

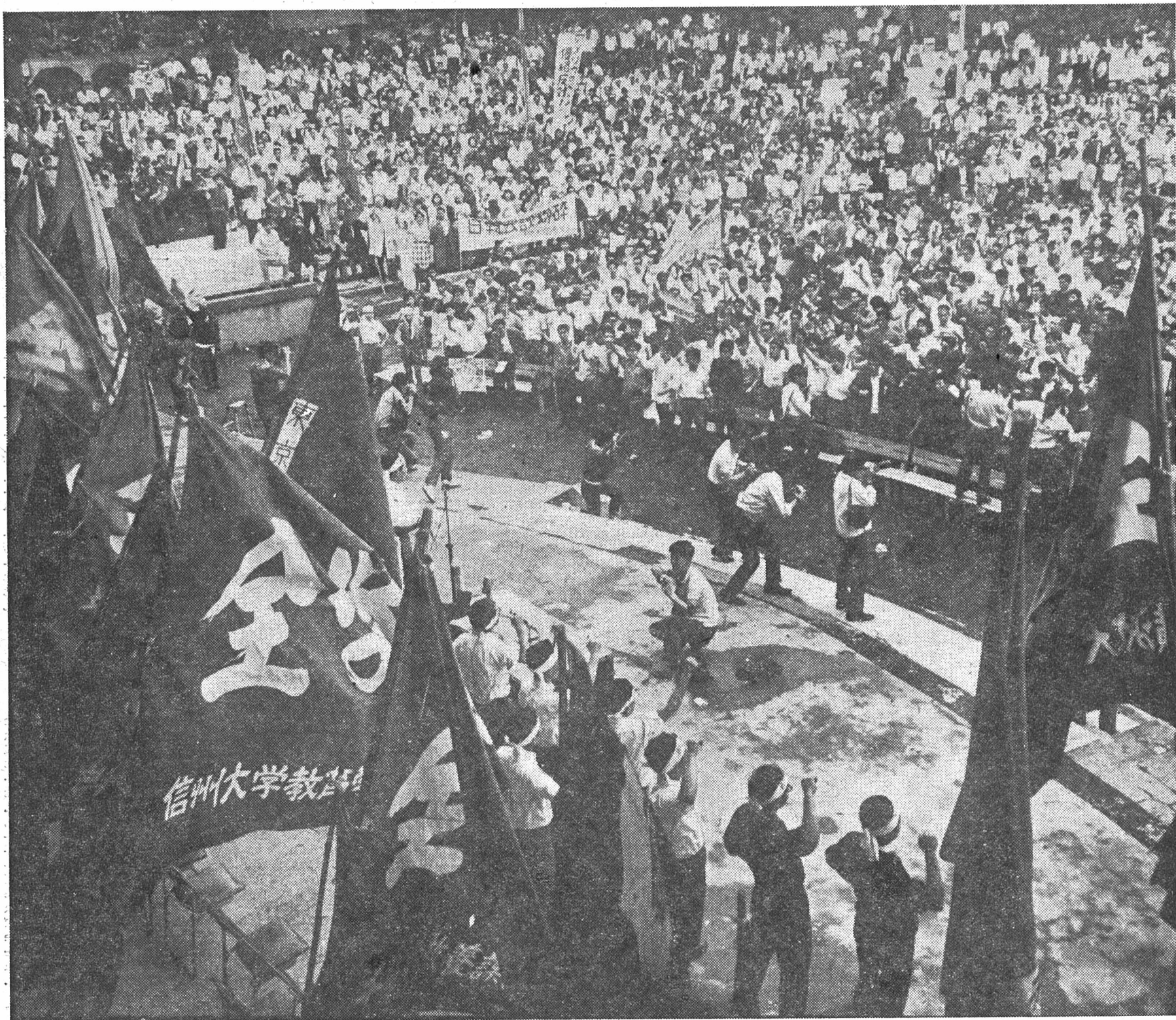
RIKKYO ECHO

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All Student Movements To Seek Support

Recently, students' movements are becoming active and they are often discussed by people in all walks of life. Reconsidering the essential meaning of them would add something worthwhile to the discussion. And the reasonable attitude is apt to be forgotten not only by the general public but by university student also. It goes without saying that the students' movement is the autonomous movement by students, which have come into being for student's self-government. The autonomy of the university, which means the university education is to be independently given according to its own judgement, is admitted in democratic society. From same point of view, self-government is allowed among students. It seems to be also the best way for fostering the spirit of independence which is connected with the autonomous spirit in society, when the university can be regarded as a training center for society. That is to say, the self-government

has an important as one of the educational subjects.

So, students' movements need the support of all students and they should carry out their function in consultation with the university authorities. It is true, however, that there are great differences of opinions between average students who are indifferent to movements and active students who actively join movements. Average students as well as active students had better make an effort to understand each other though this will be difficult. In other words, the average students require to have more interest in the problem of their university lives and students' movements.

To discuss with each other is indispensable for students now. If they fail to do so they will face again incidents like those recent ones at Hosei University and Haneda International Airport.

A mass conference is held on at Hibiya Outdoor Music Garden by Zengakuren groups. Many university students gather to attend it, and elevate its atmosphere. On the other hand, it is true also many students don't know about the conference.

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The 9th Rikkyo Festival

Festival Opened With Problems

The 9th Rikkyo Festival is held from Nov. 2 through Nov. 5 under the slogan, 'Let's watch truth intently! Let's consider our future! Oh, friends, now is a good time to clinch the hand to turn down the storm of reaction. Go ahead to make a good campus and peaceful land.'

It is a slogan that shows the whole Rikkyo Festival. After all, it is the heart of the Rikkyo Festival. Rikkyoites' demands and opinions are re-

hibit their results, too.

But many problems are found in the 9th Rikkyo Festival. The biggest point is 'How Rikkyo Festival should be', and

inclination to increase the number of food shops, because these shops are apt to be far from the slogan.

The second is 'what all Rikkyoites' attitude towards the Rikkyo Festival should be'. It is natural for them to participate in the Rikkyo Festival in some way. But actually, many Rikkyoites do not participate in this Festival at all. It is a very regretting fact that a considerable number of students go on trips and go home during this Festival. Are not they interested in the Rikkyo Festival at all? If so, why not? The main cause is that the Rikkyo Festival is about equal to clubs' festival. Therefore, students, who do not belong to any clubs, are specially indifferent to the Rikkyo Festival.

The last is a problem about the exhibition. Many Rikkyoites say, "We had such an impression of the 8th Rikkyo Festival that most exhibitions were written in letters on paper. In other words, they were flat. So it is quite questionable how many people read and understand such exhibitions. Each club had better tax their ingenuities much more on this point".

The Rikkyo Festival contains those problems. The first step to make the Rikkyo Festival have in real meaning is that all Rikkyoites co-operate with each other for the settlement of those problems.

Club-House to Be Built

The construction of new club-house was begun late in Oct. Club-house Yamagoya, which

has been familiar to Rikkyoites for a long time, is partly reconstructed and a new printing office is built up. This has been planned long before, but put off coming to the difference between the students' opinion and the school authorities.

The plan shows that the building for the exclusive use of club activities is to be built up beside the Number 5 Building and some of clubs, which have been inhabitants of Yamagoya, move in new club-house.

The school authorities, being affected with a lack of finance and a site, seem to plan out under the pressure of necessity. Many students expect the plan to be the harbinger of establish-

ing Students' Hall.

As regards the establishment of Students' Hall, the school authorities hold a different opinion from the students'. The Preparatory Committee for the Construction of a Students' Hall insists that a Student's Hall is the building which is furnished with many club-rooms. But Student Office has the opinion as follows; Student Union is a place where students and professors talk together and discuss. The Student Office make efforts to establish Student Union after careful consideration.

When it comes to the establishment of Student Union, or Students' Hall some problems are still unsolved in the administration and management of it. What is needed is positive attitude of both students and the School authorities.

Tuition Not Raised in 1968

It is a serious problem that a national university will double its tuition fee at the least next year. Present tuition fee of a national university is twelve thousand yen, but its fee is not suitable at all in modern society where the price made on every kind of commodity is rising.

The tuition fee of Rikkyo University is eighty thousand yen except for the College of Science. Therefore the tuition fee of Rikkyo University is six and a half times as much as a national university's fee. But in Rikkyo University, students must pay twenty thousand yen for other expenses. In spite of the high tuition fee and expenses, the financial deficit of Rikkyo University amounts to more than two hundred millions yen.

