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Return of Okinawa Remains Not Realized

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato flew to the United States to hold conversations with U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson in Washington D.C. on November 14 and 15. Their meeting had been expected by the Japanese people to bring epoch-making progress on the problem of the reversion of Okinawa—something that has been the earnest wish of the nation. After the meeting the Japan-United States Joint Communique including some 40 lines concerning the problems of the return of Okinawa and of the Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands was made public; and since then the fruits of Sato's efforts in the United States have been appraised from all quarters.

The Communique states that the United States is to return the Bonins to Japan within a year at the latest, but it did not set forth any definite time that Okinawan administrative rights will be given up. It only states, as Sato's remarks: "Both nations should agree in a few years on the time of the reversion of Okinawa." Though U.S. administration authorities emphasized later that President Johnson had not agreed to return Okinawa to Japan within a few years.

It is being said that this outcome is far

short of the People's, particularly Okinawans' desire for a clear indication of the time of reversion. Therefore, as predicted, this Communique had no sooner spread in Japan than various opinions and voices with regard to its contents were loudly heard. The inhabitants of Okinawa have had to suffer discriminative treatment legally more than twenty years since the early post war days. So their disappointment in this matter has increased their feeling that 'Japan proper' is insincere in its attitude and efforts on Okinawa's behalf.

The Okinawa prefecture 'Return-to-Fatherland' Council held a rally at Naha City in Okinawa on November 20 which strongly criticized this Joint Communique. No less than a hundred thousand citizens joined in the rally, and they held a 'funeral march' in the city, wearing black mourning bands on their sleeves, to signify the faithlessness of Japan proper. They appealed for a change in the attitude of the people from mere advocacy of a 'return movement' to more radical support of a 'return struggle'.

An Okinawan asserted "At the sacrifice of one million Okinawan people, Japan's prosperity today has been achieved," while on the other hand, Japan's Prime Minister also

Withered, gray-haired old women participate in the objection rally against requisition of native land for U.S. military bases at Kiyabu in Okinawa. They mumble unaccustomed protest songs together with young men and children, and white towels round their heads appeal to defend their home.

made with pride the statement "Without the return of Okinawa, Japan's post war days will not end."

Surely, Japan's present movement for the return of Okinawa have several serious political aspects, such as the danger of Japan's increasing defensive power and of the breakdown of the Okinawan economy after reversion, and so on. But first of all, it is necessary that both sides, Japan proper and Okinawa, reunify their activities in a nation-wide movement toward their common aim.

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Interview with President

Talk with Osuga, But His Answer...

About 1,200 Rikkyoites had a chance to discuss the problem of establishment of Students' Hall with President Osuga at Tucker Hall on November 25. Rikkyoites attended this meeting under four slogans, '1. Establish Students' Hall as soon as possible! 2. Clean up the date of establishment of Students' Hall! 3. Insure two hundred million yen in a fund! 4. Set up a conference!'

Students' interpretation of Student's Hall is quite different from president's and the Student Office's. The Students' Hall is the place which is conducted researches, developed the



President Osuga answers to questions of the students. But students are not satisfied with his answer.

activities and improved a living studying condition.

On the contrary, the Student Office has the opinions as follows: "Student Union is ought to be managed the background of the University educational idea, and that students and professors talk together there." But it is very vague what the university educational idea which the Student Office expressed is?

Rikkyoites attended this meeting asked President Osuga why Student Hall is not built yet.

He answered, "If Student Union be built someday, where is it built in small Rikkyo campus? And if so, the other buildings must be got rid of, and that there is little room in small campus. At any rate, it is of great importance to dissolve the lack of a finance and a seat."

As his attitude towards the Student Union is ambiguous, it is hard to understand. And as his answer was not exact, that is to say, it is far off the question's heart such as that on the Meeting in June, he was addressed the same questions again and again by the chairmen and students.

It seemed President had no opinion in all points and shirk

his responsibility, besides he shifted his responsibility on a faculty meeting.

Perhaps student will feel concerned about the future under the present circumstances. Stu-

my word but it is useless to have a Meeting if it is not of significance. And as for me it is right to attend the Meeting as an individual." He expressed his idea which was not concerned in this Students' Hall problem.

What does mean the word "significance" he said? "Significance" is significant for only president and the school authorities.

This meeting began at one-twenty o'clock spent plenty of time about the establishment of Students' Hall. Good results were not obtained again.

In this Meeting, the management of proceedings were not carried out smoothly. For example, it was clumsy to put in a word when President Osuga talked about Students' Hall. In that case it was desired to listen to Osuga's opinion sufficiently.

As many Rikkyoites appealed to their feelings, their questions were lacking for persuasion. Some student's jeering had much trouble to carry out the management of proceedings. In democratic society, it is just to express the idea fairly.

In conclusion, without giving many demands at once, it is necessary to discuss thoroughly only the problem of Students' Hall and actualize to build the Students' Hall surely as one Rikkyoite expressed.

President must express himself without depending on the faculty meeting and the Student Office.

Make Progress in English

Most of the students in the College of Economics and Law find employment with companies of trade and commerce and banks.

The President of the Office of Employment said about the students who do not get employment regarding the prospect of employment next year and his advice is as follows.

(1) The students who do not get employment by October are the students who find employment with the companies of press advertisement, teaching in private school, and official. The examination of employment

of such companies and schools is made in January.

(2) If the boom of Japanese economy this year continues over next year, many students will go to big or middle-sized enterprises as they have this year.

(3) If recession occurs next year the students will go to middle-sized or small enterprises.

(4) Many companies and enterprises want the positive, creative and cooperative type.

(5) The students must study English hard.

9th Festival Held With Success

The 9th Rikkyo Festival was held for 4 days from November 2 to 5 with great success with more than 120 circles participating. Several musical performance of groups sounds and 33 grocery shops which set up on Rikkyo Campus gained into public favour. But, on the other hand, the contents of this Festival tend to become thin.

It is a real cultural festival for us to take the essence of it.

Christmas Observed With Various Programs

This year's Christmas is celebrated at Rikkyo University for eight days from Dec. 14 to 22. Every year, seeing the beautiful illumination on the cedars in front of the main building, we know Christmas is drawing near. About ten years ago, Rikkyo Festival was not so active as these years, so the holiday mood was reflected more in the Christmas program.

A variety of programs are being planned under the auspice of Rikkyo University and the sponsorship of the B.S.A. (Brotherhood of St. Andrews), the Rikkyo Y.M.C.A. (Young Men Christian Association) the Catholic Studies Club and G.F.S. (Girl's Friendship Society).

The Christmas program begins with the Christmas message of President Osuga on Dec. 14 at the chapel and closes with 'The 6th Messiah Concert' on the 22nd at Shibuya Public Hall.

Other attractive programs are

as follows: they are a drama by Teatle Jeune on December 15, the Christmas Festival by the Light Music Club on the 16th, a speech Contest in Rikkyo on the 18th and several sermons and lectures.

Two special programs, 'Caroling' and 'The Messiah Concert' can be pointed out. The former began around last year, and after the 'Christmas Festival' hundreds of Rikkyo Students walked around Ikebukuro district singing Christmas carols. The latter is the most remarkable program. It owes much to Prof. Noboru Kaneko of the Tokyo University of Arts, who is the conductor of the concert. The words of song in 'Messiah' are the biblical expressions which tell of the birth of Jesus. Handel its composer was a believer in the Anglican church, 'The Messiah Concert' is a very suitable high light of the Christmas program in Rikkyo.

New Club-House Built

In 1966, the former president of Rikkyo University, Masatoshi Matsushita, made it clear



New Club-house was built. But not so many club-rooms are built as students require.

that if the head of the Student's Office (the present president, Kiyoshi Osuga) recognized the necessity of club house, press house and lodge, I would build them as soon as possible.

