

## Saying of Fukuzawa

The only way for children to realize their independence and self-respect is to obey their parents' words.

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

KEIO UNIVERSITY

September, 1950

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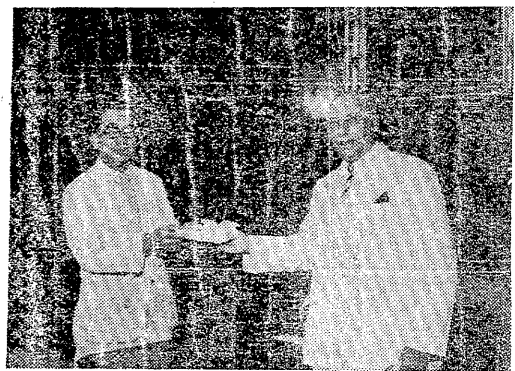
## PAUL CLEVELAND MEMORIAL LIBRARY IS CREATED

Mrs. Mary Cleveland declined the offering of flowers for her husband's funeral and requested the devotion money to be used instead to establish a Paul Cleveland Memorial Library in Keio University.

Her late husband, Chief of the Funds Central Division, ESS, SCAP, Mr. Paul Cleveland, died on May 19th in Tokyo. It is still fresh in our minds that he gave several of the Harvard Club Lectures at Keio in June and July of 1949.

The Paul Cleveland Memorial Library is established in respect to the late Mr. Cleveland's wish to contribute to the promotion of the study of sciences in the Engineering Department of Keio University.

The fund was presented to President Ushioda on August 16th in the Memorial Room of the Keio Library by Mr. Reginald H. Marlow who has taken Mr. Cleveland's position in the Division. Also Mrs. Marlow, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Rich, the best friends of the Cleverlands, and Mrs. Helen Torrens were present at the ceremony. Following is Mr. Marlow's letter to President Ushioda:



Mr. Reginald H. Marlow (right) Presenting the fund to President Ushioda (left)

Dear Sir:

It is with great pleasure that I hand you herewith on behalf of the Paul Cleveland Memorial Fund a draft for ¥81,000 and a receipt for \$170.00 representing contributions by friends of the late Paul Cleveland, with the request that this money be

used for the purchase of books for Keio University where Mr. Cleveland delivered the Harvard Club Lectures. While there is no stipulation as to the book to be purchased, it is suggested that this fund be used for the Scientific Library. A list of names of the contributors to the fund is enclosed.

## Representatives Start For Geneva.

Mr. Tajima of Tokyo University and Mr. Kase of Shoudai University, attended for Geneva on 28th of Aug. to attend the general meeting and the seminars of the Student Movement of the United Nations which was held on 7th of Sep. They have been active in starting the U. N. S. C. in Japan and at the General Meeting on last 17th of April they were formally selected as the representatives. These activities have been reported to the headquarters of S.M.U.N. which invited them to join the S.M.U.N. seminar from 8 May to 12 Aug. They could not attend it due to financial difficulties. Being invited again to the General Meeting on 7 Sept, when they would be formally recognized as the members of S.M.U.N. the two managed to get enough money to go.

The amount covered by the dollar receipt will, upon request to Mr. V. L. Rich, Acting Chief, Banking and Foreign Exchange Division, Economic and Scientific Section, be deposited at once with any book supplier or other suitable person in the United States, or may be used from time to time as books are purchased, whichever is the more convenient.

It is sincerely hoped that this small contribution will be of assistance to your University, and that it will contribute to an increasing understanding of good will between those devoted to the dissemination of knowledge in both Japan and the United States, to which Mr. Cleveland devoted much of his time and study. His friends and family consider themselves honored to share in this tribute.

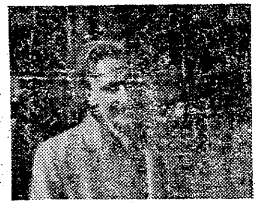
Sincerely,  
REGINALD H. MARLOW

## Univ. Authority Plans the Establishment of Both the British and America Societies

Friendship beyond the boundary; Blunden and Fraser contribute their royalty to Keio.



