

# RIKKYO ECHO

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## Professor Murachi Dies Of Leukemia, Aged 52

Professor Koichi Murachi of Rikkyo University died at the age of 52 of leukaemia at dawn on October 13.

Prof. Murachi was prominent as a radiobiological scholar in the world. Since he graduated from the College of Science of the Tohoku Imperial University, he had devoted himself to the study of radiobiology for 26 years.

Immediately after the explosion of the A-bomb in Hiroshima in 1945, he went there to investigate the effects of radioactivity and seemed to have been exposed to deadly dust for a fairly long time.

In last November, white corpuscles in his blood began to increase until the count reached 20,000 (normal count is below 7,000). Since then, he had been in hospital three times and on

internationally, that is, he was consecutively a member of the U.S.-Japan Meeting on the effects and utilization of radical rays and the International Society for the Study of Heredity. He also presided at the Science Committee of the United Nations as a Japanese representative taking turns with Prof. Tajima also of Rikkyo Univ.

The funeral service of Dr. Koichi Murachi was held in the All Saints Chapel, Rikkyo University, at 12 p.m. on Oct. 18th. The Chapel overflowed with professors, students and the former pupils of Prof. Murachi who came to console the bereaved.

Some professors who had been studying with Prof. Murachi, will confer to investigate the preventive methods against leukaemia in the Symposium on Radioactivity to be held in Hiroshima next month.

We feel all the more keenly how terrible radioactivity is. But radioactivity is increasing day by day as the result of repeated nuclear tests in U.S.S.R. At Nagaoka, Niigata Pref., 227,000 counts (per square, per minutes) was recorded in the air the other day.

The Special Political Committee of the United Nations, also, discussed the U.N. Resolution in regard to the Radioactive Survey all over the world. In this survey, the Science Committee of U.N. in which Prof. Murachi took an active part, played an important role.



The late Prof. Murachi

Oct. 9 this year he fell into a dangerous condition.

Prof. Murachi came to Rikkyo in 1949 from the Physico-Chemical Research Institute. He had been giving lectures in physical biology and had shown such a good sense of humour that he had been very popular with the students.

Dr. Murachi had been active

## Mr. Hoshino To Sweden

Hitoshi Hoshino, one of the old boys of the Rikkyo Speed Skating Club, is studying abroad at Bolodahlen in Sweden for a year at the invitation of Mr. Oranda. He departed for Sweden on Oct. 16th. Mr. Oranda is well known in skating circles in Sweden.

## Good-will Party

In support of the Festival slogan adopted by the Cultural Association the Class Committee will participate in Rikkyo's November Event. Before the Festival, this Committee will conduct a poll of the Rikkyo student, especially Freshmen and Sophomores, with reference to student's living conditions. The results of this poll will be exhibited.

Mr. Oikawa, chairman of the Class Committee says that this year's poll will be focused on the economic problems of the students and will try to find out just what it is that the students most want.

The Committee is also planning the third good-will get-together of between professors and students on the second day of the Rikkyo Festival.

## College Uniform Unpopular

At the Rikkyo Festival the Sapin-nu Art Club will exhibit

the works of its members and show the techniques of hand-moulded earthenware and wax painting by actual performance.

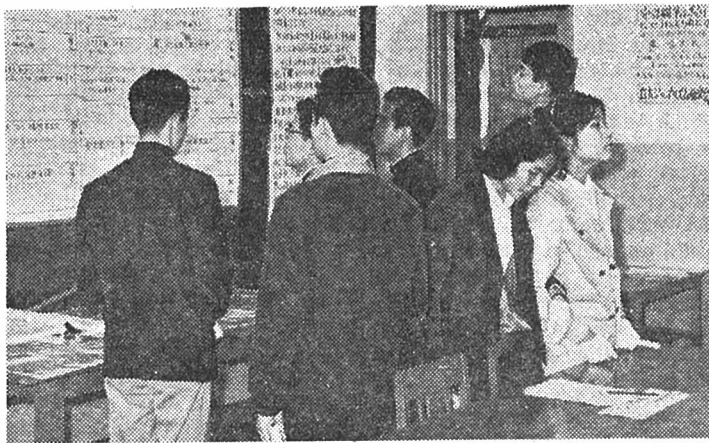
The Society for the Study of Dress Ornaments and Its Design which is a section of the Sapin-nu Art Club, will hold a floor-show with Shiro Ito, who will be specially invited to act as commentator. Mr. Ito who graduated from Rikkyo University is one of the "hopes" in the world of fashion design.

