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170 Rikkyoites Make A Protest To D. Agency

On June 8, an assembly was held in the Campus of Rikkyo Univ., protesting against the event which the Ground Self-Defence Force, estimated at 40, had trespassed on the premises of the Rikkyo Univ. Atomic Energy Laboratory on May 22. At 3:00 p.m., about 170 Rikkyoites again met together at the Shinanomachi Station after the assembly and then they started a demonstration parade to the Defence Agency, crying against the invasion of the Ground Self-Defence Force, and the student demonstrators passed the Defence Agency without leading to any confusion. After an hour's demonstration parade, they broke up near 1-chome, Akasaka. As the Rikkyo Univ. authorities tried to hush up this event, as for the students they felt dissatisfied with the step the Univ. authorities had taken, and as a necessary consequence the demonstration parade took place, therefore this parade also means a protest against an improper measure of the Univ. authorities.

Paris U. Profs. Give Lectures

On May 10, Professor Michel Villey, the college of law and economics of Paris Univ., gave a lecture on the invitation of Rikkyo Univ. from 3:00 p.m. at room 252 of Building No. 5. The theme of the lecture was 'A concept of contract' and Professor Eiichi Hoshino of Tokyo Univ. acted as an interpreter for Professor Villey. He came to Japan as the cultural envoy dispatched by the French Government, the lecture in Rikkyo Univ. was the first of the series which he will give at several places during his stay in Japan.

On June 5, Professor Lyon Caen, who is also in Japan now as the cultural envoy, gave a lecture on 'The labourers' protection under the technical reformation'.

Rikkyo, Doshisha Battle to 1-1 Draw

The 34th Annual Rikkyo-Doshisha Basketball Match was held on June 1 and 2 at the Toshima Gymnasium. Rikkyo got the victory this time also, but for Rikkyo this victory was incomplete.

In the first game, on June 1, Rikkyo pinned Doshisha with 61-51. But in the 2nd game, on June 2, Rikkyo lost, the score being 60-64. The members of the Rikkyo team were mainly juniors.

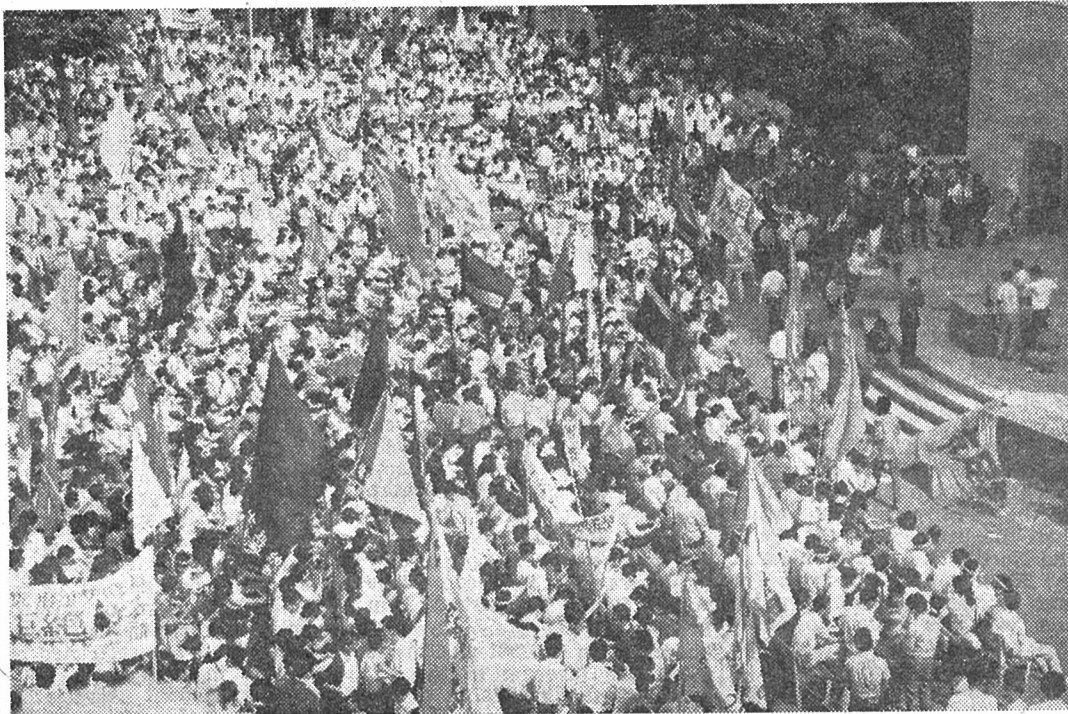
In the first game, Rikkyo got the points with the shoot by Tadashi Watanabe (senior) immediately after the opening of the game. But Doshisha made a counter attack and played a seesaw match. Doshisha finished the first half with a 26 to 23 lead. In the latter half, Rikkyo changed tactics from the man-to-man defence to zone defence. And with the calm play of Hattori and the speedy fine play of Takai, Rikkyo won the first match.

