

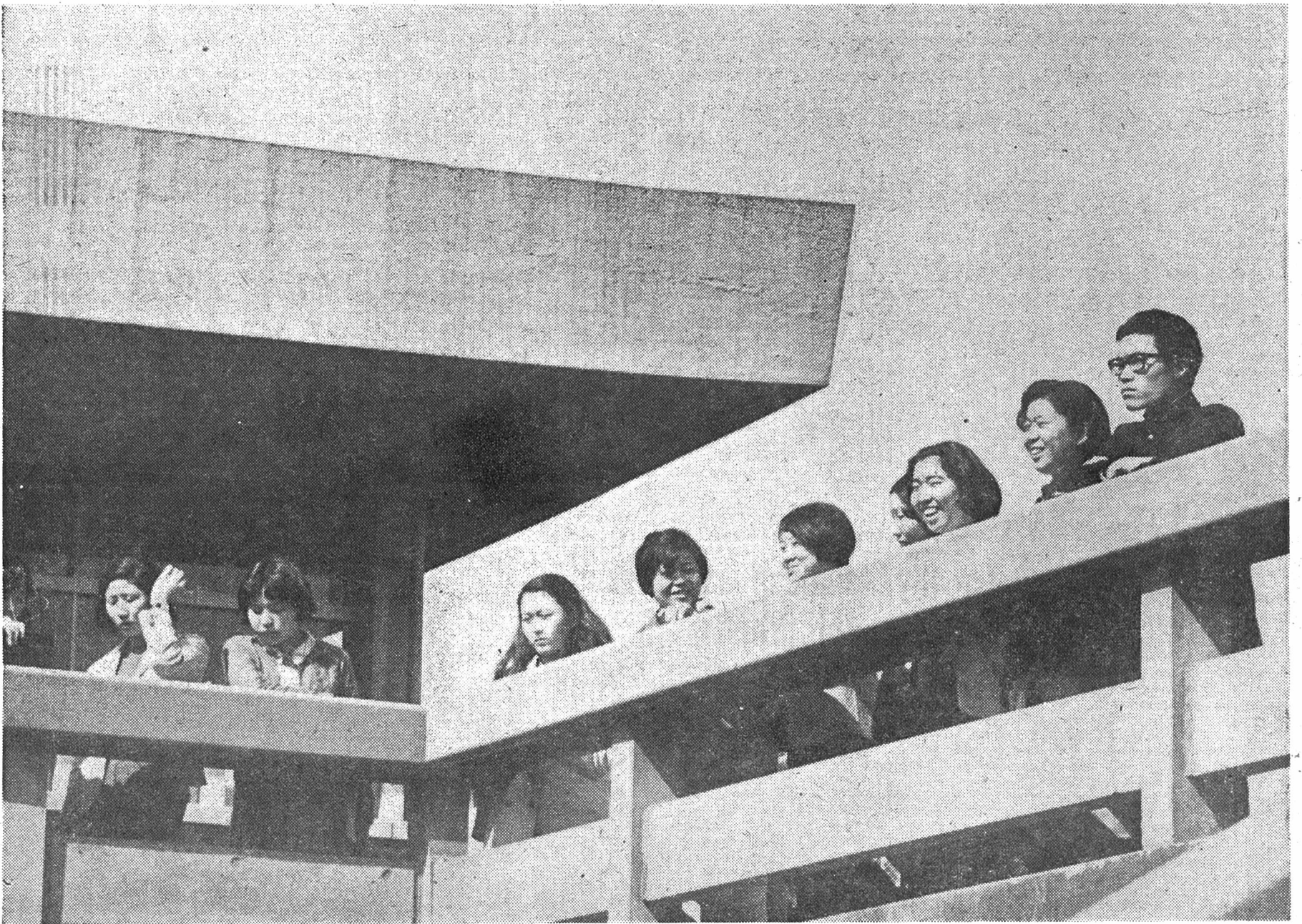
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How to Think About Literature

—by Prof. T. Hosoiri—

It seems to me that the first prerequisite of thinking about literature is that of thinking about anything at all: an ability to classify and differentiate. It is the mental process of distinguishing likeness and unlikeness, sameness and difference, or—to put it still another way—similarity and dissimilarity. It is this process that leads us directly to accurate recognitions, logical distinctions, and proper evaluations. We cannot, of course, evaluate anything unless we can see its distinctions, and we cannot see its distinctions unless we recognize it for what it is—unless, in other words, we know what it is like and how it is different.

At its simplest level this process seems to be basic to all human thought, even among those human beings who think very little, for all human beings naturally use the process, whether consciously or not, in judging all their knowledge and experience, whether of people, or things, or ideas. As any student of Biology or Botany knows, it is basic to the systems of classification of all the sciences. At its most complex level, it is basic also to the highest and most abstruse philosophic discourse.

The student of literature should learn to apply this process of classification and differentiation to every work of literature and to every body of literature he studies. At the elementary level he should have no trouble at all. Indeed, most people, even those who are not students, can recognize a novel, a drama, a poem, and so on. The classifica-

tions—that is, the likenesses—of *genres*, modes and types of literature raise no special difficulties. But the student should also be able to recognize similarities that are not so obvious. For example, he should be able independently to see that the narrative technique of “quest” underlies the structure of works as otherwise unlike as Homer’s *Odyssey*, Cervantes’ *Don Quixote*, Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn*, and Franz Kafka’s *The Castle*. Or he should be able independently to see that Herman Melville’s work and William Faulkner’s work are more similar in style and technique than Melville’s and Ernest Hemingway’s, despite the superficial similarity of the central themes in *Moby Dick* and *The Old Man and the Sea*, the two most famous works of the latter two authors.

At any rate, once the student has discerned the likeness in a work of literature, once he has classified it, he has a valid point of departure for differentiating it from other works in its class, from the works it is similar to, which may be few or many. Having seen how it is *like* other works, he can then see how it is *unlike* other works. Thus he will be able to define its individuality, its originality, its true distinction. Such a process applies, of course, to a whole body of work as well as to a single work. For example, it is obvious that both Faulkner and Hemingway are American writers, that they write about Americans, that they are alike in these ways. But Faulkner depicts

When students want to read literary books, Library offers them many literary books. They take a rest after reading on the veranda of library on the Rikkyo campus.

his Americans against a background of the deep South, in an American cultural context both moribund and archaic, whereas Hemingway depicts his against the background of foreign cultures (France, Italy, Spain, Cuba), in contexts that are primarily non-American. There are many other characteristics that differentiate Faulkner’s works from Hemingway’s, just as there are many that differentiate any work of literature from any other work, or any body of literature from any other body of literature. We have not really examined a work, or a body of work, until we have completely defined such differences. Only thus can we discern those characteristics that make it ultimately unique.

It is here that true scholarship or criticism manifests itself, for the true scholar or critic is merely a reader who can expertly discern more in a work of literature, or a body of literature, than other readers can discern. It is such expert discernment that the serious student of literature should be striving for. Here I have only suggested a beginning, but it is a necessary beginning.

Let me repeat. The student must start with recognitions and go on to distinctions. That is, he must know how to classify and differentiate. Only after he has applied this indispensable process to a work of literature, or to a body of literature, can he go on to the hundred other discernments available to him and to those intellectual rewards and emotional pleasures that lead to respectable evaluations.

Matsushita Resigned Rikkyo President

Mr. Masatoshi Matsushita, President of Rikkyo University, resigned as President on February 27 and announced his determination to come forward as a candidate.

This election of a prefectural governor of Tokyo is in fact a battle between two famous scholars, Mr. Matsushita who is recommended by the Liberal-Democratic Party and the Democratic-Socialist Party and Mr. Minobe recommended by the Japan Socialist Party and the Communist Party.