During last May and June the Society members conducted a poll of 500 students on our campus in regard to the school uniform, and the result was that 56% was in favor of it and the remainders believed that there was room for improvement.

In the show scheduled for the

## Annual Rikkyo Festival Stresses Academic Import

The Annual Rikkyo Festival will be celebrated on the campus November 3 through 5, with the slogan of "Foster scientific thinking and democratic spirit."



The club members exhibit and explain their results of research works.

Some 97 clubs, cultural, athletic and religious, are now busy making preparations for the Festival exhibits, looking forward to students' positive participation in this all-University festival event.

The Rikkyo Festival Executive Committee consisting of 31 members is giving finishing touches to the Festival plans in accordance with the slogan. The most difficult problems they face are how to keep the Festival running smoothly, and to police the students on the crowded campus.

The sponsors have decided to group together the exhibition rooms according to the kinds and characters of the participating clubs and to increase programs of symposium and lecture meeting types in order to emphasize its academic rather than festive import.

Highlighting the festivity, however, singing and folk dancing will be held on the Theological Seminary Ground on the Eve, under the joint sponsorship of the Executive Committee and the Cultural Association of Rikkyo University.

For the first day of the Festival, two symposia are scheduled at Tucker Hall; one is on college management, and is presided by President Matsushita, six Deans of the Colleges and three chairmen of the Student Assembly will also be present, and the other is a symposium on politics where the representatives of the three political parties of Japan, Mr. Nakasone of the Liberal Democratic Party, Mr. Narita of the Socialist Party and Mr. Uketa of the Social Democratic Party, will be present as guests.

The Cultural Association is also planning a symposium and an exhibit on the future construction of a Student Hall which has recently come to be talked about in the Student Assembly.

## Theatrical Contest

The 25th Four University (Hitotsubashi, Keio, Waseda and Rikkyo) English Theatrical Contest will be held on November 11 and 12 at Hitotsubashi Auditorium.

Rikkyo English Speaking Society will put on the stage "Escape" by Ken-ichi Tsubokawa, and it will be produced by Shoji Yoshitaka, a junior.

This play will be presented in English as it has been the custom of the Rikkyo E.S.S. to present their plays in English for past 24 years. The Play unfolds the story of farmers groaning under the heavy taxation of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Since July, members of R.E.S.S. have been very busy with rehearsal of this drama, and through this drama they intend to describe the determination of the farmers to defend their own life.

Cast

Shoya Hikozaemon ..... Kenji Kawamura, junior.  
Farmer Rokuzo ..... Ichiro Kiyota, sophomore.  
Farmer Heishiro ..... Katsuhiko Fujino, freshman.

## New Hotel Management Course

The Hotel Management Course at Rikkyo University has changed its name to the Tourist and Hotel Management Course, and reopened its lectures from Oct. 11 after consolidating its system.

Fifty lecturers including, Mr. Inumaru, the President of the Hotel Association of Japan, and Mr. Tsuchiya, the President of the First Hotel, have been appointed to carry on the good work started by the late lecturer Ohtsubo, who devoted his life to Rikkyo's Hotel Management Course till he died last February.

The Hotel Management Course started in 1946 by a fund donated by an alumnus and this Course is supported by the Hotel Association of Japan.

Rikkyo's Hotel Management Course is modeled after the School of Hotel Administration at Cornell University in the U.S.A. and is the first such Course offered in Japan.

Since the opening of the Course, it has sent out many capable men to hotels or tourist business throughout Japan.

Any students, in the second year and beyond in any of Rikkyo's Colleges, may enroll in the Course of lectures.

At present, about one hundred students attend this Course and study Hotel Management, Japanese Culture, Advertising, Hotel

Law and so on.

Tourist industry now constitutes the kernel of the so-called "third industry" and many new hotels are being constructed in sightseeing centers.

But, tourist industry will not prosper unless capable men who with professional knowledge are sent into it. This is why the Tourist and Hotel Management Course at Rikkyo is very important.