Mr. Fraser



Mr. Blunden

Six months has already elapsed since the leaving of Prof. Edmund C. Blunden for his country. During his stay in Japan, he has twice established his name as English lecturer at Keio University. His lectures have been published by Hokuseido press entitled "Favourite Studies in English Literature." According to the university authorities this book may be used as the text-book for the students of the Literature Department.

A few months after Prof. Blunden's leaving Japan, Mr. George S. Fraser, successor to Prof. Blunden for U.K.L.M. gave us lectures twice on the subjects "T.S. Elliot" and "The Postwar Trend in English Literature", which will be published by the same publisher.

Recently, university authorities have received a message from Prof. Blunden in which he offered to contribute the royalty of his work to Keio. And the same offering has

## Prof. Matsumoto Returns From U.S.

Prof. Matsumoto, of philosophy, Literature Dept. who had started for the tour of America 19 April, returned 9 July. He seemed to have enjoyed his journey over there, visiting many universities and associating with famous philosophers such as Jacques Maritan and so on. He heartily appreciated the welcomes and kindnesses offered by the people of the United States on his lonely travel.

He is staying at his villa in Cotemba, at the foot of Mt. Fuji, for his summer vacation, to recover from fatigue after the trip, and to make preparations for his lectures next term. His lectures, temporarily suspended on account of his journey last term, are to reopen from the coming autumn. Students majoring or interested in philosophy will enjoy and be enlightened by his orthodox and scholastic lectures on logic and metaphysics, refreshed with the knowledge he newly acquired on his trip.

## 1611 Leave For The World

Full of hope and joy our seniors leave their school and start in the world in spite of the serious unemployment prevailing throughout the post-war Japan.

The commencement is to be held on the coming 24th of September (Sunday) at Mita.

They are the last graduates from the old system of the three years' university course which was changed to the new four years' system last year. Their three years' school-life was unfortunately forced to be shortened to two years and a half because of the basic change of the educational system in Japan.

As the result of such a shortening of school-years, they were faced with the inconvenience of not only studying in the school-life but also in looking for employment.

We held the saying "Without criticism there can be no progress" self-evident, we hope the graduates who leave for the world under these disadvantageous circumstances would never be disheartened, but go on their own way.

The numbers of the new graduates are as follows:  
Literary Dept. .... 204 (25)  
Economic " ..... 909 (6)  
Law " ..... 498 (6)  
(The numerals in parenthesis show the numbers of women students.)

been made by Mr. Fraser. Being inspired with such a goodwill, university authorities are planning to establish the Keio British Society with those contributions for the memory of the good-will of Prof. Blunden and Mr. Fraser.

At the same time, there is a plan concerning the establishment of the Keio-America Society. This idea was started by the suggestion of Dr. S.M. Fine, a Harvard Club Lecturer and one of the chiefs of E.S.S. This Society is planning to hold meetings eight or ten times in a year to discuss problems such as politics, economics, science, social problems and so on with the authorities of G. H. Q. The members of the Keio-America Society is to consist of the faculty and the graduates of Keio University.

Prof. M. Hiramatsu, the ex-chief of Liaison Office tell the reporter "I'm so glad to tell you this wonderful news. Through both of the societies, we can exchange the newest report on every problem, and our representative opinions will be heard by the intelligent people both of U.S. and Britain. I hope these societies may help reconstruct our country".

## STUDENTS FROM 10 COUNTRIES GATHER AT TSUDA

The International Student Seminar was held from 15th to 28th of August at the Tsuda College under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee. About 70 students gathered at the Tsuda College with common belief in Democracy from 10 different countries, (America, Canada, China, England, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Norway, Philippine and Thailand) and spend two weeks in discussing the solution of the present International Tensions. The agenda of the Seminar Discussions were divided into four parts: (1) Causes of Fiction and Conflict, (2) Efforts for the Elimination of International Tensions, (3) Survey of Present International Tensions, (4) The Cold War and Solutions. After the discussion, a series of lectures were held, and to the lectures 10 famous lecturers were invited from the four corners of the world. Dr. S. Koizumi, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Holmgren were on the list of lecturer.

## Summer Schooling Was Held

The lecture rooms of the Mita campus, vacated by the students of the regular course during the summer vacation, welcomed 1744 students of the correspondent course to attend at the summer lectures, which was held from 20 July to 30 August.