Mr. Matsushita is said, "A scholar who is unfit for it" or "A Christian who is unfit for it" and he is a man of unique character. In the past he took part in government and now he is suspected by the Anti-the Komeito and so on. Seeing the above, Mr. Matsushita is different from Mr. Minobe who, at first hesitated to come forward as a candidate and later made up his mind to do so. When he was recommended by the Democratic-Socialist Party, he made up his mind to come forward as a candidate, even if he was



Masatoshi Matsushita

recommended by only the Democratic-Socialist Party. Mr. Matsushita formerly had a will to take part in government.

Study of Modern Economics Remarkd By Many Fields

In Rikkyo University the organization for the study of modern economics belongs to the laboratory in reality of the College of Social Relations. And it is well-known that this organization was established as an independent organ in 1964. The Helm Foundation and many other fields at home and abroad subscribed about 300,000 dollars to this organization.

And the Ford Foundation delivered 100,000 dollars to this organization as funds for study. The present project of this organization is a positive study of Japanese economy after World War II. The aim of this organization is not a pure economic study, but also a co-operative study with other social sciences. It is an important thing that this organization seeks a basic and modest study.

Physically Handicapped Persons Entered RU This Year

Rikkyo University permitted physically handicapped persons to take an entrance examination this year. It lately causes public discussion and has many social problems for physically handicapped persons to take an entrance examination. Three physically handicapped persons took an entrance examination this year. They all obtained good results and passed it. About sitting for an examination of a physically handicapped person, the acting chief of section, Taro Nakamura said, "Though we especially prepared for an entrance examination so that they might take an entrance examination, they positively insisted on taking an entrance examination on the same

condition with other examinees. But today, the equipment of education are not ready enough to study for them. And this situation not only includes many social problems but also will come into a question more and more in the future."

About an entrance examination for a physically handicapped person in the future, Mr. Nakamura said, "Next year Rikkyo University also have a plan to permit them to take an entrance examination if a few physically handicapped persons wish to take it. But if many physically handicapped persons want to take an examination, it is difficult to demand a government subsidy of the government for the time being. This problem is very difficult and important, so it will develop more and more as a social problem in the future."

Branch of Journalism To Be Established 1968

The establishment of a Branch of Journalism which was suggested by the College of Social Relations was basically admitted at the 27th Dean's Meeting on Feb. 8. This establishment has a mean to grow from the Course of Journalism and Advertisement to the Branch.

The College of Social Relations aims at the establishment of the Branch of Journalism next year. This raising of status continues that of the Branch of Social Relations in 1962 and that of the Course of the Hotel and Tourism Industry.

Presidential Election Held On April 25 at Tucker Hall

Mr. Masatoshi Matsushita resigned from the presidency of Rikkyo University to stand as a candidate for Election as the Governor of Tokyo Metropolis on Feb. 27.

The Presidential Election will be held at Tucker Hall at 1:00 p.m. on April 25. The recommendation Committee for the Presidential Election's candidates put up Mr. Taichiro Kawanishi, Mr. Daisuke Kitagawa, Mr. Naohiko Okubo, Mr. Kiyoshi Osuga, and Mr. Uzo Morita as candidates on March 22. This Election's returns will be reported to the Director General, and the new president of Rikkyo University will be appointed with the recognition of the Board of Directors toward the last of April.

In Rikkyo University, first the members of the Recommendation Committee are elected to commend the presidential election's candidates. And the same Committee brought up for careful discussion on the basis of the many opinion in Rikkyo University on March 18, 20, 22. It is one qualification of the president that the candidates

have to be Episcopalians because spirit of education is based on Christianity in Rikkyo University. This matter is a distinctive feature of Rikkyo University.

By the way, Prof. Tsunahiro Kikui acted for president at the time of the Graduation Ceremony on March 25 and at the time of the Entrance Ceremony on April 10 and does office of the president by proxy till a decision of the new president.

As for the Foundation of

the Students' hall, the Committee for Preparation of the Students' Hall's Construction consider that this problem may be followed in another direction by new president.

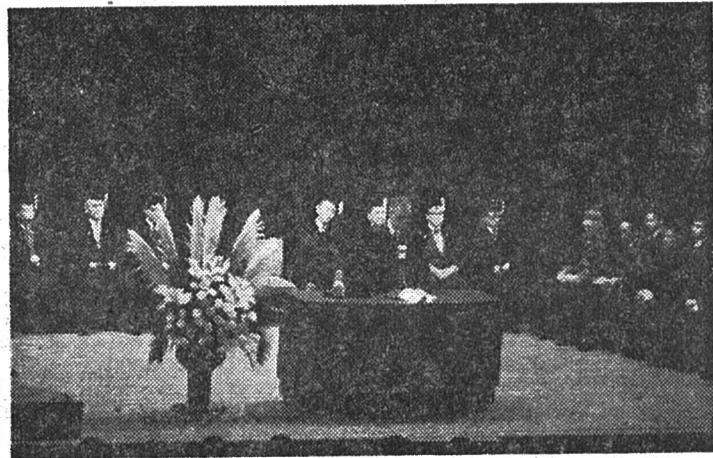
On the other hand, about the same problem, Prof. Keijo Sawaki, the sub-chief of the Student Office thinks that this problem will not become worse than nowadays but will become better and the foundation of the Students' Hall will not depend on the president but on the way of the students' movement.

Rikkyo's Campus Filled With Fresh Mood

On April 10, the Entrance Ceremony of Rikkyo University was held at Tucker Hall.

In a drizzling rain freshmen were making a long row to buy their text books at the Book Department. And here and there Rikkyo University was shrouded in the very fresh mood. The English press Society of Rikkyo University asked some of them about their gladness of being admitted to Rikkyo University.

was admitted to the Literature Course of Rikkyo University, the school of her second choice, said, "I love the quiet mood of Rikkyo University that is Americanized and I think St. Paul's University is the most wonderful one of all." "No sooner had the Entrance Ceremony been finished than I was caught by many canvassing Rikkyoites and then introduce to their clubs earnestly and vigorously, and so I am at quite a loss." Lastly a fresh



The Entrance Ceremony was held at Tucker Hall on April 10. About 3,000 freshmen entered Rikkyo Univ. this year.

At first, one freshman who belongs to the College of Economics said, "As I am an earnest Christian, St. Paul's University was the school of my first choice, and I was admitted, but I have no bright object in Rikkyo University yet." In the next place a fresh co-ed who

co-ed described her astonishment at the noisy campus rather than her gladness of being admitted to Rikkyo University.

The authorities of St. Paul's University look forward a great deal to the freshmen's activities in their clubs and classrooms hereafter.

Two Laboratories Start

The Sight-Seeing Laboratory and the Social Welfare Laboratory which were put in position by the College of Social Relations were admitted for establishment after consideration of the 29th Dean's Meeting on Feb. 28.

The Branch of Learning Sight-Seeing that associates closely with the Sight-Seeing Laboratory has started from this year. Branch of Learning Sight-Seeing aims at training men who can act as middle management directors in the future. And the Sight-Seeing Laboratory's aim is similar to the Branch of Learning.

This Branch is academic and if anything, the Sight-Seeing Laboratory is practical. It goes without saying that this laboratory is an organ worthy of

basis and investigation.

But the most important thing is that this laboratory discharges many roles; this laboratory is a link between the business world and university and the window of the university to industry.

Further, it is also important to establish the Social Welfare Laboratory. It should be a remarkable thing that industry and economy, which are based on the development of science and technique, have advanced rapidly. On the other hand, there are many people who were left behind in a situation like this. The Social Welfare Laboratory is to resolve many problems that come about through this actuality.