## Debating Contest

The 12th annual Inter-college debating contest was held on Sep. 29th at the Asahi Shimbun Hall under the auspices of the Asahi Evening News, the Japan Times, Kyoku-shinkokai and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. 13 universities joined the debate. The subject of the debate was "Resolved that 40 hours week labor should be legally adapted in Japan." Rikkyo took the affirmative side against Meiji but was unfortunately defeated. Meiji won the first prize by beating Keio in the final match. The Rikkyo debaters were Masaaki Furukawa, a senior in the College of Economics and Koji Takanashi, a sophomore in the College of Economics. Both are members of the Rikkyo English Speaking Society.

countries to help the coffee shop in getting some fragrant Latin American coffee cheaply. In addition, Cuban sugar will be served with the coffee.

## Piano Recital By Hans Kann

A piano recital by Hans Kann, who is a professor of the Tokyo University of Arts, is scheduled to be given at Tucker Hall at 6:30 p.m. on the last day of the Festival as part of its extensive program. The recital will be opened under the auspices of the Cultural Association, and by the management of the Symphony Orchestra Club.

Mr. Kann will play "Moonlight Sonata" by Beethoven, "Bieder einer Ausstellung" by Mussorgsky, four pieces of Liszt's and "Piano Sonata E Major" by Haydn.

The Symphony Orchestra will also perform the Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" by Wagner and several pieces of mood-music.

## Rikkyo Festival Highlights

Festival the members will display several new kinds of school uniform designed with much confidence in the light of the answers to the poll.

## Coffee Shop By Spanish Club

"Won't you taste the mood of Latin American countries by drinking a cup of coffee?" the Spanish Club is calling to you students. During the Rikkyo Festival the Spanish Club will operate a coffee shop at room No. 201, and serve many kinds of genuine Latin American coffee. This will introduce the countries of Latin America to the students. The Spanish Club has asked the embassies of those



# Going Abroad Made Easier

They say that the earth is getting smaller and smaller every year. Yes, it's a space age, now. We can go abroad more easily than before. How wonderful, if it comes true! Why don't you try to go?

Following article is about three Rikkyoites just coming back from the U.S. Two of them—Mr. Koike and Mr. Kubo—are Rikkyo Echo members and they are glad to tell you about their experiences in the U.S. Mr. Okutsu also helped us, offering his opinion.

There are many kinds of scholarships or sponsoring organizations to go abroad, especially to the U.S. The AFS (American Field Service) and Fulbright Scholarship are two of the better known ones. In the case of Mr. Koike, he went to the U.S. with the support of "The Experiment in International Living Scholarship Program." Last summer when the American students came to Japan for the Experiment in International Living, he welcomed some of them at his home and took good care of them. And this summer they invited Japanese students including Mr. Koike in return. The Davenport, Iowa, Y's Men's Club was his sponsoring organization.

As for Mr. Kubo, he was interested in the U.S. and he wanted to see and understand her with his own eyes. He waited for the chance, when he heard of a scholarship at St. Andrew's School, and applied for it and was chosen. It is called the War Memorial Scholarship, which was founded by the alumni. They thought the war very regrettable and mutual understanding between nations should be promoted, so that there would never be another war like World War II. Mr. Okutsu got a scholarship from the International Christian Youth Exchange.

The same thing can be said about three all of these Rikkyoites. They not only waited for the chance but tried positively to get a chance to go.

You remember the proverb that says, "Where there's a will, there's a way." Now let's listen to their story.

## America Rikkyo Students Witness

### School Life

Mr. Kubo and Mr. Okutsu went to two entirely different kinds of high school. Mr. Kubo went to St. Andrew's School, which is the preparatory school or boarding school, often compared with Eton or Harrow public school in England. Similar experiences in school life could be read in "The Letters to Mother," one of the recent best sellers, by Yamamoto, who during his stay in the U.S., wrote to his mother about his school life in Kent.

Though the number of the boys and the size of the school buildings are small, St. Andrew's has a long and fascinating history.

Since it's boarding school, Mr. Kubo not only studied there but lived there with the teachers and other boys. The daily program is quite rigid and disciplined. The schedule is full from morning till night. The only breaks from this routine are athletic games, dance parties and vacations.

As for the dance parties, every student looks forward to dancing with his date long before the scheduled time of the party. Everybody enjoys dancing, but the saddest thing is the time when they have to say good-bye to each other. The boys and the girls have a long talk before they part, promising to have a dance next year.

