

**Saying of Fukuzawa**  
Frugality is for the individuals. The purpose of civilization is luxury for the public.

# The Mita Campus

STUDENTS OWN PERIODICAL IN ENGLISH

**To The Readers**  
Without criticism there can be no progress. We welcome constructive criticism from the readers.

No. 21

KEIO UNIVERSITY

November, 1950

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## 5th UNITED NATIONS DAY IN TOKYO No Success At Lake Success?

This year, 1950, is regarded by many observers as perhaps the most important year in the history of the United Nations. It is the year of the fifth "birth day" of United Nations—24th October—which will be celebrated as United Nations Day in nearly all of U.N.'s 60 member countries and in most cases heads of governments have assured the committees under which "U.N. Day" celebrations will have active support of whole people.

The celebration of U.N. on 24th October will start it on to its sixth year. Some people prefer to say that U.N. is just "five years young", the other people speak evil of U.N., there is no lake at Lake Success, nor is there any success with the United Nations, when it stands face to face with gloomy and barksome shadow like crisis such as the U.S.S.R. Delegation breaking off from the Security Council and the North Korean Communist-backed Government officially declaring war on South Korea several hours after its troop launched heavy attacks on at least four critical points along the 38th Parallel.

But nowadays young or old and hopeless, or successful, U.N. appears to have reached the point where many of its supporters, as well as its "last ditch" opponents, feel that the world organization has done enough to permit a dispassionate review of its importance in the past and to determine its position in the international affairs of the future.

Japan today will participate in the world wide observance of United Nations Day too. In Tokyo commemoration meeting will be held at the Kiyotoku Auditorium in Kanda under the

## Professors From England Expected

Concerning the sending of professors from England to Japan, Mr. Redman, councillor of British Mission in Japan, discloses the following points in his letter to President Ushioda dated Sept. 1st. The British Government is ready to send professors to universities and colleges in Japan, to the number of six professors. The professors are to teach English literature, English language, sociology, natural sciences, physics, pedagogy, music, and library science. The contract term will be two years. A school can freely ask for any particular professors it wishes to have, and the above is to go into effect next year. Our university authorities are said to be considering Mr. S. Vines to come as a lecturer of English literature, because he used to teach at our university, some years ago.

## KEIO VOLLEY TEAM WINS 1950 CHAMPIONSHIP



Keio team with 1950 Trophy.

The Six-University Inter-collegiate Volley Ball matches were held at the Korakuen stadium in the middle of October.

On the 15th of October, after a heated match against Meiji University team, Keio team got the 1950 trophy and

championship flag.  
21-14  
KEIO 2 10-21 1 MEIJI  
23-21  
This year Keio leaves a clean record; Meiji, St. Paul, Nippon Wase and Kyoiku University team were completely defeated by Keio.

## FUKUZAWA'S FESTIVAL AT HIYOSHI COMMEMORATION OF 50th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

For the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Yukichi Fukuzawa's death, a big event which has been expected since this spring by every part of Keio University is to be held at Hiyoishi Campus on November 11th and 12th under the auspices of Fukuzawa anniversary committee which was temporarily organized by representatives of every group in Keio University.



Fukuzawa "sensei"

## \$15,000 To Be Sent To Japanese Youth Movement From Unesco

Japan U.N.S.C. Student Club received the news at the beginning of October that the fund of \$15,000 would be sent to the Youth Movement in Japan as was decided at the 5th General Meeting at Florence, Italy in July, when Mr. Bunce, the chief of Religious and Cultural Resources Division, C.I.E., and Professor Odaka, Tokyo University attended and made suggestion to help Japanese Young People.

The fund is of the same kind as has been already

## MR. AND MRS. FRASER AT KEIO

### Recordings

Mr. G.S. Fraser recorded his reading of poems on the 13th of October in the Memorial Room of the Keio University Library for the purpose of showing the musical beauty and the rhythmic varieties of English poetry to the Japanese students of English Literature.

