



RIKKYO ECHO



VOL. 44 NO. 1

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

JUNE 1988



RED BRICKS NOW

There were red-brick schoolhouses in radish fields – this is the view when Rikkyo University moved from Tsukiji to Ikebukuro in 1918. Now the eight brick buildings tell us their memories and we can enjoy seeing the seasonal changes on our campus. Above all, brick buildings feel much warmer than reinforced concrete ones. Recently, Western-style buildings, built in the Meiji and Taishō era, have attracted much attention. On the other hand, not a few buildings like these have been pulled down because of their oldness, difficulty of upkeep, improvement of the use of land and so on. There was even a plan for the destruction and reconstruction of Tokyo Station. Well, how about our schoolhouses? / The arrangement of the eight brick buildings on our campus remains almost intact and the buildings have been in use for seventy years. Things like this increase the value of brick buildings. At present we feel our campus is very small because of the large number of students. So it is much more useful to build modern buildings than to keep old brick ones. But can you imagine Rikkyo without the brick schoolhouses? It depends on us whether they are preserved or not. If we pay attention only to their use, buildings full of modern conveniences will go up. But we should consider that we can never rebuild the brick buildings. Besides a reinforced concrete building is not necessarily better in all respects. Though it is very strong, once damaged, it needs repairing on a large scale. Meanwhile a building like Morris Hall (the main building) can do with small repairs. So, keeping the brick buildings is not as expensive as we suppose. / Red bricks, ivy, the clock tower – these are the symbols of Rikkyo. We'd like to take good care of them to hand them down to future generations.

MAIN CONTENTS

- p.2 View from Ms. M. Watanabe & Ms. K. Hata
- p.3 Report on Social Education
- p.4 Questionnaire Survey of Part-Time Jobs
- p.5 The Tokyo Globe
- p.6 Report on NICs & Luxury Cars
- p.7 Lives of Foreign Students
- p.8 Interview with Mrs. Yumi Matsutoya



〒150 東京都渋谷区宇田川町21-1 電話・東京03(462)0111 大代表 水曜定休

《セゾン》キャンパスカード入会のご案内

●満18歳以上、大学・大学院・短期大学に在学中で、電話連絡可能な方なら、どなたでもOK。
●お申し込み時に、通帳、お届出印、学生証をお持ちください。
※カードお申し込みの際と、キャッシングお申し込み時には、ご両親の了承が必要です。
※サークル単位でお申し込みの場合は、特典がございます。
(お申し込みの意に添えない場合もございますのでご了承ください。)
《セゾン》キャンパスカードの有効期限は、当社規定によりカード表面に記載します。なお、社会人になられた会員の方については、有効期限の満了時に《セゾン》カードに切り換えさせていただきます。

お申し込み・お問い合わせは、

B館8階=セゾンカウンター
(電話 東京(462)3681・3693〈ダイヤル・イン〉)

ご学友
カードです。

To Report Truth Is Creative Lifework

The newscaster is the most popular profession with university students. But, to tell the truth, it is very hard work. They must collect data by their own feet, analysis to sort out them very carefully, and report to viewers to be easy to understand. So, they must have many talents like high activity, and so on. We interviewed Mrs. Minami Watanabe and Miss Kei Hata who are blessed with them.

Mrs. Minami Watanabe is a woman newscaster presently active on "NEWS STATIONS" who not only can speak English fluently but who has been sent overseas to cover news stories many times making her one of the most remarkable newscasters today.

I went to America to study as an exchange student when I was in senior high school. I was suddenly selected as a substitute for my sister, but I didn't hesitate, because I had long been interested in America. The family I stayed

in graduate school, for I knew the difficulty of readaptation to Japan from my own personal experience. However, I had to find work to earn the myself because of my mother's refusal to help me. After working as an interpreter for a designer and traveling abroad I became aware that the European view of America is quite different from the Japanese one.

The job of interpretation is based on a sound knowledge of Japanese and the need to have some expert knowledge about what is being interpreted. It is much harder than anyone thinks it is. As I continued to interpret auto-

the manner in which it is reported, the fact can be shown in many ways. So I am careful how I treat news. In daily life, I am interested in various information without preconceptions. Having various interests brings various discoveries to me. In the future, I want to continue reporting on and in foreign countries, and because news is made by people, I want to meet many people and communicate their feelings and thoughts to others.

Miss Kei Hata is an announcer at NHK. She is also in charge of the newsdesk beginning at 7 p.m. and of the "OHAYO-JOURNAL," and thinks of many problems of an information-oriented society as a journalist. She is one of the most expected young newscasters.

I wrote graduation thesis about Andre Malroux while I was looking for a job at Waseda University. He believed that people must persevere and face challenges in order to find their potential in this absurd world, even though people are mortal. Reading absurdity, I thought that human being could not live only on passion in contrast to Camus, and should not try to escape into the sky in contrast to Saint Exupery. Because I was affected by Malroux, I dared to take the employment examination at NHK to test my potential. Besides I was very interested

example we might speak more friendly so as to get general sympathy. But we can not do so because we are afraid of losing the trust of the public in NHK. I think we may do it if we consider whether viewers really do enjoy the program or not, and we have keen-witted sense but prankish sense. It is always very important to see things from the viewers' sides. Because the newscasters are nearest to viewers in the staffs of a TV station, we must consider of the viewers' knowledge, experiences, and situations.

I collect data myself for "OHAYO-JOURNAL," and I work with it with many of the staff. We must reduce the amount of data so that it can be re-

ported within limited amount of time. Then data sometimes differ in terms of origin, and we may injure someone unintentially. TV images have power, like swords. We sometimes injure innocent persons by our swords unintentially. I am very afraid of doing this. But we must draw our swords in order to go forward, and criticize injustice. So I must train myself to use this sword wisely. So, for example, while I was collecting data for a program on girls enjoying and wasting their time in Harajuku, I thought following: These days we are very rich materially. But most of us do not know what it is we really want, and feel very empty spiritually. Although we have strong feelings, we do not know where to direct them. We are looking for the



with there were very kind, but I experienced racial discrimination at school making me conscious of being an Asian.

After my home-coming, I had to prepare for the entrance examinations for a year and half causing me to forget the knack of how to speak



English by the time I entered Ochanomizu Woman's University. So I had to study English all over again in a professional school for simultaneous interpreters, besides majoring in the Political History of American in college. I wanted to study the education problems of children who have returned from abroad

matically, I came to have a fear of the loss of myself as a person. I was not suited for the job from this standpoint. Compared with it, as a newscaster, I can reflect my own opinions to some degree.

