about 500 (mostly of students in elementary school), enjoy swimming under about thirty coaches. This club is so-called the Age-Group. It has a membership fee system and that is the only source of revenue for managing. And the most important goal of this club is to teach the people who can not swim to enjoy swimming. Boys and girls, divided into different groups according to swimming ability, exercise three or four days a week from 6 to 8 p.m. The children sometimes listen to the instruction of the coaches earnestly or play in the water with their friends. People who stand along the pool side hope to find a promising amateur sportsman.

The essence of amateurism is not to win but to enjoy oneself. A child said, "Swimming is very delightful. I am looking forward to the days of practice." But recently, children have a tendency to like watching TV or reading comics at home. Then they affirmed, "Swimming is much more fun." In spite of enjoyment, children also feel the severity of training. That is, whoever can swim to some extent, must swim over 1000 meters each day. About the severity of training, one boy said, "It is not too hard for me to train in swimming."

To the question, "What is the purpose in your children joining this club?", a mother replied, "My children swim a little and like swimming a little. So I hope my children will become full-fledged swimmers. In addition to this purpose, there are no playing fields and sport facilities to develop their physical strength. That is all I can say, but I do not desire at all, that my children become swimmers of Olympic standard or even any kind of ordinary champion."

As mention above, the training of this club can not be hard-training. On the other hand, however, the members of the Age-Group club may have trouble in their studies. Then

one girl said, "No one can say that we could not make good marks because of training." And another girl said, "Whoever may be absent on training, he will never be scolded by his teacher for it." And the actual condition of training appears to be carried out voluntarily. In the process of training, their coaches give the boys and girls not only the technique of swimming but also the spirit of amateurism which is just like sportsmanship. Yoyogi Swimming Club is worth while because the ideas and the real circumstances of the club perfectly coincide with amateurism.

Such Age-Group systems of foreign countries spring up after World War II. And in Japan this system has become an issue in practice after the 1964 Tokyo Olympiad. But such clubs that are on solid basis of amateurism still do not expand in Japan. After all, physical education of society (It means the physical education, other than school's) is inferior to some European countries and the United States. What are the causes that make amateurism stagnant? — The fundamental root is the lack of sport facilities where everybody can enjoy at ease all kind of amateur sports.

It can be said that amateurism of the people, by the people and for the people, is established firmly from the time when amateurism refers to all people. The clubs like the Yoyogi Swimming Club should be organized, sufficient in number, for all people. But to increase facilities in this way will cost a vast amount of money. And it can not be expected that in a capitalist society private enterprise does not have the desire to gain profit. So there is no possibility that such amateur club is established for sportsman as a capitalistic enterprise. It is most essential that the Japanese Government make efforts for diffusion of amateur clubs on the lines of the Yoyogi Swimming Club with the same zeal as she bent her mind to Tokyo Olympiad. The only way to foster and to encourage amateurism depends upon how the government leads in this field.

Appetitus Rationi Obediant

**Rikkyo Daigaku
Daiichi Shokudo**

Open A.M. 8:00—P.M. 5:00



Walkers go at their ordinary pace without their sign of being tired with walking. Aged men walk at better pace than young peoples.

with a flag in the clear sky. They roughly formed lines, freely talking with one another on the broad street and carefully in single file on narrow paths. By and by this line lengthened and then was cut to pieces according to the speed of each person. As they advanced the surroundings were getting more green. As they walked with their lightly sweated foreheads taking about 15 minutes' rest every hour.

Among young people, old walkers could be seen. An aged man said as he walked along, "I work in my small house all day long, so walking makes me feel very fine." And "I have the habit of taking a walk every morning for three hours, for walking is good for my health. Thanks to this never in my life have I taken even a cold. Youngsters of today are dull, I think," shouted a seventy-two-year-old man. On the whole, most aged men walk to maintain their health. A girl student complained, "I took part in the meeting as I cannot exercise well in my school because most sports facilities are equipped for athletic clubs."