The students belonged to Economic Department were largest in number to count 931 (15 co-eds included), Literary Department 531 (co-eds; 108) and Political Dept., 151 (8).

We must notice the fact that the fortunate students who were favored with the chances to attend at the lectures were only about the one-fifth of the whole students taking the correspondent course these two or three years. Others could not, due to monetary or other kind of difficulties. Yet the education system of the correspondent course is very helping to those who are eager to study and the summer lectures would give them opportunities to associate with the professors whom the students are only to be in contact through correspondence.

After the summary report reading, the Tsuda College International Student Seminar has closed its schedule with the warm-hearted farewell speeches of Dean Ueda (Hitotsubashi University) and Mr. and Mrs. Perry who were in charge as the host and hostess.

## THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES ASSOCIATION CREATED

With the advocacy of seventy-one national universities throughout the country, the new institution was established under the name of National Universities Association and its inauguration ceremony was held on August 13th at Tokyo University.

Special facilities for the intercourse among the university presidents, when under the old-system, were hardly needed just because of the small number of schools and also because it was easy to meet in case of need. However, since the enforcement of the new-

system which brought forth as many as seventy-one national universities, the Education Ministry has been confronted with the difficulty which called for the Presidents Conference to be held two or three times annually under the auspices of the Ministry. But that was not convenient in exchanging information, finally resulting in the incapability of maintaining the self-administration of university.

There were some who believed that the non-existence of an institution which allows the mutual intercourse among universities caused the delay of immediate measures to cope with the students' political movements which has recently been the object of nationwide interest.

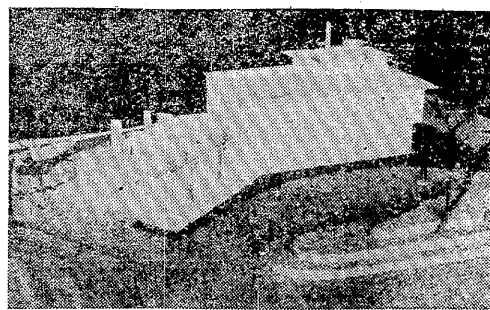
It is hoped that with the establishment of the National Universities Association the universities should apply themselves to the solving of the problems concerning the schools by the mutual assistance and also against the Government they should stand on the position according to their own plan.

## KEIO STUDENTS ABROAD

Keio students saw several of their fellow students off from the Haneda Airport on July 10 to the States. They were the elite of the thousands of applicants who took the examination for the overseas scholarship given by G.H.Q. They are to study under the American Government for full one year over there.

The names of those envied students and the localities of their schools are as follows; Mr. Michinosuke Amano; Miss Mizuko Iijima; New York; Mrs. Keiko Kuriyagawa; Johns Hopkins, Baltimore; Mr. Kazunori Suzuki; Mr. Takao Suzuki; South California; Mr. Yo Takagaki; New Mexico

## Mr. Isamu Noguchi Drew the Plan of New "Banraisha"



The model of new "Banraisha"

## ALL STAR TEAM BACK FROM HAWAII WITH COMMENDABLE RESULTS

The all star team of the Tokyo Big-Six Collegiate Baseball League, which completed a successful 40 day trip to the Hawaiian Islands, returned to Yokohama aboard American Liner President Cleveland on August 23rd, Wednesday.

The Japanese collegiate team were made up of 20 best players including three Keio men, Tokumaru, Yamamura and Hirakoba, and in their

tour they got a commendable 15 wins, 4 losses and a tie record.

## AUTUMN SEASON OPENS

The autumn season of the Big-Six Collegiate Baseball League has started on September 12th, with the opening ceremony.

Fortunately all games are scheduled to be held at the Jingu stadium this fall from 12:30, when two games are to be played and from 2 p.m. for one game. It is earnestly desired that every game will be much greeted with our singing and cheering and Keio team sure to capture the championship.