Recently I went to Beirut, however, I didn't dislike that assignment. Dangerous things always have their origins in some problems and all arise from these. So I think it is a question of whether you have an interest in something. I attend meetings to study the problems of the Middle East. I'm not studying them only out of direct necessity, but rather because I'm interested in them. So I can continue to attend and study. Including me, everyone who attends the meetings likes the Middle East. But when I go to gather data to report, I should not overdo it in my eagerness for effect. The work consists of teamwork, so I always have to keep that in mind.

As a newscaster, I'd like to set myself on the scene as much as possible to confirm information. Foreign news comes in disorder, moreover, and by



in a picture medium, because I went to many movies in my student days.

NHK has many good points, which should not forget. However, I think that we are too rigid for fear of breaking the general image of NHK. For

target now. There are some entertainment programs for wasting our passions. But it is necessary for us to have programs which directs and sublimates, not wastes, our passions, and I want to make such a program in future.

洋風居酒屋

Jupe

〒171 豊島区池袋2丁目13番地2号
佐藤ビル2F(二又交番前)

TEL 971-2755

営業時間 5:00pm~4:00am

※カラオケ無料・パーティー、コンパ承ります。

池袋駅 北口

丸井 スポーツ

武蔵野銀行

ますや

ロサ会館

パチンコ山楽

ホテル

ビックカメラ

4F

ビバーク

ジュペ 池袋店

パチンコ風カラオケラジ

ビバーク

〒171 豊島区西池袋1-34-4
矢島参事館4F

TEL 982-9003

PM 6:00~AM 2:00
(土曜) 4:00am迄
●木曜休

パソコンもワープロも
基本はタイピング技術です。

英文キーボード13時間
カナキーボード17時間

キーボードを見ないでインプット
できるブラインドタッチが短期間
で身につきます。

日本サイト&サウンド
銀座センター ☎(03)574-7041
〒104 東京都中央区銀座8-9(銀座オリエントビル3F)

HOPE FOR FUTURE

A community is the foundation of our life and is also the whole of our life. But we have nothing to do with a local society. However, it is university students who have to make the most of our ability to support the local society.

There are many activities in society while we don't notice. Kodomo Bunko (a library for children) which we'd like to introduce you is one of the activities.

Kodomo Bunko are opened in ordinary homes. It's activity is very small, but it has a very profound meaning.

Since the war, our life has become affluent on the material side, but on the other side, people who have poor spirits are increasing. Then there is a growing tendency to receive "social education" which will become more and more important hereafter.

We know such words as "social education" or "lifelong education," but what shall we do concretely? In order to find an answer to this question, we visited Suzuran Bunko.

Suzuran Bunko is a small home library that is opened to children by Junko Watanabe, who is a house wife. On lending-service days twice a week, children with their twinkling eyes come to this library with their mothers. What do they find in these books which they have in their hands?

On the other hand, most children go to *Juku* (a preparatory school) and are troubled by their school records. Moreover, children are oppressed by parents' excessive hopes. They are in danger of losing many important things.

We think Suzuran Bunko is one of the small resistances to this society, which makes much of one's school career. But government support for these original activities is still negative. So it is in a critical condition under which she may be obliged to stop the activity of home library.

We cannot find home libraries in any other countries of the world. Why should we have home libraries? In Japan, home libraries must serve as libraries. We should think again about this delay in social education.

Next, let's think about university students. We are the generation who has grown up, having been worried about our school records. Mrs. Watanabe told us about university students as follows: "People say that present-day students are spiritless. In this Japanese society, students are forced to study hard to pass examinations, and even after they graduate from universities, they have to work like a workhorse until the age limit. So as a natural result, universities have become like a 'leisure land' where they can take a four-year rest." Are we permitted to agree to these Mrs. Watanabe's words? And also can we

consider it really good that the light of children's eyes is dying, and that children are following the same road that we came along?

Moreover, she kindly said as follows: "As far as I can see, students today are not spiritless but they are trying to judge the status quo coolly. I think they are now in a situation of stillness, and will surely more someday."

University students today often en-

joy easy and pleasant things in which they are interested. But we close our eyes to a matter of real importance. Even if we notice it, we just express some opinions as if they are seriously, but we don't try to put them into practice.

We can start activity from everyday familiar things. When Mrs. Watanabe found her children watching TV all day, she thought of starting Kodomo Bunko. A small chance like this has a very deep meaning. Aren't you charmed by her way of life?

Let's think about the significance of our student life. We are in a particular position of students. So we can plan our schedule with perfect freedom. Moreover, how to spend our free time is left to individuals. Since we have been luckily given that occasion, we should make the most of our time.

We will have to go out into the world someday. So we must prepare in order

that we become men society need. We chose a university as one step. The most important thing we can do now is to enrich the mind. We can acquire common sense and can devote ourselves to our studies. And we learn human relations from our daily lives, and besides we learn a lot of things by reading. All of these have much to do with the elevation of our character.

By cultivating our personality, we will be able to acquire the ability to criticize present-day society which is full of contradictions. It will become a big motive power which makes society much better. So we can say our student life is also one of the big pillars of social education. In other words, what we think and how we act during our school days directly reflect on our next society.

Whatever the movement which Mrs. Watanabe says is, we must live up to her expectation to us all the time.

EXPORTING JAPANESE CULTURE

There was the first examination for teachers of Japanese in January of this year. The number of applicants was beyond the promotor's expectation. It proves learning Japanese is getting important today. Learners of Japanese from other countries are increasing rapidly. Inevitably, many good teachers are needed now. So, we'd like to think about learning Japanese and the Japanese teachers in their present situation, problems and prospects for the future.

Nowadays, more than 500,000 people are learning Japanese in other countries. In 1985, about 35,000 people were learning Japanese in Japan. This figure is three times more than that of three years ago and, to our surprise, more than 60% of the learners in foreign countries are students in the lower secondary school. This shows us that this Japanese fever is not merely a temporary phenomenon. The examination for the Japanese language teacher was given on January 31 for the purpose of exporting Japanese culture. It had wide variety of subjects; grammar, "kanji," phonetics, Japanese language

culties. Because the learners from other countries have many differences in their purposes. One learns to enter a Japanese university and another learns to get Japanese technical expertise which is known for "Walkman" and other electric equipment.

