

RIKKYO ECHO

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Hall's Problem Takes More Concrete Steps

The explanatory assemblies on the problem of the Students' Hall's construction was opened by the President under the auspices of the Rikkyo University authorities at the Tucker Hall on Sept. 26. More than 2,000 Rikkyo Students attended the meeting which were held two times in the morning and the afternoon.

President K. Osuga says about the fundamental policy of the Students' Hall in these meetings. "I pay deep regard to the draft of a report on the Students' Hall presented by the Council for the Promotion of the Extra-curriculum of June 19 and intend to deal with this problem along the line of the report.

After the speech on the idea of modern university and its educational problem, he goes on talking "Now, there are not enough educational and extra-curricular facilities in Rikkyo University; for instance, classroom, seminar-room, music training room, gymnasium, etc.

Therefore, the Students' Hall must be constructed as one of the supplementary programs which supply these insufficient facilities and also it must be the Students' Hall as the educational facilities which have a function of a real academic community on the campus."

Next in regards to its management, he says continuously. "In order to fulfil its function as the educational facilities, the method of its management would follow the existing general rule or custom. Finally, he says, "I want to construct the Students' Hall as soon as possible. However, the supplement of the educational facilities such as classroom, seminar-room, etc., is also included in the supplementary program. So the construction of the Students' Hall has to be proceeded in accordance with these plans."

After the President's explanation, several students asked the President some concrete questions on the Students' Hall. His answers are as follows: "Now, three hundred million yen has been taken into consideration as the fund for the supplementary program including the Students' Hall. The construction of the Students' Hall will be put into practice at the very time when the opinion of the university authorities is in accord with that of the Student Council as to this program.

However, even if both have a consensus of opinions soon, its construction will start in the next summer vacation. Next the fund of two hundred and sixty million yen is not reserved only for the establishment of the Students' Hall."

It has passed more than ten years since the movement for the establishment of Students' Hall began. In 1966, the Committee for the Preparation for the Students' Hall Construction was organized. After that, there were repeated negotiations on the problem between Student Council and the university authority and such positive activities considerably aroused many students' concern as to the necessity of the Students' Hall. As the result, the Rikkyo University authorities were compelled to hold the explanato-

ry meeting. The problem of the Students' Hall will take more concrete steps toward its construction through the meetings for questioning the President's idea, the first of which is scheduled to be held on Oct. 18.

Sharp Increase Seen In Job-hunting

According to the interim report of the Rikkyo Univ. Placement Bureau on the job-hunting situation as of Sept. 1, this year, the number of job-hunter is estimated at 1,500, the number of job-offering companies 5,000 and the present total employment rate 85 per cent.

This year's job-hunting situation has been better than that of last year and the prospect of next year's employment is hopeful, too. This good job-hunting situation is due to the present boom of business industry, the school spirit of the Rikkyo Univ. which has been infused into the Rikkyoites and also to the fact that Rikkyo graduates have shown their ability, to the fullest extent the society in each company.

Namely the alumni of Rikkyo Univ. have highly appraised in the society. Among the job-offering companies, banks, trading companies and insurance companies are the best in number. As one of this year's peculiarities, number of job-hunters to the banks has decreased unusually. Looking at the employment rate of each faculty, the colleges of Economics, Science, and Social Relations show a higher rate. On the contrary, the College of Arts very low as usual. This low rate shows that it is very difficult for co-eds to find the suitable employment.

Though the employment rate is increasing for these years, a number of applicant found in the minor enterprises.

This fact shows that many Rikkyoites have not ability enough to get the position in the big enterprises.

