

RIKKYO ECHO

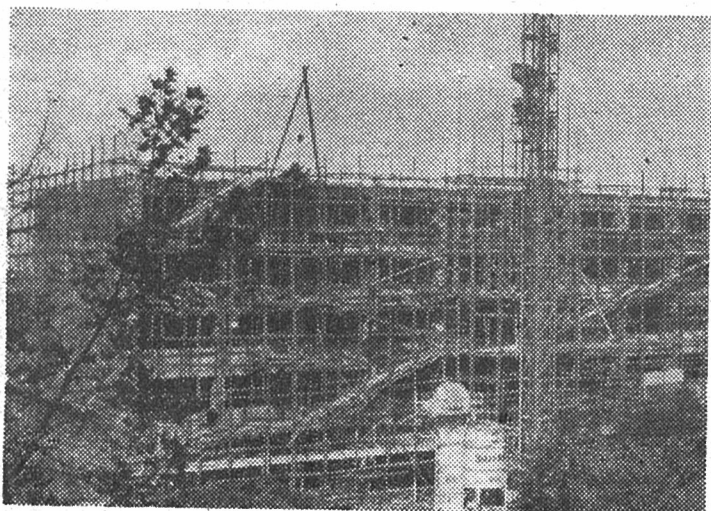
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ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSITY

Novemder, 1958

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A new building, a five storied ferro-concrete structure for the Law College, is going to stand in front of the main gate of the campus by Shimizu Construction Co., Ltd.

The new College of Law, is to start next spring with 20 teachers and 250 students.

Culture Festival On November 1, 2, 3

The Annual Rikkyo Festival will be observed on the campus from Nov. 1 to 3 under the auspices of the Cultural Clubs Association. Most of the cultural clubs and some of the seminars are preparing to participate in the festival by showing the results of their studies and activities during the past twelve months.

The Festival Eve will be held on the Theological Seminary Ground.

The Dramatic and musical entertainments and the exhibits of 50 study groups are carried out with the budget of \$17,000.

Some of the interesting programs are as follows:

The Screen Club will project a Mexican Movie, "Los Orvidados"; and Kiyoteru Hanada will give a talk concerning the content of the movie.

The Hotel Management Club will open the coffee shop in the refectory as they did last year, and the Tea Ceremony Club will hold a tea party on the lawn in front of the library.

The South-east Asian Friendly Society is going to open an exhibition titled "Capable Asia" on the seventh floor of the Seibu Department Store in Ikebukuro.

The Broadcasting Society is to hold a round-table talk attended by the members of the athletic clubs of St. Paul's entitled "Rikkyo Sports".

The English Speaking Society will hold a English Oratorical Contest.

Dramas scheduled to be played in Tucker Hall are as follows:

"Queer Murder" by the Literary Club, which has been originated by Y. Suzuki, a club member of the Literary Club.

Yukio Mishima's "Kantan" by Murasaki-kai.

"Koi-ni-kuchinan" from R. Akutagawa's "Koshoku" by the Drama Society.

As for music, the Right Music Society will give a recital of pops.

The Cultural Federation is going to invite us to a concert of Tokyo New Ensemble.

The Glee Club will sing the compositions of Mendelssohn in a mixed chorus.

The Rikkyo Orchestra Club is going to play Bibet's "Spanish Serenade", Schubert's Symphony No. 8 "Unfinished", and Beethoven's Romance (F major). They will be conducted by Chiyuki Murakata.

High School's Removal Materialized

The long-deliberated project for removal of the Rikkyo upper secondary school into the suburbs of Tokyo has taken shape, aiming at establishing within 3 decades an entirely complete institution, equipped with special rooms for polytechnic and various experiments, a dormitory accomodating about 100 pupils, a chapel and so forth.

It was already decided that the campus projected, of 21.5 hectare, would be set up in the district of Niiza-machi, Kita Adachi-gun Saitama-ken, near Shiki Station, taking 19 minutes from Ikebukuro Station by express, on the Tojo Line.

High school authorities will go through final formalities, as soon as negotiations being held with the local people are ended.

Mr. Yasushi Agata, the principal, said: "The Construction work of the new building is to start next February and to be completed by the end of next August, so that the school may open from next September for the second term of the academic year.

"To my great pleasure, the local people as well as the governor of the Saitama-ken are willing to welcome our moving there. And circumstances up there will be better than ever. In this sense we, to be sure, will be able to establish a landmark institution."

Lastly he added: "Those buildings which we are using now will not be pulled down but will become available for classrooms or club-rooms of this university."

**Rikkyo Six Wins
Further Details
Read Page 3**

Nuclear Reactor, TRIGA Mark II Given to St. Paul's

Dr. Matsushita Returns

President Masatoshi Matsushita returned to Japan on Oct. 28, from his four weeks trip. He had visited the United States to attend the 59th session of the Episcopal General Convention held in Miami Beach.

