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How Is It To Get Over Limitation Of Campus Educational Struggle?

The Joint Struggle Committee was built up on the struggle of the French Literature has escalated its quality. Confronting the Present Control Authority, the Joint Struggle Committee with College of Arts Struggle's direction will advance into Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Struggle.

Mass Bargaining Sessions End in quite parallel

Rikkyo University decided to continue a strike at the student meeting held on June 20, and now there is no possibility for reopening of lessons. Many parties insist their belief and act on this campus. On Sept. 18, the Joint Struggle Committee of Lit. held an assembly to criticize new curriculum that the Faculty of Literature offered.

The All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee was organized on Sept. 19 and the aim of their struggle went over the frame of the campus strife.

Following the blockade of the No. 5, 6 buildings, the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee blockaded No. 4 on Sept. 19.

The Yoyogi faction students insist the resumption of lessons and the removal of blockade. The Athletic Association made an open questions to the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee requiring the answer to the three points.

1. What they think about the continued strike which would be obstacle to the promotion and graduation.

2. The blockade of No. 4 building has not been recognized by all students.

3. All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee of other universities stay in the No. 5 building.

On the other hand, as the University Bill was passed by force, many students feel themselves helpless and have no interest in the campus struggle and escape from University.

On Sept. 28, the riot police investigated the Rikkyo University by force, concerning the event happened on Sept. 10, in the Tokyo Univ. of Foreign Studies.

In this strained situation, the Mass Bargaining Sessions were held on Sept. 25, and Oct. 2, at Tucker Hall with about a thousand students between President Osuga (Univ. Authority) and All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee on six slogans. At this meeting, the Authority maintained university took the best disposition within the limit of law when the riot police investigated Rikkyo. But the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee criticized that the Authorities Authorities only acted within the frame of law without any deep consideration about the matter.

Though the Univ. Authorities declared there can't be the reopening of lectures without fundamental solution of the university problems, the All Campus Joint Struggle Committee pointed the fact that some instructors of the Department of General Education gave their lectures in the strike.

The President Osuga and Prof. Ogata offered an idea to make the new type of university with the spirit of criticism, as a proposal to Rikkyo's independent settlement of the dispute, but as a result of the inquiry by All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee, it became clear that the proposal has no reality.

After all, the Univ. Authorities maintained that All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee's tactics by blockade has no effect. Both assertions are completely crossed, and there were no reference to the basic defects of Rikkyo Univ. that blockaded buildings appeal.

The session closed at 11 P.M., and students demonstrated in the Univ. and broke up. It seemed there were no inquiring into six slogans, and three reasons can be pointed out, that is to say, there was evident limitation of Univ. Authorities' logic, many different opinions in the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee. And now the Rikkyo Univ. is in an atomosphere of abandonment.

Sports Athletic Association Hopes Student Assembly

Three questions to All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee on the standing signboard were presented under the name of the Sports and Athletic Association Volunteers on Sept. 29. They seem to be representative opinions of the general students who are anxious about the present condition of Rikkyo Univ. Three questions are as follows; 1. What do you think about the problem of all the students remaining the original class accompanied by the long strike?

2. Clear up the reason of the



Rikkyo Joint Struggle Committee is formed in the inaugural meeting, where 800 students takes part in. Following that, they locked up No. 6 Building.

From Summarization Into Observation

It seemed that Rikkyo struggle has come to stand-still during the summer vacation.

The All-Campus Struggle Committee is managing No. 5 building by themselves and blocking up No. 6 building. The conflict escalated very far now compared with that of the beginning of Rikkyo struggle.

On Sept. 28, about 300 riot police intruded into three buildings to gather evidences of Tokyo Foreign Language Univ. struggle. That is to say, the early in Sept. many radical

students of that Univ. stayed up the buildings of Rikkyo Univ. to hold back the term examination of that Univ.

Rikkyo strife has developed since the early part of April, and All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee inquired into what education is, what learning is, what university is, taking the opportunity of personnel affairs of the French Lit. Course. Joint Struggle Committee of the department of Lit. tried to develop it from the beginning as the all-campus struggle which gets universal attention all over the world, but active students are only literature students and it did not grow as the all-campus movement. That is the reason why the struggle had come to a deadlock.