In the case of Rikkyo University, some members of Student Office say, "The school authorities will not raise the tuition fee next year."

Rikkyo University's managing expenses have gone on increasing because of an advance in price and increase of personnel expenses. Therefore, the school authorities raised the examination fee from five thousand yen to six thousand yen to cover

the deficit this year. But this measure was not enough to pay the accumulative debts.

Rikkyo University has the Rikkyo Atomic Energy Research Institute. It costs more than fifty millions a year to manage this institute. And this expense is the main cause that has brought Rikkyo University's finance into the red. The four college of Rikkyo University, except the College of Science, show a sound budget. It is advisable that each college adopt a self-supporting accounting system; but it is difficult to put this means into practice and to cover the deficit. Therefore, it is a great problem how the school authorities make up the deficit.

One Rikkyoite, Two Graduates Pass State Exam

This year, one Rikkyo student and a graduate of Rikkyo University passed C.P.A. (Certified Public Accountant). They are Makoto Kawai, a graduate-student of the graduate school, and Hitomi Takahashi, a senior of the College of Economics. Mr. Takahashi is the first Rikkyo student who succeeded in it.

As regards the judicial examination, Toru Takahashi, who graduated from Rikkyo University this year, passed it. Last year there were three men, but this year it is only one that succeeded in it.

Journalism Branch Postponed

In Rikkyo University, the establishment of a Journalism Branch in the College of Social Relations is planned for next year. But the school authorities decided to postpone its establishment on September. About this event, Mizuo Ando, the head of the College of Social Relations, says, "The number of professors that is necessary for the establishment of this Branch, is not adequate now. This is the only reason for postponement. Therefore, if only the professors for the Branch can be obtained, the school authorities will establish the Journalism Branch at once".

The 6th Music Festival Held Successfully

The 6th St. Paul's Music Festival was held successfully on October 14 at Bunkyo Public Hall. Many music clubs, Glee Club, Spanish Guitar Club, Harmonica Society, Orchestra Group, Ahiru Chorus Group, Light Music Club and New Hard Orchestra, played much splendid music. This year's Music Festival has two merits, one is that the audience can enjoy various kinds of music in this concert, and the other is that the profits can be used as a part of funds for the 9th Rikkyo Festival.

W. G. Lonergan Comes for Lectures

An exchange of science by the Rikkyo University's Program Committee began last year. As this year's program, Wallace G. Lonergan, the director of the Industrial Research Center in Chicago City, will come to Rikkyo University in November. At present, the concrete schedule for his lecture has not been decided. Many universities' students and professors are looking forward to his lectures.



The main purpose of the committee consists in deepening the academic exchange between professors of foreign universities and those of Rikkyo University. At the same time the committee intends to build up goodwill with various circle of foreign countries through many programs that will be carried out in the future.

Econ. Seminar Meeting He'd on Dec. 7, 8

In Rikkyo University, the Great Meeting of Seminar of the College of Economics is held on December 7, 8. In this meeting, many seminars of the College of Economics issue their studies about one theme and discuss it on this meeting every year.

This year's theme is 'The Capital Liberalization and Economic in Japan'. Many students are expected to attend this meeting.



Many people visit Rikkyo Campus and they seem to enjoy the various exhibitions.

flected and abstracted in this slogan. It shows the direction of campus-making as well. Before Rikkyo Festival being held, it is important for Rikkyoites to know what a university festival is.

Rikkyo Festival, of course, is not simply a 'Festival', but it is a place where students display their academic achievements and make public their clubs' activities.

It is often said that Japanese universities have isolated compared to foreign universities. In other words, Japanese universities have no communication with ordinary citizens at all. During this University Festival, it is of great importance to open the university to discuss with ordinary citizens.

In the 9th Rikkyo Festival, the numbers of participating groups are over 120, the exhibitions are 81, and the grocery shops are 36. The following are some example of many plans: E.S.S. (the English Speaking Society) makes plans to hold 'Inter-High Speech Contest', and acts a drama. As for the Dress-Design Club, is to have a fashion show and hold an exhibition about fashionable psychology. A symposium about the Vietnam War and over ten lecture meetings are to be held. And these meetings are good opportunities to hear many opinions about the war and talk with many people. And many other clubs, seminars and a few classes are making plans to ex-

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Haneda-Clash Significant for Students Movement

Hosei University students, the members of Sanpa Zengakuren, instigated the Hosei-incident Sept. 14. And also, about 2000 leftist students who mainly belong to Sanpa Zengakuren, and Kakumaru Zengakuren, clashed with about 2000 policemen to protest against Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's goodwill tour of Southeast Asia and Oceania near Tokyo International Airport on Oct. 8. A Kyoto University student was killed and about 75 university students and about 600 policemen were injured in the Haneda-clash.

It is said that these leftist students violated law and order and many people felt anxious about these clashes. About these incidents, Prof. Jiro Kami-shima says, "I think that the Hosei-incident is the students' own problem and it is different from the Haneda-incident. In the case of the Hosei-disturbance, students' action was so reckless that their conduct became the focus of criticism. However, the school authorities should be responsible for the introduction of policemen into Hosei Campus. I wonder why the school authorities can not control of their students. It may safely be said that such a place is not a place of education at all. Unless both they and students seriously reflect on

that incident and reconsider the original meaning of university, such an incident will happen again. In the case of Haneda-clash, students behaved as citizens to protest against Prime Minister E. Sato's visit to South Vietnam which was in disregard of the voice of the people. Briefly speaking, the students acted on behalf of the citizens. Of course, students are not permitted to take such a violent action, but if Premier Sato visits South Vietnam without considering the public opinion under the present circumstances, it is quite natural that such a state of incident occurs. I wonder why the citizens did not take concerted action. It is more abnormal that Premier Sato continued with his arrangement

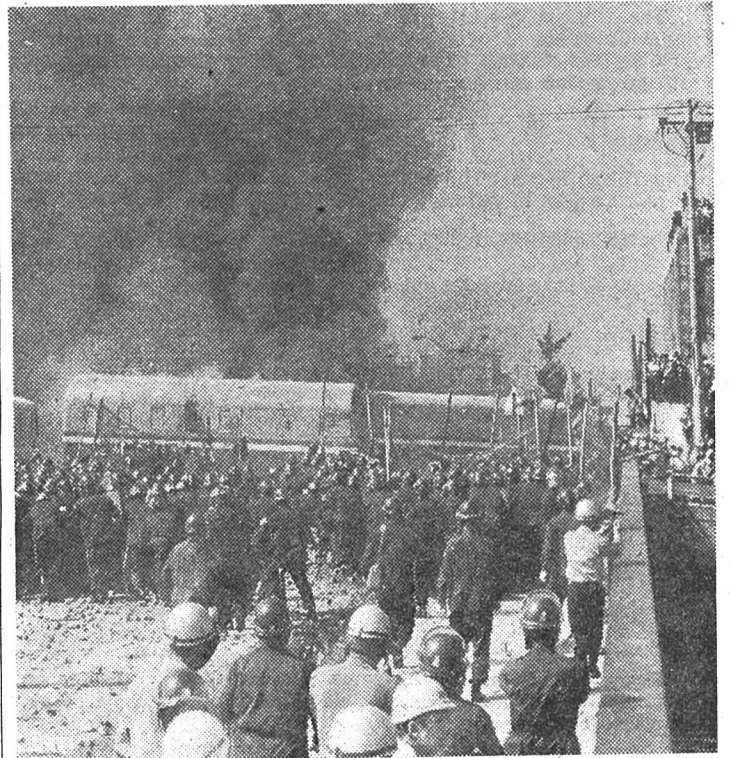
rather than that those leftist students behaved violently."

The Rikkyo University Class Committee which belongs to Minsei Zengakuren, issued a declaration about the Haneda-clash. It is as follows; the members of leftist Zengakuren caused the Haneda-clash and a university student was killed. Their radical conduct will lead to the destruction of students movements. They ought to take responsibility for this clash. We are determined to pursue their responsibility persistently and sweep them away from the students movements.

Some Rikkyo students say, "The members of leftist Zengakuren groups lack common sense. It is abnormal that they planned to take such a violent action against Prime Minister E. Sato's goodwill tour of Southeast Asia and Oceania from the beginning. It seems to me that their movement is not a true students movement but a kind of mob destructive movement. Its purpose is not only to be against Sato's visit to South Vietnam, but to foment a riot with the intention of expanding the power of leftist Zengakuren. Perhaps, almost all university students and people will reproach these leftist students for their thoughtless conduct. They do not reject using force to attain their aims and they intend to compel average students to assent to their conduct by force. On the other hand, Prime Minister E. Sato should take much responsibility for that which he put into practice, namely, his goodwill tour of South Vietnam under the present strained international relations."

