

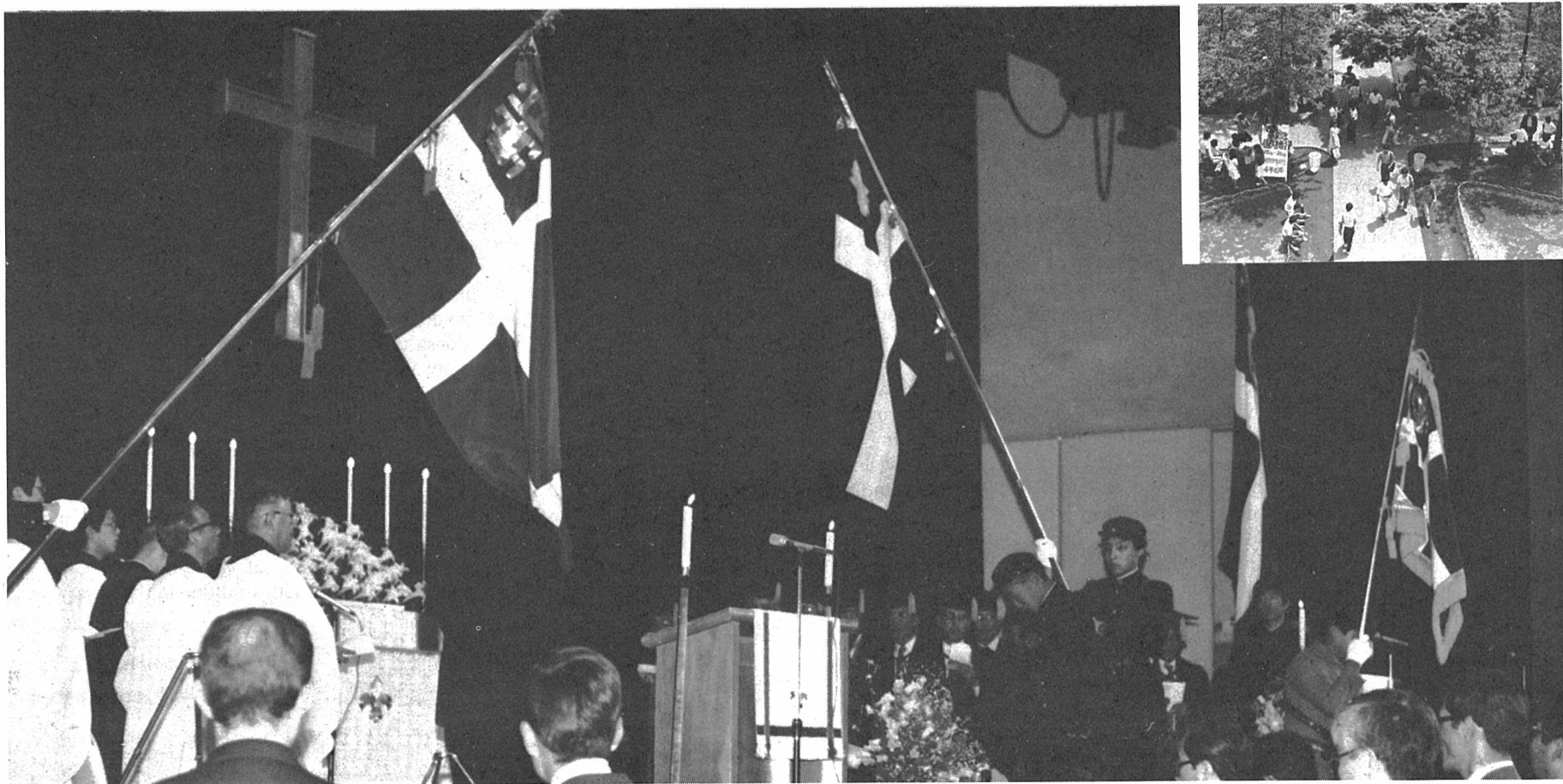


RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. 39 NO. 1

St. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

JUNE 1983



THE 109th ANNIVERSARY

On May 9, the 109th anniversary service of the founding of Rikkyo Gakuin was held in Tucker Hall.

When the ceremony began, only one student was sitting in the 3rd floor seats reserved for University students. Finally, only about ten students were present at that ceremony. On the second floor, many people, for example the pupils of Rikkyo Elementary School and Junior High School, persons concerned with Rikkyo Gakuin and the staff of the School, attended the service. In comparison with that fact, why is it that finally only about ten University students were present at the ceremony?

By the way, at 2:00 p.m., the altar was already established on the stage of the Tucker Hall. After the cross at the head of procession, the chaplain, the President, the Director of Rikkyo Gakuin and sacristans entered. At

first the chaplain read the invocation, the encouragement, number 100 of the psalter, and the Bible (ST. MATTHEW 7:15-27).

