

The basis of family is woman; the basis of society is people. Nothing concerning the wealth or culture of a nation can effectively be advanced without consulting the women and the people.

Without criticism there can be no progress. We welcome constructive criticism from the readers.

NO DREAM, BUT

by Hisao Kondo

So far going to America has been a mere dream for the majority of Japanese young men and women. Only a few have realized the dream: they were limited to those who luckily had friends that would guarantee their living-expenses while studying in the States. Such persons must be few in number even in the future.

Today, however, it is not a dream any longer since the announcement was made of late that approximately 140 students would be sent to the colleges in the United States next fall under the scholarship program financed by the U.S. Government. Therefore it should not be surprising if thousands of application forms poured into the Ministry of Education which began receiving applications from the 14th of November.

The age-limit is under 35. All university graduates and those who are expected to graduate next March are qualified, if they have enough ability to read, write, speak and understand English.

So, when the deadline came in the evening of November 25, the names of nearly 6,500 applicants

were on the list of Education Ministry. Of them thirteen percent were women, whom men can not belittle, as the weak-sex, but must look upon as competent rivals for they have been demonstrating good ability of English with the help of their peculiar power of assimilation they endowed with. In fact studies in America have become not a dream, but an icy reality: only one out of 65 applicants can pass the examination.

The first examination has already been given on the 1st of December in the seven main cities throughout Japan. Of 6,500 applicants 4,500 were said to be from Tokyo. More than that, the second examination which will test the ability in conversation is still ahead of these who pass the first. Nobody can possess confidence except those who have been educated ten years or more in the States before the war and who are taking this opportunity to try and go again.

At any rate everything will be decided on the 22nd of December, when it will be found that to the 6,360 of 6,500 going to America will still remain a dream unless the like opportunity will be given again next year.

The Seventh Jiji Inter-collegiate English Oratorical Contest

Tokyo Shodai Student Won First Prize

The 7th Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest under the auspices of Jiji Press took place at Kyoritsu Auditorium, Kanda on Nov. 14, 1949. The event opened by an address by Mr. Saiji Hasegawa, Managing director, Jiji Press. was continued by the returning of the Jiji Trophy which had been in the hands of the first prize winner for one year.

Acting as judges were Mr. Jack Bellinger, editor, Tokyo Bureau, FBIS; Mr. Goro Murata, editor-in-chief, Nippon Times; Mr. Naoyuki Hori, Institute of Radio Culture, N.H.K.

Thirteen students represented various Universities of Tokyo, after having passed the tough elimination contests at their own schools.

Mr. Yusuo Nitto, Shodai University, took first with his speech on "The Mission of Students". Mr. Hiroshi Takano of the Waseda E. S.S. was awarded second on "How to combat Communism".

Third place went to both Mr. Akira Ohtomo of Keio University with his speech on the "Student Movement", and Mr. Haruji Haruyama of St. Paul's University.

One Hundred Discourses of Old FUKUZAWA

God's Handiwork

(Printed in the Jiji Shimpō in 1896)

Translated by Torao Kitagawa

"One Hundred Discourses of Old Fukuzawa" began to appear in the press 'Jiji Shimpō' in March last year and have already exceeded the number of one hundred. As they are now collected and made into a volume.

Preface

In the forty years since the Opening of the ports remarkable progress is noticeable in our level of civilization; however, the pillars of a nation are really made solid when civilization not only pervades tangible outer forms, but when it contributes to the general advancement of wisdom and transforms it to the better virtue of the as a whole.