Zengakuren Groups Aim at 1970

It is said that the Haneda-incident relates the revisory problem of the Japan-America Security Pact in 1970. It is foreseen that such a violent



The leftist students clash with many riot policemen on Oct. 8. Armored police cars go up in frames on Benten Bridge near Tokyo International Airport.

incident break out again protesting the revision of this treaty in 1970.

Akiyama, a chairman of Sanpa Zengakuren, said after the Haneda-clash, "Our conduct is reasonable. We overcome policemen. I feel confident that the conflict against the Japan-America Security Pact will be a success. We want to nationalize this conflict through these clashes." If Zengakuren continues in a split condition till 1970, the conflict against the Japan-America Security Pact in 1970 will cause a bloody clash again like the Haneda-clash, all Zengakuren groups will only be blamed violently. And, on the contrary, the meaning of its conflict will be lost. Besides such students movements will be isolated from the society.

For in modern society once a incident happen, a part of the clash tends to be reported by mass information media and many people have little knowl-

edge of the cause of the clash. It is apparent that the radical actions are disadvantageous to the Zengakuren groups.

Students Movement And Foreign Policy

The conduct of radical Zengakuren groups, Sanpa Zengakuren and Kakumaru Zengakuren, has never been approved. Why do they use force to attain their aims? In modern students movements, it is a fundamental fact that there is a great gap between the average students and the active students of Zengakuren groups, specially Sanpa Zengakuren and Kakumaru Zengakuren. Unless they intend to fill this gap, students movements can not be developed. True students movements must be supported by the backing of average students. It seems that Sanpa Zengakuren and Kakumaru Zengakuren are gradually apt to miss support of average students. On the contrary, Minsei Zengakuren is increasing its support among average students.

The real purpose of the Haneda-incident may be a struggle for power in leftist Zengakuren groups or may be the first step to the conflict against the Japan-America Security Pact. The conduct of such leftist students will surely be detrimental to the students movement. Because Zengakuren groups will go on splitting into many parties. It is natural that students movements should be based on the idea of the average students, but this fundamental principle is not protected at all.

Students movements are on the decline. So both the radical students and the average students should seriously reconsider how the students movement should function in future. Besides, it is very important that the average students blame the conduct of students only for the Haneda-incident, but they need to consider carefully Sato's South Vietnam trip under the present strained international circumstances. There are differing opinions in Japan concerning Sato's visit to South Vietnam. The average students as well as the members of Zengakuren need to reconsider the cause and affect of the Haneda-incident with their eyes wide open. Almost all average students have hardly any interest in domestic and foreign policy, so they are not qualified to blame these leftist students at all.

Vietnam — 3

The Bombing Halt of U.S. Leads to Vietnam Peace

In Vietnam, the blaze of war has still burnt. Many newspapers have carried the very tragic news to many people in the world everyday. Of all the news about Vietnam, the news which grieve many peoples is that about South and North Vietnamese involved in the war.

They are desperate and tired. Of course, what they want earnestly is peace. In the past, the movement of peace was tried by the governments of several countries, but in resulted in failure. In September, American Ambassador Goldberg to the United Nations tried to propose the Vietnam problem to the General Assembly, but the proposal was vetoed by the Soviet Union. In the United States, the heated argument between Doves and Hawks is exchanged everyday. Though their assertions seem to be extremely contradictory, there is at least an agreement among them that the war must be stopped as soon as possible. But at present, it is hard to establish peace in Vietnam. What is the cause which interferes with the achievement of peace? Secretary General U. Thant has expressed confidence that negotiations could begin within three or four weeks if the bombing ended unconditionally. President Johnson said in San Antonio the other day that if the bombing cessation bring the constructive negotiation of peace, the United States will stop it. But North Vietnam insists on the unlimited and un-

conditional bombing halt. The United States and North Vietnam are well aware that the bombing suspension brings them to the conference table. It seems that the problem is the dissent attended the bombing suspension itself. The New York Times carried the editorial, titled, 'A Risk Worth Taking' and said that the risks involved in taking the necessary first step of a bombing pause are less than those that attend continued escalation. The greater danger of the global war of which Mr. L. B. Johnson warned so graphically lies in the steady expansion of the Vietnamese fighting. A bombing halt offers most hope of movement on both sides to cut down the scale of conflict and of casualties. It is natural that the United States as a great power in the world should take the initiative of peace first.

The late President John F. Kennedy said in his speech "Let us never negotiate out of fear, but let us never fear to negotiate". Generally speaking the American think that their system of politics, law, and culture are best in the world. But Mike Mansfield of leader of Congress said that to impose them on other countries is the arrogance of power. Instead of imposing the system of politics, law, and culture on other countries, it is important for the United States to provide an example of how men can live in freedom.

Topical Comment

Immoral Univ. Students

Recently university students' criminal acts have often been reported in the press. It brings much disgrace upon university students. It is an undeniable fact that their disgraceful acts are on the one hand due to many abuses in the educational system—Mass productive education and one-sided education and so on. But the students themselves have many questions to reconsider before complaining against those abuses.

As regards present-day students, they have privileges such as smoking and drinking in spite of being minors. Many of them begin both the drink and to smoke as soon as they enter a university. And not a few students are raising an uproar by taking actions that are lacking in moral sense. But they do not have a guilty conscience, on the contrary they take those things for granted as university students. If people see them only behaving in such a way, people can not find any differences between them and grown-up persons in the workaday world.

And on their side they regard themselves as grown-up persons. But they try to escape their social responsibility they have to assume, by holding aloft

their privilege as students. Rather, even if they look on themselves as grown-up persons, they can not assume their responsibility owing to the insufficiency both in mind and economic capacity.

But when they think over a university once more, they will come to the conclusion that a university is the most suitable place to cultivate themselves, by studying lessons or joining a circle. University students can get many elements from their universities that help them to cultivate themselves, only if they hope and try to do so. And they have four years in their universities for these purposes.

But a great many students neglect their true university life and assume a conservative attitude for cultivating themselves. Moreover, they cut lectures without hesitation saying that they are uninteresting. In consequence, they come to have many spare unmanageable moments. Faithless students can not spend their time effectively and devote themselves to many amusements. These university students come to take reckless actions that are regarded as immoral by many people. Many immoral acts are chiefly due to these thoughtless and negligent behaviors, which is one of the main causes of them.

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Autumn of Sports Is at Its Heights

The Rikkyo sports club puts up a good fight in each event at the head of the Autumn League Tournament of the Baseball club. But as the members of each club tend recently to decrease by the difficult of matriculation on by the need on special techniques, the activity like the past sports club can not be seen.

Baseball

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League in autumn was



From left to right; Akiyama (second baseman), Ogawa (right fielder), Taniki (center fielder), Ishikawa (short stop), Doi (first baseman).

smoothly nor keep the puck long, and allowed Meiji's crossing easily.

But it could be said that in spite of the disadvantage of the small number of players, Rikkyo players never lost the fighting spirit till the end of the game, and the match was worthy of the traditional Rikkyo-Meiji Ice Hockey Match.

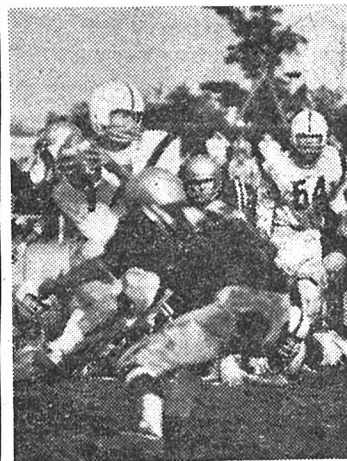
Basketball

The 2nd Kanto University Basketball League Tournament was opened from October 14 at Waseda Memorial Hall. As Hosei Univ. and Senshu Univ. were raised to the highest group from this year by the new league's organization, the group was separated A and B block, and games were played by 5 teams.

As the Rikkyo team collected big cagers with Komiya (senior) and Hattori (sophomore) who were selected the Universiade Games and had their youth and their good team-work, this is time of all times for getting championship with Nihon Univ. of last year's champion. And the Rikkyo team made a good start against Nihon Physical College with 68-57, 62-56 Octo-14, 15.

American Football

The Rikkyo American Football Team was downed by Meiji Univ. 22-26 in the Kanto Intercollegiate Football League Championship at the Komazawa Secondary Ground on Oc-



Rikkyo's Q.B. K. Suzuki (17) dashes at making a swift dodge.



