

Keio Student Health Insurance Improved

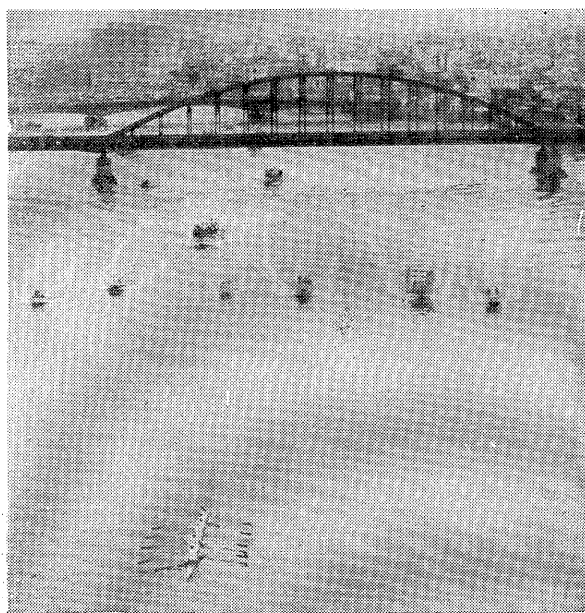
The Student Health Insurance Society of Keio University announced that Keio students can apply the insurance to 30 hospitals in Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki area. The number of hospitals was formerly only five including Keio Hospital.

Maximum medical benefit payment was also raised to 40,000 yen from 30,000 yen a year.

Every Keio student is to pay 600 yen a year in addition to tuition fee to obtain the membership of the system. A simple medical treatment will be taken free of charge at a dispensary on each campus of Keio University.

At an appointed hospital, a student has only to pay half of the charge of medical treatment. In case the student is in any other social health insurance system, he has no need to pay anything at all. But as medical benefit payment is limited to 40,000 yen a year, a student has to pay himself for the excess.

The Health Insurance Society of Keio University was established two years ago and has been doing a great deal in taking care of health of the students.



By courtesy of The Yomiuri

Keio eight got continuous victory at the 30th K-W Regatta held on May 7, on Sumida River at the distance of 6,000 meters. A dead heated race was expected, but the result was Keio's one-sided victory. The record of Keio crew was 19' 28" 8 and was 10 boat lengths lead ahead of Waseda. The result of this race brought the total score in tie, 15 victories and 15 defeats of both crews. (More Stories on Page 5)

'61 Exch. Students To Be Nominated

Thirteen students of Stanford University and five of the University of British Columbia are scheduled to come to Japan on July 1 and on 15. They visit Keio and Japan as 1961's summer exchange students, and are expected to stay here for two months.

In exchange for these students, ten Keio students are to visit the two North American universities. For this program 71 students applied this year.

Coming Stanford students are: Robert Laird, Sandy McCarty, Ann Sturdy, Loren Wanless, Mary Jeanette Erdman, Blyth Coghlan, Kendall Ellingwood, Lynn Brown, Harvey Nelson, Lars H. Gantzel, Jim Moser, Sheila Macdonald, and Elizabeth Mulford.

The Institute of International Relation is taking over the summer exchange program. The IIR is now looking for Japanese families who will accept a foreign student in their home for a week or two.

The overseas students who come on this program are expected to understand Japan through talking with Japanese people, travelling, and having many meetings.

During the two-month-stay in Japan, they will make the 8 days Kansai district trip, and participate in the Ninoshima work camp and in the International Seminar at Keio. Among these activities, the work camp at Ninoshima Orphanage in Hiroshima Prefecture is thought as the most important and significant one. Participants in this work camp will make life with orphans there from August 6 through 14.

Hajime Ohta, Economic Dpt., Takeo Ohtani, Political Science Dpt., and the sub-manager of Riding Club, Kenichi Nishimura, Political Science Dpt., have been

nominated as the sixth exchange student to Stanford University, the fourth to the University of British Columbia, and the second to Delhi University respectively. All of them are seniors of respective department.

They are slated to leave Japan in July for their one year-study at each university.

Hajime Ohta, the nominee to Stanford University, expressed his hope as follows; "I am not so naive as to think that I am qualified to do the same business as Doctor Reischauer does here in Japan, but I would like to do my duty, sometimes as an individual, sometimes as an exchange student and sometimes as a diplomat."

"Since peoples' interest in Japan has been increasing recently there is a crying need for me to tell accurately, about the Japanese and their philosophy of life."

"At Stanford I will study economics, especially international trade, which has been playing an important role in this age of economic as well as nuclear warfare. While doing so, I hope to promote American ideas of democracy and life to my Japanese community through having been able to observe them first-hand."

"Through my own eyes, I'll keep tabs on what is happening in that affluent society", the U.S.A. And I would be very happy to work toward the goal of increasing mutual understanding, by reporting to other students and having discussions of what I have learned there."

Canadian-to-be Takeo Ohtani's expectation follows: "I have three purposes. The first is to do my best as a selected Keio student at U.B.C. The second is, that is the true purpose of exchange student, to be of service to international friendship and mutual understanding between U.B.C. and Keio. The third is observation of how to be students' sports, student health in-



H. Ohta



T. Ohtani

urance and the dormitory system at the U.B.C."

Kenichi Nishimura's one-year stay in India is not ratified by the University yet.

Lib. School's Decennial

Dr. Robert L. Gitler, who was invited as a visiting professor this year to Keio Library School in Faculty of Literature, assumed at his post on 17 of April.

Dr. Robert L. Gitler is the founder of the Keio Library School.

On 6 of May, the reception party for Dr. Gitler was given at Kokusai-Kaikan at Azabu from 2:30 P.M. Eighty five graduates of the Library School attended. Ex-president Dr. Okui and Professor Kiyooka, Head of International Liaison Department, were there.

The year 1961-62 is the decennial of the Library School. In this occasion it was planned to invite Dr. Gitler (again) to the Library School and to hold the decennial ceremony together with other special plans.

Dr. Gitler will stay in Japan till the middle of August. During his stay at Keio, he will give the lectures of "Library, Librarian and Society", "Education for Librarianship", "Practice and Observation". He is going to take part in the assembly of studying-librarianship and have special seminars in all parts of Japan in July and August.

Dr. Gitler had served the Keio Library School since the foundation in 1951.

On 21 of July, 1956, he was awarded by Keio University honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy for his service of

Keio University is going to adopt an audio-visual method for language teaching this year. Classrooms equipped with tape recorders and booths will be constructed on both the Mita and the Hiyoshi campuses with the total cost of 7,840,000 yen.

On the Mita campus, a language laboratory will be completed by the end of this August. Room 456 on the fourth floor of the South School Building is now being reconstructed for this purpose.

The main purpose of the newly adopted system is to enable a student to catch and reproduce phonemes and intonation patterns of a native speaker.

At Hiyoshi, the laboratory will be completed next year in the new building on the north side of the Fourth School Building.

To catch phonemes and to grasp intonation patterns is the most basic part of language study. Phonemes, the basic sound units of language, combine into morphemes, the morphemes combine to more larger units, and intonation makes them a complete structural language. Sound is important not only in learning to sound like a native speaker, but also in understanding the very language.

Up to the present, however, language instruction has not been given on the speech level. The importance of the right pronunciation has been disregarded. Students have been studying foreign languages only through the grammar translation method.

As a result, students have a lot of difficulties in speaking a foreign language.

Today, a new method of language teaching was made possible by the use of a scientific method, that is the use of booth system and machines such as tape recorders, record players and slide projectors. A booth is an equipment used to isolate a student from others and to enable him to study language without bothering and without being bothered by others.