Such a boarding school is more than an ordinary school. It's the students home and the

teachers are their advisers and even parents.

Contrary to St. Andrew's School, the high school Mr. Okutsu went to was free from strict regulation or habits. It's co-educational school and the atmosphere of the campus is very cheerful and familiar. Dates or parties are all the rage, playing an important part in their daily lives. Of course study also is a main interest. They learn practical lessons in school such as typewriting, driving, American government or administration, which would be useful when they take their places in the world. In his class, Mr. Okutsu put on blue-jeant, and talked to his teacher as one would his friend. Though they are more free and extravagant than us Japanese, but they are not corrupt. They have their way of life and their morals. The standard for their morals seems much different from ours.

### Home Life

Mr. Koike stayed with Mr. Roy R. Fisher, Jr. of Davenport, Iowa and his family. They are a very respectable family. They treated him as one of the family. Though he stayed at hotels, traveled around the U.S. and came across many kind people, Mr. Koike will never forget the family's kindnesses.

He sometimes helped Mr. and Mrs. Fisher go shopping, mow the lawn and baby sit. One day he even helped Mrs. Fisher cook. He cooked "Tempura", which he said, tasted good in spite of the lack of the right ingredients. They all enjoyed it and specially Mrs. Fisher liked it and taught her friends how to cook it.

In Japan, parents especially women, sacrifice for their children or home, and they don't seek their own pleasure. You remember your parent's hesitating to go out because of their little children. In this case the American husband and wife hire baby sitters and go out to have a good time. Mr. Koike sometimes baby sat, for Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, who make it a rule to go out one night every a week.

Anyway they enjoy home life.



Mayor Don Petrucci of Davenport, Iowa shows Mr. H. Koike the fiscal report of the city. Back row: Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Jr. with whom Mr. Koike spend eight weeks.  
—The daily Times photo—

### Social Life

Mr. Koike spent one Sunday afternoon at Greenwich Village, where he was acquainted with a young so-called "beat" man among the group called the beat generation. He took Mr. Koike to a "beat" coffee shop, where he saw angry young men absorbed in Jazz and meditation in clouds of smoke. He thought, "It's one of the phenomenal results of the mechanized civilization in America.

They have lost themselves under the mechanical oppression. They cannot get along without being absorbed in something. It may be because of this fact: that they like to have tea parties very often or such kind of informal party. But this is more because they are by nature sociable or may be lonely.

All these Rikkyoites say that Americans are very kind. Whenever they were at a loss to know what to do, an American came to help them.

## The American Ideas of The Japanese

### Good-will Mission

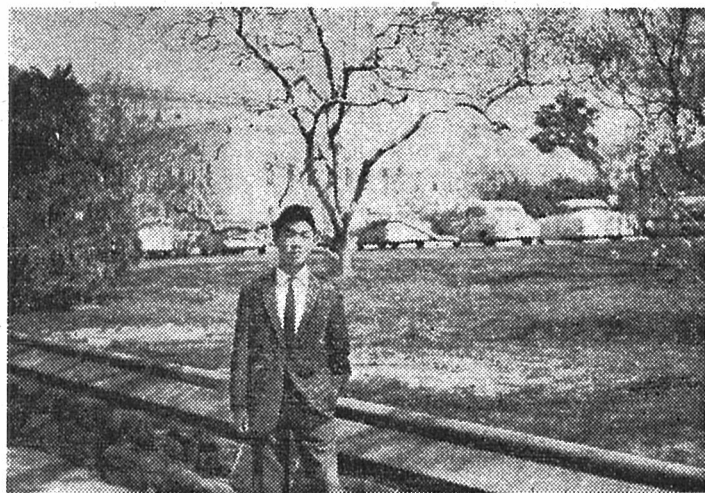
Mr. and Mrs. Fisher held several parties once inviting the members of Y's Men's Club and sometimes inviting neighbours, to introduce Mr. Koike to them. They had an open-house to which all are invited. Cookies and soft drinks were served and Mr. Koike was a host at these parties, wearing YUKATA and ZOHRI, Japanese foot wear. Each time he showed them an 8mm film about his family or daily life in Japan. After that, he made a short speech concerning the film. They were all interested in it. For them Japan is a very small country, and they had little knowledge about her. Japan reminds them of the last war—the Japanese surprise attack of Pearl Harbour. Sorry to say not much more than that! They seemed to have some bitter feelings about it. They now think "Let bygones be bygones."

