

# RIKKYO ECHO

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## Mrs. Kubota, Delegate To U.N. Meet

Mrs. Kinuko Kubota, assistant professor of the College of Law and Politics left for United States on Sept. 13 as a Japanese Government deputy representative to the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Asst. prof. Kubota, who is the third woman deputy representative in Japan, was recommended by Mrs. Fusae Ichikawa who had been much impressed by her erudition and elegant manners at the Cabinet meeting held on August 25.

The Delegation of 26 members headed by Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka, are now attending the U.N. General Assembly meeting at New York which had begun on Sept. 19.

In the U.N. General Assembly, Mrs. Kubota is taking charge of the Third Committee which is concerned with social and cultural affairs.

The speech prepared by her Committee this year will center on the draft for human right agreement, especially, freedom of information pending since last year.

Mrs. Kubota, the only woman in the mission, is a graduate of the Law Department of Tokyo University. She studied at Princeton University at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation, and became assistant professor of Rikkyo University in 1959.



Mrs. Kubota

### Professor to Abroad

Prof. Mitsuo Taketani, College of Science, went to Brazil on Sept. 26th by invitation of San Paulo University and is due to stay there for a year.

Prof. Toshiyoshi Miyazawa, Dean of College of Law and Politics, visited West Germany to inspect the General Election in that country.

Prof. Eizo Tajima presented at the Radioactive Science Committee of the United Nations as a Japanese government deputy representative and made a round tour of inspection of various research institutes in the U.S.A. He returned on Sept. 25th.

## Honorary Doctorate To Fulbrightian

Dr. Robert Gerald Story, Chairman of the Board of Fulbright Foreign Scholarships, received the honorary doctorate in humanities from St. Paul's University in the Chapel on Sept. 18.

He takes care of many Japanese students sent to the U.S. to study by Fulbright Scholarship.

Present in the ceremony were 12 men who had benefitted from the well known scholarship.

Dr. Robert G. Story was born in Greenville, Texas on Dec. 4, 1893. After studying law at Texas Univ. from 1911 to 1914, he was admitted to the Texas bar. He continued his studies at three other universities, namely: Texas Christian Univ., Laval Univ. and Drake Univ.

He is now the Dean of the Law School, Southern Methodist Univ., president of the Southwestern Legal Foundation, director of the General Counsel of Universal Life Insurance Co., the Chairman of the Board of Lakewood State Bank and president of the American Bar Association.

Dr. Story served as a 1st Lieutenant in the U.S. Army

*The People's Council for Construction of Peace and Prohibition of Nuclear Tests was held at Metropolitan Gymnasium in Tokyo with 6,000 representatives from various circles in a congenial atmosphere on August 16.*



Pres. M. Matsushita, head of "The Second Gensuikyo", gives a speech in its national convention held at the Metropolitan Gymnasium on Aug. 16. Photo by Zenro

from 1918 to 1919 and a colonel during World War II.

After the War, he served as the U.S. executive Trial Counsel to Justice Robert J. Jackson in the Nuremberg Trial of major war criminals from 1945 to 1946. He belongs to Kiwanis Club and Dallas Country Club.

## Prof. Toyoda Attends Pugwash Conference

The Seventh Pugwash Conference was held in Vermont, U.S.A., from 9 till 17 of September. Dr. Toshiyuki Toyoda, College of Science in Rikkyo University, attended the meeting as the representative of Japan.

The Conference, initiated by Lord Bertrand Russell of England and the late Albert Einstein in 1955 standing for the conscience of the individual person not for the interests of a nation or specific group. It discussed the role of scientists in the international relations and the problems of world peace and disarmament.

People throughout the world are deeply concerned about the future of mankind, today when the Soviet Union has resumed the nuclear bomb tests in the atmosphere and the United States has been forced to reopen

the underground nuclear-tests, ignoring the earnest appeal of the peace-loving peoples of the world.

70 leading scientists from 13 nations attended the Conference, and earnestly discussed problems on disarmament, nuclear test bans, prohibition of military uses of other space etc.

The details of the discussion have been closed this time by reason of respecting personal opinions as it has been the case since the first Pugwash Conference in 1957, but it is supposed heated discussions took place between the United States and Soviet scientists.