Topical Comment

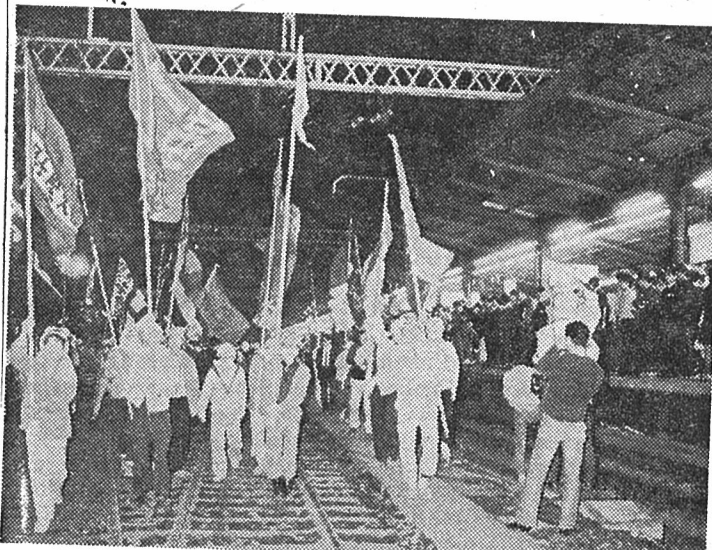
U.S. Democratic Ceremony

The United States of America is called one of the democratic countries in the world. And perhaps the presidential election is the most democratic ceremony there. It is said the coming presidential election is "the dismal election", and it has many problems.

Hubert H. Humphrey (Democratic) and Richard M. Nixon (Republican) who were nominated by each at the convention are said to be safe and acceptable candidates. Their policies, especially the foreign ones, are only little different. About the Vietnam problem, they made a speech for election, but essentially their policies are very conservative. Probably both candidates have no vision for

Police-Zen'ren Clash Leads Citizen to Utter Confusion

A great assembly was held at every place in Tokyo on Oct. 8 that was the day when Hiroaki Yamasaki had been killed in the 10.8 Conflict at Benten Bridge in Haneda



Students occupy tracks of Shinjuku Station, the biggest terminal in Tokyo, as they demonstrated Oct. 8 protesting the national railway services for U.S. tank trains carrying jet fuel. (SENA Photo)

Dejima Selected Superior Skater

In the depressed mood of Rikkyo Sports field, only Tamio Dejima a speed skater, a junior in the College of Law, is throwing a light on the campus. He won 500-meter title in the last Japan Student Ice Skating Championships and was placed the fourth in the Universiade. He was chosen as one of the 1968's superior skaters by the Speed Skate Standing Committee of Japan Skate Federation on August 20. Besides Dejima, 20 skaters (12 men and 8 women) were also selected.

At the same time, they have got tickets to Deventer in Holland, and to Grenoble in France where the World Championship will be held next February. And to prepare for the meets, Dejima lodged for training with the other 20 skaters in Nagano Prefecture. Dejima will surely send good news from Grenoble.

R. Festival To Be Held

The annual 10th Rikkyo Festival is going to be held from Nov. 2 through Nov. 5 on Rikkyo Campus sponsored by the Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee; the Eve in front of Building No. 5 on Nov. 2 and the Farewell Party on Nov. 5. The slogan shows the whole Rikkyo Festival and also it is the heart of the Festival. Many Rikkyo Students' demands and opinions are reflected and abstracted in this slogan.

This year's slogan is, "Let's confront, Toward the surging reverse current of history! Young men who are destined to bear future world on their shoulders! For the Peace of the Fatherland, and the Freedom of Learning!" The Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee felt that the slogan of last year was not connected with display of all the participating groups, so they think that it is necessary to search for a common subject among participating groups.

To swell the mood of participation by many students as possible is the point aimed at by the Committee.

Under the slogan, more than 100 cultural, athletic and regions clubs and classes will participate in this Festival, and all students should think of the meaning of the Festival and their own duty. Especially, the social science groups will take up the problems of education, and try to attract our concern on this problems.

In the Festival, about 30 food shops are set up on the Rikkyo campus this year, many exhibitions are to be held, the cinema "The Slave's Factory" "Young Men" are to be shown at Tucker Hall on Nov. 2, 3, and the Speech by Mr. Hideo Den is to be given on Nov. 5 at Tucker Hall.

In Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall, Shaseido-ha and so on, 1,500 2,000 students of Chukaku-ha, labours and 500 citizens of opponents association in Oji and Sanrizuka, were gathered and "A Memorial Service Assembly for The Late Mr. Yamasaki" was held. At 6:30 p.m., it began with a silent prayer for his dead soul and was followed by the speech of the representatives of each faction, and there, they confirmed one another the significance of coming 70' Conflict. In the course of the assembly the confrontation with each faction was made clear, but it suggested that student's movement had just entered into new phase. Finally, all of the participants had cheer up the citizens of the opponent association in Oji and Sanrizuka, and this assembly was over at 9:00 p.m.