Mr. Koike also visited a primary school, a junior high school

to speak about Japan. Each time he went to these schools, he wore YUKATA. They are interested in Japan and the primary school children wanted to correspond with Japanese children of their age. So he promised them to find Japanese pen pals.

After coming back to Japan, he told it to the teacher of Rikkyo Primary School and the dream of the children will be soon realized.

The time spent in America by those men were good-will mission. This kind of good-will seems to be very small, but we want to believe "Many drops make a shower." If the leaders of the world cast away prejudices and understood each other, world tension would be more eased. They contributed as private ambassadors to build a bridge—even if it's a small one—between the United States and Japan.

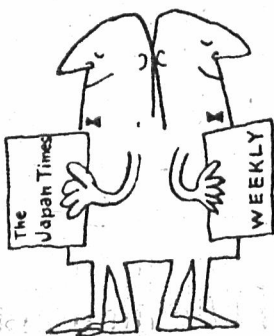


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## From Rikkyo Sports' History

# Colorful Activities Bring Sports Spirit

It is not too much to say that the history of Rikkyo sports is the history of St. Paul's University. Through the course of Rikkyo University's eighty-five-year history, Rikkyo sports of today were shaped.

### Sports in Meiji Era

The story goes back to the 1910's. At that time Rikkyo was located at Tsukiji, Chuoku, Tokyo, and had about eighty students there. The sports of the day were not organized and moreover there was no playground, but boating, horse-riding, baseball, tennis, sumo, Japanese fencing and track were played among the students but these sports were played very simply. President Matsushita's grandfather was a Japanese fencer of the time.

Mr. Shigeharu Kimura who graduated from Rikkyo in 1894 and was the President from 1932 to 1936, described Rikkyo sports of the day.

"I was a baseball player then. Baseball was not so popular among people but fortunately we were taught how to play baseball by President Rev. Theodosias S. Tyng. Of course, uniforms, gloves, spiked shoes, catching mitts, masks and baseball caps were not used like now." "We had no ground to play baseball, so we had to go out of our way as far as the present Hibiya Park which was overgrown with weeds."

The Nine takes to the field. Pitcher, catcher, first baseman, second baseman, third baseman, short stop, left fielder, center fielder and right fielder but catcher wears no mask and no catching mitt and he is very far from home base.

The team wears no uniforms, no spiked shoes and no caps. They only wear underwear and are in socks, the lead off batter enters into the batter's box. He has a big bat with him, it seems about 1.2 kg in weight. Pitcher throws the first ball towards home plate and the catcher catches the ball with bare hands on the first bounce. It is a strike.

The pitcher can throw nothing but straight balls. There are no curve balls nor drop balls. The second ball is thrown and the batter fouls it, but the umpire declares to be a ball. A foul is judged to be a ball and not a strike. ....

"Can you imagine such a funny baseball game? This was a baseball in our day."

"About this time Japanese fencing was played under the guidance of Shusaku Chiba, a famous fencer in the last days of the Tokugawa Government." "Besides these sports, sumo, tennis and track were practiced." Rikkyo sports had its origin in these games.

### Lily Mark Has Its Origin in Rugby

Rugby, which came into existence in England, was introduced to Keio University for the first time in Japan at the beginning of the Taisho era.

All through the era, the Keio and Waseda game, which was

at the so-called height of the rugby world could not attract as many spectators as a popular baseball game because of the lack of knowledge about rugby itself.

It was in 1924 (Taisho 13) that the Rikkyo rugby club was established by only seventeen members captained Mr. Enkichi Kan, who is now professor

emeritus at Rikkyo.

Since about that time, a number of the expeditionary teams to foreign countries (Rikkyo to Korea, Keio to Shanghai, and Waseda to Australia) increased the mastery of the more advanced foreign techniques. But, with the beginning of World War II, all the foreign languages concerned with sports



This photo of the first Rugby club, established in the Taisho era, shows the team in their purple and white striped uniform which is by tradition used unchanged today.

were not permitted to be used in daily life and so even rugby was called "Tokyu". It was very inconvenient to continue the game in Japanese only.