In this convention, the Protestant Episcopal Church of America decided to donate an nuclear reactor for research to Rikkyo University. Meanwhile, Dr. Matsushita made special efforts to organize the Friends of Rikkyo (F O R) in America during his tour.

F O R has as its objective the financial support, including aid for financing construction of the Law Building, the Institute for Atomic Energy and so on.

F O R will be organized in Japan, too, with the same objective. Shigeru Yoshida, former Prime Minister, has given consent to head this organization.

Prof. V. B. Haley Back to U. S.

Virginia B. Haley, professor of English at Rikkyo University and one of the faculty advisers of the Rikkyo Echo, left Japan on Oct. 7 for a two-month tour of Hawaii and the United States. During her tour, she will lecture on education in Japan before Rotary Clubs, civic groups and educational as well as religious organizations.

She came to Japan in Summer, 1954 and was invited to lecture in many universities, colleges and high schools throughout Japan as a Fulbright lecture-teacher during 1954-1956.

Now she is on the Rikkyo Faculty and is also the executive director of the Friends of Rikkyo University in the United States. She is stated to return to Japan on Dec. 1.

Agric. Study Group To Southeast Asia

Supported by St. Paul's Univ. and the Sankei (An industrial and economic newspaper in Japan), St. Paul's agricultural study group of Southeast Asia, headed by Naruo Nakagawa, a lecturer of the College of Arts, is to leave for Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam in mid-November for a term of two months.

They will visit the universities and the experimental farms

The Protestant Episcopal Churches in America announced on Oct. 15 the gift of a TRIGA MARK II research reactor to St. Paul's University. The Atomic Energy Commission of St. Paul's has decided to build the Research Institute of Atomic Energy at Takeyama in Kanagawa prefecture.

The proposal of presenting the reactor to St. Paul's was done in a joint commission of the Episcopal General Convention concerning utilization of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

Canon Charles Martin of Washington National Cathedral said at the joint commission, "The commission believes that St. Paul's with its resources and those of St. Luke's Hospital, could use the reactor for study and research in a way that would bring vast gains in fundamental field of knowledge and

'Vixen & Flutist' In Four-Univ. Theatricals

The 22nd Four-University English Theatricals supported by the Japan Times will be held at Hitotsubashi Hall on Nov. 8 and 9.

Hitotsubashi, Waseda, Keio and Rikkyo are the four universities participating in the contest.

The English Speaking Society of Rikkyo Univ. has captured the champion-cup for six successive years by playing Japanese old-fashioned drama.

This year they will perform a romantic and classical drama of the Heian Era, "A Vixen and a Flutist", originated by Hideji Hojo, translated by Shigeo Kudo, and directed by Hisao Urayama.

The cast has been announced as follows:

Tomone Kazuko Shoji
Harukata Tadashi Tsutada
Hideto Mizuaki Takenouchi
Natsumasa ... Yoshiro Tomita
Akinobu ... Yukihiko Kawasaki
Norimitsu Takeo Konno
Teruyoshi ... Kazuhiko Kitahara
Fuyotose Takeo Minejima
House-maid .. Tomoko Komura

of these countries to study agronomics, plantations and so forth.

A main purposes of this visit is the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and these countries, in addition to study and investigation.

The student members will consist of K. Honda (Graduate), Y. Onose (Senior), S. Saito (Senior), and H. Tamura (Senior).

Employment Front Bright Despite Recession

The examinations for employment have started from Oct. 1. According to the announcement by the Section of Personnel Affairs for Students, it has secured job offers from 554 employers as of Oct. 22. The number of job offers have increased by about 40% over the same month last year; and it is expected to have a considerable number of job offers from small and medium-sized enterprises by the end of this year. But examinations for employment by large enterprises were held to get able students at the beginning of Oct.

so students could not get many chances to land jobs in large companies. And also it is true that some employers are not taking new members this year because of the financial depression.

Nevertheless, as Rikkyo students, we have not seen much of effect of the present business recession now well under way. The university employment office expects that nearly ninety-five per cent of the job-hunters will be able to find employment by the end of next March.

be a blessing to the people of Japan.

"It would make a great impression on the most respected group in Japan—the scientists and give Christian direction to the pursuit of atomic science for the welfare of humanity."

The TRIGA MARK II is a type well fitted for universities and research institutions as a completely safe reactor, combining beam ports and thermal column with facilities for easy isotope production.

The TRIGA MARK II utilizes a completely new type of solid, homogeneous fuel-element containing an alloy of uranium fuel and zirconium-hydride moderator. This homogeneous mixture of fuel and moderator assures perfect safety by means of a prompt negative temperature coefficient.

The reactor site is some 360,000 square-feet, and there the main building consisting of the reactor room with gas-tight construction will be erected.

To prevent damage in case of an unexpected accident, the large area is necessary. The reactor entails scarcely any risk of damage to its surroundings.

Compensation would be made if such a case should happen. The radioactive waste from the reactor is not dumped as it is, but is canned, and chemically treated before disposal.