On the other hand, in Meiji Park and Shimizudani Park, a protest assembly was held with slogan, "Stop the transport of U-S-Force's tank car and, Be against the revision of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," gathering many students of Kakumaru-ha and Beheiren (Japan Peace-for-Vietnam! Committee), and then they left for Shinjuku Station after this assembly, and rushed in the grounds of that station and sat down there from about 7:00 p.m., causing the confusion of transportation for three hours. In response to this movement, a great many students who had come from Hibiya Park after the assembly, began to demonstrate on the grounds of Shinjuku Station and East-Side Plaza. As a result, rail way grounds and that plaza was filled with demonstrators all over. Then, the riot police had been sent out ant began to put them aside by force, but students that were superior in number, recovered their order and responded to fight throwing stones, breaking the paving stones.

It was just as "Street Fighting" between students and the riot police, and as a result of several crashes, students could drive back the riot police. At that moment, the riot police shot many tear shell bomb, but student's power did not become weak and they became even higher in spirits, burning the shield and the nets which protected them from stones, and which they had snatched from the riot police, and finally this battle was settled at 12:00 p.m.

In this demonstration that was conducted after a year from Haneda Conflict, students seemed to find the way out of the deadlock from viewpoint of "Gewalt". But how do the students interpret this result? As a result, superiority of the student in this demonstration was due to a sharp increase in number of mobilization.

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Between Czech and Vietnam

By T. Asano, News Staff Writer

The two big countries have lost their prestige and influence since 1965. What caused them to lose suddenly is America's Vietnam war and Russia's invasion of Czechoslovakia. The two events vividly show us the arrogance of power of two big countries. The world has anger against it. But, it is regrettable to find no country is strong enough to control America's and Russia's power in the world.

De Gaulle's France, who bravely protested two big countries' power has been weak since the May revolution, the old peace-makers, India and Britain have also been weakened by their economic affairs, and the United Nations has no power. The world has hope for America's and Russia's conscience, because their conscience only will control their power.

The United States and the Soviet Union must realize the Vietnam's and Czech's lesson at first it is bitter lesson, but eventually will be sweet one and place it at the base of their foreign policy after Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

Two Lessons

The two big countries must learn two lessons from Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. The first lesson is that the nationalism of a small country can not be smashed by power of a big country, and if the big country tries to smash it by power, the big country should make a considerable sacrifice of not only man but also material and lose her prestige.

This is clearly demonstrated in Vietnam. The Soviet Union could not learn this lesson from Vietnam. The nationalism seen in Vietnam and Czechoslovakia

has the factors of independence and freedom. Especially, the United States must know their worth, because the United States got independence and freedom from Britain with blood in 1775 as Viet Cong is trying today. But the United States ignores them in Vietnam. This is irony of history. The two big countries merely depend on their power and do not learn the Aristotle's philosophy, "the attribute of power is restraint".

We want both big countries to know that the era of power is passing over.

The second lesson is that the system imposed by power of a big country, disregarding the racial self-determination of a small country, is weak and fragile. As we know, the socialism system of Czechoslovakia is not built by the communist revolution like Russia and China but imposed by Russia's power during the World War II. The United States must learn this lesson. Even if the United States should succeed in imposing the system, which is convenient for the United States in Vietnam, the system built by the United States is weak at the root and will collapse in near future. Big countries must not impose their system but attract a small country by the force of an example.

Strange Pact

We know the strange pact between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is called the admission of sphere of influence. This pact is made tacitly after the Cuban crisis in 1962. We find the effect of

this strange treaty in America's posture in Czechoslovakia and Russia's posture in Vietnam. Namely, the content of this treaty is that one side does not interfere with the event of another side. This is "unhealthy order" of the world. Because, by this pact, they will dominate the world as they like. In order to destruct this order, we must urge the rise of the third country.

The third country is weak now, but it is true that it will become strong by its effort, because what has weakened the existence of such countries is not the power of two big countries but their economic situation.

Summing-up

The United States and the Soviet Union will know that there is limit for extending their influence only by power. The problem is how to extend influence. As the answer to the problem, we propose that big countries must not extend influence by power but by the ideal and the force of an example. The Soviet Union must show "the visible demonstration" of what the Soviet Union has achieved in fifty years since 1917. The United States should not be hysterical about the extension of communism but take good care of her own affairs—the racial problem, the urban problem, and the problem of poverty and wealth etc. And if the United States can settle these difficult problems well, and succeed to establish the great democracy, America's influence will grow greater than before.