On June 20, about 2500 Rikkyoites staged a demonstration against the Diet building under the slogans "Against the Controversial Univ. Normalization Bill! Win out Rikkyo struggle!" That mass demonstration made a great number of students consider what Univ. Bill is.

On June 25, the all-campus students meeting was held under the slogans "Against the Univ. Bill! Win a victory of Rikkyo struggle!" at Tucker Hall. At this meeting, the all-campus strike which Rikkyo Univ. has never experienced for about 100 years was decided by an overwhelming majority, and many students recall votes and dismissed Minsei Zengakuren (belongs to Japan Communist Party) from the office of the Student Council, as well. It was the all-campus strike that could overcome much difficulties.

On July 15, many Rikkyoites demonstrated around the Diet building with other Univ. students again. In this demonstration 14 Rikkyoites were nabbed. On 25, about 200 Rikkyoites took part in the mass bargaining session with President Osuga. Mass bargaining sessions were held for several times. It is not the place where students insist any demands,

but students disclose the deception of school authorities. If the mass bargaining itself is turned to be the purpose of the struggle and the place of only reporting their ideas, it will be ceremonial.

To look back the last several mass bargaining sessions, it seems that they were all ceremonial. It is very important for every students to discuss thoroughly in the club, class and seminar in order to develop this movement.

Permanent Subject

Present Rikkyo Struggle toward anti Japan-U.S. Security Treaty conflict only cut off the meaning of the educational one.

Lacking this meaning, this struggle will be the end of line on November.

What should be done from now is the investigation of the College of Arts struggle's quality, and first of all, we must crush Osuga structure that is to press this struggle.

Front the point of this movement theory the autonomy movement is needed in the meaning of intensity of the quality of this struggle as the problem in all campus.

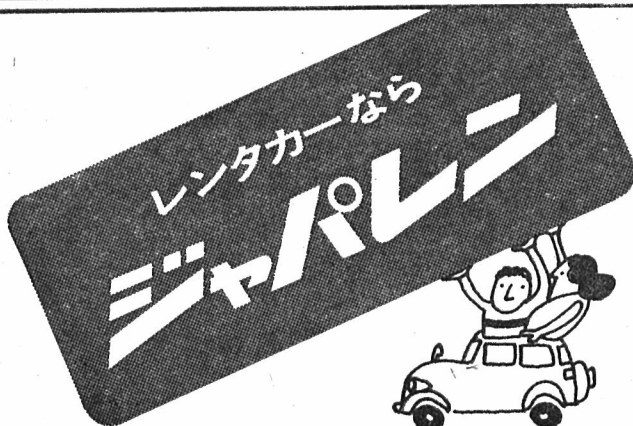
The quality of this struggle should be compensated by autonomy movement.

Genuine autonomy movement may have a view under supporting the bureaucratic movement which have been carried on by Minsei autonomy in the past.

There upon to Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Conflict as political focus, the student movement will be carried out extensively. So the Joint Struggle Committee can be reconfirmed.

At present the struggle is in negative status. To find a way out of the difficulties the significance of College of Arts Struggle is expanded into the masses and still more press the University Authority hard to the utmost.

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Toward '70 (3)

Only Nationalism Takes in Restoration

Today, Okinawa is the center of attention with the Okinawa Restoration Negotiation in November. Though it is in Japan, it is not Japan, and it is the very important island in the Far East for the U.S.A. That is Okinawa.

There are about 120 bases in Okinawa. In that small island the number of 120 is almost equivalent to that of 148 in Japan Proper. It is better to say that Okinawa is the base, than that there is bases in Okinawa. Base Katena where the nuclear strategy bomber B-52 is lifting off is the biggest base and it is also the strategic point to Vietnam. And it is chained with Vietnam, Korea, Japan Proper, and the U.S.A.