The schedule is as follows:

Sept. 12 (Tues)	W-T, H-M
13 (Wed)	M-H, T-W
21 (Thurs)	K-R
22 (Fri)	R-K
25 (Mon)	T-M, W-H
26 (Tues)	H-W, M-T
Oct. 1 (Sun)	R-M, K-T
2 (Mon)	T-K, M-R
8 (Sun)	W-R, H-T
9 (Mon)	T-H, R-W
15 (Sun)	K-M, H-R
16 (Mon)	R-H, M-K
22 (Sun)	H-K, T-R
23 (Mon)	R-T, K-H
29 (Sun)	W-M
30 (Mon)	M-W
Nov. 5 (Sun)	W-K
6 (Mon)	K-W

## Mr. Fraser Gave his Speech at the International Seminar

I. Preface; If the 19th century is characterized by a prevailing mood of "confidence", the 20th, in which we live, is characterized by that of "anxiety".

Now is a period of tension between old traditions to which one clings emotionally and new ways of organizing things, whose necessity is evident to one's mind. The literature of such a period will express both anxiety and hope, and it will reflect the difficulties of individual adjustment. Many of the best novels and poems written in France and England during this time of transition reflect the difficulties of such a period, but there are great novels and novels among them.

II. Prevailing Attitude; (I) Liberalism: It is based on the idea of "rule of law" and "of freedom of individual dignity" which were prevailing in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The scientific vision of Bertrand Russell and John Stuart Mill provided the background for the works of H.G. Wells and others who might be considered liberalistic authors. H.G. Wells himself shows the transition in the liberal attitude from the mood of confidence to that of anxiety. One can see this if one compares his earlier works like the "Outline of History", with his last the "Fate of Homo Sapiens".

(2) Traditionalism: Traditionalism in literature was represented at the time of the French Revolution by Edmund Burke and today by writers like T.J. Eliot. They believe in the existence of God and in the insignificance of man and have the idea that things should be changed as possible.

(3) Radicalism: W.H. Auden, C. Day Lewis and Spenser might be called poets in the radical school. It is their idea that society must be reformed from the bottom upwards by a sweeping and sudden change. They are impatient with the speed of liberalism.

III. Conclusion: Problem of Humanity. In each of these attitudes we can find a good humanistic side and an anti-humanistic side. We can see how, in the case of Ezra Pound, his traditionalism eventually let him support the cruel and reactionary regime of Mussolini in Italy. Similarly we can see all around us in the modern world how many radical thinkers have ended by supporting regimes of violence and cruelty, creating a Hell on earth here and now for the sake of a heaven in a hundred years' time.

All of these attitudes, liberalism, traditionalism, radicalism are valuable and necessary, but only if they are tempered by a humane and kindly spirit. (N. K.)

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It was 1877 when the old "Banraisha" was established as a scholastic club. But it is pity that house was burnt down by war disasters. Soon new one will be built on that burnt place and it is planned by an American famous sculptor whose name is Isamu Noguchi. He is a son of the poet Yone Noguchi who was Professor of Keio Univ. Literature Dept. for forty-years. Therefore, in new "Banraisha" memorials of his father's work are to be included.

About this building, he says as follows; this is neither for remembrance of a hero nor for the individual memories merely. It will be built for all people, and will become a garden and resting room for professors and faculty members who come and breathe calm air and read poems. Also it is for students who want to feel life energy in meditation here.

The plan of this house was drawn by Yoshiro Taniguchi, Professor of Tokyo Institute of Technology, and Isamu Noguchi took charge of the interior, furniture and garden. Mr. Noguchi set out on a tour round the world to observe the new things which are growing in Asia and to know what is the demands of the new age. At the end of the journey, he stayed in Japan four months and returned to America on September 5th.

During his stay in Japan, he studied Japanese Art by new way Characteristic house new "Banraisha", is designed with all his images which were obtained in Japan. In the garden, his two carvings "Naught" "Young man" will be arranged, they will create a suitable atmosphere for a contemplative place. Furniture in "Club room" are special designs, and Mr. Noguchi has a good command of new technique and show a new manner in its direction in use of peculiar materials.

The date of this house completion is not known yet. But according to the plan, this house will have a white appearance with light sepia window, steel light blockhouses its floor area 1057.19 square metres. When this house is completed, there will be added one more thing of note to Mita Hill.

## A Room Reserved for Co-ed at Hiyoshi

The university authorities announced that the freshmen and juniors of the co-eds studying at the Hiyoshi Campus are favored with a new room reserved only for the girls there. They are very anxious that co-eds should be treated properly as girls. They are very careful to furnish the room suitable for girls, with mirror, tables, chairs and the kinds of the accommodations, and hoping that girls will make good use of this room.