On Losing and Winning

By David M. Jones
Pub. Relations Mgr. of PAN AM

I always like to talk to college students. They represent the leaders of tomorrow in thought and deed. Also, the four years of college represents life in, shall we say? microcosm. Successes and failures, similar to those in life itself occur, with just as intense emotional re-just as intense emotional reactions to them as one experiences in the struggle that comes after university days.

With regard to success and failure, I was recently interviewed by a newspaper in relation to sumo. I was asked what appealed to me in this traditional Japanese sport. Among the things I pointed out was the fact that the wrestlers meet in individual combat on the dohyo and that one inevitably would be the loser. I said that, to me, this represented life's tragedy in a few brief moments. In life's eternal combat there will always be the loser and the winner. But the winner's laurel wreath of victory may well be worn by the loser the next moment. We may be the winner in one contest and yet the loser in another.

For life a series of contests, most of which are unknown or unrecognized. We lose the battle of one examination and win that of another. We lose the battle for position in a professor's estimation and win it in another's. On a more everyday note, we win or lose the battle with our girl friend over where we want to go for dinner. Later in life the battle will be with our wife over where we want to live, go for vacation and so forth.

The tragedy of the sumo wrestler, or the boxer, or anyone who engages in individual combat before the eyes of many is that he loses his battle while thousands watch.

As for you students, you who will lead in a few decades this country in its struggle within the family of nations, let no one loss discourage you. Think, instead, of the victories you have won that day and recognize the fact that no one has ever become a zensho in life's continual war. De Gaulle might have won the political battle of France, but before, perhaps, just lost a battle with his wife over the color of the drapes to be hung over the living room window. We don't hear about that battle. We hear only about the one he has won over his opponents. Why? Because the political battle is more important to us as the general population, even though the battle of the drapes may have been more important to him as a person.

I have great faith in the students of Japan and the students of the world. The unrest and riots that are trumpeted out in newspaper headlines do not bother me. This is not the first time that the students have forced the Establishment to change its ways. We need merely to look at Europe in 1848 and see a similarity to today. To me the unrest, the riots, are an indication of mental ferment, brought on by changing values. What the world upheld as good in the past—and the past is today—is being investigated by intelligent minds. The violence is merely an expression of mental unrest—mental unrest expressed through physical means. Physical violence is inevitable in times of intellectual turmoil. For there are always those whose limited mental processes must finally resort to physical expression; while those whose intellects are resilient and deep enough to absorb the shock

watch with dismay but do not discontinue their work. The latter will be the leaders of tomorrow.

Election

Continued From Page 1

shows the difference of each party's economic policy, and the Republican Party tends to follow the principle of protective trade, and the Democratic Party supports to spread the free trade. Namely these policies show the basic constitution of each party.

Now, national opinion of U.S. is separated into right and left. That is to say, the fact that George C. Wallace, who is the third party candidate, becomes increasingly popular shows tendency toward right or conservative, and the popularity of Eugene McCarthy and Robert F. Kennedy in the primary election shows the large stratum of tendency toward left. The problem of unhealthy U. S. has arisen here. About one fifth of people who should be ashamed of the undemocratic conduct of assassination, can support such a conservative person as G. C. Wallace. The editorial of the New York Times said about Wallace, "George C. Wallace is not fit to be President of the United States. He is not fit even to be discussed in Presidential terms. Every man and woman who casts vote for him will bring shame upon this country. Let Americans decide now to have done once and for all with this demagogue."

The coming presidential election includes many problems, but these problems must be considered not only as the matter of the presidential election but as the question of democracy in American society itself. As to the problem of a political party system in America, two big parties have very vague stands for their economic interests, whereas in Japan and many other countries, a political party stands on some definite political ideology. At present, two big political parties, that have little difference from each other, are existed and administering the affairs of the state. This fact is surely a big merit on one hand, but on the other hand, since there is little choice in their ideas and policies, the election loses the positive meaning in which people can fully participate in the government.

As to the problem of the election system, the most important point is the absence of public opinion in presidential election. Namely it is not the people but the local politician boss that influences the presidential election. At this point, the election is only a political deal, and candidate's policy or personality comes secondary. What is called "old politics" is regarded as primary here. Eugene McCarthy and Nelson Rockefeller challenged "old politics" but eventually their "new politics" could not gain a victory. Their challenge has deep significance for considering how politics should be in future.

Conservative mood in American society, boredom to the politics by the Democratic Party and other factors will bring the Nixon's victory in the coming election. Anyway there is no sign of improvement for the critical condition of U. S. A.