The Director, Mr. Tetsuro Nishimura gave the address. In this address he expressed his delight at the beginning of the 109th anniversary of the foundation and gave thanks to God. Then he thought back over the history of Rikkyo's 109 years. He said that the contributors to Rikkyo have made it what it is, and especially he praised Bishop Channing Moore Williams who is the founder of Rikkyo for his natural virtue and his achievements.

Besides he pointed out that people are at the mercy of the current of the times, in the modern society, and he said that people should abandon egoism and sectionalism and live cooperatively.

At this ceremony, persons with long

service of more than twenty five years won official commendation. About forty teachers and staff members won official commendation and their meritorious work was praised.

In the end, we felt actually that the anniversary ceremony is given but scant attention.

First of all, the celebration began at 2:00. But the 5th and 6th lecture were still going on as usual when it began. So, naturally students attending those lectures could not be present at the ceremony. We want the University authorities to take this matter into consideration, so that more students can attend the celebration next year.

However, most students have no interest in the anniversary of the foundation, therefore they don't attend this ceremony. Don't students need to recall the spirit of the foundation of

Rikkyo once again?

The question why we study in Rikkyo University must be a big stimulus for students that are only passing the time of day. And we think that the anniversary ceremony is one way of answering the question.

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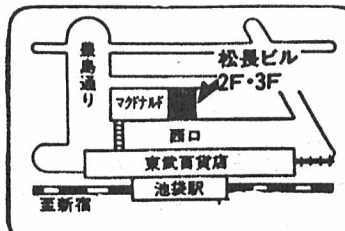
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W · H · O · S · E

— The Library of Rikkyo with the B.D. System

How many hours in a day do you spend in the library? Or how often do you go there in a week? How often in a month? Do you go there only during the period of examinations? The library of Rikkyo University is greatly blessed with a large book collection and a good environment and seems to bear comparison with those of other colleges. Last April, the Book-Detection System was added to our library and has drawn our attention. Let's think of our library at this time.

The B.D. System magnetically sounds outside the school that the faculty of an alarm whenever books which haven't law and politics and the department of followed the necessary procedures pass economics in Rikkyo have an excellent through the exit gate. It is, like the staff, but only a few students can pass monitoring device used in checking for the various state examinations, e.g. hijackers. Many colleges in Japan have the bar examination, the civil service required students to put their personal examination... etc. These reputations belongings in lockers at the entrance examination may be somewhat exaggerated or arbitrarily arrived at and though we modestly give ear to them, we must remember that if the library does not play an important part in the university, as the center of learning and research, the university does not deserve a good reputation. Do we make adequate use of our library?

When we ask some students of the university about the library, they answer that the library in Rikkyo University seems to be well-shaped and splendid, but it has some inconveniences which keep us away from the library. What scholars have said is generally correct. We have heard several times before, that what keeps students from using the library is that the number of books which we can borrow at one time is limited and that the closing time is too early (at 7:00 p.m.). Furthermore the days when the University is open during the long vacation periods and we are annoyed by the inadequate copy service.

In reply to those opinions, the director and sub-director of our library say—"Undoubtedly the number of books out on loan is never large. And that is because we have departmental libraries in our campus. The central library is crowded with lots of students at every examination time, you know. Even at other times, there are quite a few visitors. I think they turn this library into a self-teaching room." "It does not matter at all whether the number of the loaned-out books is large or not. It is enough if everyone can come across some book, even if only one, which will be significant to his life. Though there are many intelligentsia who grieve for students' failure to return books, now is the age of audiovisual media, with a different sense of values. It is wonderful in its own way, isn't it? The scholars who are now in the prime of life were thirsty for reading in their schooldays, in war-time or in the postwar period. They had no other amusements. It is quite natural for that generation to view the days when they ate up books like IWANAMI

school authorities should decide upon and is not related to the library directly. In answer to the objection that the number of days that our library is open is not sufficient we must bear in mind that, the staff of St. Paul's are not granted annual holidays with pay of 20 days, in contrast to all other Japanese colleges, so they must rest up during the long vacation season. The copy service system has also the inconvenience of the user having to pay the charge at the cashier's window at Tucker Hall and having to wait for more than one hour for even only one copy. The price has been reduced ¥20 in this spring, indeed not ¥7 like business. Really it is not so difficult to furnish a coin-operated-copy-machine and it is the age of copy machines of 'copy', but can we permit students to infringe on copyright limitlessly at the instructional spot?—they say.

By the way, we are often told by professors in lectures or seminars that at present, students rarely read books and don't study hard and even though the students of Rikkyo are actively involved in clubs, they don't even go to the library. Furthermore, it is said even

— "Santaro-Nikki", "Zen-no-Kenkyu" and so on, with nostalgia and sentiment. But they should pass their evaluation of the present age on present conditions, I think." These opinions of members of the working staff bewildered us.