In the second games, Doshisha

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Armed Land Force's Men Trespass on Grounds of R.U. Atomic Energy Lab.

On May 22, the event that about forty armed Self-Defence Force's men had trespassed on Rikkyo Univ. Atomic Laboratory in Takeyama of Yokosuka City, Kanagawa prefecture, and had passed through, was disclosed and taken up the Department of Science, and the conference of the Deans of each college. And as the problem of all over Rikkyo Univ. the event has become seriously bigger including many elements.



A great assembly is held sponsored by Beheiren (Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee) at the Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall on June 15, gathering many average students, labourers, women and so on. This day is the 8th anniversary Miss Michiko Kamba was killed in the police-Zengakuren clash against the revision of 1960's Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. After the assembly the students and citizens, estimated at 10,000 start a demonstration to the Tokyo Station against the Vietnam War, the Sato Administration and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Prof. Yamamoto Lectures on China

On May 29, from 3:15 p.m. till 6:00 p.m., the lecture of 'Seeing China under the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution' was given by a Professor of economics, Fumimaru Yamamoto, with about 850 audiences at the room 151 of the Building No. 5 in Rikkyo Univ. He visited China under the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution last spring as a member of the delegation of the Japanese Academy under the auspices of the Japan-China Friendship Association. This lecture meeting ended with excellent results.

To understand the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, you must know the revolutionary process from the establishment of China Communist Party in 1921 until the present, he said at the beginning. Why did the Great Cultural Revolution happen? He explained the essence of this Revolution as follows; the revolution does not complete only in the establishment of proletarian dictatorship, the revolution of human being is required. It means that human being must be socialized. The socialization of human being is that the difference between the spiritual labour and the physical labour and the city and the farm must be repealed. Thus, the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution means the socialization of human being. Prof. Yamamoto gave a lecture on the Cultural Revolution on June 19.

6.15 Assembly Called Off As Zen'ren Students Clash

A confused battle with stones and wooden poles between the Chukakuha (nucleus) faction and the Kakumaruha faction of Zengakuren destroyed cruelly "Tokyo Youngmen Rise-to-Action General Assembly", ignoring existence of an overflow students and laborers at the Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall on June 15, the 8th anniversary of Miss Michiko Kamba's death who was slaughtered in 1960 Security Treaty-struggle.

Protesting against a decision that the sponsor would not permit the speech of Chukakuha chairman Katsuyuki Akiyama, 600 students of the Chukakuha entered the Hall to occupy the platform at 4:00 p.m. They wanted to take back hegemony of Zengakuren by force as they have obliged to slide down to the minority faction now.

Around 6:30 p.m., 800 students of the Kakumaruha faction who aimed to eliminate the Chukakuha suddenly invaded there brandishing many poles. Both stood face to face, Sprechchor to Sprechchor at the platform for more than 1.5 hour in a drizzle. Sponsor, Anti-war Youngmen Committee, ordered laborers out of the Hall and asked students not to escalate their confrontation to a bloody clash repeatedly. After that, the Kakumaruha

once left the Hall.

