

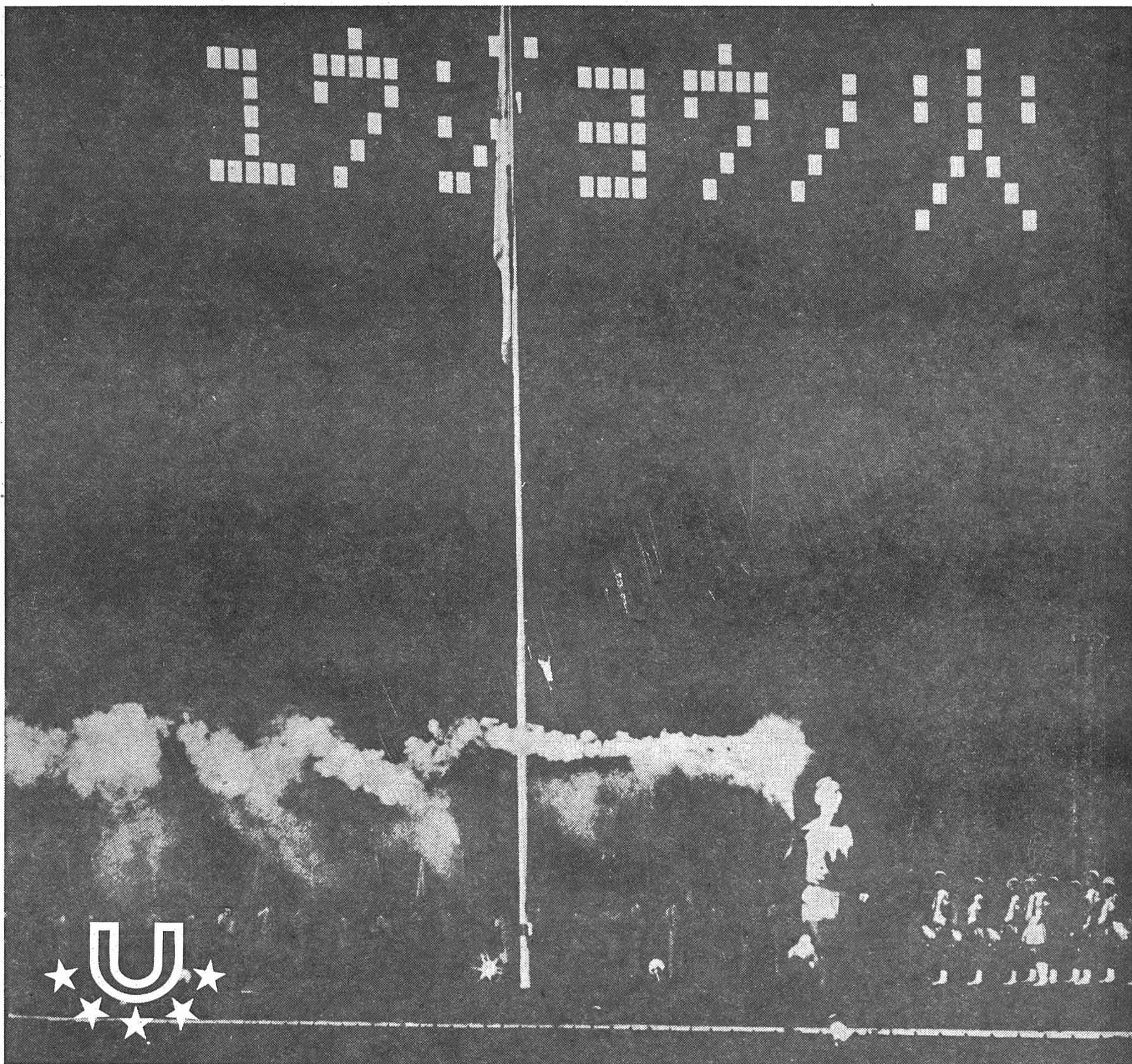
# RIKKYO ECHO

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## Opening Ceremony Held With Letter U, Five Stars

The 5th Tokyo Universiade Opening Ceremony was held on 27 August, 1967. The weather was so fine that the young people exalted their energy outdoors during the ceremony and with a fanfare the march began. The athletic ground was filled with colorful uniforms or with racial clothes.

Under such circumstances, President of FISU, Primo Nebiolo made a solemn declaration. In the same time, a sacred torch was fired on the stand. And the Universiade Flag pictured the letter 'U' and five stars fluttering under the breeze. In this way the Universiade of youth opened for youth by the hand of youth.

But there have been many problems before the opening of Universiade Games of this time. For example, the team designation and the boycott of communist countries. The authorities of each nation forgot the aim and meaning of Universiade, that is, to maintain the friendship beyond the difference of race or ideology.

Anyhow, the Opening Ceremony ended in a successful situation and each young sportsman did his best in each game. It is the obligation for the youth that they should advance to the future and make efforts for the world tomorrow through the Universiade.

A sacred-fire runner, Keisuke Sawaki goes round National Stadium. Japanese 'Yujo-No-Hi' upside the photograph means 'Fire of Friendship' in English. Capital letter 'U' and five stars symbolizes Universiade Games. 'U' is an initial letter of universities and five stars consist of the European, American, African, Australian and Asiatic Continent. (SENA Photo)

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## Employment

## Placement Rate Increases, But...

It is a great problem for university students to get jobs. All Rikkyoites need to think about this problem seriously. This problem is not only that of seniors but also that of all the Rikkyoites.

Business conditions have been looking up since last year. As a result, the number of application for workers has increased substantially. On Sept. 20 the number of wanted workers was 3,954. This

dents who engage in teaching and possess special ability is pretty good. For instance, students who are good at English conversation, typing and short hand are very welcomed. And especially students who are

position when students look for positions. Clubs and seminars are the most convenient places where students cultivate humanity. To belong to some clubs is not only making a conciliatory over every respect.

## Company And Univ.

All the students question whether or not they can put knowledge to practical use in social welfare. To this question Mr. Takeda says that it is more important for students to harmonize knowledge with themselves than to utilize it, and in the long run they go to school in order to obtain how to think things in university days.

There is a great problem between a company and a university. A university has a mission of forming humanity through learning and studying as an ideal. But it is certain that it is alternating with the place of employment. This fact is clearly judged from almost students entering university for the sake of employment. Thus, there are different problems between an ideal of university and a reality of it. Considering a company and a university, there is a great problem. The company would not adopt a man who is not fit a little. And so there are some cases that a man who studied for the sake of his future is not adopted into the company and can not be reflected his effect. From this point it is sure that university education is being distorted. There is a danger that a university education is alternating with the place of employment.

Coll.	Applicants	Placements	Rate (%)
Economics	619	505	81.5
Law And Politics	298	220	73.8
Arts	125	55	44
Science	40	32	80
Social Relations	114	83	72.9
Total	1,196	895	74.8

This year's condition of employment as of Sept. 19.

number exceeds that of this time last year by 1,172. The percentage of placements is 74 per cent, which is 7 per cent greater than the last year.

## Rikkyo Employment

Nowadays most Rikkyoites are apt to concentrate their interests upon finding positions in the service section of industry. In other words, they want to enter companies made famous by radio or television, and they tend to avoid the section of heavy industry.