The audio-visual method has already been put to practical use and has achieved marvelous results in some universities in Japan.

In Keio University, this method has been under consideration since 1959. Now the Keio Language Laboratory Association is working on the new education system. Some 40 faculty members belong to the association.

The language laboratory on the Mita campus consists of three parts: a classroom furnished with 24 booths, a platform, a blackboard, a motion picture screen and a speaker; a preparation room with a controller of the booths, three tape recorders and a record player; a sound proof recording room with tape recorders and other instruments.

The laboratory on the Hiyoshi campus differs in having 70 booths.

Of the total cost of 7,840,000 yen, one-seventh is expected on the contributions. Due to a shortage of funds, tape recorders for individual students will not be purchased this year.

There is no definite curriculum for the audio-visual education, since its history is too short to decide which method is the best.

In the case of Keio University, the following classes are suggested:

1 Required subject course—as a part of ordinary English lessons.

2 Special course—special training to selected students of English, German, French, Chinese and Russian.

3 Grammar course—to help memorize conjugation, declension and simple sentence patterns of foreign languages.

Considering the tension the system puts the students under,

each class will be limited to 50 minutes.

The language laboratory will also be applied experimentally to students of the Keio high schools.

During vacation times these classrooms will be opened to the public, with some tuition charged, so that many people may get the benefit of this system.

As the second step of this plan, Language Laboratory Association is considering the purchase of tape recorders for the students. Students will be able to choose the teaching materials they like and listen to them. It will also be possible for the students to record their own voices and compare them with the original recordings.

Further, Language Laboratory Association hopes to have more audio-visual rooms and also hearing rooms equipped with earphones for each student.

The importance of language study is never over-emphasized.

A practical knowledge of foreign languages is necessary today to achieve success in diplomatic negotiations, international conferences and cultural exchanges. Japanese is a difficult language and the Japanese people cannot expect foreigners to master it. So, the Japanese people in every field need to know foreign languages. Education must meet the requirement of society.

It can be said that all misunderstandings among people or between countries are mainly caused by language barriers. If people throughout the world have enough language ability to communicate one another, they will find their enemies are not actually enemies. But today, they speak different languages and have no means to understand one another.

It must be remembered that enthusiasm to study on the part of the students is the most important of all, more important than equipment. But it is also true that students can study more effectively when good equipment is provided.

Adoption of the audio-visual method does not mean to neglect grammar. Rather, grammar will be put in its right position by the adoption of the new method.

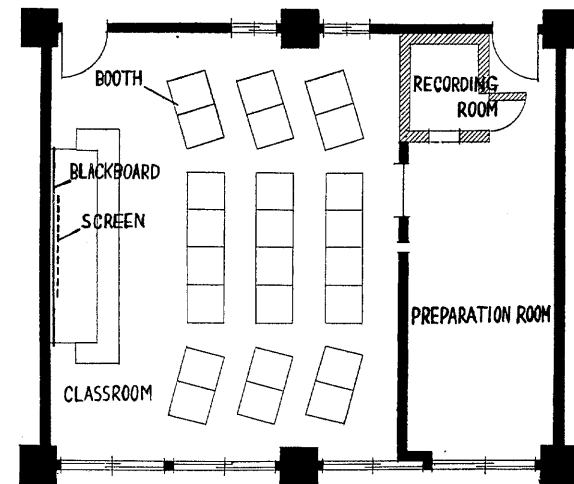


Dr. R. L. Gitler at the library.

library science in Japan and for his demonstration of very high educational practice in this university.

Since the establishment of the Library School, a total of 282 students have graduated and 189 of them are now in librarianship. They are not only in public, university and school libraries, but also in special libraries of banks, companies, publishing houses and research institutions.

Keio University was chosen by the American Library Association as the university at which they were to establish Japan's first professional library. The instruction was commenced in April, 1951 with Prof. Gitler and five other American faculty members.



The blue-print of the audio-visual laboratory on the Mita campus.

'Instant Boom' Raging In Japan

Most Japanese people are enjoying not a little the so-called "instant" boom. From household goods to way of thinking, people have been influenced by such "instant" phenomena. It is said that recent boom in Japan has surpassed one in the U.S.

The development of the boom is based upon the remarkable growth in Japan's economy, and the quickening tempo in social life. While enjoying the benefits born from the boom, however, we are also affected by its evil. Latest report on revision of Food Sanitation Law is one of the warnings to the excess of the boom.

Here, the Mita Campus is going to analyze the recent tendency by viewing its situation and its backgrounds.

Merits & Demerits Born From "Boom"

The so-called "instant boom" has been sweeping over Japan for the past few years. People are unconsciously enjoying the benefits of the boom in their daily life. Among the favorable aspects of the boom has been a rationalization of our mode of living.

When we consider such phenomena more seriously, however, we come to think not only of its merits but also of some of the demerits born from the boom.

Welfare Ministry Soon To Limit Frozen Foods

Among the flood of many instant foods, it is feared that some goods of inferior quality may be sold on market openly.

With the coming of summer's food-poisoning and epidemic season, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has decided to revise the enforcement regulations of the Food Sanitation Law.

By this revision sanitation standard for frozen instant foods and vending machines of refreshment will be established. Besides the establishment of standard, all the canned food will be urged to clarify the content, so

that they may not be sold cheating the consumer.

This revision will be effective on about the 20th of this month. At this time the vending machines will be under the restriction, but the regulation of the frozen food will be enforced after three months of preparation period and canned food after one year's.

In the case of canned foods, to date it was urged to print on the label either its contents or the name of goods, but the content must be clarified hereafter. Since the content of canned foods shall be clarified, there will be no cheating such as to sell horseflesh in a can marked as beef.

Hereafter, all products will carry Japan Agricultural Standard (JAS) mark and any commodity without JAS mark will not be allowed to be on the market.

Originally the recent "instant boom" resulted from the transformation of the Japanese people's way of life. The habits and desires of the Japanese people have changed since the end of the war. Since the return of peace, Japanese families have been discovering new needs and

as living standards have risen, items which were formerly luxuries for the few are fast becoming necessities for the many.

The transformation is affecting the whole field of family life and leisure. Despite the rise in the cost of living compared with pre-war days, a majority of the Japanese people have more of everything — from household goods to holidays.

To show how "instant" life is spread in this country, here we introduce a man's daily life.

In the morning he need not take the trouble to read a newspaper. Television tells him a detailed story of situations, their origins, present conditions, and future prospects. While watching television, he can shave in bed with his electric shaver. He has breakfast prepared automatically by an electric rice cooker. Pouring hot water from a vacuum bottle, he can easily have a cup of coffee. In the refrigerator in his kitchen, there are some frozen foods such as "instant Chinese buckwheat noodles", "instant miso soup", etc.

Then, while he is working at office, his wife, having committed dirty shirts and socks to an electric washing machine, may be cleaning rooms with an electric vacuum cleaner. If he wants to get a new suit, he can get it by simply going to a department store.

Several years ago, before starting a journey, he had to reserve a hotel room himself, but today all such matters are carried out for him by the travel agency.