But at 8:30 p.m., the Kakumaruha stormed the Hall hurling stones and empty bottles, using poles violently. The two faction battled in screams and angry roars of participants. In a twinkling, many benches were destroyed to be hurled against opposite faction and the Hall was thrown into a state of disorder and disturbance. Helmeted students beat or kicked other helmeted students everywhere. One side of students appeared offensive in a moment, but in next moment the other side ran after them to drive them into the corner of the Hall. 30 minutes passed in this way until the Kakumaruha left the Hall again. In this clash, several students were hurt.

At 9:00 p.m., the Chukakuha moved out of the Hall to demonstrate. But as soon as they went out, leaders of the Chukakuha changed their direction toward the Kakumaruha who watched and waited appearance of the Chukakuha. The bloody clash was repeated again in a larger version. The clash spread over the street to present a tragic sight of street fighting, breaking windows of parked cars.

Most of participated laborers were disappointed and left the assembly. But the clash continued until past 10:00 p.m., having a disregard for laborer's angry.

At that time of this event, some information said that Officer Hirata and about forty men stationary corps of Ground Self-Defence Force in Takeyama trespassed on the premises of this Laboratory disregarding the notice "No admittance except on business without notice" on the back gate, and advanced toward the front gate at 1:50 p.m. of May 22.

At 3:00 p.m., Officer Nagashima visited to confirm the fact on the protest of the Laboratory-workers. Officer Hirata visited again by command of his superior officer and explained the reason to the second chief M. Hosoe, and asked for his comprehension. He explained that they had lost their way in the course of training, and had happened to come across the back gate of the Laboratory, and had entered without knowing the R.U. Laboratory and when going out from the front gate, they had excused by the guard.

After that the Laboratory authorities decided that they wouldn't protest to Self-Defence Force as the result of examining Self-Defence Force's explanation. However, the voice of discontent was raised among the staff against their explanation from the point that the back gate was rocked and there has stood the notice board. At last in order to clear up suspicion, the fact of the case was disclosed at once.

Since there, university authorities showed the movement toward discussion at the conference of the Deans of each college and they had their intention to dispose of this event peaceably. But judging from some points that Self-Defence Force are always training, therefore, they ought to be well-informed of in this locality and the fence of the back gate is fixed with a high-tension wire and nobody usually approach this place, the Student Association that thought the Self-Defence Force had trespassed on the premises of R.U. Atomic Energy Laboratory by force.

The Student Association regarded this event as follows: this event is apparently destruction of self-government of the university and a serious challenge against the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes of three principles of 'Independent, Democratic and Public'. And if this event is hushed up, it will involve a risk—that an atomic energy is put use for the military purpose.

In the future, they say that event should be discussed among the classes and clubs and so on, not only as a problem of the College of Science, but also of the students, whole students need to confirm the importance of this problem among themselves, and under the leaderships of professors they need to demand the R.U.

(Continued on Page 2)

World Heads for New Age; Peace, Order, Rich Society

By T. Asano, News Staff Writer

The peace conference in Paris, the anti-de Gaulle movement in France, the storm towards liberalization in Eastern Europe, the war in Vietnam, the Starvation in India, the death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and presidential campaign in the United States, The world wants something: peace, order, reformation, the affluent society and new leaders. Two-thirds of the twentieth century have passed. The rest of this Century is the time to grapple seriously with the problem of peace and war, weath and poverty.

War And Peace

The peace conference in Paris has not developed, because North Vietnam and the U.S. are confronted with each other on the views on bombing sharply. Hanoi insists that the U.S. should unconditionally halt all bombing of North Vietnam before other issues are discussed. President L.B. Johnson's San Antonio formula insists that the bombing cessation be accompanied by a limitation of North Vietnamese infiltration to 'normal' levels. When we think of the bombing, we must notice that the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam is the one-way war operation of the U.S. And we must also notice the views on bombing of the former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara: "the evidence is that bombing can not prevent the movement of military personnel and supplies in a situation . . . the aids have not significantly reduced the flow of materials into South Vietnam." We are afraid that the conference might break down. We want both countries to try to find the ultimate solution of the conditions; the timing of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, and the establishment of peace in Asia after the war of Vietnam, with patience, persistence, and great

flexibility. Still more we must realize the fact that the war in Vietnam and the peace in Asia cannot be settled and established without Red China.