THE RIKKYO GYMNASIIC FESTIVAL; The Rikkyo Gymnastic Festival is held on the fine day of October 19 at the Kamiitabashi Ground. A total of 3,000 students with the member of university sports club as leader participate in this Festival. In the main ground the running race and the mass game are played, and in another ground soccer and volleyball are done. The winner is awarded a souvenir and the all entrants are given the participating prize. This photo is immediately after the starting of Marathon race.

opened on September 16 at Meiji Shrine Ball Park. All Rikkyoites eagerly expected the Rikkyo team to win the championship this season. Because the Rikkyo team advanced to second place due to the splendid playing of rookie Doilke, ace-pitcher, though unfortunately missed the chance of first place last season. He completely compensated for a lack of pitching staff.

In the first game, the Rikkyo nine defeated straight Tokyo, making a good start. But Rikkyo lost straight sets successively in the matches with Meiji, Keio and Waseda and were placed fifth finally. What made the Rikkyo team so stagnant? It was still the defect in pitching staff. The Rikkyo team had only one ace-pitcher, Doilke, so that he tended to overwork. What is worse, he could not do shut-out game because of his lack of power and little experience in the League.

In batting, all members' batting conditions were not so bad. It is not right to say, however, that the Rikkyo team was defeated, owing to only these reasons. Other teams had more or less similar problems.

But, that should be made up for by fighting spirit.

The Rikkyo nine was short of such a spirit.

For example, the Rikkyo team often had unlucky games. But "luck" should be made by them-

Ogawa and Taniki, may graduate.

It is now hoped that the Rikkyo team do their utmost with fighting spirit and win the championship in a fresh atmosphere next season.

Ice Hockey

The 28th Annual Rikkyo-Meiji Ice Hockey Match was held on Nov. 8 at Shinagawa Sportsland in Tokyo. As this was the first game of this season, 2,000 ice hockey fans came to cheer their favorite teams.

Rikkyo players lost the match with the score 1-7. Only one point was scored at 18 minutes 57 seconds in the second period. Meiji scored 1 point in the first period, 3 points in both the second and the last period. Meiji always kept the lead and did not let up until the end of the game.

The greatest disadvantage for Rikkyo was that the total of the players was far smaller than that of Meiji, Rikkyo 10, Meiji 18. It brought a sad contrast as follows; whenever the referee blew the whistle, Meiji changed its members by 3 or 4 at a time among the remaining 12 players, but Rikkyo could seldom changed its members as there were only 4 left. So Rikkyo players seemed to be more tired as the game went on. Rikkyo could neither pass

tober 15. Rikkyo beaten Waseda Univ. perfectly 32-0 on Sep. 30 and if Rikkyo got this game, it could keep itself within the sphere of the victory for the championship.

Rikkyo, however, fought a close game in the first half, still permitted two touch downs to Meiji to suffer quite a few difference of 0-14. But when the game rushed into the last half, Rikkyo achieved T. Ishizaki (junior) and K. Takabayashi (senior)'s back-to-back touch downs to reshape the fighting spirit of the eleven.

Moreover, at 30 minutes of the last half, K. Suzuki (senior) ran alone 60 yards to gain a dramatic touch down while

other supporters were tackling and blocking to rivals to clear his way. That resulted in reversal of score, 22-20, for Rikkyo and it seemed certain for Rikkyo to win a come-from-behind victory over Meiji. But just before the time would be up, Meiji decided the fourth touch down, a deadly blow for Rikkyo, to win after defeat seemed probable.

From the beginning to the end of the game, Rikkyo fought bravely yet Meiji was superior in formation plays and pass works, but the eleven is expected to fight their best in the rest of this series that started on Sept. 30 and is going to close on Dec. 10.

"Sex Check" Terrifies Masculine Players

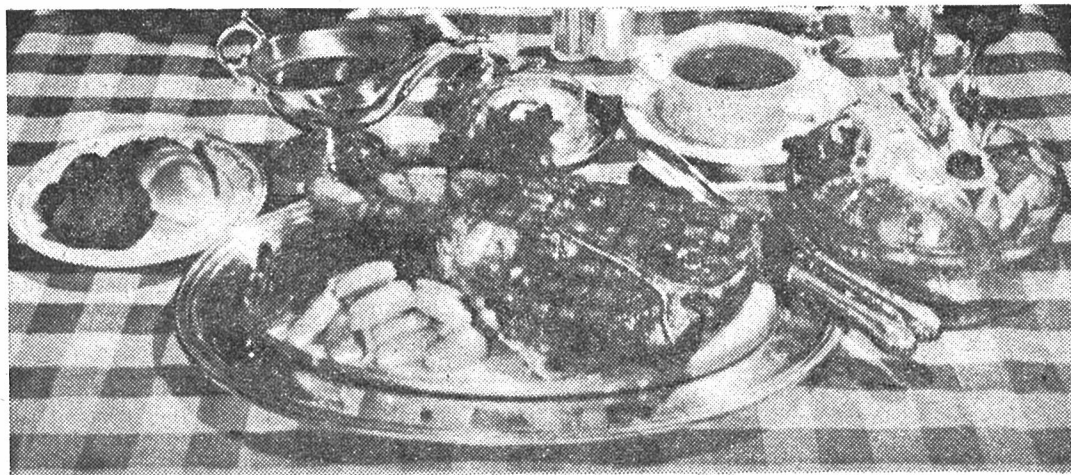
There is a very topic in the recent sports world. It is "Sex Check." In short, the female athletes must be proved that they are "women." The beginning that this problem was closed up was in the European Athletic Sports Tournament held at Kiev, the Soviet Union in September. As a result of the sex discrimination, some Polish girl was judged to be a man and was suspended from participating in the meet. She has a world record of 11'1" in 100-meter race and gained a gold medal in 400-meter relay race of the Tokyo Olympiad.

Now the sex discrimination was put into practice by the doctors' party, who consisted of three Russians and three Hungarians. The doctors took off a bit of skin of female athletes and inspected the number of chromosome by the microscope. The consequence was that she had chromosome 'Y' (male factor) in addition to chromosome 'XX' (female factor).

This inspection influenced to many famous masculine athletes and some of them rejected to stand in front of doctors to retire from the first line and

ground of the sports world. The effect of this "Sex Check" was very large. In the first, where will their medals go? One says "As they were against the rule, they should give back all their medals." In the second, how their future will be? They will be forced to convert their sex. It is said that even in Japan there are more than twenty famous athletes of the postwar period retired from the first line by the advice of the doctors. At present, only truck and field sports carry out this "Sex Check" among all the sports events. Why does this problem arise in the track and field sports world especially in the communist countries of Eastern Europe? As one of the reasons, the athletic sports demands wild physical strength and does not demand to be womanly. In the communist countries, their good records itself became national services.

By the way, it is also warned that this inspection by the number of chromosomes may bring a lot of new problems. It is to be desired that "Sex Check" may not disturb the development of female sports.



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"Gypsy Athletes" Come From Zeal for Victory

Twenty-two years has passed since the "KOKUTAI" was held in Kansai District centreing around Kyoto in 1949. In those days, the society was in the disturbance of their first defeat in World War II. After the war, social circumstances around the Meet and the nation's interest have been changing with the development in a society. The Meet has grown bigger and bigger, but the various problems, for example "gypsy athletes" and so on, are occurring at the same time. And, on the other hand, there is an opinion such as doing away with it. "Saitama Kokutai" was held under surrounding like this. It needs to consider what the true object of the meet is and how to hold it which best suited the present situation.

The 22nd "KOKUTAI", the National Sports Festival, was held from October 22 to 27 at the Ageo Stadium and other gymnasium in Saitama prefecture. The Meet in Summer was held from September 17 to 20 at the Aoki Swimming Pool in Kawaguchi city and the victory was gained by Saitama prefecture for the first time. On the one hand, this Sports Festival is gradually becoming bigger year by year but on the other hand, various problems are occurring.

One of them is concerned with a sponsor prefecture. It is the phenomenon in the last few years that the host prefecture won the championship in each Meet. Of course, there is nothing one can say about this. But there are some athletes called 'gypsy players' who move from one prefecture to another to participate in the Meet. It is caused by undue desire to strengthen their own team by the host prefecture. For the quickest way to strengthen the home team is that the host prefecture pick out famous players rather than develop their own players.

Of course, it is natural for the sponsor prefecture to be anxious for the triumph. But one of the objects of "KOKUTAI" is to promote sports in the district. From this point of view such strengthening of the prefectural team tends to be out with the spirit of the meet. The host prefecture has many conditions in its favor.