Now, we will quote one of Japanese teachers who is teaching at Y.M.C.A. in Musashino, Tokyo. In it, she is going to tell us what a teacher of Japanese is.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

What a sort of knowledge is necessary for a person to be a teacher of Japanese? Roughly speaking, two sorts of knowledge are required—that of linguistics and knowledge of Japan and the Japanese.

First, as to linguistics, knowledge of correct grammar and phonetics are needed. What is also important, is that they should have the ability to compare Japanese with other languages. By comparing the two languages and recognizing the differences, teachers will find why the foreign student makes the mistakes he does, and can correct them.

As for general knowledge about Japan, it's pretty burdensome. In the text, for example, a sentence about entering a university is given, then students ask them even the percentage of university attendance in Japan. Or a word "zen" is given, then teachers must try to explain Japanese "zen." In the eyes of students, teachers are

regarded as an authority on Japan.

Teachers make students, who have grown up in different circumstances, understand. They are up against some difficulties.

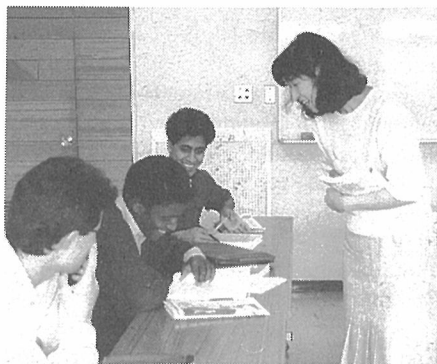
One day I tried to teach Vietnamese students a sentence; "A has experienced something." But they couldn't understand at all. While I used English words "experience" or "have you ever," they couldn't either because they haven't the general idea of experiencing something in Vietnamese.

Thus, there are students coming from various countries in a classroom. Teachers might be regarded as cosmopolitan in a sense. If they not only recognize the differences but appreciate them and are interested in them, they can understand each other more and more.

And it may safely be said that teachers are the very first Japanese men or women for students to meet. They grasp Japan and the Japanese while they are with their teachers. In short, Japanese teachers probably seem to be carrying the sign "JAPAN" at all times.

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Many of the learners learn Japanese because they are interested not in Japanese culture, but in its economic prosperity. So, this Japanese fever may go out if business with Japan would become dull in the future. Granted it will be so at some time in the future, the learners and teachers' enthusiasm for Japanese is the real now.



●御存知ですか？

4000人のお嫁さんに結婚式のアンケート調査をしたところ、日本髪かつらに対して①重かった②痛かった③似合わなかった④臭かった等の答が目立ちました。貴女もお母様や結婚なさったお友達からそんな話をお聞きになったことと思います。でも貴女は大丈夫。コスモファニーでは、花嫁さんにそんなつらい思いをさせない日本髪かつらをレンタルしています。

お気軽にご連絡・お問い合わせください。



コスモファニー株式会社

(本社) 〒105 東京都港区芝浦1-1-1 (東芝ビル) ☎ 03-798-3448
(受注センター) 〒116 東京都荒川区東日暮里2-32-13 ☎ 03-806-2471

●ファニーの日本髪

◆軽 い ◆何よりも美しき

◆痛くない ◆イージーオーダー



ARBEIT NEWS FROM RIKKYO ECHO

These days, almost all university students have a part-time job, which we call an "Arbeit." Recently we have trouble in finding a student who has no part-time job. Our part-time jobs are separated into various kind. You will have problems when you make up your mind to look for a job. Especially if you are a freshman. So, we will give you some data about the Rikkyo University students' part-time jobs. And if you use this information, you will find your job.

We have taken a questionnaire since April 18 this year. Our subjects were second and third grade students of this university. So we got 128 questionnaire sheets (boy: 68, girl: 60). In this sample, the number of students who have or have had a part-time job is 122 (95.3%, boy: 68, girl: 54).

Look at the Chart-1. It shows the percentage of the types of occupation. The most popular occupation is home teacher (boy: 20.4%, girl: 27.0%). It is obvious that this occupation is very suitable for university students. But it is not easy for us to find an employer. If we rely on the home teacher center, we get low pay (1,000-1,500 yen/hour, if we find an employer ourselves, 1,500-5,000 yen/hour). The second popular occupation, for boys, is waiter of tea room, for girls, is office worker (boy: 13.0%, girl: 22.2%). Before making our eustionnaire, we expected the most popular occupation to be waiter. Office worker, such as, an information clerk, an affiars or telephone appointer is a part-time job suitable for girls. And physical labor has 7.8%, this is more than we expected. (We expected it lower.)

Chart-1: Types of Occupation

Occupation	Boy	Girl
Home Teacher	20.4%	27.0%
Tearoom Waiter	13.0%	19.0%
Clothshop Clerk	9.3%	0.0%
Izakaya Waiter	7.8%	3.2%
Physical Labor	7.8%	0.0%
Carrying Trade	7.8%	0.0%
Private School	6.5%	1.6%
Delivery	6.5%	0.0%
Pub Waiter	3.8%	1.6%
Special Technique	2.8%	3.2%
First Food	1.8%	0.0%
Foodshop Clerk	1.8%	0.0%
Office Worker	1.0%	22.2%
Show Business	1.0%	1.6%
Salesman	1.0%	0.0%
Bookshop Clerk	0.0%	4.8%
Companion	0.0%	3.2%
Kitchen Worker	0.0%	3.2%
Convenience Store	0.0%	1.6%
Model	0.0%	1.6%
Drugstore Clerk	0.0%	1.6%
Others	0.0%	4.8%

Look at Chart-2. It is the payment by the hour. The payment by the hour is difficult for every part-time job. The waiter, clerk, office worker and delivery clerk's payment is 550-750 yen by an hour. The payment for home teacher, private school teacher, companion and model is 1,000-more than 3,000 yen. But not everybody can have that job which highly paid. The rate of payment, by the hour is 64.6%, by the day is 17.0%, by the week is 2.0%, by the month is 10.2%, by the rate is 4.8%. As we expected, payment by the hour is the most popular. As for the income in a month, the percentage of:

Payment (yen)	boy	girl
less than 20,000	26.0%	42.7%
20,000-40,000	22.1%	32.4%
40,000-60,000	31.2%	13.2%
60,000-80,000	9.1%	4.4%
80,000-100,000	7.9%	1.5%
more than 100,000	3.9%	5.9%

Unexpectedly, girls get larger number of money than boys.