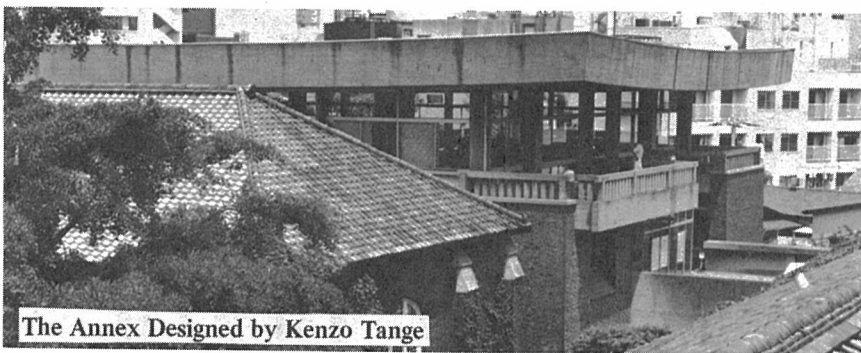
Next concerning the complaint about the limitation of the number of books we can loan out at one time, we are improving the situation by degrees. Indeed many students have said that the closing time is too early, but there are few students in the evening. Rikkyo does not have a night school. So it doesn't seem an urgent matter. In addition, if the working day is lengthened, there would be problems in connection with the trade union. Users lightly claim that at least the reading room should be opened longer. But first there is a physical impossibility because of the construction and design of the building. Secondly whether or not a self-teaching room is provided is the problem that the

By the way, Professor Shinya Murase (international law), who is on the steering committee of the library in this year, says that no students should be allowed to write acceptable reports with two books or so. The library is getting closed when the students are having supper after the 10th class. By my experience I believe it is very important for students to study after supper. About 25% of all Rikkyo University students live within 30 or 40 minutes of the University. If library clerks stopped lending out books at 19:00, they could keep open the reading room. One or two specialists only could be needed, together with the employed scholarship students or the part-time workers, as it is at other universities. This would not prolong working hours extremely and would not create any trade union problems.

It is up to the library to ensure that it can be well utilized but in the case of St. Paul's, the management is a leading stumbling block. A means has become the very purpose itself. There are twelve thousand students at Rikkyo, so naturally some books will be lost. The library should be more open to the people it serves.

However, even under the present conditions, students should make better use of the library and at the same time the faculty should also make efforts to provide a really academic education.

It is not too much to say that the experiences of my youth lead me to identify with studying in the library. . . .



The Annex Designed by Kenzo Tange

This is a very significant opinion. It is said that the library which is open to everyone and collects the knowledge and insights of human beings is a barometer of the scholarship of the university and of the calibre of the students. Certainly the library of Rikkyo has always had some deplorable aspects, but we have no choice but to believe the curator of our library when he says—"Recognizing the present condition, we are going to improve the systems step by step from the standpoint of users."

What is more pitiable is that most of the Rikkyo students have raised no objections to the inconvenient systems in the library. If we think deeply about whose money supports the library and for whom it exists, then we would demand a better library and more convenient systems as our natural right.

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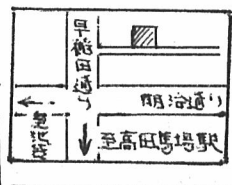
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The 109th anniversary of the founding of Rikkyo has been celebrated this spring. Such long days have passed, so some episodes could be took pride in and others seem to be to vanish into historial darkness. Still more there are what are appreciated by students because of so new departure going ahead of the times. We have chosen the following three and made up the feature articles for this paper. How many topics do you know?

Building No. 9 which is situated in the north of the campus houses seminars rooms, professor's rooms and a laboratory of the psychology course.



Do you know that monkeys are being kept on the 4 floor of that Building? These monkeys are kept for the purpose of psychological experiments. These are called "Risuzaru"—a kind of New World Monkey, their home is South America, about one foot in height, the monkey has a long tail and the male is bigger than female. Also, it is said that they are color blind. And they tend to depend on other kinds of monkeys but are both superior and inferior to others. As they have a very gentle nature, it is easy to get acquainted with them pets. At present three male and three female Risuzaru are living in a cage of about 2 mats. They appear to be small and underfed from my point of view. There is a terrible stench from the cage. As for their food, they eat a 800 gram-compound of meat, vegetables, fruit, bread and milk and so on, once a day. As they don't like the cold, the optimum temperature and humidity for their growth is maintained Professor of psychology Osada said: "It has been only a year and a half since we raised the monkeys so studies have not been started regularly and looking after them is everything. But we will gradually get to the experiments mainly to do research into the monkeys' active cycle and actions. Also we may be able to do eyesight tests of human babies depending on the results.

These are the first studies of Risuzaru in Japan, so not only the Ministry of Education but various other groups expect a great deal of the studies. Dur-

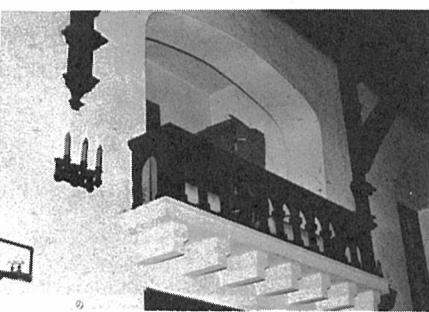
ing vacations, psychology students feed the monkeys in turn. But serious students are in short supply.