The first half of the Conference dealt with the problem of international co-operation in science and the second half the problems of disarmament and security of the world.

shop on the sixth floor.

The purpose of this display is the introduction of the Rikkyo Cultural Association and the Rikkyo Festival which will be held from Nov. 3rd to 5th. Such an all-round display has never been held outside the campus by any other university, so it is expected even among other university students that the display will be successful. The head office of the Cultural Association hopes many students visit the exhibition.

### Rikkyo Festival

The Cultural Festival, one of the four traditional events at Rikkyo will be celebrated on the campus from November 3rd to 5th under the auspices of the Cultural Association which is organized of representatives of all the Rikkyo Cultural clubs.

The slogan adopted by the Association's Executive Committee is "Establish Your Sub-

## Rikkyoite Awarded U.S. Honorary Citizenship

Mr. Michio Higashi, a student of the College of Arts, accepted an honorary citizenship of Nashville, Tennessee on Aug. 1. Mr. Higashi had left for the United States on July 5 in order to meet famous western music singers there.

On Aug. 1, Mr. Higashi went to the State Capitol of Tenn. in Nashville to meet Mr. Buford Ellington, the Governor of the State, and described the current popularity of western music in Japan. There upon, he was given the honorary citizenship by the Governor.

On Aug. 5, he was fortunate to have a chance of appearing in the "Grand Ol' Opry" program which is broadcast every week in Nashville, the capital of Tenn. This popular program is said to be one of the gateways to fame for all western music singers in America.

He returned to Japan on Aug. 22. His activities of the summer vacation were introduced to the Japanese public in the popular T.V. program, "Watashi no Himitsu" (Guess My Secret) on Sept. 3.

Meanwhile, he is the leader of a western music band "Ozark Mountaineers." And his band is scheduled to perform at Yomiuri Hall on Nov. 2 as one of 20 such bands to take part in "All U. Jubilee."



Mr. Higashi

President Masatoshi Matsushita, chief executive of the council, said in a speech that we Japanese should make efforts to exile A and H bombs from the earth and to make the world peaceful, particularly as we are the only nation which had suffered from such bombs during World War II.

The newly formed council is free from the political propensity so characteristic of the other group, "Gensuikyo", "the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs," whose leader is Mr. Kaoru Yasui. So, the former group is generally said the breakaway moderate Gensuikyo, "the Second Gensuikyo."

On the resumption of the nuclear tests by U.S.S.R. or U.S.A. in disregard of world opinion, Pres. Matsushita said in his speech that the movement for the prohibition of nuclear weapons should be carried out without any anti-U.S. and anti-Soviet Union bias. The Japanese people should not be swayed by the threat, but should further strengthen the movement against the tests.

The association of which our President is head, "Second Gensuikyo," held a national convention with the title of "Protest for 'Death-Ash'" at Kudan Hall in Tokyo, on Sept. 15.

Feature articles on the resumption of the nuclear tests appear on pages 2 and 3.

## Lecture Meet On Cosmic Ray

A special lecture meeting on cosmic rays was held at Tucker Hall on Sept. 18th under the auspices of the Japan Physical Society, Nishina Memorial Foundation, and Rikkyo University.

The meeting was held for the double purpose of hearing the reports of the International Conference of Cosmic Rays and Earth Storm held with two hundred foreign delegates from 26 countries and 200 Japanese scientists from Sept. 5th to 15th in Kyoto. Messrs. Hirajima and Ito, College of Science of Rikkyo University, attended the conference.

On that day, many physicists attended from various circles. Especially, Dr. S.N. Vernov, (P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, U.S.S.R.) with the title of "Radiation Belts Observed by U.S.S.R. Rockets and Sattelites," and Prof. D.A. Glaser (Lawrence Radiation Laboratory) with "Bubble Chambers and Elementary Particle Physics", made reports.

## Rikkyo Beates Waseda

Rikkyo University won the opening baseball game over Waseda University, 2-0, on hurler Tomoteru Tateishi's clean two hits, pitching after the opening ceremony of the Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League at the Meiji Shrine Ball Park, on Sept. 17.

In the second tilt, of the next day, Rikkyo also downed Waseda, by a narrow margin 4-3, after a seesaw game, to cop their series.