The isotope production will be used at St. Luke's Hospital.

The staffs of the research institute will consist of 20 full time members and about 40 scientists of the College of Science of St. Paul's.

The whole cost of the construction will reach some \$600,000 and the Protestant Episcopal Church is donating \$360,000 as a cost of the reactor; and St. Paul's is to share the expenses for the site.

Fuji Electric Co., Ltd., one of the companies in the First Atomic Power Industry Group, is to contribute \$140,000.

The reactor is expected to start its operation some time in 1960.

Prof. Sumiya To Austria

Kazuhiko Sumiya, the assistant professor of the college of economics, went to Austria on Oct. 8 in order to study abroad at the Austrian Government's expense.

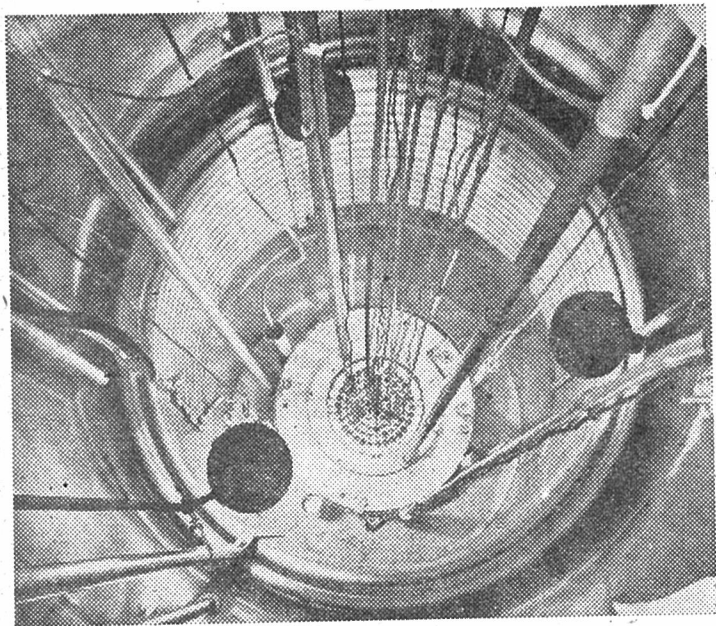
He was singled out of the many candidates as the only student sent abroad by the government, after the examination in natural, cultural and social sciences.

He will study present-day racial problems and the history of the Social Democratic Party of Austria in the Research Institute for Ethnology.

So, in his absence Prof. N. Kobayashi will take his place teaching the history of Social Thought; and Prof. M. Kondo will teach English Economics. His seminar has been annexed to the Matsuda seminar.

TRIGA MARK II Reactor

Output of 100 Kilowatts



The Atomic Energy Commission of St. Paul's University has decided to institute a small experimental reactor at Takeyama in Yokosuka, Kanagawa Prefecture.

As announced by the University authorities, the experimental reactor to be constructed is a TRIGA MARK II reactor designed and manufactured by General Atomic Corporation of the United States, which was exhibited at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Power Energy in Geneva. The First Atomic Power Industry Group has promised to cooperate with us regarding with financial and technical aids of its construction.

Proposal to Yokosuka

At the end of August this year, St. Paul's University proposed to Yokosuka city to locate the Atomic reactor at Camp Takeyama which will soon be released from requisition. Yokosuka city has had the intention to attract private enterprises and to develop the city after Camp Takeyama is returned.

But at the same time the Defence Agency expressed the expectation that the Self-Defence Force would succeed to the Camp Takeyama as it is; and the detachment which is expected to enter the former camp has already come to the Camp Kurihama near Takeyama.

Astonished at the situation, Yokosuka city authorities started an appeal the government ministries concerned with the result that they succeeded in securing about one-third of total area. In that place St. Paul's University has proposed the in-

stallation of its atomic reactor.

This TRIGA MARK II experimental reactor has energy output 100 kilowatts, twice as much that of the Japan Research Reactor No. 1. The reactor is an octagon, 24 feet in height and 21 feet in diameter.

TRIGA MARK II reactor

This reactor is used not only for experimental purposes but also for production of radioisotopes. The research institute on atomic energy of St. Paul's University says: "We will use this reactor in order to produce radioisotopes and to study how to deal with isotopes. Simultaneously, from the aspect of isotopes we shall do chemical, physical, biological and zoological research."

Experiments which can be performed with the TRIGA MARK II are those involving activation analysis, reactor statics and kinetics, radiation shielding, radiation effects on materials, cross-section measure-

ments, isotope applications, neutron diffraction time of flight, and radiobiological effects.

Reactor's safety

The TRIGA MARK II reactor is said to have been made as a result of strengthening the reactor's safety. Why? Because it uses as fuel a special uranium: the solid homogeneous fuel elements of uranium and zirconium hydride. This fuel-element material assures a very high degree of safety in the reactor.