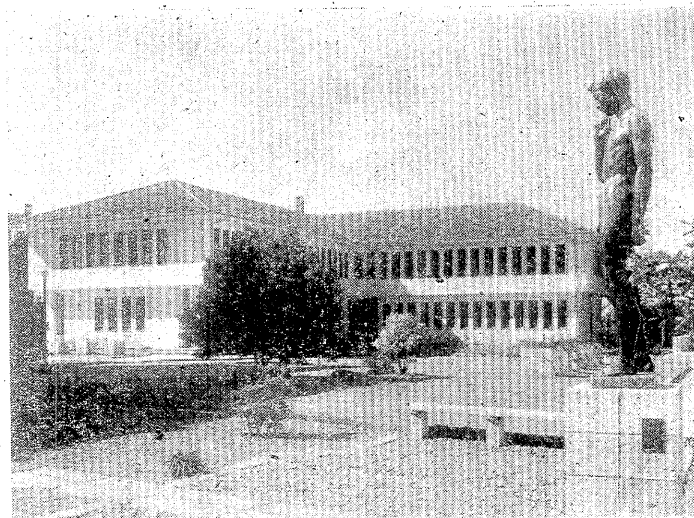
I am, by nature, fond of having guests, and keep an open house to an extensive circle of friends and though I have discussed problems touched on herein on tens and hundreds of occasions, these idle talks of the moment go clean out of my mind when the guests leave my threshold. Last year, realizing that it would be a pity to let these random talks disperse I took my pen at my leisure and hammered them into shape as I remembered having told my friends. The upshot was that I have accumulated about a hundred subject matters which I have allowed to be published in the 'Jiji Shimpō' under the title of "One Hundred Discourses of Old Fukuzawa".

From March 1st this year they will appear in a series. As, however, a certain amount of time is required for collation of manuscripts, they will come out in a batch two or three times a week. It would be an unexpected pleasure to me if readers, after having gone through these stray discourses, could find out whether my humble thoughts point, and discover for themselves that wisdom and virtue, intangible though they be, can alone smooth out the conduct of the family and the way of life, and that the very foundations of a nation rest on independent spirit whatever the situation may be. Penned by Yukichi Fukuzawa on the twenty fifth day of the twenty ninth year Neiji. (1896)

God's Handiwork

The myriad manifestations of the Universe are always on the move; are perpetually undergoing changes. As they grow, so they perish. They are without beginning and without end, all-embracing and transcending boundaries. Mother Earth sheds vapours, which, ascending heavenwards, grow into clouds, into rain; and finally end up as rivers and seas which, perpetuating the process, become, once again clouds and rain. A picture

STUDENT HALL COMPLETED



Memorial Ceremony For The Restitution Of Hiyoshi Campus

The memorial ceremony suggesting the bright future was held from noon to 1 p.m. on Nov. 6, with many attendants; President of Keio University Ushioda, Dr. Heufeld, C.I.E. Physical Education Section, and his wife, Mrs. Wildes, ex-professor of Keio, Miss R. G. Watson, Troop Information and Education Section, and many persons concerned with Keio University.

The congratulatory address of President Ushioda followed those of Director Kanzaki and Nagasawa, and President of Japan Academy of Arts and National Museum Seiichi Takahashi. Mr. Konosuke Akiyama, as the representative of faculty, alumni and students. At the same time, honours were awarded to the faculty members of more than 20 years' service and to Mr. Shizume Morizoi for saving a life in the typhoon "Kitu".

Lastly, it was in the unanimous hand-clapping that the letters of appreciation to Gen. MacArthur, Gen. R. L. Eichelberger and Lt. Gen. W. H. Walker, Commanding General of 8th Army, were read to the assembly.

The following is the appreciation letter to Gen. MacArthur.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY
DOUGLAS MACARTHUR
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR ALLIED POWERS.

The ravages of war have been particularly heavy on Keio-gijuku. And though its members had hoped that the postwar years should be a period of fruitful activities in the rebuilding of cultural Japan, they were confronted with the immediate problems of reconstructing its physical facilities. They faced these problems with a unique conviction, for Keio is the institution where liberal ideals first taught in this country by Fukuzawa, the founder, and the revival of Keio should be a needed step in the establishment of Democracy in Japan. Toward this

Co-ed Makes Speech On UNO Celebration Day

Miss Kyoko Baba, 3rd grade student of political Dept., made a speech at the Yomiuri Press Hall on the UNO Celebration Day 24 Sept. '49.

She was chosen the 2nd prize winner from other selected speakers representing each university of Tokyo, for whom the debate was held by UNO of Japan two days beforehand. The other winners were Mr. Kase of Commercial University, Mr. Ueki of Tokyo Univ., and Miss Honda of Japan Women's Univ..

Miss Baba urged on the abolition of the Women's Position Committee of UNO, hoping the day may come soon when the idea of sex equality be realized all over the world so that the committee may be needed no longer.