From this point of view, Okinawa is the vital existence for the U.S.A. Actually it is the never-sink colossal battleship "Okinawa". To think about Okinawa Restoration, it will not do any good to think the restoration as racial matter as that Okinawa has ever belonged to Japan. It is necessary to start with the point that Okinawa is the Key-Stone of the strategy in the Far East, and it is a part of Japan. The problem of Okinawa has to do with the Problem of '70 Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

So called "Like Japan Proper" of Government has various meanings. That will mean to oppress the anti-war movement, as in Japan Proper, the advance of Self Defence Force to Okinawa will be considered. Such restoration is very meaningless, and there is no qualitative difference with today's Okinawa which is under the U.S. control. It has a demoralizing influence. Of course the restoration with U.S. bases has more problems. Because if bases on Okinawa are used as same way as the bases on main

lands, it is delightful. But it seems impossible from the present situation.

As it is stated previously, it has to do with the geographical factor in Asia. So if the base in Okinawa after restoration are used similarly as those of today under U.S. control, bases on main lands naturally are escalated to be used like those in Okinawa. On the back of it, there lies the black shadow to Okinawanize Japan not to restore Okinawa. On those points, sympathetic nationalism on restoration is meaningless.

Okinawa bases occupy 25% of all the island. The islanders are suffering from the calamity. For example, those are big buzzing, contamination with waste oil of plane, radioactive contamination of sea, etc. These cannot bear comparison with the bass calamity on the Proper. There are islanders who lead a life working in the particular arable land, called "Tacit Approval Arable". These arables belong to U.S. bases, so the farmers can easily be driven out by will of the U.S.A. On the other hand, there are

men whose life is stabilized with service occupation. And, in Okinawa there is some parties which act 'against anti-bases movement'. The life of participants of this party are stabilized with U.S. bases. They seem only to mind their own lives. But the same thing can be applied to people on the main lands.

The anti-entry of atomic submarines movement was risen in the Proper when atomic submarines called at the ports of the main lands, but today in Okinawa the atomic submarines are calling at the port and B-52s are lifting off. But against those facts of Okinawa there is no movement in the Proper. Under these circumstances, the Okinawa restoration movement cannot bring out enough force for realization. Okinawa is the huge Key Stone in the Far East.

Okinawa restoration problem should be considered as familiar problem to everyone. If not, this problem will end only in the problem of sympathetic nationalism restoration.

Book Review

Education Groped
From Depth of Despair

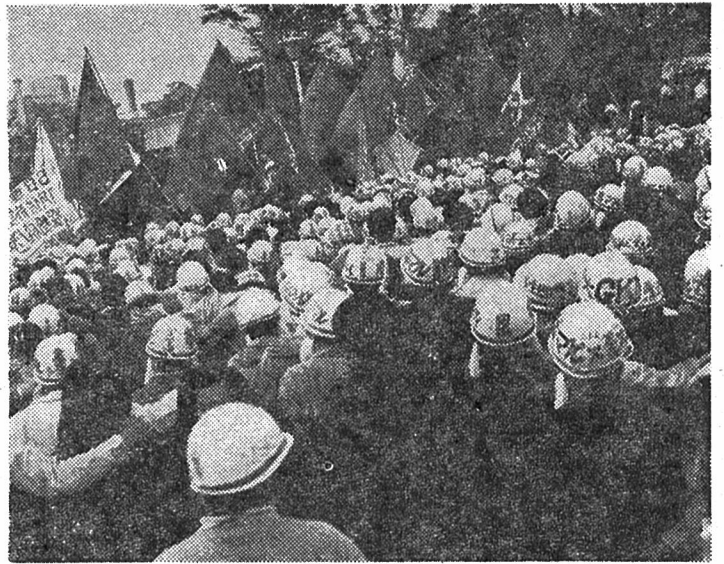
The 61st Akutagawa Prize was conferred "Deep River" of Hideo Takudo and "Akazukin-chan kiotsukete" of Kaoru Shoji. "Akazukin-chan kiotsukete" is a work worthy for the modernism.

Recently, high school power draws the public attention as well as the university student power does. But bourgeois journalism deals with it as the social problem that is different from that of university. High

school students are still obliged to be accepted by the society under the protection and administration of education. And they set their faces against it.