Firstly, the host prefecture can freely participate in all events, but the others must pass the block of the preliminary matches at each district. Secondly, the home players are accustomed to the weather and natural features in that place. Thirdly, it is easy for them to make give players intensive training because of taking part in the Meet freely. The above-mentioned advantages contribute to the victory of the host prefecture.

Consider Meet in Future

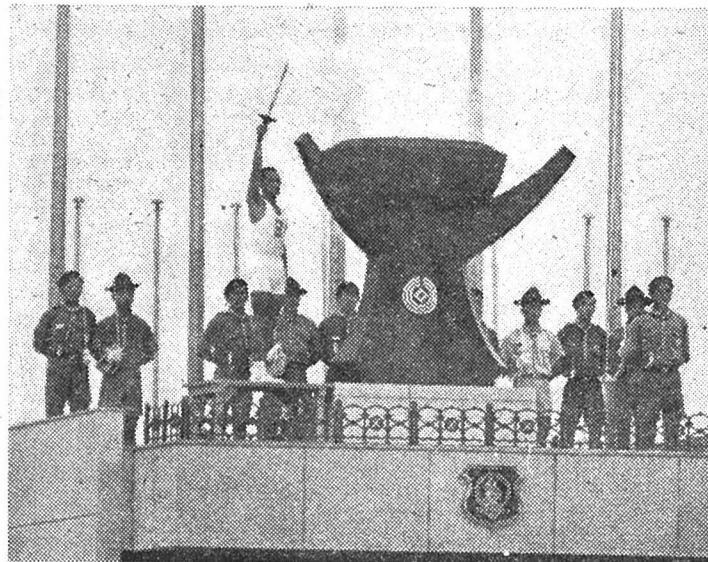
Mr. Morimura, who is a member of the Japan Society for Physical Culture, said about the

matter of, so-called 'gypsy players'. Before the Meet, such players are transferred by their company to the place where "KOKUTAI" is to be held. And if the players themselves have a migratory certification by the prefecture, they are beyond our reproach. I wish the people concerned would change their attitude toward them. And "KOKUTAI" itself tends to become stereotyped, but we cannot wish for a great improvement all at once. But the committee of the National Sports Festival is taking the matter of accommodation, number of participants, and the qualifications

and give as many people as we can a chance of taking part."

History and Role

The first "KOKUTAI" was held in 1949, following the end of World War II among five prefectures in Kansai District centering around Kyoto, which did not sustain any damage during the war. In those days, the Japanese people were utterly crest-fallen, both mentally and physically with the shock of their first defeat in war, having lost their houses and not having enough to eat or to wear. A



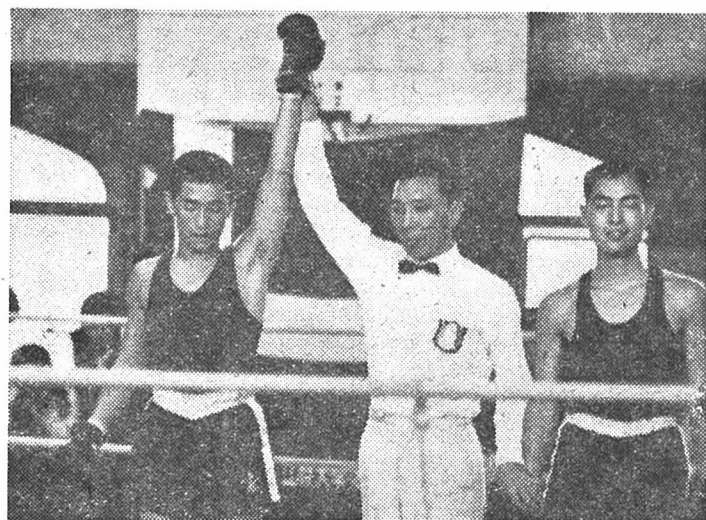
The Opening Ceremony of the Saitama National Sports Festival is held on Sept. 17. The last sacred-fire relay runner fires at the Aoki Swimming Pool, which was newly built for this meet. (Photo by the Nikkan Sports)

of players into consideration to decide what best suits the present situation and will reach a conclusion by next spring."

As civilization and culture develop, techniques in sports progress and at the same time understanding of people toward sports becomes deeper. Mr. Morimura said "I wish we make local meetings larger and treat them on the same scale as the central meet, and increase the number of participants in each prefecture. Moreover we'll consider the matter of age

plan, was then being worked out by some enthusiastic sportsmen to uplift the morale of the people, by creating a hope for tomorrow for the people through sports. The amateur sportsmen who were then scattered around all parts of this country responded to this appeal, 6,000 people actually participated in this meet though the sponsors estimated only 2,000 participants, the entire Meet was full of high spirits, enough to make up for the depression created by the war.

Up to this time, "KOKUTAI" has made a real contribution to the development of local culture and has helped create a good healthy spirit in the community.



The first Annual Rikkyo-Tokyo Boxing Match is held on Oct. 21, this match seems start of the new league.

Amateurism (7)

RU Boxers Cause Trouble in League

The boxing gymnasium of the Rikkyo University Boxing Club is located beside the gymnasium of Rikkyo University, and about 20 members of this club are in hard training every day. In the boxing gymnasium, some of the members were training with sandbag or punching ball, some were training in footwork, and others were boxing each other in the ring. And the sound by their actions symbolized boxing club clearly.

The Rikkyo Boxing Club has a history of about 50 years. It was established in 1919. This club has won many victories up till now, and in 1965 it achieved a great triumph in that the club won two victories, in the Kanto University Boxing League and the Kanto University Boxing Tournament. This club has produced many brave boxers such as Harunobu Homma, the ex-Champion of Student Boxers, and Takatsugu Yonekura, the boxer of the Tokyo Olympic Games. The atmosphere of the club is indeed like that of any students' club, and is different from the image of boxing. They form the boxing club as one of the real departments of athletics.

New Boxing League To Set Up?

This Rikkyo Boxing Club caused trouble by refusing to finish the match with Hosei University, and refusing the changing bout with Takushoku University in the Kanto University Boxing League in June. The reason why the club did not take part was that they were unhappy with the arrangements for the match. And why did the club refuse the changing match? Kazumasa Kawai, the supervisor of Rikkyo Boxing Club, said "The changing match was going to be held early in July, and so was the examination of the first semester. And the match was earlier than the examination. We, the members of the Rikkyo Boxing Club, wanted to participate in the changing match, but for students, study is more important than anything. So we refused the match so that members could study."

This problem apart, it is said that the Big 6 University Boxing League which will differ from Kanto University Boxing League will be set up in the near future. The reason why the new league will be set up is that: Certain universities grant the strongest members of the athletic association privileges. And boxers are not the exception either. It is said that such universities promote them to a higher grade without distinction of their school credits

and the number of attendances. After all it seems that such universities use the sportsmen to make the names of the universities famous.

What Is Purpose of Sports Club?

It seems the boxers of such universities are like semiprofessional boxers. Mr. Kawai said "Students' athletic clubs should be students' athletic clubs to the last. So the operation of the club must be left in students' hands. The school must not intervene in the operation of the clubs. Rikkyo University is taking up the attitude of a real university in this point. It is good that amateurs must be amateurs and professionals must be professionals. The members of students' athletic clubs are amateurs, so they must be solely amateurs. I hate to do things by halves."

So long as the sportsmen play matches, it may be natural that they want to win victories. But what is the purpose of establishing the clubs? It is certain that the club is not established to gain a name for their university. It appears that the clubs are groups of friends of similar tastes regarding the spending of their spare time.

One of the members of Rikkyo Boxing Club said "We want to take a leading part in the new league, when the Big 6 University Boxing League is set up, and want to engage in real students' boxing." About this new league, boxers of other universities had nothing to say. But one of the members of another university boxing club said "The idea of establishing the new league with such a purpose is very good. But I think that the Rikkyo Boxing Club's attitude in renouncing a match is not too good. And also it was not good timing to suggest the plan of establishing the new league at that juncture, and as we are still members of the Kanto University Boxing League, we are at a loss as to what to do regarding establishing the new league." The supervisor said "I had second thoughts about the renouncing of the match, but about the new league I think it is natural that the real students' boxing league be set up." His idea about the real students' sports seems good. Now there are many semiprofessional clubs in many universities. Students are not salesmen of their universities' name, and it is proper that students study. It seems there is necessity for some re-thinking about student sports.