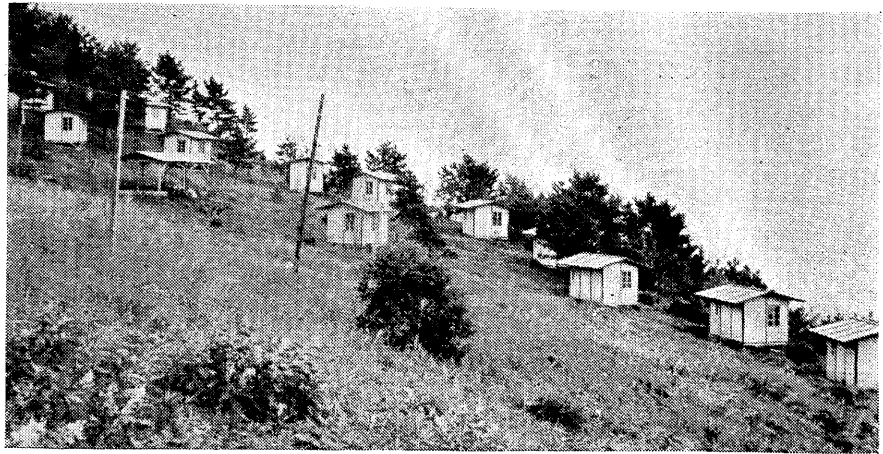
The "instant" life described above may be a little exaggerated but in the near future such a life will be realized. In short, if he has money, he can gain whatever he wants immediately.

Round Up Of 'Instant' From Coffee To House

Recently the number of "instant" commodities have been expanded greatly from instant coffee to instant houses.

In Japan the most popular among instant foods is Chinese buckwheat noodles. At a Tokyo department store the sales of instant Chinese buckwheat noodles have totaled more than 50,000 yen per day.

In this country, a Tokyo confectionary company began to produce instant coffee last autumn. Along with Westernization in way of living, instant coffee has created a great demand among busy workers in cities. Since the termination of the war, instant coffee has been imported from the U.S. Consumers rushed to the new Japanese coffee, because it is cheap-



The photo shows the "instant" houses used as bungalows in Manazuru, Kanagawa Prefecture. Similar bungalows will be seen in summer resorts throughout the country.

Consumption Leaps From Bike To Car

Particularly noteworthy has been the increased demand for consumer goods. The most popular products, in pre-war times, were sewing machines, bicycles and radios. Today electric washing machines, television sets, refrigerators and other household goods are being purchased in great numbers. At households in cities in Japan have present one out of every 2.5 a television set, while the ratio is one set to every nine households in rural districts, and there is now one motor car for every 45 persons.

Such rapid progress and growth in Japan's economy have been the basis of the recent "instant boom".

Social Changes Help 'Instant Boom' Develop

On the other hand, the quickening tempo of social life have influenced the development of the "instant boom".

Through the recent surprising advance in transportation and in industrial world, hours of work have been shortened, and consequently people can have more

leisure time than before.

These economic and social changes have given people more time for entertainment. Also, changes have occurred in clothing and food habits. The wooden geta has almost disappeared from city streets. The traditional kimono has largely been replaced by Western clothes for women except on national holidays and ceremonial occasions such as weddings. The nation's diet is becoming steadily more varied with the per capita consumption of meat, bread, fruit and dairy products steadily increasing.

Japanese families are entertaining more in their homes. The position of wives is being increasingly influenced by the Western example; they are going out more with their husbands.

Such "instant" phenomena have decreased people's habits of thinking and exertion which had been taken more sincerely in pre-war times. The younger generation in this country especially has been affected by the rationalization. They do not try to think by themselves but obtain information from television or weekly magazines.

New-Type Houses Popular In Japan

The post-war standard of living in Japan has remarkably risen compared with the pre-war standard. Especially foods and clothes' situations have been improved very rapidly, but on the contrary, the shortage of houses has not been solved yet because the increase of population has been too fast.

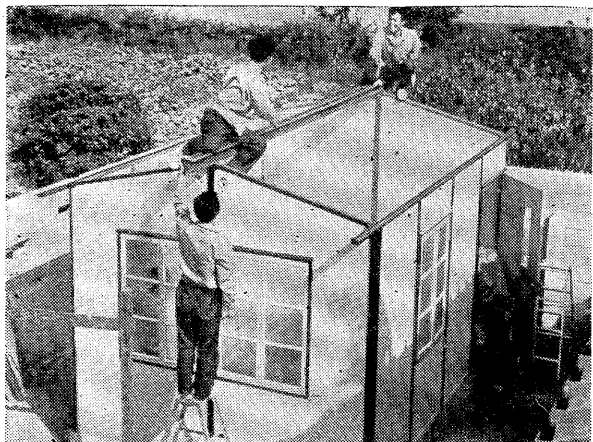
Recently many apartment houses, called "Danchi" have been built in suburbs of large cities. However, even with the construction of those apartments, the shortage of houses for city workers cannot be solved immediately.

"To have one's own house" is one of the greatest dreams of Japanese people. The "instant" houses were produced some two years ago to fulfill such peo-

ple's dreams instantly. Now here we introduce two types of "instant" houses. One is three tsubo (about 10 square-meters) in area. It can be built in three hours, and is used for children's studying rooms. It costs about 110,000 yen.

The other is 4.5 tsubo (about 33 square-meters) in area. It takes about three days to build. A house consists of a room, a kitchen, a toilet, and an entrance. These are for the use of small families, such newly married couples. The cost is some 260,000 yen.

According to an instant-house manufacturing company, some 150 houses are sold monthly. In summer, these "instant" houses will be seen as bungalows on hillsides and on beaches in summer resorts.



The "instant" house is being built within three hours by a few men. The house is made of pipes and plastic boards.

KAN
かんきょう
GYO
A NAME OF AN AIM

Reading as "Kangyo", these Japanese ideographs originally connoted "the promotion of industry and trade" but are no longer in current usage. Their significance has thus been lost, except to the thousands of businessmen at home and abroad who associate it with "Nippon Kangyo" — their bank in Japan. The Nippon Kangyo Bank, through its efficient foreign and domestic services, fully meets the purpose for which it was founded in 1897 — the promotion of industry and trade.

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Okinawa, "Lost Prefecture"

By Teruo Yonemura

The Ryukyu Islands, known to the Japanese as Okinawa is the "lost prefecture". It has been politically isolated from mainland Japan since World War II, and is now under the rule of the United States Civil Administration of the Ryukyu Islands (USCAR) for military purposes.

"Okinawa is on the U.S. military bases" causes some people to comment. In other words, the influence exerted by the military bases is excessive strong.

Most Okinawans complain, "We cannot enjoy the human rights and the freedom of press because we are under the colonial rule".

Unfortunately, most Japanese do not recognize the uniqueness of Okinawa and the outcry of the Okinawans against American rule.

Nevertheless, Okinawans expect Premier Ikeda to negotiate the "Okinawa problem" with President Kennedy and to call for a reconsideration of the pending issue, during his forthcoming visit to the United States in June.

This writer had the opportunity of visiting Okinawa as a member of Keio-Okinawa Goodwill Group. Their purposes were firstly to build up mutual friendship between the members and the Okinawan people, especially the younger generation, secondly to exchange information with each other, and lastly to see the present day Okinawa with their own eyes and ears.

Perplexing Islands

The Ryukyu Archipelago lies in the Western Pacific with the East China Sea on the west and the Pacific Ocean on the east. It consists of about 140 islands not counting the innumerable reefs, and it forms a long chain connecting Japan proper with Formosa. Of the 140 islands, 80 of the southern ones are under US control.

In olden times Okinawa was a small kingdom of peace-loving people. Then it was called the "land of courtesy". But today's Okinawa is quite different from what it used to be because it was caught up in the whirlpool of the Cold War between the West and the East, and plays an increasingly vital role as a bulwark against Communist invasion.

The existing situation of Okinawa is unique. By the 1951 Peace Treaty the United States of America acquired the administrative rights over Okinawa, but Okinawa is not exactly American territory. Before the Pacific War, Okinawa was a prefecture of Japan, and it remains under the residual sovereignty of Japan.