The Pocket Testament League Free Scripture Distribution Program

(NOTE: The following is the special contribution to the Mita Campus from Mr. Alfred A. Kuntz, Executive Director of the Pocket Testament League, who visited Keio University some time ago together with his associate Mr. E.L. Fritzen for the purpose of spreading the gospel of Christianity by distributing hundreds of Pocket Testaments among the students.)

Since my arrival in Japan a short time ago I have had many strange and interesting experiences, but never did I think that I would be asked to write an article to be printed in English in a Japanese college newspaper! This is a striking demonstration of the new order in Japan, and an indication of the mutual friendship and understanding which I am happy to find existing between the Japanese and American peoples in this country.

It was indeed a pleasure and a privilege for me to address a large number of the students at one of the informal meetings conducted on the Keio Campus recently by our Pocket Testament League team. These meetings, and similar gatherings held in many of the other leading universities in the Tokyo area, have been conducted in connection with the great campaign of free Scripture distribution for the people of Japan undertaken by the Pocket Testament League of America by request of the Supreme Commander, General Douglas MacArthur.

During the late war, five teams of Pocket Testament League workers toured the army camps all over America, holding inspirational meetings with the service men, and distributing the Scriptures. Then, during the following years of 1946, 1947 and 1948 representatives of the League carried on a similar work in China, with the approval of the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek and his associates, General Chang Chi-chung and General Shang Chen, and of the American Generals Marshall, Gillem and Wedemeyer. A million copies of the Scriptures, printed in Chinese, were distributed by the League during these three years, in great meetings for Chinese soldiers and students.

School door shut to the red professors

Nambara, Nugent Due at Washington Confab

Head of SCAP, CIE and Tokyo University Leave Monday

Dr. Shigeru Nambara, newly re-elected president of Tokyo University, left on Dec. 5 for Washington with Lt. Col. D. R. Nugent, Chief of SCAP's Civil Information and Education Section, to take part in a conference on reorientation in occupied countries.

The conference, which was held Dec. 9 and 10, was sponsored jointly by the American Council on Education, a private research group, and the United States Department of State.

In addition to Colonel Nugent and Dr. Nambara, it is reported that the conference was attended by Dr. Valonzo G. Grace, Samuel H. Williams and Charles D. Winning, who are in charge of cultural and educational relations in Germany and Austria.

Three purposes are listed as aims of the conference:

1. To receive authoritative information concerning recent developments and current problems in occupied countries.
2. To exchange information regarding programs of non-governmental agencies, and
3. To consider the part that non-governmental agencies can play in education and cultural affairs.

General Douglas MacArthur and the Honorable John J. MacCloy, highest United States officials in Japan and Germany respectively, sent special messages to the conference.

In the recent trend of the educational field throughout this country what most attracted attention is the problem of barring some professors from the schools because they are red. The origin of this problem which gives not little influence to those who are concerned with education goes back to the date of July 17th, when Dr. Eells, advisor to SCAP on higher education, made a speech at Niigata University. Dr. Eells then declared that Communist Party members "cannot be allowed to be university professors in a democracy" and made clear his view by stressing that Communism is a dangerous and destructive doctrine since it advocates the overthrow of established democratic governments by force.

As the result of it, professors of some national universities were recommended to resign by the school authorities. One professor in Kyushu University received the recommendation in September and four professors in Niigata University in October; twelve in Yamaguchi University and also one in Toyama University in September were given the same information respectively.

According to the National Personnel Authority's regulations, which were laid down on 17th of July and put into effect on 19th, it is interpreted that the regulations that restrict the political activities of public service employees should be applied also to the professors of national universities from the standpoint that they are public service employees too. Thus, the problem is now becoming broader all over Japan.

In this connection it was very significant that Mr. Luther C. Steward, special advisor to SCAP's Government Section, stated in an interview with newsmen made on September 27th that he wholly agreed with the regulations announced by NPA.

Under these circumstances, NPA issued a note on 22nd of Oct. that they had reached the conclusion of unified interpretation on the regulations restricting the political activities of public servants. According to it, they consider that it is free for professors of politics or of economics to point out the irrationality of the present election system or to publish the article criticizing the relative merits of rice-coupon system.

