

RIKKYO ECHO

VOL. XXIV. NO. 3

ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

December 1969 Price 10 Yen

Rikkyo University Struggle Groping To Find Way Out in Chaos

The Rikkyo Struggle meets the negative condition. The relation of power among students seems to be reversed and the present situation is going to turn normalization. Such a movement intensifies more and more.

Pres. Osuga's Expression

Apprehending the present condition of university which has been on strike, President Osuga expressed his belief for the second time about breaking to deadlock of the present situation at Tucker Hall on Nov. 22. His first address was made on Oct. 7 and he presented his own idea of reformation of university and demanded for all students' cooperation.

His opinion this time was the same as he told in the former meeting, but added the new opinion about the problems of time-limit and financial crisis brought about by being stopped the subsidy of Education Ministry.

President Osuga seems to consider that the Rikkyo struggle was arisen from the lessons which do not satisfy students' expectation. In fact, he appealed that the real solution would be found in the class rooms by "constructing the community of love by teachers and students", he added that if the university develops the self-autonomy and exists as "the seat of criticism" as a part of the structure of the society, it will become a power to amend the Univ. Bill.

In short, what was consistent in his two speech was his resolution to open the lesson at any events in order to break the present situation.

Self-Seminar Movement

In the middle of Nov., when the obstruction struggle for Prime Minister Sato's to visit U.S. just rose outside of the Univ. and in contrast the atmosphere of normalization was floating in the campus, the meeting of the of the College of Arts was held on Nov. 11.

The essential meaning of learning itself in university was discussed seriously as the faculty of the College of Arts, the chairmen were consisted of students. It seemed to show the change of the thought of the faculty.

The opinion of the faculty about the starting 'new curriculum—it was led from the thought of "Re-creation of learning for Human beings"—was expressed. Students insisted on the opinion of "Anti-Univ." based on the movement of self-seminar by students' voluntary study. They try to create the learning, which has the power to criticize the contradiction of the present society and to reform it, propelling the movement of the self-seminar. At present, such classes met in Building No. 6, the liberal barricade.

The faculty of the College of Arts held the assembly again on Dec. 1. The discussion went on towards the concrete problems, taking the content of the discussion in last meeting into consideration. The meeting was reflected the attitude of the fa-

culty which challenged the students' view of learning.

Student Meeting Held 3 Times

The student assembly was held under the auspices of the Campus Reformation Propelling Committee at Tucker Hall on Nov. 6.

This meeting was met by the request of signatures about 3,000 collected by the Committee to release the all-campus strike, but in reality, only about 1,100 students gathered in the hall, and the decision of the assembly became void.

All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee held the meeting to protest against the student assembly in front of the Tucker Hall. They demonstrated zigzag and tried to rush into the hall in order to make the assembly adjourned. At this time, they had a brush from students belonged to the sports and athletic association, and a female student, a member of All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee was wounded.

The Reformation Committee called all students again to attend the student assembly on Nov. 20, setting up the premise in advance not to decide anything. The object of the meeting was to gather as many students as possible and discuss the present condition of Rikkyo University, but the number of students was only 1,000 or so. The Committee held the third assembly on 26, but the number of students in the hall was less than that of the last time.

In those meeting, the content of the discussion among students was the criticism to the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee and the meaning of setting up the barricade and the problem of reopening the lesson. The Reformation Committee appealed that the possibility of reformation of Rikkyo Univ. is depended upon the individual students.