Under American rule the idea of "military-service-first" prevails into every corner of the Ryukyu Islands. Thus there are many difficult problems such as racial discrimination, military base expansion issues, compensation problems connected therewith, and the restricted self-gov-

ernment. These problems together with the traditionally unstable economy have brought about the Okinawa people's discontent.

About 95 per cent of the inhabitants understand the necessity of the US force's presence in Okinawa. But they nevertheless felt spiritual oppression under the present rule. And the overwhelming majority of the Ryukyuan cry loudly for reversion of the Ryukyu Islands to the fatherland, leaving the military bases under the US control.

We felt string when we discovered the fact that Japanese need the permission to enter Okinawa where our fellow people live with same language and probably similar way of thinking with us.

We can see so surprising, unusual scenes, from American colorful motor-cars streaming up and down on the highways to numerous Western-style houses mushrooming in the US forces housing area that we believe ourselves to be in foreign country.

On the island of Okinawa are vast expanses of the military base facilities occupied by US forces in the most fertile area, while the humble cottages of the inhabitants stand in the narrow space of the poor land. That is a deadly miserable contrast. It is natural that the inhabitants are strongly dissatisfied with the present conditions.

cultures. In the early 17th century Japan felt the pressure from the Western Powers, and in 1609 the Satsuma clan of southern Kyushu invaded Okinawa in the name of "national security".

They put Okinawa under feudal control. Satsuma aimed at monopolizing the great amount of profits from an Okinawa trade with China and South Asia. Okinawa was thus a tributary to both Satsuma and China, it was the Satsuma clan that had real power in Okinawa. Under this system the resourceful genius of the Okinawans faded away, leaving miserably impoverished population.

In 1868, when the Meiji Restoration was accomplished under the able Emperor Meiji's leadership, a new phase came to Okinawa. The old feudal relations between Satsuma and the

kingdom of Okinawa was replaced by the new relations between a central Japanese government and Okinawa Prefecture. By the peace treaty of Sino-Japanese, it was finally made clear that Okinawa belonged to Japan. The kingdom of Okinawa was politically made into a prefecture and the king abdicated.

A rapid modernization of Okinawa along Japanese lines took place and Okinawa became Japanized as a part of Japan through the adoption of the same political system and social institutions in every field. Under the guidance of the central government the educational system took the initiative in the "Japanization program". And every home in the island could be reached through the children at school. As a result illiteracy became very low, and the Japanese ideas established firm roots.

Split Insular Spot

For some time after the battle, the Okinawa Island was a vast neglected wasteland with a heap of debris.

Then came the Korea War. Okinawa was appreciated from military standpoint. A vast military base-expansion program was immediately carried out in 1950 and good plans for civil rehabilitation were put aside.

In the meantime it was proposed that Okinawa bases should be held indefinitely for maintenance of security in the Far East.

As the War came to an end, Okinawa was forgotten. Some Okinawan leaders went to Washington to ask for long-term economic aid to Okinawa and others made efforts to put Okinawan discontent into more formal immediate reversion to Japan. At that time the Tokyo government could not afford to think much of the "Okinawa issue" because of many troublesome internal problems.

In 1951, the San Francisco Treaty Conference was held to conclude the Japanese Peace Treaty with the Allied Powers. At the time Okinawans and Japanese alike expected that the

Ryukyu Islands would revert to Tokyo's control and the military bases would be administered under the general provisions ruling other foreign bases in Japan proper. But the treaty was quite contrary to their expectations.

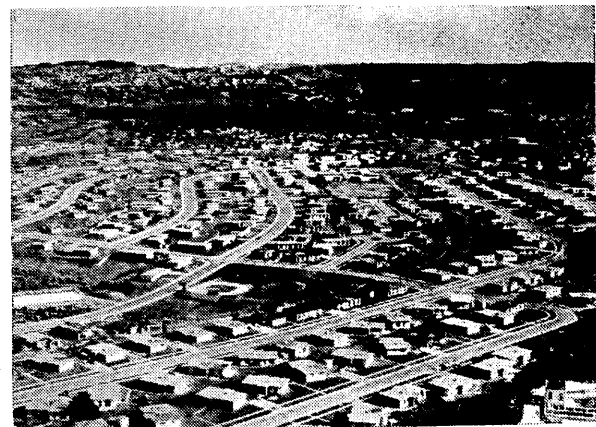
It says as follows:

"Article 3. Japan will concur in any proposal of the United States to United Nations to place under its trusteeship system, with the U.S. as the sole administering authority, Nansei Shoto south of 29 degrees north latitude (including the Ryukyu Islands and the Daito Islands) . . . Pending the making of such a proposal and affirmative action thereon, the U.S. will have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants of these islands, including their territorial waters".

Therefore, the Ryukyu Islands were politically separated from Japan. Okinawa became a "lost prefecture". Article 3 itself aroused deep concern among the Okinawans and provoked sharp political criticism toward the Tokyo government and the U.S. in many quarters. The Japanese government left untouched the Okinawa problem for fear of embarrassing Japanese-American relations.

The U.S. unexpectedly announced that the northern islands of the Ryukyu Archipelago (the Amami Oshima group) could revert to Japan as of Dec. 25th, 1953 as a Christmas gift. Meanwhile the late John Foster Dulles proclaimed a doctrine of "residual Sovereignty". This was temporarily mitigated the feeling of those who were demanding the reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

According to the US executive order, the President appoints a High Commissioner, who is responsible for the administration of the Ryukyu Islands. In accordance with the executive order of the US President, the High Commissioner appoints the Chief Executive and the Chief Justice. The executive order is paramount to all other laws. However the members of the Legislature are directly elected by the inhabitants, and take on responsibility for the economic and social welfare of the Okinawans. The Government of the Ryukyu Islands is just like and agency to execute the power of the High Commissioner.



An aerial view of the vast US housing area.

Unstable Economy

After the war, the Okinawans were homeless and hungry. Food, American cigarettes, and worn-out GI's clothing were supplied for the war-torn civilian population. Somehow they managed to live at a bare subsistence level.

For some years the rehabilitation of Okinawa was very slow in tempo because the Supreme Commander in Tokyo was indifferent. But in 1949 the Defence Department suddenly became aware of the neglect of civil affairs and new policies were formulated for progressive recovery of the Okinawan economy. One policy accounted for the limited land and natural resources, which compel Okinawa to rely in great degree upon foreign trade.

In 1950 foreign trade of the Ryukyu Islands was opened with Japan, the US, Formosa, Hong Kong and South Asian countries. Imports now exceed exports. This results in an unfavorable balance of trade, but the deficit is supplemented by US military expenditures, remittance from foreign countries, pension from the Japanese Government and other exports.

In 1958 the conversion of currency into US dollars along the establishment of the Ryukyu Development Loan Corporation has brought about major changes in the form of a larger inflow of US investments. While this helped the economy, it also prompted an inflationary trend. The investments have been put into Okinawan industries and public utilities such as power distribution and water supply system. An immense amount of funds has been spent for typhoon's damage relief every year.

Last year President Eisenhower issued the special executive order that the overseas US military services' expenditures must cut down to the minimum. This proclamation came to Okinawa as a surprise because the Okinawa economy entirely depends upon the US military base expenditures.

Then the Okinawans have realized the need of the rapid development of their own industry. No conspicuous modern industry ever flourished on the islands.

The principal industry is agriculture, but an average farmer owns an arable land of less than 100 square meters. Approximately 60 percent of the staple food, rice, must be imported from foreign countries because of the limited paddy fields. Sugar, pineapple and other tropical fruits and vegetables have been produced as export items.

With the increasing enthusiasm of the people and with the government's encouragement many machinery equipped plants for sugar and pineapple processing were built in some districts.