In January 1967, the conference between the Student's Office and the Class Committee started and the Student's Office recognized the demand of construction of eleven club houses and one press house and lodge. About the construction of club house, press house and lodge, the Student's Office and the Class Committee agreed that the construction of them began in this summer. But the construction of them was postponed in November.

Why should it postpone? About this issue, there is a great difference between the Student's Office and the Class Committee. The Class Committee said that the postpone was decided singly without reference to our thinking. The Student's Office said that in making materials of the construction of the club house, press house and lodge, the Class Committee did not cooperate enough, namely, the reason for the postpone was the neglect of the Class Committee.

But, eleven club houses, one

are completed in December.

Prof. Miura, 72, Passed Away

Anna Miura, Professor in Literature of Rikkyo University, passed away on 6th of November at the age of seventy-two. She passed away on November 6 at the age of seven country. She married the late Mr. Miura, who had been a doctor of engineering in Germany, and came to Japan thirty-six years ago.

It goes without saying that her field of study was German literature. But, her speciality of study was rather the history of the doctrine of Christianity than German literature.

She was awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature from Kyoto University in 1958 in recognition of her work. She had been engaged teaching Christianity at Rikkyo University after she resigned the office of Kyoto University.

She inspired great affection and wielded great influence by her efforts at Rikkyo University.

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Backing of Students Campaigns

There have been Students' Campaigns in many universities. Especially, people of every class including the students need to think of the two Haneda Clashes, on October 8 and on November 12. People tend to say various things of the effects of Students' Campaigns. But it is more important to think of the cause. It is necessary for us to take up the essence of Students' Campaigns. After all, people of every class as well as students must think earnestly not only the effect of Students' Campaigns but also the cause.

There were two big Haneda Clashes between students and policemen on October 8 and November 12. They are students' campaigns which were mainly done by students. People say things about these clashes, and seem to think much of their effects. That is certainly important and we need to discuss the effects. But, on radio and television and in the newspaper, they take up only the effects of the clashes and report onesidedly on the violent behaviour of the students. It is very important to think not only of the effects but also the causes of the clashes. And, this opportunity to debate the cause and effect needs to be taken. To think of the effect can not be escaped, but it is the most important thing to pursue the cause. Well, where in the world is the

cause? There are a lot of causes. The most fundamental demand which students require is that of research for learning. There are some students who seek for truth and they seriously think helping through the obtained knowledge and technique to social advancement. And some of them want to acquire knowledge and technique to improve their living conditions. But, the most fundamental demand of the students is to acquire expert knowledge and technique. Such a demand of the students is not easily accepted. This is one of causes of students' campaigns.

The number of the students in our country, as a feature of the growth of a capitalist country, increases annually. In spite of a sudden increase, it is apparent that the system and institutions of research for

learning in Japan are very insufficient as compared with those of other countries. In short, research-aid funds are extraordinarily few. After all, in the conditions of the university in our country as outlined in the Constitution of Japan freedom of learning is guaranteed (Art. 23 of Constitution of Japan). But, in fact, it is an impossible condition economically that we get on with our studies in a manner which is suitable to developing research for learning. For instance, if we want to get great something in our studies, we must find other sources of funds.

And, because the number of the teachers is very few contrary to that of students, teachers can not give study the guidance to students satisfactorily. As for the nongovernmental universities, especially, the number of the students is very great and so the teaching is extremely mass-produced and the students are given lectures onesidedly over the mike. Therefore, the demand of research for learning of the students is hardly satisfied. So, they come naturally to have dissatisfaction and criticize the university. There are many causes for the small amount of the research aid-funds. For instance, as the national budget is largely put into war expenditure and public enterprises, the expense for education and research for learning is naturally small. And the students are taught to get practical knowledge and technique, but not brought up to be intelligent. It is natural that such a policy of a university should give strong dissatisfaction and criticism to many students.

Almost all students are dissatisfied with the present condition of the university, but they do not take notice of what the essence and the cause of criticism. Or, it may be said that students themselves are not so willing to find out what the essence of such a criticism or where the cause is. It is need for each students to find out the essence and the cause, being concerned about such a thing. If they do not do that the university will be as usual and students will not be able to hope for progress of learning in the university. It is important that students not only have criticism in their minds, but also think earnestly.

The students in many universities oppose the advance in price of school fees. This is



Zengakuren Students hurl stone to policemen. They do so with some reason. But, their behaviour is not democratic.

because of the economical condition of the students, and because of dissatisfaction that their demands are not satisfied. There may be other reasons besides them. The school authorities have the students approve of the advance in price of school fees for various reasons. It is very hard to understand for the students. That is to say, the institution for research for learning which is the fundamental demand of the students is lacking. If the school authorities raise the price of school fees, the students naturally want to get a complete set-up of institutions which are necessary for research for learning.

Quickest Way; University to Be Given Much Money

One of the ways to soften the opposition of the opinions between the school authorities and the students is that for the university to be given much money from government. As the number of universities in Japan is large, it must be very difficult to be given money from the government. But, if government would continue as usual with this reason, the op-

position between the school authorities and the students would continue in the future. And, the necessary things to research for learning which are the fundamental demand of the students are given nothing. In any cases, the quickest way to satisfy the demand of the students is that university be given much money from the government.

In these big Haneda Clashes, October 8 and November 12, we can not deny that some of the people besides the students and the policemen were harmed. Such a thing is very troublesome to them. But people of every class as well as students need to search for the fundamental causes why the clash occurred. Besides these big Haneda Clashes, various students' campaigns in many universities have been being developed.

They occur because there is some fundamental dissatisfaction which is common to the students. It is very difficult for us to settle these problems, but we can not but think about them. It is important to cultivate mutual understanding and to meet such problems.

We need discuss the effect of the students' campaigns, but it is more important to consider the cause earnestly.

Topical Comment

Rikkyo Festival Is Not Mere, Cheerful Fete

The 9th Rikkyo Festival which is a big regular annual event, was held with great pomp on Nov. 2-5, but this Festival was over, leaving us with a sense of emptiness. Many people who visited the 9th Rikkyo Festival, were astonished to see many grocery shops but on the other hand, they pointed out it that this festival was poor in contents.

In fact, 36 food shops were set up on the Rikkyo Campus this year. These shops are showing a characteristic of Rikkyo Festival, while the number of them may suggest a scantiness of exhibitions. It seemed to me that the members of circles who set up their shops on Rikkyo Campus were mad on earning money and they did not think of the meaning of Rikkyo Festival at all. This matter sets us a serious problem to the future Rikkyo Festival, which means that the number of grocery shops thoughtlessly increase year by year and the essentials of Rikkyo Festival are forgotten year after year. It is very important that how the Rikkyo Festival's Executive Committee deals with this problem for the development of Rikkyo Festival in future.

The slogan of Rikkyo Festival has been hung up every year since the 2nd Rikkyo Festival. The 9th Rikkyo Festival's slogan is; 'Let's watch truth intently! Let's consider our future! Oh, friend, 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.' Of course, the slogan shows the future course of Rikkyo Festival, so the Festival should be held according to it, but the slogan of 9th Rikkyo Festival had nothing to do with this Festival and it was a mere scrap of paper, for it was very commonplace expression and it had no freshness, besides it looked as if it imitated other universities' slogans. Even if it is hung up at any other universities, it will fit in well. I felt that this slogan was very unsuitable in Rikkyo University like oil and water. Briefly speaking, this slogan did not reflect the opinions of all Rikkyoites and it was against the best tradition of the school. The Rikkyo University has a peculiar atmosphere in compari-

son with other universities. This thing is naturally due to the tradition of the school which have been established in Rikkyo University, for long time. Keeping up this school customs, we, Rikkyoites must hold the Rikkyo Festival.