## = Campus Today =

### Rikkyo Concert

The Rikkyo Concert was held on September 30 at Chiyoda Public Hall under the auspices of the Executive Committee for Rikkyo Festival. Seven Rikkyo clubs participated in the performance.

Concerts such as this will be held hereafter to arouse interest in the Rikkyo Festival and to make it a great success. Six Cultural Clubs and the Cheering Club of Athletic Association presented a program, rich in variety. The Glee Club sang world folk songs, and the Chorus Group 'Ahirukai' danced Japanese folk dances.

The Spanish Guitar Club performed popular Latin numbers, such as "La Malagena," "Besame Mucho" and so on.

The Symphony Orchestra Club, the Light Music Society,

the Harmonica Society and the Cheering Club performed well known classical and light music pieces.

### Cultural Exhib't.

The all-round exhibition of Rikkyo University's Cultural Association will be held at Mitsukoshi Department-Store at Ikebukuro in Tokyo for a week from 3rd of October.

This exhibition is planned as one of the fourth anniversary's events of the store. Twelve cultural clubs take parts in it; that is, eight clubs including Photographic Club, YMCA, Kabuki Club and Psychological Club exhibit on the sixth floor, and four clubs including the Spanish Guitar Club and the Harmonica Society play on the roof stage. In addition, the Hotel Management Club will open a coffee-



# An All-Out Drive for Nuclear

While the world is watching the Soviet nuclear tests with keen interest, it will be very significant to give an article concerning this problem in this issue, written especially from the viewpoint of students.

"Rikkyo Echo" has taken it as its duty to feature this problem and has conducted a poll among Rikkyo students.

Furthermore we have remarks by President Matsushita, Mr. Dohke, Assistant Professor of the College of Science, and Mr. Warren, teacher of the General Education Department, of Rikkyo University.

What follows may help you to form your ideas on the subject.

## Reopening Nuclear Tests

The Soviet Union made a fatal decision—to reopen nuclear tests and the United States followed. I carefully read the statements by spokesmen of both countries justifying their decision. They are eloquent, understandable and perhaps impressive. There may be reasons which they have not said. There may be reasons for their decision which they intentionally refrained from saying. Political and military commentators are interested in finding their true motives and their views are expressed in papers and other means of mass communication. However, after all, they are guess work commentators who try to explain that their decision was "necessary" even though not justifiable. Nowadays we have a curious habit of explaining everything in a "scientific" way. Otherwise commentators lose their jobs. This is a most "unscientific" way of thinking. Decision is not a matter of science. Decision is the exercise of will, and the will is always free. I do not think that the fatal decision in the past of the Soviet Union and the United States was a matter of necessity. They could have taken many other ways. They chose one, and I think their decision was wrong. When I say "wrong" I do not necessarily limit it to a moral sense. I think their decision was not only morally but politically wrong. However, we should not make enemies in our hearts. Some people like to use the words "the enemy of peace". These words only incite hatred and fear. Even though we strongly disagree and protest their decision, we do not regard them as our "enemies". True love and peace know no enemy. They are not our enemies. They are our friends. Therefore we must deplore that our friends made a fatal decision.

Masatoshi Matsushita  
President



## No Constructive Opinion In Our Poll

There are a few among us who hardly take the nuclear tests seriously, saying it is not a pressing problem in our daily life. Some say that the problem should be solved between the Soviet Union and the U.S., the most powerful nations which have nuclear weapons, and that it is of no avail that we students in a small island should clamour against the test. They say students have more important things to do than engage in political affairs.

Those who take a pessimistic view regard as useless every movement held against the resumption of nuclear weapons tests. They think the world situation cannot be improved by any movements initiated by us students.

### Majority for A Firm Attitude of Anti-Test

On the other hand, the answers given to our inquiries show that the great majority of us think it necessary that every nation, every man on earth should protest the resumption of nuclear weapons no matter what reason may be given to justify it.

The Soviet Government's decision to resume atomic bomb tests has occasioned loud censure throughout the world, and the attitude which the U.S. is expected to take towards this is no more acceptable.

A student says, "Of the many students who think such a test is unacceptable, very few have the courage or opportunity to express their stand positively."

The result of our inquiries seems to point to this fact: Many students have given the answer that they do not know how to demonstrate their anti-test attitude.