But they have mysteriousness in themselves and it cannot be denied. They gaze their mysteriousness. They gaze, in earnest, at their unsteady pose that is drifting without truth and falsehood in the isolated world. And they apprehend

(Continued to 3 page)



A big political assembly is held in Meiji Park on Oct. 10, about 80,000 demonstrators which are students, labours, and citizens take part in this assembly under the slogan of "Anti-War, Anti Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and Recovery of Okinawa". It is one of the most important political focus in the year.

(Continued from 1 page)
dent meeting were consisted of all students participation. About the movement by All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee from the end of the summer vacation until now, they regard that it turned into the isolated one from the general students, and now Rikkyo dispute is led by a small number, who belong to each political sect. S.A.A. insists that All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee should state clearly the direction of the movement as soon as possible.

As the first step, the meeting of questioning to All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee is to be held at Tucker Hall on Oct. 6 under the auspices of the S.A.A. Campus Democratization Propelling Preparatory Committee.

In this meeting, A.J.S. Committee will answer three ques-

tions by S.A.A. Volunteers, and then other students will be admitted to make questions. S.A.A. Volunteers believe that this kind of meeting will make it possible to exchange opinions among students. They call to a large number of students to attend this meeting.

As the next step, they plan to hold the symposium, but they have not made the details yet.

The method of movement by S.A.A. is not the one that capes the situation without solving its original cause at all rather than crushes struggle by force like that of other univ.

All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee seems to regard such a movement of S.A.A. Volunteers as an opportunity to deepen the content of the struggle essentially among the general students. It is considered that the Rikkyo struggle faces the new step.

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Athletics Ideal Is in Season Course

In the year 1958, the so-called season course was established as one part of physical education of Rikkyo University. Professors of physical education appreciated the value of it long before its establishment. But they hesitated to set it up even though they knew that the season course is useful for students who are perfecting their bodies. The great reason of their hesitation was in the cost which students and their families must bear. But they were obliged to do so because of the great increase of students in the Law department which was organized newly in 1958. In Rikkyo, the establishment of the season course was directly based upon such a physical cause.

There are some faults in the season course. We have little time for physical training which must be done in our daily life. And "in four or five days", even if we work as hard as we can, we can't acquire the technique of the particular activity which we choose from the many activities of the season course's program. If we can acquire it in such a few days, physical training is meaningless as physical education.

On the other hand, there are many merits. The season course gives us the significance of group life and of doing something, for example cooking and pitching a tent and so on. And with students of our university, in the same condition, and apart from city life, it's very important for us to participate in sports making friends with nature. Moreover it presents us with a situation of communication (which is not always done in our daily life of the university) between professors and

students, and between students and students. They can associate with one another closely. And after the season course, frequently students who are in the same group go on a picnic and give a Christmas party with professors.

Now there is one more question in the season course. It goes without saying that it is most important to acquire the technique of the particular physical activity. Therefore it's a question of what students taking part in the season course want. There are many students who only want to get the credit of physical lessons in such short days.

"No matter what they want individually at first, we take no notice of that. What we are concerned about is what they acquire at the end of the season course," professors said.

And it is the professors' ideal of physical education for all of the students to participate in the season course once a year. As a matter of course, it's impossible. Therefore professors want students to take it twice in four years in addition to our physical lessons in the university.

One professor said, "Daily physical training is of great use to increase the physical strength of our brain. To put it concretely, it means power of judgement and determination which is indispensable in our lives. But physical lessons in the university and the season course are not enough for our bodies and physical strength of our brain."

It is of great importance that we train our bodies every day. Therefore professors entertain the ideal to realize physical education. It is a wide place

with a physical institution in Rikkyo University like a square in which every time and every place students train their bodies. In "that place", students practice their technique which they get in the season course and physical lessons in the university. It is the ideal of physical education.

The season course brings us such an ideal place for a short time. (by Ario Nishimura)

(Continued from 2 page)

that all education have nothing to do with human development.