Wealth And Poverty

The distance between the rich world and the poor world is great. To reduce this great distance is the obligation of the world and to extinguish this distance is the purpose of the world. In the past, the problem of the North (the rich world) and the South (the poor world) was connected with the problem of the East (the communism world) and West (the capitalism world), and in Vietnam this conformation was developed into the military conflict. And in the past, the world did not grapple with this problem seriously, having paid much attention to the problem of the East and West rather than the problem of the South and North. But this problem of the North and South is as serious as the problem of peace and war. In order to settle this problem, we want emphasize the following facts: 1) The poor countries do not merely depend on the support from the rich countries, but are making great efforts to develop the natural resources and to promote various industries. 2)

The rich countries should not take advantage of their supports to the poor countries in the Cold war, and try to settle this problem in full scale.

New Age

We are surprised at the death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy and are suspicious of the democracy of the U.S. The assassination of John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Bobby Kennedy is tragic not only for the U.S. but also the world. Their death expresses the present picture of the U.S., which reveals the poverty of spirit in the material abundance. The U.S. has been distressed by the dollar crisis, the Vietnam War and racial problem. It was expected that Robert F. Kennedy would handle these problems better than other candidates. For the U.S., 1960' was the 'dark age, but 1970' must be the age to show the example of how to men can live in freedom. The anti-de Gaulle demonstration in France and the storm towards liberalization in Eastern Europe mean the farewell to the old age and the necessity of reformation of the society. The world is going to the new age, and want statesmen who lead us to the new age with new philosophy.

Article 17 Blamed

The executives of the Student Association amended the Student Association Agreement and added an article without a formal process, approval of the Student General Meeting, and this Article 17 became a reality (the provisions appear in a separate paragraph).

The Student Association is composed of the Class Committee, the Cultural Association and the Athletic Association, and the Agreement consists of 16 articles that cannot be revised without holding the Student General Meeting. This Agreement has many imperfections. For example, the General Meeting has never been held, despite the fact that Article 11 puts the Association under an obligation to hold the Student General Meeting once a year. For that reason, the Student Association altered some points by 1956 and added Article 17 newly.

When Premier Eisaku Sato started for Vietnam on Oct. 8 last year, 'Anti-war Student Conference' of Rikkyo Univ. distributed handbills in which they appealed the participation of 10.8 Haneda Struggle. But the executives of the Association held back the distribution of leaflets for the reason that it was antipathic against the Association to distribute those leaflets as the Association did not support 10.8 Struggle.

It is a notable fact that club activities in Rikkyo Campus are subjected to a pressure, regulation and interference by Article 17. Any accord that is not admitted in a formal process is opposed to the idea of democracy and freedom of speech, assembly and association. These justified rights are restricted by Article 17 in Rikkyo.

In the Student Association Agreement, it is written as follows; the alternation of this agreement must be approved in the Student General Meeting and be undertaken. It is not democratic that they lay out rules by themselves and put pressure on the club activities. Therefore, real autonomous activity will not exist in Rikkyo campus unless this article is abolished.

The Student Association Agreement Article 17.

In case of publishing, holding a meeting and forming an

association in Rikkyo Univ., it is subject to the approval of the president of the Student Association in advance.

Bylaws Item 2

In case of holding a meeting on this Campus, it is necessary to report to the Student Association, and it is subject to get the approval of the president of the Student Association. In case of using a class room, it is subject to present a registered form and to get a stamp, provided that the Students' Affairs Section of the University cannot interfere unless Student Association approves.

(Continued from Page 1)

authorities to protest to the Self-Defence Force. And they are planning to promote this movement in these ways.