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Demand to Found Students' Hall Causes Troubles

Recently some troubles have happened at Chuo University and Waseda University with regard to the rights for the management and supervision of a Students' Hall. And these movements have been gradually pushed forward for the construction of a Students' Hall in 1956. On the other hand, at Rikkyo University a move does not have one, the Cultural Association, the Class Late in November last year the Preparatory Committee for the Construction of a Students' Hall was reorganized. And these movements have been gradually pushed forward since.

One of the causes for those troubles at the universities is the opposition between the students and the school authorities with regard to the rights for the management and supervision of a Students' Hall. This opposition is based on the difference in ideas on both sides as to a Students' Hall.

Here we will try to see the ideas of the Rikkyoites and the school authorities about a Students' Hall.

Rikkyoites Regard Chuo Students' Hall As Ideal

First, Yukinori Narita, chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Construction of a Students' Hall, asserts as follows: "At the present the lack of school facilities necessarily regulates the self-governing and extracurricular activities by classes and clubs. Unless we know this fact, we are unable to understand clearly what a Students' Hall is and why a Students' Hall is needed. In short, we must realize that a Students' Hall is not only a place where we can talk with each other, but also a place where the self-governing

fell in the students' hands after the trouble between the students and the school authorities."

In respect of school life, the Cultural Association and the Class Committee insisted that a Livelihood Co-operative Association be established in the Students' Hall. In short, the construction of a Students' Hall also means protecting the aggravation in the student's financial states against the latest rise in prices and will solve such problems as the superannuation of facilities and the shortage of welfare facilities. So they need to establish a Livelihood Co-operative Association as one of those facilities which provide them with cheap foods, books, writing materials and so on.

Student Office Has Opinion Nearly Like Student Union

Next, let us see an opinion issued by the school authorities of Rikkyo University about a Students' Hall. Under the present circumstances, they do not show the students unified opinion. And as regards the necessity of a Students' Hall they

said to be nearly like the Student Union often found in America."

Moreover, from the standpoint of university education, Prof. Sawaki says, "A university estimates the independent extracurricular activities by the students as part of university education which aims at developing the students' personality. It is an organ which aims at developing the students' personality by evaluating the students' extracurricular activities positively as part of education, and helping the students' independent activities through the staff consisting of professors, students and so on." But it is questionable in general to apply the case of the Student Union in American universities to that in Rikkyo without any qualifications.

Prof. Sawaki says about this point, "Rikkyo University does not approve of the view expressed by the Student Office, and they have no unified opinion. Therefore almost no concrete plans have been exploited or discussed among them. As for the Students' Hall, we naturally cannot imitate the American Student Union in itself. So it is simply a reference, and we should have an idea of a unique Student Union in Rikkyo University that is based on the idea of the Student Union in America."

Actually in Rikkyo University, the extracurricular activities are very prosperous. But, as for the relation between the prosperous extracurricular activities and the Student Union, Prof. Sawaki says, "Though in Japanese universities the Students' Union is based on the idea of the Student Union in America, I think it is an institution only for the extracurricular activities. Therefore we should regard the Students' Hall in universities as different from the Student Union in America."

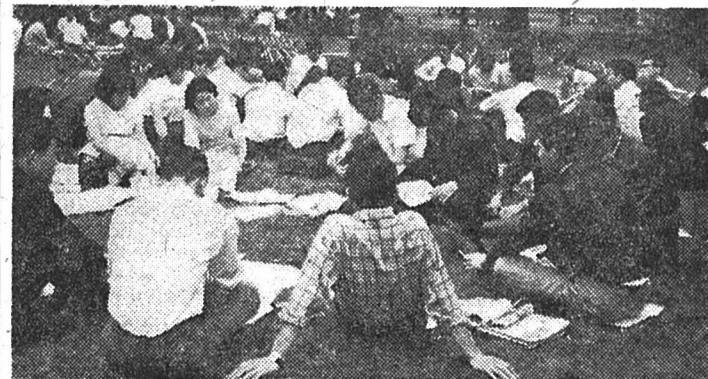
Basic Differences Exist In Both Opinions

There exists a certain fundamental difference in opinion as to the Students' Hall between the part of students and the Student Office. The greatest difference between them is as follows; the students regard the case of the Students' Hall at Chuo University as an ideal Students' Hall of which the management and supervision are based on the self-governing activities, whereas the Student Office thinks that the Students' Hall come from the idea of the Student Union in America and the Students' Hall was built as an original one even if based on the idea of the Student Union. Apparently, such opinions on both sides are too different from each other to have a com-

plete agreement.

Another great difference exists in the divergence of opinions about a Livelihood Co-operative Association. As mentioned above, the Cultural Association and the Class Committee have demanded to found a Livelihood Co-operative Association. They established the preparatory Committee for the Construction of Co-operative Association in

tory Committee for the Foundation of a Students' Hall, and also the Captains' and Managers' Committee, to be organized into a movement all over the university in which we can discuss this problem in various circles and classrooms. It should be organized also into a unified campaign by the Athletic Association, and the teachers' union." In short, he means that a few



Several assemblies have been held since last year. But most of Rikkyoites do not think about the foundation of a Students' Hall.

1963 and this Committee has already started a movement actively. On the other hand, the Student Office takes a negative attitude toward the construction of a Students' Hall. Concerning the problem of a Livelihood Co-operative Association, Prof. Sawaki says, "I have some doubts as to whether it will gain profit or not and also some misgivings about the system of the Co-operative Association. He is against the construction in these two points. We are examining the reformation of the administrative division at Rikkyo with which students are discontented. And if the students' life is really so hard, it is desirable on the part of the school authorities to think about welfare facilities and scholarships."

What attitude do Rikkyoites take toward the problem? Generally speaking it may be said that most of them do not think about the problem seriously. Because the construction of a Students' Hall and of a Livelihood Co-operative Association is not necessarily important for all Rikkyoites, and most of them have no strong complaint about the present facilities for the extracurricular activities.

Rikkyoites' Movement Remarkable After Presidential Election

About the movement for the construction of the students' Hall in the future Mr. Narita says, "We must act not negatively but independently by and democratically, and so we need a big Prepara-

students could not establish the purpose, but the opinion throughout the university can be a powerful sword to accomplish the purpose democratically."

By the way the Presidential Election will be held on April 25. And it is forecasted that the different situations may take place. About the movement after a new president is elected, Mr. Narita said, "Starting from April 25, we will try to enlarge this movement throughout Rikkyo University and ask the new president to hold a meeting within a week after the election is. And there we will ask him questions about problem of constructing the Students' Hall." On the other hand, about the policy of the Student Office, in the future, Prof. Sawaki says, "Not all the faculty know about the Students' Hall which the Student Office is planning. Nor does the Rikkyo authorities express a unified opinion about the necessity of a students' Hall. But the Student Office tells us that they will positively try to make known to all the Rikkyoites a Students' Hall based on the idea of the Student Union, and that after the new president is elected, the motion of a Students' Hall will be grasped by the people more firmly than ever."

Therefore it is the key point for the students how to carry out their movement for the foundation of a Students' Hall all over the campus from now on. The positive attitude on the part of the students will play very decisive part in the general state of affairs in the future.



This photo shows the Student Union of Wisconsin Univ. The Student Union is different from the Students' Hall in Japan.

activities by students can be guaranteed and developed."

As regard the rights for the management and supervision of a Students' Hall that have lately become subjects for much discussion, Mr. Narita says, "It is the very first promise in constructing a students' Hall that the students themselves do the management and supervision in order to develop the self-governing activities." But it is important to know what those self-governing activities mean. Members of the Cultural Association and the Class Committee say about the self-governing activities, "A self-governing activity is thoroughly democratic and means that the students engage in their club and class activities by themselves. Especially we regard as ideal the case of the Students' Hall at Chuo University of which the rights for the management and supervision

also do not. But the Student Office approves of the necessity which is based on their own opinion, and the Student Office has been appealing to the school authorities onesidedly for these three years. Though the money for the construction of the Students' Hall has been counted up every year, former president, Masatoshi Matsushita and school authorities have assumed a negative attitude forward the construction on the plea of their taking it up as part of the long-range comprehensive plan."