One of this year's characteristic in Rikkyo University is not so good the section of finance. Perhaps most of them got jobs to tradings and commercial companies. Many banks and commercial companies abolish paper examination and adopt only an oral examination method this year. It is said that oral examinations usually take thirty or forty minutes. This is a severe strain on students physically and mentally. Surely most of companies can understand character and think of the applicants, compared with paper examination.

Girl students are unwelcomed applicants, because most of them work but a few years. Ninety per cent of girl students leave their office in a year or so. Even if they continued to work after marriage, their interests center on their own homes rather than their companies. For such reasons, the companies naturally are uninterested in employing what they consider 'non-progressive'.

The percentage of girl stu-

good at arithmetic have welcomed.

The branch of employment says, "Girl students had better go into teaching and public offices because they will not be distinguished on the salary and the contents of the work".

All companies are eager to employ a man who devotes himself to his work, who is positive and makes friends easily. But it is said that Rikkyoites lack fight and activity. Recently companies have come to think much of 'character'.

In a complicated office, a man will have contact with many people, making a conciliatory attitude very important. Let us cultivate this attitude by entering clubs and seminars. Such students are in superior

## Rikkyo Profs. Visit World

Many Rikkyo professors and assistant professors went abroad to the United States of America, France, England and so on, during the summer vacation.

Prof. Taijiro Hayasaka of the College of Social Relations has gone to Germany, England, Switzerland, France, Mexico and the United States of America from Sept. 5 to March 5 next year. His purposes are the study of existent psychology and to get in contact with the actual condition of European psychology and to inspect various facilities of social welfare in Europe countries and America.

Prof. Norio Ogata of the

College of Law and Politics has gone to attend the 7th international political learned society which is held at Brussels in Belgium. And he went to Austria, France and England in order to inspect the present situation of political study from Aug. 20 to Sept. 30.

Prof. Hirotohi Fukuda of the college of Arts has gone to Vienna to study German modern poetry literature science from this Aug. 11 to next Aug. 31.

Prof. Kanichi Nagashima, head of the branch of Sociology has gone abroad. He visits England, France, West Germany, Spain, Italy, the United States of America and Canada. He started for those countries to examine the journalism of education in those universities and research laboratories from July 3 to Oct. 15.

## Let's Think Rikkyo Festival

By K. Fujii, News Staff Writer

9th Rikkyo Festival that is one of the year's regular functions of Rikkyo University, is scheduled for Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5.

Here, let us look at Rikkyo Festival's history. A Cultural Festival had been carried out by the main cultural clubs till 1958. The first Rikkyo Festival was held in 1959 so that all the Rikkyoites might take part in the festival. And a slogan of Rikkyo Festival has been hung up every year since the 2nd Rikkyo Festival.

What is the meaning of Rikkyo Festival? It is not only a function to show the annual results of many clubs, but also to make other universities understand them.

I took part in the 8th Rikkyo Festival, and my impressions were as follows: Many clubs' exhibitions left something to be desired for me. To my disappointment, many clubs set up their grocery shops on Rikkyo Campus so as to make funds for each club. It appeared to me

that a great number of Rikkyoites hardly thought of the slogan at all and so it is of no use to have a slogan.

I think that all the Rikkyoites as well as members of Rikkyo Festival's Executive Committee should seriously ponder on the meaning of Rikkyo Festival. When tens of thousands of people visit Rikkyo Festival annually, it is questionable to me why Rikkyoites miss easily such a rare opportunity without doing something. We, Rikkyoites, should profit by taking such an opportunity to appeal and have a right understanding of both Rikkyoites and Rikkyo University itself. Therefore we must avail ourselves of this opportunity for the purpose of showing our clubs' objects as well as their results to the world. We all ought to enrich the contents of the 9th Rikkyo Festival. I want all the Rikkyoites to do their best to display their actual results at the 9th Rikkyo Festival.

## Rikkyoites Make Efforts Hard in Miyakojima

Mr. Yoshihiko Katto, a member of Student Office, and



16 Rikkyoites work hard to reconstruct the church with the members of Canterbury Clubs in Miyakojima.

sixteen Rikkyo students to Miyakojima on July 24 to reconstruct its church which had been approximately 40 per cent destroyed by the typhoon of last year. In May, the Rikkyo B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrew) received from Okinawa an invitation to participate in a workcamp for the reconstructing the Miyakojima church. Several students from the Canterbury Clubs of Rikkyo University and Hawaii University joined this camp as well as Rikkyo students.

In Miyakojima these international students worked hard at the church concreating, painting and gardening. While they visited a leper house, 'Nanseien' where they encouraged patients greatly. The workcamp ended on Aug. 8.

Mr. Katto says, "The experience was rewarding because, first of all, participating students had opportunities to think about the problems of Okinawa closely, and they could

nawa, secondly, they were able to help the Okinawa Christians reconstruct their church greatly, and thirdly, they could feel close to nature."

## SENA Covers Tokyo Universiade

1967 Tokyo Universiade was held from Aug. 27 to Sept. 4.

The Japanese organizers of Tokyo Universiade permitted SENa (Students English newspaper Association) to do a sports festival story about world university students sports meet with many commercial information media. Members of Waseda University, Keio University, Rikkyo University and other universities belonging to SENa, covered all the games and the Village every day and the interviewed many world university sports players.

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# What Zengakuren's True Movement And Purpose?

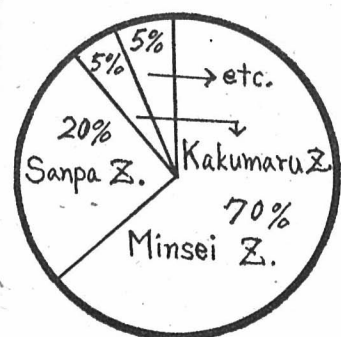
Students' Movements are becoming active again. Hosei University students confined their President Sahei Watanabe on Sept. 14 and 285 students who mainly belong to Sanpa Zengakuren were arrested. Many people will regard Zengakuren unfavorably still more, but it will be a poor view of Zengakuren in general to think in that way because most people including all university students, have little knowledge of Zengakuren.

Today, Zengakuren is well known to the four corners of the world. Many people who have known of Zengakuren's demonstrations and free fights through mass information media, have regarded Zengakuren as a political organization. It seems that there is a gap between members of Zengakuren and average university students. One Rikkyo student says, "It seems to me that Zengakuren is a political organization and consists of terrorist who have no connection with university students in general. There are three Zengakuren organizations at present, and it is very improper that these three organizations should introduce themselves as the only true Zengakuren. I think that Zengakuren should start a movement that is supported by average students". One Rikkyo co-ed says, "It appears to me that Zengakuren is necessary for our college life, because they often protect our interests. Zengakuren has been considered a group of radicals because of its radical activities. I think that it is wrong idea to regard Zengakuren simply a

leftist organization as many university students do".