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Half-Bloods Need Understanding

When people observe the Memorial Day of the end of the last war, they usually recall the miseries of war and many charity organizations and philanthropists take time out to comfort and cheer the war victims of all kinds on that day. But as time passes by, the public gradually forgets about the victims of the war. The Memorial Day has been observing more than twenty times, the problem of the children of mixed blood is getting more and more neglected and forgotten. It has remained unsolved like the problem of restoring Okinawa and other territories of ours. Then it can't be said that the postwar period has completely ended as far as these problems are concerned.

In the wake of the defeat in the war many children legitimate or otherwise, were born between the Occupation Army troops and Japanese women. About 20,000 mixed blood children who were born and brought up in the unfavorable situation have been cruelly treated under the name of "Ai no ko (children of mixed blood), or Panpan no ko (children of prostitutions)".

Here is one of the instances where these hopeless children got a raw deal. It was the night of April 1st, 1963 when snow was falling. George who was a typical boy of mixed blood was doing his homework—he was fifteen years old attending an American high school. He lived with his mother and a younger sister. His father had gone to Germany six years before and he neither sent any money nor wrote to his family. George worked at a milk store to support his family because his mother was sick. That night, he heard someone whistle several times. Wondering who it was, he went to the window to find out what it was all about. George saw a few men who told him to come out at once. He went out quietly because he did not want to be a weakling . . . five minutes later he was knocked down, with his face burnt by the lighted cigarettes and his shirt and trousers torn to pieces. Those who resorted to violence against George were seven boys who graduated from a junior high school on that day. The reason for such a cruel act was stupid. It was because they felt it unbearable that George stood high in the girls' favor in spite of his being a child of mixed blood and it was, moreover, fun to laugh him.

Many other instances of this kind have been reported. They take place too often to be counted. Even at this moment those cases of violence are taking place somewhere in Japan. In this connection, one can not help thinking of the most serious problem concerning their marriage. Because the oldest ones among the mixed blood children are in the marriageable age. Their marriage problem is more difficult than their problem of employment. Mixed blood children must go through sad experiences when they are ready to

marry. A girl of mixed blood married a man who worked in the Self Defense Force. It seemed that they married after they seemed to have understood each other but her husband did not really understand her at all. Her husband refused to walk with her on a street and he tried to hide her from his friends.

False Ideas Still at Work

Why do the people who feel keenly the fear of killing others in war neglect the welfare of children of mixed blood who are victims of war? When people read in the papers about cruel acts committed against the negroes in the United States, they feel indignant or sympathy with them but many people don't think that the mixed blood in Japan are living in circumstances as horrible as those of the negroes in the United States. The Japanese people don't seem to think that they are responsible for the miserable condition of the mixed blood children. As to the question of why the mixed blood children are discriminated against, the vestiges of the caste system are still at work. Also the ideas of the chosen people of the family system are partly responsible. These seem to give rise to all kinds of discrimination. The problem of the children of mixed blood is no exception. Here are more concrete reasons why the mixed blood children are discriminated against.

A) First of all they are in the minority so that means they are powerless before the majority.

B) Secondly their features are different from Japanese features. Judging from their features, Japanese are apt to forget that the mixed blood children are the same race as they.

C) Third, many of their mothers were prostitutes.

D) Fourth, Japanese women are easily moved to pity and they know little of the law, so they do nothing in particular to protect their children.

E) Fifth, what is more is that their fathers were Americans who were the enemy in World War II. Because people had a hard time during the war and lost their families but did

not win a victory. They hated the Americans.

F) Sixth, their mothers led a different kind of life, in which people have curiosity.

These are some of the reasons why people discriminate against the poor children of mixed blood and their mothers are powerless to help them.

There lies in a crisis which the mixed blood children face now. Unfortunately they don't know the way to appeal to the public. They have an inferiority complex for being the children of mixed blood but not knowing the way to deal with it, they can not help cheating themselves, hiding their faces and sometimes doing wrong. The other is that some singers, fashion models, actors and actresses of mixed blood profit by their special features. It means that they discriminate against themselves. But it is also true that there are many people who live lonely lives, working as nurses, clerks, mechanics, waitresses and so on.

Person's Aid Is in Want

At present there are not enough laws to protect these fated children from discrimination. There are few ways for them to be free from discrimination except by depending on aid from private sources such as Elizabeth Saunders Home (Mrs. Miki Sawada is a founder and a director of it) and Assembly of the Children of Mixed Blood, so-called Remi No Kai. (Mr. Imao Hirano initiated the meeting being assisted by his family). Two of them say, "It is suitable to me to work for the children and I can't help doing this work. I also find satisfaction in helping them and I can find immense world of love by loving them tenderly too." On the other hand aid from the Japanese Government is given to these children who are less than eighteen years old but it is not sufficient. The amount of money which is given to them from the government is 165 yen per person per day. It is apparent that children can't live on such an amount of money, and then they have few ways to keep their living except depending on private financial support. But even the aid from private ones if it is over the limit of



The children of mixed blood are trained strictly and effectively by the technical officials of the Ministry of Construction at the base of Mt. Fuji. This training will serve to equip them for not only making their own living later on, but also rendering help to others who may be in need.

law, is never permitted. It is a defect of law because people can't live only by the logic. There are also problems in the process of aid for they have been handicapped since they were born and in that case, not to treat the children of mixed blood as equal as the others is an abuse of Democracy. They need the aid that makes it possible for them to graduate from high school at least.

The Mixed Ties 2 Nations

In order to solve these problems Mr. Imao Hirano proposed to the people. "What the Japanese must do is to accept the mixed blood children, in another words you should not decide whether they are the same race or not by their features. Secondly, you were unconcerned with them but protect them with good faith. On the other hand what I want the children of mixed blood to do is to study hard and try to take the lead. By working hard, they will find a place in society. Don't be loose in your thinking for they are the great race and they are 'New People' as Pearl S. Buck called them. In their bodies superior blood must be flowing, as it is said that the union of different races make a good human. They may

become the pledge which tie two countries and they will be able to work for Japan too."

At present to live in Elizabeth Saunders Home and Amazon, where some of them emigrated to escape being torn with grief is the safest in the world for them but it means that they only live in a certain circumstance. For they were born in Japan, brought up in Japan, speak Japanese, write Japanese, go to Japanese schools and they have stronger patriotism than other Japanese. It is time for the Japanese to think about those problems of discrimination deeply and carefully, while the children of mixed blood recognize themselves as Japanese and become admirable Japanese taking pride in themselves with their souls. It isn't time to sit still expecting the subconsciousness discrimination against the children of mixed blood to disappear but to be conscious of being Japanese and to work hard in order to understand each other. Japanese need to give opportunity to the children of mixed blood to bring strength and good to the nation without closing their eyes and also need to think of the reasons why these problems occurred and why they have been discriminated against. These tragedies will be repeated as long as war exists . . . people can not forget it.

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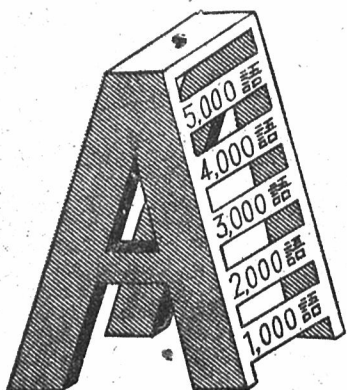
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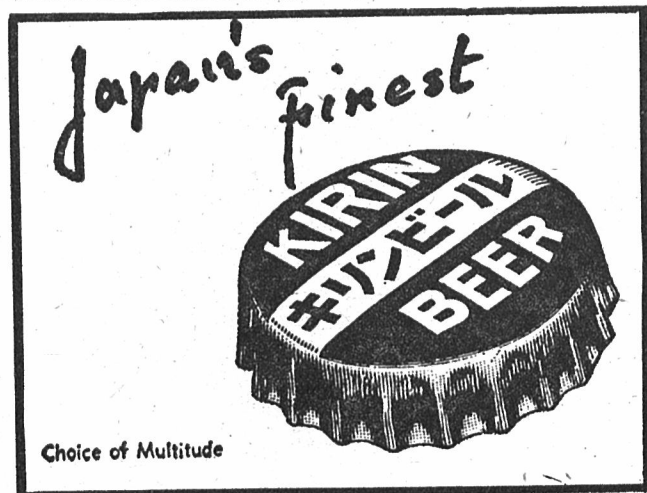
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Modern Lacking in Humanization

If it were true that he who knows or claims to the truth and what justice is cannot allow any other's opinion or thought different from his own, and that he is bound to impose his view, which he believes surely true, on other people by violence, this rational animal, this human being, would be the most dangerous of beasts. Anyone who saw the unfortunate incident which occurred near Haneda International Airport would surely agree. But it is also a reality that a human being is bound by his very nature to try to induce others to share what he believes true, not by compulsion but by rational means, that is to say, by persuasion. From this point of view, the Genri Kenku-kai (a group for studying principles), which is much talked about in the mass media, is somewhat reasonable. But with regard to the future of the so-called Genri Movement, it cannot be said that there are no fears of violence being used to spread their ideas.