After the 30 minute-recording of a long modern poem "The Waste Land" by T.S. Eliot, he illustrated 6 different styles of English poetry.

Mr. Fraser finished the illustrations with the reading of two speeches from Shakespeare: Juliet's Speech (Romeo and Juliet, Act III, Scene 2), and Cleopatra's Speech (Anthony and Cleopatra, Act V, Scene 2).

## Keio L.P.F. Club Starts

Keio L.P.F. (Liberty, Peace and Friendship) Club was started this summer with 32 members. This is one of the branches of L.P.F., aiming at the promotion of the International Friendship through correspondence to realize the ideals of Human liberty and World Peace. Mr. Mukaide was selected as the president, who expected many Keio students to join the activities.

## Prof. HANABUSA Departs For U.S.A.

Prof. Hanabusa of the Department of Law left for Washington from Haneda Air Port on Oct. 8 by air in order to investigate the situation of the research and instruction of the diplomatic history of the Far East during his stay of three months in America.

## OLYMPIC CHAMPION VISITS KEIO

Olympic athletic champion, Mr. Louis Zamperini is visiting Japan for a Christian movement "Youth for Christ". He came to Keio, on 21st of this month; i.e. we had his lectures and movies twice that afternoon.

Various functions are expected to be included in it, such as exhibition, lecture, concert, moving pictures, dance parties and so on.

It is the first festival at Hiyoishi Campus since it was released by the favour of the Allied Forces, and all of us hope that it will be a splendid festival.

## News Paper Week Held Early October

Newspaper Week celebrated its third birthday with the slogan "The press gives democratic society security guarantees."

On the opening of the Newspaper Convention, President Tsunego Baba emphasized freedom of the press: "Freedom—nothing is more necessary than it for journalists in reporting the events in the world. If newspapers did not have freedom of the press and could not report facts, people would often take the wrong course and go down to destruction." He continued to say, "On the other hand, journalists must take the responsibility of the news, and take care of the danger of prejudice."

In Tokyo, a newspaper exhibition was held from the 1st of October at Mitsukoshi Department Store. The chief attraction was a show of many kinds of newspaper from all over the world.

## Wagner Society Anniversary Concert To Be Held

The Wagner Society will have its 50th anniversary concert at Hibiya Hall on the coming 16th December (Sat.).

## Dr. KOIZUMI'S Lecture On Communism

(EDITOR'S NOTE Dr. Shinzo Koizumi visited the International Student Seminar at the Tsuda College on 21st, August and gave his lecture on Communism. His clear and impressive speech is summarized by an editor of the Mita Campus.)

During the discussion which followed, he strongly emphasized that "Democracy should not vote for its own destruction." The summary follows:

The "Communist Manifesto" (1848) by K. Marx and F. Engels taught that capitalism inevitably leads, by its own development, to a catastrophic collapse. They argued to the effect that capitalism forges the weapon to be directed against itself, and also brings into being the man who is to wield it. By the weapon is meant the excessive productive power let loose in the modern capitalist society; by the man, the proletariat.

The theory has not been proved true by the realities of the advanced capitalist countries of Europe and America during one hundred years since the publication of the Manifesto. In those countries there has not been any catastrophic breakdown caused by the growth of capitalism itself. Quite unexpectedly in a sense there broke out a revolution, which was successful, in Russia, whose capitalist way of production was as a whole, still in an exceedingly backward

## KEIO BOYS' EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE

800 Have Found Job by  
Early This Month

This autumn, the employment front is quite intensive due to the concurrent graduation of the old system and the new system. But Keio boys' employment is going forward quite satisfactory as compared with other great universities.

According to the sources offered by the office of employment of our school, total of 800 old and new graduates have already secured their employment. Dividing these into two parts of old and new respectively, 600 are from 1100 old boys who have graduated this autumn and the rest 200 are from 1000 new boys who will finish their course next spring.

So far as our school is concerned, the demands for men are comparatively numerous and yet the first class companies occupy most of them. Their numbers so far is more than 500.