There are also some who draw a line between the U.S. test and that of the U.S.S.R., upon the ground that the situation which has pressed Russia to start tests again differs from that under which America resumes her experiments.

Then, do they feel that it is inevitable for Russia or the U.S. to resume nuclear bomb tests in the present severe world situa-

tion? No, they object to any experiments made in any situation.

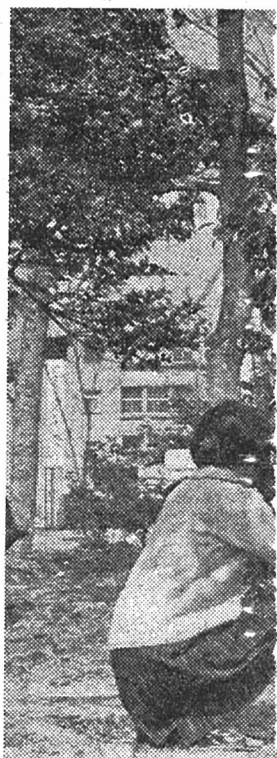
Another group of students express their opinions as follows: Moscow has been compelled to take this step under the pressure of the international situation, and so will be the U.S.A. The decision to resume testing has been made only to prevent a third world war. So we should not close our eyes to the real situation of the world—that is, a constant antagonism between the free and the communist world: and should realize that this is the first problem to be solved. Now let us turn to a much more fundamental question. Are nuclear explosion tests the only means to root out the seeds of strife? In reply to this question, we say "No", because they will ruin the whole world.

### Int'l Harmony Indispensable

To the question "What attitude should Japan take?", 56% of the students answered that the best way to solve the problem is to trust the United Nations with the matter; 36% of the students answered that we should be united irrespective of ideological differences to urge on a movement for the banning of nuclear tests; and the others are of the opinion that we should not be nervous and had better take a wait-and-see attitude for the time being.

To the question "What attitude should we students take?" an unexpectedly great proportion (27%) of students expressed their views that we should co-operate with foreign students to attain our common object; then the objection made by the students of this country will have greater effect.

The following are other opinions of the students: "We cannot leave our fate to a few big states." "Military preponderance obtained by continuing nuclear tests is invalidated by the tension which will be created by them." "The test itself has nothing to do with nuclear war." "Nowadays international security is based on the balance



### Though the Don never disappear from

of power and it is likely to to an accidental war." "It pity that we cannot trust beings, because some of are seeking every po means to destroy good relations in the world."

### World Tension Mounting

Anyway, the Soviet fired a nuclear bomb in the over Semipalatinsk in Asia on September 1, and days later, on September 8, President Kennedy announced the United States would enter the underground and labor nuclear weapons tests.

The last test that carried out naturally aroused much indignation throughout this country, which alone known how dreadful the bomb is and which is geographically located in a position exposed to "ashes of death" is our ardent desire that nations which have been named by the Devil's charm not betray all the other loving nations by sharing their devilish claws.

If the two greatest nations of the world actually continue nuclear test competition, will surely bring about intensive nuclear arms race possible world war. As a however, Rikkyo students to have no deep interest in news, though more than half of them have admitted that feel the danger of nuclear more keenly than ever, deplorable that very few seem to have constructive opinions about this problem.

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# ear Tests Banning Needed

## Resumption of Bomb Tests

By George Warren

The big question today is "What do you think about the resumption of nuclear bomb tests?" Many people—friends, relatives, newspaper columnists, statesmen, scientists, scholars—are telling us what they think, expressing a variety of opinions. Some opinions are stated with care and restraint reflecting a striving for objectivity. Others are filled with emotion and preconceived notions. Some support a cause rather than seek the truth.

Perhaps all we need to say is that bombs are bad and should be outlawed. Nuclear bombs are certainly terrible, but if our opinion ends with a condemnation of bombs and war, have we considered the real problem? Is bomb testing the problem, or is it merely a symptom of a larger problem, perhaps some grave spiritual sickness rampant in this tragic world? A conflict involving threat of horrible weapons is indeed a deadly contest. If some understanding of this matter is to be had, the truth must be sought without fear or favor.