Compared with the case of the aged, the reason why the young participated in the meeting were various; a university student walks because he likes to, a teen-aged white collar worker expects to develop his physical strength for the coming winter sports season, and an office girl aims to breathe fresh air in the early morning. But they agreed on next two respects, one is that engine exhaust in the city deprives their pleasure of walking in them and the other is the fear of traffic accidents. They were, however, pleased with the joy-

Entrance Exam. Distorts Education

The entrance examination to a university in this year was the most difficult because of the crash of so-called "baby boom" after the last war. In this excessive ordeal of examination, education in today's Japanese schools is distorted by cramming pupils for an examination from primary school to high school. Next year more than 700,000 students are going to take the entrance examination to universities and colleges. So the Rikkyo Echo's Art desk takes up problem of the ordeal of the examination, the unsuccessful examinees (Ronin) who are increased every year, and the preparatory school. These things become one of the social problems, as the result of distorted instruction.

At present there are about 780 universities including junior colleges in Japan. Next to the United States of America, Japan has the largest number of universities in the world. Though there are so many universities, the numbers of those who wish to enter a university exceed the seating capacity. Therefore, 100,000 unsuccessful examinees are born every year.

There are 302 preparatory schools in Japan as of May 1, 1966, and the students are 118,633; men are 104,996 and women are 13,637, according to the Ministry of Education. Those who study more than two years in the preparatory school come to only 708 both men and women. According to this number, it is certain most of students leave the life of an unsuccessful examinee within one year.

More than one hundred thousand students graduate from preparatory schools within one year and enter the university. Now, students do not have the 6-3-3-4 educational system and have 6-3-3-1-4 one, and it is quite common to go to a preparatory school for one year. What kinds of effect will this have on the high-teen students who have various problems in an unsuccessful life? They are nervous with the ranking and marks in an achievement test and have joy and sorrow in quick alternation comparing with their classmates. They wish classmates to get low marks under the excessive competition. This is not only a problem of unsuccessful examinee students, but also a problem of third year high school students. When the classmates are absent from school, they are secretly pleased because the studies of the classmates are delayed and when the classmates come to school again, they would not show their note-books to them. They cannot feel friendship and kindness. They must be the worst sufferers under this excessive competition. Lessons in the school are distorted by the preparing of the examination group and the candidate for employment group. Always teachers continue lessons steadily to get good results for the candi-

date for examination group students.

It also has an influence upon the efficiency rating for teachers. Those who cannot follow at this pace are likely to be disregarded in this process.

School Lessons Disregarded in Fact

It is important to study in a private school (Jyuku) which will be useful for the entrance examination. But, on the contrary, it will neglect the study in the ordinary day school. In Hiroshima City, when the school is over, a certain private school sends the bus for the students of the junior high school and senior high school in the city and they study hard there until night. Teachers say they cannot scold the careless students who sleep during the lesson. School lessons are in fact disregarded for the preparation of an examination.

This unreasonable condition seen in the educational system of Japan is caused by the imbalance in the numbers applicants for entrance and the numbers which universities can

admit. That is to say that millions of students concentrate on a well-known university where they are guaranteed their future after graduation because, in spite of the numerous universities, many of them lack professors and good equipment. Building new universities does not solve the problem. Today a university sets an examinee the entrance examination to have them fail. Because of keen competition (ten times or more), to secure the talented students is apt to be next. This method of examination seems to have some problems. It is said that an examinee has to know "the technique" to win a victory in the entrance examination. But the technique in the entrance examination (called "Jyuku Jyutsu" in Japanese) is not useful for an examinee's future college life. The education which brings out one's individuality does not exist in a competitive examination. The ordeal of the entrance examination restrains an examinee from doing what he would like to do.

Most "Ronin" go to preparatory schools. The history of the preparatory school began from the end of the Meiji era. But the nation deals with the preparatory school as a serious question in these last few years. Today many preparatory schools are built in the great cities. And some of them have buildings with four or five stories.