Fishing is one of the most important industries of Okinawa, since the Ryukyus are surrounded by the sea on all sides. But the loss of the many ships and fishing facilities in the war and during the yearly typhoon seasons has prevented Okinawa from developing a large scale fishing industry.

New industries such as a beer brewery, a plywood factory, cannery, flour mills and tobacco factories have been established.

The tourist industry is promising in Okinawa for there are a great deal of seaside scenery and miles of shallow, sandy and clean beaches. The Okinawans realized the importance of the tourist industry to the Ryukyuan economy. However at present there are no adequate hotel nor recreation facilities.

Per capita national income of Okinawa was 192 dollars, in 1960, which shows the poverty of Okinawa economy.

But the greater part of the people still finds it difficult to gain a decent living.

The Okinawan people have successfully fought with the natural calamities for centuries, and together with it they are now struggling against another adverse circumstances.

"Okinawa issue" should not be left untouched any more to preserve the friendly relations between Japan and the U.S.

Both the Tokyo government and all the people of Japan proper must be more concerned with the Okinawa problem as a national one. We also must have the spiritual ties with the Okinawans through cultural and personal exchange.

A Ripple in the East

Politically, the first king, Shunten, reigned over Okinawa about the 12th century. King Shunten adopted the political system of China in order to reform his domain. Under his leadership the people made remarkable progress in developing their economic and social life.

With the downfall of the Shunten dynasty, the small kingdom of the Okinawa Island was split into three small rival provinces; Hokuzan, Chuzan and Nanzan.

During a century of conflict (14th century) each principality opened formal commerce with

China as well as Japan, established a tributary relationship with the Ming dynasty and competed with the other for recognition by China. However, China had no direct control over any of them.

Gradually Chuzan attained a position of superiority and began to trade with the Philippines, Thailand, Malay, Burma, Indonesia as well as with Japan, China, and Korea. Using their own boats, they gained profits in the exchange of goods. At the same time they profited from contact with foreign land foreign

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This spring, the Japanese musical world had two big festivals. One was the "1961 Tokyo East-West Music Encounter," and the other was the annual "Osaka International Music Festival." It was the first time that the Japanese have had two great musical events at the same time.

It is thought in Japanese musical world, that to have such festivals is very significant, but even admitting the value of such events, it simply costs too much for the people at present. If we think only of music, we are very pleased at having as many musical festival as we like. If, however, a musical festival is held, arrangements should be handled smoothly and reasonably. The Tokyo East-West Music Encounter has finished;

The Mita Campus studies the way in which those two World Music Festivals have been carried out.

Music Festivals Contain Problems

Tokyo had never observed as large scale a music festival as Music Encounter. During the planning of Music Encounter, great opposition was received from persons in the music world. The Japanese Committee at the International Music Council (an organization within UNESCO), the Eastern Music Academy, the Japan Music Society and Labor's Music Conference were all opposed to "Music Encounter." Music Encounter was proposed and was sponsored by Forum Culture Conference (whose head office is in Paris).

They said that FCC, an anti-Communism organization, got its funds from American foundations. If Music Encounter were held under the auspices such a party, it would not be convenient for the Japanese music world. In spite of the name "East-West Music Encounter", few players and music critics of the Communist world were invited to take part in this Encounter. Moreover, the subjects of the Encounter were arbitrarily decided by the FCC and its secretary-general Mr. Nabokov.

Japanese musicians were left to make their own plan. The response to the opposition, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government and the International Culture Exchange Association, explained the sponsors' position followed: FCC came on one of American's broadly based cultural policies; it is not as generally said anti-

Communitistic group. Indeed, FCC, IMC, a part of UNESCO, a body is neutral in politics, planned to advised and work together with Music Encounter.

The sponsors impartially invited a musicians in free nations and communistic countries. But whether those musicians participated in this Music Encounter or not, depended entirely on their will. If they could not come, it could not be helped. The program of Asian music was entrusted to Japan. The sponsors tried to have an arrangement committee to make efforts to cooperate in making plans and in improving the substance of "Encounter."

How was the outcome of this festival? Let us evaluate the music convention between the two hemispheres, the east and the west, from two critics point of views. Mr. Keisei Sakka described as follows, "I once participated in the music convention in Europe, but this time music meeting in Tokyo was worthless. No excellent speech could be heard from various national representatives. Even though the meeting ended less achievements than I expected, we Japanese believe that we have learned something. International convention has never been held in Japan before, so it can't be helped to have several faults on the side of the sponsor and the participant as well. But it is good that Japanese have experienced a better way of meeting through this event."

He continued speech, "One of the most valuable fruits is

that the intimate personal exchange among musicians were made."

"In fact, we have discussed about setting on 'The Comparative Research Institute' in Japan in the near future. I firmly believe that the suggestion by French Musician Mr. Danniell will help making a mutual music understanding between the two hemispheres. Besides, foreign musicians will understand the present music situation in Japan," he told at the end, "the musicians from 23 nations had the language difficulty because the discussion was limited only to English and Japanese."

Mr. Sadao Bekku from a composer's point of view told, "European music had been through great changes since Renaissance. That is, modern art had polyphony in terms of "counterpoint" or "harmony". For this reason, it was necessary to sacrifice the beauty because of the change of rhythm and sound. Consequently, European Modern Music had lost the beautiful sound that eastern music has." About European composer's, "The contemporary avant-garde composers are keen on the eastern music because the are tired of tradition," he stated.

He also continued, "there is a wall between western and eastern music because they are tired break down. The new age is considering the matter of humanity," he said, "the matter of the art will never be solved merely by discussion. It seems impossible to discuss the problem seriously between west and east for the future."

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Press Review of World Student

Shameful Disease

Ever since the appearance of the human beings on this planet, there has arisen many troubles in human society. At first, such troubles were a trivial one which sprung out among men who belonged to the same tribe or clan. Afterwards, owing to the development of the transportation, men came into contact with those who belonged to the other clans and races.

The world is becoming smaller and smaller. It has become impossible for any community to lead their own life without the help of others.

Inter-racial problems, too, sprung out in such a world where inter-racial contact is incessantly held.

Racial segregation is one of the worst phenomena in the recent world. The student who are entrusted with the great responsibility to dispell all the misunderstandings and hatreds in human society rebuke this problem of human society.

Segregation In America

Segregation was established about 80 years ago as the outcome of the New Social Reconstruction. At first it was not the race relation but rather labour relation. In those days the Southern economy chiefly depended on plantation system to produce its main products, cotton, sugar, rice and so forth. Seeking manpower, the colonists brought in first Negroes from Africa in 1619. At that time, Negroes could get their freedom as soon as their term of service expired. But with the invention of cotton gin in 1793, this liberal attitudes faded away. Cotton began to mean slaves, and slaves meant cotton. Gradually slaves come to be regarded as a property to the extent that the economic value of the South came to rely on it. In 1865, from the Secession problem Civil War broke out.

The South fought to defend the Southern land and institution of slavery. But they lost and they faced the serious problem of how to handle Negro laborers. The white was afraid that Negroes might cause a social disorder if they began to claim the same right of the citizen. Then, the white insisted on "white supremacy" as their slogan. After 1876, the position of Negroes worsened through segregation and disfranchisement. It is safely said that the present racial attitude of the white was brewed those days. On the side of Negroes, they appealed against their situation by action or petitions. In 1915, the Supreme Court specified decision: "We have gone far enough in heaping handicaps upon the Negroes, it is time to stop and perhaps back up." This was the first decision won by the young and growing organization, NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.)

In this way, the phase of segregation has gradually changed into better one compared with about 80 years ago. But why are there still found sad struggles between black and white? What made them so?

Stop It Now!