Rikkyo Echo's interviewer visited the Toyama Home, the clubhouse of Genri Kenkyu-kai, and asked about the substance of their movement. The following is a summary of the conversation. They believe that their movement is necessary for a good society. A good society can not be created until inconsistencies or evils all over the world are eliminated. They want to find unity in diversity, and their movement ends when they construct a good



This photo shows one of the students' movements at Ikebukuro Station.

world. A unified world, they maintain, would be filled with true love. This is the ultimate aim of the Genri Movement. It is very difficult to explain all of the Genri Kenkyu-kai. But through the Genri students' movement, the following can be said. It is a reflection of modern society.

No problem is of greater urgency today than the humanization of the conditions in the social life of the masses of the people. Unless men can so organize society as to allow every member a conscious part in its activities—unless every worker can feel his task self-chosen and responsible himself—a human unit, human civilization itself, men are told, is doomed.

Men had better admit, therefore, that they owe their principal advantage over animals to the fact of living in human society. The individual, if he were left alone from birth, would remain primitive and beast-like in his thoughts and feelings to a degree that men can hardly conceive. The individual is what he is and has his own significance, not so much by virtue of his individuality, but rather as a member of a great human society, which directs his material and spiritual existence from the cradle to the grave.

There is no place for anger in social life. To give expression among a group of people to any strong feeling, no matter what justice a man may have on his

side, is bad manner, because he may be thus disregarding the belief and opinions of some of his hearers.

Finally, the important matter which human beings should not forget is that the common people are so accustomed to everything that they do not stop to think why various things happen, how they take place, and how they may be related one to another.

Irwin Edman said that the

best test of the quality of a civilization is the quality of its leisure. Not what the citizens of a commonwealth do when they are obliged to do something by necessity, but what they do when they can do anything by choice, is the criterion of a people's life. One can tell much about a man by noting the objects and pastimes to which he spontaneously turns for joy. The same may be said of a nation.

National Interest in Japan

by M. Yagyu, Art Staff Writer

Once upon a time, late Prime Minister Ikeda has declared that Japan is a "great" country. We wish the Japanese people to be "great" even if their country is small. This should be the ideal of a peaceful Japan. We see in recent newspaper and magazine articles on diplomacy the English words "national interest". We believe a basic issue is posed here, and we shall examine why, with reference to the theory of a great nation and point of dispute in the general election.

The word "interest" means profit, concern, or such, and there is no reason for the use of this foreign expression. The problem is in the word "national", which takes on entirely different meanings when translated into Japanese as "state" or "racial". Before and during the war the State in this country was of overwhelming preponderance and the individual citizens were submerged in it. Diplomatic questions were mainly the task of the Government and the Privy Council and the Imperial Diet played a minor role. The only relationship which the people in general had with the problems of war and peace was in receiving a mere postcard for a summons to the colors. Since the war, Marxism, which has greatly influenced the thinking of the reformist parties and labor unions, has divided the people and the State into opposing sides. It asserts that the State is a sower for class oppression. Nevertheless, the people in general, in considering democracy and freedom, tend to think of the State as something opposed to the people in revulsion against their prewar and wartime habits of thought.

In Europe and America, there is the word "nation" which is an expression of a historical and cultural idea unifying the State and the people. The adjective of this word is "national". On the basis of a common national interest, the idea is possible of supra-partisan diplomacy, and so too is the tradition of keeping internal disputes from going beyond the danger point. The use of the English words "national interest" in this country gives the impression that the concept has no relation to the people. The words "people's interest" in Japanese would seem to come closer to the meaning of "national interest". But even here, the sense is divorced from the idea of the State. And this is the reason why foreign words are used.

In considering the problem thus, it is most important to impress upon the people by deeds that the State and the people are not opposed and that they are like the two sides of a coin. It may be said to be a problem that existed before diplomacy. To gain the strong support of the people in diplomacy, it is necessary for the Government to explain thoroughly how it is related not only to the person or organizations,

which are related to State power, but also to the interests of the nation as a whole. If explanations are not fully made, the people will come to consider diplomacy as something of no concern to themselves, or get into the habit of mind of criticizing and opposing everything.

On the question of calls by U.S. atomic submarines at Japanese ports, the Government has rebutted criticism with the idea of a treaty that the calls would be a natural consequence of the Japan-America Society Treaty and that it is a problem between States. No fair explanation has yet been made as to whether calls by these submarines are necessary for the defense of Japan or not, or how much security is obtained or how much danger is involved if calls are permitted or refused. The result is a negative argument based purely on the Treaty that is necessary to keep company with the United States. In this respect, the Japan-America Security Treaty, which is the starting point for the question of calls by the U.S. submarines, was stressed by the Kishi Cabinet at the time only in relation to the threat of communism, joint Japan-U.S. defense or the relationship between States. The threat that was felt by the vast majority of the people, particularly young people, was very different from the threat that was played up by the Government. This difference in looking at the threat was not resolved by satisfactory explanation to the young people. Instead, can it not be said that the rioting over the Japan-America Security Treaty was caused by its being rammed through the Diet by force of numbers? An explanation and consideration for the young people were lacking at the time and they are still lacking.

Interview With Personality-(20)

Christ Is Lovable and Tender: Shusaku Endo



Shusaku Endo talks his view of religion, present students and faith. His tones are fluent and eager.

Mr. Shusaku Endo is one of Japan's Christian authors. "Chinmoku", one of his famous novels, is popular because he considers the inner religious problems of human beings with a sharp intellect. In a carefree manner, he appeared at a coffee shop in front of the T.B.S. television studio lightly, where Rikkyo Echo's interviewers waited for him. He then sat down on his chair with his right hand catching a paper bag.

Answering the first question, he began by saying "The Japanese conception of God is different from the European one. Most Japanese think God is something fearful and punishing, which is affected by Kanzo Uchimura, but I think this thought is radically wrong. I am sure God is something rather wide, lovable and tender."

"Christianity takes the side of the weak, and Christ offers his hand to support them, the wretched and the oppressed, not to the strong, the great and the noble. From this point of view, I began to feel that all human beings can be saved." When he stopped speaking, there was silence for a while then he continued. "I was baptized in my childhood, so my religion had been given me by my parents because my mother was a Christian. So some of the dogma did not appeal to me. I put on and off the foreign clothes named Christianity many times till I decided to refashion them into Japanese ones, by writing. This was the main reason why I became an author. When Christianity fits me perfectly and supports my whole body, I will stop writing."

He talked calmly but what he had to say was fluent like a large stream. After a preface that hardly associates present students recently, he continued. "In my student days, I could not have faith because it was a time when thoughts were changed violently. Though I spent unfavorable student days, I had very pleasant days for our university was not mass like present. Our students could touch with professors deeply, there was a professor per three students. I was thought how to learn by myself by the professors, and I am sure it was a splendid fruit in my university. I think present students can find their own faith easily, but actually they do not know where to find it. At present they are too well off, on the contrary they are confused. For instance when they want to read a book, they do not know what book is worth reading. Even if they read a book, weariness and a vacuum only remain in their ideas. I support the my-home (to think mainly their own home), which is often discussed, I dare say, it is valuable to set sail the Pacific Ocean and revolves to make many people happy, but that who cannot make one lady happy cannot so many people. I thought present people must think much of a small home at first and make one lady happy during all his lifetime, which is most courageous work as a man. They will be able to have firm faith from this point of view."

He seemed to be so busy, that interviewers could have little time to interview him. He said finally, "My motto is fellow feeling. Because I see weakness of people when I have written novels. So I do not like to judge other and to tell the truth, I cannot write criticism." As soon as he finished the interview, he left the seat, watching his watch to meet other people.

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Can Okinawa Be Returned?

'Problem of Okinawa' is being discussed actively in relation to Prime Minister of Japanese Government, Eisaku Sato's second visit to South East Asia from October 8. And he intends to call on L. B. Johnson, President of U.S.A. on November. As the most important focus of Sato's tour, problem of Okinawa figures out.