The 9th Rikkyo Festival was an opportunity to make the movement of the Students' Hall's and the Livelihood Co-operative Association's construction more active. For instance, the 9th Rikkyo Festival's Executive Committee sold many badges to do so, printed on every badge: Let's construct the Students' Hall and the Livelihood Co-operative Association!; and this Committee also raised a plan of the Students' Hall offering a prize, but the fact that these efforts had no effect upon this movement will be undeniable. This movement has been continued for several years by the Cultural Association and the Class Committee, but both the Students' Hall and the Livelihood Co-operative Association are not constructed yet. Why so? It is questionable to me whether Rikkyoites really feel the necessity of them in Rikkyo University. Unless they do so, it will be of no use to continue this movement. Perhaps, they will approve of the movement, but it will be an established fact that they are indifferent to it.

There are different opinions in Rikkyo University concerning the Students' Hall between the part of active students and the school authorities. The students want to construct the Students' Hall which they themselves can manage and steer it, whereas the school authorities wish to establish it which base on idea of the Student Union in America. So it is very important to listen to the average students' opinions on the Students' Hall and it is only way which is left behind to settle the fundamental difference in opinion in both sides.

In short, unless the movement of the Students' Hall's construction is supported by the backing of the average students, this movement will never succeed like the radical Zengakuren groups' movements. There are no hope of the establishment of the Livelihood Co-operative Association under the present state of things.

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Rikkyo Eleven Results 2nd after Four Years

The Rikkyo-Nihon University Soccer League was held at the Komazawa Stadium in Tokyo on November 26. The Rikkyo team defeated the Nihon Univ. by the steady defense and the activity of F. W. Hidaka (sophomore), and wound up their schedule. Con-

"star players" like Sugiyama (Meiji Univ. O.B.) and Kamamoto (Waseda Univ. O.B.) and so on. The League of this year came to a close as a result of Waseda's three consecutive championships but in fact there was only a very slight difference among each team's strength. In this way, the strength's



The Rikkyo F. W. Hidaka (right) succeeds in a heading shot in the first half of the Rikkyo-Waseda match.

sequently a hard fighting Rikkyo team took second place with Chuo Univ. after a lapse of four years and got the participating right of the 1967 All-Japan University Soccer Tournament. The reason why the Rikkyo eleven played such an active part without having more eminent players is due to their fine teamwork. In this year, Waseda Univ. won its championship for the third straight League.

In a word, the League in this year was inactive and scarce in the quantity. It was true that the Kanto University League was pressed the popularity of the Japan-League, but the greatest reason was that the strength of each university's team was unstable and that there was not, what is worse still, outstanding technical players that can cover the loss of

difference in a low level impressed that university league's soccer is weak. A university soccer must not be resigned to a mere training school for the Japan-League. And it is necessary to bring up systematically coaching staffs.

Rikkyo Footballers Beaten Nihon Univ

The American football game between Rikkyo and Nihon Univ. was fought at the Komazawa Stadium on November 23. It was the final of the Kanto American Football League.

The game was ended in Nihon Univ.'s victory by score of 6-70. Rikkyo lost the chance of getting the victory cup which was handed to Nihon Univ. successfully 2 years.

Rikkyo was at the second best with Hosei and Meiji Univ. Keio Univ. and the Refense Academy were at the fifth and the Tokyo Univ. and Waseda Univ. at the seventh.

Rikkyo Cagers Ends in 4th

The Final League of the 2nd Kanto Basketball League Tournament began among Rikkyo, Chuo, Waseda, and Nihon University at the National Yoyogi Gymnasium and the Waseda Memorial Hall in Tokyo from 11 to 26.

In the first place, the Rikkyo team fought with Waseda and lost two points and the score were 73-79, 77-80. The Rikkyo-

Will Rikkyo Fight In Ekiden Bravely

The 44th Tokyo-Hakone Ekiden (the relay marathon) will be held on January 2 and 3 1968. This time 15 universities will enter, and the preliminary race was held on November 19 at the Kemigawa 20 km. official Course.

Five universities were to be selected by this preliminary race. And 21 universities with 350 runners participated.

Asia Univ. took the foremost place, and Aoyama Gakuin Univ. and Rikkyo Univ. followed. This participation of Rikkyo Univ. is after an interval of 2 years. Meiji Univ., the veteran of this race, lost the right of participation for their record was not so good. It is hoped that Rikkyo will take an active part in the race.

Rikkyo Sabersmen Built Up Reputation

This year, the Rikkyo University Fencing Club was in a bad condition and slumped into the "B" class.

But in the saber team championship of the 17th All Japan Intercollegiate Fencing Match which was held in Kyoto on Dec. 2 and 3, Rikkyo won a victory, though the results of other events, the epee and the foil, were not so good.

The members of this saber team were Takemi Miyasaka (junior), Shunsuke Mori (junior), Ryuji Kanda (senior), Yukio Kawai (junior) and Nobuo Kusakari (senior).

Rikkyo won the semi-final match against Hosei, 3-2, and the final match against Keio, 4-1.

Rikkyo had been the one-time championship holder of the saber matches but these few years has been a slump. This victory was after an interval of 3 years and 4th title overall.

Besides on Dec. 4, the last day of the All Japan Student Individual Fencing Championship in Kyoto, T. Miyasaka won the second place in the individual saber match.

It seems that the saber of Rikkyo began to come to life again.

"Importance for Players Is Spirit," Says Nonoyama

It is regrettable that this autumn the Rikkyo Baseball team was placed the 5th in the Big 6 University Baseball League. As Rikkyo Baseball Club want to take back the championship, they have made public the new staff earlier than usual. And Sadao Nonoyama who is junior now in the College of Japanese literature, was chosen as the new captain the other day. It is said he is one of the most



S. Nonoyama important players in the Rikkyo Baseball Club.

He talked about the poor result this year. "In baseball games, the most important thing for players is spirit, but this year we gradually became downhearted in being defeated so often" he said, "In any case we should not lose heart, that attitude is shameful for the spirit

of student baseball." He said in a soft tone "I have an antipathy against hard training according to my way of thinking, hard training has a fundamental error. As all the players are students, so for them both studying and playing baseball are important. If we do hard training, we lack time to study." He said over and over again, "I want to lay emphasis upon keeping on with basic training."

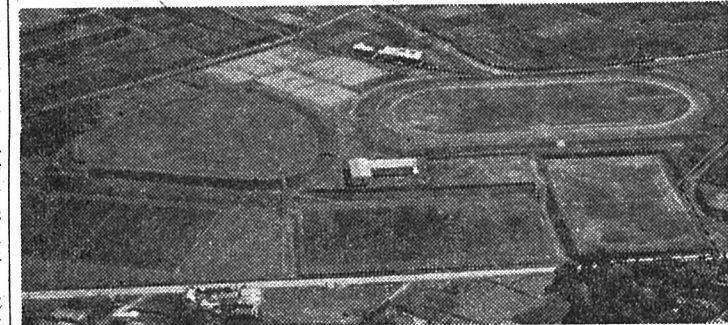
Finally, he expressed his wishes with a smile, "As I think that Rikkyo pitching staff hold the key to the championship, I hope that Tani (sophomore) will grow into a full-fledged player. But I think Doi-like (sophomore) is, after all, one of the most promising players."

He said in addition, "I have two wishes in my mind, one is that the more senior students I want to take the lead in building our team's unity. The other is that in accordance with the amateur spirit of student baseball I want to win a victory."