If we could only retreat to another planet and observe the activities of the earthlings, perhaps then we could separate ourselves from the affairs of the world and develop a truly neutral viewpoint. We might then be able to consider such questions objectively. But we are in and of the world, with or without radioactive fallout. The bomb is a horrible monster casting its shadow over us, but it exists, and wishing will not make it disappear. We cannot build a wall against the danger. We cannot escape except into reality, and our intellect will not permit that. So although an objective view is difficult to achieve, we must strive for it. If we do not pursue the truth, education is fruitless, man's mind is wasted, the advancement of the arts, sciences and culture is thwarted and disaster courted.

Look at history, the record of man's successes and failures. On the one hand man

has sought time and time again to establish a basis for a better world order, and, on the other hand, he has been dedicated to his own self interest. Man wants to have his cake and eat it too. Human nature, if that is what it is, seems to be a paradox. The good and the bad, the kind and the cruel, the logical and the illogical, the rational and the irrational are intertwined in the complexity of man's character. Man must learn that enlightened self interest takes into account the spiritual and physical needs of other peoples. On a higher plane he should love his fellowman. This would seem to indicate that cultivation of an ideal is more important than self interest if man is to survive the destructive power which has been produced by modern science, but an ideal world order cannot be wished into existence. The conflict between the free and the communist worlds is a fact which must be faced. Each of us has a responsibility. To be **against** something is not enough. We must be **for** something. The essential ingredient of mature responsibility is positive rather than negative. A choice must be made. Risk is involved, but this is an inherent aspect of life. Will you not walk because you may stumble and fall? Will you not cross the street because you may be run over by a car? Will you stand idly by and watch someone burn your house because you are opposed to violence?

The democratic and communist theories of government, economics and social order are contained in many volumes. The facts of history, which do not necessarily agree with theoretical formulations, are available for study. Current events can be followed. Look at the record. Study. Seek facts objectively. View the situation from different perspectives. Understanding should precede action. Determine what course is man's best hope, and exert your energies for greater understanding and progress in that direction.



"HIROSHIMA DOME"

ays completely, the cursed memories of the war shall arts for ever.

### Tadayoshi Dohke Radioactive Fallout

The radioactive isotopes originated by nuclear explosions contain the various short-lived ones together with long-lived ones such as Sr-90 and Cs-137. The short-lived isotopes deposited on the ground decayed away in about one year after the suspension of nuclear weapon tests three years ago, while the long-lived isotopes, which

have high potential for radiation hazard, continues to increase even now, because the radiative dust injected into the stratosphere by nuclear explosions settles down gradually and supplies the long-lived isotopes to the ground. According to the analysis by many scientists, it is estimated that the accumulated amount of Sr-90 deposited on the ground will reach a maximum value between 1965 and 1970.

Since the reopening of nuclear weapon tests, again the abrupt increase of the airborne radioactivities of short-lived isotopes has been recorded by the continuous monitor in our laboratory. This shows that the nuclear bombs which were exploded in the tests are not "clean", but "dirty" as before. It is clear that the radioactive fallout distributed over the world by new nuclear explosions will still increase the probability of radiation hazards for the population of the world.

Sometimes, the radiation doses which individuals will receive from the fallout is compared to the Maximum Permissible Doses (M.P.D.) recommended by International Commission of Radiological Protection (I.C.R.P.) and is considered to be safe for radiation hazards because it is lower than M.P.D. But M.P.D. recommended by I.C.R.P.



should not be applied for the continuing uncontrolled worldwide environmental contamination such as that presented by fallout, which has no choice or control. Also, from the present scientific information, it is impossible to set a line which is "safe" on one side and "dangerous" on the other. For the present, it is safe only to assume that there is no threshold of the radiation dose for the hazards such as genetic effects and leukemia.

Such hazards caused by the worldwide radioactive contamination can be estimated on the basis of the assumption as mentioned above but it is very difficult to clarify the propriety of this estimation, because it can be indicated only as a result of the statistical treatment for the whole population in the world.

Accordingly, for the protection of "unmeasurable hazard" caused by the radioactive fallout, more nuclear explosions should be suspended.

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## Peaceful Talks Urged

It was on September 1, 1961, that the Soviet Union resumed nuclear bomb tests. Again, on September 5, as had been feared, the United States announced its decision to resume underground and laboratory nuclear tests.