## Different Opinions In Zengakuren Groups

Zengakuren is split into three organizations, Kakumaru zengakuren, Minsei Zengakuren and Sanpa Zengakuren. A few pri-

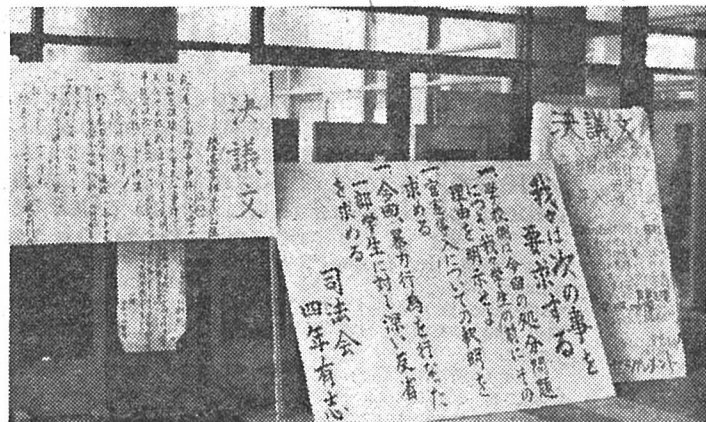


This chart expresses the respective strengths of Zengakuren groups.

vate universities' students councils in Tokyo belong to Kakumaru Zengakuren (Anti-Japan Communist group of Zengaku-

ren). The chairman of Kakumaru Zengakuren, Tsunezi Narioka says, "Various problems have been brought up but if students are not able to confront theoretically these problems directly, students can not really call this movement a modern student movement or a leftist movement. Zengakuren has been split into three parties, and these disputes each other. In this respect, we need to hold independent opinions. Our movements' starting point is always based upon some concrete contradictions, and also there are demands of many student councils. Thus, it is very important how we undertake these urgent problems rightly and radically. Of course Zengakuren groups should be unified as fast as possible. Three Zengakurens must not rival each other on all occasions. Differences of opinions should be made clear not among the active persons of each groups, and among all university students".

Many national universities' and private universities' students councils belong to Minsei



This photo shows the front entrance of Hosei Univ. These stickers give an account of that violent disturbance.

Zengakuren (Japan Communist group of Zengakuren). Rikkyo Universities' Class Committee belong to Minsei Zengakuren, too. The chairman of Minsei Zengakuren, Masatoshi Taguma says, "Zengakuren do not have a social reform as its object but the protection of university students' interest. If all students want reformed society, Zengakuren naturally would start a movement of social reform at once. Such a movement is a thing of the future. Social reform should be made by a labor and a peasant movement. Some radical Zengakuren groups, intend upon making a disturbance in the name of Zengakuren, but we aim to protect university students own interests. We regard our movements' starting point that how well we protect students' interests in modern society. We do not mean to deny that there is violence. We reject firmly the use of violence inside the students' movement. If we allow in some groups violence, the students' movement can not be expected at all. Minsei Zengakuren groups are organized by many student councils. Other Zengakuren groups are clearly political organizations. Therefore, it would be difficult to admit political organizations into a group of unified student councils".

Main private universities' students councils in Tokyo belong to Sanpa Zengakuren (Anti-Japan Communist group of Zengakuren). The chairman of Sanpa Zengakuren, Katsuyuki Akiyama, says, "Now the insecurity of college life has increased materially and mentally, because of an advance in price, and oppressed student self-governing activities,

and students seek for something to do. Accordingly, it is important that the desires of students to do something enables them to revolutionize modern society. A students' movement is not main force of revolution, but it is a force that agitates the socialist revolution. It is absolutely necessary for Zengakuren to unite with ideological split and start a unified movement".

## Zengakuren's Unity To Be Impossible

It is to be hoped that three Zengakuren groups unified as fast as possible and form a party. This matter is the question of continuing or closing Zengakuren. It is true that there are great differences of opinions between average students and members of Zengakuren on some points, besides many university students do not know well Zengakuren and they are unconcerned about Zengakuren groups movement. So members of Zengakuren had better show clearly their activities' aims and organization and make average students understand Zengakuren itself. They must gain instructions of many students. All three Zengakuren groups did not deny to use force as above mentioned insistence. Zengakuren groups should thoroughly deny the acts of violence in a modern civilized community. These groups will be able to gain instructions of the average students provided that they deny the acts of violence. Now Zengakurens are inclined to do interest in a political issue. But Zengakuren should lay more emphasis on their campus problems than a political issue from the viewpoint of the original object of Zengakuren.

## Vietnam—2

# Prospect of Vietnam Peace

It is two and a half years since the Vietnam War broke out. But yet the War does not promise to end. On Sept. 3 the Vietnam Presidential Election was held, which was paid much attention to from the world. As a result, as was expected the Chief of State and at the same time serviceman Nguyen Van Thieu won the president seat, the Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky was elected Vice-President. It is said that this was not a democratic election, but consequently brought the power of law and some stability of government to South Vietnam and further the United States of America, France and England pay attention to the fact that single candidates of civilian pacifist unexpectedly fought well. This reflects the desire for peace of South Vietnamese. On the other hand, what does North Vietnam and Viet Cong think of this result? Neither North Vietnam nor Viet Cong change their attitude. Both insist as a premise for understanding that the U.S.A. stop bombing North Vietnam, and still more recognition of Viet Cong and 'National Democratic United Government' in future. So South Vietnam finds no alteration in North Vietnam's and Viet Cong's attitude to the Vietnam War. Then it will indeed attract attention in future to the relation between Johnson's Power and New Power of South Vietnam. It is expected hopefully that a new situation will appear in this relation. New Power will not be able to ignore the South Vietnamese desire for peace in advancing its policy from this time on. It is possible that New Power initiate negotiation for peace through ending bombing of North Vietnam. In this case American's co-operation with New Power of South Vietnam will be very meaning.

Now America has many problems which annoy the Johnson Administration. One of them is the existence of two polarization, Doves and Hawks. Doves represented by Senator Robert Kennedy insist on soon suspending the bombing of

North Vietnam. On the other hand, Hawks insist on escalating it. And both opposing sides are getting more and more violent. In such a state Johnson Administration falls into military and economic dilemma. L. B. Johnson must remember the presidential election which will be held next year. Therefore it is a key-point of Johnson's re-election how to handle this opposition in the meaning. Now Johnson is an willing no thought to suspend the bombing of North Vietnam, but when South Vietnam's new government indicates a suggestion for peace, also means that an answer to the Vietnam War must be found. And in finding this answer the response of the two opposite viewpoints will attract attention. President Johnson will not be able to ignore Doves' and Hawks' responses.

Recently the argument about the Vietnam War is not so active in Japan. It is such a degree as the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Social Party dispatched the inspection group to South Vietnam. For instance, as one of the anti-war campaigns, "Tokyo Court" was or not. And Japan was guilty by reason of the co-operation in Vietnam War. This anti-war campaign insists on anti-Vietnam War rather the humanitarian point of view. But unexpectedly, nations generally were not interested in the court, so it closed sluggishly. Almost of all who attended the court were Japan Communist, and the general public were hardly interested in it. Besides the mass communication did not regard it as such an important affair. This means to some extent that the anti-war fever of Japanese has already lived down, so they are pretty uninterested in it. And it will be said that the humanistic anti-war campaign is not so effective unless carried on not only in Japan but all over the world. Moreover it has been said that the Vietnam problem should be solved among South Vietnam, the United States of America, North Vietnam, Viet Cong, Red

China and the Soviet Union.

Lastly the anti-war campaigns are very few in Japan, and almost people are indifferent to the campaign. And about two years and a half have passed since Vietnam War broke out, so it appears that people the generally are indifferent. But the meaning of anti-war campaign in the U.S.A. is pretty different from other countries in the world. In fact the U.S.A. has been acting as a hero in the Vietnam Election. At present, it is sure that the U.S.A. co-operates in the Vietnam War. And anti-war campaign has so much on the Presidential Election. After this President Johnson will not bother his head much about the anti-war campaign.