"Struggle Union" Presses Faculty

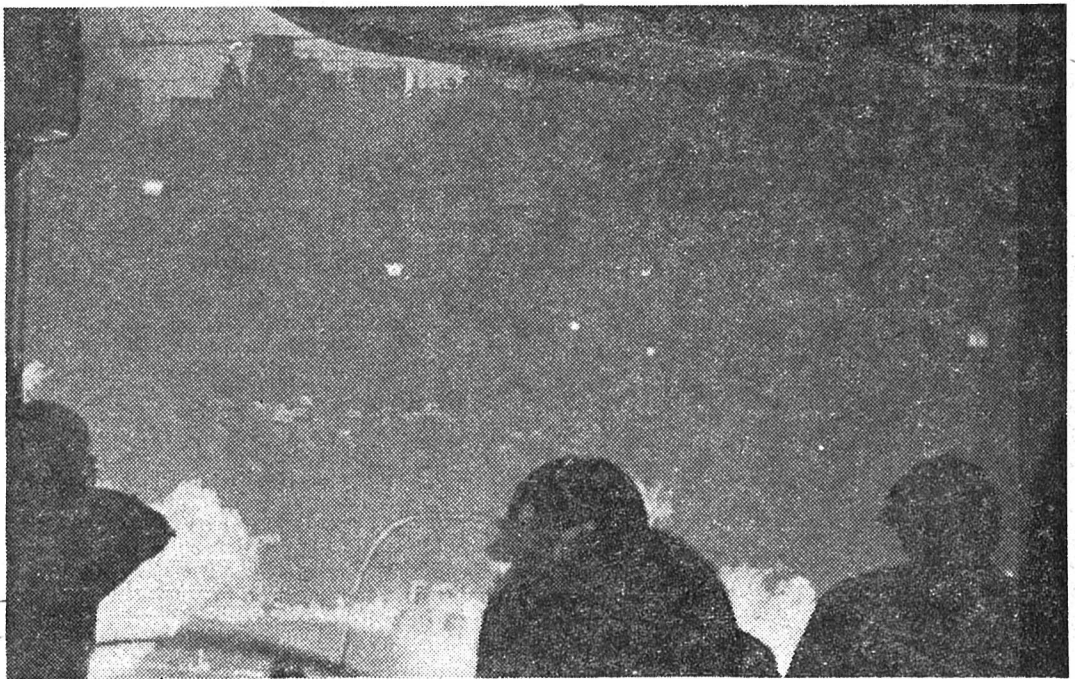
On Nov. 14, 15, the faculty of the Department of Education sent out the Professors to each class in the name of a volunteer, and have a discussion with students belong to his own class in order to solve the present situation.

It only published the plan of reformation of the curriculum in Sept. and have kept silence on various fundamental problems which were arisen from the struggle since April.

Concerning this movement of the Faculty of General Education, students regarded as the unilateral reopening of the lessons, and they organized the Struggle Union and held the meeting of impeachment on Nov. 19.

However, Dean Akashi refused to attend the meeting by reason that the faculty did not assent the meeting under the auspices of the one group of students, facing full of students

(Continued on Page 2)



The obstruction of Prime Minister Sato's visit to U.S. Struggle, as the serious knot of the AMPO-Okinawa Struggle, is fought by 20,000 students and labours, citizen near at Kamata Station on Nov. 16, 17, while Sato governmentsuppresses them by 50,000 riot police. Students gathering around Kamata Station throw the molotov cocktails against riot police about 4:30 p.m., and the struggle continues still midde night. Sato leaves for U.S., being defended by the power of authority which arrests over 2,000 people.

Toward '70 (4)

Start From Quagmire

The reason why this article was given the title of "Toward '70" was that something will happen in '70 and that we must do something in '70. It is clear that the '70 means the '70AMPO (the year to reconsider Japan-U.S. Security Treaty). And it is also definit that the struggle itself will become different from that of '60 which was the pressure against the Diet, considering that '70AMPO is to be maintained in the form of "the automatic continuation."

Then, where and when in '70 is the struggle fought? The answer is quite vague, because in other words, the AMPO should be struggled "wherever the smell of the AMPO is arisen." And as a climax of such a struggle, there was the struggle to stop Prime Minister Sato's visit to U.S. in Nov. The so-called "the decisive battle of Nov."—although the AMPO struggle of '70, the AMPO struggle of '70, the words, is too severe—expressed precisely.

The decisive battle of Nov. was over now. As we had written about the '70 AMPO in the article of "Toward '70", we need to summarize the Struggle of Nov. as the '70AMPO. By doing so, it is possible to connect organically the '70AMPO struggle with the struggle of the 1970's AMPO. It will be one step "Toward the 1970's."

Mentioning the obstruction struggle of Prime Minister Sato's visit to U.S. in Nov. as the climax, we should look back the various movements which have

spread since the first Haneda struggle. In Anti-War struggle, at Haneda, Sasebo, Ohji, Sanrizuka fought from '67 to '68, and the Campus and Educational struggle, which was in universities all over Japan from '68 to '69, we can recognize all quite a difference from the existing Left's movements in the quality.