President Kennedy said in a statement, "In view of the continued testing by the Soviet Government, we have no other choice in fulfillment of the responsibilities of the United States Government to its own citizens and to the security of other free nations."

Of course, we recognize that the United States has tried to minimize the effects of further nuclear tests by firing them underground; but we feel that it has little significance with regard to the vital problem: an intensive nuclear arms race has begun.

In other words, as the resumed race in nuclear weapons tests progresses the nations which are potential possessors of the bomb will naturally double their efforts to develop nuclear weapons.

Indeed, such a move would be a fundamental element in power politics. The result, however, would be not only to threaten all mankind with radioactive fallout for all ages to come but also to enhance the danger that any local war would fall into a major nuclear war. And this was the point of the Indian Prime Minister Nehru when he stated: "Russia's nuclear weapon has enhanced the danger of war, and there is no choice left between negotiations and war."

The conference of 25 nonaligned countries in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, agreed to appeal to President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev to save the world from total destruction by personal meetings and the appeal has been personally taken to Washington by president Sukarno of Indonesia and President Keita of Mali, and to Moscow by Premier Nehru of India and President Nkrumah of Ghana.

President Kennedy, in consequence of his meeting with these "messengers of peace," declared that the United States is ready to discuss world tensions with other governments, "including the government of the Soviet Union," and that this country is ready to "search for the means to preserve an honorable peace."

We remember that during the recent talks between President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev in Vienna they agreed to meet again if any vital problem required personal talks. We believe the time has come for such a summit conference.

It is our sincere hope that the two leaders will meet as soon as possible to pave the way for a settlement of the German and Berlin problem and an allover end to the nuclear arms race.

And if the Soviet Russia goes on spreading the danger of war without accepting the appeal of nonaligned nations and world's peace-loving people, we must vigorously protest the nuclear bomb explosion "in the name of peace and humanity."

## Interview with New Manager Serizawa

# "Fighting Spirit Is Everything"

Mr. Toshihisa Serizawa has recently been appointed manager of the Rikkyo baseball club which had had no manager for about three months. Mr. T. Serizawa is an O.B. of the Rikkyo baseball club and he was with Daishowa Paper Company. Members of the Rikkyo Echo called on him at Higashi-Nagasaki and talked with him about his ambitions for the club in the future. Reporter: What do you think of the Rikkyo team now, after having had the leadership for about one and half months?

Serizawa: I didn't know the Rikkyo nine at all before, so I have tried to learn the character

of each player. To understand their character I have tried to spend all day with them as often as possible. And I believe it has borne fruit to some extent. Rikkyo has many good players. On this point, I am very happy.

Reporter: What's your future ambition?

Serizawa: I'd like to implant the idea "We'll never be defeated." or "We'll revenge for last season's defeat."

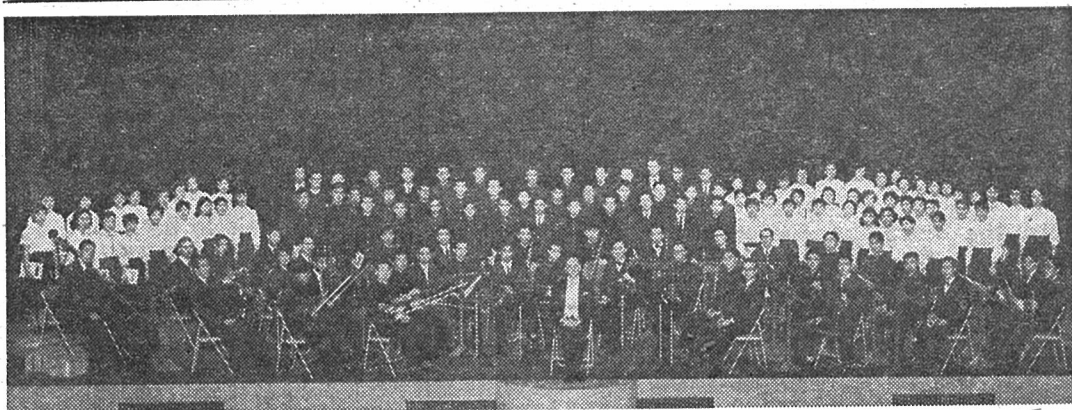
Nothing will bear fruit unless we have a strong disposition to win. We have to get a prize by all means. In addition to that, I will make my best efforts to build up such team colour that everybody will refer to the Rikkyo nine as a spirited and lively one. So any players here will not be allowed to relax from their exertions in their training, and must always be bracing up

their spirit. This is because, I think, that a positive attitude in the training camp is as important as in the real games at Jingu Stadium.