Chart-2: Payment by the Hour

Payment (yen)	Boy	Girl
Less than 550	1.9%	4.4%
550-650	4.9%	20.7%
650-750	31.4%	20.9%
750-1,000	20.7%	20.4%
1,000-1,500	22.5%	18.5%
1,500-2,000	7.8%	4.0%
2,000-3,000	6.9%	1.5%
More than 3,000	3.9%	10.3%

Chart-3 is the average of working days in a week. As for boys, the highest percentage level is 3-4 days in a week (33.1%). Actually, if you worked more than four days in a week, you would surely have a problems with your studies at university. As for girls, the highest percentage level is 1-2 days in a week (37.7%). The percentage of the irregular level is so high (boy: 28.0%, girl: 31.4%). Perhaps they work during the long vacation.

Chart-4 is the percentage of working hours in a day. Since we have lectures, we cannot work for a long time. Probably, we work 4 or 5 hours at most 28.7% people who answered "Hard and

in a day. If you worked more than 6 hours in a day, you would have difficult in attending your lectures. In this sample, the percentage of people who work more than 6 hours a day is 9.2% (boy) or 18.5% (girl). We think idea number of the best working hours in a day is less than 4 hours.

Necessarily, we cannot declare which job is the best. But from this statistics we can say you which job is the most profitable. In this sample, we get an answer which is only about having worked in a part-time job. As for home teacher, there are 78.9% people who answered "Easy and profitable." As for physical labor, there are 82.5% people who answered "Hard and unprofitable." As for waiter, there are 30.5% people who answered "Hard and profitable," 24.0% people who answered "Easy and profitable." From

these percentages, we can state that a home teacher is the most profitable part-time job. As compared with a home teacher, we can say a physical labor is the hardest part-time job. We can point out that whether a job is the tea room waiter. But we think profitable or unprofitable is different for each person. Persistently, this sample provides general statistics.

Chart-3: Working Days in a Week

Days in a week	Boy	Girl
1-2 days	24.3%	37.7%
3-4 days	33.1%	19.6%
More than 5 days	14.6%	11.4%
Irregular working	28.0%	31.4%

Chart-4: Working Hours in a Day

Hours in a day	Boy	Girl
Less than 2 hours	10.6%	24.2%
2-4 hours	45.3%	42.2%
4-6 hours	34.0%	15.1%
More than 6 hours	9.2%	18.5%

Well, we hope you find your suitable part-time job and enjoy making money with various types of "Arbeit."

THE TOKYO GLOBE

At the time when English culture flourished, *the Globe*, which is a symbol of the Elizabethan times – the theatre where William Shakespeare played an active role as a dramatist – was destroyed by the Puritan Revolution more than three hundred years ago. But the Globe has been rebuilt recently. Besides, true to its name, the Globe shows a graceful form to distant Japan.

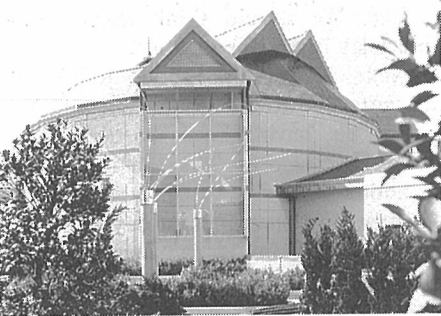
The Tokyo Globe is six minutes walk from Shin-Ōkubo station (JR Yamanote Line).

Going down the streets with many signboards of *Pachinko*, you will find the Tokyo Globe, whose color is light pink. There are high buildings whose color gives you a peaceful atmosphere, so you feel that you are not in Shin-Ōkubo where there are too noisy *Pachinko* shops.

A residential area and a theatre. At first sight, they seem to be inharmonious. Concerning that point, we interviewed Mr. Kazuo Odagawa, managing director of the Tokyo Globe Theatre.

"Talking of a theatre, we are usually reminded of 'amusement quarters.' So it is a handicap to build a theatre in residential quarters. But it may be good to build it in a residential area as the

place of dispatch to culture and information."



The Tokyo Globe is owned by Shinjuku Nishi-Toyama Development Co., Ltd., a large project managed by sixty-six major real estate agents.

It is certain that project will have a great influence on the management of a theatre or the development of a new

Fresh Shaving!

Schick Ultra, Schick Super II and Schick Injector-Master Collection of shaving instruments Schick recommends. Take the one you like, and enjoy comfortable wet shaving.



Schick®
Ultra

Schick®
Super II

Schick®
Injector

Schick®

Maker : Warner-Lambert K.K. Sole-distributor : Hattori Seiko Co.,Ltd.

In A Small Movie Theatre

Lately new types of movie theatres are going up in the suburbs. Some are in department-stores and some are drive-ins. They have various ways of showing films, and have an appeal which the established cinemas do not have.

BAUS THEATER, in Kichijōji, is one of these new theatres. This is a small theatre located at the end of the shopping mall. This theatre always runs fine films, which other theatres dare not run. Here, you may find a movie, which has never been shown in regular theatres although it had been reviewed in magazines or other media. You may have been wanting to see it.

At the beginning of May,

BAUS THEATER ran films produced in India, in their "Indian Film Festival 1988." Some articles of Indian folkcraft were sold in the small square in front of the theatre. Such a scene is never seen at regular city theatres.

In a small theatre like this, you can feel comfortable in the world of the movie more easily than you can in a larger theatre. I don't recommend that you see super-productions made in Hollywood at such a theatre. On the other hand, they hardly run those type of films here.

You can easily make friends with people in the audience after the movies quite naturally. This small theatre has a real atmosphere of friendliness.

A flood of magazines

Nowadays the world is full of information. So when you want to get correct information for yourself, you have a lot of mass communication media, such as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines. Now, this time, I especially picked out a magazine for young people, and I would like to consider the latest magazine situation, inviting the opinions of editors.

Now, young people are interested in many things, irrespective of sex. I think that this phenomenon is due to the influences of such media as television, radio, newspapers, and magazines. Particularly, young women are very sensitive to information. And it seems that they have various demands for it. In order to meet them, magazines for women are edited from many different points of view and are classified—for example, "HANAKO" published by MAGAZINE HOUSE, or "SIGN" published by GAKUSHŪKENKYŪSHA. The chief editor of "SIGN," whom we interviewed, said, "This diversity and subdivision is a recent tendency and a great contrast to the magazines published before." And according to the woman editor's opinions, "Forthcoming

magazines will not be edited with the sole intention of following the fashion, but in future they will be edited with a view to leading people to cultivate their minds." There are various magazines for women and many people want to get various pieces of information, but they can't always satisfy their needs. As readers' wants change quickly, the period in which magazines are read is short. One of the SIGN's editorial staff said, "Formerly ladies' magazines were read for ten years, but recently they have been read for only three years. But other magazines are not published newly in proportion to the number of magazines which cease to publish. The number of magazines published for the past three years is decreasing year by year. Nevertheless, many kinds of magazines for women are published every year. This is because ladies need various pieces of information.