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# Keep Fire in Mind, Take

The Universiade Tokyo Games held in Asia for the first time was splendidly opened on August 27 in 1967 at the National Stadium in Sendagaya before a crowd of 70,000. A total of 884 officials and athletes from 34 nations participated in the Opening Ceremony.

A festival to the 21st century with the motto "For the world tomorrow" was filled with the freshness of students and the activity and energy of youth.

The Opening Ceremony began with a signal of fire-crackers and welcoming group of Japanese students followed by the entry of students from 251 universities. Then the overture of "Etenraku" was performed and girl students clearly formed the human letter "U" and five stars in the back stands. The first delegation to enter was Israel and other nations followed and that of Japan finally paraded in strict order. As the participants have various dresses in the same team, the ceremony did not have the preciseness of Tokyo Olympic Games but frank and soft like a student. While the band played "Kimigayo", Crown Prince Akihito called the assembly to order. The anchor of Universiade torch relay, Keisuke Sawaki stately ran into Stadium and ran up 163 flights of red-carpeted steps and set the torch to the caldron. At last "a fire of friendship" burst into flames and the ceremony reached its climax.

Up to this point there had been many difficulties. There was the most doubtful time as to whether this competition would be opened or not because the naming of certain nations had been questioned. But this problem was solved by means of abbreviations of sports organizations. Nevertheless communist countries boycotted the meet and this competition cannot but admit having been reduced by their nonattendance. But here these difficulties were little worth consideration. The waving human letter and the blazing sacred flames in a night sky was bright and delightful as if those scenes celebrated the young people's meeting.

The Closing Ceremony was held at 7 p.m. on September 4 for the ceremony of "light and sound." The participants did not parade nation by nation as in the Opening Ceremony but all the members entered in a group of friendship. Those who played games with might and main and formed firm friendship now walked arm in arm together.

When "a fire of friendship" in the caldron was put out and the National Stadium became pitch-dark, a torchlight procession swayed around the track and all at once the letters "SAYONARA" appeared on the electric light board. The participants left the stadium as if they were heartily willing to



During the Closing Ceremony parade, British girls in mini-skirts on the refereeing staff and American girls in Japanese clothes march freely on the evening of September 4 at National Stadium in Tokyo.

sion swayed around the track and all at once the letters "SAYONARA" appeared on the electric light board. The participants left the stadium as if they were heartily willing to

part with the spectators. This competition had trouble with the naming of nations and showed a widening gap between international sports and government. But the friend-

ship formed by the participants made them know each other better and obtained good results for international sports cooperation.

## Good Fruits in Village

By M. Takahashi, Secretary of Village Master

I was watching about 1,200 athletes, the same generation as yours, living together in the Village for a fortnight. For the first few days, they were still quiet but, getting more acquainted with each other, they began to exchange their training suits so that I could not tell who came from where. Till late at night they were talking in English, French, Spanish or Japanese making great efforts. Every evening, following the Village Master, I visited the athletes on their birthday with big birthday-cakes. And imagine what a sensation was waiting for us! Singing a birthday song as loud as possible, many people gathered. At this moment the Village Master seemed to be the happiest man in the world.

Everyone felt very sad when the day came when they must go back. But those who saw the athletes of the different

countries sing and dance folding their shoulders on the day of the Closing Ceremony, can easily find out the meaning of such an assembly.

As they stopped fighting in ancient Greek when the Olympiad started, we should forget everything among the nations but their own might. If those who could not attend this Universiade knew what a happy time we had, I am sure they will regret very much and I am very sorry for them.

To tell the truth, it would have been much more fruitful if there had been athletes from the communist area. We were very much disappointed that they were not present. We never think ill of the people who made it impossible for them to come to Japan but we will try much harder to be able to join altogether for the next Universiade.

What is the most impressive for youths coming from many countries in the Universiade Tokyo Meet? The Opening Ceremony or the Closing Ceremony? But they never fail to forget Universiade Village. Because they enjoyed the life, dancing, discussing, eating and sleeping with many youths of foreign countries in their previous young days. And Shuhei Nishida, Universiade Village Master, undertook about 1,300 people of 34 nations. He is one of the most famous sportsmen in the game of pole vault. He participated in Universiade Games some years ago and in 1936 Berlin Olympiad. An episode between Nishida and Ohe is very famous because they cut the silver medal and bronze medal, so they attached half silver medal to half bronze medal each other.

Nishida said, "This Meet is very successful in spite of the matter of boycott, because many university students work in this Meet. In this Village, university students play an im-



Shuhei Nishida

portant part in translator and guard and they really get good reputation." He added regretfully, "If we were able to use the greater sum of money in this Meet, more university students could help us. As for guards, the lack of money has caused giving up the students of many other universities except Nihon University of Sport, because this part has needed good team-work. But we had no time and no money to make team-work in many universities' students." And he emphasized, "My motto of this Village is 'let's make friends in the world', so I have opened the international club and the reading club, and has planned 'Eve of Student Ondo' on the plaza. The question about the relation between players who have ended their games and players who have not, have been annoyed me very often. The former are singing and dancing till late, while the latter is very

irritated. This is the most cult point in this Meet."

But he fulfilled this important position merrily and with smile to the circle of nese dancing in the deep

## 'Gakusei Ondo'

"I enjoyed very much, very much!" said some of sportswoman merrily. At Universiade Village, "Eve of Student Ondo" was held, 2 to increase the friendship.

In the center of the V plaza, the platform with lanterns was set up and students with their university flags waved around it to come foreign students. "a fire of freindship" was led to eight watch fires at the platform, many students from different countries en many never ending attraction. They made a circle hand to dance Japanese dance and this circle seemed to a combining of many from different countries (world).

When "Hanagasa Ondo" began, many youths gathered around the platform and Japanese students dancing interest. But after a short while the youths standing a joined the dancing circle by one and it was greatly enlarged. They were pre with flower hats and taught how to dance by nese friends. It was won to see the Japanese foreign students dancing to with a smile and friend round 'a fire of friendsh

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# Advance for Tomorrow

## 8 Nations' Boycott Cause Suspicion on Universiade

—By S. Matsui, Asst. Sports Editor—

kyo Universiade ended on September 4. Before the Universiade Tokyo Meet was opened, President of the U.O.C. (Universiade Organizing Committee) Nobumoto Ohama said: "What is most important, I think, for the young people who are gathering to compete in the Games is to create an atmosphere in which they will have personal contacts with others on friendly terms without racial, ideological or religious prejudices." Considering this ideal, I wonder if I can say that Tokyo Universiade ended to a successful end.

First of all, from the ideological point of view, there was a problem about the official names. The problem was the cause of attendance of communist countries. North Korea did not see to the simplified name "SSA" and decided not to take part in Tokyo Universiade. One of the reasons, communist countries expressed their decision to attend. Finally almost all communist countries did not participate in these Games except Yugoslavia. To this unhappy business, one of the main purposes of the Universiade was achieved.