In parallel with red teacher problem, a recent remarkable event is the issuance of the limitation to political activities of

students in schools. The Education Minister Takase revealed on October 19th that the Education Ministry was making preparations for prohibiting the existence of political party cells in schools and also was considering whether Article 8 of the Education Basic Law should be revised. It is expected that in near future some definite plan would be made.

On the other hand, the President Nambara of Tokyo University on whom great attention from various quarters was being focussed announced his statement entitled "the freedom of learning and responsibility of university professors" on 17th of October and clarified where Tokyo University stands. First, Dr. Nambara denied a rumour that even Tokyo University is not exception to the problem of banishing what is called progressive professors from the faculties. And after referring to the fact that freedom of learning in line with freedom of thought and belief has come to be guaranteed by the new Constitution as the result of long fighting with control of thought by the Government before and during the war, he stressed the protection of academic freedom to be maintained at any cost.

He proclaimed in regard to the regulation of NPA that it is indeed an important question if such restrictions should be applied to the speech which is to be the result of studies by professors of national universities, for they have duty to offer the results of special studies not only to the students in the schools but also to the general public and it is the social duty of university professors to dispute on political and social problems in actuality. In conclusion, he hoped that there should be some exceptional provisions made in the regulations of NPA for educators, especially for university professors who regard study as their primary duty, as distinct from average public servants.

There is the opposition, however, among some part of professors and Student Automatic Committee against this tendency, and the recent actual circumstances are that the council and the faculty of each university are at a loss in finding the way out of the dilemma between the school authorities and the opposing members.

Keio Takes Autumn League Crown Victory For Keio Batting Power

The Keio squad recovered its full strength, which it had lost temporarily this spring, and blasted the pitchers of the five teams in the Rokudaigaku League. The other main reason for obtaining the throne was the smooth pitching of Hiraoka, which was seen particularly in surmounting the barrier of the Keio-Hosei games which owes to the effectiveness of his inspired pitching, early in the season.

The batting average of the batting champion Yamamura .455 and the cleanup batters Iwanaka, Yoshioka and Takahashi respectively .377, .375, .306 proves the heavy hitting of these sluggers.

Keio started this autumn season at a very fast pace by defeating Hosei, Meiji and Rikkyo. But Keio's upset defeat at the hands of Todai, 2 games to 1, brought them into a triple tie with Hosei & Waseda.

Of course, this gave additional color to the popular Waseda-Keio game, which began on Wed. 2nd, at Nile Kinnick Stadium with a crowd of 40,000 fervent fans in the stands. The brass bands and the

cheering sections of both schools, made it as colorful as any football game of American Colleges. Eventually as the number of girl students increase, there is a possibility that we may see girl cheer leaders in the near future.

The first game was won by Waseda and the second was easily taken by Keio. The third and final game was called off in the 5th inning because of rain with the score 5-2 in favour of Waseda. This was the turning point of both teams' luck. The next day Saturday was a perfect day for baseball, both teams started the game with a great desire to win.

But it seems that lady luck was with Keio, for they knocked out Sueyoshi, the hope of Waseda, in the 8th inning by bunting 9 runs and going on to win 9 to 1.

Then Meiji trounced Hosei by two games to one which clinched the top honors for Keio.

The final standings were No. 1 Keio, No. 2 Meiji, No. 3 Waseda, Hosei, Todai, Rikkyo.



The Japan-America Student Conference, the biggest and most important activity of the Japan Student Association, was closed after 5 days' discussion, recreation trip to Hakone, and Farewell party at Kogyo Club on the 13th of November. In the above picture Muto of Tokyo University is exchanging heated opinions with fellow American students in the culture table at Sophia University.

The Mita Campus

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EDITORIAL

We and Peace Treaty

It was not so long ago that we all the Japanese people heard with joy the bright news about Japan's Peace Treaty. Needless to say, an early conclusion of the peace treaty will be a great joy to us. And what the Japanese people have been coveting during the past four years is the restitution to the international society with unanimous approval of all the Allied Powers concerned.