Then what kind of view does the Student Office take about the Students' Hall apart from the unified opinion of the Rikkyo authorities? The vice-dean of the Student office Prof. Sawaki says, "The Students' Hall which we are thinking of is rather different from many Students' Hall which are conceptualized in Japan. And it may be

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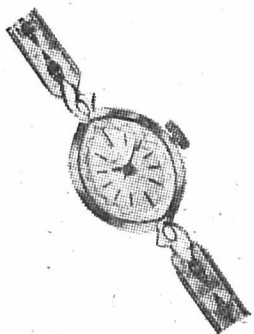
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Rikkyo Pitching Staff Holds Key to Getting Championship

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League's Spring season was opened April 15 at Meiji Shrine Ball Park.

The Rikkyo Club won the championship last Spring but placed third in the Autumn, because of the absence of Tsuchida. Candidates for the victory team this season are Waseda, Hosei and Rikkyo.

The Rikkyo Nine camped at Nichinan in Miyazaki Prefecture where the climate is warm. More should be said about this. It dangles. Why is it important to rate a paragraph? For several years, Rikkyo's weak point has been its pitching power, and there seems to be no difference this year. It is important that the team emphasize strengthening its pitching ability, and batting second.

What are Rikkyo's chances of winning? Here is the situation. What will be the result? The Rikkyo team played training games everywhere, and the pitching staff hit as expected. The pitching staff has ace-pitchers. Ishikawa and Wakatsuki graduated. Now, there are Hirohata (Sophomore), Doike (Sophomore), Nozu (Junior) and Kubo (Junior), but all of these players feel their lack of power. Hirohata has a speed ball and he is regarded the team's most hopeful pitcher. It is needful to train them as thorough-going pitchers. On the other hand, the batting staff is powerful in spite of slugger Tsuchida having graduated. The clean-up trio are Taniki, Ogawa and Nonoyama. Their real power was proved in the league's past match. Hattori (Sophomore), swift of foot and possessing a baseball man's subtle bearing, is



This photo shows the scene of moment of Rikkyo's championship in last spring league. All Rikkyoites want to get a victory and to reappear the emotion in this spring.

regarded the ideal top batter and most hopeful rookie. Fielders are: first baseman, Doi; second baseman, Akiyama; third baseman, Nonoyama; shortstop, Atenbo; left-fielder, Hattori; center-fielder, Taniki, and right-fielder, Ogawa. Tanaka, the catcher, is free of care, as he has had considerable catching experience since high school days. Inasmuch as Rikkyo's team is the No. 1 batting one in the league, key to victory depends upon its pitching performances. It is imperative that they be trained as thorough-going pitchers. The Waseda team maintain a balance both batting and pitching. Hosei is strong in batting and

catching. Tabuchi has an eye toward renew its home-run record. Keio is weak in batting, and Meiji is frail in pitching. For these reasons, if the Rikkyo Nine can beat Miwata and force down Waseda's batters, it stands a fair chance of winning the championship. Hopeful rookies entered each university's club this Spring. Rikkyo has many Pitcher Araki from Yokohama's Sakuragaoka Senior High School in Kanagawa Prefecture, is listed by some for pro-ball in the future. Rikkyo gains by adding him. The sentence which followed did not make sense.

Each university's club is affected by less members than in previous years. Suggest universities be listed in alphabetical order or in no or rookies. Keio University has 11 rookies, Rikkyo 12, Meiji 18, Waseda 22 and Hosei 25. The Championship depends greatly upon these rookies.

Manager Shimizu of Rikkyo's base club said, "We want to win Waseda's place as a candidate for victory. For this reason, we place top conditions on May 20."

April 22, 23—Rikkyo vs. Meiji
29, 30—Rikkyo vs. Keio
May 13, 14—Rikkyo vs. Tokyo
20, 21—Rikkyo vs. Waseda
27, 28—Rikkyo vs. Hosei

Ayuzawa Brings Exploit In Japan's Skating World

A new star has appeared in Japan's inactive long-distance speed skating circles. The star's name is Masahiro Ayuzawa, a freshman in the College of Social Relations. He won the 5,000-meter, 10,000-meter Championship in the 39th All-Japan Students Skating Championship Meet held at Tatehina, Nagano Prefecture in January. Ayuzawa is the third newcomer in this meet's history to steal this prize.

During his Okaya Minami High School Days, Ayuzawa was almost unknown when he placed third in the 10,000-meter race at the Nagano Prefecture Meet. This was his highest record.

Ayuzawa's best points are his strong legs and ability to keep his head. These strengths are the fruit of hard training at the lodge since he entered the University.

Although Ayuzawa may have a genius for skating, it is Manager Nagao who drew it out. Ayuzawa's success has come as the result of his being his own konjo (having borne hard training). It is said that he has the makings of a natural skater but it was not revealed until he practised. Many potential athletics never develop.

Ayuzawa was not yet become an Olympic candidate, but, in

the opinion of many, he will be picked for this honor. He is 1.75 meters tall; weighs 65 kilograms, and is young . . . 19 years old. It is almost certain that he will be come Japan's hopeful, not only the Grinoble Olympic next year, but the Sapporo Olympic in 1972. It is Rikkyo's hope that Ayuzawa will



Masahiro Ayuzawa

make the greatest effort to attain these victories, not for his personal glory, or for Rikkyo's glory, but that he shall become Japan's world-honored Ayuzawa.

Jingu Ball Park Renovated



The Meiji Shrine Ball Park was renovated at 150,000,000 cost and has box seats more than 3,000.

Meiji Shrine Ball Park was renovated as part of the Meiji Centennial Celebration being held this year. Repairs were begun late last year and the ceremony marking the park's restoration was held last week on April 7. The celebration was concluded with exhibition baseball games. Over 3,100 red, blue and green plastic seats in the stadium and field stands are set behind net. Park officials say that spectators now may see the games relaxed from now on.

The most noticeable difference since the repairs have been made is the disappearance of the right and left luck-zone.

Meiji Shrine Ball Park was the warehouse of the Japanese army during World War II. And so it hurt that there were many places in the stadium where rain poured through. There are none now. In the future a 70 meter length-by 3 meter width flower bed will be made between the out-field stand seats and the lawn.

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Great Fears Entertained For Meeting of Universiade

By S. Tanizawa, Staff Writer

The Universiade is to be held in Tokyo this coming August. But its success is seriously doubted because there is much trouble about the official name of North Korea. This problem was discussed in F.I.S.U. (Federation of International Sports University) General Meeting in Habana, Cuba on April 10, but the conclusion was postponed till the I.O.C. (International Olympic Committee) General Meeting, which is to be held on May 5.

The fact that the Tokyo Olympic achieved a great success does not guarantee that the Universiade will also be a success, because there have been great changes in world situation since then.

In spite of the optimistic attitude the organizing committee assumed when they decided to invite the Universiade to Japan, it is not too much to say that they are new in a critical situation.

Communist countries did not take part in the Womens Volleyball World Championship, and the Weight Lifting World Championship was also discontinued. Also the Universiade, which can be called the Olympic Games for students, may be discontinued for the same reason. Even the name of a country may present difficulties.

At the General Meeting of the Organizing Committee held on April 10. It would seem that perhaps the Universiade will not be able to be held smoothly in Japan in accordance with I. O. C. (International Olympic Committee) rules. Even if the Olympic formula was adopted, North Korea, which joins in F. I. S. U. in the name of Korea will not consent to its decisions. North Korea files vigorous protest against I. O. C. and the communist countries are destined to follow the example of North Korea. This is common knowledge in the World Volleyball Championship that was to be held in January in Japan.