Luckily, at the practice matches we achieved substantial results; nine wins and one tie in ten games. Each player has confidence in himself.

After the interview with the new manager, Mr. T. Serizawa, we visited the ground and observed the Rikkyo nine's training. Then we saw players practicing their batting and fielding. There were no idle players to be seen on the ground and all were in high spirits. "They may raise a whirlwind in the Autumn League. No, they surely will gain the glorious victory." Thinking this, we left the ground. The darkness was gathering around us.

Mr. Serizawa

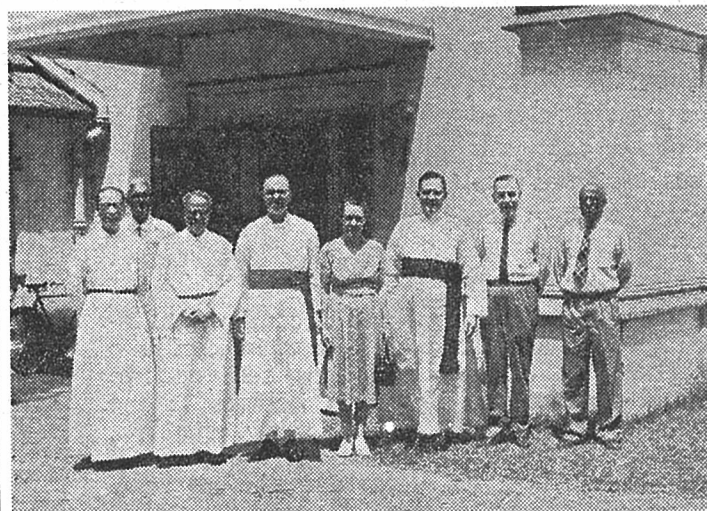


On Thursday, November 2, in Tucker Hall a Festival Choir with the Rikkyo Symphony Orchestra will sing the Cherubini Requiem in C Minor at 6.30 p.m. The Conductor is Akira Shioya, the regular conductor of the Rikkyo Symphony.

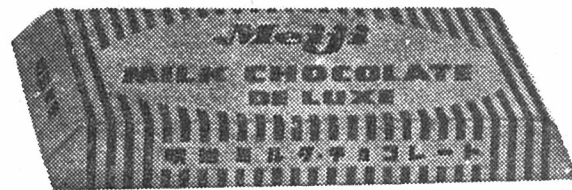
Every year on November 2, All Souls' Day, the Choir and the orchestra join singing one of the greater Requiems for Chorus, Soloists and Orchestra. In past years performances have included the Requiems of Faure, Mozart, Brahms, Cherubini, and Verdi. These performances are dedicated to the memory of the Officers, the Trustees, the Patrons, the Teachers and the Students of Rikkyo Gaku-in who have served our school and who have passed on to a future life of service.

## Soccer Team In Singapore

By the invitation from Bishop of Singapore, the Right Reverend Kenneth Sansbury, former Professor at St. Paul's University, and the Singapore Amateur Football Association, our University Soccer Team visited Singapore to play three good-will games there. Professor Ogawa led the party of twenty-five members and they have had a most fruitful as well as pleasant fortnight there. This was the first occasion ever taken place in Japan that a single college team went abroad for games. Even though they lost two games they have learnt much of far advanced technique of the game and also earned mutual understanding of the peoples. Taking up the opportunity of Prof. Ogawa's visit, Bishop of Singapore observed a special thanksgiving service at the Singapore Cathedral to which Prof. Ogawa had shown particular affection and protection during the Japanese Army Occupation. The team was invited to the Johore Sultan Palace and was very much impressed with the world treasures stored in the palace.



Bishop of Singapore, Mrs. Sansbury, Dean and Canons of St. Andrew's Cathedral in Singapore.



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