The Japanese as well as other peoples in the world take it for granted that segregation should be abolished, partly because there is no reasonable excuse to keep it in the democratic world where all men should be treated equally, and partly because it is out of date to discriminate

human races on the ground that some race is inferior to another in culture or moral or ability by nature.

It may be the following two reasons that make still Americans segregate Negroes from their society.

First; segregation comes from the white's instinct that the white is superior to coloured races.

If the white defend segregation saying that the Negroes are in the lower level of civilization, this idea is a nonsense. About civilization, though it can't be denied that coloured peoples may greatly owe to the white what they are today only if the contemporary civilization is interpreted as an achievement in mechanics and large scale industry, where were the white when the dark Egyptians made such a great contribution to the civilization of human being and the yellow Chinese also were in full bloom in their culture?

Second; recently some fear has come to occur in the heart of the white; the fear is about the revenge from the Negroes who have put up with hard labor for a long time under an unhuman treatment of the white and who have just been awakened to claim the fundamental right as a human being through the principle of democracy.

Americans seem to be also afraid that if all Negroes are free from every shackles, they can't only keep white race pure but also they can't take advantage of Negroes because these days, it is quite self-evident that Negroes would gain more effective power on the American policy in their number if they were fully given the right to vote and that in every field such as sports, music, literature, they seem to out-do the white.

Judging from the above mentioned points, there can't be any room for the permission of segregation. Segregation is a descended illness still remained in American society. How can we imagine from the humanitarian point of view that only because of the difference of color, Negroes have to be refused to sit in the same seats as the white and can't pray in the same church as the white? Even though Negroes are under the protect of laws affirmed by the Supreme Court, Negroes would not be able to feel absolutely free, unless Americans would get over the sense of discrimination which is deep-rooted in them, and unless they would give Negroes freedom in the field of education, marriage, residence and other social affairs.

In the end, students, the lead-

er of next generation, should realize that it is their duty to find some solution out of this pestilence named Segregation.

Stir up Africans!

"The Student" 2 vol. 5, 1961 Africa 1960-a five part series B. RACIAL CRITERIA IN COLONIAL EDUCATION

One of the most deplorable aspects of the colonial experience of Africa has been the omnipresent and diversified forms of racial discrimination and mistreatment which the African has suffered at the hands of the European colonialists. In its most direct and brutal form it manifests itself as direct segregation based solely on the colour of the skin. In a more subtle guise it may pretend to be a "culture bar", not a "colour bar"; this was the colonialist apology for the vicious discrimination in the Congo. In still another incarnation, racism may masquerade in sundry "assimilation" doctrines. Assimilation implies a clear value judgement as the pretended "superiority" of one civilization over another in moral and ethical terms, and therefore assumes the right to uproot and destroy the "inferior" culture, to replace it via the "assimilation" process with the "superior" one.

Throughout the above articles readers will see an anachronism of colonialists.

Racial segregation which is reflected through the society brings out nothing but misunderstanding and animosity among the different races. The animosity sometimes leads to such a violent attack toward the white as cropped up at Sharpsville in Congo last year. Extreme segregation only renders the social situation disordered and insecure.

Now general opinions of the world are tending to the integration policy. The Federation of the South Africa that maintained the segregation policy was isolated and dropped out the British commonwealth. This testifies what are the opinions of the world including the voice of U.N.

Full integration may not be reached at this stage of racial relations but at least the integration in the education must be set off. Where a formal segregation in education exists various artificial trouble is created among children of different races. This kind of trouble will surely offset the possibility of improving race relations in the next generations.

The opportunity of education should be opened equally to all Africans, too. It is the first step to the world peace that the emerging countries get developed through a modern education.

What makes the people feel dubious is the idea of "assimilation doctrine" Colonialist might try to prevent the Africans from coming into the pretended "superior" culture.

But what is the criterion of their culture, or "civilized" people? Under such policy, national culture can never be formed and severe racial conflicts can only be produced from such heterogeneous civilization.

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Exchange Program Suspected

According to the April 25th issue of Kei-dai Shimbun (Keio University Newspaper), the International Department of the Keio Autonomous Committee made a request to its general assembly to pass the resolution which suspends students exchange program with Stanford for this year.

The main reason for this request is, as the Mita Campus investigated, that the exchange student for this year to Stanford from Keio (to whom Ohta of Keio English Speaking Society has been appointed) was, Ohoka, the head of the International Department suspected personally, decided onesidedly. The International Department moved for setting up the investigation committee of the program who will look into the following points: (1) the tests given to the applicants for the exchange student, (2) the system of the program, (3) the donation from outside to this program.

Ohta States His Opinion

It was late in February that I received letters of admission and guarantee from Stanford University. You can imagine how excited I was, since it had been my long time desire to study abroad.

There is at the present time much opposition to the Student Exchange Program on the grounds that it is limited to the U.S.A., Canada and India. But I myself feel that it would be beneficial to extend the program to China, the Soviet Union, and other countries and feel that if this were realized, there would be no grounds for opposition.

However, one thing to note here is that the success of this program rests entirely on the shoulders of scholars themselves. In regard to the brief history of the Keio-Stanford Program, we first come to know each other in 1952 through the exchange on papers and magazines. This led in 1956 and 1957 to the commencement of the student exchange. Their energetic efforts and activities both at Keio and Stanford led us to decide to choose one scholar as an exchange student sponsored by Keio Autonomous Council and The Associated Students of Stanford University.

Now Miss Ann Bodine is studying here while Mr. Eiichi Ishii is studying at Stanford as the fifth exchange student.

But what about the Keio Students' interest in this program? Is this not a program which we students have helped in planning and in which we have participated, with the assistance of the administration?

Putting the explanation of this program to one side, let's examine its current problem.

As some of you already know, I was selected as the scholar for 1961, after both written and oral examinations in English and

Japanese. There was a Stanford Exchange Student Selection Committee in which delegates of I.L.R., Keio Autonomous Committee and the faculty took part.

In view of the fact that the delegators of the students council, on behalf of all Keio students, concurred in the decision, I completely fail to understand their intentions when they arbitrarily change their decision.

To make matters worse, it was last August that Stanford University chose Mr. John Maynard Toll for 1961. He is coming to Keio this summer, well prepared for this program. Suppose Keio were to break the agreement which it had already concluded, what would become of this program in the future? Will this in comprehensible stand and consequent trouble at our university alone bring about the end of this program? Is this imputation only a matter of the prestige of Keio or of Japan?

Two months and a half have passed since I was selected. And yet nothing new and workable to have been offered to save the situation. Even former simplicity, which made me think first that they were prepared to offer constructive suggestion for improvement of this program itself has disappeared and I can no longer believe so. What is behind the story? Let me recapitulate. This program has been carried almost entirely by the students of Keio and Stanford, abiding by the principle of self-reliance and self-respect.

It is then a fact that this unfortunate situation exists and therefore it must be settled as soon as possible in a satisfactory way for all us students. I believe it is the duty of the Autonomous Committee to make And it is a duty for us students to keep a constant watch on all relevant factors.

By Hajima Ohta

Great 10 lengths Lead

2nd Fine Record in K-W Boat Race

The 30th K-W Boat race was held on May 7, on Sumida River. The main event of "eight race" began 4:40 p.m. for 6000 meters from Eitai Bridge to Okura Mansion. The weather and wind were fair.

It has been a long time since they row such a long distance, because for the last two years, this 6000 meters' course could not be used on account of the subway construction. Therefore a dead heated race by the two teams was expected, but the race ended with Keio's onesided victory.

The result of this race brought the total score in tie, 15 victories and 15 defeats both Keio and Waseda. Moreover, Keio got victories in all other minor races held besides the "eight race" except one by the attached highschools.