In a well-known preparatory school from where a large number of successful candidate graduate, an entrance examination is held. Because to enter a preparatory school like this many examinees concentrate. They say that a preparatory

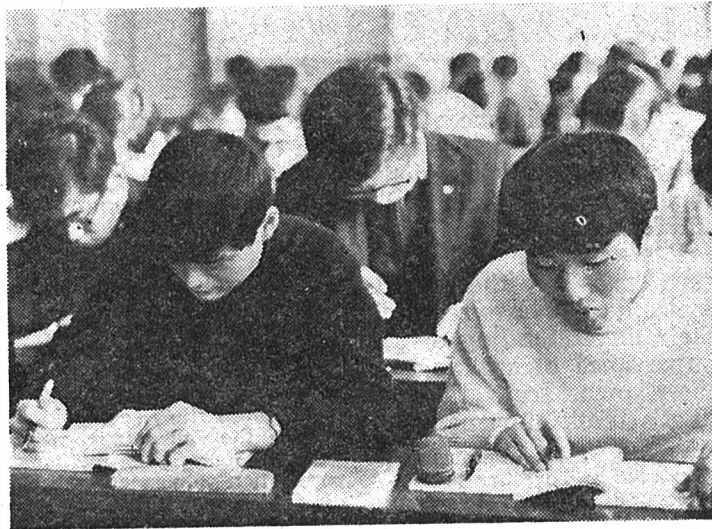
Number of Course	Number of Prep. Students		
	Male	Female	Total
302	104,996	13,637	118,633

According to the present report of various school statistics by the Ministry of Education. This list is made up May 1, 1966.

school for a preparatory school is necessary. But the present situation is really urgent. A vice president of the students office of Waseda Preparatory School said to interviewers, "Recently I see many examinees misunderstand that to go a preparatory school is the best way for entrance examination to go to university. A preparatory school only helps their study, study must be done by examinees themselves. While some of them are learning for their parents and going to a university to fulfill their parents' hopes. I am sorry they lack the spirit of self-dependence."

And at the next interview, to a teacher of English, he said, "There are many different types of students in preparatory schools. Perhaps some diligent examinees are studying harder than any student of university. They will get some profitable things by experiencing the pain of study."

But it is a problem that Ronin's studies are not part of the recognized educational sys-



Preparatory school students lead lives under pressure. Is there a good way to cheer their mind for future of Japan? Their existence is a serious problem. Can they feel friendship with classmates under the excessive competition?

tem. And has the university the true value for Ronin who spend their lives in studying in the preparatory school? The consulting teacher continued, "In the future, comparing the people who graduated from a high school and the people who graduated from a university, the former is handicapped greatly. To tell the truth, a preparatory school should not exist. And in my personal opinion I do not want the examinees to enter preparatory school. But we will help them as long as a preparatory school exists as an enterprise." To a candidate for admission in present subject, it is the most important thing to enter a university. The fundamental cause of the above matter is that today society esteem one's school career too much.

Many Problems Exist Behind Prosperity

It is said that about seventeen thousand applicants will take the entrance examination of the university next spring. How many students among these applicants eagerly want to learn? Many universities are apt to forget the main purpose of a university. Presently many universities are building new classrooms at high speed. They build mainly the literature, economics, law and politics courses or the women junior college because they are easy to carry out the mass-education. It is said there are as many universities as railroad station lunches in Japan. Nevertheless the ordeal of the entrance examination has been repeating itself every year. There are many problems concerning the Japanese university. Though it looks prosperous at a glance, there are many distortions behind it.

How can the ordeal of the entrance examination be solved? Is it by building more universities and more school houses than now? But against this some people may say, "The university is the place to educate students who should become leaders in society. When everybody graduates from univer-

sity, there is a lack of lower-class laborers." In other words, it would be better for fewer students to enter the university and make them assume the leadership of society.