When I visited the Athletes' Village I saw many young people from different nations chatting with each other in a very friendly atmosphere. I asked a young woman from France, "any communist countries do take part in these Games?" She answered "I don't know." "You think it?" She answered "I don't know." "Of course, I believe that politics must not mix with sports." I suppose it if I asked the same question to every athlete in the village, all young people would have answered in the same way. There are no ideological problems in the world of sports. Indeed, it is an ideal condition. However, there are many actual problems. There are great differences in the attitude to sports in each country. For example, the Soviet Union and

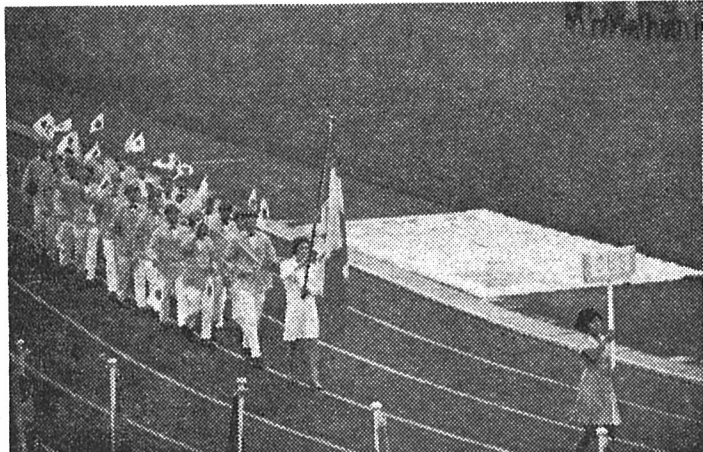
other communist countries have a tendency to make use of sports as a tool of government. In a rising power nation, there is the same tendency. In these cases, the athletes are used for the exaltation of the national dignity.

It is a regrettable change that Universiade is gradually turning into a tool of government. I hope that all countries will return to the essential spirit of the Olympics. Real sportsmen have not any kind of prejudices.

Last year when I went to U.O.C. the authorities of U.O.C. said to me that they hoped

students." but I think, it is necessary to value the independence of students much more. Regarding students, they were not self-consciousness. The students who will form the backbone of their nation in the next century must have self-confidence, and do positively every difficult matter.

The young man who can run fast as others, the athlete who can jump high as others, indeed such youngmen are as fine as a brave man in a Greek myth. Recently there is a tendency to separate study and sports. Sports is one sec-

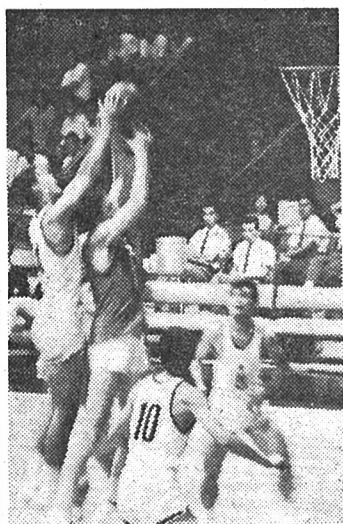


Canadian youths parade with Japanese flags. But they can not use the placard Canada but CUS.

very much for the co-operation of students. Because Universiade is a sports festival of students, for students and by students themselves. However, looking backen this Universiade almost managed by the members of U.O.C. Of course, the authorities of U.O.C. collected the theme music of Universiade from students. And also they left the guard for Athletes' Village and management of the stadium in students' hands. The authorities of U.O.C. said proudly "Up to the present there has not been any Universiade that got so much co-operation from

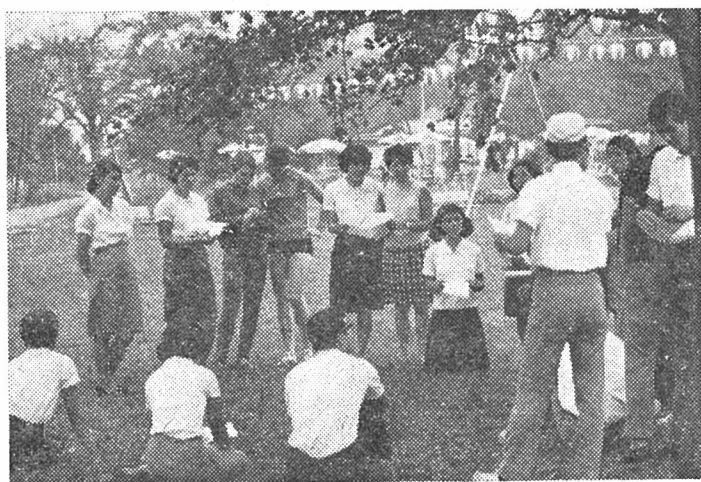
tion of study. It is very important for us to talk together and learn "For the World Tomorrow."

### Rikkyoites Selected



This photo is the moment Hattori (14) makes his follow-up shot.

Two cagers were selected competitors from Rikkyo University. One of them is Munekatsu Komiya, Senior of the College of Law and Politics, from Adachi High School in Tokyo. He played in the Japan-Hong Kong match. The other is Nobuo Hattori, Sophomore of the College of Social Relations, from Zushi-Kaisei High School in Kanagawa Prefecture. He is 196 centimeters high and the tallest man in the Japan team. He was appointed to the starting member in despite of his age and showed very activity in every match.



On the plaza of the Village, student interpreters sing various songs pleasantly to enjoy their leisure time with foreign athletes.

## World Students Deepen Friendship in Village

Passing under the cone-shaped red roof of the main gate, there is the Athletes' Village that is quite isolated from the town noises. The Village was used at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and at the 1967 Universiade it accommodated more than 1,000 young men and women from 34 countries in about 100,000 square meters.

There were only a few people to be seen on roads in the Village and it was rather quiet since many of athletes had been out for matches or seeing the sights of Tokyo during the meet. Therefore romping groups of European youths with bicycles attracted attention.

But when one got into the main building containing dining rooms and other facilities, the lobby was a lively exhibition of people of all races; American girls in mini-skirts, a deep black Congolese with native costume French young men in bermuda-shorts, Japanese in training shirts and others. Young people of different countries were talking cheerfully with pretty interpreters, and counter-boards of thousands of snaps in matches arrayed along the passage were popular among many.

Further attention to the heart-warming amities in the lobby proved that European and American youths were whole-salers of this cheerfulness, and the calm attitude of students from Asia and Africa was in striking contrast.

There was no denying that the effect of the boycott of Communist countries had somewhat prevented the atmosphere of the Village from being at its very best. But two-week inhabitants were enjoying the village lives. A triple jumper from England said: "Village life is comfortable. I'm very glad to know about other countries and talk with young men of developing nations, and I've become friendly with them. Now, I'm enjoying leisure very much." And he added: "I expect youth of communist countries would participate and I'm sure they also want to."

When questions went to political matters, most athletes frowned and became silent. Kenya's colored triple jumper represented their feeling in a quiet tone that constructed with American colored: "I don't like to talk about politics." This kind of answer may draw out a doubt if they are sports players more than are students, but anyhow the attitude not to bring in politics to the sports field was

unanimous.

Though when questions were remote from politics, they answered quite politely, athletes' impressions of Japan were expressed in a few words as practical, delight, hard-working and organized.

A Thai cager from a college of physical education wanted to know the system of this kind of college in Japan. Generally speaking, quite a few showed interest regarding their own majors in Japan. Expressions of a colored from Kenya were strange to some extent: "Japan is hot and humid. Japanese young men are curious."

A Japanese male student who had been working since the opening of the Village was rather critical: "I spent all last night singing folk songs and playing the guitar with foreign athletes on the plaza. It was a pleasant time. But many of them seem to have come here for making excursions. They hardly exercise. And the behavior of some interpreters ought to be criticized, I think."

On the night of September 2 when the end of the Universiade was approaching, 'Eve of Student Ondo' was held before 'a fire of friendship', another symbol of the Village, on the plaza. This entertainment aimed to introduce 'Bon-Odori', Japanese folk dance, and to develop friendship between athletes and Japanese students with dancing.