After the war, rugby fans have gradually succeeded in increasing with the inflow of foreign culture. The Rikkyo rugby team has been keeping good records suitable to its brilliant nearly forty year's traditional history. The team has a strong pride in their uniforms, which show the school colors. Interestingly, the badge in the shape of a lily which Rikkyo students now wear was derived from the New Testament by Rikkyo rugby players.

### Fencer Once Uses Bamboo Fencing Sword

Early in the Showa era, "Budo" (martial arts) was not understood by the students in our university, because "Budo" did not seem to fit the way of education of our school as a mission school because of the wild and violent character of "Budo".

Under such a condition, about 10 students who were equally interested in Kendo (Japanese fencing) gathered together and established a Kendo club. They practised 2 hours every day on a grassy lawn beside the wisteria trellis in front of the first student refectory. On rainy days, they had to give up their training for they could not have a "Dojo" (fencing place).

On the other hand, in-

cluding periodical tilts between Gakushuin Univ. and Rikkyo Univ., many intercollegiate matches were held and the members were active in these games. As a bright record, in 1932 the team of the B-class Kendo club won the championship of Kanto Gakusei Renmei (the Federation of Kanto-district Students).

The Kendo Club was set up by through the desperate efforts of Mr. Tsurukichi Tsunamoto, Mr. Ryotaro Honma and Mr. Hideo Nakanishi in 1928. After the Second World War, "Budo" was forbidden so the Kendo club was disorganized. But in place of Kendo, some of the members began to practise fencing because fencing has something in common with Kendo. In this period, the spirit of Kendo was adopted by the fencing club.

One of the interesting topics concerned with fencing was that each fencer practised using a bamboo fencing sword. This club was its forerunner of the present fencing club.

### Tennis Court Surrounded by Radsh Fields

Rikkyo Univ. had no tennis court during the Tsukiji age until the university moved to Ikebukuro.

The Tennis club at that time consisted of only fifteen or so who took an interest in playing tennis. Of course it is needless to say that they had neither an advisor nor a coach. Therefore each member had to train independently. Most tennis clubs

in those days except Keio played soft-ball tennis.

The annual fee of the tennis club amounted to 80 yen which seemed to be very expensive in comparison with the fee of other clubs.

There were no training camps in those days to have some smart practices altogether at one place even during other off days as well as summer holidays. Both studies and sport activities were therefore well balanced due to moderate exercises.

The vicinity of Rikkyo Univ., at that time surrounded by fields as far as the eye could see, was famous for the place where the so-called "Nerima Raddish" were extensively produced, and what is more, one could get a beautiful and indiscribable perspective of Mt. Fuji from the Rikkyo campus. We can scarcely imagine an environment so favorable now.

At that time a theological school occupied the present Rikkyo Ground which is beside. Buildings six now, the school allowed the Rikkyo tennis club to use its ground for a time. Afterwards the club made their own courts beside the present Rikkyo Junior High school.

### Sumo Club Practises Politeness

Sumo wrestling club was established in the 8th year of Taisho (1919) by Mr. Iwano and sumo lovers such as Mr. Hira-



Rikkyo Team at the ground of Dairen Vocational School (the Republic of China) in 1922.

### Rikkyo Joins 4-Univ. Baseball in 1921

Four Universities (Keio, Waseda, Hosei and Meiji) League formed the first university baseball in Tokyo. This League developed into the Five University League with the addition of Rikkyo University in 1921. The Big Six University Baseball League was not established until Tokyo University joined the League in 1933.

Mr. Nagata and Mr. Tsubokawa (graduates of the class of 1925) described several interesting episodes concerned with the league. For example, once when a match was to be held at the Waseda ground (Tozuka Ground), the road was so bad that the Rikkyo Nine had to put on their high boots.

Another time, in 1921 the Rikkyo Nine went to Hokkaido to a training camp. It was very remote (out-of-the-way) and in the boarding house the only helper was a cook. But because the players ate three meals a day, and at midnight had another snack. The helper fled the boarding house as much as

bayashi and Mr. Takahashi. But they had not any "Dojo", (Japanese-style ring) on the campus, and they were at a loss when they began to play. The Shimizu Construction Company, being engaged in the course of construction of the Rikkyo Univ. buildings, fortunately constructed a Japanese-style ring for them. It was a fine one which had four pillars, though it was not a practice ring. They were very pleased to have it and had hard training every day.