The number of application in order is as follows: banks, industrial companies, trade companies, etc. In these big companies, the employment rate is one percent because of concentration of applications. The initial salary is from 8000 yen to 9000 yen in average.

Except the Literature Department, the Economics and Law are equal in the numbers of successful boys. The office of employment estimates optimistically that almost all the graduates will secure the job by next March when they graduate. Moreover, the office warns the applicants to have fighting spirit besides gentlenesship.

The festival music specially written for that club will be played for the first time; the words will be by Mr. K. Fujiwara, and the music by Mr. Y. Akutagawa. Mozart's "Flute Concerto", Ravel's "Volete" will also be performed by the Wagner Club Orchestra, conducted by Mr. F. Nakayama. The Wagner Chorus will sing some Wagner's numbers and "Soldier's Chorus" by Gounod.



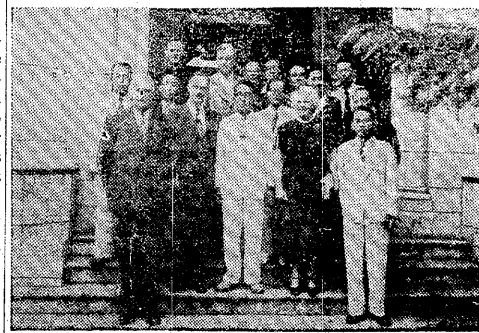
Dr. Shinzo Koizumi

stage of growth. The overwhelming majority of her population war quite of half illiterate peasants. The political and social struggles against the merciless repression of the Tsarist government were mostly carried on by a tiny minority of professional revolutionists, often of terrorist tendencies.

Bolshevism—i.e. Communism—was the child of this country and of this people.

Lenin maintains in his "State and Revolution" (1918) that revolution by violence is absolutely necessary to replace the rule of the bourgeoisie by the dictatorship of the proletariat, and that any means whatever is justified by the single end: the victory of the Communist Party. This makes Communism incompatible with the fundamental principles of Western Democracy which set the value of human per-

## Education Mission Visits Keio Re-Construction Of War Damaged Private Universities Needs Help



Education Mission in front of Keio Library.

## NEW AND OLD GRADUATES STAND PARALLEL

### Message Of Appeal Upset Government Decision

The Government Personnel Selection Board had decided to give lower position to the new system university graduates than to the old system university graduates. Against this unfair decision, Ono-jima and other members of the Student Self-government of Keio University rose up and sent a message of appeal to the Education Mission of United States.

The draft was translated by Editor Kobayashi of the Mita Campus and sent to each member of the Education Mission. On the 12th of October this suggestion was made before the conference of the Education Ministry and was adopted. As a result it was recognized that the graduates of the universities under the new system should not be regarded as lower in qualification than those of the universities of the old system.

Chairman of the student self-government, Ono-jima is asking the chief of the Personnel Section Byard, Mr. Asai, to issue a statement about this upheaval of the government decision.

## FRASER'S PRIZE'S ESTABLISHED

Some of the lectures given recently at Keio by Mr. G.S. Fraser, cultural adviser to the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan and eminent British poet, are being published by the Hokuseido Press in the form of the book entitled Post War Trend In English Literature. According to the contract grown up between the United Kingdom Liaison Mission and the Hokuseido Press, royalties from the sale of this book are to be devoted to a prize for best essay on English literature written by a Keio student, to be presented annually according to the judgement of a committee composed of representatives of the Mission, Keio and the Hokuseido Press.

## Civil Law Research Institute Is Born

In place of former Legal Study Society, a new Civil Law Research Institute was established in Keio University. The Institute is consisted of three different divisions of "Civil Code", "Commercial Code" and "Civil and Criminal Procedure Code", study group.

## Constitution of The K.S.S.G. Is On Legislation

Keio Student Self-government is now busy in adopting a constitution. The details of its legislative procedure would be decided on the 28th of October.