On the contrary, even if the formal name of a country was recognized, the players of North Korea will not be able to enter Japan, because the Japanese Government has already stated that it will not admit the representatives of North Korea as Japan does not recognize that country.

However, political intervention in sports does not allow them to enter, but the fact is that Japan has discriminated politically against a participating nation in international sports. To be frank with you, as there are complicated circumstances behind this matter, the

mass meet had better be given up without our being too much concerned about our own personal honor. It is my desire that Organizing Committees of International Sports Championships do not invite countries indiscriminately. Though the Sapporo Olympics are to be held in 1972, the Organizing Committee should wait and see the world situation at that time and this problem will not arise at the Sapporo Olympics.

As already announced, the fifth Universiade International Federation of University Sport World Games is to be held from August 26 to September 4 of this year. According to the program there will be athletics, waterpolo, swimming, fencing,

(Waseda), Sawaki (Juntendo O. B.), Sukeyama (Nihon Univ.) and others.

By the way, essentially the origin of the name "Universiade" is like "Olympiade" that so among students we call it Olympic games. Now the head office of F.I.S.U. (Federation of International Sports University) World Games is in Belgium.

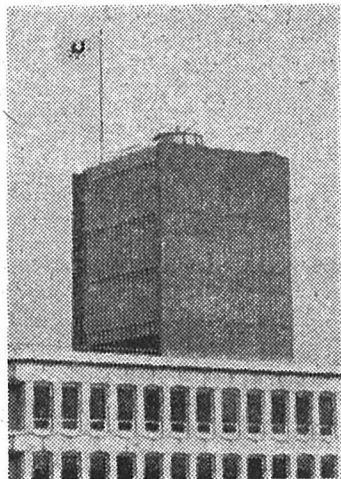
Universiade's history is very short compared with the Olympiad, and it is still relatively unknown. But this student's sport festival which is held by University students aged from seventeen to twenty-eight has a significant bearing on the next generation. At the most important feature of the Universiade is that it is a sports festival only for University students. Apart from management, interpretation, or Opening and Closing Ceremonies every thing is left in students' hands. The Organizing Committee is making efforts to obtain about 700 interpreters chiefly from University students, but they expect all students to give their utmost cooperation.

Cheering Party To Oust Feudality

The Cheering Party was held in a lodge in Mito, Izu Peninsula. It is reorganizing for safety needs.

The Cheering Party is, however, sure that it is seen with prejudice from the world. Shunichi Heike, Cheer Reader of Rikkyo University this year went on, "So without being unable to discard old tradition in the Cheering Party, we want to cheer with modern sense. In fact, them in Rikkyo University has been cheering for a few years with modern sense. And we want to complete this modern cheer after several years. We want the world to have a new understanding of the Cheering Party gradually."

At last, he spoke about Rikkyo sports, "I hope baseball will win the victory in spring season. But all sports club as well as baseball hope for getting the championship and we will cheer all students cooperate to us.



Universiade's meeting flag

tennis, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball and especially in this tournament judo has been added. The World's top athletes and swimmers will meet face to face. Japan got five gold medals and two copper medals in Germany. Much more is expected in judo and athletic at this Tokyo Universiade.

Looking at individual events we can expect good results in judo. We aim at gaining all the gold medals in the events but judo being spread all over the world, we cannot easily accomplish our purposes. On the other hand, athletic members are in high spirits especially Iijima



On Sunday morning, club members meet to chase balls actively. Forward's fierce kick terrifies lookers-on standing behind the goal.

Amateurism (5)

"Urawa Club" Finds Pleasure in Soccer

The popularity of soccer has increased tremendously in Japan since the Tokyo Olympics, and Urawa City as a "town of soccer" has also become quite famous throughout the country. However, the tradition of soccer in Saitama Prefecture including Urawa City has its origin in the Meiji era, and numerous inhabitants, regardless of sex, in Saitama have been quite familiar with soccer from their childhood. So there are many high school soccer teams in Saitama, and many old boys who were active in such teams could hardly forget soccer, so that they could set up a soccer club after graduating from school. It is the start of the "Urawa Club" that we are now going to introduce.

Ever since the year 1950 when this club was first formed, it has taken part in the National Athletic Meet regularly every year, and it has had the experience of being a winning team at many of the meets. Moreover this year, "Urawa Club" participated in the shift matches of the Japan Soccer League, that is the highest level soccer league in Japan and this club had refused to accept the right of competing till last year, when it played against Yanmar Diesel but failed to win.

The "Urawa Club" has one special feature that is quite different from member teams of the "Japan League". It is said that this club is not a team formed from one business organization, all of the some thirty members are from different works of life and many of them are school-teachers. Why is this important? Mr. Ikeda, the manager of this club explains, "If all the members worked in the same company like Yanmar Diesel, when they take leave for a soccer match, I would have only to bow my head just once to the company. But in case of this club I have to bow as many times as there are members."

It is a source of worry to members that cannot devote as much time to soccer as they would wish. The reason why this club gave up the right of the shift matches of the "Japan League" last year was that once it joins the league, it has to play all the given matches, but members of this club had few time to spare possibly. "Though" Mr. Ikeda says "This time we were eager to participate in the league to improve our skills. Because this year, the National Athletic Meet is going to open in Saitama Prefecture, and we want to win the victory of the meet by all means. So from next year even if we should be given chances to enter the league, we would not join it." And he emphasizes to the utmost that the "Urawa Club" exists for members to enjoy soccer. They train every Sunday at a ground of a high school near Urawa City.

The training goes on actively and pleasantly with Mr. Ikeda as the core who cheers on the players with a loud voice. They run about looking joyful, shout for applause to good plays, and hoot at errors harmoniously each other. Even in such an atmosphere, as might be expected of a club that the majority of members are the old boys of university soccer clubs, we can often find sharp acts and fierce attacks. Those who get a chance to see the training of the club may envy club members for joyful appearance, and many feel the urge of running about the ground chasing a ball themselves. Each member of this club suffers inconvenience that he cannot play soccer to his heart's content.

But members of the "Urawa Club" have discharged their occupations and at the same time, they are after the victory of soccer of the National Athletic Meet. Each one of the "Urawa Club" takes pride in that point as an amateur.

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Young Energy Showed in Developing Countries

At present the era of irresponsibility is often talked about in Japan. People especially young ones do what they want and their conduct is often deplorable. They say, as a rule, that they cannot do their best in the Japanese society and that they just want to live peacefully with their wives and children in small houses when grow older, that is to say, they are contented to live without adventure. But at the same time, there are some Japanese young people who are doing their best and doing many worthy jobs in foreign countries. They are the Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (J.O.C.V.).

J.O.C.V. movement is sponsored by the Japanese Government and was started in 1965 in accordance with the needs of developing nations. The Japanese Government has sent volunteers to such countries as the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, India, Kenya and Tanzania as a result of agreements reached between Japan and those countries. Nowadays the number of Japanese volunteers stationed in developing countries is 151 including 15 women. So these countries attach great importance to Japanese volunteers. So it is unnecessary for the various Ministries to fight to take leadership in carrying out this project. It is essential to help and advise these developing countries with no string attached.

According to an official of the Central Office of J.O.C.V., the fundamental policy of J.O.C.V. is not to protect or promote the national interests of Japan as some of the advanced countries that send volunteers to developing nations. It is rather aimed at giving unselfish aid to developing countries in the interests of their own and not of Japan.