One public opinion poll showed that 33.8 per cent desired overall peace and 49.2 per cent were for a separate peace, including that the majority are impatient for a speedy, realistic peace. A similar preponderance of views in favor of an early, if separate, peace was noted at a round-table conference of prominent persons held last month. To the question, "Will you accept a separate peace as inevitable for the sake of an early treaty, or will you seek a joint peace by waiting?" Fifty-four of the 114 participants expressed themselves for an over-all peace. (Nippon Times Dec. 9)

From this analysis of public opinion, it is clear that the masses desired a rapid conclusion of peace treaty, whether it be separate peace or overall peace.

Before becoming over-enthusiastic over the prospects of a peace conference, we all the Japanese people must show conclusively that we are truly ready for a peace treaty. To be sure, the transformation of Japan into a democratic nation under the wise direction of General MacArthur is remarkable. But it is still essential for each and every Japanese to ask himself honestly whether or not he has fully absorbed the principles of peace and democracy.

Prime Minister Yoshida's statement "the best way to gain a peace treaty favorable to us is to make even greater efforts to democratize our country" is entirely correct. And unless the Japanese people are recognized as a truly peace loving people and have a qualification to contribute to world peace after joining the international society, peace will not be maintained easily by the Japanese people themselves.

Before discussing the technical matter concerning peace treaty, we all the Japanese people must have a strong conviction to deny war forever on this earth.

What is needed is not a festive atmosphere but a real determination by every citizen in his daily activities to prove the nation's firm adherence to the principles of democracy and peace.

Continued from page 1

Accordingly, our Foreign Secretary, Mr. Glenn Wagner, a former college football star, came to Tokyo in the spring of this year. Together with Mr. Timothy Fietsch, our Field Secretary in Japan, Mr. Wagner held a conference with General Douglas MacArthur on April 4th. At that time the General issued the following statement:

"The Pocket Testament League through its Foreign Secretary, Glenn W. Wagner, and its Japan Field Secretary, Timothy Fietsch, is promoting in all of Japan a large scale distribution of the Holy Scriptures. This distribution of the Bible in connection with their public meetings for the people of Japan has my hearty endorsement and I sincerely request any assistance the representatives of the League may need in the performance of their duties."

WOMEN'S WORLD

A Day of Co-ed

by RIEKO OHNISHI
Woman Editor

Buzz . . . Alarm clock rings too faithfully. Must get up. Puts her things neat and orderly before going downstairs to take breakfast prepared already. "Good morning, everyone," and gets a bite in a hurry, but spares a score of minutes to examine herself in a mirror. Teeth, clean and white, hair brushed, a bit of rouge and powder on face. Changes suit and white blouse well pressed and starched. Oh my goodness! a small hole in the edge of a silk stocking. Shall mend it next Sunday afternoon.

She must be rolled and pushed in a crowded suburban train and government train for thirty minutes. Can't be stopped. Always so in the rush-hours, maybe in subways of New York, of which she has read once in some American magazine. If only she had a car!

"Tamachi. Tamachi." The station nearest to the University. She jumps out of the jammed train. "Hello." Morning salutations with the boy students. Being few in number but conspicuous because of their brighter color clothing co-eds easily get to be known among all students.

At nine she hurries her way to lecture room, because she wants to take a seat nearest to the teacher's desk. She can not explain why, but feels it is better. Professor is talking something on mediaeval chivalry, which seems to be not different so much from Japanese system of samurai. Only different in the way of treating women. Japanese students should know more about European chivalry than Japanese samurai. Anyhow they also had feudal days in Europe, only America had not.

"Where are you going to take your lunch?" "How about it, in the tea-room of library basement?" Co-eds are to have a nice room in the Student Hall just built this fall but not yet opened to students. So they must look for place to take lunch themselves for the time being.

In the afternoon she has a lecture on the history of European Art. Pictures of archaic Greek sculpture are shown on a screen by a lantern slide. How much the stone Artemis with archaic smile looks like Ophelia she has seen in Sir Laurence Olivier's "Hamlet." The strange smile difficult to find these days. Girls now are too much sophisticated to be innocent like Ophelia.

At four she must hurry to ATIS Building, where

God's Handiwork

of the all-governing law of nature, indeed! However, none escapes this law of universal and constant transformation. Earth's vegetation flourishes and withers as the four seasons alternate and men's habitations corrupt and decay as cold, heat, wind and rain come and go. Though the span of life may not be equal, the spectacle of change is one, be it with man who from toddling infancy, passing through adulthood, ends with senility.