In the usual cases, the reaction increases gradually when the uranium is injected into the reactor and causes great energy without any restriction, unless its reactor would be controlled by something. Finally, it may have the potentiality of the A-bomb.

In that case the reactor would "run away"; that is, it would explode and melt into air, dispersing harmful radioactivity into the atmosphere. This has happened several times in America, Canada and England, and details of what treatments were taken in their cases have not yet been reported. However it can be said that the TRIGA MARK II reactor is excellent from the view point of safety.

In this TRIGA MARK II, the neutron's reaction decreases automatically when the temperature inside the reactor decreases or exceeds a certain point. That is characteristic of this reactor.

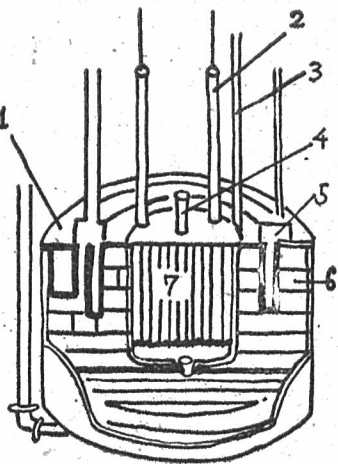
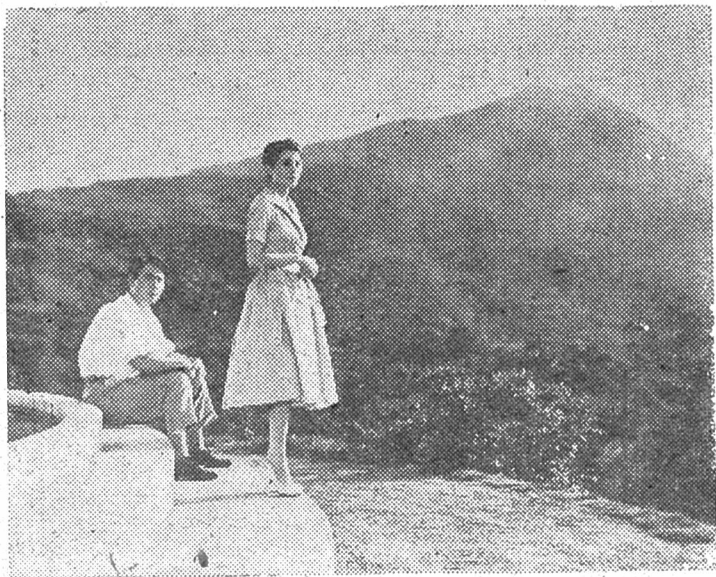


Diagram showing cross-section of reactor.

- (1) Rotary Specimen Rack
- (2) Regulating Rod Guide Tube

Japanese Film

KONO TEN NO NIJI



One of the greatest directors in Japan, Keisuke Kinoshita, made the film "Kono ten no niji." He says, "I have tried to describe those who live in hope, working for their living, through their ordinary lives full of pleasure and pain. That is to say, this film is the comedy and tragedy of human experience."

In spite of its being described no more than a description of their everyday lives, all the peo-

ple who see this film will be deeply impressed by it. Humanity and sincerity pervades the whole of this film, and they impress all spectators deeply. From the other point of view, we can find a gentle sarcasm for people whose minds are concentrated almost wholly on their own affairs.

In Kyushu there is the Yahata iron foundry, the greatest in the East. Osamu Sora who is engaged in a certain dangerous work in that factory, was attracted to a woman named Chie Obita; however, she has already fallen in love with Shiro Machimura, the master builder. Making a proposal to her, Sora did not win her hand because of his dangerous business and of her mother's strong objection to the marriage. Then, Kikuo Suda, Sora's best friend hard to persuade Chie's mother to accept his friend's proposal, but in vain.

Eventually an evil rumor about Chie's refusal reached Suda who asked Chie, "Did you refuse to give your hand only because of his business?" "I didn't accept his proposal on the ground that I already had my lover, however, if I had met Mr. Sora before I got acquainted with Mr. Machimura, I should have..." answered Chie. And so Suda came to understand her true mind.

The cast includes Yusuke Kawazu as Kikuo Suda, Yoshiko Kuga as Chie Obita, Teiji Takahashi as Osamu Sora, and Takahiro Tamura as Shiro Machimura.

- (3) Rabbit Tube
- (4) Glory Hole
- (5) Specimen Rack
- (6) Graphite
- (7) Core

Reactor's construction

The atomic reactor itself consists of an aluminium tank (6 feet in diameter and 21 feet in height), in the bottom of which is placed the core. When the tank is filled with water 16 feet deep, this water serves as a shield and the reactor is completely cut off from outside. Moreover, it is possible to see the center of the reactor and the control rods through the water during operation. This permits any malfunctioning to be discovered immediately. The reactor's sides and bottom are made of 12 inches graphite, the lid is 6 inches.