One of the main differences is the way of understanding the democracy—particularly the parliamentary democracy. Taking it into consideration, it becomes clear that there were the different currents between the movement of protecting the Diet and the movement of Zengakuren of those days, and such a difference appeared too vividly in the decisive battle in Oct. and Nov., as the climax of the '70AMPO. In short, for the existing Left, the purpose of the political decisive battle was not to smash the AMPO, but to make advantage to the election. This shows the attitude of the movement of the existing Left that has not changed since 1960.

The problem of the way of grasping the democracy is a very difficult and important one. But we cannot help thinking that movement of the existing Left sticks to the Diet too much and parries the point of view of the masses concerning the AMPO struggle.

On the other hand, New Left was born down heavily in the struggle this fall. The Government Authority has made a big campaign to call New Left which

includes Anti-Yoyogi faction. Zengakuren, Anti-War Youth Committee, and besides Beheiren (Peace for Vietnam Committee.) As violent people since October suppression vividly turns in the New Left's movement. It means that the New Left's movement is believed to be radical because of their action, and that it exists as the object of the Authority's fear. We cannot but recognize that political position of New Left is inclined to be quite unfavorable, concerning its tactics.

After all, it seems that it is necessary to consider deeply about the point of view of the mass struggle. When we take up the struggle as that to make us feel a huge power of the authority, it is impossible to compose the new dynamism of the struggle without reconsidering its negative side. It should be thought as the problem of the tactics, of the essential idea of the struggle.

The 1970's AMPO struggle will never arise from the present situation. Without grasping the struggle with negative side as a inner problem of each person, the "Victory" of the 1970's struggle will never be expected. Person who take part in the Anti-Authority struggle, including the existing Left and New Left, should try to reconsider their own movement. Without doing so, the Authority will gain more power and force us to receive the cruel history again, in a full confident sneer.

"New think" Affects Modern

"New think" is one of the words which are recently in fashion. Under ordinary circumstances, "New think" means lateral thinking. But "New think" was not the idea which was lately devised. In this case, "new" does not mean lately, but lateral, that is to say, "New think" is to look at things again from quite new point of view after breaking down old ideas. "New think," has been existed since early days, and many inventions and discoveries have been done through this way of thinking.

Besides "New think" there is vertical one.

There are two methods in solving problem; One is to do it by repairing directly the defects, and the other to remove causes which do harm in progressing the problem, and the former is vertical think.

It may be said that the sciences which have theories at the base such as mathematics and physics are vertical think.

However, the method which advances things with logic is of little use, besides often restrain from producing essential new ideas.

Because this method often sticks to the existing logic exceedingly, it would be impossible to proceed to the next stage unless one logic is proved by another. Moreover, when the result is found to be the quite different from producing new ideas, it is too late.

However, it cannot be said that vertical think is always bad, and it cannot be compared with lateral think.

For instance, Einstein adopted the law of a Newton school and investigated every old information and look at it over from quite different point of view. As a result, he devised the principle of relativity without any experiments, new informations.

This is one of the examples of "New think" which makes use of vertical one, and shows that

both can co-exist, that is to say, it is of no use only to cling to new think without vertical one. And vertical think has high reliability and essential for daily life.

In short, the difference between new and vertical think is that one's logic rules his brain in the latter, and in opposition to it one's logic is at his brain's disposal in the former.

Though it seems that "New think" is the best way for new inventions and discoveries and that it is monopolized only by specialists, everyone can use it, and be applied to many problems in the presence.

As is described in the beginning, there is some inevitability where "New think" is in fashion, and the reason comes from the criticism that the modern men only sticks to vertical think too much.

In the present day of a highly mechanized civilization of 20th century, man is averaged, man becomes machinelike, man is one of the mass, and man has been losing his own personality and subjectivity.

And man is no longer man essentially, being merely a changeable animal who obeys to machines.

Therefore, man turns out to put much emphasis on daily life. It is not so bad to make much of daily life, but to be drowned in the life is no good, since in this way of life man is likely too highly the certainty.

Then there will be no actions except those which were based on past facts, and new think which seems to be little certainty, and can not be used, new idea can not be produced in this circumstances.

"My home shugi (My-homeism)" is in fashion now. One of the causes is man's neglected labor. It means humanlessness and causes come from contradictions of human relation and social relation in a highly mechanized civilization. It may be said that

the my-homeism is not always bad, but to be drowned in it is bad.

In fact, if such a way of life would not produce any solution for contradictions of human and social relation.

The my-homeism seems to be produced by the result of accumulating high surely logic.