## Autumn Rally At Keio University "Let's Sing Our Song"

On November 3rd before traditional Waseda-Keio baseball game, the autumn rally was held from 3:00 to 6:00 p.m. on Mita Campus to rally the spirit for sure victory. On that day eleven famous musicians played with their best in this rally.

sonality and human dignity above anything else.

After the death of Lenin (1924), and after the fiercest feud with Trotsky, he rushed in Stalin's victory, he rushed to building up of the so-called socialism in one country. His policy and attitude began to be highly nationalistic. He tried, for instance, to justify his breach of the Neutrality Treaty between Japan and Russia, and the invasion of Manchuria in August 1945, as the rightful revenge for the defeat of Tsarist Russia in 1904-5.

At the same time, the anarchist phase of Marxism (Continue to page 2)

Dr. William E. Givens and other four members of the Education Mission of the United States visited Keio University on 8th of September. President Ushioda, Dean of three Departments, Professor Kiyooka and some other representatives from the Private University Union exchanged their opinions and informations on University Education for one and a half hours with the visitors. The necessity of the financial aid by the Government was emphasized by Japanese side for the purpose of reconstruction of the war-damaged private universities and of the realization of new general education in Japan's University.

## Informal Meeting With Pres. Held

On October 27th, the representatives of all the societies in our university under the leadership of the chairman of the student self-government talked about internal problems with our President Ushioda and the school authorities at the Student Hall.

The main subjects of the meeting were about the reduction of professors, employment problems, freedom of assembly in school, reduction of fees and scholarship etc.

About so called the reduction of professors, President Ushioda said that we had no professors who must be purged and this problem was out of the question in Keio.

## Emperor Hirohito Visits W-K Base Ball Game

The Keio-Waseda Base Ball Game was held on the 5th and the 6th of November. Our nines fought against powerful Waseda nines with high fighting spirit. But, for heaven's sake, Keio lost both of game with the score of 2-0 and 1-0. At the first game our Rookie Yamamoto pitched well but in the 9th inning he tired and was attacked by Waseda's traditional batting shower and became the loser. At the 2nd game, our Emperor Hirohito visited the Roosevelt Stadium. "Wakakichi" was defeated completely by "Miyakono-Seihoku". The winner was Sueyoshi and the loser Hirakoba.

## Keio Wins The Theatrical Contest

The International English Speaking Theatrical contest of Keio, Kikkyo, Hitotsubashi and Waseda was held on the 27th of October at Yomiuri Hall under the fair judges of Mr. Cooper, Mr. Gerkies of C.I. & E. and Sgt. Marie Reynolds of Ernie Pyle Theater. The Keio team consist of Keio English Speaking Society could fortunately take the first place because of its good performance in "Two Blind Man and Donkey" based on the original story by Mathurin Dondoe. And Mr. Kurata (Keio) took the individual prize for his excellent act.

## Cancellation

The Mita Campus is very sorry to receive a message from Mr. H.V. Redman of United Kingdom Liaison Mission by way of Prof. J. Nishiwaki concerning an erroneous report appearing in the Mita Campus of September 1950.

The Mita Campus cancels the article regarding Mr. Fraser's book and revise it as another article.

## The Mita Campus

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## EDITORIAL

## Spare The Rod And Spoil The Child

"Spare the rod and spoil the child" is an old saying, but now is the time for us to remember this proverb again. The communist students at several universities in Tokyo closed the school gates by force and prevented other students from entering and as a result, examinations were postponed. Under the slogan of safeguarding democracy and freedom they arrogantly flouted the authority of the schools and destroyed the academic freedom of their campuses, with their own hands.

Against this student strike, the school authorities were expected to take a firm stand. However, in trying to be fair, they have been leaning over backwards in dealing with the situation. The reason is that they wanted to maintain an attitude which would generally be accepted as liberal, and whether they themselves really consider it to be liberal or not is another problem. They are afraid of being called "reactionary" by the communists. Under these circumstances, radical students are able to take the initiative and the school authorities are obliged to give up and call in the police. It ought to be clear that the determined action of university authorities in such a case could hardly be termed "reactionary" or "fascistic" when it defends the freedom of the school against mob revolt.