We hope this unique trial of experiments with Risuzaro will succeed on Rikkyo Campus, a first in Japan. And a new psychological way will be found at any cost. Don't you think that the clean and modernizing building No. 9 is good enough to make the experiments a success?

Do you know the existence of the balcony in the Dining Hall 1. Entering at the front gate you will see something jutting out on the wall right ahead. This is what I mean.

Why was the balcony built into the wall? This dining hall was completed in 1918. Since then this has been used as a place for lunch (a part of students who lived in the dormitories called Building 2 or 3 now, had all their meals in it). In addition, it is said that some meetings and parties which were not formal but casual were held in this refectory. What we could suppose about the usage of this balcony is that this balcony had been used as a speech stage.

However there is no record that this balcony was used for speech (but there is a story that a student made a speech here once). And when we actually went on the balcony, we found some facts. In point of fact, this is very narrow; the handrail is so low that the speaker would fall if he were to get excited in the midst of the speech and lean forward; the stairs leading into the stage are not appropriate for a person who is going to speak, and this stair is made on the servants' side. Would you guess? So, this is supposed to be made only for interior decoration!



Mere decoration—you might feel disappointed to hear that. Though some junk obstructs a fine sight of this balcony now, this design is very excellent; ornaments of the handrail are made in a gothic style as well as the ceiling is. These tell us about the fine architecture in those days.

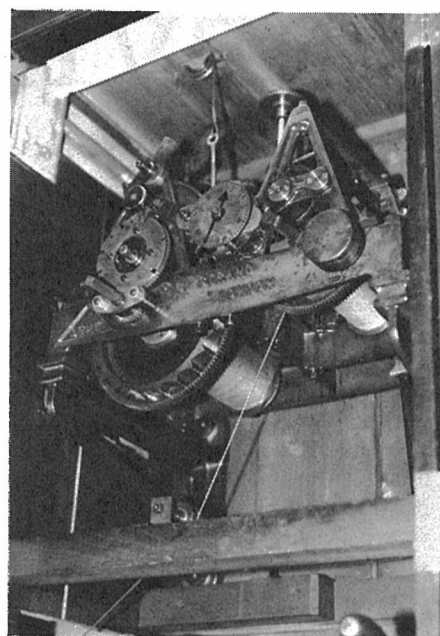
When we enter this refectory, we all see the balcony above the counter. This scene is too natural for us to recognize the balcony. But let's suppose if the place of balcony were to be simply white wall. . . . In case we venture to guess in this way, we must find how important the existence of the balcony is for the whole atmosphere, and we must understand the intention.

Look at the picture on the right, on earth, in the picture can you recognize? We will give you a hint, it is in a building of St. Paul's Univ. and is known to us, the students. The fact of the matter is that the picture is the machinery of the clocks in the clock tower of St. Paul's Univ.

This machinery was made by E. Dent Co. of the U.K. and has been continuing to look down the university's campus for more than sixty years. The people concerned tell us that, now, there remain only three like this in Japan and perhaps ours is only one that is still on active duty.

The machinery with withstood the Kanto Earthquake disaster in 1923 and the waves of student movement in 1960's, but now the minute hand of the clock moves a little quickly from 12 to 6 and a little slowly from 6 to 12 because time and tide have gone by for about sixty years. But it little let us feel that it is old as it sounds a connected bell promptly every hour. The bell which is made of bronze, is on the roof of the clock tower, and its toll seems to tell of the past of St. Paul's Univ.

The machinery is a pendulum clock with a weight device which is wound up by hand. The clocks have dial plates made of acryl at both sides of the clock tower and both sets of hands are made to move simultaneously by the work

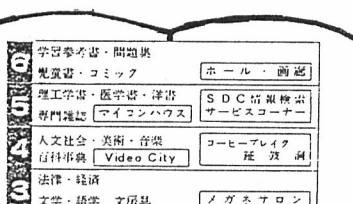


of a 10 meter connecting shaft and the operation of the umbrella figure gears. Though the dial plates were made of glass originally, they were changed to the present acryl for fear of their falling. Behind the dial plates are three incandescent lamps, which always come on and at dusk, we see dreamy beautiful scenery, the hands and numbers lit up—this never fails to fascinate us. As the machinery of the clocks gets out of order very easily, long experience and skill are necessary to control it. Moreover, it is now difficult to get spare parts, which, of course, are not standard.

The clock tower is the symbol of St. Paul's Univ., but the present appearance is different from that of the past when the university founded. Though the clock tower was a three-storied building, it was reorganized into a two-storied one, for the prevention of disasters. This was done when they repaired it because of the damage of the Kanto Earthquake disaster, in 1923.

To our further surprise, the clocks were not originally placed in the clock tower. Then, when were the clock-placed there? To our regret, we don't know. Because there is no any exact data and detailed records do not remain. The first building, containing the clock tower is called 'Morris House' and is in the Gothic style. In modern Japan (Meiji, Taisho era); the Romanesque style showed the material richness and power of banks and government offices, and so on, very well. And the Gothic style showed mental sublime, and so colleges school and churches were built in the Gothic style. We pass our campus lives surrounded by buildings of the Gothic style.