In this way, man gives up his own character and subjectivity and becomes disinterested. Man can't only use new think, but develop his own mind and science.

Indeed, as modern man is under these negative circumstances, it is necessary for them to abolish old ideas and create new ideas by making use of the old ones.

(Continued from Page 1)

at Tucker Hall. Students disputed until 10:00 with him and other professors, who attended as volunteers about the reason of refusing the meeting.

Under the name of the faculty association, the mass meeting was called for the forcecoming reopening of the lessons at Tucker Hall on 25. But the assembly of impeachment by the Struggle Union was begun an hour earlier in the same place. Actually the mass meeting was not realized.

Assist. Professor Minagawa and other three professors still obstinately insisted on the opinion that the meeting of impeachment was not accepted by the faculty, and they did not even answer the questions by student and made a declaration of the adjournment of the meeting, and left the hall.

Then, about 3,000 students in Tucker Hall started to demonstrate into the Building No. 12 as to call Dean Akashi and the faculty, but at that time, all the professors had already gone home. Demonstrators went on a sit-down there and discussed about the necessity of impeaching professors who escaped from their own study room for fear of impeachment by students.

Next morning, volunteers of the Struggle Union picketed at the door way of the Building No. 12.

Character and Qualities Of Present RU S.A.A.

On November 6th clashes occurred between students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee faction, who loudly protested against the Student Assembly, and rightist students, including those belonging to the Democratic Youth League and the Sports and Athletic Association, who, attempting to suppress the various problems raised by the Rikkyo Struggle, persistently aimed at holding student assemblies to clear the blockades and begin classes again as before.

When the clashes occurred, some students of the Sports and Athletic Association resorted to physical violence against students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee faction. Their violence resulted in serious injury to a girl student of the College of Social Relations, who suffered a fractured rib. The reason these rightist students insisted on holding student assemblies was based on their own interests only.

How have they caught the significance of the struggle of the French Literature Department, and of the College of Literature, and of Rikkyo University; and what have they had to do with these struggles? To speak frankly, they have done nothing all this while.

As soon as the sports off-season came, the students of the Sports and Athletic Association established the so-called School Improvement Promotion Committee. They conducted a campaign to obtain signatures, and were able to get the signatures of more than one-third of the student body. Then on November 6th a Student Assembly was held. However, the attendance was not up to the required quorum, and so no decision could be reached. They then attempted to obtain the votes of more students, and voting was continued for a period of four days from November 7th to November 10th, but the result was the same as before. That is, not enough votes were obtained.

All students, especially each

member of the Sports and Athletic Association, should consider how the S.A.A. should be, and what the meaning of sports in Rikkyo University and the position of sports in our school life should be. For the S.A.A. students, sports have priority over everything else in their lives. Here, it seems that the true character and qualities of the present S.A.A. are exposed to the entire student body. All students should inquire of themselves the fundamental problems that have been raised by the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee—what learning is, what education is, what a university is. (by Takashi Ito)

Shooting Occupies All her Life

All Japan students firing championship was held at Asaka Olympic firing range on November 14, 15 and 16. From about forty schools, more than a thousand students took part in this championship. Among them



Etsuko Watanabe shoots very well. Whenever she takes a rifle, severness is found out on her face.

Etsuko Watanabe, sophomore of the department of English, shot very well in the air rifle section. Defeating many boys, her score was 197 points and she got second prize. But she said in a modest manner, "I was not confident of my victory when I was shooting."

Though it is considered unique that a girl practices shooting, she said, "I wanted to practice the sports which a girl can go in for without distinction of sex. Then I joined the firing club when I was a freshman. That was my start of practicing firing."

Now, most of her daily life is occupied by shooting practice. But she said, "If some students blame me saying that I am irresponsible because of practicing sports in the present circumstance of our university, I can't give up firing. Because I have put my heart into it so deeply."

She gave way to her feelings in a measure, but it is a characteristic of womanhood that sensibility is strong. Her way of life, doing the interesting thing, doing what she wants to do best, should not necessarily be blamed. And she said she

(Continued on Page 3)

明日を豊かに.....
三菱の貸付信託

三菱信託銀行



1口1万円

元金保証

本店 東京都千代田区丸ノ内1-2

ゆとりが
できます—



万単位でつくる未来のゆとり

ゆとり会

只今会員
募集中—

ゆとりある財産をつくり、ゆとりある人生をおくる...これが「ゆとり会」の目的です。あなたも、ぜひご入会ください。

〈中央〉の貸付信託

- 5年もの年7分2厘7毛
- 2年もの年6分3厘5毛
- 1口1万円 ●元金保証
- 便利な無記名式もあります
- 1人100万円まで無税扱い可
- 郵便局からも申込み可

中央信託銀行

池袋支店 / 東京都豊島区西池袋1-16 (971)4181

Always Keeps Accurate Time!