## A Pink Window

James MacLane, a member of the American swimming team, said that although he had been to many countries before, Japan gave him a good impression in behavior of the people, especially the members of the Japanese swimming team.

The thing which impressed him most during his stay in Japan was the tremendous enthusiasm for swimming, which he knew by the number of people, including children, who swarmed and welcomed the swimmers everywhere.

On reading the article in "Mita Campus" about Miss Tamura, winner of a beauty contest, he added with a smile that he wished to enter Keio University if he could study in her class.

# The Mita Campus

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## EDITORIAL

### Future prospect of Japan's foreign policy

Japan surrendered unconditionally to the Allied Powers. What does unconditional surrender mean? It means that the defeated country has no choice but to accept the peace treaty determined by the victorious countries. All would agree that it is most desirable for Japan to conclude an overall peace treaty with all the nations of the Allied Powers. But the cold-war between Russia and America is getting hotter every day. North Korea has invaded South Korea. Now as a nation, occupied chiefly by America, we are confronted by an alternative between signing a separate peace or remaining under the present control of the occupation. Many legal scholars opposed to make a separate peace treaty with one or several of the Allied Nations, because they consider that the principle of unconditional surrender means that since Japan surrendered unconditionally to all the Allied Powers, only the union of the Allied Powers together has the right to impose a peace treaty on her. But, it is true, that it is almost hopeless to conclude an over-all peace treaty so long as the cold-war lasts. Moreover, no one knows where the authority of the Potsdam declaration resides. Article 1 of the declaration is too obscure in defining the authority of the declaration as a whole. This has brought about many obstacles to the opening of a peace conference with the agreement of the two great nations of the world.

America has insisted on holding a preparatory peace conference by the Far Eastern Council where the influence of the United States is predominant, whereas Soviet Union insists that the treaty must be drafted by the council of the 3 foreign ministers. In Japan in regard to the security after the peace treaty, many people want Japan to become the Switzerland of Asia and remain in "permanent neutrality." But, we find also many who consider it impossible, because there is a great difference between Japan and Switzerland: i. e. Japan has an economic and strategic importance to both America and Russia, whereas Switzerland has none either to France or to Germany. Some people want to ask America to guarantee the future of Japan. But, many people are opposed to it because it limits the complete sovereign power of Japan. Anyhow, it is unconstitutional for Japan to allow America to create army, navy and air-force bases in Japan, according to Article 9 of the new constitution, which renounces war. This is the view, that it is most desirable for Japan to conclude an over-all peace treaty and to get the promise of all nations of the world not to violate the peace and security of Japan. However, we are confronted as we said before, by the alternative to choose whether to make a separate peace treaty with one or several of the Allied Powers or to remain under the occupation government. Then, if we are obliged to conclude a separate peace, by what ways can we expect to maintain Japanese peace and security? Many people advocate participation in the U.N. and getting a guarantee of

## FRUIT OF TEN YEARS' STUDY

The antidote of lead-poison completes in Keio Univ. hygienics laboratory.

A direct antidote for lead-poison had not been invented till there years. Recently, ten years' study bore its fine fruit in the hygienics laboratory of Keio Univ. medical Dept; they succeed in extricating antidotal ingredient from animal's liver and its effect is expected to help many lead poisoning sufferers.

In America and Germany, the animal's liver was said to work antidotally to various poisons since a score years ago. Doctor Harashima, Professor of Keio Univ. hygienics, turned his attention to this fact, and repeated receptacle and animal experiment since 1938. Meanwhile several students undertook the researches of liver's physico-chemical na-

its security from the security council. But, if we interpret the constitution carefully and faithfully, we find that we have renounced war even in self-defence.

Because of this point, many insist that it is impossible for Japan to be a member of the United Nations. However, at the same time, some people interpret the constitution as meaning that Japan has renounced war except war in self-defence. There are many scholars who believe that to renounce war in self-defence means destroying the independent existence of a nation. "Democracy should not vote for its own destruction." The Jiyuto government, after a study of present international situations, reached the conclusion that it is best for Japan to conclude a separate peace treaty with the nations of the American bloc and to seek the guarantee of the U. N.