The clock tower, which has been loved and communed with by many people for a long time—we hope that this tower will live in Ikebukuro forever. And, won't you look for the meaning of this clock tower and also for the meaning of all the ivy clad buildings of St. Paul's University once again?



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 人文社会・美術・音楽
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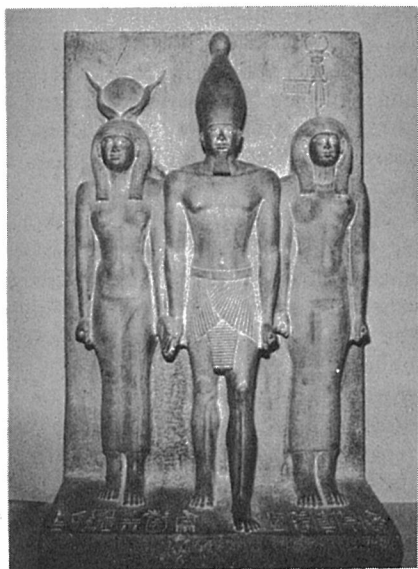
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REVIEWS!

THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EGYPTIAN MUSEUM, CAIRO

We visited "The Highlights Of The Egyptian Museum, Cairo", which was held in commemoration of the visit of His Excellency, President Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Japan, at the Seibu Art Museum. (This exhibition was one of the series of human heritage's review.)

Fifty-eight pieces of National Treasures representing the age about three thousands years ago were exhibited abroad for the first time by the President's willingness. Introducing the Egyptian cultural remains, the world's earliest cradle of civilization, they were divided into five sections according to their subjects. The first section was "The King of Egypt and The Nobilities", the second "The Genealogy of Gods", the third "The Funeral Rites", the fourth "Lives and Jobs" and the last



was "In The Family Life". Especially, I was deeply impressed with "Seated Scribe" in the first section. In ancient Egypt scribes were in the higher class and had possibility for success in life. There were only a few people who could read and write. It was interesting that words had been so important even in ancient Egypt about five thousands years ago. Besides many funeral articles were displayed. In ancient Egypt, which was polytheistic, Gods were superlative and people believed in the immortality of life and the next world. So the grave furniture was indispensable.

By the way, what do you recall from the word "Egypt"? Most of you must answer "the king of Egypt" or "pyramids". The king had power strong enough to construct a great pyramid. However, actual construction workers were the common people. The pyramid

was completed at the cost of many lives.

Looking through this exhibition, we could have a new understanding of the common people's lives in ancient Egypt. That was the very purpose of these highlights. Therefore, it might be plain and boring for some people. But I'm sure that we could see the real meaning of the culture of ancient Egypt. In this sense, this exhibition was very significant.



JUNENGO

(By Group S.T.)

Throw a coin. Heads or tails?—It is so difficult to foretell it exactly. But, it is very easy to forecast when the tomorrow high tide will be, or when the next year's eclipse of the sun will be. Everyone wants to know his tomorrow, his future. If it is possible, how profitable it will be to us!

Some economists say that "prediction" is to tell a future happening in advance on the basis of scientific reasoning. So, a causality such as "If catfishes get excited, an earthquake will occur" is not a prediction. Because it has never been explained scientifically.

On the other hand, some people insist that after catfishes had been excited, they had an earthquake. If such things happen frequently, we are tend to suspect the relation between catfishes and an earthquake. A information which is not based on a strict scientific reasoning,—even if it appears to be a sound judgement, such an information is called a "Scotch Verdict". That is to say, to judge (or to foretell) with a half tipsy mind.

The aim of this book is, to know what kind of problems will arise from now on, and to predict what the society will be like after ten years.

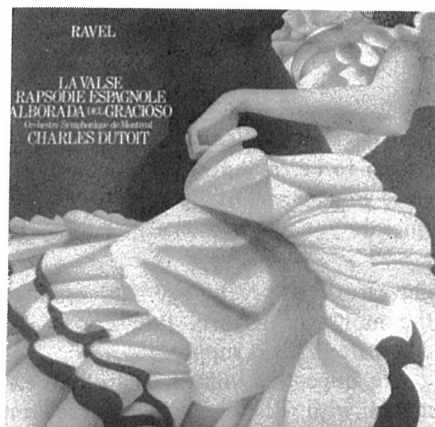
Many readers of this book will have ideas, such as "I don't think so", or "the society ten years from now will be like this".

Meanwhile, if you know how to predict possible changes in the world, you will be able to argue with others. Let's enjoy the Scotch Verdict together. This book will give you all so many useful informations.

BOLÉRO

Today, I would like to introduce one of the latest records. It is "Boléro"

by Maurice Ravel—some of you might have heard it on the TV commercial—, which is conducted by Charles Dutoit and played by the Montréal Symphonic Orchestra. There are four pieces altogether in this record; "Boléro", "Alborada del Gracioso", "Rapsodie Espagnole", and "La Valse".