Thereupon, the essential problem of a university comes to mind; What is the part of the university in society? There are three opinions about this. The first is to provide an education for employment in the industrial world, the second is to provide a general culture as a citizen, and the last is an investigation of the truth through study at university level. The Japanese university looks too vague in its aims and its characteristic. One reason for this is that normal schools, Imperial Universities and high schools in the former system were unified in the present university. In American universities compared with Japanese ones, there are junior colleges, colleges and universities, about 2,000 universities are able to confer a doctor's degree, and about 6,000,000 students study there. There are many universities in America because every university has its own purpose. It is said that the purpose of the university is to keep up the old truths to seek for new ones, and to communicate.

Now the education for the entrance examination occupies a strong position in the postwar education that hopes for the growth of personality and independence. But the education for the entrance examination is meaningless and senseless for students because of a lot of testing. So an applicant is not interested in every day study, and cannot afford to have any free time from morning till night. An applicant is always thinking how to defeat his friends, the enemies, in his painful and monotonous life. To do so encourages him.

In justifying the present system of education of Japan, in the first place, it is necessary to reform the system of the entrance examination.

The reform of the entrance examination system is possible if there is a strong movement that hopes for a real and reasonable system of education.

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Literature Center Set Up

Museum of Modern Japanese Literature (Kindai Bungakukan)-M.M.J.L.-was accomplished this November at Komaba in Tokyo. M.M.J.L. was a dream for the Japanese literary men for a long time and at last it has come true.

At Rikkyo Festival in 1961, the Modern Literature Society of Rikkyo University led by Prof. Susumu Odagiri exhibited the literary coterie (Dojin) magazine of the Taisho and Showa period. The late author Jun Takami and other literary men who visited Rikkyo and saw this exhibition, thought it needed to be better organized those magazines. These materials are indispensable to study modern literature and it is for the convenience of those who want to study that these materials provided good reference. Thus, taking advantage of the exhibition of the Modern Literary Society, the plan of M.M.J.L. was pushed forward.

Mr. Susumu Odagiri and the late Jun Takami took the initiative to begin the movement of establishing M.M.J.L. among the literary world and the academic world. In April 1963, it started as the foundation juridical person (Zaidan Hojin). They carried on many movements and held several kinds of entertainment to shown widely the meaning of its foundation. One of them was 'Exhibition of Modern History of Literature for the Anniversary of founding M.M.J.L.', held at the Isetan Department Store at Shinjuku in Tokyo, from October 1st to 13rd in 1963. The title was the "100 years' movement of modern literature". With the co-operation of the Mainichi Newspaper Company, it was the largest scale exhibition of its kind which had ever been seen.

Now, M.M.J.L. has three functions. The first is to collect the materials of modern literature by preventing them from being scattered and lost and to preserve them as long as they can. That is the function of preservation. The second is to open these materials to the public as a library. Those people who want to study modern literature can read them when they want to. That is, so to speak, the function of this service. With this function, it is hoped to improve the quality of literature. The last is to diffuse and promote the literature and then to educate the public. As the literature center of Japan, M.M.J.L. contributes to the literary education and the improvement of culture of this nation.

To carry out these objects, M.M.J.L. has a perfect air condition system to protect against moisture and two book-rooms which are equipped with a fire-fighting system by carbonic acid gas. The capacity of books and magazines is 500,000 volumes. Because of these excellent equipments, the materials of modern literature can be collected without anxiety. They have also a hall which can accommodate 150 persons, where they can hold a lecture, a meeting or an exhibition. They have made public lectures every summer since 1964. If you attend, you can listen to the lectures of well-known literary men.

The author Jun Takami died

last year without seeing the completion of M.M.J.L. which was his earnest wish. The author Sei Ito took the place of Jun Takami after he died and co-operated with Prof. Susumu Odagiri. Prof. Kiyoto Fukuda and Prof. Ryohei Shiota of Rikkyo University have also contributed very much to it.