By the way, compared with men's magazines, they move further into content than ladies' magazines. But diversity fall behind. Concerning the reader's class, men's magazines aren't classified by their way of thinking, but the majority of them are classified by an age group.

The editor said, "A magazine is

house, because we desire for the harmony of culture with our daily lives.

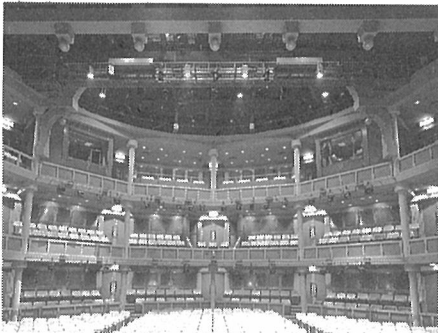
The harmony of them is symbolized by the structure of the theatre. Mr. Arata Isozaki who designed this theatre said, "As its pink appearance discolors, it looks like ruins. The interior decoration gives the audience atmosphere. By this device, you can feel that you are in cold Western buildings."

Its appearance, makes the visitor feel as it they are in the 17th century and the hall is just like an opera house. Its function, its installation and its sound effect are the latest ones. So you feel a premonition of the theatrical function in the 21st century.

By the way, the antique circular hall of the Tokyo Globe has unexpected effects on the audience and the stage. The acoustics are from 1.0 second to 1.2 seconds, and the apron stage has an excellent effect on the audience. We went to see "Richard II," and felt that the actors had good communication with the audiences.

The opening festival's program of the Tokyo Globe shocked the theatrical world very much. "THE WARS OF ROSES (Richard II, Henry IV part 1, 2, Henry V, Henry VI part 1, 2, Richard

III)" were played by The English Shakespeare Company from April 8 through 28. And the performance by The Royal Shakespeare Company (in the middle of May), "Hamlet" by The Swedish Royal Dramatic Theatre Company (in July) and "Oka-no ue-no Hamlet-no baka" (in August), will be presented in succession. That's indeed Shakespeare's festival. Why are Shakespeare's plays now popular among the public? Mr. Odagawa said, "In the theatrical world, a rush for new theatres has continued for the



last few years. So we must show our characteristics clearly. The reason who we chose Shakespeare is that he was the leader of the Globe in London, the predecessor of the Tokyo Globe, and the father of the drama.

Shakespeare's plays have again attracted a great deal of attention since last fall. This year, because of the

Tokyo Globe's participation. Shakespeare will be much closer to us.

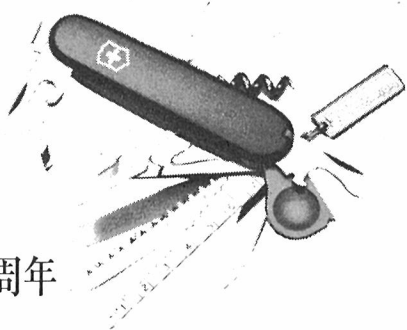
At 7:00 p.m. April 27, the simple stage setting broke the dim light and the play began. A hush fell over the stage, and an actor's clear voices resonated. "Richard II" is not so familiar to the Japanese people. King Richard, who has a high reputation as a man of virtue, is the puppet of fate and falls from power. Its melancholy makes the audience feel "kishu-ryūritan." Production by Michael Bogdanov succeeded in making Richard's tragedy more realistic by supposing that King Richard is the Bourbons at the French Revolution, and that the Bolingbroke is the bourgeoisie. Moreover, thanks to the apron stage, the audience can hear the actor's words clearly.

If you consider that Shakespeare's plays are poetry, the birth of this theatre, which is able to convey lamentation or whispering clearly, will give a real sensation to the audience. The charge of the invitational public performance is 5,000 yen in pairs (the last row, 3F). Even the public seats are 5,000 yen per man. This will surely bring about a change in the theatrical world. Expecting that the Tokyo Globe will become a new sanctuary of theatre, we left there.



the mirror that reflects the general public." If women play more active roles in society, and the world changes, ladies' magazines will be changed accordingly. And we expect that men's magazines, too, will be changed greatly under the influence of magazines for women.

VICTORINOX

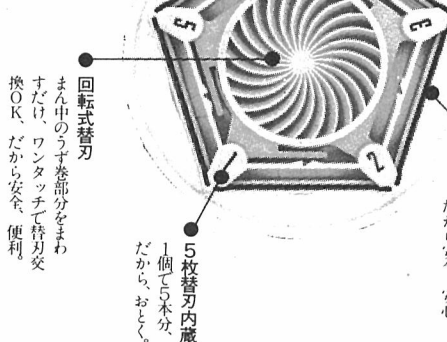


No.1だから持つ人の誇り
ベストセラーを続けて100周年

輸入元 加商株式会社

フリッカーオール

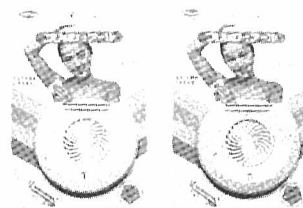
まーるい美容かみそり



回転式替刃
まん中のうす巻部分をまわすだけ、ワンタッチで替刃交換OK。だから安全、便利。

5枚替刃内蔵
1個で5本分だから、おとし。

セラミックガイドシステム
ワイヤーフレッドが横すべり、深さを防ぐ、だから安全、安心。



総発売元 三宅商事株式会社

Booms In Markets

The high yen boom is at its zenith. Exports from Japan have decreased, and a great number of Asian NICs articles have come into Japan during the past year. They have become the center of public attention.

In the meantime, new model cars sell very well now. The number of those who buy these cars are increasing so much that the men who are active in the business world look at it with misgivings. Thanks to the boom in new model cars, the makers who had felt the pinch of increasing imports are now laughing with pleasure.

There are two contradictory booms—the taste for cheap articles and the taste for high-class articles. How should we take the real meaning of these two booms?

NICs (Newly Industrialized Countries) of high-technology.”