Along with his policy of the government, newspaper public opinion polls show, that at least 90% of Japanese people are in favour of this policy. The demand for an over-all peace treaty is chiefly supported by the nongovernment parties: "Kokumin-Minshuto", Socialists and Communists. On the other hand, the idea of a separate peace treaty with the nations of the American bloc is supported by the government parties. Explaining their attitude, one of the members of the government party said: "We prefer to have a separate peace treaty with the nations of the American bloc rather than to go on being occupied by America indefinitely." It is generally agreed that it would be best for Japan to have an over-all peace conference, but we should not be too anxious to align ourselves definitely with one or the other camp involved in the present international conflict. (N. K.)

## Round up of the Keio Cultural Association

### Wandervogel

In the fall of 1935, two students, Yoshio Nakamura and Noboru Hoshi, started the Keio Wandervogel together with 10 fellows. And these men were the first members of the organization in our university. The Wandervogel in Rikkyo University that was organized half or one year earlier, was the oldest one in Japan. Following these two, the Wandervogel activities were organized in many universities. Later the League of the Wandervogel was established by all the groups in different universities.

The Wandervogel had originated in Germany, the aim of which was not to conquer high mountains in climbing, but to hike merrily over hills and plains, just like a wandervogel or a wandering birds and to enjoy it cheerfully with a group of congenial fellows. Thus, in pre-Hitler period this organization has many peaceful elements in it, but by Nazis it was absorbed into the Hitlerjugend, so it disappeared in Germany and it remained only in Japan. The organization of the Wandervogel in Germany had had a great scale and it built a number of Hutte at suitable places all over the country. The member of this organization, carrying food with them, could travel to all parts by moving from Hutte to Hutte with little expense.

As a result of Hitler's abusing of this organization, the Wandervogel that was very democratic and pleasant had lost its essential character in it. In Japan, the Wandervogel organization itself has not come to build such a system

ture, according to these aggregational results and as sufferer able to use it without secondary reaction, they educated a fixed substance from animal's liver by chemical operation.

This medicine is picked out about 2 grammes from one kilo-gramme of liver and it contains Vitamine 12, several kinds of Amino Acid and so on. Doctor Harashima commenced human experiment in last August by use of this medicine, and confirmed it as an effectual ingredient for lead-poisoning. April, this laboratory committed its making and sale to a certain company with the object of distributing widely.

## Confrontation Against Marxism

By Prof. Masao Matsumoto

CHRISTIANITY confronts Marxism, and Catholicism confronts Communism which may transform into Protestantism by placing certain restrictions on its contents. Naturally concluded in Catholicism with all its doctrine in unimpaired integrity. Similarly, Marxism when its philosophy is completely developed, after all, proceeds towards Communism (the principle of Lenin and Stalin). Thus the direct confrontation between Catholicism and Communism has turned out to be the most important problem of conscience which will determine the historical course of our time.

Essentially, Marxism has risen in view of overthrowing capitalist system by attacking its contradictions, but we, Catholics, also yield to none in feeling keenly the social injustice accompanying the capitalist development, and in our search for a way out of it. In this pursuit, there is much to learn from Marxism with its scientific theories or hypothesis of economic society, and consequently, we agree in many points with the politics of the Socialistic Party and others, which try to put Marxism into practice, not in its religious or philosophical

ould be best for Japan to have an over-all peace conference, but we should not be too anxious to align ourselves definitely with one or the other camp involved in the present international conflict. (N. K.)

phases but in its scientific and practical ones. However, Marxism is more of a view of life (Weltanschauung) rather than a science, more of belief, than a policy. It is a great doctrinal system strongly controlled by the philosophy called "materialistic interpretation of history", it endeavors to establish "an image of man as highest form of matter" by pushing forward to extreme degree "the image of Man without God", the new production of Renaissance, thus inverting all the values of human culture which orients towards God, and it conspires to carry out the most powerful atheistic doctrine of policy. It is a form of philosophy and doctrine, which, in itself, is so far as sole substitute of religion (since it denies all other religions), cannot help turning into a religion itself, and the full scale development of such Marxism results in Communism.

As Protestantism has originated by restricting Christianity, every Marxism apart from Communism is simply no other than an abstract development of integral Marxism and the highway of Marxism still advances straight Communism. Marxism with which Catholicism or Christianity confronts is such Marxism and not the one which tries to overcome the evils of capitalism. Atheistic theory of Man, atheistic anti-religion are the fundamental principles of this Marxism.