Japanese students from 251 universities sat around the platform with their flags. And this platform was beautifully decorated by paper lanterns and flowers. About a thousand youths congregated before the fire.

Students of Japan University of Physical Education gave a display first with Japanese sounds of a low drum, bamboo flutes and hand-clapping. Next, a leader on the turrent coached how to dance by Japanese and English alternately.

Many athletes in training shirts began to join in dancing with 'uchiwa', Japanese fans, in their hand and European girls followed others' example with clumsy gestures, but delightfully. And humorous dancing of a Brazilian colored cager became the focus of lookers-on with unrestrained laughter.

This quite Japanese means of developing friendship seemed to satisfy athletes greatly and they enjoyed the exotic 'Ondo' to their hearts content. It was a splendid night fitting to form a highlight of the two-week of village life.

### York-Students Araise Meet

As a grand meet of many diversity students, they did their best in helping administration of the Tokyo Universiade this summer.

About three thousand students were called under the name of "student direction", the purpose, from almost all universities in the metropolis. They included 123 interpreters, 140 guards of the Athletes' Village, and many of them to take care of transportation, providing meals and lodging, those who assist the game, and attend to several other matters. But the sum paid for their side-job wage was so

little as 800 yen a day in spite of their hard work. Their work was considered to be a kind of "Service" as volunteers, rather than side-job.

In the mess hall in the athletes' lodge, members of Kanto Student Hotel Club were employed. In this group some of the members of Rikkyo University Hotel Club were included and studied practically.

In any way, they experienced a very busy time as sometimes all the students belonging to every branch had to stay and work at night. But they did their utmost for the "success of the Tokyo Universiade".

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# Nine Days in Tokyo



Italian young and happy couple married in Tokyo at the keepsake of this jamboree at the Closing Ceremony. They are all playful cheerfully with a liberated feeling after Games.



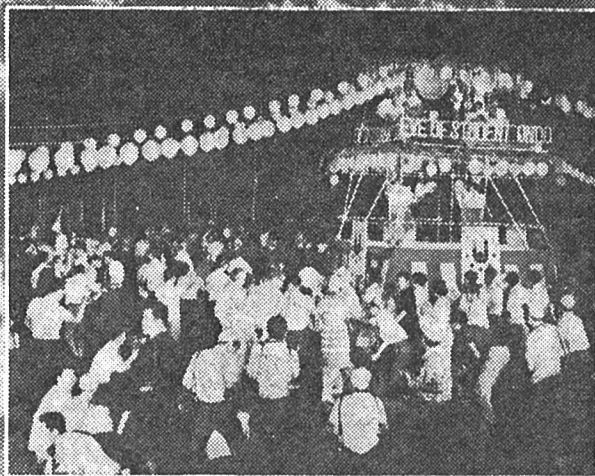
After Closing Ceremony, all athletes gather in Tokyo Metropolitan Gymnasium to enjoy the last night in Tokyo. They are talking over glasses of beer. There is no shade at all of absence of communist countries.



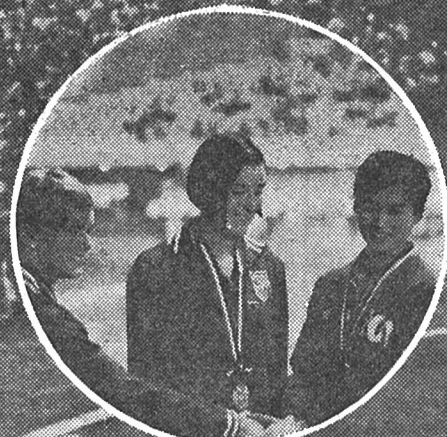
A tea party is held by Keio Tea Ceremony Club in the International Club room. With much interest, foreign students taste tea. (SENA Photo)



A student interpreter helps a Brazilian athlete making a purchase at a shop in the Village.



Students make a big dancing circle and have a pleasant and wonderful time far into the night. (Above) Nishida (center) enjoys dancing and chatting with foreign students. (Right)



Best three swimmers in 400 meters freestyle, from left Dawis, Gustabson and Kihara.

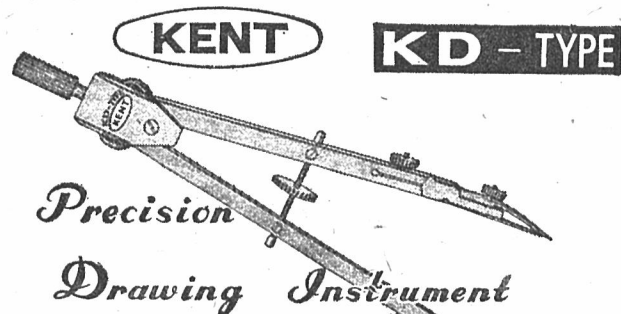
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# More Offering Blood Wanted

It was in 1951 that blood began to be collected for transfusion and to be preserved at a systematized Blood Center with excellent facilities in Japan. In those days, blood donors with the same type of blood as hospital patients gathered at hospitals for their blood to be collected.

When a surgeon performed an operation, this blood was used for transfusion. The quantity of blood was kept only 17,000 liter for a year in Japan. Later on, with the progress of medical science and the increase of traffic accidents, the demand for blood for medical treatment has been rapidly increasing year by year, the importance of such blood donations growing more and more. But a large amount of blood preserved at the Blood Banks was purchased blood consisting of 97.5 per-cent of the total in 1963. The sale blood, so called, often consists of yellow blood which is pale and coarse. When a patient receives a transfusion of such pale blood his recovery is delayed due to the infection of a serum disease called hepatitis (Kessei-Kan-En) and other disorders.

The importance of donating blood is written in the decision of a Cabinet Council published on 21 of August, 1964. A publicity drive was initiated by the Welfare Ministry for the purpose of spreading the idea of offering blood widely with the Japanese people.

In consequence, sale blood has drastically decreased while donating blood has gradually increased since 1964. In this year, offering blood has been 76 per-cent, selling blood 1.6 per-cent and entrusting blood (Yoketsu) 22.4 per-cent.

Thus, there was co-operation of the service groups offering blood in the measures taken to collect fresh blood. These service groups consist of 952 in Japan (Profession courses total 846, Regions 98, others 8). Such are willing to donate their blood and to recommend the blood donating movement.

For example, Mr. Isao Hiro-masu, president of the A.B.O. group (This group is one of many service groups for donating blood in Japan) left his company and is enthusiastically doing his best to promote the blood donating movement, sacrificing himself to serve public welfare work by collecting fresh blood. Why are there so many service groups (voluntary-organizations) for donating blood in Japan? Because of the serious lack of fresh blood for urgent transfusion purposes in hospitals. Today, there is a Blood Center of the Japan Red Cross and a Public Blood Center in every prefecture.

But sellers of blood still sell their blood in Keihin, Osaka, Chugoku-districts. The Japan Red Cross has 75 blood collecting vans all over the country. Blood which is collected is stored in Blood Centers or distribution centers. When doctors request blood, this blood is sent to the hospital from the nearest distribution center.

The number of the donors of blood has been increasing rapidly since 1964 but there are many problems. The first problem is that the rate of occurrence of serum disease of hepatitis in Japan is higher than that of

the same disease in other countries. However the sale blood may disappear, the serum disease of hepatitis does not disappear. The only fact is that the sale blood causes more serum disease of hepatitis than donating blood, and yet it is not clear how to protect people from this disease. To give a patient blood without the virus of serum disease is, of course, the only way to prevent its occurrence.