The result of the main eight is as follows:

1. Keio Univ 19' 28" 8
2. Waseda Univ 20' 13" 4 (10 boats' lengths behind)

The record of 10 lengths is a second time since Waseda's victory in 1952.

Immediately after the start, Waseda (second course—Asakusa side) rushed out with the pitch of 47, but Keio (first course—Mukojima side) soon caught Waseda with 48 and got 2/3 length's lead.

At Kiyosu Bridge (600 meters), the first course Keio's skillful steering covered the handicap of the out course.

Whereas Waseda failed in steering again at the second inner-curve and allowed Keio to take one boat length lead.

Passing Nakasu, Keio covered

the course handicap again with sharp and strong rowing to gain 1 1/3 lengths lead by Shin-ohashi, but they failed in out-rowing Keio. Keio's victory became decisive at this spot for after this place.

Keio had advantageous in-curve. Keio continued to row with a constant pitch of 35.

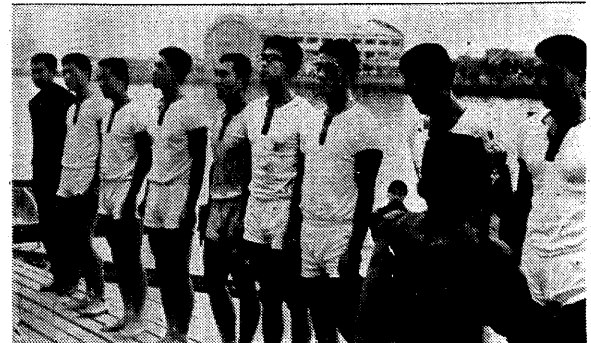
Keio increased the lead more over 3 lengths at Hamacho, 4 lengths at Yanagibashi and 7 lengths at Kototai Bridge.

And at last Keio eight rushed in the goal with last spurt of 39 pitch. Waseda goalied in 44 seconds later.

Before the race, Keio crew was requested to dip and oar deep so that they used their upper part of body more easily and row strongly with the main part of the oar. Whereas Waseda's rowing technique was stiff and their rowing was too shallow.

The reason of Keio's winning is that their "interval training" took a remarkable effect.

During the training period Keio crew were trained to row with high pitch in the short distance for many times. This way they shaped themselves up for the long distance of 6000 meters. Waseda seemed low also in fighting spirit. Keio's manager Hatanaka said, "I didn't give so many orders to the oarsmen before the race but as I noticed that their oars were too shallow, I trained them hard to correct it on the day before the race. The crew corrected it immediately. I never expected to gain the victory with such a big lead."



Keio eight are drawn up before the cheerers.

Keio's captain Koike stated, effectively. Anyway we obeyed "The strategy was that we're seriously what we have been told going to row with high pitch to by the manager." The member of the main eight catch us. So we row with ease. and the results of other races We were able to make a spurt are as follows:

		height (cm)	weight (kg)
C.	T. Tsukagoshi (Junior)	164.0	50.0
S.	K. Yuasa (Junior)	180.0	75.0
7.	K. Kuboata (Junior)	183.0	74.0
6.	H. Shimada (Junior)	181.0	78.0
5.	M. Koike (Senior)	182.0	82.0
4.	H. Ishikawa (Sophomore)	178.0	77.0
3.	H. Nabeshima (Senior)	180.0	76.0
2.	K. Tanimura (Junior)	176.0	75.0
B.	T. Mitsui (Junior)	179.0	75.0
Average		179.8	76.5

Second eight (3,000 m)

1. Keio 10'8"4
2. Waseda 10'18"4 (3 lengths)

Shell four (2,000 m)

1. Keio 8'01"0
2. Waseda 8'16" (5 lengths)

Shell pair (2,000 m)

1. Keio 8'50"8
2. Waseda 9'20"4

(great lengths)

Scull

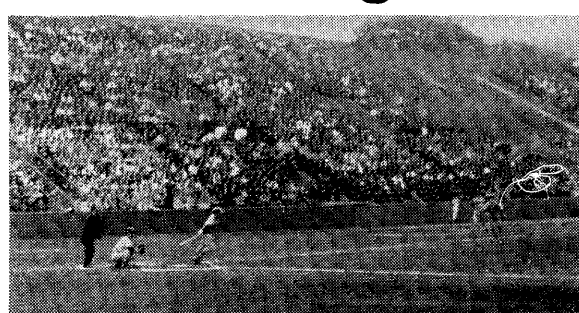
1. Keio 9'39"0
2. Waseda 10'29"2

(great lengths)



Coxswain Tsukagoshi is thrown to the water.

Keio Misses Big Game



At the third game, Kadoya smashes a clean hit.

Keio University Baseball team was beaten by Meiji with the game counts 1-2 which are tie in the Tokyo Big Six University League on May 6, 7, 8 and 9. The cheering seats of the two universities were always filled up through the four games.

At the first game on May 6, Keio's pitchers—Kadoya, Kiyosawa and Niwa—were not so in bad conditions. They only gave 7 hits to Meiji, but Keio missed a few chances although they smashed 7 hits including two baggers by Ando, Taura and Nakayama.

The result was a drawn game in a score of 2-2 because of sunset. On Sunday at the second game, Keio got one point by two hits and one wild pitching, however that was only point they scored in that game. Other hand Meiji surely caught its two cances with 2 scoring runs and Meiji's hurler—Goto checked Keio's attack entirely.

The third game of this match was held on May 8. Keio won a signal victory with a score of 5-3.

In that game, Kadoya did a very good pitching and batting. Until the sixth inning both team got two points each. In

that inning Nakayama took one hit from Meiji's pitcher Ishioka. After failing a squeezing play, Kadoya smashed a clean hit to the right wing. Ando followed it. After all Keio got two points in that inning to lead Meiji in a score of 4-2.

Keio added one more point in the seventh inning. Meiji seemed to have a chance of turning the table in the ninth inning by two hits, but that was too late.

On May 9, a play off of these Keio-Meiji games was held. In this game Meiji led Keio with its fixed run. Keio took back the leading position in the third and the fourth inning with Enomoto's drag bant, Ando's two-bagger, Ohashi's hit, and Nakayama's two-baggers which flew over the center player.

But Keio could not make the best of the chance to add more point. Mean while Meiji had more chances than Keio. Keio's defence prevented them by the double play twice.

The tide turned Meiji in the seventh inning. Meiji got 2 points after the second out. Thus Keio was beaten with a score of 3-2, which made impossible for Keio to win "a perfect champion-ship" of the spring game."

Keio Eleven Whips Waseda

The 9th K-W American football match was held on May 3, at Koishikawa Play Ground.

Keio had a bitter game by Waseda's unexpected good fighting, but in the latter half, Keio gained a slight lead by availing Kobayashi, but Waseda soon recovered with Nasu's 40 yards' fine running, and then enthusiastic game suitable for the traditional K-W match was seen. In 3rd quarter, though Kitadake (Keio) succeeded in taking touch down after 80 yards' running, Waseda overtook Keio by the open pass of Kimura and became in tie. Keio was in a hurry to gain a victory.

At 1st quarter both team had a ding dong game and they failed in gaining a point.

Immediately after 2nd quarter Keio got the first touch down with a pass play by Kitadake Kobayashi, but Waseda soon recovered with Nasu's 40 yards' fine running, and then enthusiastic game suitable for the traditional K-W match was seen. In 3rd quarter, though Kitadake (Keio) succeeded in taking touch down after 80 yards' running, Waseda overtook Keio by the open pass of Kimura and became in tie. Keio was in a hurry to gain a victory.