There are few synthetic institutions like M.M.J.L. in the world. The existence of it would have effects on the movement of modern Japanese literature. These days the Japanese modern literature has begun to be recognized in the world and, for instance, Japanese authors have

started to be selected as the candidates of Nobel Literature Prize. The works of Japanese authors are gradually translated into other languages. Japanese literature is becoming now a part of world literature and M.M.J.L. should contribute to this advancement.

Tolstoi's exhibition was held as the opening ceremony from Nov. 10 to Dec. 18 of this year. The library service, the second function of the organization starts next April 1st. At that time, more than 110,000 books and magazines will be available for your reference.

Beauty of Japan

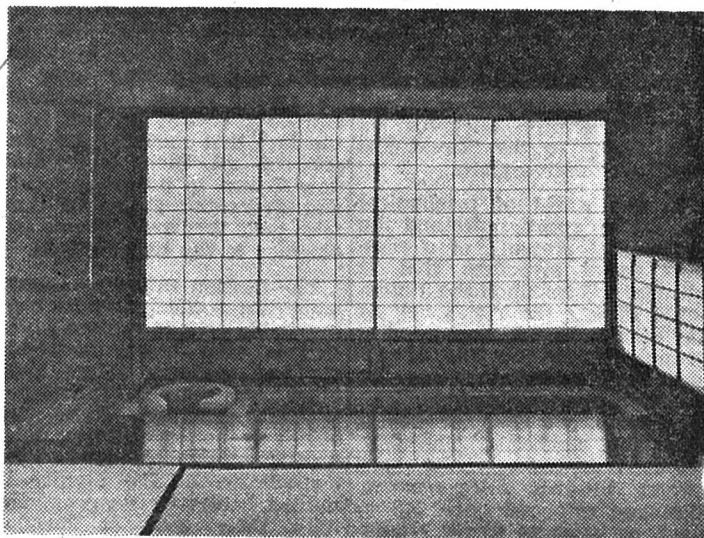
Shoji's White Gives Tension

The paper sliding door, "Shoji", like the alcove (Tokonoma), is indispensable to Japanese rooms. Shoji creates silence and has an elegant simplicity which all people feel. They give the tension to the balance throughout the Japanese house. The measure of the Japanese mats (Tatami), Shoji and Fusuma (sliding doors), which are positioned on posts, beams (Hari) and lintels (Kamoi), create beautiful patterns and spaces.

When a person quietly sits down alone in a Japanese room, he can relax beyond description and see heartily a deep appearance of Japanese land's history there. Then he can be absorbed

fierce red color and the white ground is covered with red color. People cannot help admiring the brightness. These scenes make people feel "Yugenbi" (Abstruse and Mysterious Beauty) and gives the ideal perfection of beauty. The color's contrast between the black of a shadow picture of the twigs out of doors. And the Shoji's white makes people feel profound beauty of the Shoji.

Why color of Shoji's paper is white, now, as in the past, can be guessed from the above story. But the necessity of white color is not only because of that. It is true that white color matches well with anything for example, the red color of an after-



Shoji plays important part, like alcove, in the Japanese house, and it gives the tension to the balance throughout the room.

in private meditation. As he can do this without thinking, he is surprised to discover the Shoji's expected beauty. Yet it is only made of white paper and wooden frame (San), and has a simple, inartistic shape.

Shoji does not look, at least to young people, interesting because it is too plain to admire. What is the original beauty of Shoji? To solve one of the keys of this problem, people may think of a case when Shoji becomes an object feeling and reflecting phenomena of nature. Especially, when one evening in early autumn the Shoji shines brightly in the setting sun light and gradually takes on a

glow and the black color of the twigs out doors. In addition, there is one more important reason.