SHINTARO CHINO & CO.

(1956 graduate)

Watches & Jewels

Seiko Watch Distributor.

Head Office 1156 2-chome, Ikebukuro, Tokyo

TEL. (982) 7101-5

副都心 池袋と渋谷に最大

規模の三省堂が誕生しました

SSD

和書・洋書
文具・製本

三省堂書店

池袋店 PARCO 5階 (旧丸物)

渋谷店 東急文化会館5階

Future

Education System Also Swayed in High School

by S. KOYAMA & S. OKAMOTO

High school struggles, spread as wild fire all over the country as university struggles, once held the public eye and various information medium reported about it. The high school authorities coped with disputes by the physical power (as introduction of the riot police into the campuses) and most of the schools are now in so called normal condition. Are many problems that the high school students presented truly settled?

On the other hand, the number of the high school students taking part in the political activities is increasing. Most of the cases, high school students arrested in the demonstrations are obliged to resign from their schools. Then, knowing such a strict disposition, why do they join a radical struggles? We should reconsider high school struggle and students' activities.

Then we take some considerations into the present condition of some high schools. A high school under private management prohibits student from every making association for the study of social problems. A certain public high school gives an announcement to the students "The study of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty itself can't be permitted.", when the students wanted to investigate and present it at the school educational festival. And the school authority censured those students for only their request.

Now, toward 1970, as Japanese political and social circumstances become serious, high school students want to investigate social problems. Indeed many students who study these problems are apt to have radical way of thinking, but school authorities are too much afraid of disputes and strictly restrict students' political interest. The function of the newspaper club is limited by the same reason. The high school authority inspects every article, and the free assertions of students are limited. Many high schools have a principle of freedom of learning and independence of students but when we see the internal situation, students' activities are unreasonably restrained by the school.

When we visited a certain public high school in Tokyo which once had a dispute, the teacher-adviser to the student association rejected us and he also rejected personal new collection. The teacher told us two reasons: the school authority wouldn't like to be troubled by the false information and other

is for fear of stimulation to radical students. In the long run, the students are not allowed to speak out freely his will or way of thinking about school to the outer world. This is also the case that the school authority is only afraid of dispute.

There is no disputes which has no causes. It is natural that students' claim the school to clear out the true reason when they discovered unreasonably thing, but the school authority does not make a satisfactory answer, and even try to hush up the questions. Such an attitude of teachers betrays students' trust. As teachers don't face the cause of disputes as they are and have no positive opinion, the students resort to radical conducts such as strike or blockade of campus buildings. This time, school authorities consistently criticize radical frank of students' activities, and cover up the essential problems with phenomena.

After the school is normalized by the introduction of riot police, the school authorities order students to write a pledge to promise that they never do it again. In this way, a gap between students and school authority is more widened.

The discontent of high school students originated not only in school authorities' strong retrain on their activities but in the present Japanese Educational System. Such affairs are directly described in examination system. Not a few high schools classify students by their ability to get a good mark for the entrance examination to university. In a sense, it is easy and efficient for teachers to teach in such a good class and it may bring forth students' volition to study, but students in inferior class have feeling of inferiority and get harm being

far from getting good result. In this system of high school education directed to entrance examination, what teachers do is the cramming of knowledge and not development of thoughts. Human value of students is judged by the result of examinations, and further they are not treated as human beings but as a number.

It is natural that high school students should be displeased with such a education system that ignores humanity. How to they feel when they consider the existing circumstances of university which they will or must enter? High school students, fostering ability to criticize society, are sure to find that they are restricted unjustly by a education system that has many defects. It seems that such contents and contradictions turned up in the form of high school disputes.

There are two cases of their joining the political activity including demonstrations. One is that the students, after going through the various stages of the educational struggle, are confronted by the national authority. Then they start a movement of anti-authority or anti-establishment. The other is that simple anti-war consciousness existing in every man's mind makes him join the movement. Many students in high schools have been joining a radical activity against Japan-U.S. Security Treaty through the latter process.