Charles Dutoit was born in Switzerland in 1936. His way of conducting Ravel's works has been estimated to be excellent. Then, compared with other conductors, what are his special features? I listened to two renditions of "Boléro" in addition to Dutoit's. One is conducted by Jean Martinon and played by the Paris Orchestra, and the other is by Bernard Haitink and the Amsterdam Concertgebouw Orchestra. As far as I heard, the former is very elaborate and dramatic, and the latter is clear and dynamic. In comparison with these large-scale performances, Dutoit's conducting seems to be a little quiet. But listening to it carefully, the rhythm is very crisp, and in respect to the whole rendition, the harmony among the instruments, and so on, it appears to me that Dutoit's is the best of all. "Boléro" was composed as a ballet piece from the first, and the scene was a small bar in Spain. I should think that Dutoit's conducting expresses such gaiety most wonderfully with an air of the downtown.

Ravel yearned after Spain all his life. This record would tell you fully and clearly how deep his love of Spain was.

As this record uses the digital recording system, its tone quality is probably

also excellent.

CONCERT REVIEW, ULTRAVOX

April, 29 at the Shibuya Hall

ULTRAVOX is a rock'n'roll music group that was formed in England, in 1977. It was a one'man band led by John Foxx and since its debut, playing so-called "electropop".

But in those days, Punk Rock was in its glory, and ULTRAVOX couldn't win general popularity, it had only a few fans. As a result, John Foxx left the group in '78, Midge Ure joined as their leader. From that time, their popularity began to rise rapidly. In Japan, they leapt to fame with the song "New Europeans" which was used in the commercial that Issei Miyake appeared in.

April's show was their second performance in Japan. (The First was February, 1982.) There were many fans of many ages for the concert by the rock band. Certainly, most of them were around 20 years old, but I saw fairly large numbers of junior high school students or couples of around 30 years old. I thought this was because ULTRAVOX was a band which gives dreamy, calm and fine grained melodies on their records. How they could recreate their dreamy and deep world on their records was my great interest.

But to my disappointment, their performance was only powerful and active. Surely, their technique was excellent, their songs were nice and P.A. was in good order. But I was disappointed to see that the audience all stood up when they started to play the first number. Some people seemed to feel the same way as I, listening, but remaining seated.

The only wonderful thing about this concert was that the visual effects were of a very high standard. The setting which duplicated the jacket design of their new album, and the excellent cleverly contrived lighting were the best I had ever seen.

When they come again, I hope their performance will be good enough to match their visual effects.



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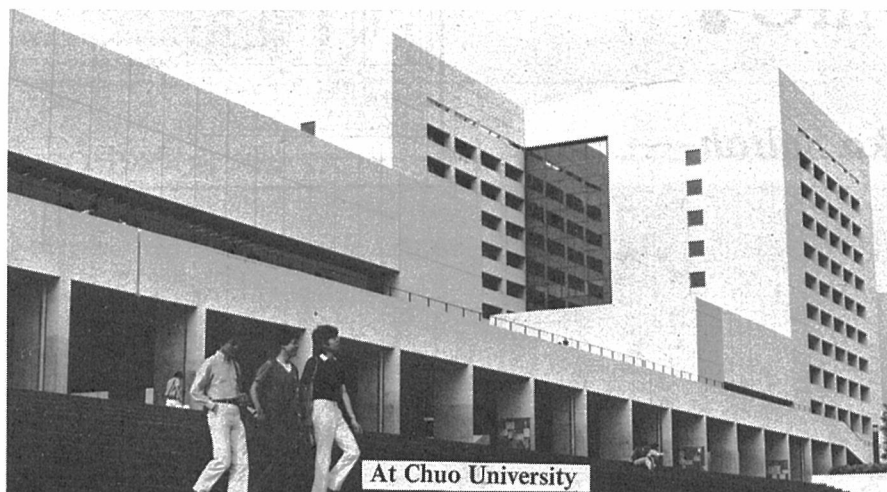
書籍・雑誌



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Report on other Universities



Chuo University is on a low hill about ten minutes from Tama Dobutsu-Koen. After you have gone through a tunnel named 'the Hill-Top', you can see white modern buildings. In those buildings is the classroom (No. 8308) in which Prof. Saburo Ienaga delivers his lecture entitled, 'The History of Japanese Political Thoughts' (the third period on Tuesday).

Prof. Ienaga, who is famous for the 'textbook-trial', will be 70 years old and is to retire from the university next March. He also lectures on Japanese History in a general education course. Mr. A, who attends both classes, said of him, "As this year is to be his last one as an instructor, he seems to do teach with all his heart. His lecture on Japanese History was mainly about the prewar to postwar periods, sending hot messages to us. However, he doesn't touch on his private action at all."