We are very glad that St. Paul's University has taken the first step to carry out research on the use of atomic energy both in the academic and industrial field.

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Supported By: Rikkyo University

Music By: Ohashi Setsuo & Honey Islanders
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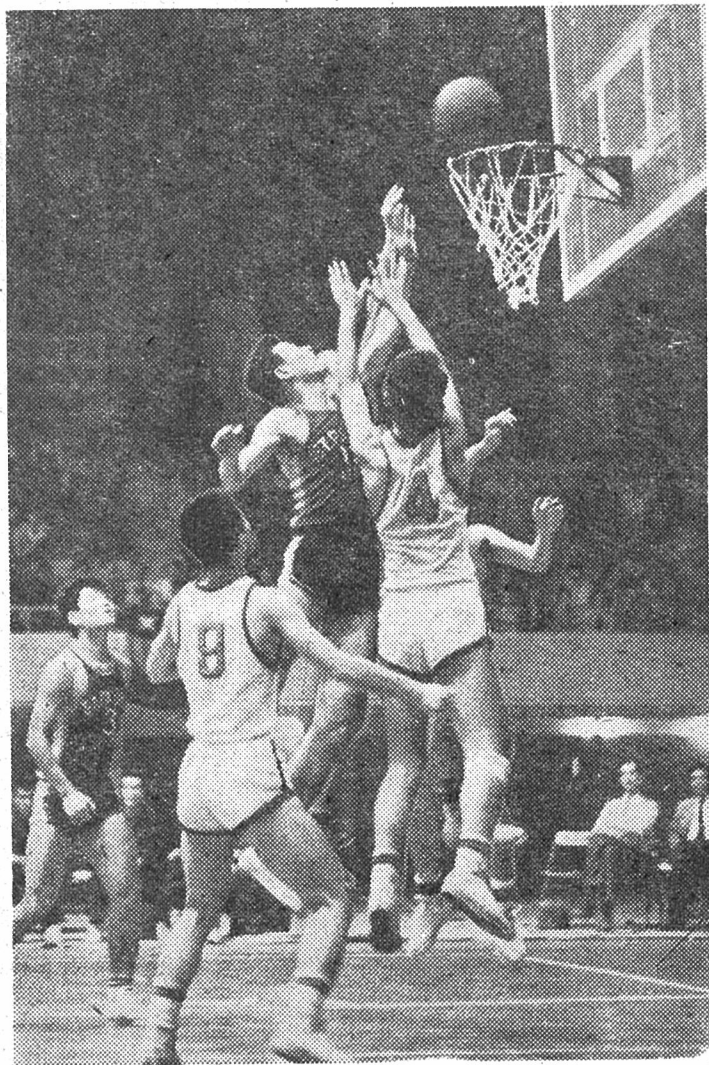
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Place: At Shinagawa Prince Hotel (¥250)

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SPORTS

Our Cagers Register Perfect Victory



High-scoring Yokoyama (13) of Rikkyo connects on a jump shot for two of his 22 points against Keio. Yokoyama was the game's top scorer as Rikkyo downed Keio in the final tilt.

Rikkyo edged Keio 70-59 in the final match in the fourth week to decide the championship of the Kanto Collegiate Basketball League held on October 13.

Five wins gave Rikkyo the twelfth championship for the first time in three years, followed by Kyoiku, Meiji, Keio, Nippon and Waseda in order.

A run-down of their path to victory follows:

On the opening day of the Kanto Collegiate Basketball League play-offs, Rikkyo faced Nippon University; and in spite of a hard game caused by bad shots and poor pass-work, our team knocked off the opponent on two consecutive days.

The tournament against Meiji Univ. was the next barrier. After losing on the first day, Rikkyo won the second tilt. The third day, Rikkyo jumped into a thirteen-point elad in the first fourteen minutes of play by using their speciality, a quick attack, and stayed out in front by at least that margin the rest of the way. Rikkyo stretched their lead to 41-22 at the half

and, added to this, they had the confidence to keep the high scorers on the bench and put new-faces on the court.

The lanky Sugawara of Meiji was completely blocked by his Rikkyo counterpart, Yamamoto. The score was 92-62.

On the first day of the following week Rikkyo smashed Kyoiku Univ., last year's champion.

On the second day, Kyoiku Univ. forged ahead early in the half. The score see-sawed back and forth for the balance of the second stanza. Using their tall players, Kanekawa and Yokoyama effectively Rikkyo came out from behind and put the game into overtime by tying the score 62-62. However Rikkyo lost 71-69. This forced the tournament into an extra day.

The third day Kyoiku Univ. led the game until the half time. Jump shots by Kanekawa and Nara of Rikkyo expanded their advantage to 73-62 in the second half to bring victory.

On the fourth week our team coped with Keio Univ. Defeated by Keio on the first day, Rikkyo edged Keio, 86-62 to be-

come the best candidate for the championship in the second tilt.