However, as the result of the conference of the Deans of each Department on June 6, it was regarded as the fact that the Self-Defence Force had trespassed on the premises from the side of the back gate, and then immediately had asked for the permission from the guards and had went out. Officer Inoue apologized to R.U. authorities for their invasion, acknowledging the Self-Defence Force's fault, and as the result, they will take no head of this event.

The President of R.U. put a proposition firmly to the chief of the Defence Agency. The university authorities demanded students that they refrain from the student movement on the fact reported before.

The statement of the Officer Inoue is really vague, and so the part of students felt bitter disappointment at the measure of the university authorities and they intend to protest firmly to not only the Self-Defence Force but also to university authorities. By such university authorities' measure, the students will hold more and more discontent and distrust the university authorities, and their protest movements against both the university authorities and the Self-Defence Force will be greater. In fact, it is really regrettable that the university authorities dealt with this problem without thoroughly investigating the fact of this event.

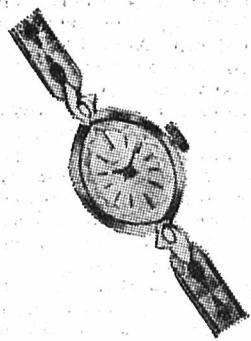
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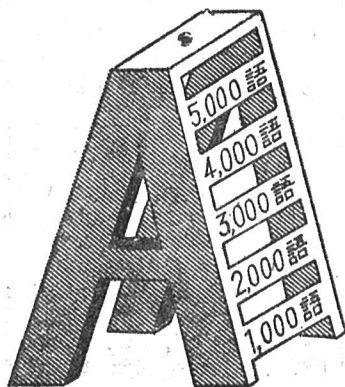
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Five Rings in Mexico (3)

JOC's Plan, Player-Reduction, Neglects Meaning of Olympic

Regarding the Opening of the Mexico Olympic Games, there are several disputes. For instance, internationally they are the racial segregation in South Africa and intervention of political force into those amateur sports games, and at the same time, as a domestic problem, the question of reducing group of players is being discussed. Such disputes become a sensation among the people in the world today.

There is a move that the Japan Olympic Committee to lessen the number of players to be sent off to the Mexico Olympics this coming fall. The original bill for that purpose had carefully examined at the general meeting held at the Kishi Memorial Hall in Yoyogi, Tokyo. The result was that the bill faced a strong opposition of numerous game groups and was pushed back to the Committee.

According to the original bill issued by the Japan Olympic Committee, all those players who don't meet the certain standard (winning is assured) will not be sent to the Olympic Games. Consequently, the bill is so severe that certain game groups will not be able to join the Game.

There is a big difference between the number of players requested by all the game groups (277) and by the JOC (152). A great dissatisfaction was created among players and the persons concerned. Especially in case of water polo, yacht and boat, the number of players is "0", as it was suspected before.

Even in case of groups who can get some number of players, they face much trouble to get the substitute player, which brings another headache to them. Also in case of groups which are well expected to win, there is most disgusting competition among them; for instance, to pull other groups' legs in order to get as many players as possible.

In the Winter Olympic Games in Grenoble, France, Japan sustained a complete defeat, although a large number of players were sent off. That failure provoked a severe comment from the people of Japan. And in the National Diet there was some suggestive opinions voiced about the full consideration to be paid on the formation of player's group to be sent off to the Olympic Games.

The Athletic Society can not take a strong attitude to the Government and they can not help but send as less number of carefully selected players as possible. It is quite sure that

there is some question to send useless expense from taxes of the nation, to send useless players. But as for the present bill, there are voices among people that their principle of selecting a few good athletes is going too far. To answer to the public opinion of "winning is absolute" in the Olympic Games, a complete organization of players is desired. For instance, the necessary number of players should be selected to send out. If the games which have possibility of winning are lost, to whom will such a responsibility go?

By presenting the present bill, every game group competes one another about the interests, and there is an intolerable incoherence between player groups and the Committee. There is a disgraceful dissatisfaction, and defamations are whirling in the Athletic Society, which has never been seen in the past.