There are some styles of importing foreign articles. One is opposite direction import, and the other is parallel import. And the most interesting style

We think that is true, but the customers could not make up their minds whether they would buy or not. We questioned some customers, “If the CD Player you bought broke down,



of import which we will deal with in this article is developing imports. We can see this style in the importing of audio cassettes from Asian NICs. In this style of import, Japan sends the plans, designs, blueprints and many parts made in Japan, then the articles which correspond to Japanese consumers' tastes are made in Asian NICs with lower personnel expenses.

These articles produced in Asian NICs are said to be in no way inferior to those manufactured in Japan because the NICs have made rapid industrial and technical improvement. So we are going to research the market for these articles.

At the Fair (like at a discount-shop), you can buy household electrical appliances, clothes, and foods. All of them were imported from South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and so on. We will list some prices.

Stereo Radio Cassette ¥6,500
CD Player ¥15,000
5-in. Color TV ¥26,800

How cheap they are! But why? Though most of customers understand the present high price of the yen and NICs products require low personnel expenses, some of them believe that they are inferior to Japanese products in quality. The manager said, “These CD Players from NICs cannot be LEMONS, because they use the parts which are made in Japan in the field

what would you do?” The answer was, “I'll discard it, because it was so cheap.”

After we went to the NICs Super Fair, we formed our conclusions. For

the present, the boom of Asian NICs articles will continue, but Japanese consumers will soon lose interest in them. Because the boom is based on the Japanese consumers' curiosity for exotic articles from Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and so on.

When the first boom goes out of fashion, then, it will be the time for import traders to reconsider what sort of articles are really marketable in Japan and how to design the articles suiting Japanese consumers' tastes.

The Taste For High-Class Articles

The high-class car market has expanded about twice during the past five years. The number of high-class cars which were sold per year is over 110,000. In the future, the number of sales is going to grow more and more. For the motor companies, this situation is one of the factors which promote the production and sales of high-class

cars. The NISSAN CEDORIC CIMA, which was put on sale in January sold about 12,000 between February and March. This number is twice as many as what Nissan expected. The full trim and a highly efficient covering might have drawn the attention of consumers.

Mainly, the target for sales of the CEDORIC CIMA is former users of high-class cars. People who use a foreign car are also included as a target. It is said that people in their forties or in their fifties are the ones who mainly buy it. Some of consumers who have much knowledge of cars and rich experience in driving seem to change to a high-class car, when they are not satisfied with ordinary cars.

People who buy the CROWN are mainly managers and executives in their forties or in their fifties. Many people point out the good looks or the easy driving of the car as important things, when they go to buy it.

Formerly, the CROWN used to be compared with NISSAN cars. But now, the opportunity to compare with foreign cars is increasing. This perhaps shows that the values of consumers are quite diversified.

The tendency to change to a high-class car will continue. But, as the lives of consumers become more personalized and high-grade, high-class cars which represent not only luxury but also personality will be demanded. As for companies, it will be very important to take into account the models in accord with those values.

It is said that people can learn the *kyō* by heart in a few months if they continue to attend the *dōjō* everyday.

After reading the *kyō*, the practice in *shodō* started. But, it was not common. It needed much spirit and politeness. When the chief priest was writing, we could feel his spirit in his voice. The voice was peaceful and vigorous.

After the practice, everybody drank a cup of green tea. With this, everything finally came to an end. It was exactly at 7 a.m. People of the Buddhist temple were very kind to us. After taking the zazen training, we also relaxed and felt really refreshed.

The following is the impression of the zazen training session.

Far from being spiritually awakened, we couldn't banish worldly thoughts from our minds because this experience was too short. In the course of the zazen, suffering came into our minds. And then, we could find our mental weakness. After all, it was really precious in the zazen to overcome our mental weakness.

Kōhō Temple

1-chome, Chuo, Chuo-ku

Phone: 03-368-0532

ZAZEN TRAINING

There is a type of training that we call zazen in Japan. We think zazen is one of the most severe training programs. But, there are some temples in Tokyo where you can easily participate in zazen. We have experienced zazen at Kōhō Temple in Higashi-nakano. It was an experience filled with uneasiness and curiosity.

The zazen at this temple commences at six o'clock in the morning.

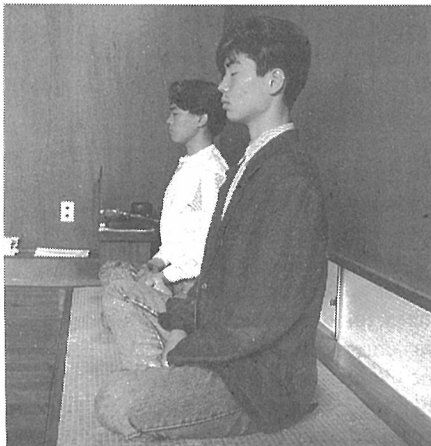
Before entering the *dōjō*, we must take off our socks and bow to the temple. When we entered, three people were already sitting in the Zen position. The chief priest politely taught us how to take that position.

We began to sit in the Zen position at the signal of the chief priest. Silence surrounded us. The silence continued for a long time. Even the sound uttered in swallowing our spittle was heard. We had to breathe uniformly. In spite of the fact that there was a floor cushion, our feet went to sleep. And, we constantly thought of the passage of time. The more I sat there, the more my mental anguish increased. But, we had to banish worldly thoughts from our mind.

When we felt more relaxed after

mental anguish, the zazen came to an end. It had lasted about thirty minutes.

As soon as the zazen was over, we



started to read a *kyō* without taking even a little rest. We couldn't understand the meaning of the *kyō* passage.

BOOKS HORINDO



芳林堂書店

池袋本店(〒171) 豊島区西池袋1-17-7
TEL (03)984-1101(代)
高田馬場店(〒160) 新宿区高田馬場1-26-5
TEL (03)208-0241(代)
所沢店(〒359) 所沢市日吉町9-24
TEL (0429)25-5355(代)
大井町店(〒140) 品川区東大井5-7-13
TEL (03)474-4946(代)
津田沼店(〒274) 船橋市前原西2-18-1
TEL (0474)78-3737(代)

●ウイスキーボトル365日販売
個室座敷.....5名様~100名様
洋室.....5名様~100名様

老舗 中国料理・小居酒屋

東明大飯店

飲み放題・宴会コース(一例)
(ビール・ウイスキー・ジュース・日本酒・老酒)

●3,000コース.....料理6品
●4,000コース.....料理7品
●5,000コース.....料理8品
●6,000コース.....料理8品

各コース共税・サービス料込み

東京都豊島区西池袋1-17-6

池袋西口センタービル3・4F ☎(985)7316(代)

STAFF募集!!!