For their activities, the budget from the school to their club was only thirty yen per a year, and it was not enough to support their activities. So after school they would often train at "Hakkaku Dojo" at Ryogoku or "Shirataka Dojo", which was managed by Mr. Tamatsubaki, a famous sumo champion at that time. And on their way home they would go to some Ginza restaurants to eat meat to their heart's content. It was one of their great pleasures. They seldom wore their shoes but "geta" instead.

Sometimes a foreign professor would scold them for wearing only "mawashi", (loincloth) from the dressing room to the sumo wrestling ring. But they were not ashamed nor sorry because they couldn't understand English at all.

Even after graduation they never forget the pleasant times when they talked all night long over cups of sake, and deepened their companionships which were the only precious thing for students before World War II.



Rikkyo Team at the ground of Dairen Vocational School (the Republic of China) in 1922.

### Rikkyo Joins 4-Univ. Baseball in 1921

to say that she could not take care of so many players.


Rikkyo generally had the upper hand of Waseda and Hosei, but was inferior to Keio and Meiji. If Rikkyo got one point, the flag was put up over the chapel.

The uniforms at that time were the same as today, but the Rikkyo Nine wore uniforms imported from America.

Because of the player's lack of skill, it seemed next impossible to make a double play. Accordingly it was enough to make a force out.

When Waseda first used the bunt in the last years of Taisho era, it caused a great discussion so that a baseball committee was opened which eventually recognized that bunting was permissible.

From the last years of Taisho era to the early years of Showa era only a few played baseball, so if anyone got hurt, the team was greatly handicapped, thus they played baseball so that no one would be injured.



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## Human Relations in Club Activity

The Annual Rikkyo Festival will be observed on the campus from November 3 to 5 under the auspices of the Cultural Association. Each club, and some seminar groups, are making preparations for the Festival exhibits in which they will display the results of their studies and activities of the past twelve months.

Needless to say, extra-curricular activities play an important role in our university life. Of course, we students who are studying at the highest academic seats and searching for truth should esteem learning and regard study as our first duty. There can be no doubt, however, that club activity which is the important extra-curricular activity makes our academic life more significant and rich.

For that reason, the recent so-called mass production in our higher education poses a vital problem. Since the chief purpose of education, as editorially stated in last June issue, is to help the students to discover the fundamental values of life, it is not enough for the university merely to function as institution to help them to acquire specialized knowledge. Its essential function should rather be to help them to build up their character and to nourish their minds, and in this work of character-building personal touch with professors and fellow students constitutes an indispensable factor.

The fact is, however, that inadequate financial resources of private universities in this country oblige them to finance their educational functions by means of mass production.

It is, therefore, desirable for you who have not yet joined in any student circles to join in one of extra-curricular activities. You will surely be able to lead a fruitful college life through close human relations with your fellow members.

It is said in general that students are more or less individualistic and passive in learning in classes. Therefore, it is exceedingly difficult in classes to promote human relations among classmates. Hence, it is satisfying to students to join club activities and to do positively what they want to do.

In fact, we can be more humane and can acquire what is helpful and necessary in social life by taking part in extra-curricular activities. Moreover, we can nourish the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding which is most important in club activity, and learn to take an objective view of matters.

Since we are sure to be leaders in society after completing four years college life, it is good to learn these social virtues by joining in some clubs. Of course, we must not ignore our regular courses as the result of becoming enthusiastic about our activities. Needless to say, in social life what is learned both in regular courses and in extra-curricular activities will be useful.

And through human relations we are sure to learn good-will which makes our life smooth and enjoyable. Then, the love for our clubs will gradually increase our deep school spirit.

Here, let us rethink seriously the significance of human relations gained from club activity and lead a rich, useful and pleasant college life.

Lastly, we hope all Rikkyo student will support and participate in the various parts of the program, and at its close we may call it a great success.

# Students Select Their Jobs Fitted to Themselves

Job-hunting for this year is approaching a successful end. For the seniors, finding employment is one of the very significant problems in their lives. Most students enter university in order to find good employment.

So, the reporters of the Rikkyo Echo had interviews with new job-seekers and graduates of Rikkyo about various problems concerning the securing of employment.

A boom has offered students many kinds of jobs though it has caused a remarkable rise in prices. It has made conditions for students such that they can select their own jobs. We could not have imagined this several years ago.