A problem of the "attitude" of the Athletic Society should be considered now. They made a strong bill moved by the public opinion and the Government, and severely pushed up by the player groups. No spirit of independence is shown by the Athletic Society at all. If

the Athletic Society becomes so shaky as this by the pressure of outsiders, no confidence will be established among people in future.

In the Olympic Games, there is meaning in participation, not winning as Coubertin said. The attitude of the Athletic Society, who make light of the significance ought to be censured naturally.

The Mexico Olympics is now close at hand. It is very difficult for the Athletic Society to show a sudden change at this stage. But obviously they leave room for consideration. They should never try to settle the problem only by operating figures, being easily influenced by the environment. The Athletic Society should take more pliable measures. Otherwise, the measure of JOC, which is excessively shackled by the thought of winning, will confuse the Japanese sports world more and more.

In the coming Olympic Games, some complex problems have been occurred on the international stage. Japan is now expected to show a pure sports spirit to the world, clearing off the internal troubles.

Hurler Yokoyama Cuts Figure in Rookie Meet

The Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League, rookie meet opened on June 4 at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, and two games were played; the Hosei-Keio match and the Rikkyo-Tokyo match. Hosei gained a victory over Keio as was expected, and Rikkyo won a victory over Tokyo University by the activity of pitcher Yokoyama (Abashiri Minamigaoka High School), out-fielders Hidema (Ryugasaki High School) and Takeuchi (Mito-Commercial High School).

In the second tournament, Rikkyo competed with Meiji. Though Meiji took the lead almost to the end, Rikkyo finally caught up and won the game. In the first half of tenth innings, Takeuchi whacked out a two-run homer to left and fought to the finish to go to the decision of the contest.

The final game, the Waseda-Rikkyo match took place at the Meiji University Ground, and Rikkyo lost in the final against Waseda.

The champion was Waseda, the second place, Rikkyo and third place went to Hosei.

Now, let's introduce Rikkyo's

rookies for whom great hopes are had. The rookie who shines among the Rikkyo team is pitcher Yokoyama. At the rookie meet, he hurled three games running and was a good reliable player. Out-fielder Hidema is unique. He is out-fielder, but at a pinch he acts as pitcher when Rikkyo team meets a left-handed hitter of the opponent's side. The others, out-fielder Takeuchi, and first baseman Teraoka are both very promising. Great hopes are entertained of them.

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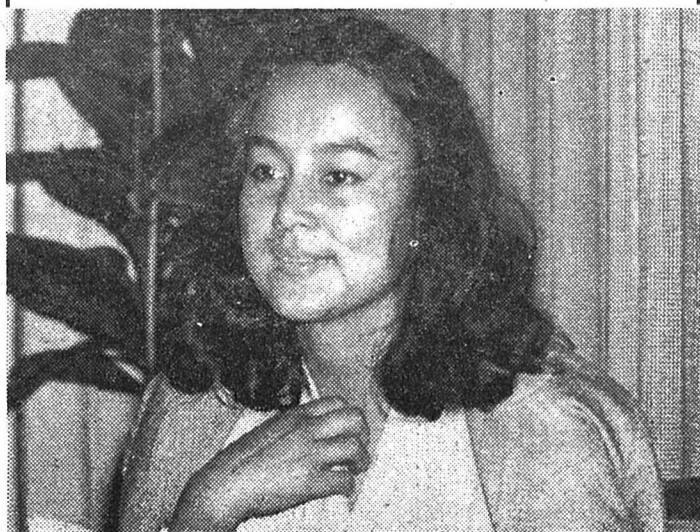
got Rikkyo's weak point and at 5 minutes from the start of the first half Doshisha drew away with a 5 goal lead. So the game count for the 2 days was 1-1, so last year's victor, Rikkyo, narrowly retained the trophy.

In the Rikkyo quintet many rough passes and the dullness of the defence were most conspicuous.

The sum total of Rikkyo's results with Doshisha is 31 wins 2 defeats and 1 draw.