Then is it right or wrong to gurge reds from the campuses? It is right. We cannot forget the historical fact that Hitler transformed the Weimer Republic into a Nazi Dictatorship through democratic processes. As a whole, the present authorities in Tokyo are sparing the rod and spoiling the students.

Of course, even the communist students have a right to express their opinion. But, we cannot exercise rights without remembering our responsibilities. We are studying in the university to prepare ourselves for tomorrow. After graduation, we will be entirely free to participate in any political movement, but now our position requires us to follow the direction of the school authorities. Those who do not agree with their school policy may leave school at any time and they may then participate in any political movement they desire.

The conduct of the students in this situation seems to indicate their ignorance with regard to the true meaning of freedom or democracy. Suppose ten years from now, or twenty years from now, when the present students are middle aged men, they look back on those school strikes in which they engaged, how would they feel? Would they be proud of what they have done? Or would they be ashamed?

Most of the university students who were urged to strike by the agitators are not fiery revolutionaries. The majority of them went to hear the frank opinion of school authorities as to why red purge was necessary. Since we have never enjoyed true democracy in the past, we have many questions about the meaning of it, and it is the duty of the school authorities to teach us. In other words here is a golden opportunity for the authorities to interpret the meaning of freedom and democracy. To be sure it was creditable for

## TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY TODAY

By Prof. MASAO MATSUMOTO

Note: Prof. Matsumoto was invited by the U.S. Dept. of Education as a member of the 2nd education mission. He returned home last July as it was already reported on the last issue of the Mita Campus. The reporter interviewed him and made notes like his student in the classroom, to sum them up into an easy form.

## Traditional Tendency of American Philosophy:

The so-called pragmatism and empiricism are the philosophies peculiar on America, and are of monistic humanism coming from Hegel's German Idealism which was adopted by Feuerbach as anthropocentrism. The system of these theories is that of apriorism, but the American philosophy could well succeed that monism on the empirical basis, quite contrary to German Idealism.

According to Prof. Mercier, Georgetown University, Washington, one of Babbitt's disciples, there was no traditional idea of a Man like monistic humanism but idea that human being as a medium of the two beings divine and beastly as dualistic humanism.

## Pragmatism Materialised in the American Life:

The rich natural resources, and the highly progressed civilisation are the world-known fact of this country. But the American people in general are saved from indulging themselves in the vice of luxury. They spend things to make good use of them, but not for mere wasting. We can say that they are not spoiled, in a sense.

They are leading a simple and ascetic life considering their rich material wealth. This is the merit of pragmatism to have perfected the typical mode of American life to live with food, clothing and housing not of their own choice but of readymade under a most rational and scientific treatment.

## What the Atomic Age Brought in:

When the pragmatism was at the margin of progress to perfect the mode of American life, there came the invention of the Atomic Bomb. This began to let them think what science and technology were for, and whether they purposes good or bad. They started to think moral or ethical purposes in life, to be colored with metaphysics. Thus, the monistic humanism is going to be changed into that of dualism as the returning to the European traditional view point on Man.

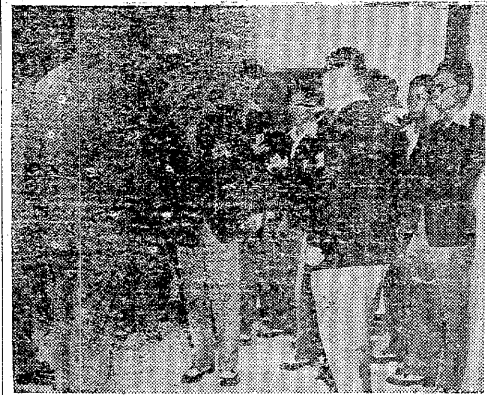
## Fashionable Subject of Philosophical Discussions:

The greatest problem discussed among the philosophers' circle is of the "divorce between science and a learned president to come down from the ivory tower and interpret his position and the meaning of academic freedom. But, the voice of this distinguished man coming to the students through a loud-speaker, had little effect in solving the problem. The students were anxious to talk with him in person and find some basis of mutual understanding. It would be more desirable and more effective for the university authorities to talk with the students face to face, than to speak to them through public address. But it is better late than never. This present opportunity should not be allowed to pass.