The most serious problem now is the shortage of blood for transfusions. Quantity of required blood is 600,000 liter per year in Japan but that offered is only 400,000 liter per year. This required quantity (600,000 liter) is equal to three million people offering blood. It is said that there are 40 million healthy persons who are between 16 and 65 years of age in Japan. If they were to donate their blood, one out of every 13 persons would need to offer blood once a year to supply enough offering blood for

transfusions.

Judging from the result, the idea of offering blood should be spread all over the country so that everyone will understand the need for offered blood. The blood which is offered in good faith by donors should be used for transfusion within 21 days. Therefore, they should make much of blood.

If the Japan Red Cross collects great amounts of blood at a time, exclusive blood will be wasted. It is illogical to arrive at a zero blood supply. As a countermeasure, the Japan Red Cross should know of donors' free days in order to collect blood premeditatedly and evenly. It had better collect blood in donors' free days. Blood Banks have already adopted such methods of collecting blood in Australia. The institution for offering blood is making rapid progress and eventually it will be realized that donating blood will have reached 100 per-cent of demand in Japan.

## Scientists in Atomic Age

by T. Ejima, Art Staff Writer

I do not think you will agree with me on reading the following article on scientists. It is necessary that everyone should always be a critic. I hope you will be critical of me.

For a long time, scientists had studied only the essence of nature and had not been interested in the political and social aspects of their studies. But I think such an attitude on their part cannot be allowed after they debated the possibility of making an atomic bomb in 1939.

The scientists of the Allied Powers began to study nuclear energy in 1941 and succeeded in making A-bombs at the end of the Second World War. In those days they stated clearly that the A-bombs would be dropped for the purpose of extinguishing Nazism. Because these scientists pointed out the dangers if Nazi Germany succeeded in developing the A-bomb.

But as soon as the Second World War was over, nuclear bombs were evidently used for another purpose contrary to the former purpose. And the next war situation, the so-called Cold War, had already begun between the West and the East with the development of nuclear weapons. As a result no person on this earth could be free from the terror of these weapons.

For a long time scientists scarcely noticed the applications of science, especially nuclear science, which were being carried out by the government. Finally they realized their important position and responsibility to society, and then they powerfully appealed to the statesmen and the general public for the peaceful application of nuclear energy. In fact nuclear energy has been changed into useful electrical energy by atomic reactors. In the near future it is hoped that large amounts of electric power will be produced from nuclear energy as a replacement for coal

and oil because coal and oil may not last very long.

In this present day are atomic reactors perfectly safe from all possibilities of danger? Actually, in England, for example, accidents involving reactors have occurred. Fortunately no casualty was reported. And according to a report of the Atomic Energy Commission of America, it is estimated that if even half of the radioactive substances in an atomic reactor with an output of 150,000 kw are accidentally diffused into the atmosphere, these diffused substances, so-called fallout, would cause injury and death to many people who live in the neighborhood. And this report says that people who live within a distance of 100 km from this reactor have to urgently remove to places of safety. It is necessary for us to know that the distance between Tokyo and Tokai Village, where there is an atomic reactor with an output of 160,000 kw, is 100 km.

I think there are possibilities of accidents in the present atomic reactors which may be caused by the faulty technique of an inexperienced operator or engineer, or by the shock of an earthquake, or by an enemy attack. Moreover, A-reactors also contain sources of indirect danger, that is, plutonium and tritium elements indispensable to hydrogen bombs. These elements are yielded in A-reactors which are known by the general public as being operated for peaceful applications. We must not forget that A-reactors were first applied to armaments such as atomic submarines and atomic aircraft carriers.

The same scientific principle holds for A-reactors as for A-bombs, and so an A-reactor essentially contains the same possibilities of danger. So if scientists cover up the fact of these possibilities, the application of nuclear energy would never develop with safety. Scientists must never forget that, while science can aid a great deal in the welfare of mankind, it also at the same time contains the possibility of being destructive of mankind. And it is most dangerous that the people are kept utterly uninformed of the potential destructive power of nuclear energy. Scientists must make known to the people all these possibilities of direct and indirect danger.

## Interview With Personality-(19)

### Love Is Indispensable For My Life: Y. Nogiwa



Her body is very skinny. But she has a passionate vitality.

RECENTLY, Miss Yoko Nogiwa, a senior of Rikkyoites, spend a very busy life in various occupations. For example, as a master of ceremonies of television, an actress and a radio actress.

Rikkyo Echo's interviewers visited her to ask some questions at the studio of NTV near Yotsuya. In spite of only thirty minutes conversation, she sufficiently showed her splendid talent.

She appeared punctually, and the interview was held in her small waiting room. Miss Yoko Nogiwa, wrapping her slim body in a mini-skirt, made a bow flexibly like "susuki" (Japanese pampas grass) waving in the autumn field. As regards her long eyelashes looking downwards, it seemed to contain her deep intelligence. However fine clothes woman may wear, she will never be thought cultured or refined, if she is coarse in manners.

Answering the first question with her abilities, she began to talk in a tranquil tone. "I hardly realize my ability. But if I stop my present work, perhaps I won't know what to do," she continued, "From my school days, I am fond of language study, so I want to learn foreign languages even now. It is one of the reasons why I go abroad. But the main reason is to enjoy my private time in France. In other words, I wanted to escape from my daily busy routine."

Her will to study in a foreign land is great for someone of her age. The ordinary woman in her thirties hesitates to spend her savings in studying abroad. But she achieved her end.

The next question was about her student days. And she answered, recalling the past to mind, "When I was at college, I took a delight in learning English and acting in plays. As regards student days, many people are not interested, so I think that student days are very precious." She gave her opinion about students, "The most important thing for students is to study hard. A university man must be able to say clearly that he studied one particular subject in university." She continued, "It is a bad thing that youth are satisfied with everything. It is necessary for young people's mind to seek something in the future. When the youth discover something not to be satisfied, they will begin to act. In my case, I had no money to spare in my student days. So I would stay all day in the coffee shop, sipping a cup of coffee (price 50 yen)."

Her tone was sharp and fluent but she did not appear to be a lady of intelligentsia. Her attitude was modest and familiar. Any person meeting her for the first time will find her rather abrupt in manner and difficult to make friends with. But when you get to know her better, you will surely find in her a very kind and jolly companion.

Finally she said, "The first thing that I want is 'Love'. The world without love is a worthless life to lead. 'Love' is necessary for me." The number of the actresses like Miss Y. Nogiwa is small. She is a woman of great worth. And she has brilliant expectations. Saying, "Good-bye, I am sorry I had no time to talk more fully," she disappeared into the studio again for her next act.

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## Games to Be Beyond Ideology

The 5th Tokyo Universiade finished in peace with some outcomes and problems. About 1300 young sportsmen gathering from 34 countries, took part in this Universiade which unfortunately was smaller scale than it had been expected, because 8 countries of communistic block boycotted it. It was not an unexpected thing because it has been a custom at international sports games that politics interferes with sports.