Interview With Personality-(24)

Japan's Youth Inactive; Kaoru Kanetaka



Her speech is full of the real spirit of friendship that she acquired from her plenty of experience.

Miss Kaoru Kanetaka is a fascinating lady. Her fascination to others is not only due to her looks, but her mysterious attraction that the others can not possess.

Her opportunity came when she was able to study abroad. She wanted to put her English to constant use after returning and got a job working at The Japan Times as the business of international relations and travels consultant. After that it has been about ten years since she started this program called around the world. At first, this program was begun on the radio and it continued for 4 months and since then she has appeared on T.V. to this day. She has made full use of her knowledge of foreign languages there.

Concerning the foreign countries she had already traveled through she said, "I have already traveled through about 130 countries and had no end of troubles and trials in my travels around the world but I have forgotten all my difficulties and only the pleasurable experiences have remained with me." Although I have traveled from place to place, Europe seems to be about the nicest place to live in although it's not an utopia. But concerning food, Japanese one is the most delicious to me," she continued.

She described her mental attitude towards her work by saying, "In my travel around the world, I am not regarded as a world-traveler, but as a Japanese by whomever I meet. For my actions influence the trust of that people of foreign countries have towards Japan and it's people. So I believe my sense of duty to my country is very important. So I must try harder to collect data and to discover the customs and the habits of that region. But when I travel as a tourist, I kick up my heels to my heart's content and take pleasure in my personal doings there", she added.

She has been desiring personal associations with people she meets. Moreover she can speak to any kind of man in any country and soon is able to become familiar with them. Thus, she is full of vitality. It may be said fairly that her personality is an expression of a real spirit of friendship. And she has traveled around the world with her sharp, refined and observant eyes and has made correct reports to Japan on T.V.

She said in regards to the differences between Japanese students and foreign ones, "Both in Japan and in foreign countries there is no difference from the standpoint that students enjoy their youth that comes but once. Foreign students' way of enjoying their lives is different from the Japanese students. Japanese students are apt to seek diversions that are expensive. Foreign students seek enjoyments physically, for example, through camping, surf-riding and so on. Japan is richly endowed in nature, so Japanese students ought to live closer to nature than they seem to do. In a word, Japanese students' area of activity is too limited in comparison to that of foreign students. The mahjong is a typical example. And Japanese students, especially the girls, studying in foreign countries have poor reputations because they are apt to have everything their own way there. I believe this has something to say above out Japanese morality", she said with a grimace.

Finally she said, "Now I don't think of the future and I would like to devote my life to the present as best as I can."

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Invasion to Sanctuary

On May 22, 1968, in Takeyama, Yokosuka, City, the Ground Self-Defense Force went through the Atomic Energy Laboratory of Rikkyo University against the law. An associate prof. Hattori, the administrator of the laboratory caught the leader of the armed squadron and tried to stop the march in order to make inquiries as to the reason for the squadron's invasion of the research institute. But the leader, 1st Lieutenant Hirata, didn't pay attention to the administrator's word and marched the squadron out of the gate. After a while, Lieutenant Colonel Inoue, Captain Nagashima and 1st Lieutenant Hirata made a visit to the research institute in answer to the protestations made by the institute and said apologetically that the trespassing of the grounds was all the result of being given wrong directions.

The professors of the research institute had a meeting immediately afterwards and came to the conclusion that the trespassing was because the leader of the squadron got lost. That is why the decision not to present a protest to the Ground Self-Defense Force was made. President of Rikkyo Univ. Osuga received the report of the faculty meeting's decision from the head of the Atomic Energy Laboratory, Mr. Nakagawa and accepted it on May 31. It was not until six days later that Pres. Osuga sent a letter to the Director General of the Defense Agency Mr. Masuda in the hope that such a thing might not happen again.

The above statement is a brief explanation of the event in question. Thinking of the report of the faculty meeting of the Atomic Research Institute and the attitude of President Osuga, we must say that they are very negative. So we students must really ask the university authorities to take a stronger position in objection to the Defense Agency's actions. And in the time of trouble the students should be encouraged to take a firm attitude in protestations in order to protect the self-government of university.