Fields which J.O.C.V. opens to would-be volunteers are:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Rice growing, animal hygiene, livestock breeding, fishing techniques, timber felling and logging, agricultural and marine product processing, etc.
- Mining and Industry: Mechanical techniques, mining and industrial techniques, etc.
- Traffic and Telecommunications: Operation, Maintenance and repair of transportation facilities, telecommunications, broadcasting techniques, etc.
- Construction and Civil Engineering: Road Building, land surveying, architectural techniques, operation, maintenance and repair of construction machinery, etc.
- Health and Welfare: Medical care, public health, environmental sanitation, social welfare, etc.

f) Education and Training: Vocational training, Japanese language instruction, physical education, etc.

As soon as announcement was made as to the opportunities for volunteers, high school students, nurses, salesmen, clerks, office girls, farmers, etc., sent letters to the Central Office of J.O.C.V. expressing their desire to join in the movement. It seemed that those who had not experienced the war, having grown up in the blessed environment, could not resist their opportunity to serve other nations in the spirit of adventure. Until now there has been almost nothing to satisfy them. More than 7,000 letters arrived. The days when people went abroad for mere sightseeing are over. They are not satisfied with going abroad without any worthy purpose or plan. These applicants have a great desire to help people of developing countries. It was reported that each ministry concerned wanted to place the Central Office of J.O.C.V. under its jurisdiction.

Applicants were screened and the successful candidates live together for three months of training and they are trained under the following severe schedule.

6.00 a.m.	rising
6.15	morning ceremony and athletic exercises
7.00	breakfast
8.00	study of foreign languages
12.00	lunch
1.00 p.m.	lecture
4.00	athletic exercises
5.30	supper
7.30	free discussions
10.00	go to bed

As they are ambitious to study, they know that they should devote themselves to their works through this kind of training.

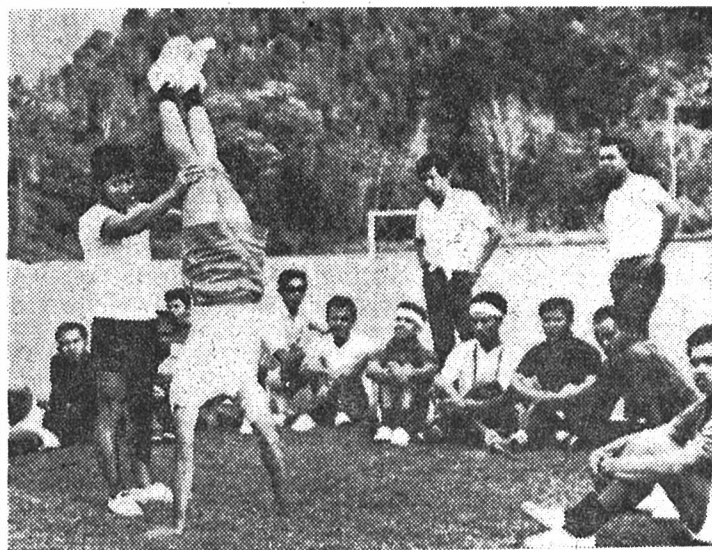
Developing Countries Wants Their Arts

There is lack of technicians in developing countries. In Japan very often experienced

young men in technical fields are not given proper chance to do important works to make their dreams come true in foreign countries. And also this help developing nations program gives good opportunities to second or third sons in rural Japan. Up to the present, technicians and professional men both in America and Europe volunteers became leaders of this movement. Since J. F. Kennedy proposed a plan of "peace corps" in the spirit of new frontier in his election campaign, it has become a reality. But the purpose of American "peace corps" is to make a new departure from the old method of aiding foreign countries in order to oppose the Soviet Union in her attempt to communize other countries. As a result, they failed to understand and did not capture the hearts of the people. But what the people in developing countries need is men who work together with them. Japanese young men who are well trained and educated have attracted much attention. The objective of Japanese volunteers is a contribute to the nation building of developing countries through the technical knowledge and skill. In turn, they are given the chance to go abroad to cultivate their international mindedness.

Volunteers Called 'Ambassador of Friendship'

Living in foreign countries gives rise to many problems. There are some episodes in this connection. For instance, one day when Mr. Kenji Azuma, driving his motor car through a village, he was attacked by villagers who threw stones at him, as the village was a battle field during the Second World War and the villagers' feeling toward Japan was very bad. It was natural that the villagers did not forget their bitter experience. The proverb, "Let bygones be bygones" is often used by the offender. Unfortunately he was the first Japanese who visited this village after the war. When he was accused the villagers of the cruelties committed by the Japanese forces, he cried in his poor English, "I don't know anything about because I was just a little boy then. Japan is a peaceful country now. We must make friends with each other." From that moment on, he endured hardships and sweated in hard work for the people of that country in spite of its poor facilities. They have been appeased by him, and children or grown-ups and old people of that country rely on



Mr. Murayama, one of volunteers, teaches athletic exercise to Malaysian. He gives an example to them by himself and they create friendly atmosphere.

him like successful volunteers stationed in other countries. He is called by people of that country "ambassador of friendship."

Meeting the poor in large countries, volunteers who have good faith and bravely fight for their good often at their wit's end. Under such circumstances the most important thing is funds to buy tractors, machines, pumps, manure, etc., not to mention of the necessity of J.O.C.V. The total budget which is given to this undertaking is 500,000,000 yen. However, estimates of machines and materials to be allotted to individual volunteer is on an average only 50,000 yen. Even though the man who has good faith and fighting spirit cannot make a breakthrough in the face the overwhelming odds merely using simple tools.

There Are Many Problems Awaiting Solution

They often meet with the inconsistencies of society such as the feudalistic farmland system, corruption of government officials, red-tape administration. How far can they intervene and how should they act, if circumstances allow? There is no way but depending on their own experience, knowledge, tact and action.

The trouble is that the aspiration for racial self-determination and self-pride of a newly independent state is sometimes too strong in Asia and Africa. While they do not willingly recognize their shortcomings in order to mend their ways. It is better for them not to have any false idea about themselves and meet the people in real friendship. As a rule, the people of developing countries have no will to improve their own countries for themselves. It is also important to awaken themselves to the importance of act in mental field. The volunteers must never forget that the leading role is to be played by the people on the spot and that the volunteers are to work together as assistants.

By sending youthful volunteers to remote places of developing countries where there is not even electric light from materially abundant Japan, it is expected that they share a lot of the people in the fulfillment of their objective with people on the spot. Their experience in developing countries will not only open their eyes to the situation of the country but help them to acquire a realistic view of Japan. When they come back to their own country after their two years' tour of duty, naturally pass on information about developing countries to the Japanese people at large. This will create a good understanding between nations. Thus the help developing nations program is very significant and beneficial to developing countries as well as those advanced countries that send volunteers.

Seeing their activities, sometimes they sacrifice themselves, minister, and act. When they face problem, they work harder and harder until they find a clue of settlement—people particularly the same generations look up to them. Their seriousness is felt very strong by people on the spot. They who grew up in the circumstance of democracy are accustomed easily to live on the spot. Because there is little pathetic idea in their spirit and Japanese have the same color of skin as the people of the country.

Concerning themselves, they do not forget to reflect on themselves in weakness of their abilities of language. And they always try to endeavor and have courage to get over useless sympathy to carry out the great work of the land. And also sometimes they disappointed ugliness of adult's world and its complication. On the occasion of that, they are conscious of the original purpose and they can find their hope in their tomorrow's work.

At present volunteers are playing an important part in international relation and in future it will be also true.

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Matsushita Leads Life with R.U.

The past president Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita left Rikkyo this March after he had served a term totaling 12 years at Rikkyo University. It goes without saying that he led a full life at Rikkyo before his resignation. Now, Rikkyo Echo's Art Desk looks back on his history and activities in Rikkyo and thinks over again of the problems of the university on this occasion.