Green Heights Soon Removes To Shiki from Kami-Itabashi

A decision was made to return "Rikkyo Gakuin Sports Grounds", which had been rented from Tokyo Metropolis since 1955. Because of this, Rik-

kyo University to this field. It takes 20 minutes by express train from Ikeburo to Shiki and 15 minutes by bus from



The Rikkyo athletes' symbol "Green Heights" has been returned to Tokyo Metropolis this time, and it turns to the public park.

kyo Gakuin had been searching for a new recreation ground. And Rikkyo Gakuin finally decided to acquire a place, which covers about 930,000 square meter, in Shitamamibatake section of Fujimi Town of Iruma District in Saitama Prefecture.

The field is located about a quarter of an hour's bus run from Shiki Station (4.3 kilometers). As this field is agricultural land now, there were many difficulty points in negotiation with the landowners. But the field could almost be completed by virtue of the landowner's co-operation. This field narrower than the former sports ground (1,025,000 square meter) more or less. But substantially, new grounds can accommodate an establishment as large as Green Heights, and so there is nothing to worry about regarding the site's area.

The problem is one of distance. As a matter of fact,

Shiki to the field. In all, it takes one hour from school to the field.

In addition, each sports club will introduce their detailed plan to Professor Tsuyoshi Sasaki, who is Rikkyo's Athletic Association President. Now many conditions for building the grounds has been introduced by each club. And Headquarters of Rikkyo Athletic Association demands establishment of a club-house. The Athletic Association President considers these demands, and will introduce their views to the Ground Constitution Committee Meeting. No one can tell what the results will be. But it is possible that a fine establishment will eventually be completed. Especially there is every prospect of building a club-house.

Generally, though there is the distance-problem, as a whole, each sports club will be able to make the move smoothly.

Handballers Win Championship

The 20th All Japan Students Handball Games were held on November 23 at the Komazawa Gymnasium in Tokyo. Rikkyo Univ. (east Japan Student champion) contended with Kansai Univ. (west champion) at the final match. The Rikkyo team that won the championship of the All Japan Meet in last year is very superior to Kansai Univ. in the speed, the technique and the swift attack. Consequently the Rikkyo team defeated Kansai Univ. at one-sided game and won its championship for two years (1966, 1967) running.

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Student Sports Shut Out Of Komazawa Stadium

Lately, some main stadiums in Tokyo, the Komazawa Stadium, at first, the National Athletic Stadium and so on, were restrained to be used. This phenomenon directly shows that sports institutions for general public has come to be insufficient because of sudden sports boom after Tokyo Olympic Games.

Amateur-sports groups were gradually limited in the use of some big stadiums in Tokyo re-

tions.

For this reason, the Komazawa Stadium is to be thrown

some disadvantages, however. It is impossible that the athletic meetings for general citizens and games of amateur-sports groups take place at only one stadium.

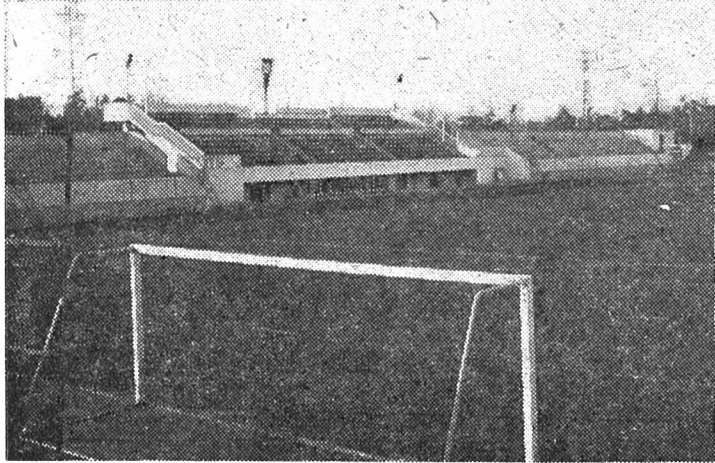
It is obvious that Japanese amateur-sports will decline if this measure is put into practice. It is not too much to say that this measure will have a bad effect on the future Japanese sports world.

The Komazawa Stadium was built for the Olympic Games, which is an international meet, so that it is much too good for general athletic meetings.

So it may safely be said that the Komazawa Stadium is used for the games which are enjoyed by many spectators, because it has many good stands.

Anyway, the true purpose of sport is to train one's body and mind, and to make them healthy.

It is hoped that the present state of things will be done away with and everyone be able to enjoy sports on many large well equipped grounds.



Handball matches of university league are excluded from Komazawa Handball Ground. This ground is fit for the elite of Sports World, university league.

cently, for example, the Komazawa Stadium, the National Athletic Stadium, and Green Heights, giving a familiar example.

One of them, the Komazawa Stadium had been used as a main ground for Hockey and Handball of Kanto University League for almost more than 10 years. That stadium had newly added a first and second track and field stadium, baseball stadium, two gymnasiums, volleyball court, archery range, and swimming pool at the Tokyo Olympic Games. In consequence, the Komazawa Stadium all at once caught the public eye as an all-round stadium.

Last month, the Metropolitan Government Office informed the Kanto University League as follows; The Komazawa Stadium was not an exclusive institution for amateur-sports groups but an institution for general metropolitan citizens. Kanto University League shall not use this stadium as they please from next season.

According to this announcement, Kanto University League will be shut out of this stadium and many "Gypsy groups", wandering from this ground to that, will arise.

Kanto University League is in violent opposition to the Metropolitan Government Office as regards this measure now.

Why has such an unpleasant trouble occurred in a "pure sports world"? The following is the reason.

Sports have been popular with the Japanese people since after the Tokyo Olympic Games. Many people have come to enjoy sports lately. Sports facilities for them are, however, very meager in Tokyo. Some magnificent stadiums were constructed at Tokyo Olympic Games, spending a large amount of money, on the other hand, the general public is troubled by a want of sports institu-

open to the public, though it is too elaborate for the general public.

This measure seems to have

How Many Students Screened by N.S. Test?

The autumn medical examination was held early in October, and freshmen and sophomores were examined. Sophomores and freshmen got Roentgen examination and freshmen the N.S. Test (the Neurosis Screening Test).

This N.S. Test was conceived by Dr. Miyata, a professor of Kyoto University, and is used as a kind of counter move of the neurosis problems. Besides this N.S. Test, there are similarly the U.P.I. Test (the University Personality Inventory Test) and the C.M.I. Test (the Cornell Medical Index Test).

Though now many universities begin to use those tests, the mental disorders are not known by them only to screen the neurotics by a mass medical examination as preliminary stages.

And it is said that those tests are useful not only in finding out a mental disorder but also in finding out a physical defect at second hand.

After all those tests go a long way toward the early detecting of the mental disorder. Many universities such as Kyoto Univ. and Tokyo Univ. are becoming active in these kind of tests to cope with increasing neurosis among the students of neurosis.

In compliance with the result of the N.S. Test, the individual interview to find out the neurosis students from all the examinees is done between a

medical specialist and the screened students.

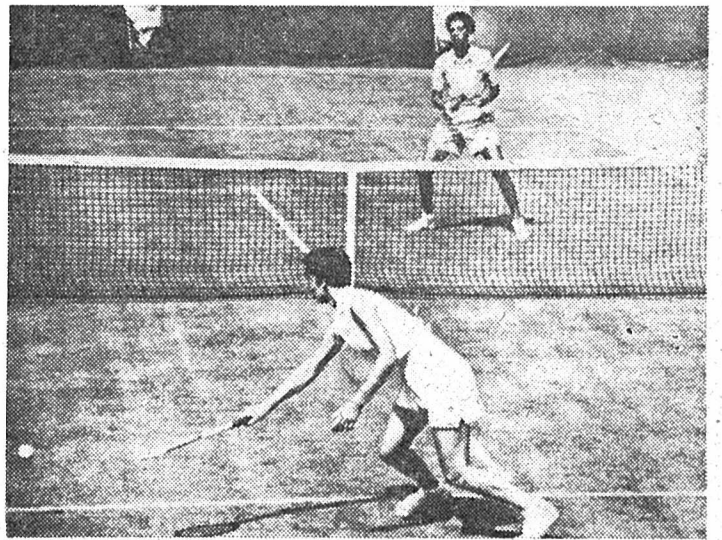
The problem of the students' neurosis arose about 6 or 7 years ago. Rikkyo University founded the Student's Consulting House that has been consulted by many students. Among those students there were some who were neurotic but they became well by discussing their problems.