On the third day the most decisive game was played. Because this was the game determining whether our team would get the championship before playing Waseda.

In the first half, Keio was out front by 33-29. But after scoring on a variety of jumps and shots, Keio's foul gave Yamamoto of Rikkyo two throws which tied the score, 44-44. Rikkyo steadily moved up to take a 70-59 lead thanks to the fine shooting performance of Kanekawa and Yokoyama, quick attacks by Kawamoto and solid defense by the team.

Yokoyama, who tallied 22 points, wound up as the day's highest scorer, followed by Keio's Ishikawa with 20.

On the last week Rikkyo trounced Waseda easily for two consecutive days 86-76, 104-76 for their fifth victory of this series.

Rikkyo's Nara, Kanekawa and Kawamoto, who had been selected for the All Japan Team in the Asian Games this summer, showed outstanding performances all through the series.

The strategy which made Rikkyo the undefeated team was quick attacks, fine zone defense, and well organized teamwork which was displayed during the games.

Rikkyo Chance To Get Cups This Fall

Baseball

Spotlighted Rikkyo Nine is almost the title winner of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League so far Nov. 2:

Rikkyo has still to fight against runner-up Hosei and Keio after the traditional Waseda-Keio match which is to be held Nov. 1, 2 and defeating one of them brings Rikkyo the brilliant 4th straight victory.

Rikkyo lost the second of the best of three series against Keio, Oct. 29, 5-0 and was forced to delay to have a championship until the deciding tilt with Hosei and Keio, Nov. 3 and 4. Rikkyo has already won the first game and lost the second against the Hosei nine. The final match is much expected to be the best battle, because Hosei has a slim chance to win the Emperor's Cup since the twenty seasons' absence.

Soccer

Great hopes are entertained of Rikkyo eleven in the 35th Kanto University Soccer League which started its seven-week tourney Oct. 18 at the National Stadium.

Defeated in the III Asian Games, Japanese soccer players and the officials of party of the Japan Soccerors intend to make an all out effort to overcome their weakness.

Four universities are bidding fair to be strong candidates to the winner: Waseda, Keio, Chuo

Rikkyo Sextet Whips Meiji In Periodical Meet

and Rikkyo. Among these, Rikkyo has the strongest chance to win with reliable backs Ishizawa, Wada, Kaneko and Kawaniishi. In place of Takita and Iizawa, the best inner of the last year's League, veteran Sakai, Umeda, Kumazawa and Nakamura will take an active part helping young inexperienced Sakai and Watanabe who entered from Yawata Iron Manufacturing Co.

Both the forward phase and the defense tower above other big three. Despite Meiji, Nodal, Kyoiku and Hosei are not so powerful, if these fight with their own pace, opportunity to edge away big four is not impossible. Rikkyo's 2nd victory will be assured when they certainly win a game by game.

Badminton

Rikkyo Badminton trope will surely come up our expectation to win the Autumn season of the Kanto Universities Badminton League beginning on the 18th of October at National Gymnasium, and Inter Collegiate Badminton championships which will be held late in November.

Rikkyo has already achieved 7th consecutive win in the former and 5th in the latter. Ace Nagai who was No. 1 ranked all Japan Championships is still in good condition and Kitajima, Itabashi, Namiki are also good netters having a faculty to lead Japan Badminton world. Rikkyo sent her players to the III Asian Games more than half of Japan badminton delegate.

The Rikkyo ice hockey Six edged the better regarded Meiji squad in the coming season 9 to 8, Oct. 15 to win the 19th periodical Meiji-Rikkyo ice hockey game at Korakuen Ice Palace.

It was Rikkyo's 2nd consecutive win following last April and her 8th victory in this series. Rikkyo closed in upon Meiji to tie, losing 9 matches, while two games were drawn.

Curtain raising games for the ice hockey season were tormented by a mist of day's warmth. The game which was held after newface and alumni meetings, developed a see-saw game from first to last.

In the first period, Rikkyo allowed Meiji to go to get a goal. But in the second period, right wing Shibayama of Rikkyo thrust into the enemy's defence from the very face-off to make a tying shot and got a goal as Meiji goal keeper Onodera erred.

After that melee was fought in the befogged ring both sides making furious dashes at the enemy's goal.

This confused state was followed to the last period. In the third period, Rikkyo's left wing Inazu succeeded in getting a dribble shot after 18 minutes to catch up Meiji's ahead with a score of 8 to 8.

Just before the time's up enheartened Rikkyo added a deciding goal with centre forward Segawa's shot delivering an attack against the Meiji's keeper who was flustered into an error.

Unexpectedly, Rikkyo could defend the cup by presenting a common front against its foe, Meiji.

Coeds and Physical Education

By Mrs. Nakamura

At present there are more than 600 girl students joining into all activities of our university, forming an important part of the school life. Indeed the situation has become very different since they appeared on the campus about 10 years ago. Here I should like to explain their real circumstances especially in the world of sport.