Thereupon the Education Ministry announced the prohibition of students' political activity. At present public opinion is critical about political movement of high school students. The main reason is ambiguous, namely they are not yet adults or their ability to criticize society

(Continued on Page 4)

Topical Comment

No Make Order Gov's Possession

On the 1st. of November Japan's Government suddenly decided to award the Order of Culture to three astronauts of the U.S. who visiting Japan. It stirs up various comments.

The idea occurred to those close to the Prime Minister to award the Order of Culture to three astronauts of the U.S. whose names are Neil-A-Armstrong, Edwin-E-Aldrin, Jr. and Michael Collins, coming to Japan on the 3rd. of November. They had visited 21 countries all over the world, and they had been awarded the highest order of decoration at almost every country. Japan's Government determined to confer the award above examples.

But the highest order of Japan called the first of KUN are limited to be given to only a head of each state. And it is said those close to the Prime Minister who are in a fix hit upon conferring the Order of Culture which has no class distinction.

But here are two serious problems. One of these is that the determination had been made without consulting the selection committee of the Order of Culture. Namely, the most valuable award was conferred through undemocratic way. The Order of Culture is the most familiar order to us, since the decoration system was abolished after World War II.

One of the members of the selection committee says on this problem, not taking the due procedure means the Government feared rejection of their idea, and the selection committee is not satisfied with the Government's decision. This is the first case that the Government decided the decoration of the award without consulting the selection committee, and brakes the due procedure.

Another problem is whether this case falls under the Order of Culture or not. This orders have been presented to such people as contributed to science and culture for long time and produced fine achievements. But this case is filled with many exceptions.

First of all three cosmonauts are all foreigners, and also the military officers. The awarding ceremony was not held at Emperor's palace. Further more, they are not scholars or men of culture, and they are only the

members of consisting NASA team.

The Minister of Education, Sakata says, that's a glorious result beyond Columbus, praising his own words. But most people think as selection members say, if three cosmonauts are worthy of the Order of Culture, the members who sent those three to the moon are more suitable. If we admit to the Minister of Education, Government should have conferred some decoration on Major Gagarin when he visited Japan, as a pioneer of the space age. And Government must give a decoration to the motorman of the first train of the New Tokaido Trunk Line.

Generally speaking, it was mistake of the government having conferred the Order of Culture on three cosmonauts of the U.S.

It is the disregard of the constitution of democracy that Government easily handled with power the order which had been acquainted by us since 1937, without the consent of the selection committee. And it is also the destruction of the honor which has been felt and praised by Japanese people as a result of Government's action to have made the various exceptions.

The Orders of Culture are different from crowns of beer bottles glittering on children's breasts. The late decorated people such as Jun'ichiro Tanizaki must be very much surprised to hear the news. This problem is too serious to be laughed away.

It is a well-known rule that the Order of Culture should be conferred on men of culture because of its name. (by Y. Kume)

(Continued from Page 2)

would continue practicing firing after graduation.

In the sporting world, there seems to be something offering some appeal to sportsmen, and they seems to be able to get mental food there.

In this sense, her continued activity in this sport should be expected.



HONDA

HONDA MOTOR CO., LTD.

5-5, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

やさしく おもしろく ためになる

注釈つきの英和両文の週刊紙

The Student Times

お申込みはお近くの朝日新聞販売店または下記へ

ジャパン タイムズ

本社 東京都港区芝浦 4-5-4 Tel (453) 5311

支社 大阪市北区中の島 屋橋ビル Tel (202) 3591

International news magazine

Newsweek

Special low campus rates for students

□ 52 weeks at ¥2,350

□ 34 weeks at ¥1,850

□ Newsweek Dictionary ¥ 450

(American slang and idioms)

NAME

(PLEASE PRINT)

ADDRESS

Please return this coupon with payment to

RIKKYO ECHO

A name which inspires us to be first in courtesy, first in service, first in efficiency; in short, to be your first source of all business with Japan.

EST. ★ 1873

THE DAI-ICHI BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
NEW YORK AGENCY: 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A.
LONDON BRANCH: Winchester House, London Wall, London, E.C.2, England
CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE: 38 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60603, U.S.A.
SEOUL REPRESENTATIVE OFFICE: UNESCO Bldg. 502 50-14, 2-Ka, Myong Dong, Chung-Ku, Seoul, Korea
ASSOCIATED BANK: Chekiang First Bank Ltd., Hong Kong

RIKKYO ECHO

Published monthly during the school year except Examination Periods
by the English Press Society of Rikkyo University.