The white color appears to accept the outside things without any resistance, but it is a only outward appearance. The most important truth is that the white color secures a definite line between nature and space by cutting an image which includes a white color. While an afterglow, shining beautifully over the Shoji, fades gradually, Shoji hangs its elegant expressions. But Shoji is not most beautiful then. Nevertheless an afterglow fades and melts into nature, Shoji does not change its natural expression, that is to say its cold image, but remains to keep a Cutting Silence. Shoji refuses to lose its natural beauty while reflecting the setting sun-light on a mountain.

It is then that one can truly appreciate the Shoji's original beauty. People can find this kind of silence from a garden made of stone (Sekitei), a tea ceremony (Chanoyu) and a 31-syllable Japanese poem (Waka in the middle ages). Shoji's silence has something in common with "Wabi" (a taste for the simple and quiet) and "Sabi" (profound simplicity).

Interview With Personality-(16)

Growth of Soul Appears In Picture: Katsura



Miss Yukiko Katsura intends to express painting to interviewers, opening a picture book on her lap. The sunset light is coming into the room.

Miss Yukiko Katsura is active as an avant-garde painter. This year, she won first prize at an International Art Exhibition. The title of her picture was "Karasu to Gombe (a crow and Gombe)". She is also known as the author of the book, "Go alone the original village" (Onna hitori genshi buraku ni iru).

People who read this book are apt to take her for an explorer. When interviewers called at her house, it was long after she had returned from a trip to Chugoku district where she had opened an art exhibition. But she did not look tired, and she generously invited interviewers to her room which was decorated with some of her paintings. She began to talk about pictures showing us her paintings, "It is very difficult to explain modern pictures by using words. Besides, the pictures are not for explanation," she remarked.

"People cannot accept 'avant-garde' art in their daily lives. Such being the case, most 'avant-garde' painters' works are not understood and not admitted easily. It takes about 50 years at least till they understood our pictures." She talked calmly but her eyes were filled with emotion.

"Did you intend to become a professional painter when you began painting?" Answering this question she said firmly, "No, I never intended to become a painter but when I was a little child, about five years old, I used to paint freely because I liked doing so and I could paint what I wanted to express."

After taking a rest she continued, "I think, art and hobbies are in opposite directions. As I mentioned before, I didn't intend to become an old-maidish painter but in spite of that, I can't help putting out something which is in my mind, that is to say, what I have absorbed up till now." She continued, "I think such a thing is common not only for me but also for other artists. It is painting for me but, for others, it is to compose, to act and so on. For me, painting is just like a valve, which expels unpleasant and painful things. It helps me to be able to live without coming to nothing. This is my opinion, but that doesn't mean that I forget the general public. During world War II I painted pictures naturally which appealed to people's objection to the war."

"Growth of my soul appears in my pictures, so that what I see and hear helps me in painting a picture. In this sense, I can tell you that my long trips to Paris, Africa, America and other countries were most useful."

She began to talk slowly, "My pictures consist of the expression of color and form and I keep in mind not to fall into mannerisms. To develop a perfect technique and to repeat the handling of a brush with similar movements of a practiced hand means that such a picture becomes worthless and conceptual. Since the world is fantastic and widely different from mine and can't be predicted by my concept, my indomitable will opposes it. My way of painting is over-turning partially technical skill and the stuff which painters have used till today."

When the sunset light began to come in through the window, she said finally, "It is good to build up a peaceful family but for those who can't be satisfied with doing this, there is no way except depending upon personal ability. I think, it is good for university students to do everything except violating what persons should keep as of individual worth."

Yukiko Katsura will live without falling into "idee fixe" (fixed idea), and is always trying to realize her own possibilities. Her hope is to paint good picture, because this is part of her life.