Therefore it is quite natural

## A DAY IN HIYOSHI

What a great joy to be at Hiyoshi!

It's simply a wonder and a miracle to come to the Hiyoshi Campus lately released by the U. S. Army, for Keio Students who have been accustomed to loiter about the Mita Campus, and then, naturally drifting on to the Ginza Street.

For them, it's a marvel to see the Hiyoshi Campus so richly endowed with the vegetable kingdom, with which the Mita Campus is so meagrely endowed being overwhelmed by the mineral and animal kingdoms, I mean of the hard stone buildings and crowds of students in black uniforms.

So much green of trees and grasses. We have hills, valleys and fields, too. We can enjoy

a fine view wide open with waving fields from the top of the hill. In the valleys, where snakes have been reputed to be living, but likely not, we can have a nice time, lying down and reading poems. Aren't you reminded of W.H. Hudson's "The Green Mansions"? Though I'm not sure if you could meet with a Rima there. Songs of bird? Of course. But their names, not known.

In this lovely paradise of Nature, who can be so stiff-minded as not to love Nature? We cannot but enjoy a tête-à-tête with the beautiful Nature. Being surrounded by Nature you will find that you yourself are nothing more than an element, or a member of this great Nature. You are not so much different from any of these beautiful creatures of Nature, as you are one of them.

It will be greater happiness to sketch the lovely things of Nature, to read poems or things of noble thoughts lying under the green canopy or to sing hymns of Nature, to feel as if you were a Corot, Wordsworth, Thoreau, or one of the unknown composers of folk songs and ballads and so on.

After having your eyes opened toward the beauty of Nature, when you come back to the Mita Campus, from the center of Nature to that of the city life, you will find yourself seeing things in a different way. The proverb runs, "God created Nature, Man made City."

Anyhow, only if you could find the key to open the door of some other Kingdom, to find the secret of life, of Art and of Nature!

that Christianity should confront Marxism which runs counter to it; it guards its life-line in so doing. However, Christianity, although its abolition owed much to Christian spirit, the words of Christ, "my country is not of this world" have never commanded the direct political activities to overthrow the slave system, but Christian idea on personal dignity gradually permeated through people's mind, so that it at length led up to such democratic and political results. Christianity never fights with polity but when it does fight, it combats against its religious phases. It has to fight with Marxism which took upon itself the character of religion, as bravely as it did once against heretics. In fact, in its process of realization of social necessity, Marxism too acknowledges as a medium, the Christian ideology that all personalities should be equal, and as far as to this point Marxisms acquire a sort of religious faith which resembles Christianity in sacrificing everything for their belief. This is why Communism (Marxism religionized) originated only on the basis of Christian society and never on that of the pagan world. This is why we recognize it to be the greatest heresy of the present age.

(Continued to the next issue)

## Waste-basket Economy

An advertising paper tucked in a newspaper has again begun to be distributed. When we open a newspaper in the morning and the evening, those papers fall out. Yet we remember people, during the war, wrote a letter on paper of various kinds because of shortage of letter-paper, and received a letter in a home-made envelope. We are favoured to have pretty abundance of paper these days. Paper, however, is still valuable judging from the fact daily papers is now one sheet. Customs of wasting of paper, though, is about to be pursued again. For Japanese live in a house made of paper and of wood, use a handkerchief of paper; and has become deeply familiar with paper, I believe, but there is no such country cluttered by waste-papers all over. It is marvellous that an advertising paper is tucked in a daily paper of one sheet, but it is only one example. If we think of it above, there is no such stupid and marvellous story. May extravagance, whatever it may be, be permitted for the defeated nation? Who in the world have a privilege to waste at the time of such destitution for Japan and Japanese? The War is over, but it never means to return prewar times. We have become a nation of leading poverty in the world. Peace treaty has not even been made and it is impossible to make full use of even half the productive power. Extravagance is by no means in regard to only paper. Far more premature and irrational phenomena than an advertising paper can be observed at every part of society. Why is ink itself, a necessary for student, lower-priced than its bottle? A jar of cold cream or pomade demands almost the same sum of expense for the container as for the contents. A jar or an appearance costs too much. Independently of quality, price of them is expensive as compared with substances as a merchant sells goods by external appearance. People, I wonder, write with a bottle rather than the ink and smear their face with a jar rather than with the cream. It, moreover, is less objectionable if expensive bottles and vessels are utilized; but all of them are to be a useless article and are to be cast away into a dust-bin. No body buys and sells by measure in order to put a bottle and a vessel to practical use.