Miss Noriko Hiraki EDITOR & PUBLISHER

STUDENT STAFF:

Yoshihiro Kawamura
Takashi Asano
Masahiro Shimobayashi
Eiji Suzuki
Katsubumi Yokota
Yoshinori Akiba
Hiroko Uchida
Takeshi Morimoto
Ken'ichi Koga
Tsuneo Yoshiizumi
Mikusa Imai
Yoneyo Takeda
Akiko Umehara

Editor-in-Chief
Associate Editor
Monitor
Managing Editor
Business Mgr.
Business Mgr.
Business Mgr.
SENA Officer
News Editor
Sports Editor
Asst. Sports Editor
Art Editor
Asst. Art Editor

FACULTY ADVISORS:

Mr. Robert J. Crow

Mr. Gene S. Lehman

OFFICE: THE RIKKYO ECHO of Rikkyo University

3-chome, Nishi-Ikebukuro Toshima-ku, Tokyo

Tel: (983) 0111 Ext. 691

Editorial

Responsibility in Struggle

About half a year has passed, since the strike struggle flashed out in Rikkyo University. On account of the problem which rooted in the essential point, it is difficult to find out the solution at present condition. It is quite natural for students and teachers to long for "normal" University after a long absence of class. And the mood of "normalization" drifts on this Campus like the other universities. Therefore, it is necessary for all the people in Rikkyo Univ. to consider fundamental problem and what must be changed right now. Especially, the attitude when we think it over, is essential point to pursue the problem cleared up through the struggle.

It is said very often on campus recently that Rikkyo struggle is dull now, substance of the strike struggle became superficial and the blockade became ineffective, etc. According to those speaker, the reason of the present conditions is that partial students lead the struggle. Surely Rikkyo Struggle might have had such tendency. But the same speaker can never talk about the reason of such condition as his own responsibility. Who supported the strike at all-student assembly? Who participated in demonstrations of 2000 Rikkyoites opposed to the University Law? Who sent clap to some students' opinion in the mass bargaining session? Who discussed positively many important subjects with friends and teachers. All the students ought to take Rikkyo Struggle upon themselves, and should not speak about it without our own concern. We can't have persuasive power without this important point, namely, how we concerned about the Rikkyo Struggle from the past to now. Much less, we can not criticize the students who initiated the struggle for their mistakes without our responsibility.

In '60 Struggle, it was possible for students what we call "Zengakuren", to speak that the Socialist Party and the Communist Party were responsible for the defeat of struggle because their movements was disturbed. On the other hand, the new anti-authority movement, what we call "New Left", is based on unique organization which makes much of the individual dignity. Therefore, the University Struggle and '70 Struggle must be summed up by each individual.

In the trial of Tokyo University Struggle, a so-called reflected who separated from the other accused, answered only one sentence for the various questions by the public prosecutor, "I'll never take part in such a movement again, because I am disqualified to continue the struggle. . . ." For making much of the meaning of his action he clearly rejected the questions by the public prosecutor. In his words we can find the summarization (responsibility) of the struggle by his own name.

It is good for nothing for a human beings only to know the "struggle" as a knowledge as "love" cannot be experienced by a word. "Love" and "Struggle" are not to know but to experience as a human existence. Provided we consider such a essential problem and the principle presented by Joint Struggle Committee Movement. Each of us must now reflect about the struggle of our own. We can never lay the responsibility to other or to the organization. Every student should make clear own responsibility.

When all the students and teachers reach this situation, it is possible for us to develop the new movement. Only at that time, we can begin the movement with reality toward fundamental change of Rikkyo University.

Interview

Only Sincerity Is Her Own Way; Chizuko Hamanaka

Short cut becomes her very well. She is very fresh as if she came from the green grass. The expression, "A green girl" just fits her. We, the interviewers of the Art Desk, soon became intimate with her in a few seconds.

She was asked to shake hands by one woman in the train. But it is natural for her. Because,



Chizuko Hamanaka

though just recently, she was appointed an assistant of the TV program "Music of the World", she already has the complete support of housewives. She has liked music since her childhood. And she strongly wanted to become a musician. But in this she was opposed by her parents. For they wanted her to live a common life. So while she went to school-Rikkyo University, where she specialized in Japanese literature she taught a koto to many people at her home.