On the other hand, however, there seem to be some hardships on the part of applicants when they make up their minds what jobs they would choose.

## Seniors' Viewpoint

### Hunt Our Jobs Earliest Possible

A certain student says that he could not obtain the employment he wanted because of the opposition of his family. There are also students who are very much embarrassed to select their jobs from among many which seem to them quite the same.

Generally speaking, the scale, possibility and wages of the company are main factors, but not a few students regard the content of the work itself as essential.

Mr. K., College of Science, got a job as a sales engineer at a company which deals in general surveying instruments. He wished to work at a trading company from the first and when he happened to find the company's advertisement for help-wanted, he knew this was what he had wanted by asking many questions about the company. After several oral tests, he was employed.

This is an example of a job-seeker who had first decided upon the kind of work he wanted to do.

Mr. S., College of Economics, is to be employed in a company which manufactures electric machines. In his case he investigated many things about the company before he went to the Placement Service.

He thinks that getting a job is like a trade. It is very important to know the real state of the company to do a good trade. In applying for a job it is wise to take into consideration the character of the company and to discover whether the applicant can adjust himself to it.

Anyway it had better for any job-hunter involving successors of their fathers' jobs to settle his own attitude for getting a job and to study the outline of the company as early as possible.

## Graduates' Viewpoint

### Acquire Broader Views

Here let us consider the matter from a new point of view that is from a graduated stand who are now concerned in real works.

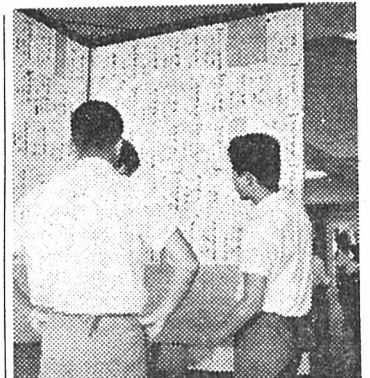
From their experiences they give very useful advice to us. They expect coming comrades much who will be able to develop the company with fresh idea. What they want to say to us students is that we should be men of broad views. To study everything as possible is indeed a prerogative of a student and of course to make an exhaustive study of special subject is good, but he is of no avail if he has not yet made himself a pliable person based on the fundamental studies. This will be a warning that some of students are eager to build a castle on the sand.

They add that our prospective employer has a sincere desire for the applicants to have qualities which will enable him to work satisfactorily for the company and such qualities cannot be formed only by the files of knowledge.

Year after year, an employer naturally wants such a person as can fit himself to any situation. An amiable, positive and still markedly individualistic man will be sought more and more in the future. What employers want is not the title of bachelor but a man of well-developed personality.

They think as worthless such kind person that neither tell a word of joke nor display any spirit for his work. In fact, it is said, most people esteem real ability more than academic honors. Accordingly it is out of problem to stick to what school the applicant is a graduate of and what subject he has majored in, but how remarkable results he has shown.

A salaried man who is working in an electric company told reporters of "Rikkyo Echo"



Students eagerly looking at the employment board.

about his daily life in company as follows.

"I think I have less free time than I was a student. We have not such things as 'no lecture' or long holidays like you. So just I began social life, I felt as if I was bound up in my movements by a strict time table. By and by I became skillful in spending a little leisure time.

"Indeed I seldom idle my time away as I often did in my student days. Instead, I spend my time, on Sundays, playing tennis ping-pong, and baseball. Sometimes I go drinking with members of a group which consists of bachelors in the same section. I believe, by such a change of air we can lead a tasteful life.

"Many people are apt to look on human relation in real society as very ugly and miserable. We, however, do not struggle with one another for a post as far as I know. In my company, each worker does his own work and does not interfere with others' business.

"I'm satisfied with my work and am in high spirits so as to lead a full life. You may judge I have no trouble from what I have told you. But it is because I do not like to tell the wrong side of human being. Isn't it more important for us to promote the growth of good human relation than to disclose the bad side of our daily life?"

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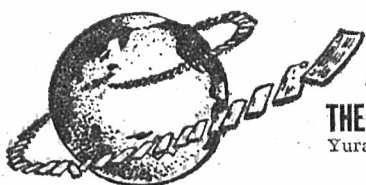
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