There are many countries that did not suffer affliction of defeat and that had practised as the above in peace time. A cultural country is not only to esteem study and art but also to be qualified by whether the people spends a rational economical living or not. Nowadays Japanese are too poor to be permitted to render useless even one bottle. It, though, is appearance which people now think of at first. It is returning to prewar times in form only. The same defeated country, Germany, may not be pursuing now such unreasonable and foolish practices. If we were Germans, we would be even now writing the contents of a letter on the backside of an advertising paper and making it use as letterpaper. (K. Y.)

## "LADRI DI BICICLETTA"

(The Bicycle Thief)



This motion picture received thirteen honorable prizes for its artistic work in 1949 and

## Voice of Youth

A letter from unknown friend

Ft. Sill, Oklahoma  
Aug. 20, 1950

Dear Editor,

I received a copy of THE MITA CAMPUS by way of Shozoo Kobayashi, a student of Keio university, and I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed it. I was very much impressed to find an English newspaper among Japanese students.

I think the students of Japan today has a good opportunity to learn and make known to the Japanese people true Christian democratic principles for establishing a government. It can be one of the greatest effects towards opposing Communism. While people are fighting in Korea to combat the evils of Communism, the world will never really be safe for democracy until we learn and live the teachings of Christ.

We must get back to God. The promises of Communism are false and man-made. It is only when we learn to love our neighbours and love God, that there can be peace in the world. Today man has become so selfish, that whole nations are interested in their own profit. Again my thanks and congratulations for the opportunity to send "Mita Campus".

Sincerely Yours  
2d Lt. Anthony L. Chenevey

ps. I was favorably impressed by the way in which "Miss Tokyo" is selected — on the basis of her intellectual and cultural beauty.

I think American could take a lesson from that. Our beauty queens are selected practically on the basis of physical beauty alone. Physical beauty is hardly like skin-deep. A beautiful lady without a beautiful soul is hardly beautiful. And certainly spiritual beauty is far more important than physical beauty.

is now showing at forty-six theatres in the United States. This is the second work of Vittorio De Sica who made a name for himself with "Shoe Shine" in 1946. For directing this movie he was chosen as the "best director," of last year.

This story begins with a scene where many people rush on a bus, going to the employment bureau for jobs which are hard to find after the war, just as in Japan.

Duration of the story is only about four days. The characters are only a man and his son who are suffering from unemployment. At last, he finds a job as a poster. He obtains a bicycle from a pawn shop and soon has it stolen. From morning till night they looked for the robber. When he thinks of his family he must beat about the town. At last he was able to seize the robber's neck, but he couldn't find his bicycle.

Human life is cold for him, for to lose a bicycle means to lose his job. On an impulse he steals another man's bicycle, but at once he is caught, and his son who sees it bursts into tears. Down along the dark street, the father and the son walk with heavy hearts and their hearts are understanding with a deeper human affection.

De Sica tried to express an epitome of life through these one and a half hours of screen play and no doubt, he succeeded.

Even though this is not a sweet story, but it has enough charm to attract attention on the screen, because everyone may experience such a tragedy in his life.

The so-called "Italian realism" may teach us many useful things. We notice that such an excellent film can be produced in a deficient studio such as we have in Japan.

At the last, father and son's fate is not given a solution, but De Sica leaves it up to the audiences for one.

It is one of the superior films to be produced after the war.

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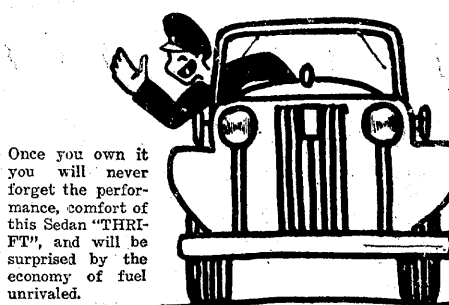
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