In the case of Rikkyo Univ. the number of neurotic students is apparently very few in comparison with other universities.

But it may be that some of those students may keep in the background, and from that point of view, the number of neurotic students cannot clearly known. But it is certain that recently the total number of them has increased, though the total is few in Rikkyo Univ.

In this mechanized world, the increase in neurosis is understandable. The result of the N.S. Test is not published yet, but it is hoped that it will not be a bad one.

"Health is the state of complete physical, mental and social well-being—" is written in the Magna Carta for World Health. After all health does not mean only physical health. It is desirable that we lead a life free from care and worry and enjoying the blessing of good health, not only in the physical, but also in the mental and spiritual sense.



Both pro-player and amateur player will be able to participate at the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament from next year.

Amateurism (8)

Amateur Regulations To Reform in Future

In the past two years, amateurism has been described from every angle in this column, while introducing each amateur sport by the way of a series. So the description this time is in the nature of a conclusion to this series.

A sensation was caused the other day when it was announced that the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament in England would become an open meet from next year. The Wimbledon Tennis Tournament is an international tennis tournament, and a historic and important one.

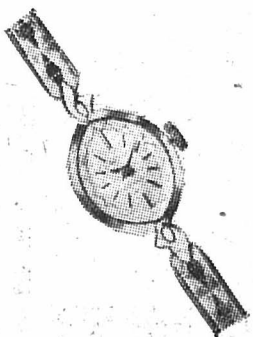
Such a meet resulting in the open game means that in allowance will be made for professional players to take part in it, so that a big sensation has occurred in the amateur sports world. Another point of interest is in fact that England is the cradle of amateurism. The reason for this being made an open game is as follows: Recently, the amateur games have become uninteresting because of the stagnation of amateur players. So, it seems that the object of doing so is to let the professional players participate in the meet, thereby making it more dynamic and to please the fans. Next, the problem is in the qualification of a player. There is a rule that if amateur athletes have a tournament with professional players, they lose their amateur status. The British Tennis Association takes the attitude of doing away with the distinction between amateur and professional in order to make open games. But the International Tennis Union does not recognize this. The fact is that we do not know how to treat the participation of amateur athletes even now. The truth is that amateur sports has little of the spirit of amateurism these days. At present, it is impossible to find the amateurism as known in old times. This is an extreme saying, but we cannot find real amateur spirit except in poor baseball, and poor tennis, that is to say, merely recreational sports.

At least, a player of the international first rank can be

said to be "professional" in spite of amateur athletes. So, amateur sports are divided into two parts; one of them is amateur sports for recreation and the other is professional amateur sports. That is due to the following reason; though times change and social structure becomes more complicated, even now, there is a mood to keep the primary spirit of amateurism among the people concerned. Originally, the rules of amateurism were determined for distinction between professional players and others.

As times change and mass-communication develops, sports players have come to be regarded as a hero or someone like that. And players who cannot distinguish between professional or amateur, so called "semi-professional players", appeared, and came to be outside the province of amateurism.

Amateur regulations have been established to keep from an evil influence of professional sports. Its spirit emphasizes spiritual, and social well-being that has brought from sports regulations. And even if amateur regulations are stern and add provisions from now on, they (amateur regulations) will not be able to control amateur-players. Frankly speaking, amateurism lacks consistency. In sports games that has been internationalizing as recent, the most important thing to manage sports match is spirits of unity and equality of Amateur's view. The match do not result from fair spirits till they are acted. The England, the birthplace of amateurism by chance, suggested positive, original idea, that is to say, the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament was to be "open". International high athletic meeting in the future should be gone forward direction "open" not only tennis match but the other sports even if amateur regulation can not be abolished. Instead, recreation sports should be promoted as the same direction "open". For this reason, recent amateurism and amateur regulation should be improved rapidly.



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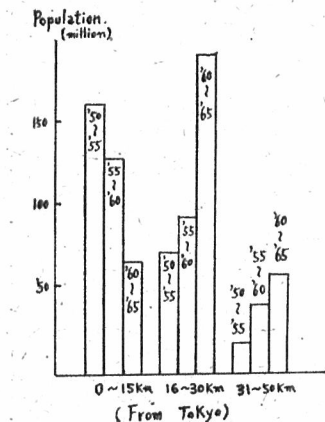
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Do Something to Build An Ideal City

As more and more people from the rural areas are moving into the urban areas where modern industries are so rapidly developing demanding more and more man power, the shortage of housing in cities is posing a serious problem. "The newcomers" usually should live in small apartment houses instead of living in houses of their own, thus they are often confronted with a situation which leaves much to be desired from the point of view of health, comfort and amenities of life and even morals. In the urban areas, shabby houses are being built in utter disregard of order, beauty and utility so that of long-range city planning has become a crying need of today.

Cities had previously been built under the Law of City Planning which was enacted in 1920. Inadequacy of this law has since then been proved. As this law was very old and unsuitable for present conditions, it was repealed. Subsequently the government enacted many laws to improve the previous one. But the law for the city planning was enacted and re-enacted so many times, that the exact responsibility for carrying out such city planning was not clear in the government. So improved plans for the Law of Developing Cities, the Law of Land Expropriation and the Law of City Planning were submitted to a Cabinet meeting in June 1967. After improvement plans were decided, it was found that people could not freely do business with land designated by the government. Essential laws for city develop-

ment are the Law of Developing Cities, the Law of Land Expropriation and the Law of City Planning. It is hoped that the three laws for city planning will come into effect at once. The Commission of Capital Range Equipment was organized in June 1956 and has instituted a plan for the arrangement of the capital.



The above graph shows that the population in the center of Tokyo moved to the outskirts of Tokyo.

ment are the Law of Developing Cities, the Law of Land Expropriation and the Law of City Planning. It is hoped that the three laws for city planning will come into effect at once. The Commission of Capital Range Equipment was organized in June 1956 and has instituted a plan for the arrangement of the capital.

The vange of the capital consists of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Ibaragi, Tochigi,

Over-Population in Cities Make Many Problems

Houses at present are built confusedly without a co-ordinated plan. At the same time land price has been rising without any controlling measures by the government. The more the land price rises, the more land remote cities people buy to get it cheap. So people move to the outskirts of the cities. At first, people concentrated in the city but next, people gradually move to the outskirts of the city as a result of the over-population. It is called the doughnut-phenomenon. For example, in Tokyo, the percentage increase of population from 1960 to 1965 are 28.7 per cent in Kanagawa prefecture and 24.0 per cent in Saitama prefecture. Population has been increasing around the big cities in every prefecture. But in Marunouchi and Shinjuku the resident population has been decreasing severely. So the farming land turns into building land. The Housing Corporation is in touch with every prefectural office and makes many big social welfare housing areas (Danchi) on a large scale on the outskirts of the big cities. For example, the main social welfare housing areas are Tama New Town in the western part of Tokyo, Senri New Town on the outskirts of Osaka, and Kouzouji New Town on the outskirts of Nagoya. Each has a population from 60,000 to 300,000. Where a big social welfare housing area is built the inhabitants

will need facilities, (a kindergarten, a primary school, a high school, roads and drainage). But the government does not give every prefecture the funds to provide such institutions. Every prefecture provides such things itself.