After that Keio that is superior in weight than Waseda decided a victory with fine play by ace Kitadake and Sato. On the other hand Waseda showed persistent fighting spirit until the last quarter and made a counter attack against Keio, but couldn't succeed in reversing the game.

Keio	Waseda
26	22
0-0	0-0
8-6	8-6
12-8	12-8
6-8	6-8
(LE)	(LE)
(LT)	(LT)
(LG)	(LG)
(C)	(C)
(RG)	(RG)
(RT)	(RT)
(RE)	(RE)
(QB)	(QB)
(LH)	(LH)
(RH)	(RH)
(FB)	(FB)
TD	TD
1	2
TFP	TFP

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An Interview with Keioites

Gov't Should Control Economy More

.....Mr. Masuo Yanagi

The Government has promised to double the national income by 1970. It is said that the transformation from the austerity conditions of pre-war and post-war Japan following termination of the Pacific War is reflected on the improved standard and widely-shared prosperity in urban areas especially after following recent years of industrial expansion.

But, at the same time, has not the Japanese economy weakpoints? Now, many problems including a rise in prices are arising within its economy.

At this situation of the national economy, the Mita Campus interviewed Mr. M. Yanagi, one of Keio alumni, who became the President of the Japan Bankers' Association.

At the end of April, Mr. Masuo opinions about these problems.

Yanagi, a graduate of Economic Dept. of Keio University 1923, was elected President of the Japan Bankers' Association. He is now President of the Mitsui Bank. When last autumn the 12 economic mission consisting of top-classed managers of Japan with him as the chairman went to the U.S.A., they went on strike against an American in charge of the acceptance of the group in Chicago. This was because the project manager from ICA (International Corporation Association) seemed so incompetent as to put them up at a dirty hotel unnecessarily. They had to move into a new hotel themselves. Mr. Yanagi was the leader of the 'riot'. This successful strike by the management group seemed to bring a joy to them who were always troubled by 'workers' walkout'. "Even now we enjoy remembering the accident," says he.

Before proceeding to the details of the interview, several facts concerning Japan's economy will be presented to the readers.

The percentage of income spent on food in the total family consumption expenditure of urban workers in Japan—a measurement of living standards—has been decreasing yearly and in 1960 reached the low figure of 39 per cent. This is even below some of those in Western European countries.

Moreover, the average worker's household shows a high rate of saving. In 1958, roughly 11.6% of average income was saved.

"In the field of durable consumer goods," states a report on working conditions in Japan issued by the Japanese Foreign Office, "electrical equipment sold well. According to a study made by the Economic Planning Agency, 95 per cent of urban households had radio sets 33 per cent electric washing machines, and 24 per cent TV sets in February, 1959." And the high demand continues to increase as more families are able, for the first time, to finance the purchase of modest 'luxuries' previously unattainable. This high consumption level of workers in Japan seems to be one of the main support of national economy.

The Japanese people are plainly bent upon taking full advantage of increased leisure opportunities made possible by the present economic prosperity. How far and fast the 'modernizing' of the national life goes will depend upon future trade statistics and upon whether the current prosperity can be sustained and expanded in the years ahead.

Now, what are the pessimistic factors in Japanese economy? It is in a rise in prices, overloan, the struggle between the band and the security corporation, the international payments in the trade with Red China, etc.

The motive power which animates the national economy today may be mainly the policy of the Government. All the economic phenomena such as those mentioned above will be merely the reflection of the main cause namely underlying Government policy.

However, only the right recognition of phenomena can lead people to the proper evaluation of the economy. And that is a key of judging fairly the Government policy.

Now, listen to Mr. Yanagi's

Owing to a 4 per cent rise in consumer price since last autumn, Government policy has become the target of severe criticism which claims prices have been doubled without the national income being doubled. Even if the national income is doubled, it will be canceled by the rise in prices. Mr. Yanagi warned about unbalanced fluctuation prices.

As for the unfavourable balance of international payments he said, "Over-demand of equipment investment is involved not only in the price rise but also in the increase of imports and decrease of exports. Therefore, the main question is how equipment investment should be treated. The domestic trend towards a grater demand for consumer goods which is making exports decrease as a result of Government policy. The Government should check domestic consumption and

reinforce export, but sudden stiffening will only make the matters worse. Of course, the banks must co-operate with the Government in these problems."

The increased use of investment trusts as a means of popular saving in response with the high economic growth is creating a stir in bank and security corporation circles. The latter expects this to lead to its becoming the center of the money market and to bring about the expansion of direct investment, while the former, consequently, may be displaced from its position as the only organization saving. The fostering the bond market is necessarily stressed as a step in the series of financial normalization policies which also include attempts to diminish recent overloan. A new financial order must be formed.

At any rate, even if there remain many problems to be solved in connection with the boom



Mr. Masuo Yanagi

in investment trusts, they may mark an epoch in the financial history of Japan.

From Mr. Yanagi's point of view, there should exist not rivalry but cooperation between banks and security corporations. He would like to bring about better relations by the removal of the sources of rivalry.

He added, "It is difficult to solve the problems of trade with Red China because political problems are entangled with economic ones."

In his hours of relaxation, Mr. Yanagi enjoys playing golf and painting. His particular forte is portraiture.

Prep. for Better Job

.....Vocational Institutes

existing among the people about students diverging should be considered carefully.

Bookkeeping School

Today there are about six bookkeeping schools in Tokyo. These schools are active as many people rush there to learn bookkeeping. Most of those who attend these schools already have a position in a company, where they are deeply impressed with an importance of bookkeeping technique. That's why they come there in order to master it. University students also attend these schools, though its number is small.

The reason why university students attend such schools is that they are afraid hesitation when they will serve in a company.

The reporter asked "To what kind of departments do these students belong in university?" Students of every department come to study here. Women as well as men take the lesson at these schools. The number of women is unexpectedly large. Sometimes it is as large as that of men.

Even the students who do not major in commercial science can master the bookkeeping if they have a passion for the study of the bookkeeping and take lessons every other day for a few months.

He continued "The future of this kind of institution is the pragmatical and systematical training.



Students are earnestly practicing typewriting in their spare time.

Typing School

Today many advertisements are appearing on newspapers wanting typists from various business fields.

"Nowadays, to master typewriting is the shortest way to find a job." A veteran teacher of a typing school declared proudly.

Since typing is regarded as female job, all the typing schools are dominantly filled with women.

Many female college students are also found among those attending the school. In Shibuya area, university students occupy more than half of all the student, although college students a different motives.

Most college students are learning typewriting not with a view that they will become a professional typist. A coed explained when asked why she attended the typewriting school, "I came here to learn typewriting not for the purpose of securing a job but because in my university life it became necessary for me."

There are many at a college who are majoring in "English Literature." They need to submit term-papers typewritten. If they can't type themselves, they have to pay for it. Consequently, students begin to think of mastering typewriting themselves.

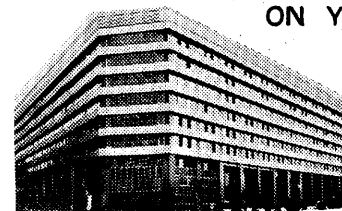
The Japanese people, the stu-

dents especially, are making a desperate effort to learn English.

Typewriter makes Japanese feel the technical inefficiency of using Kanji or "Chinese character" compared with only 26 alphabet. You will soon understand why the "Japanese language typewriter" is rarely used when you know that the Japanese language has more than ten thousand letters.

Vocational institutions such as English conversation schools or typewriting schools are enjoying a booming prosperity. But the fact that university students are the main supporters of these schools might have something to do with the complaints of the people that present day college students don't study. An anxiety

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