In this connection, the trial called "The Ienaga Trial" have been presented a case to the court in 1965. Both the first suit (requiring government indemnity for authorization disposal in 1963 and 1964) and the second suit (demanding of annulment and government compensation against authorized disposal in 1967) are going on now. The judgment for the first suit is expected to be given during the next year.

The classroom where that lecture is being given is about as spacious as the Middle Hall at Rikkyo University. About 220 students are in the class and there are few vacant seats. Their attitude to the lecture is very good and we seldom heard anyone chattering. As only 10 percent of students are girls, the class has a plain atmosphere. The students hardly respond to his jokes.

It has often been said that Chuo University has a tendency to become 'the miniaturized Tokyo University', because of the good result it has achieved

in many kinds of state examinations. And we can actually feel the atmosphere. We can't deny that it is there.

That day Prof. Ienaga lectured mainly on Meiroku-sha and Yukichi Fukuzawa as the starting line of Modern Political Thought in Japan from the end of the Edo era to the Meiji era. He stressed the point that Yukichi Fukuzawa not only had an enthusiasm for study but also a social mission, as if that should suggest himself. Prof. Ienaga stands straight and speaks loudly and clearly. We can't believe that he is to retire from his position next year. It comes back to my mind that he said in an interview for the Asahi Journal, "I must live longer in order to continue the trial."

The lecture came to an end a little early, and so we went to the student restaurant building, 'the Hill-Top' building, which has four stories. It is divided into the nine parts, including the tea rooms. The restaurant had more than one hundred items on the menu and was rich in variety.

Moreover the school was equipped with modern conveniences. There was a large book shop, a barber-shop and a cash-card service in the market for students, so they could get what they needed on the campus.

The chairs in the classrooms were on a swirl and the blackboard was lifted and held in position automatically, the controls were located where the speaker could operate them himself. On the front desk there was equipment for modulation of microphone voice and illumination. A telephone set was furnished at the side of the front desk. What is more, the classroom had panel of button controls. There were few windows because of the modern architectural style. And they couldn't be opened. Of course, the classroom is air-conditioned. In spite of the large size

of the room, it was quite strange that the stairs leading into it were narrow.

Five years have passed since Chuo University moved into their new campus surrounded by verdure in Hachioji. As the location is far from the 'center' of Tokyo, it is said to be suitable for studying. On the other hand, Chuo University isn't closely connected with the region, and so it looks very isolated.

A ST. PAUL'S PILLOW BOOK

Mr Paul
McCarthy

In the first years of the eleventh century, the court lady Sei Shōnagon wrote a literary miscellany called in Japanese *Makura-no-sōshi*, translated into English as "The Pillow Book". It is a fascinating, delightful book, full of highly personal observations on life, people, and manners at the Heian court. Among its other delights are its lists of "things liked", "things disliked", "things amusing", "things beautiful", etc. Having been asked to write something for the *Rikkyo Echo*, it occurs to me to attempt to express my reaction to Rikkyo, Tokyo, and Japan in something like the same form—though I know that our age is far from being the Heian period, Rikkyo is far from being the Imperial Court, and I (of course) am far from being Sei Shōnagon.

To start, then, "things liked" at Rikkyo: the English name of the school, St. Paul's. The name is short, easy to say and to remember (think how awful it would be if our school were called, say, St. John Chrysostom's. The students at baseball games would be forced to sing "St. John Chrysostom's will shine tonight, St. John Chrysostom's will shine..."; which would be very hard on them, and on their hearers.) In sound, the name "Paul" is soft and somehow approachable: the mildly explosive "p" suggestive of energy in reserve; the gently falling "au" sound leading to a mercifully liquid "l". Altogether, a very nice name! Some have suggested that "St." is perhaps unnecessary: does it not smack of sanctimoniousness, even of sectarianism? Is it suitable for a university where the secular (if not the revolutionary) spirit is so strong, among both faculty and students? I think, though, that "St." ought to be retained; just as the outrageous suggestion that the chapel be demolished or converted to other uses

should be firmly disregarded. It provides a link with tradition, and one that is not oppressive even to the modernists and progressives among us—Just as the Holy Week services in the chapel never interfere with, for example, the drums and choral shouts of the cheerleaders massed just outside the stained glass windows on a Good Friday (I am thinking of Good Friday, 1981, in particular). Though the worshippers in the chapel were well aware of the cheerleaders' bullish sentiments, I daresay the cheerleaders barely heard, and surely were not offended by, the murmured prayers and softly sung hymns of the little congregation inside. "Things amusing": the prevalence of illustrated tee-shirts and sweaters among the students (especially the Freshmen; or, as we would be forced by the women's liberation movement to say, if we were in the United States, the Freshpersons); especially the popularity of familiar, well-loved, and much-admired figures from my youth—Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, and Snoopy. Though I list this among "things amusing", it could just as well fit into "things liked".