Okinawa has been used as a military base by U.S.A. for twenty two years since Japanese was beaten in World War II though there were public opinions that hoped to return Okinawa to Japan. In consequence, Okinawa's people is denied his right to send his representative to the National Diet as a Japanese. With crime of U.S. soldiers, Government of Okinawa is not recognized right of Justice and even right of search. So publics of Okinawa are ignored their human rights.

There are two ways to return Okinawa to Japan. One is that after recognizing U.S.A. to control Okinawa, Japanese Government makes the most use of its authorized limit of rights and must have the great effect on Okinawa. The other is that Japanese Government takes back its deprived right, because Okinawa was unjustly captured by U.S.A. after World War II. The former is represented by a return thesis with nuclear weapons which is called 'Shimoda plan'. This plan is just now full of commercial newspapers and a quite different standpoint from a principle of return movements (which is mentioned below). 'Shimoda Plan' is conceived from a viewpoint that American Governments will make a condition to keep atomic-bomb bases use if they approve to return Okinawa. For, American Government-side needs to leave the bases because of Vietnam War or balance of power against communistic countries. As an other reason, if American Government permits to return Okinawa, they force Japan to strengthen Self-Defense Forces. Because 'Shimoda Plan' is possible to make Japanese senses or recognitions against a nuclear bomb change if it just notices situations of bases on Okinawa and do not do to bring atomic-bombs into Japan proper. To accept atomic-bomb bases in Okinawa will quite strengthen the standpoints of subconscious armament countries in a defense discussion in future.

The latter is a pure return of Okinawa movement in thesis or activities. Return of Okinawa movements or reversion of fatherland movements in Japan starts to blame unjustness that Okinawa has been ruled by U.S.A. Demands for return of Okinawa is an exclusive one against American unjust controls. The chase against unjustness is a principle of return movements. Any demands or movements for return of Okinawa never hold without it. It exists beyond the interpretation to the third article of Japan-U.S.A. Peace Treaty. Because the unjustness of the article, made a military rule bases, is the points that both Japan and American Governments denied peoples of Okinawa contrary to it.

Only the criticism in speech is not sufficient to overcome 'Shimoda Plan'. The criticism against the plan never be capable of an affective way without strong movements. There are some methods to carry out movements.

The first, return movements for Okinawa, which is now breaking up, must be unified hurringly. The ununity of movements took place in 1964. Its reason did not base on an original ideal opposition how to carry on the movements, but a struggle for a leadership. After the affair happened, return movements have been continued by two organizations. Okinawa Reversion Movement Meet belongs to the Socialist Party and the Return of Okinawa and Ogasawara Movement Executive Committee does to the Communist Party. The second, it is recognized more clearly the relation between the Japan-U.S.A. Security Pact and return of Okinawa. The important thing is whether the Security Pact contain Okinawa as an applicable area or not. Anyway, 'Problem of Okinawa' will be solved at Eisaku Sato-L. B. Johnson Meet which will be held on November.

Patrol on Research (4)

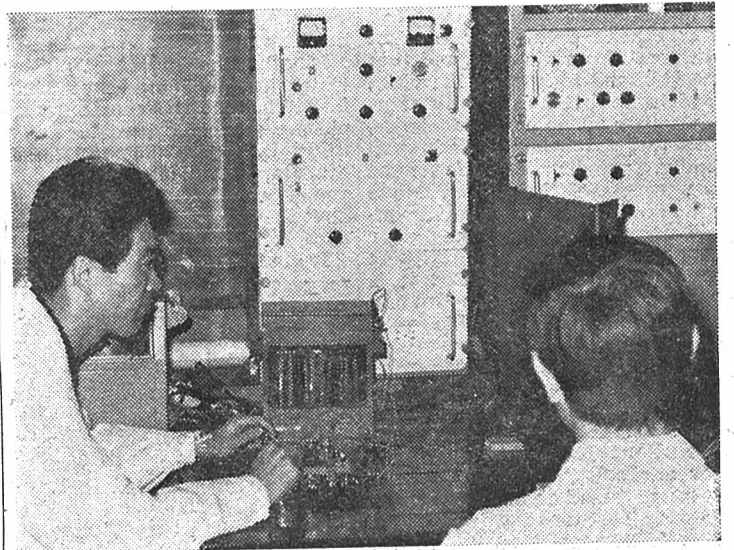
The Institute of Psychology Studies

The Institute of Psychology stands serenely among beautiful trees on the campus. It was established in 1934, as the first of its kind at Rikkyo University. This Institute become one of the good traditional institutes and was famous for its excellent scientific facilities at that time in Japan.

The object of its establishment was to promote excellent scientific research in general and experimental psychology. There are, as concrete aims, the foundation of general and advanced psychology studies, the publication of pamphlets as an organ for training the staff of this Institute and an introduction to the right knowledge about psychology.

The prewar Institute was not so active as now. Two committees were formed to facilities general psychology studies which belong to one section of the psychology course in the College of Art. Accordingly, staffs in their own professional field collected appropriate philosophy and completed their own bibliography of psychology. But unfortunately, this Institute was forced to close down during World War II.

The postwar Institute opened again in 1946, and psychology study has been of great significance in view of progress of society after the last war. The Institute of Psychology proceeded to make two sectional changes; one is in experimental general psychology and the



Two staff members are making an experiment consulting data in an experimental room. They seek for more rooms and equipment as soon as possible.

other in industrial psychology. Now, four more sections were set up with the progress of scientific psychology, the section of social psychology research, the section of applied psychology research, the section of folk psychology research, and the section of comparative psychology.

Eleven staff members now are proceeding with the research from many different points of view. This Institute helps some private companies in the improvement of their business control research. At the same time,

this Institute has been developing its own study into child psychology, Rikkyo Primary School for sixteen years. Remarkable results are expected from many different fields of psychology.

Ten years ago, the summer seminar of industrial psychology studies was started for the all-round improvement of psychology. This year, it was held from August 1 to 5 at Rikkyo University. It was held not only for seniors and juniors in Rikkyo. Because seven professors and business men attended the seminar, too. They discussed thoroughly many industrial psychological problems. They hope many students will attend the summer seminar next year.

Psychology studies have made great advance in many fields with the progress of science. Though it is necessary to make up an up-to-date study system from the viewpoints of policy, finance and society, yet it is impossible to provide enough facilities under the present situation of this Institute. Staff members there said, "The Estimate Committee of Rikkyo University gives more financial aid to the Institute of Psychology than to any other."

READERS' OPINIONS

Hippies And Our Student

To the Editor:

Today new tribe called "hippies" is much talked about in the mass media in the United States.

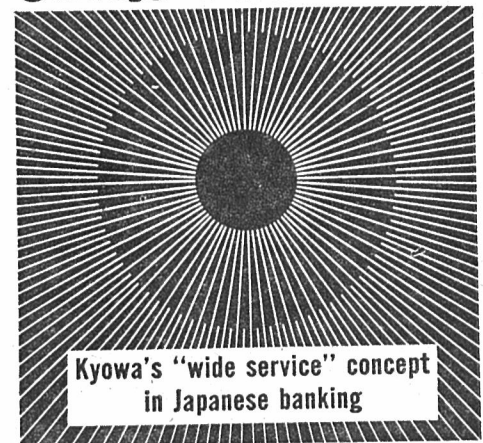
And similar problem is also happening in Japan. It is the tribe called "futen". They are from eighteen to twenty years old, and they do not return home and camp near Shinjuku Station almost every day.

They spend singing or dancing in coffee shops during the night. It is a odd scene for general people. In the journalism they are said to be self-asserting youth who ever consider the happiness of other people. They are also described by sociologist as "outsiders of modern society." We are apt to blame their behavior and appearance without considering why they act and dress in such strange way? Certainly their attitude is a perverted of opposing the present society. But I cannot think of them as having nothing to do with us. What do you think of them? Do you think that you have nothing to do with you? From my point of view, it is our duty to understand their minds and behavior. Because this society in which we live has produced them. Furthermore we who belong to the younger generation might have become "hippies", for we all we know. Actually, as modern society is getting more and more complicated. I think it is difficult to attain our desires and hopes in this complicated world. And if they fail to attain their hopes and desires, they naturally become rebellious against the present society. The hippies are the representatives of these disappointed people. We have to pay dearly for lack of touch with society. The further progress we make in mechani-

zation, the more complicated this society will become. We must belong others but at the same time we must not our identity. How we should live our lives is the most important.

Sachiko Koretsune, Freshman

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