The Housing Corporation made a new social welfare housing area in Chiba prefecture but it could not be provided with institutions without the financial support of the government and the inhabitants made many complaints. In Nara prefecture the plan of building a social welfare housing area was put off because of financial difficulty. However, from the legal and constitutional point of view every prefecture is responsible for providing such institutions itself. But the government cannot pretend to be ignorant of the prevailing situation, because city planning is controlled by the government.

Long-Range Measures Wanted by Nation

The other day the Socialist Party published a leading policy. This plan said that the government had developed national land and engaged in land development without a licence in the special area (a green belt and a historic-preservation place). The White Paper for Construction said the arrangement of the cities was that the government developed the national land on a large scale and dispersed the industrial and commercial institutions and made use of the space of cities. City planning is very difficult and it tends to turn out to be abstract. People want the concrete and original city planning. The city is the center of our civilization. The city is the advanced community in which people fulfill their duties and carry out their jobs. The city has all sorts of classes and work which are piled up intricately and its from tunes into chaos. So dispersed city is needed. The modern high building divided by function are connected organically by the transport facilities. It looks like the human body. But the most essential form is a family. In its meaning the house is



The above picture shows that new buildings are built at Shinjuku on the city planning. These planned cities will be spread throughout Japan in future.

the foundation of the city. It is natural that the English regard their home as their castle. But it is a problem that we want to have our own house in such over-populated cities. We are conventional about having our home. The plan of the Liberal-Democratic Party says that people will have their own houses by 1970. The problem of a crowded commuters' train is more serious than that of having our own house. If people can live their lives without having their own house, many high buildings will be constructed in a city and people will attend their office willingly. But it is sure that people feel satisfaction at owning their own house. So many enterprises positively help officers to gain their own house. So the Educational and Researching City is a very good idea because if it is constructed, the difficulty of the traffic problem will be lessened. And if houses and schools are built on the hills on the outskirts, it will be certain that only the trains to go into city are very crowded. People want to have their own houses. But how effective will the present law really be? The government is forced to take long-range measures demanded by the circumstances.

City Plan Is in Process Of Construction

The plan to make an Educational and Researching City at the foot of Mt. Tsukuba is a countermeasure to dissolve overflowing population in the city of Tokyo.

First, it was made public in August 1961, as the plan to scatter some universities to a neighboring city of Tokyo. And at September 1962, it was decided at Cabinet Council to investigate a practical measure to move some government offices which are not indispensable to be in Capital. At that time, four proposed sites were selected, the foot of Mt. Tsukuba, Mt. Fuji, Mt. Akagi and Nasu heights.

After close investigations in September 1964, the foot of Mt. Tsukuba was selected for the

following reasons. The foot of Mt. Tsukuba is only 50km from Tokyo, and it takes less than 60 minutes to go there by either train or car. Most part of the town site are forest, and it is perhaps easier to purchase the places. And between there and Tokyo there is no remarkable difference on temperature. Then in December 1965, it was decided to make a Educational and Researching City on the ten years' program.

Now, about forty public research institutes will be established in these universities and governments, etc. to move there. 14 institutes from the Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry, 10 from the Ministry of Public Welfare, 3 from each of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Transportation. They contain "Public Cancer Center", "Tokyo University of Education". The number of people who are going to move is about 160,000. If the plan to move these research institutes comes to pass, there will be extra spaces of about 3,540,000m² in Tokyo, used for schools, roads, houses and so on.

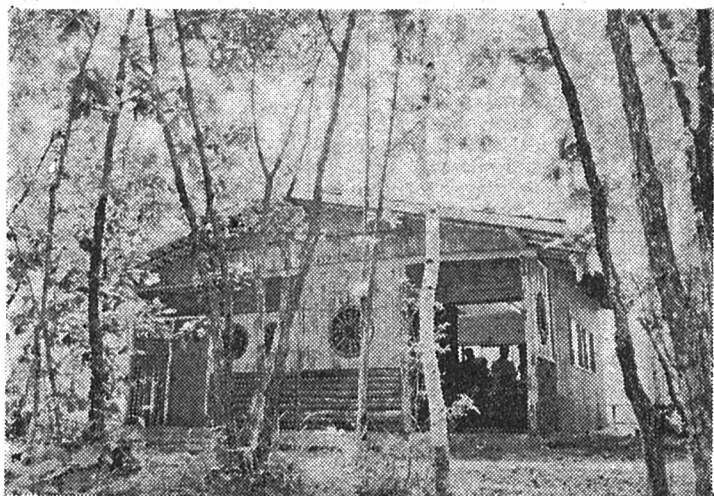
About 2,000,000m² land which amounts to 70 per cent of all the sites, on the other hand, have been bought by the government.

Some institutes will begin to move from next year, and most important problem at this period is traffic facilities. The government is planning "Joban Highway", but the government is going to construct another two more important motoring highways, "Tohoku Running Highway" and the highway which leads from Tokyo to Narita new international airport. So, it is not decreased when this "Joban Highway" is completed.

To make such a city in suburbs of Tokyo has many difficulties, but also it has many important purposes; to level up the system of institutes by concentration of many research institution, to equip completely the accommodations of the universities, to improve the educational organs, and above all scattering the number of the population of this crowded Tokyo.

It is expected from various directions to succeed this new attempt as soon as possible.

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Wright's Work Fades from Tokyo

Recently it has been discussed whether the Old Imperial Hotel Building should be preserved or not. The reason why this one structure is of such great importance is that it is a monument designed by the late Frank Lloyd Wright, who was one of the most famous architects in the world.

Born in 1869 he died in 1959 in Wisconsin, America. After he worked in Sarivan Architectural Office in Chicago, he left there and designed "the Mountain of Wins", "The Chapel of Unity". His structures are level, stable and of simple form and emphasize the horizon. He is a leader of modern architecture.

In 1916 Mr. Aisaku Hayashi, who was then manager of the Imperial Hotel thought that a new hotel building should not be a commercial structure like the others, but wanted a building suitable for an artistic tradition in Japan. At that time he made a tour of Europe and America. In America he met Wright and requested him to design such a building.

In those days there were scarcely any cars or high Westernized buildings in Tokyo nor were the roads paved. There were narrow paths, rows of tiled houses, refined shrines and temples, a great number of small parks, houses enclosed by gardens, and tree-bordered roads. It was all very beautiful.

Frank Lloyd Wright designed a three-story building with rear main sections higher than the average like wings. Young Japanese architects were affected by this architectural concept. But Wright at times modified his ideas and in consequence, the construction plan varied. It took six years to build cost 9 million dollars and the site extended about 313 hundred square meters from the original 198 hundred square meters or so when completed. The management fell into great debt. Then the president resigned and Wright returned to America on completion of the construction. The completed three-story structure houses 222 rooms and 359 beds.

This building is familiar to foreigners who set much value on it as a monument. The management is now planning to demolish this great and Old Imperial Hotel. Because this structure is 49-year-old and superannuated, whenever it rains, there appear leaks in the roof and whenever there are earthquakes, fragments fall. Guests are not safe and it cannot satisfactorily fulfill the function as a hotel.

As soon as this plan was mooted on May 2, Japanese architects and, of course, leading foreign architects protested against the demolition of the building. At last on July 18 a Committee for the Preservation of the Old Imperial Hotel was formed. The association headed by Gaijiro Fujishima, professor emeritus at Tokyo University, has membership of 1,300, mostly architects. They are aiming to save the structure entirely on its present site. But it will cost about 1,500 million yen for its preservation there and 2,500 million yen to move it to another place.