At present I am engaged in making a survey of the entire country, together with my associate, Dr. Edwin L. Frizen, in order to plan our over-all campaign of distribution most intelligently and effectively.

When we return to our National Headquarters in New York City at the conclusion of this survey, about the middle of December, I am sure we shall carry with us a new appreciation of the Japanese people and a high regard for the educational system of Japan.

May I take this opportunity to express on behalf of my associates, as well as for myself, our sincere thanks for the very courteous reception which was tendered to us at the four meetings which we held recently on the Keio Campus, and to convey our very best wishes for the University and "The Mita Campus".

Alfred A. Kunz,
Executive Director of
The Pocket Testament
League, 156 Fifth
Avenue, New York,
N.Y., U.S.A.

OLIVIER'S HAMLET by Prof. Eiichi Kiyooka

Olivier is not afraid of Shakespeare

What is most impressive about the motion picture Hamlet produced by Laurence Olivier is that Olivier is not afraid of Shakespeare. He takes Shakespeare's play and creates his own art on it. Not only did he cut many scenes to shorten the play to conform to modern demands but he changed the sequence of scenes and even brought in several scenes, without dialogue, which are not indicated in the original script. Also, he left out several characters, such as Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, who have quite notable parts in the play in the original from. Then he gave new interpretation to several characters.

Ophelia, for instance, has usually been thought of as an unintelligent, weak woman who would lie to Hamlet at her father's command, and who would forget her regrets easily when Hamlet spoke to her pleasantly in the play within-the-play scene. Olivier makes his Ophelia a sweet girl who was too young to understand when she was led unwillingly but who would not be consoled by Hamlet's playful advances. For this purpose, good many lines have been cut from Ophelia's dialogue. The result is creation of a most pathetic figure.

Graveyard Scene

I am told that the Graveyard Scene was considered a great scene is Shakespeare's time; particularly Hamlet's leaping into the grave was a part to be watched. Unfortunately the art was lost during the following generation when playhouses in all England were closed for twenty years by the decree of the oppressive government. Ever since for three centuries, actors of every generation have been puzzling over how Hamlet should jump into the grave to create a scene which used to impress the Elizabethan audience so much. There is no indication on the

she is working as a night-shift translator. The way to make some part of school expense and to get skill in English translation. The chance to be in touch with something American, too. She likes to feel getting good in translating and even in talking in English. This may help her much after graduation.

Her job of the day ends at eight. Being rolled in trains less crowded than in the morning, she takes a seat and slacks herself. "Going home, going home", so ends the day. After washing her dusty face and hands, she gets into her bed to take rest for tomorrow.



script in existence except for a few lines of stage directions such as: "Leaps into the grave," "Grapples with him," "The attendants part them, and they come out of the grave."

I was watching the screen with utmost interest how Olivier would interpret this scene when to my surprise and satisfaction I saw Laertes leap out of the grave to begin a fight with Hamlet in the open.

Mother-Complex

Olivier has been criticized that he emphasized what might be called the mother-complex too much, that is, Hamlet's regrets over his mother's conduct have been played up too much and that it does not explain all of Hamlet as Shakespeare created him. However as I see it, this is Olivier's Hamlet, and he must have preferred to present an interpretation satisfactory to his conscience rather than a broader but shallower presentation which will have to be made vague behind mystery.

VOICE OF YOUTH

Keio Boy's Pride?

To the Editor:

The other day when it was drizzling, I hurried to get out of the 8th classroom and entered the 12th classroom to take next lesson which was about to begin. Just then I found that I had carelessly forgot my umbrella in the 8th classroom. At once I went back to the room and expecting to find it, I glanced at the hatrack at which I had hung my umbrella during our lesson. But to my surprise, in these few minutes the umbrella had disappeared. Thinking that it might be lying on the floor under the hat-rack I looked about, but it was not anywhere; surely it was not!

After the next lesson I searched round, but it was not to be found. After school so I did too, but the result was the same. At once I presented myself at the school office considering it might have been delivered there as a lost and found article by some one who found it left in that classroom. But a clerk told me such a thing had not been delivered yet to the department and asked me to call there next day. It was of course in vain next day, too.