Dr. Matsushita was born in Hachinohe City, Aomori Prefecture in 1901. After he graduated from Rikkyo University in 1922, he studied for 6 years at Minnesota University, Carlton University, Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University in America. At Columbia University he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy. Returning to Japan, he accepted the position of professor at Rikkyo University in 1929, later leaving this position temporarily. After some years he took up his new post as President of Rikkyo Academy and Rikkyo University in June 1955.

An Echo's staff reporter had an interview with the chief of secretariat to learn of the personality of former president Dr. Matsushita. He was told that Dr. Matsushita was a man who had clear opinions and character but was difficult to pin down. Furthermore, in answer to the next question as to why there was no large trouble under Matsushita's administration, he said, "This was the result of the good sense of all students and all faculty personnel. But it is

ed that this was the result of Rikkyo's homelike unity due to the relatively small number of students.

In another sphere of activity, Dr. Matsushita has positively made efforts for world peace. In February 1957, he went to England as a special ambassador of Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, former Japanese Prime Minister, to request that an A-bomb test should not be made on the Christmas Islands. He also occupied the position of President of the Japanese Students Conference of World Federation and that of President of a peace mission consisting of ministers of religion. He believes, — it is our important duty to do our best for world peace. War is the greatest crime of mankind. What leads to war are the suspicions and mistrust among the peoples of the world. There is no telling when the peace of the world will be threatened.—He firmly thinks that the only way for the human race to survive in this nuclear age is by the realization of a world without war through the establishment of a World Federation. Still more, he was a member of an education committee in Tokyo metropolis. He is in full and constant activity

and a very busy man and is much interested in politics. He believes that it is one of the main social duties that people co-operate with one another to make society a pleasant place to live in. He makes the appeal to public opinion that the Government must have a political, economic and social policy which keeps up with the times. He is always a critic who stands by the conservative policy. As a result he is sometimes criticized by the communist organizations and socialists.

On the other hand, as a Christian he is said to be honest and faithful in his work. It seemed that by his noble character he became the president of Rikkyo University. Every Monday morning he came to the chapel service and a sermon.

Dr. Matsushita contributed to the life and work of Rikkyo in many ways. But Rikkyo still has many problems. Now is the time to reconsider about the university. A change of president is an important matter of all universities. But however the president changes, the spirit of the establishment is never forgotten. It is considered that now is not the time when a president only has the privileged to control the university.

The Former "Socho"

by Miss Margaret Winton
Assistant to the President

The first time I set eyes upon the past President of Rikkyo University was at the trial of General Tojo. Nearly two decades had past before I learned that Law was his first-love. The reason, I think, is religious in origin. It is difficult to explain; so I shall state in classical terms what I believe to be the case. The Law Giver of the universe Who promises to be the God of those who serve Him and lead His world toward Justice and Truth, commands of Masatoshi Matsushita an awe born of reason and the heart; not, sentimentality. This, I believe, is essential knowledge to possess in understanding him.

The second time I saw this gentleman was in 1958 in a coffee shop on Miami Beach. I was the inconsequential member of a foursome, as conversation was between the other three—strategists-interested in St. Paul's having an atomic reactor for peaceful purposes. But here I learned his zest for politics.

It was in 1965, shortly before I joined his staff, that I saw Dr. Matsushita again. One evening we were at the Nippon Club in New York City. He and another dinner guest entered into a dialogue, which continued well into morning, on the subject of the United States and Japan. Here I learned not only his appetite for dialectic sparring, but his humor and wit, his belief in himself, his pride in being Japanese, his joy in being active in the affairs of his country and the world, and something of his

practical realism.

The following day the President and I visited the head of one of America's large universities. Old friends thought these gentlemen were; they had but 15 minutes to visit. They picked a topic Indonesia. And they expounded nothing else! This was the beginning of my understanding of his high estimate on the value of time. He could have authored, indeed, the Ecclesiastical essay on this theme, so identical, in my opinion, are his views to those of the chronicler's.

During vacation time last year, I saw Dr. Matsushita preside with tremendous dignity at the first Asian Peace and Anti-Nuclear Arms Congress. And I had the personal thrill of being requested twice by him to play rolls in the proceedings of that Congress. (I was the only Westerner and neutral in their chambers.) Here I saw that distinguished body of delegates, representing diverse political systems and national policies rise spontaneously at the close of their sessions to salute the Japanese diplomat and statesman who had steered their course through petulance to a harmonious conclusion.

For ten months I saw Dr. Matsushita often and in many situations—but almost always on the wing, literally and figuratively speaking! (One of our best talks was during an eight-hour flight to Seattle, but not less productive were our numerous

(Continued to Page 8)

Interview With Personality-(17)

Strictness Is Necessary For Artiste: Danshi



Danshi Tatekawa opens his mouth rapidly and tells about the difference between an artiste and an ordinary man with his expressive gesture.

Recently the telling of comic stories (Rakugo) is popular and many people are fond of it. So all storyteller's halls (Yose) seem to be always full of fun. Rikkyo Echo Art Desk's staff had an interview with Mr. Danshi Tatekawa, one of the most popular storytellers. He is active not only as a storyteller but also as a chairman or current notes teller. And he is also known as the author of the book "The theory of the modern comic story (Gendai Rakugo Ron)" that was a best seller at that time.

When Echo's staff went to the Suehiro-tei hall in Shinjuku to call on him, he was just on the stage. In a few minutes, he appeared dressed in a modern sports coat. Ordering a glass of lemon squash, he said enthusiastically, "Let's begin." Now, the interview was held immediately at the tea room near the greenroom. He was willing to respond to the questions in spite of being busy. Answering the first question he said simply, "The reason why I entered this world is that I somehow liked a comic story from my boyhood, only that." It is said that when he was a boy, he would go to the Suehiro-tei hall to hear a comic story. And disobeying his parents' order, he rushed into this new world. At first, he was discouraged many times, but tided over the difficulty and at last he has become an independent professional storyteller (Shinuchi). "Why did you write the books?" He answered, "Because no story tellers have minutely analysed a comic story. I want to describe it from the inside." And he continued, "I regard a classical comic story as a real comic story. A newly made comic story is not a comic story. It cannot describe the present age."

Taking a rest for a while, he began to give his opinion on modern youth and society. "Today youth is surrounded by blessed environments but they seem to have no definite purposes and are not on the alert. Comparing with the American youth, who are facing military service in Vietnam and the prospect of death. They are under a great strain." He looks at young men sharply and criticizes bitterly. "Many youths seem as if they were old men, I want to say to them, 'Come on, wake up, look alive!' 'To do so is good' for them." said Danshi emphatically. And his tongue moved rapidly, "As in the present society laughing is lost because of depression in daily life, a lot of people listen to a comic story for a laugh. But this boom will not continue long, perhaps people will soon lose interest. But I think that the humor or laugh in a conversation is necessary for Japanese. Japanese have no good sense of humor."

Next, he told his views of real artistes, "Artistes and public entertainers who go to school are disqualified as true artiste. They intend to promote the happiness of the ordinary man. I think that an artiste who has sold himself into the world must cultivate the art of his own, and must devote himself to the pursuit of that art. The joy that the ordinary man seeks is not given to an artiste. When I was in my teens, I wanted to go to school, but I studied by myself and my accomplishments are my own."

He appealed in conclusion to society, "There are two complaints which I have against society today, one, in the reckless driver who kills someone, and, two, the present very high rate of taxation I would like to have a lot of money so that I could do all the things would like to do. After the interview had lasted for an hour, he rushed into the twilight town again.



Matsushita's hobby is dancing. He enjoys it for his health.

impossible to forecast what will happen in the future and what situation will develop."