In the next presidential election, let's hope a man of courage who can admit the present bad policy at home and abroad.

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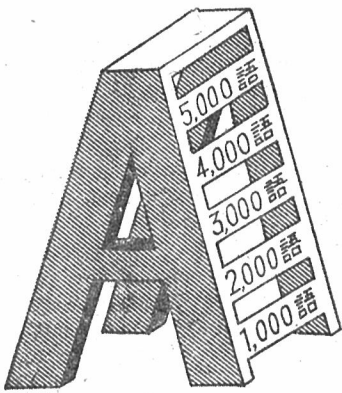
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Five Rings in Mexico (4)

World Requests I.O.C.'s View To Reconsider Amateurism

Racial segregation "Apartheid" in South Africa annoyed I.O.C. But 19th Olympic Opening Ceremony was held on October 13 in Mexico City for the first time in Latin America with 7,639 participants from 110 countries in big anxiety and hope. It goes without saying that the Olympics are the biggest festival of amateur sports. At present amateurism that is the fundamental of the Olympics is put the step of reconsidering.

Those who participate the Olympic Games have to be amateurs. This is what all men know if they know the Olympic Games.

Then, what is an amateur? The thoughts about an amateur are changing as the world situation been changing. Many players have come to disregard the definition of an amateur recently.

The amateurism which is defined by I.O.C. (International Olympic Committee) is following, "An amateur must do sports as his own taste, not for getting any material interests. And he also must has regular occupation (or studies) which assures the present and future life." This is the most fundamental definition.

Some items are given to be understood it more concretely, "An amateur must not sacrifice his duty for the training camp" or "must not participate the training camp for more than four weeks, breaking his regular work," for example.

Though these are defined regularly by I.O.C., it is regarded as only a dream.

Recently the techniques of sports have improved and the physical strength has developed, so that the record goes on progressing. So, every country have to do best in intensifying their athletes with every possible means to bring back medals as much as possible. Some athletes are away from their regular works enter the irregular training camp. They are called "State-Amateur".

When this Olympic athletes are regarded through the present amateurism, is there a man who is thought a pure amateur? Every athletes are given supports not a little by any organizations in various forms. Namely, the present amateurism is widely different from the real condition in this sports world. It becomes a mere ideal now.

In this sports world every people do their utmost in intensifying the few specialists, using a large amount of money, for a purpose of "winning". This is against the nature of

the Olympic Games.

Another get scholarships by reason of excellent sports ability. Some special athletes train without doing their regular military affairs in the Self-Defence Force. It is done openly under the name of the physical school.

In this way, almost all participant of Olympic Games are away from their works and studies for a long time to strive trainings. The expense for the training camps are born by nations.

Nations and every enterprise do not grudge to give any support to it. Because the winning is occupied the most important part in the present Olympic

Games.

The country which gets medals, even if the number of medals is only one, acquires a great reputation in the world. The human formation through doing sports is never founded, only the game and its record are left there. So, it is natural that the amateurism since older times are not proper in this condition.

Now, the amateurism must be changed in compliance with the present condition in this sports world. It will take a great part in putting back the modern Olympic Games as it was beginning. Sports and Olympics are for every people, not for a few specialists.

R.U. Sports Fete Held in Wet



The Rikkyo Sports Festival is held in the signs of rain at the Kamiitabashi Ground on October 7. Generally the Meet is inactive because there are few participants. But there are impressive scenes that some of marathon contestants run with the placard of "Peace for Vietnam" and the members of sports clubs play a Sweden relay race. This photo shows the starting moment of the entrants of a main event marathon race.

Appetitvs Rationi Obediant

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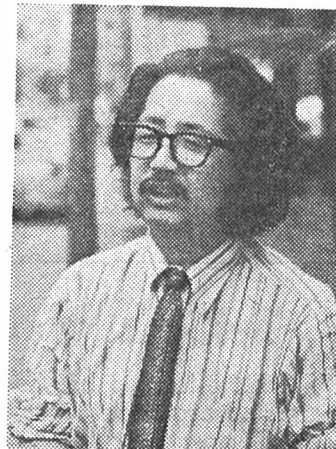
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Interview With Personality-(25)

Animation Needs Vivid, Colorful Sense; Y. Kuri

When Rikkyo Echo's interviewers called on Yoji Kuri at his workroom under the name of SALON DE COO, he seemed very tired because of his hard work. "Let's talk together in a tearoom nearby", he said as he appeared. He is a rather stocky man with long hair, and a heavy moustache.