子供の教育に興味のある人

コンピューターのハードの知識に詳しい人

音楽の好きな人

C.Communication Design Studio

Tel:03-807-8744

堀田 敦士

人気のカラオケパーテイルーム

コンパ・パーティ予約承り中
2500円より・飲み放題・カラオケOK!

パブ・エリート

丸井前 池袋西口センタービル5F
TEL 985-0578

第二学食

ご利用下さい!

コンパに

ご宴会に

Study in a Foreign Country

Nowadays, the number of those who go to foreign countries or come to Japan to study goes on increasing. But we must be careful about this boom of studying abroad. We should examine concrete problems about it. By way of one means of understanding these problems, we interviewed an American, Miss Charlotte Scott who is studying Japanese literature at Rikkyo University and asked her to tell us about her discontents and to advise to us about studying abroad.

PURPOSE OF STUDYING ABROAD

I attended the University of the South, Sewanee, which has only about one thousand students. I was majoring in English and American literature in 16 century there. So, I came to want to study contemporary Japanese literature. It is impossible to express the beauty of Shakespeariana in Japanese, and the subtle word sense of Japanese *haiku* in English. I want to compare both literatures, and read and understand Japanese literature in Japanese. My mother was a Japanese, and she died when I was 17 years old. She told me about Japanese life from my early childhood, so I knew about Japan better than others around me. This may be the reason why I am familiar with Japan.

LIFE IN JAPAN

I am not worried about meals etc. because I live at *Mitchell-Kan*. Besides, I receive an allowance from my parents

foreign students in Japan.

ABOUT RIKKYO UNIVERSITY

At first I was surprised that some of my friends in Rikkyo University had no less than twenty classes a week. I had five or six classes a week when I was in Sewanee University. I think no less than twenty classes a week is so many that they cannot pursue their studies. Next I was surprised that many students chatted during the class. This attitude is rude to their teachers and other students who want to learn their lessons seriously. And teachers speak unilaterally for 90 minutes in most classes. What will students do in examinations? Will they answer what teachers said as they heard?

ABOUT JAPANESE

When I was studying Japanese in Japan, I was aware that *keigo* was the most difficult element in Japanese. In English, for example, we say "Yes"



and gained a scholarship. But there is one thing I am not satisfied with. It is about dormitories for male foreign students in Japan. Since they don't have own dormitories they must rent apartments by themselves. I have heard that the Japanese Government ordered enterprises to open vacant rooms of dormitories to foreign students in Japan. That is very good. I want Rikkyo University to establish a dormitory for

to our superiors, but not "Yeah." The expressions to superiors are only these, and these are not what you can call *keigo*.

ADVICE FOR PERSON GOING TO STUDY ABROAD

When I was in America, I read a book written about Japan and I thought what impressed me from the book may be different from the real Japan.

In fact, after coming to Japan, I realised that the image is widely different from the reality. Reading is one thing, experience is another. Therefore, if you hold a too strong image in your mind before going abroad, you will be surprised at a gap between the image and the reality. And I think people don't have to have any aims in study when they study abroad. I think living in a foreign country in itself is important.



Recently, the world is advancing to become internationalized in high speed. We are forced to be conscious of that even in Japan. For example, these problems are; the trade dispute between Japan and foreign countries and foreign laborers in Japan. I suppose one of the causes of this situation is that Japan is in the top level in economy. Under this situation, some people say "You should have the ability of speaking several foreign language." This word is right by way of a symbolic meaning. The meaning of "several" is, for example, "We should survey not only Europe and America but also Asia. We should produce all-international views!"

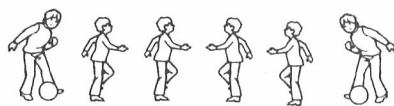


A long ago, when you were a child, how did you amuse yourself? What was your treasure at that time? Once, when we didn't have electric toys—our parents' generation—toys were made of paper or wood. At that time, everyone had a notion that children's work was playing. When school finished, children used to play about outside till it got dark. And all around them were toys for them. But as the standard of living became higher, and everyone had more and more things, children's way of playing also changed. In consequence of the diffusion of the TV set and complicated toys, their play-grounds have tended to change from the outside to the inside. *The Family Computer*, what has been experiencing terrific boom for a few years, has confirmed the tendency more. What did you think about the beginning of the *fami-com* boom? Recent children are very very busy, because they have various duties: a private school, a swimming school, piano class and so forth. In the limited playing time, they need rational play-things. It may be difficult for them to play about with their friends. *The fami-com* brings them to an unexperienced world only by turning on a switch. Formerly, TV provided dreams to people, and now top of that, we ourselves can take part in play through the screen. For recent children, the

I suppose many people are conscious of an international age, so they think that they want to study abroad or have to study abroad too eagerly, and some worry about the language and life in a foreign country. Certainly, if we go to some foreign country to study, the circumstances of housing for foreign students may be less comfortable than those in Japan and universities may be immature compared with Rikkyo University, so we may be disappointed at that. But a foreign country is strange to us and as Miss Scott say, "living in a foreign country" gives us something attractions, which we cannot get in sightseeing for pleasure. Therefore it is important that you think, experience and enjoy yourself in the foreign country as you do in Japan. As she said "Reading is one thing, experience is another," you can get to understand the foreign country, at least about modern circumstances, by living in the country for a year rather than by studying it from outside for a year. After all, you may study abroad so long as you have the passion to live, and study in a foreign country.

fami-com is the most fascinating play-thing, we think. But we feel that their play-ground is more and more becoming narrow. Essentially, "child's play" is very important. In a child's world, the child ought to experience a little society. They play as they laugh face to face, and occasionally, grow indignant with each other. Then, before they're aware of it, they know importance of cooperation and friendship.

In the present condition, academic controversies about entering university have had bad influences on school children and kindergarteners. And that invades the world of children. In the ever-changing world of consumes, adults think only of results and so they forget the importance for their children. They provide goods to children with a catch-penny policy. It is grown-up persons that commit on the *family computer*. But it is also they that produced the unusual *fami-com* boom. I wonder whether they notice this. We must rethink what children need at present—only children's playthings, which show a microcosm of social condition.