This book takes up such all-modern and journalistic affairs (University struggle, high school customs and shady party etc.). And the visual point of hero Kaoru is fairly cynical and its cynical realistic sense assists the first-person's expression of a cheerful and frolic boy. This author gives full play to his ability to give delight to the readers.

One of the merit is the point that this book deals with the problem of youth and education not only as the internal problem of a school, but as the problem of the educational activities in the society outside school, and moreover indicates "the illusion of education" of a present school.

But this book needs one more thing even after paying to the main theme and to the unique colloquy. It is that an author has not peculiar insanity. Of course, I can understand it if it is antithesis against the authors who like a serious fiction. But I think this work should not be conferred so much as the Akutakaga Prize but as the Naoki Prize. (H.M.)

Rikkyo Is Far off Crown In 4th Kanto League



H. Ohtsubo (No. 9) throws a nice jump shot with Meiji Univ. match at Yoyogi Gym.

The 4th Kanto University Basketball League Tournament was opened on September 20.

First, the Rikkyo Univ. fought against Kyoiku Univ. (Tokyo University of Education) on Sept. 21 at the Yoyogi Gymnasium. The Rikkyo team won the game by the score of 51 to 46. Secondly, the Rikkyo five fought against Nihon Univ. on Sept. 23 at the Ageo Gymna-

sium in Saitama Prefecture. And Rikkyo won by the score of 76 to 70, as a result of the extra innings.

The manager said that they might win a victory. He said that they had the training of the fundamental play, zone defense and press defense at this summer camp at Yamagata Prefecture, and at the same time they cultivated the spirit of unity. About the question of the University Conflict of Rikkyo, he answered that they didn't pay much attention to it, and he hoped they devoted themselves to the play.

And then, the Rikkyo Univ. fought with Meiji Univ. on Sept. 27 at the Yoyogi Gymnasium. Unexpectedly, the Rikkyo team was defeated by 85 to 58. The next day, the Rikkyo fought against Keio Univ. at the same place, but they were defeated by 53 to 49, in spite of a close combat.

The reason seemed to be that Rikkyo made only a few long-shots and were not good at follow-up. It seemed that they lacked in good fighting spirits. In these two games, they could not show the best of their abilities. After all they have their great abilities yet. They are scheduled to fight with the Chuo Univ., Waseda Univ., and other teams at the Yoyogi Gymnasium, rest of the season.

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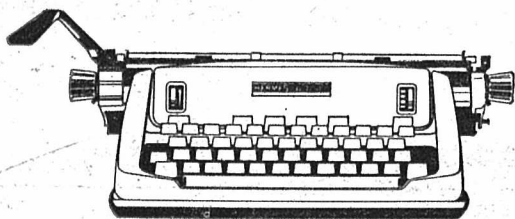
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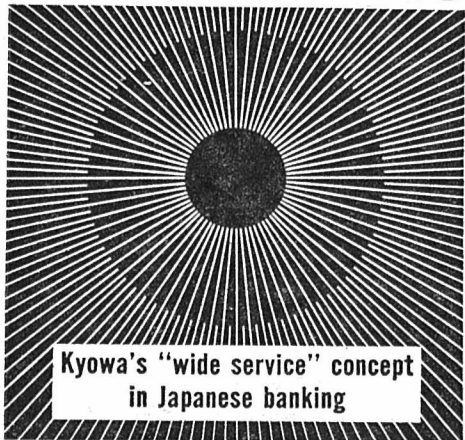
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Japan As Peacemaker

It has passed about ten years since the Kishi Government of the Liberal Democratic Party had ignored the principle of democracy and passed violently the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. And now, we Japanese, is compelled to take our stand on the Treaty again. The objective situation attended with the treaty has changed today since ten years ago.

However the objective situation changed, we have based our stand on the peace Constitution of post war in 1960 and 1970.

We have been proud that the spirit of our Constitution is not local and national but international and universal, but now, we have the time to think again the spirit, the idea and the meaning of our peace Constitution. Because, there is a great difference between the idea of the Constitution and the objective of the treaty.