Letters were sent to architectural institutes, foundations and business leaders in the United States and other nations, asking for financial help to save the Old Imperial Hotel. More than 10,000 signatures have been collected from supporters of the campaign. But it is uncertain how much money can be raised in a short time. Prime Minister Eisaku Sato, the previous Education Minister Toshihiro Ken-noki and Tokyo Metropolitan Governor Ryokichi Minobe considered the preservation of this building, in part or entirely, could not determine how the

necessary funds could be obtained.

Mrs. Oldivanna Wright, widow of the late Frank Lloyd Wright, arrived in Tokyo on October 22 and with 8 American architects campaigned for save her husband's building. She is working actively towards achieving her aim to raise 2 million dollars and has written a letter to Tetsuzo Inumaru, president of the Imperial Hotel, requesting his co-operation in delaying demolition until the money can be raised.

However, the management closed guest rooms on November 15 and banquet rooms and grill on November 23 in Preparation for demolition. On the last night of business the old building was fully booked and the grill full of people reminiscing the "good old days" at the Imperial. Now it is planned to start the demolition work on December 1, and to erect a 17-story building on the site of Wright's building which is

scheduled to be completed before EXPO'70 in March, 1970.

But on November 28, just before the demolition, it was decided that a part of the Old Imperial Hotel would be moved to "the Meiji Village" (It was constructed in Inuyama, Aichi Prefecture, in 1965 for preserving cultural assets. In this village many old structures and materials of cultural value are collected.) The management says that it will co-operate to move a part of this building to this new location but the Committee for the Preservation of the Old Imperial Hotel is still sticking to save the structure entirely on its present site.

This question is soon to be settled but is it not necessary to think that most of the many cultural assets already designated by the State are left to gradually decay? On the other hand, prominent architects, ministers and others stick to preserve the Old Imperial Hotel.

Freedom of Education Violated

by M. Shimobayashi, Art Staff Writer

A trial, which decides that a state approval system of textbooks is unconstitutional or not, is being held in Tokyo District Court.

The system of approval was begun from the 19th year of Meiji (1886). But at that time it was limited to corrections of word or chronological details. And in the 36th of Meiji (1903), it was changed into the system of textbooks compiled by the state. Subsequently it was not possible to use textbooks except those designated by the state from that year to postwar days, and imperialism or ultra-nationalism had been much reinforced by then. Principles of Education of those days were contained in Kyoiku-Chokugo (the Imperial Rescript on Education). The spirit of loyalty and patriotic sentiment was emphasized in it. And education had been used as a means of helping the state policy of militarism.

When World War II ended the prewar education system carried out reforms. The Fundamental Law of Education became the important principle of educational reform and democratization in place of the Imperial Rescript on Education. Its spirit of the development of humanity was likened to a cultural revolution. It was hardly recognized as the result of the concept that the most important thing in any branch of education was the human being not the state.

But the present approval system of the Education Ministry is I believe not limited to word corrections. It plainly makes an examination of ideas, too. I think that unless the state excludes its selfish intention, it is the destruction of freedom of education. If education is under the control of the Government then in power, it means the lapse of education, and political power alone remains. If that is the case, we can neither develop humanity nor search for the truth.

Education should be faithful to itself apart from politics. Moreover when the choice of a teaching method is left in an educator's charge, he becomes more interested in education.

Such do not necessarily teach the ideas agreeable to the Governments in Europe and America which are far ahead of Japan in democracy. The contents of

education are entrusted to the teachers there. In England a free choice system and in America the state recommendation system obtains severally, and I have never heard that the states made inroads into the education system.

On the other hand, last year a resolution was adopted on the advice of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) and ILO (the International Labor Organization) on the position of teacher. This resolution was as follows: The state should assign the important responsibility to the teacher with regard to the decision of contents of education, the choice of textbook, and so on. Inferring from that, the movement of Japan's Government runs counter to world opinion.

The independence of education is not yet given a true perception of by the state and people in Japan which did not gain democracy for itself but was given it by the victor. There have been many instances of losing sight of its ideal. It is sheer nonsense that the state intends to censor and change the contents of textbook while the Fundamental Law of Education plays the part of checking a revival of militarism in the interests peace.

I do not think that the present approval system of the Education Ministry is unconstitutional. However, I think that it includes enough possibility of becoming unconstitutional according to concrete actions, such as the control of thought.

I think hereafter the state should leave the education to the independent activity of educator and scholar, and also it would be good for the state to switch over to the recommendation or free choice system of textbooks. Then the Education Ministry should lead and supervise freedom of expression and thought.

Whatever the existing Government may be (whether right or left, whether religious or not, and whether democratic or totalitarian), education should advance not with the state but with the search of truth as its main guide. That principle is indispensable for the true development of our country and the world as well.

Interview With Personality-(21)

Efforts Bring Good News For Bonins: T.Fukuda

MR. Tokuyasu Fukuda is not only the President of the Ogasawara Association, but a member of the House of Representatives. Rikkyo Echo's interviewers visited him to ask about the problem of the Ogasawara (Bonin) islands for the first time that it has become an international one.

Answering the question with his usual confident way and smiling, he did not forget to direct his subtle consideration of the data connected with the problem of the Ogasawara islands. In this harmonious atmosphere the interview was held.

For 18 years he has continued to desire earnestly the return of the Ogasawara islands under the occupation of the U.S. and to make efforts for Japan, particularly the Ogasawara islanders, and at this time good news as the prospect of the return of the Ogasawara islands has emerged from the Premier Sato-President Johnson talks. But this good result is not only due to Premier Sato and President Johnson, but to the desperate efforts of the Ogasawara islanders. Especially Mr. Fukuda has made efforts for the return of the Ogasawara islands to Japan.

He has made visits to America and has talked with dignitaries for the parley of the return 8 times up to now, his achievement both openly and secretly that has advanced the parley of the return has been a valuable fact. Mr. Fukuda gave his account of the difficulties experienced in the return of the islands as follows:

He began thoughtfully, "In the days immediately after the war most of the islanders who were made to evacuate Japan proper by the compulsory reputation before the occupation of the Ogasawara islands by U.S. armed forces, had to live in poverty in Japan proper, because the Japan armed forces did not permit them to bring all of their possessions for lack of a military warship. And so I exerted my powers to gather the solatiums, improve the standard of living and so on for them, while I encouraged them to live in hope with all my might as one of their main supporters."

For example, as a result of Mr. Fukuda's parley, if the U.S. government can not permit the return to the Ogasawara islands, as the islanders have rights to keep their lives in Japan proper the U.S. government needs to take responsibility for their lives, the U.S. government agreed to give 6 million dollars for their lives. Mr. Fukuda talked about the future of the Ogasawara islands as follows; "Education, Industrial development, this is the first question, because education about Japan that was given by the U.S. was not correct, besides the State was not enthusiastic about that education and did not give the correct knowledge of Japan."

He continued, "I was surprised to hear from young men of the Ogasawara islands who called on me at my house and said, 'We are surprised to know that Japan is larger than Guam and that there are cars in Tokyo.' Then he began to explain the past and future of the Ogasawara islands. "Before World War II, the supply of vegetables and fish to Tokyo came from the Ogasawara islands. However, the situation has changed gradually over these last 20 years, for example people can eat summer vegetables in winter and almost every sort of food throughout the year. Japan need not just request the Ogasawara islands' tropical vegetables and fruits, because the grass culture is developed in Japan. In spite of the aforementioned changes, as in former days I hope for the day when the Ogasawara islands will again be able to supply Japan with vegetables, fish and so on. From now on the Japanese government needs to maintain the stability of life of the Ogasawara islanders by Industrial development." Next he talked about the sightseeing of the Ogasawara islands. "If the Japanese government is enthusiastic about this enterprise, the Ogasawara islands because of their natural beauty will have many sightseers and sightseeing parties and everybody will be sure to be fascinated by the beauty of the scenery." "After such enterprises the Ogasawara islanders will be able to gain economic stability of their lives", he added.