After her graduation from college, she became an assistant at Rikkyo University. But she could not give up her desire to become a musician. So though she was busy, she studied to play the piano and koto. One day she appeared on the stage, accidentally, and then she rushed into entertainment world.

As yet she did not know such a world. She talks about her mind of that time; "I was very afraid that had to join a world unknown to me, the entertainment world. But as the people surrounding me in the television world received me very kindly, soon my mind was relieved. Now, I can not help my enjoyment." It is just like her to do so. For she soon gets familiar with any kind of things.

From such things, we can understand that she is very enthusiastic in everything she does. But she continues, "There is the proverb, 'Don't wear two straw sandals.' But I am wearing three. One is being a koto teacher, another is being an assistant of a television program, and the other is being an assistant of Rikkyo University. Sometimes I wonder what my true work is. But I can't neglect even one of these three straw sandals. As I am still young, I will want to try many kinds of things."

However, she sometimes wonders whether she should wear three straw sandals together, because she thinks that she overdoes with too many kinds of work. So she is afraid that she only half finishes all

of the three jobs.

And she emphasizes, "Human beings each live a different life. But if they try to do everything earnestly in whatever field, they will be able to grasp good fortune." Still more she continues, "Now students inquire closely into what study is and try to reform their school earnestly. So I think their attitude is good and admirable."

She likes to do everything earnestly. From such thing, her sincerity is shown. And her eyes when she tells such things, light up. As she is so, she will be able to wear well every one of her sandals, even if she wears three together.

In her college life, she says that she did not study and she did nothing but read books. She shocked by "Destruction" written by Toson Shimazaki. In this story, she could not understand at that time why Ushimatsu, the hero, had to confess to be a "Burakumin" and she said that she was strongly impressed with it. From such things, we find that she has a very kind mind. So we really had a friendly feeling toward her.

As soon as a conversation about literature began with her, she talked about many novels and authors, especially about Mokichi Saito. She knew everything about him. And she told in detail about the life of Saito.

She looks very happy. Really she seemed to be a well-informed woman. Also she is of marriageable age, and is anxious about marriage a little. She is a kind elder sister.

(Continued from Page 3)

is still inexperienced. Is there any restriction of age to join these social activity? The importance at this point is that they grasp social contradictions as their own and take attitude to ask themselves at all times. Considering from this, a view of the Education Ministry, it seems, is not suitable. It contains a danger that makes them close their eyes to a fact of society.

The other day, we discussed with several high school students who had been participating political movement. They had rich knowledge accompanied with activities, and acquired from many books. Their grasp of problems is not so much different from that of university students. It is not denied that their political knowledge was immoderate comparing with other's, but it seems that their thoughts were never imperfect.

Essence of high school struggle and university struggle is by no means different and it is not too much to say that all the struggles by various people are based on demand for being human. But in proportion with their struggle develops, they, high school students and university students, apt to be intoxicated in it and struggle itself becomes their aim. Therefore it is necessary for them to confirm once again that they are human beings, and then they raise movement.

In the modern society that makes human burry in a mechanism and in the system of education, high school students who are inclined to be lost in such a society are the same figure as the university students who struggle against the contradictions of present university. The problems proposed by them is a universal theme of human beings.

新鮮味あふれる世界のおもしろい

記事が沢山載っているオール英文の週刊紙

The Japan Times
Weekly

1カ月 ¥200
(5週月 ¥250)

お申込みはお近くの朝日新聞販売店または下記へ

ジャパン タイムズ

本社 東京都港区芝浦4-5-4
支社 大阪市北区中区的島屋橋ビル

Tel (453) 5311
Tel (202) 3591

Look...

Shortly some man will say,
"You're charming."
Make sure he's right.



Call or drop in....



Charm School

30-9, 1-chome, Jingumae, Shibuya-ku,
Tokyo Tel. 404-6551-3

SHIMIZU

CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. SINCE 1804

Architects, Engineers, General Contractors

Chairman: MASAO SHIMIZU

President: SEI'ICHI YOSHIKAWA

Head Office: 2-chome, Takara-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Cable Address: SHIMIZUCON, TOK Phone: (535) 4111

Branches: Nagoya Osaka Hiroshima Takamatsu Fukuoka Kanazawa Sendai Sapporo