At present, the self-autonomy of the University is in danger of destruction from both the inside and the outside of the University. We can see the crisis from the outside in the movement that would bring a teaching into a closer connection with industry and also in the increasing co-operation with the military forces in education. The Ground Self-Defense Force's trespassing of the Research Institute shows the resurrection of militarism of Japanese Government. The recent incident of the jet fighter plane crashing into Kyushu University and the continuing problem of nuclear powered submarines in Japanese harbors are indications of the rebirth of militarism in Japan and they can be the means of the destruction of the self-government of the Universities.

Under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Japan has adopted the Third Defense Plan which budgets about \$63,000,000,000 for military expenses. In such a situation, unless all the universities men fight with the militarists, it would look like the universities are involved in the plot. Otherwise, the business and the military various demands on the universities are going to become too powerful to stop the trend towards militarism.

We can also see the danger of the destruction of the self-government of the University internally. The internal danger comes when our professors are powerless to do a university education and the faculty council loses their ability to administer the work of the University. Thus true democracy and self-government of the University become lost. The self-government of the University becomes a reality only when it is not connected with any governmental business or military interest. And we students need such an environment to study.

We all students must contend that—Don't permit the invasion of the state power into the University. Let's fight against militarism together.

Return of Ogasawara

Japanese School to Be Opened by Fall

The Ogasawara Islands—before the war they belonged to Japan, but after the war they have been under the military government of the United States—will be formally returned to Japan on June 26, 1968. This was decided at the Japan-American talks in November 14, 15, 1967.

The Ogasawara Islands are to the south of Japan. The group consists of about thirty little islands; Mukojima, Anijima, Chichijima, Hahajima and so on, which are rich in natural resources (fish, fruit, etc). About 174 islanders live in the Chichijima Island and Ioh-to Island. After the return one of the

difficult problems will be the islanders' education. Now in the Chichijima Island there is only the Admiral Arthor Radford School (the nine-year school system).

In the Admiral Arthor Radford School, there are three American teachers, and nine Americans and 56 islanders receive education and after graduating from this, most of the children go on to university in the Guam Island sponsored by the American Navy. They have compound lessons. The entire education is by the American method. (They have lessons five days a week, including English and the study of American

history.) But they have hardly any materials of instruction and have no experiments. In the eighth and ninth grades they study Japanese as a foreign language, but they study only "kana" and "katakana". The children can speak simple Japanese in the family, but they can't speak it as spoken in Japan in general.

As soon as the Islands are returned formally, the instruction must be changed into the Japanese method. The islanders, especially children, are afraid that they can't speak Japanese well. They have a strong desire to study Japanese and that a high school be built soon. In children that go to the high school in the Guam Island, the second grade pupils are allowed to study in this school but the first grade pupils must go back to the Chichijima Island. As they can hardly speak and write Japanese, they desire to remain in the Guam Island. (So the Education Department must help them gain confidence in the Japanese method.)

At first, Tokyo Governor Minobe desired that they would enter the Akikawa High School (all dormitory system) where they would study Japanese till next March. But they didn't wish to go that school. Then he promised to build a high school in the Chichijima Island by autumn, and teach them Japanese lessons informally and open the school next March formally.

Three American teachers desired to stay on this island. At present they get about 300,000 yen salary, as Japan can't pay such a high salary, they will be obliged to return to America. In Tokyo they have now appointed eight teachers who can speak, read, and write English. They are going to teach Japanese used a teaching machine.

An officer of the Education Department said, "It is difficult to change the American education method into the Japanese one soon. So we are going to adopt the Japanese education method as the children settle down to it, and gradually adopt the primary Japanese education method, and we shall achieve this regardless of expense."

Though the void of twenty-three years after the war is great, the islanders must become real Japanese and make efforts to make the Islands prosper. And it is hoped that not only the islands themselves return, but the people also.

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