Finally, since no place is perfect, I must come to the category "things disliked": they can be summed up in two words—"noise" and "pushing". Actually, these are also the two qualities that I most dislike in contemporary Tokyo as well. In that sense, St. Paul's seems to be a miniature, or microcosm, of the great city as a whole. Scarcely does the bell ring, signalling the end of class, when a veritable army of students flings open the classroom door and begins an energetic, highly noisy, and virtually unstoppable invasion. I feel like one of the senators of ancient Rome, attempting to finish his oration in the Senate House as the northern barbarians pour through the gates and into the chamber. Remonstrating is useless: history, as well as numbers, seems to be on the side of the barbarians, and the golden flood of the senator's eloquence is, alas, cut short. Is it any wonder, then, that the predominant world-view among the teachers is the same as that of the ancient Romans—namely, Stoicism? So much so that, if the name of St. Paul's is ever changed (to which action I am, let me say again, strongly opposed), one suspects it will be called Marcus Aurelius University, or Seneca College. To end, though, on a more positive note: among "things beautiful" I would list: the ivy-covered brick walls of the old campus quadrangle, the cherry blossoms in April, and, of course, the students themselves.

Paul McCarthy
Associate Professor of English
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and NEW STAFFS WANTED!

"University is a nest for me."

—An Interview with Miss Keiko Saitoh—

Miss Keiko Saitoh, 21, who now must be the foremost female talent for her activity in radio and TV programs, "Miss DJ", "Uwasa-no-Studio", "A-cup C-cup", as a DJ, a chairlady and an actress. And we can see her good looks also in TV commercials for JAL and Minolta etc. and lots of magazines with her pin-ups.

Besides, she has another position, that of a university student. She is a junior majoring in psychology at Kumamoto University, and the bright image that she projects may be an important factor of her popularity.

We interviewed her.

Q: You might have studied English during your school life. Do you like English?

A: Yes, especially in my high school days, I studied it hard, because I had a dream to be a stewardess.

Q: Did you have a strong-will to become a TV talent?

A: No. I had never longed for this kind of job. Adding to that, I can't believe I really am a TV talent even now.

Q: Then don't you have the attachment to what you are now?

A: Yes, I have come to think that I'll do my best as a TV talent. But I'll never keep myself at it when my popularity goes down. So I don't regard this job as my lifework. And if I were a male, I would not have taken such an uncertain job.

own way. Most trials will prove successful. But, if he does nothing with his free time, it will be only too dull and bear no fruit for his future. And so we should now begin!

Q: By the way, what's your hobby?

A: I'm so busy every day that I can do nothing except only to sleep. But, during the holidays, I enjoy sports, tennis and archery. I'm now planning to begin horseback riding, too. And I like making yogurt.

Q: Finally, in spite of your heavy schedule, why don't you throw up your position of a university student?

A: It is certain that I can hardly attend



classes, but I think the university is a nest for me. I feel relieved when I chat with my familiar friends on the campus.

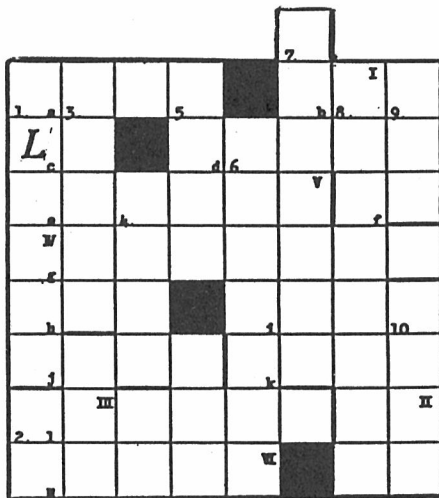
Q: You are active in the various fields of entertainment now. Do you want to be a multi-talent in future?

A: Well, as a singer, my third single record, "Flashin' Back" will be (was)

released on June 21. I like this song very much. So I'm going to lay stress on my singing this summer. But, of course, I know that I'm a poor singer and little too old to be a young idol. Accordingly, I think I'll find myself in the field of drama if I can settle my individuality in future.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

Fill in the blanks and write the letters in order from I to VI. They will make up a single word. And bring the completed puzzle to our club house (YAMAGOYA 1F, RIKKYO ECHO). We'll give fantastic presents to the first five persons. Make use of the following clues. You can do it!



Q: What do you think of campus life?

A: I think that the four years at a university are the freest time in one's life because he, generally, needn't earn his living all by himself and is exempt from most duties to society. He has a lot of time he can spend as he likes, and it's just a rare opportunity to try his ability and find his

ACROSS

- a. a harbour
- b. leaving a remainder of one when divided by two
- c. documentary draft with
- d. of or characterizing man or mankind
- e. expose to air
- f. a person who holds a degree of arts
- g. adjective of sailors or navigation
- h. a limit
- i. p.p. of "lose"
- j. at that time
- k. 1/12 of a foot
- l. possessions
- m. fat and round

DOWN

- 1. a heavenly body revolving round the sun
- 2. the movie gained great popularity, but surpassed by "Gandhi"
- 3. the great sea
- 4. impolite
- 5. something more or less distant
- 6. usefulness
- 7. the economic organization of the East
- 8. the capital of Syria
- 9. nucleic acid
- 10. cf. thick

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