サッポロラーメン

東京で北海道の味を

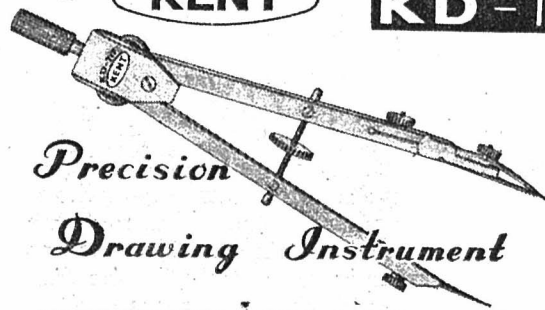
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5th Rikkyo Festival

What is "University Festival"? It is in "university festivals" that we students make public the result of the hard work we have done and of the warm discussions we have had for the past year. In other words, it is the only place for the opinions of all students, and it also, symbolizes the unity of all Rikkyoites.

But it is to be regretted that the Eighth Rikkyo Festival was a mere fete and we should consider the reasons for that.

Some of them are deeply rooted. The Cultural Association Authority organized by all culture clubs in Rikkyo University cannot grasp the contents of the annual action of each culture club and many culture clubs do not co-operate for the Authority's decision because few attend the Captain-Manager Meeting. For that reason, it seems that there was a huge gap between the ideal slogan and the real festival. In our festival, senseless grocery shops are increasing in number year by year, and under the present condition, it is a silly thing that many grocers of the same sort compete with each other.

So we want to make this proposal. The Cultural Association Authority should get hold of its strong initiative. Those clubs which do not obey its decision should be dismissed from the Cultural Association.

Our Country by the People

On December 15, "the committee for a commemoration day of the founding of our country" submitted a draft report to the government. The interim report says, "The majority of the members are in favor of the draft which has fixed the day on February 11. But at present, it is difficult to have a unanimous approval of all the members concerning 'Japan's birthday.'" So we have to determine it by a majority of vote." But this problem has been inviting a big discussion in the National Diet from the beginning of this year and this is closely connected with our historic consciousness and our views of nation, therefore we positively object to fixing it by a majority of vote. And we, of the postwar generation, must give more warning against the revival of 'Kigensetsu', which is an inheritance of Japanese militarism.

Since a committee has been appointed by the government, we guess that the government intends an institution of commemoration day of the founding of our country. So we cannot but doubt if the committee submitted the report after thinking over these factors.

Those who support the draft of February 11 say: "February 11 cannot give proof of the historic fact, but historians have never proved when our country was founded and they cannot prove it in future. But the logic of this opinion is that February 11 is not the day of the founding of Japan, but the day of a commemoration day of her foundation. So we could also say, just as logically, "If the day is called the commemoration day, it need not be February 11."

The strongest proponents of this opinion are 'Shintoists' a religious group in Japan. Therefore, the draft of February 11 conflicts with the 20th article of the Constitution of Japan, "Freedom of Religion."

Therefore, it is certain that this problem is closely connected with our historic thinking, our view of nation or our nation or our national consciousness. Furthermore, we consider that this problem is less urgent than the today's political or economic problems. But man is a thinking animal, so Japanese historic consciousness or view of nation in future is deeply connected with the determination of the day. From this viewpoint, we must say that committee must discuss the essential problem whether the commemoration day ought to be instituted or not, and must not hurry to decide on February 11.

Self-Pe'iance Needs In Modern Age

To the Editor;

I never see the people walking along the street without thinking that they are too nervous and restless. When we get on and get off the bus, the conductor says, "Please get on quickly or get off more quickly." in the modern age something is driving the people to restlessness. In the rapidity and noise that a scientific civilization has brought to the people they are driven to a state of nervous restlessness and this drives them to look for stronger stimulus and to get lost in pleasure.

In this mechanical age we tend to forget simplicity and tranquility of mind. Excess, affluence and sophistication take their place and they become the aim of life. However, it is doubtful whether people can find ease and happiness in this kind of life. When we look at women with deep rouge, modern hair styles and fashionable clothes and men dressed after French or Italian styles, we cannot find natural human beings there. We can only see new clothes and hair styles walking on the street. It seems to me their flesh may be living but they are not really living. But it does not follow that I have an unfavorable feeling towards them. Just that it seems to me that I see in such the symbol of self-lost modern man. Too much modern mechanized social structure alienates us from living in the "Great Nature", our native place.