The fact was this. And it may be very insignificant. However, from the view point of social morals is it so small a fact? Especially thinking that it occurred in Keio University, I cannot let the fact pass untouched. Because judging from that circumstances, it is very clear that one of Keio Boys who should be most gentlemanly took my umbrella with himself. Here I do not want to write tediously about gentleness or social morals against my friends. Only I inform the fact and ask retrospection about it.

According to the report of certain Swiss newspaper, a lost article certainly comes back to the owner. Of course our country is not able to compare to that country under one view point. Nevertheless, it is enviable. Our Keio Boys! Let's have the pride that we are gentlemen and we are constructors of moral Japan. Even if our actual life is hard, let's maintain resolute morals which does not fluctuate with any temptation. (S.M.)

PHILOSOPHY AND MYSTICISM

By Assistant Prof. Toshihiko Izutsu

Mystic philosophy is not mysticism itself but simply one of its from. Mysticism is not necessarily connected with philosophy but belongs to a much deeper level of consciousness, something like "Ulphenomenon" of Goethe. This becomes realized wherever and whenever human mind attains a certain stage of development, and expresses itself in various domains of human spiritual activities.

In the Ancient Greece this something was crystallized into philosophy before being materialized in other forms of culture. This may be taken as a proof of the definite superiority of the Greek intelligence.

Then what is mysticism? To put this sort of question may be a fatal misunderstanding of mysticism, because the word mysticism etimologically means "should not be talked" or "cannot be talked." Thus when Plato established the famous Academy in Athens, his teachings concerning the essential point of mysticism were strictly prohibited to be talked of outside the school, and he himself did not publish that part of his thought properly as belonging to the ineffable experience of mysticism. Therefore the works of Plato we possess represent his thought only as far as he judged to be harmless to publish.

The reason why mysticism is so dangerous is that it will cause to take place in human mind a *periagoge* (i.e. Greek word meaning

of the scene in perfect peace. That was most effective in concentrating the attention of the audience upon the chief players, and they certainly performed their parts to the best advantage. But how finer is Olivier's presentation which employs every member of the court and the guards in this fateful scene!

Olivier's Hamlet is indeed a complete and beautiful piece of art, every detail of which a result of sincere study, the whole a perfect harmony. This motion picture has been running in Tokyo for the past three months. I am sure many people would like to see it run a full year, for they would enjoy seeing it four or five times over.

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Seeking Pen Pals

Friendly correspondence with peoples abroad
Letter exchange is the best way to understand peoples of the world and to make them understand us.
Only name and address will be listed below as space does not permit the reprint of whole letters. Copies of letters will be available at the Mita Campus Room to all interested.

Dear Fellow Student:

It is with great pleasure that I introduce myself to you. My name is Daniel J. Bartz, I am a student at the Marquette University in Milwaukee Wisconsin. It is through the effort of our Economic Resources' instructor, Prof. Riordan, that this letter-writing program was begun.

I shall describe myself and my position a little more clearly. I am a married man, twenty-one years old, attending school with the aid of the U.S. Bill of rights. Without his help I would be unable to attend school at all. With my wife, I live in a three-room apartment very near the school. As yet I have no children. I am in my second year at Marquette and upon graduation in June, 1952, I intend to enter the Real Estate and insurance field.

I spent the entire month of March, 1947 in your beautiful country. I was stationed at the Hameda Air Base near Tokyo and I had many opportunities to visit your city. Before my transfer, I spent one full week at the A.T.C. Hotel in Tokyo, two buildings away from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters. I found your city a maze of beautiful spots of interest. The most interesting of all, I think, is the beautiful Imperial Palace Grounds. One of the greatest thrills of my life came when I saw Mt. Fujiyama from the window of our airplane. Some day I hope to return to Tokyo with my family to view the majesty of your great city once more.

In order for you to get a glimpse of our economic picture I shall enclose a clipping from the local newspaper of a folk advertisement. As you probably know, Milwaukee is noted for its production of beer and also for its great industrial manufacturing plants. It is indeed a very pretty and modern city. I hope someday you will have the opportunity to visit us. I hope you found this letter interesting enough so you will answer it. I would like very much to hear from you and about you and your country. Thank you.

sincerely yours,

Daniel J. Bartz

Address:
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