At last he said powerfully, "As the problem of the Ogasawara islands is being settled earlier than the return of Okinawa and the north territory, from now on I would like to back-up the granting of those requests early."



Tokuyasu Fukuda talks about troubles for 20 years to return the Ogasawara islands.

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The Past, the Present, The Future of 1967

This December is an end of 1967. Many matters happened in this year, and new affairs are going to appear. In this historical point, we should think about our life, or human life as it were.

The present cannot be separated from the past, and what we have and know we owe to the past generations. Thus to realize clearly our present conditions and particularly to make plans for the future, the knowledge of the past becomes important. Our history is to be respected, and if mistakes were made in the past, they will serve in guiding our present and future. Some may say that they cannot be proud of the past history of the country but such persons should realize that they cannot undo what took place in the past, and they must think of the present and future. Furthermore what the people today think and do will be the foundation on which the future is going to be built.

The advances for the peace were done in various fields. But they seem not to be successful. Leaders of every nation, whether large or small, are responsible for establishing peace, because disputes and ambitions are not a monopoly of big powers. The cold war is not a sole cause of the present world tension, nor does the nuclear competition represent all phases of the arms race. Even a small war is dangerous enough in this nuclear age. Untiring efforts must be made by all nations for the cause of peace, and no country should ever cease this efforts. No country can be indifferent to this end.

Let us focus on a more practical, more attainable peace—passed not on a sudden revolution in human nature but on a gradual evolution in human institutions—on a series of concrete actions and effective agreements which are in the interest of all concerned. There is no single simple key to this peace—no grand or magic formula to be adopted by one or two powers. Genuine peace must be the product of many nations, the sum of many acts. It must be dynamic, not static, changing to meet the challenge of each generation. For peace is a process—a way of solving problems. The above is written about peace.

Meeting a new year, which is filled with fresh air, everybody should do their best. And we, students must remember the next. "There are few earthly things more beautiful than a university," wrote John Masefield, in his tribute to the English universities. He did not refer to spires and towers, to campus greens and ivied walls. He admired the splendid beauty of the university, he said, because it was 'a place where those hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see.'

What is the true cause of the incidents? It is necessary for the true life to answer this question.

And the students are under an obligation to answer this question. Therefore, the students have need to recover consciousness of students. Except some students, others are indifferent to everything.

Pure students are needful for establishing new nation.

甘味喫茶
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久

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Patrol on Research (5)

The Institute of Asian Area Studies

The Institute of Asian Area Studies was established in 1958, and expanded in 1963 by the Ministry of Education. The object of its establishment is to do research in the society and economy of Afro-Asian countries. Rikkyo has been carrying out this research in co-operation with Tokyo University, Kyoto University and many other institutes which were established at the same time.

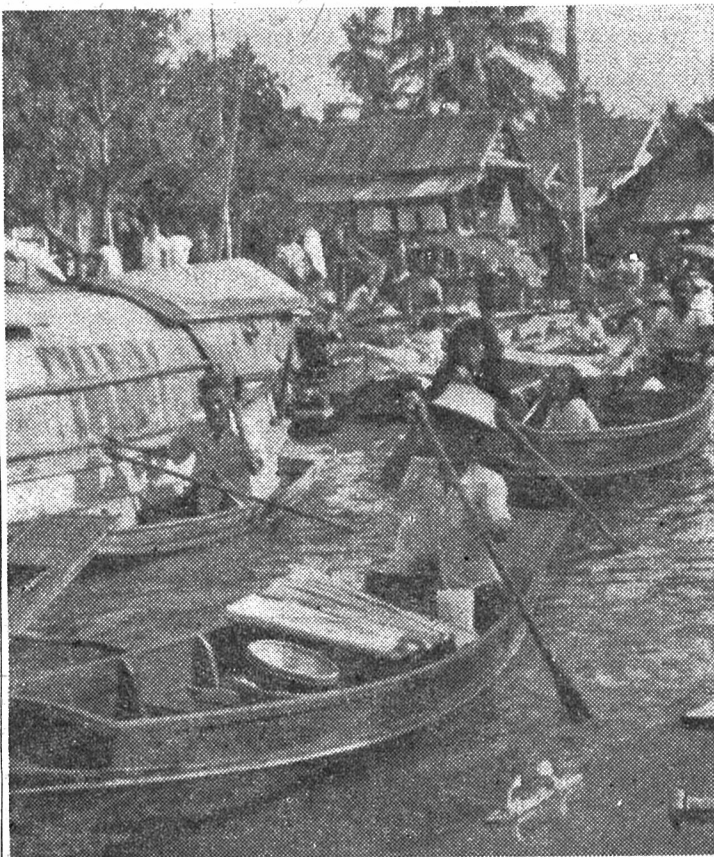
Rikkyo's Institute belongs to the College of Arts and is unique in Japan as an institute of the geography of Asian countries. The theme of the research is the comparative study of geographical problems between wet areas and dry areas.

Abundant Maps Books, Data

A great many books, data, and maps concerning southeast Asian countries have been gathered in this Institute. Especially the maps kept in this Institute are very valuable in volume and quality.

In recent years, the exchange of personnel between Japan and Asian countries has become increasingly active. Many people have visited here to use these maps when they undertake any development in Asian countries, or to dispatch an expedition to these countries.

The financial aid of the Ministry of Education has been discontinued since last year, but



Inhabitants of Bangkok in Thailand chiefly take advantage of canals as their means of transportation. In South-East Asia, importance of canals is very great.

this Institute has been continuing the research. And moreover, it is hoped this Institute

will develop into an independent facility as one of the synthetic geographical institutes like the Institute of American Studies, for example.

READERS' OPINIONS

For Better Space Development

To the Editor:

One day I read an article in the papers: 'Another U.S. astronaut killed in plane crash.' According to that article, one of the American astronauts died when his jet plane plunged to earth and disintegrated. This news reminded me of a similar accident that had killed two other astronauts last year.

Who or what is it that guarantees their lives? It goes without saying that these astronauts place confidence in those concerned, and needless to say, the authorities concerned have taken measures to meet the situation. But what I want to

emphasize here is that if no competitive spirit existed between the two large countries, calamities like this would not happen any more.

For it seems to me that one wants to gain an advantage over the other and in consequence they are both in a tremendous hurry.

It is said that to have a competitor doubles progress. Nothing, however, can replace a human life. 'Slow and steady wins the race' so from one viewpoint, as stated above, I hope space will be developed with mutual co-operation.

Keiko Tanaka, Sophomore

Many Problems To Be Solved

The geographical course was newly established in the graduate school of Rikkyo University last year, but there are still many problems to be solved for this Institute to be an independent facility. These problems are, for example, training of the staff, completion of the facilities, co-operation with other institutes and exchange of personnel with institutes of Asian Area Studies in foreign countries.

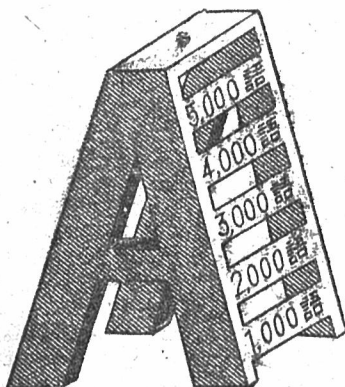
Today the studies of Afro-Asian countries are very important, so this Institute must be utilized for the progress of the research. And at the same time, as Afro-Asian countries develop greater, importance will surely be attached to this Institute more and more in the future.

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