Yoji Kuri

At present, he is very busy as an one of the representative animation makers. The history of animation is yet short. But his activities have been striking since 1962 when he got a bronze prize in Venice Film Festival and the number of prize productions in International Film Festival comes to 16. His animation is based on comic satire produced by sensitive feeling. He says, "I am very sensitive and have an inquisitive nature. If there is a hole in the wall eagerly want to look through it. My mental age is perhaps just out of teens". This insatiable curiosity is applied to his modern animation.

He was born in Fukui Prefecture in 1928 and came to Tokyo to enter Bunka Gakuin in 1945. He is fond of art and had been doing oil paintings till 1962. There is no particular reason why he decided to produce animation as a lifework instead of oil painting. "The goal of oil painting and animation is the same, I think so, I did not feel any objection in regard to change of work."

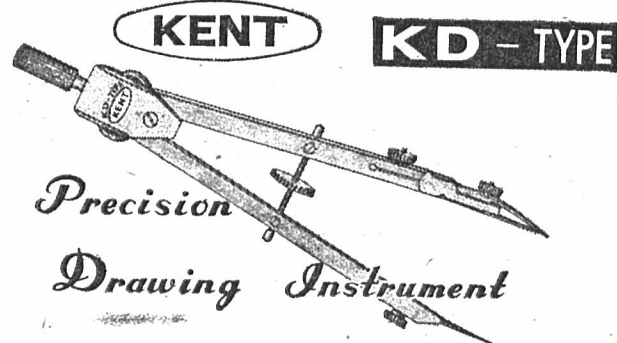
In his college life, he had been painting a kind of animation and paid his school expenses by selling his work. At that time he made a daily visit to many publishing firms and newspaper offices to have his works recognized. These various efforts were not pains but pleasures for him. When he is painting a picture he may be happy.

"The most important point for animation is a steady story of drama first, and next beauty of picture." He continued about his attitude towards animation. "My big theme in animation is the relation between man and woman. This world consists of human beings. I am curious about this problem." He who looks upon human life all the time is filled with humanity.

Finally, he said, "An animation is very fundamental when we study art because a movement produced through animation is an important element of art." He raised his voice, "So to study

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What is Clear Definition of Death?

"A heart incision and a heart operation are the holy and inviolate precincts in surgery," said Billroth, one of the most prominent surgeons of the 19th century. But at present only seventy five years later it is not impossible to perform a heart operation, more over a heart transplant operation is also possible. As you know well, the first heart transplant operation in the world was carried out by Dr. Christian Barnard of South Africa last December.

And eight months after in Japan this kind of operation was performed by Dr. Juro Wada, professor of thoracic surgery, on August 8 at Sapporo Medical College. The new heart recipient is Nobuo Miyazaki, 18-years-old and the donor was Yoshimasa Yamaguchi, 20-year-old man who died by drowning.

But many doctors in Japan objected to this operation, for at present there are still many unsolved medical problems. The most important problem is how exactly to determine the death of the donor. If a heart is not fresh at least, it is of no use for a transplant operation. Therefore it is the problem whether a judgement of death can be formed of not while a heart is fresh. This problem is being studied all over the world, but "After a brain wave stops, a limited time passes and if a brain wave doesn't recover, death is pre-

sumed." This is the general point of view. But at present a brain wave cannot be measured only a surface of the cerebrum. So if a brain wave stops, it is conceivable that it may recover again.

Another problem is the rejecting reaction. When a foreign albumen enters a man's body, the body rejects it, in short, it is a rejecting reaction. A rejecting reaction is inevitable. But a few years ago a drug for repressing the reaction was discovered, but excessive use lowers resistance to a germ. And an antibiotic for killing a germ is used, but if too much is used it grows moldy in the body.

Thus there are many problems medically. But apart from the medical problems some people object to a heart transplant operation. They say the operation infringes on human rights. A patient left as he is died soon, as if he waits for death. On the assumption that medical problems are solved, if there is a proper donor, it is possible that the patient becomes healthy by a transplanted heart. Nothing is more precious than life.

But one must not anticipate a donor's death and these are difficult problems in the operation as to how death is certified and whether it needs the donor's consent. If a doctor fails in the operation, it is unfortunately just one step in the advancement of medicine and of the human race. Of course this does not mean that he

must not kill a man thoughtlessly, and of course the purpose of true medicine is to save two men.