学生だから、トクだね。



- ★ オーストラリアはじめ、世界各地の学生特別航空券
- ★ ホームステイ、語学研修、ダイビング、アドベンチャーツアー、etc.
- ★ 国際学生証発行
- ★ フレンドリーなアドバイス

STAトラベル (世界各国に100の支店)

03(221)1043

千代田区麹町3-5-5 サンデンビル5F ※地下鉄有楽町線麹町駅半蔵門口下車1分

タイ料理店 **タイランド**
 ● 営業時間 AM11:00~PM11:00
 ● 年中無休
 池袋丸井裏通り店
 東京都豊島区西池袋3-30-10
 久保ビル2F TEL 03-988-0359

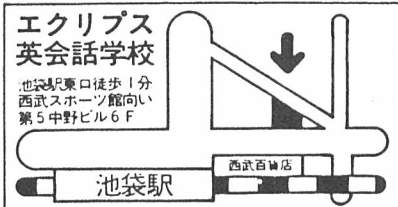
POTETO



エクリプス英会話学校

英会話で
恋愛できますか?

レギュラーコース・夏期講座
 フリータイムコース
 歌う英会話 など



〒171 東京都豊島区南池袋1-19-3 第5中野ビル6F

Tel. 03-984-5522(代)

An Interview with Yuming

"I have an endless curiosity."

Mrs. Yumi Matsutoya is a popular musician. As you know, everyone calls her Yuming.

She was born in 1954, the child of a dry-goods owner in Hachioji. She graduated from Rikkyo Girls High School and from the Tama College of Fine Arts. When she was a second-year college student, her first album "Hikokigumo" was released. In 1976, she graduated from the college and married Mr. Masataka Matsutoya.

People call her an originator of new music. She has maintained her position as an idol. Certainly, she is a top artist in the Japanese music world.

(My Student Days)

I specialized in Japanese style painting at the Tama College of Fine Arts. Before entering the college, I was in trouble, because I had to choose either music or art as my major.

My parents were opposed to my living by music. Because my family ran a dry-goods store, I chose Japanese style painting, I thought I would be able to help my family's business. But as soon as I entered the college, I made up my mind to be a musician. When I was a second-year student at college, I released my first album. From then on, I went to classes only a minimum amount of time. Human relations among musicians were so satisfying, that it became interesting for me to play music. My life pattern became very different from other students.

(Yuming's Songs)

I've been composing since I was 14 and my compositions were much influenced by my studying for the entrance examination to the fine arts college. Sometimes I would paint many pictures in a week, but sometimes for the life of me, I could not paint a picture. However, when I felt like that, I tried to paint a picture of something, anything. It is difficult that studying for a common entrance examination to a college, but actually there is not a

scene in a movie which I'm much interested in. I find some inspiration for my mind all the time. I think that I'm

way was beyond my comprehension. But now, I take part in a famous adventure rally of sports cars, what we call,



wide difference between painting and composing.

Also, I'm very full of curiosity. For example, I sometimes write a song for

destined to be a composer and an elite musician.

(Amusement)

Other people might have thought I was enjoying my musical activities, making songs, albums, and giving concerts, but I learned to play just recently. I had been so pressed with work that I couldn't even take any time out for myself. I was always thinking of what my next work would be.

As for my friends, there are many people who are youthful in their thinking. Thanks to them, I can live a life as if I were a college student, like you. And, my husband (Mr. Masataka Matsutoya) has various hobbies. I discover from him what I would never have been able to discover by myself.

In former times I couldn't understand why adventurers went into deserted and dangerous places on purpose. Spending most of their lives in this

"Paris-Dacca." And I realize a certain joy, that I never felt before, through being with close friends at the rally. As a result, too, I often feel that life is short, so that a human being is just like a tiny grain of sand in the vast desert. So I went to do various things and spend a lot more time doing them.

You can't succeed in something if you don't enjoy it. The most important thing is to do your basic work, and relax completely to make next something. Also we should concentrate all of our energy on everything we do, including our job.

(Marriage)

There was a boom regarding my work (Yumi Arai), when I was a college student. During the boom, I didn't understand my situation. I thought I would be able to get out of the chaotic state if I got married. Also, it was the

time to marry. We, my husband and I, could grow together. Concerning creating music, we have affected each other, so it's like the group named "Matsutoya."

All my records are produced by my husband. I do my best to conform to his requirements. Actually it's very enjoyable to be able to think exactly the same about a work being produced. My husband taught me: "You can't

succeed in what you can't enjoy yourself."

(Rikkyo)

The schoolbuildings are a British touch. It can be seen, as it were, in a scene in a movie. So I was able to withdraw into myself in a good sense, that is, I was in circumstances which were good for my fantasizing regarding my activities.

I would cultivate the showy, the fun-loving and the treacherous and bullying character of the girls' mission school control, I would never flinch from anything.

Among the Rikkyo students, I think there are different types of people. It is important to meet many people, even when you have little interest in one another. Please find your friends with whom you can associate on equal terms for all your life. Friends are as valuable as jewels.

RIKKYO ECHO

Give us your impressions of the articles after reading
and NEW STAFFS WANTED!

Published twice a year by the English Press Society of Rikkyo University

Faculty Advisers:

Mr. V.H. Stobbe, Mr. K.S. Macdonald

Editor-In-Chief:

Hiroshi Aoki

Student Staff:

S. Ebara, S. Gotoh, K. Hayataka, Y. Hirata, A. Hirota, J. Imamura, M. Itoh, T. Kawabata, N. Kojima, S. Kurihara, M. Man'noh, K. Miyazawa, K. Mizuno, C. Ohmori, T. Satoh, T. Sekino, M. Suzuki, S. Takahashi, M. Tanaka, T. Tsujita, T. Tsushima, M. Yonaga, C. An'yoh, K. Hatanaka, H. Miyakawa, K. Obata, H. Ogasawara, E. Ohkuma, Y. Ohmura, F. Onozawa, M. Sugimura, M. Tsuruoka, M. Yamaguchi, M. Yokoyama, T. Araki, H. Endoh, H. Hosokawa, S. Kusawake, Y. Maruyama, K. Oikawa, S. Ohsaki, H. Satoh, T. Shimada, K. Shimizu, W. Yoshioka, J. Ebihara, N. Hirahara, S. Nishiyama, S. Onodera, N. Ose, H. Sakai, M. Takahashi, K. Tanaka, Y. Tsuruno, K. Ushikubo, A. Yoshimura.

Special Thanks:

Mr. R.C. Lawson, Mr. D.D.C. Steinberg, Mr. J.F. Tuohy, Mr. S. Yamamura.

Office:

3-chome Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171.

Phone: (985) 2684