Up to two or three years ago, all they could enjoy in the name of Physical Education was only one hour lesson a week as part of the regular Freshmen curriculum. There is a plan for Sophomores, too, in which they will be able to join four seasonal sports from next year, i.e. skiing, skating, swimming and mountain climbing. On this occasion, I hope all girls will be interested in sports.

Now, some of the girl students are very active in their clubs—Basketball (consisting of 8 members), Badminton (18), Pingpong (10), Lawn Tennis (23), Rubber-ball Tennis (25), Skating (2), Fencing (2), Yachting (3),—giving a lot of satisfactory results in Tokyo Big 6

University League, Kanto University League and The National Athletic Meeting.

It is my great pleasure to see them advancing under new groups separated from old circumstances in which the activities of Athletic Association were limited only to boys. However, there are many problems which have to be solved in the future—problems of not only a technical aspect at actual training or games, but also of members, equipments, leaders and expenditures of their clubs.

And through the progress of tiding over and solving these problems one by one, they can gain valuable experience.

Group activity in student life is necessary by all means. It gives him a preparation for being a good citizen and also effects his human growth. This is especially true for girls, as there are few opportunities to enter in sports and their continuance is very difficult. The value of the aforementioned clubs will be shown in that they are growing steadily.

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The Moral Aspects Of Job-Hunting

As the job-hunting season for college seniors is on, laymen's views on the current recession is rife, particularly among interested persons. Their purpose seems not so much to find out or to study the economic trend in this country as to prepare those job-seekers for the tighter candidate screening on the part of employers this year. Pessimistic views, therefore, naturally prevail, despite recent indications of setting in of the upward turn.

Whether or not the recession is ending is being debated also in the United States, the improvement of whose economy is the key to the economic recovery of the free world. Expert opinions based on recent statistics there are optimistic. We all hope, if only for our job-hunting seniors, that they are well-founded. However, we shall not take the subject up fully here in this column, as we are concerned with the economic climate merely as affecting opportunities for successful job-seeking as the background against which we may consider moral aspects of the employment problem.

The current trend of thinking on the employment problem more in terms of the economic system or the social structure is quite warranted in view of increasing complexities of modern industrial society. Certainly such thinking is increasingly needed with a view to the fundamental, all-inclusive solution of the problem. Nevertheless, the question still remains as to whether it is justifiable to place all the blames on the economic or social setup for the failure of individual efforts to secure employment. It is true, an ideal social order is one in which even the wicked are led to live in harmony with the neighbors and where full employment is assured; but there must exist differences in individual moral qualities and working efficiency, leaving ample room in consequence for individual efforts.

Strangely enough, employment statistics for 1958, the year when the effects of the recession in this country have been strongly and deeply felt by the national economy, are reassuring as far as the Rikkyo graduates are concerned, registering as they do 98 percent as successful job-hunters, higher in percentage than for 1956 and 1957, which were 90 and 96 respectively. It is too early to conclude by these figures that the recession did not affect the employment front. Scientific, thorough analysis has yet to be made before the true state of things can be ascertained. One thing seems certain, however, that on the employment front there are at work certain factors closely connected with individual differences and efforts.

When actual cases of success in job-hunting are studied, a clear fact is revealed that years of individual efforts to improve themselves in classroom work, physical training, club activities and religious meetings count greatly more than influential connections. The cardinal principle governing the employment problem at all times, however, should be to approach it not in terms of gain but in terms of service—service to the neighbor, community and humanity.

The moral aspects of employment-hunting centering around this principle of service seem to have been given of late little attention to even by social scientists. Thus the overcrowding of applicants for positions in major business and industrial companies and the resultant fierce competitions among them are not primarily the inevitable products of modern industrial society. There seem to be room for serious thinking on the part of job-seeking students and educational leaders as well.

The Ninth Int'l Congress For History of Religions

By Dr. Enkichi Kan

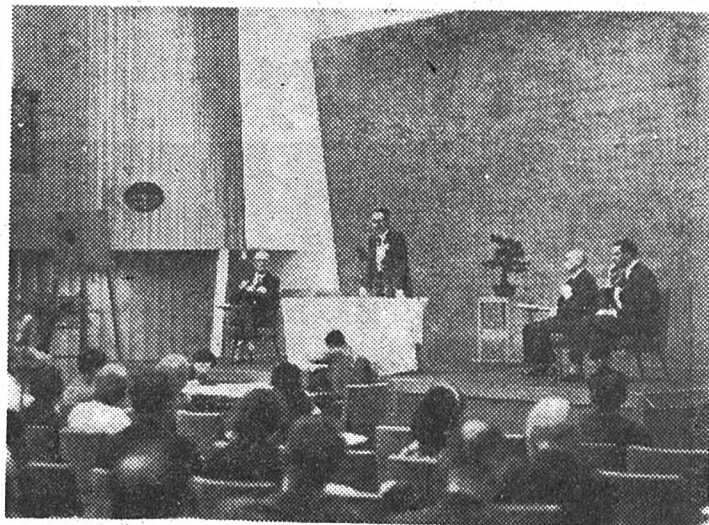
The Ninth International Congress for History of Religions was held in Tokyo at Sankeikaikan from Aug. 28th to Sept. 9th, 1958. This International Congress is being held every five years since 1900 under the auspices of the International Association for History of Religions. Its present President is Dr. Pettazzoni of Italy and the general secretary is Dr. Bleeker of Holland. The previous Congress was held in Rome in the April of 1955, as the delegates from Japan Dr. S. Miyamoto, emeritus Professor of Tokyo University and myself attended this Congress and both of us read the papers.