In the world of mechanical civilization speed, noise and the impersonal pressure of a complex social structure that is brought to bear upon the human mind directs the man's self to the outside world. Our mind is always directed to a state of self-split and seeing that we are forced to live in this complicated society, we can not depart from this condition. Therefore we have to try to make more efforts towards self-concentration and self-confidence. Nowadays we tend to forget simplicity. However we get much stimulus from the outside world, so it is necessary to make more efforts to obtain ease and self-concentration.

We are too much preoccupied with outside things. But now we have to look into our own essential being and recognize that we have the power of in-

finite creativity there.

What do I mean by leading a real life? For me it means to have faith in one's capability and self-confidence to develop one's creativity its fullest extent. In today's world people have lost self-confidence. They are always following the opinion of others. We have nothing actively creative in our minds, therefore it is necessary to look into one's being and have self-confidence. We have many obstacles to this end but we must achieve it by all means to enjoy a real life. How about you?

Hirokazu Hasegawa, junior

Salves to Myriads Of Deities

To the Editor:

It is well known that the ancient Japanese people were under the control of deities, which is considered today to be too absurd to believe. The fact of modern people's being free from those ancient false gods does not always mean they are not superstitious. The fact is far from it. Human nature being what it is, superstition still is strong. Believe it or not, moderns are unconsciously offering their worship to far more dangerous false gods that are widely prevalent in recent years. It is no exaggeration to say that the situation of today presents an almost complete similarity in essence to that of ancient superstitious ages. This indicates that the old gods had been cast down and now new ones fill the empty niches. Too strong emphasis cannot be put upon the fact that moderns are, despite of all their civilization, now driven to the most servile and degrading duties to their false gods that are a shame and disgrace to the true religion.

The illusion raised by human haughtiness and ignorance have inevitably formed modern superstitions, which make the highly civilized moderns follow with blind and servile submission without thinking. They, the slaves to the superstition, have greatly contributed only to the degradation of the dignity of human beings by compromising with their gods of illusion. Thus began the decline and fall of the Empire of Reason. It is bound to happen in the course of time that their own folly would bring about their ruin if they cannot find themselves under the restriction of superstitions. Something has to be done in order to avoid disastrous results. The most effective step

to liberate us moderns from our spiritual slavery to superstitions is to rid ourselves of the faithful obedience to "a fait accompli" which is the product of our illusions, the illusions that are the gravest enemies to the development of the mankind. Any how toilsome it is for man to live in this century!

Takashi Koike, Junior

Open L.L. Widely To Study English

To the Editor:

According to many people, Rikkyoites are, generally speaking, comparatively good at English conversation. And it is proved that most of the good English speakers are having or have had some kind of extra-curricular training at English conversation schools or the like. There they study and practise correct and beautiful English sounds and sentences.

You can safely say that your university has many excellent teachers and a Language Laboratory (L.L.). Oh, that's quite right. But to your chagrin, your L.L. is not used sufficiently.

Study using the L.L. is useful for both elementary and advanced classes — pronunciation, listening or reading, dictation; simultaneous translation, etc. — With this in mind, it should be highly recommended that the L.L. should be used for freshman and sophomore at Rikkyo Univ.

Only a few students, however, are privileged to be able to make good use of the L.L. during their studies. Though it might sound strange, this fact is true even with the Anglo-American Lit. Dept. Whether the L.L. is used at lectures depends, naturally, upon each teacher, or not.

Juniors and seniors are in a still worse position. Now, at least, they can not use the L.L. at all, there being no lecture where the L.L. is utilized, no matter how strongly they may wish to use it.

For this reason, the earliest establishment of a new system and the appointment of specialists in charge of the L.L. are strongly and widely recommended who eagerly wish to study languages using the L.L. and who would like to express their opinions on this subject here in this column.

A Book That Remains Shut Is But A Block.

Fumio Okamoto, junior

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