There are those who complain that Matsushita's way of doing things was irresponsible. This opinion was heard at an interview with the chairman of a committee of an educational personnel union. The chairman of the committee said, "Surely the former president was lacking in a sense of responsibility. Many unsolved problems have still remained." In conclusion the chairman hoped that the president could have stayed longer in order to complete unfinished business satisfactorily. To the question why there was no serious troubles during Matsushita's term of office, he answered

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Patrol on Research

The Institute of American Studies

The Institute of American Studies is the most famous of several institutes at Rikkyo University. This institute, established in 1938, was the first of its kind in Japan. The object of its establishment was for development of goodwill, culture, and study between Japan and America. There are, as concrete aims, the foundation of an open library relative to American culture, the promotion of general American studies, the publication of the organ paper for training the staffs of this institute and an introduction to the right knowledge about America. The history of the prewar in-

stitute was not so active. Three committees were formed in this institute to facilitate American studies. Accordingly, staffs with their own professional field collected appropriate literature and completed their own bibliography on America. Furthermore, American authorities as well as the American ambassador joined forces with the staffs. However, the staffs could not accomplish the entire aims of the institute but collected and assessed the data from certain studies. Unfortunately, the institute was forced to close down during World War II. The postwar institute opened

again in 1946, American studies having an even greater significance for Japan after the war. Then "The American Culture", the magazine whose aim was the instruction of knowledge on America, was published. This period was the most active one in the history of the institute. Nevertheless, the institute had to be closed again, which was caused by a lack of finance and problems connected with the study system. In less than six months, however, the institute was opened once more, and started to collect extensive and valuable data with only a few staff, working on a small scale compared with that of the past. "The American Review", has continued to be published up to the present time.

The books in the institute's possession consist of about three thousand volumes composing all the institute's own data. For example, books or data on American history, micro-film of "The New York Times", back numbers of several kinds of professional magazines, and so on. The staffs of the institute make efforts not only to gather books and data about America but to make a list of literature on American history and the research of American affairs used as studies. Further, a lecture meeting is sometimes held through the good offices of the institute when a distinguished American scholar visits Japan. Though it is necessary to make up an up-to-date study system from the viewpoint of policy, finance, society and culture, it is impossible to do so adequately under the present situation of the institute. From the standpoint of the history of Rikkyo University, the Institute of American Studies has an important mission and assigns to itself many tasks to further the achievements which previous graduates have built up.

Proposals to Our New President

After Matsushita's administration in Rikkyo University extending over twelve years, it is not exaggeration to say that Rikkyo University will have a new prospect when a new President is elected on April 25. Now, we do not want to criticize the administration of the former president because our university has been managed under the perfectly democratic self-control by the university authority, clerical and teaching personnel, and students. As soon as our new president is elected, we hope that he will disclose his ideas about the management of our school. But before that, we, as Rikkyo students, want to some proposals.

First, the new President must establish order on the Rikkyo campus. It may fairly be said that our school authority does not seem to have any decisions means of setting the chaotic situations produced over again every year owing to financial difficulties and university control problems. We want to point out that school troubles are due to the very lack of 'dialogue' between university authority and students and poor education policy of the present government. We also want to say that these problems are by no means difficult to solve if students and school authorities are united for their common cause.

Second, we want to ask our new President to make efforts to make our school life rich and comfortable. As a concrete plan, we hope to establish Student Union Building and Student Cooperative Society. Our former president once said, "As a principle, we have no objection to establishing the Student Cooperative Society, but it would make too heavy a burden on Rikkyo Students." But such a statement is not very adequate because many colleges and universities in Japan have their cooperative

Mr. Kiyoshi Osuga was elected new President of Rikkyo University by the vote of President Election on April 25. He comes to take a leadership of Rikkyo University next four years, and he had been a chairman of 'General Education Office.'

societies and are running them very successfully. It is very easy to establish it so long as university authority grapples seriously with the betterment of student's living because the blue print of the "Student Cooperative Society" has already been sketched by both university authority and student class committee.

Third, we expect that our new President will not decide hastily to raise tuitions because of 'red ink' finances. The tragedies of Waseda and Meiji Universities are still very fresh in our memory. It is said that the management of private universities is very irrational and clumsy in some ways and has much to be improved. So, we hope that he will make some radical reforms; namely, the rationalization of university offices and the abolishment of inefficient systems.

Finally, we want to put this question: What is the relationship between the university president and students? We admit that the university president has power in many fields of university administration. But students are very sensitive to the movement of the power holder to practice democratic self-control on the campus. If the university authority imposes any restrictions on student's movements linked with outside power or gains some students over to its side and employs them for purposes of suppressing the others, both university authority and students will create an extremely tense situation and students will create an extremely tense situation and fall into great confusion. And university is not the place for struggle but the place for intellectual discipline. For that reason, 'dialogues' between president and student body are necessary. The democratic atmosphere of the campus will not be achieved until both sides keep pace with each other.

Socho's Memorandum

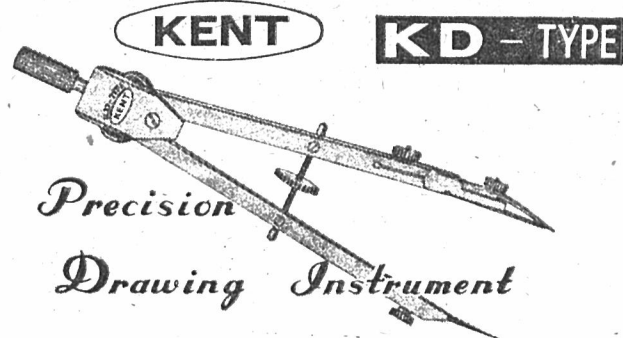
(Continued from Page 7)

ous five-to-ten-minute conferences, preceded by tightly organized memoranda, stripped to the bone of "verbage". In this period I learned many things. Had he a student's ears, he loved to teach; he knew he had mine. I do not believe that there was any subject he would not discuss frankly, if I showed an interest. My business relationship to him was made easy, because candor was invited between us. He seemed to want me to understand his mind and actions resulting from it. He seemed genuinely interested in knowing my thoughts and reactions to general and specific things. This I construed as not merely a personal interest in me, or in me as the foreigner assisting him in international matters pertaining to the University, but his interest in knowing what members of my sex think. As he holds high regard for the "good horse sense" of his countrymen among those who some call "the common people", so he holds of women's opinions. I am quite confident that his regard is in no way altered since the outcome of the gubernatorial. What he does distrust, however, are those given to emotionalism, broad generalizations and sophisticated abstractions. Out of 300 days, I never but twice saw him come up unrefreshed, no matter how grueling the preceding day had been. I am convinced that he was a man of inner discipline. He seemed to possess a splendid faculty for letting "each day be sufficient unto itself". I saw him as a fair judge, never ruling out of personal preference, but if anything, weighting decisions, it seemed to me, in favor of an individual's interest or a group's, were such not counter to his duty or clearly counter to the best interests of the University. I always found him ready to hear criticism and mag-

nanimous toward those who did not agree with him. His patience I found enviable, as well as his ability to make swift decisions. In fields where he had no experience or basis for valid judgment, he had the courage to rely upon those considered to have some expertise and judgment, and he supported them regardless of personal outcome to himself. This I regard one of his finest traits as an administrator, and being beneficiary of both his faith and his support, I have reason to feel deeply grateful, even a certain affection.

In as much as there are two sides to every coin, there is one thing about Dr. Matsushita that I did not entirely like. There is a fascinating allegation about his grace upon a ballroom floor. Apparently, he never wanted me to know if this were true or not. The past President of Rikkyo never asked me for a dance!

I regard having been associated with Dr. Masatoshi Matsushita, brief as the period was, a magnificent opportunity to learn; a privilege I shall value all my life. I am glad that the paths of our lives crossed.



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