It is said that the history of Japan since the Meiji era is the tragic history. The result of many tragedies in our history is the peace Constitution of today and the idea of our Constitution appears peace that mankind have sought since ancient Greece. We know the weight of peace by looking back our history, especially by experiencing the first atomic-bomb in the world at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and we will not forget it forever.

But, we can pursue peace not in the negative policy, but the positive policy. Though the communist countries are different from our country in the principle and the ideology at present, both countries are agreed in eternal peace.

We know that we fear the communist world not for their power but the ignorance of them. We know that we have the responsibility to show and change the ignorance of our allies. It is necessary and indispensable for us to give warm hand to the communist world. It is not necessary for us to have the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in order to be the leader of realization of world peace. The military treaty such as Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is out-of-date in view of the defection of France from NATO. It is necessary for us not to strengthen the out-of-date Treaty but renew and strengthen the spirit of the peace Constitution that have the universal idea of mankind our pursuing peace as peacemaker.

The peacemaking is not easy but hard, therefore it is worth pursuing. "Politics", says Max Weber in Politics as Vocation, "is a strong and slow boring of hard boards. It takes both passion and perspective."

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General Education Suspected Its Value

General Education Faculty announced a curriculum on reformed project on September 17. It consists of four items. They are as follows;

- (1) Common curriculum for all colleges is set up.
- (2) The required subjects are decreased, on the contrary the elective subjects are increased.
- (3) Content of lecture is to be enriched.
- (4) The subjects of general education course are also allotted to junior and senior years.

The general education has had various problems for a long time. The general education is said to be meaningless and unnecessary, or to be only a repetition of lectures in high school. Therefore it is necessary to think once again what the general education should be. What is the aim of the general education? It is to cultivate general knowledge as a citizen and is to develop high level of mental ability.

Today's Condition

But as a matter of fact, in most of universities, the general education of today is no more than a basic education or a preparatory education for the professional education. And the importance of liberal arts education (cultivating all-round-students) is given a little thought. In this case how is the relation between a basic education and a liberal arts education grasped? In fact there being no curriculum based on definite distinction of

two kinds education, the general education is halfway. According to the reformed project, does the former correspond to the required subjects and the latter the elective subjects? It seems that two kinds of education are not definitely distinguished in it.

As is stated above, the reformed project says that the subjects of the general education are set up in junior and senior years. It means that the importance of the liberal arts education is not lower than the professional education, but equal to it.

Next is the problem of mass-production education. That has two defects. The first is the loss of mutual contact between students and professors caused from the shortage of conversations. In regard to it, the reformed project also says that content of lecture is to be enriched by a small class education. But on the other hand, the increase of the professors by the adoption of the system has a tendency of the deterioration of their quality in the faculty system of Japan. As far as the quality of the professor does not level down, a small class education ought to be promoted. And the second defect of the mass-production education is that lecture has a tendency to be fragmentary and knowledge is itemized in the lecture. This is not only the defect of the mass-production education, but the problem caused by the lack of study by professors.

Education does not exist unless it is supported by both volition and tension. But it is difficult for students to bring forth them by the mass-production education. In Rikkyo University, lectures of the general education has been, in general, superficial in both the mass classes and the small classes. The subjects belong neither to a basic education connected with the professional education nor to the liberal arts education. And in the revised curricula, such subjects are still left. It is hard to be called perfect curricula of the general education.

What Is Aim?

The aim of the general education is to develop a high abstract ability, that is, ability to think logically, ability to understand other's thought, ability to judge the society rightly and ability to choose value in the professionalized society. And it must be a momentum to bring forth volition and tension to pursue truth.

It is necessary for both students and professors to make effort to attain the aim of the general education. If a small class education is possible, the lectures with discussion and with the presentation of the results of studies by students and also the lecture by plural professors as is seen in the reformed project will be effective. If the mass-production education is inevitable, it is necessary that professors do not give one-way lectures, but make students really join the lectures. Of course, students ourselves need also to study more voluntarily.

TOYKO



CONTACT LENS

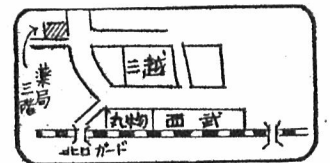
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