The world is apt to be critical of pioneer. And Dr. Wada has had his share of criticism. There are some also who say that the press have given the case too much publicity. It will be best that they leave Dr. Wada alone and let him think over all the aspects of this operation thoroughly for himself.

Letter from Prof. J. Wada

Dear Staffmembers
 Received your letter I found it is a very difficult request to write about law business as I am not authority in law or legal aspect of the heart transplant. The surgery was done only by medical conscience, to help Mr. Miyazaki who was medically and spiritually hopeless by available organ of a dead under full consent of every body involved in his humanly effort. Your Sincerely

Continued From Page 3

about the movement of animation is extremely useful." Thus the interview with Mr. Kuri went on for two hours. His funny personality brought a kind of his animation world into the conversation. And it is perhaps endless to describe his nature. But he and his animation satirized the troubled society are increasingly necessary for the recover of humanity.

Setback of Czech Reform

Czechoslovakia has been forced to retreat its move towards democratization unusually in less than a month after Warsaw Pact troops' abrupt invasion into Czech territory late on the night of Aug. 20. At present, government control of speech and the press is sealing the nation off under the slogan of "normalization".

Winning the nation-wide backing, Communist Party Chief Alexander F. Dubcek had pushed internal democratization forward with liberalization of speech as a core since January, this year. It has become the focus of attention of the world because what Czechoslovakians had tried may be an epoch-making experiment to unite democracy with socialism. In the most socialist countries—except for Red China where the Cultural Revolution is violently under way—each government compels the people to obey harsh control of speech, and it may be common for statesmen to strike anti-administration proposals off. This kind of control over the people tends to result in stiff bureaucratism of political structure and complete separation of politics from the people. It is quite natural that any administration free from touchy criticism should fall into official corruption.

What N. Lenin expected to Russian Revolution was establishment of a socialist country by proletarian dictatorship in which bureaucratism would be excluded. But we can only see bureaucratic system in the current East-European circle.

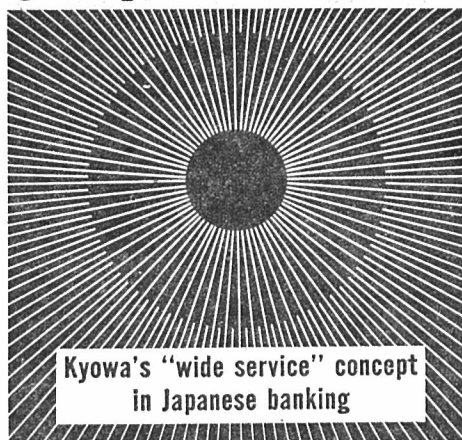
Therefore, we would like to find out the possibility of the way for constructing more humanistic socialism in the attempt of Czechoslovakians. So, we have to express strong protest against the Soviet Union's violent intervention that has been interrupting this significant reform by Czechoslovakia.

The egoism of super-power might be the biggest motive that let the Soviet troops dare to invade the ally unreasonably. Despite the Soviet Union itself has had a desire for liberation policies in recent diplomacy, once a surrounding country puts its democratization into practice more rapidly than the Kremlin permits, it oppresses progressive movements by force on the contrary. The Kremlin has dominated East-European nations as satellite states up to this day through Warsaw Pact alliance or the Council for Mutual Economic Aid, and it is clear that Soviet leaders want to go on keeping them under Soviet's control. The essential aim of the Comecon system is to develop all member nations' industries, applying over all cooperation between socialist countries. But it is said that the Soviet Union has depraved the system as the means of exploitation of subject nations. Above all restoration of freedom of speech is necessary for the purpose of improving Comecon relations, as it must contribute to strengthen the sense of genuine solidarity among the people of member nations.

U.S. leaders are striving to make the most of Czech affair as possible as they can, avoiding carefully the danger of being involved in the trouble. Japan's Government also regards this affair as just an encouraging factor to boast the necessity of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Both political leaders show they can cope with the international problems through thinking only of their immediate interests, not of world peace nor welfare of Czechoslovakians.

The U.S. has been caught in the mud of Vietnam as an invader and on the other hand the Soviet Union has lost persuasive power of aggression against the U.S. imperialism. But despite the loss of prestige of two mighty nations that have trampled down minor powers such as Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, peaceful coexistence based on U.S.-Soviet balance of power holds out firmly due to the threat of overwhelming N-bombs. We must recognize this is the reality of the present world situation.

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