In the plenary session at the end of that Congress I conveyed the wish of Japan association of the Study of Religion to invite the next Congress to Tokyo. After the heated discussions, the decision was made to hold an extra Congress in Tokyo 1958, two years before the ordinary Congress scheduled in 1960, which will be held in Marburg, Germany. Fortunately UNESCO proposed to hold Symposium on "Religio-cultural Exchange between the Orient and the Occident" in connection with Tokyo Congress and promised to guarantee the travel expenses of the representatives of the International Association for History of Religions. This proposal of UNESCO really made possible to hold the Congress in Tokyo.

Therefore the Congress in Tokyo, differing from the usual Congress, was divided into three parts. The first part was the Congress itself from Aug. 28th to Aug. 30th, in which papers were read by scholars. Its central theme was "Religion in the East-past and present", but the papers to be read were not necessarily limited to this subject. The sections were divided into four: A. Primitive Religions, B. Religions of Antiquity, C. Living Religions, D. General Problems concerning the Study of Religions. The second part was the Symposium from Sept. 2nd to Sept. 4th. Its theme was "Religion and Thought in the Orient and Occident—A Century of Cultural Exchange." In each plenary session two main papers were read. After that the selected members were divided into four Round table discussion groups.

To each group a special topic was assigned and one or two members appointed spoke short opinion on the assigned subject. Then group discussion followed. Main themes in the Plenary session were,

1. The Characteristics of Oriental Culture.
2. The Characteristics of Occidental Culture.
3. The Influence of Occidental Thought on the Orient.
4. The Influence of Christianity on the Orient.



Dr. Kan is delivering the opening address of the symposium in the Ninth International Congress for History of Religion at Sankei Kaikan in September, 1958.

5. The Influence of Oriental Cultures on the Occident.
6. The Influence of Oriental Religions on the Occident.
7. The Common Concern: The Problems of an Emerging World Civilization.
8. The Contribution of Oriental and Occidental Religions to Cultural Understanding.

The topics assigned to the divided discussion groups were,

1. Religious Tolerance and Intolerance: their Effect on East-West Cultural Contacts.
2. Islam and its Relation to Eastern and Western Cultures.
3. Some Aspects of Modernization, Westernization and Christianization in the Orient.
4. Easternization of Christianity: Influence of Oriental Culture on Christianity in Asia.
5. The Blind Spots of the Occident in its Appreciation of Oriental Cultures.
6. The Concept of Happiness in Orient and Occidental Religious Thoughts.
7. The Role of National Religions in Intercultural Contacts.
8. The Relative Role of Science and Religion in the Developing World Civilization.
9. The Contribution of Religions to Intercultural Understanding especially in Education.
10. The Contribution of Religions to Intercultural Understanding, especially in regard to World Peace.
11. Future Role of Religion in the Intercultural Understanding of the Orient and Occident.
12. Role of Comparative Studies of Religions in Clarifying Characteristics of Orient and Occidental Cultures and Enhancing Mutual Understanding.

ual Understanding.

In the closing Plenary session of the Symposium four recommendations to UNESCO were adopted.

1. The eleventh Congress for the History of Religions, and possibly a second East-West Symposium, should be held in the East, for instance, in India.

2. The International and Interreligious Character of the International Association for the History of Religions (IAHR) should be extended. The oriental countries should form their own national groups.

3. IAHR should give still great emphasis to the study and research of Oriental Religions and their relations to the West.

4. IAHR should stimulate both Scholarly and Popular Publications in the field of History of Religions which will promote mutual understanding between East and West.

The third part of the Congress was the Research Tours. There were five tours altogether.

1. Tour of Nikko,
2. Tour of Kamakura,
3. Tour of Tokyo,
4. Tour of Ise,
5. Tour of Tenri, Nara and Kyoto.

I think the Congress was a success in many ways. The scholars who came abroad represented 25 countries. There were 123 foreign participants and 338 Japanese participants. Prince Mikasa was the Honorary President.

From Rikkyo University nearly 10 professors participated and played important roles in the Congress. I was responsible for the whole Symposium as the chairman and is one of the section meetings of the Congress of History of Religions read the paper on "A Problem of Christian communication in a non-Christian country."

(Dean of the College of Arts)



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