My conclusion is that the school authorities must not spare the rod, while spoiling the child; rather they should give guidance to the students, and the students should accept it with open mind. I hope, therefore, that the president and professors themselves will go to the students and talk with them, and lead them in the right direction, before asking the police to stop the strike. After all "Reason is stronger than force" or according to the motto of my Keio University "This pen is mightier than the sword!"

philosophy". Most of the professors of philosophy in American universities tend to advocated as the disciple of Dewey, Pierce and Whitehead, while another group of scholars from Vienna, having been driven out of the Continent by Nazi, are advocating scientific and symbolic logics (or semantics) to give a new slant to philosophy in this new-fangled way. Their way of thinking is to regard metaphysics somewhat literary, and believe that everything can be expressed by means of symbols or signs. However, finding it impossible to express the words "sign" or "symbol" by that, that means, they are now beginning to think in other ways. "Metaphysics and New Logics" by Prof. Wicks of Chicago University is very interesting for this critical view point.

One the other hand, "New Realism", an objectivism or anthropocentrism, and the study of Aristotle are now becoming prevalent among the group of scholars around Prof. Jeger of Harvard, Maclean of Chicago, and Randel of Columbia.



Yamamura who has recently returned from his baseball tour to Hawaii wrote in his letter: When we visited the University of Hawaii, we found the President himself standing at the college gate for welcoming us. And then, "Which is the Keio-boy?" was his first question. He seemed to like Keio the best of all universities in Japan. Yamamura continued, when he found it was I, one of Keio boys, who hit the first homer in our first game, he said, firmly holding my hand, "THAT WAS REALLY GOOD!"

## ROUND-UP OF THE KEIO CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS WAGNER SOCIETY

By T. TAKISUCHI

In the 34th year of Meiji, Universities O.B. Philharmonic Orchestra which has recently caught popular favour are the alumni members of K.W.S.

On the other hand, to our great regret, both chorus and orchestra show deterioration of the technique after the war, but we are deeply in sympathy with K.W.S. which has lost the musical instruments and music notes during the war when its headquarters was bombed. The delicacy of the present chorus merits attention, but its deficiency of volume and force can not be covered up. The orchestra is looking for better wind instrumentalists to appear on our campus.

The student leader of K.W.S. Mr. Fujisawa said if he should be allowed to express his opinion, the university authorities and the committee of cultural Associations know nothing of K.W.S. which he regrets very much; they have no piano, organ and not even a room to practice in, so that they cannot put themselves to the practice actively. "I think we must not go against the duties of students by the performance beyond the category of classic music," Fujisawa continued, "it is needless to say that we don't think it our sole aim to make progress in our technique of performance, real aims are to cultivate mutual friendship and to enjoy college life. We are making efforts to restore its name of former days."

Prof. Murata, who is a famous musical critic and the head of K.W.S. said K.W.S. is not perfect, but has a big future. It is fifty years since K.W.S. was established which gives it great pride of long tradition and delicate sense. Dear Wagner boys and girls! If winter comes, can spring be far behind? Never forget that many Keio boys and girls who are lovers of music are watching your progress with warm-hearted care.

## ART CRITICISM

## ON 'SHINSEISAKUHA' OR "Group Of Modern Japanese Art"

by RIEKO OHNISHI

In a large hall with a high ceiling, a black grand-piano in the centre, their works of sculpture, architecture and furniture are exhibited. As one of the artist groups of the modern school, they try a new form of exhibition to let visitors appreciate their artistic creations in a most artistic atmosphere of a salon. The group is called "Shinseisaku-ha" or "Group of Modern Japanese Artists" started after the war.