Considering the above-mentioned matter, the future of the Universiade Games will have many difficulties. Since, at the Tokyo Universiade, North Korea was discontent with its team designation, the International Federation of University Sports (FISU) has ruled in a hurry that the teams participating in the Tokyo Universiade Games were called by the designations of their university organization. But North Korea did not join Tokyo Universiade, and the 7 communistic countries boycotted it in sympathy with North Korea. If the Universiade had been held not in Tokyo but in any other European country, and if North Korea's favorite games had been included, the sad affair would not have happened. In brief, the special situations that the place for the Universiade games was Tokyo and North Korea wanted to be called by its national designation, "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", made it boycott the Tokyo Universiade. It is important that these situations should be improved and students carry on Universiade which is never the same as the Olympiad. Otherwise, it is impossible to achieve the directive of the Universiade.

Mr. Nishida, head of the Village stressed, "North Korea does not see that the team designations used by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) show not countries but territories." In Innsbruck Universiade which will be held in winter the teams will be called by the IOC system, and the Soviet Union has refused to be the place for the Universiade games next summer.

The sincere enthusiasm of students clearly was reflected in the fantastic Opening Ceremony and in the impressive Closing Ceremony. The Universiade is a student sports festival which has immeasurable meanings. The Universiade Games do not compare with the Olympiad. The aim and meaning of Universiade different from those of the Olympic Games. Universiade must be planned and carried out by students to the utmost. It can be said that the Tokyo Universiade drew near to its ideal to some extent. For instance, most of young men put on a uniform with a green necktie except same officers occupied in several stadium. They are all sportsmen not selected specially as Universiade to members. And in many countries, students are most intelligent and at high-level study. They will shoulder their countries in future take leadership some years later. They make the most use of this big event and learn many lessons from participating in it. So, each country finds this meaning in sending students abroad.

On the other hand, there are many points for us students to reflect on. For example, the attitude of a student officer who was deposed at every gymnasium, was often not so good and still more, was considered not to qualify as a student officer. We are very sorry that he obliged a foreign student player to exchange badges. It is fine to make friends with foreigner and to exchange badges, but the most important thing is to take pride in his attitude as Japanese.

In consequence, Tokyo Universiade Games left many world new records especially in a swimming competition, though there are some problems. This Games with great, strong energies of young sportmen were succeeded peacefully by students. But, the irritative problem, the boycott of North Korea and 7 communistic countries must not be carried on again to Innsbruck. Because the Universiade Games for students of student were executed by students.

## Patrol on Research (3)

# The Institute of Industrial Studies

The Institute of Industrial Studies is now proceeding to make a sectional change. The extension plan for this Institute was set to work this spring and will be finished within this year. Adding to



This photo shows one scene in the summer seminar camp. Students have the chance to discuss with unknown people. Then they will look themselves again to spend better university lives.

the two existent departments, the section of industrial studies and the section of up-to-date economic research, five more sections will be set up, the section of present management research, the section of industrial psychology, the section of public affairs and so on.

The remarkable individuality of the Institute is in its thirty-three staff members. Each of them makes different special studies in his field, economics, law, psychology, management, politics and sociology. It makes it possible for research to be carried out from many points of view. Some private companies entrusted their business controls to them and they put their special theories into practice and reported on these problems. However, such a project is not the only work of the Institute. The Institute aims at assistance to the progress of the national economy by researching into industrial problems. It offers a place where the private industrial question can be scholarly researched. The subject is not for certain company's purpose only but for the all-round improvement of industry as a whole. Results were published as monogram and reprint series.

The Ford Foundation gave 10 million dollars and assisted one of the research plans, "The eco-

nomie progress in the post-war period," in February 1967. The result of the study will be published after three years.

In addition, the Institute plans to train men of ability for commerce and industry. Five years ago, the summer seminar camp was started for this purpose. This year it was held from July 15 to 18 at Seisen-ryo in Kiyosato. It was held only for seniors and juniors in Rikkyo because the camp was a use-

ful preparation for this purpose.

About twenty Rikkyoites attended it and nine professors and business men assisted them this year. "The spirit as a professional in economic society," theme of this camp, was eagerly discussed in cool and beautiful surroundings of Kiyosato.

The seminar camp is not known widely. It is hoped many Rikkyoites attend the camp in future.

## READERS' OPINIONS

### Student as Mass

To the Editor:

It is often said that the present-day university students have become a mere mass of young people. One reason for this is that the number of students has increased tremendously of late and, as a result, there has been a sharp decline in their scholarship. This kind of explanation, however, is not good enough. There is something else.

In my opinion, university students, who have become a mass, have lost their identity simply because they no longer think for themselves. As we have seen in students' demonstrations happening on various campuses so frequently, the majority of students remain were by-standers who never try to resolve a problem for themselves. They always try to evade an issue.

It is of course a very good thing to cooperate with our friends and do something worthwhile, I know good human relations on the campus are conducive to meaningful college life.

We students should remember, however, other phase of college life and it is lacking in the life of many present day students. Needless to say, it is to think ourselves because thinking is the best means to protect ourselves from losing over identity in a mass. Don't be afraid pride in self-confidence. Self-confidence will be cultivated by original. Self-confidence is derived from our making greater efforts than others. This does not mean that I deny the advantage of discussions but I think what I gain from discussions is mine if and when I can prove its validity.

Action that is based upon conviction must be respected. We must act by all means be-

cause we are pure in heart. As long as one is not afraid of trials and errors, I think one need not be involved in a mass.

By A. Hokura, Sophomore

### Genuine Democracy

To the Editor:

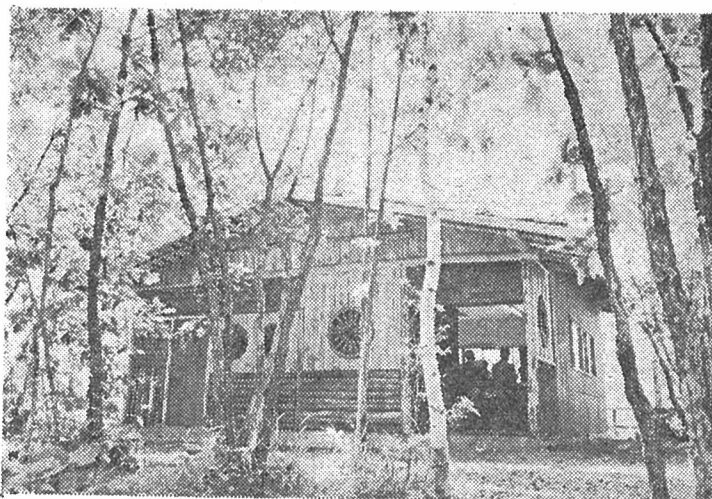
This is a democratic age as distinct from a totalitarian age. Most of the Japanese people think that they obtained a democratic system after World War II, but the word is used extensively in masmedia at present.

Frankly speaking, the word is not correctly understood by many who think that they attained democracy simply because they approved of it and accepted it. They also believe that in a democratic country they can do anything they want for their own happiness. But we must remember that the democracy relapse into despotism through the instigation of leaders and indifference on the part of the people to politics. In this respect it is necessary for us to watch the policy of leaders. Mankind has not yet attained genuine democracy. The democracy cannot be obtained unless we work for it. History tells that there were many instances where people lost freedom through their indifference, which they once obtained with great hardships. The democracy must always be jealously guarded against onslaught of despotism.

"American has not yet reached the level of real democracy. We, negroes should not expect democracy of today. Instead, we should expect what democracy can possibly do for us," said Mr. Tommy Smith, called third black rocket, who won the gold medal in the 200m flat race for men in this Tokyo Universiade. I think his words explains what we shall do to democracy.

By M. Shimobayashi, Freshman

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