There are two conspicuous post-war tendencies in the movements of the Japanese modern artists: one is to follow after the ways of the French Modern Art of Picasso and Braque and such others, and the other is to apply beauty in our daily life, as our traditional idea on Art. This is not only of our own but common in the world.

This idea is well realised in their furnitures of knitted bamboo, straw ropes, and light wood in new designs suitable with the new mode of life, making use of materials easy to get in this country, to make simple but beautiful effect.

Being isolated from the European culture for more than ten years before and during the war-time, that the Japanese post-war artists tried with all their might was to absorb the method and spirit of the so-called Modern Art. This is causing a confusion of mere imitations of something like cubism and faubism, while the painters of this group are pursuing the dession, composition and the colorscheme as the foundation of their art.

Mr. Genjiro Inokuma, one of the most popular painters of the post-war Japan, seem to be giving a strong influence upon his juniors. His painting "Dream of a Ballet Dancer" is striking with its novel color-scheme and simplified composition with a fanciful imagination. Mr. Ryohel Koiso, classicist and veteran of the painters group gave "Three Graces", in colours, white, gray and light brown peculiar to him, but following after the European tradition of the subject. Mrs. Setsuko Migishi, one of the greatest paintresses Japan ever had, with her several works of "Still Life", one of white cyclamen, of pomegranate, of pot and others, show her artistic sense modern and Western, as half way between Inokuma's ultra modernism and Koiso's classicism.

We should not neglect the juniors and minor young and even children painters, who are eagerly pursuing their seniors' way, and may soon supersede them. Twentieth Century may be called the century of "Anxiety" as Mr. Frazer says and the effort to destroy what is ship and to enjoy college life. We are making efforts to restore its name of former days."

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stabilised and perfected during the last century may be the spirit of Modern times. We sincerely hope that something new will be completed out of the destruction in the latter half of this century. So far as I remember, visitors' cars were attracted by a beautiful piano music played on the grand piano in the hall. Yes, this atmosphere surrounded by these artistic things was quite becoming to let our mind think of things in wider scope of views. (R.Ohnishi)

## VOICE OF YOUTH STUDENTS MOVEMENT

Concerning the students' movement of this time which rose up at several great campuses such as Tokyo University, Waseda University or Hosei University during the last one month, we are surprised at its ultra tendency just as anyone would be.

Of course, we cannot help picking up the defects of the school authority, for example, their hesitation to take the measure for stopping the strikes or to assume their responsibility after having allowed the students to be agitated so much.

But the students also must reflect themselves before charging other. Do they not look on the real state of our country? Do they consider the political struggle on the campus right or not?

Democratic and cultural countries have to be built basically on the education whose character is neutral—which is not favorable for either right or left.

Students' movement, of course, can be political. Because only when the students take up our contemporary political problems as the objects of the study, they are trained for the next generation who lead the country along the right direction in the future.

The question lies not in whether the students should take up the politics or not, but in how to do it. Students' movement is, as the name shows, the one which must not go beyond the limit placed on the students. Then what is the limit? That is the order in school which is naturally included in the order in society. To break the order and then build a new one is, as itself, not wrong but once the disorder has broken up now in our country who has no sovereignty, what would follow after that? The students who are reasonable must have insight.

Anyhow, to introduce to our schools any political struggle by particular party means our slavery to the party. We cannot recognize any freedom there. Because the students cannot be free when they are inclined to any particular party and moved by the order of it.

Thus the true character of students' movement can be only said that the students in the democratic society have naturally to keep hard the political neutrality. In other words, they should not support or oppose any particular party in their political activity.

School is the holy place where students study freely the truth. It is entirely wrong for minor students to obstruct others who do not agree them and to go so far that they press the ideology of the particular party on other is guilty. That is totalitarianism and despotic. Students must have the courage to vindicate the freedom of studying from any other rioters. (Miyamoto)

## "MOVIE" WILLIAM WELLMAN'S "BATTLE GROUND"

BY T. KONDA



Battleground, where always an eternal resting place for those who there gave their lives, so that their nation might live.

Bastogne was a peaceful and still country village in Belgium. In the fall of 1944, the powerful German Army consisting of 24 regiments counter-attacked at Bastogne, aiming to restore the then adverse state of war in Europe. If Bastogne, the most important communication base for the U.S. Army marching on the Berlin, had fallen into the hands of Nazi, the allied Powers would have lost the Second World War. This "Battleground", directed by William A. Wellman who has been noted for his excellent "Wings", "The story of GI Joe", and "The Iron Curtain", makes us vividly understand the real and naked figures of GIs belonging to "SCREAMING

EAGLES" of the 101st Airborne Division, struggling there under the most hopeless circumstances such as being completely surrounded by the enemy at Bastogne. Contrary to the Italian movies' showing cruelty such as "Live in Peace", and "Paisan", there can be seen jokes against the war. Among those GIs, there are some chatting about women, one GI crying for the dream of his home country. Those GIs do not differ from what we can see everywhere in Japan. They are not so heroic, not pacifist but just Americans who have brought the humour with them at their birth.

There are many actors who are quite unknown for us in this "Battleground", and Marshall Thompson as Jim Layton, James Whitmore as Sgt. Kinzie and Van Johnson as Holley are particularly good among them.

## WOMEN'S WORLD

## A BIT OF BITTERNESS

By RIEKO OHNISHI

"Generally speaking," I remarked the other day when I was talking with a friend of mine, "Japanese boys in their twentieth have made a remarkable progress in their gallantry, haven't they? The friend was a married with two sons. I used to enjoy chattering with her on different phases of life both were experiencing through.

"Yes, they have marvelously," she replied, "but I wonder if they will go on like this after they get married."

"I believe they are gallant, but only superficially," she began to explain in detail. "They are polite and gentlemanly toward girls and ladies they are acquainted with

On Communism (Continued from page 1) (the theory of the dying out of the state), which was particularly emphasize by Lenin, now being definitely given up by Stalin, a formidable state with the biggest army and political police in the world, surrounded by a thick wall of satellite states throughout Europe and Asia, has come in to existence. The primary aim of this state is to defend and then to expand its existence. A peculiar combination or mixture of self-confidence in its own superiority and suspicion and fear of the civilized outward world is noted in the psychology of both the ruler and the ruled of this country. The outward world, in forming its policy toward Soviet Russia should, I think, take into consideration the latter as well as the former.

At any rate, the "Communist Manifesto", which taught one hundred years ago that the history of mankind was the history of class-struggles, is now, it is to be feared, to be made use of as the book of a doctrine of a struggle of nations on a scale never dreamed of by its authors.

but toward unacquainted passers-by, they absolutely never are."

"This is what I heard from my father-in-law living Den-en-chofu who have many chances to meet with Keio students in the suburban train of Tokyo Line on their way home from Hiyoshi. According to him, they are delectably bad in their manners in the car. They smoke and carouse as if the cars starting from Hiyoshi were all reserved only for them; they take seats in a row and would never give one to neither women nor children, nor even to the old people.

"He used to have such a good-will toward Keio that he even wished his grandsons to enter Keio, but he changed his mind since he had become acquainted with these bad manners. He says students of Waseda and Tokyo universities were far more better than they."

I could neither agree nor disagree with this comment because, I myself had never had the chance to be in the same car with the student on their way home. Yet, to my great regret, I cannot perfectly deny it, as I remember being surprised once with the same kind of manners in the government train, where I saw passengers in the car startled by the sudden, laugh of a group of students wearing the caps with the crossed pen-nibs.

Though I can be quite optimistic with the future prospect that most of the Keio-men will make perfect ideal husbands and paragons of gentleman of themselves, yet I advise them not to be careless and give bad impressions upon out-siders. And I will add to emphasize that the virtue of the Middle Ages should not be limited only toward young beautiful ladies, but toward all the week and oppressed.

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