

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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## New Deans of Each Dept. Decided

It was announced that the new deans of each department of Keio Univ. was decided as following: Prof. A. Hirai as a dean of Economics Dept., Prof. K. Nagasawa as a dean of Law Dept., Prof. Y. Kodaka as a dean of Business Administration Dept., Prof. H. Kuno as a dean of Engineering Dept., and Prof. H. Matsubayashi as a dean of Medical Dept.

New Dean of Literature Dept., Prof. A. Imamiya, referring to the self-government of a university, says, "I think it is

absolutely necessary that we have self-government, because it will guarantee academic freedom. But we must remember that we should act within the limit of our university rules."

New Dean of Law Dept., Prof. K. Nagasawa says, "I admit the mass education system of today will surely lead university education in the wrong direction, but unfortunately we cannot find any good means to check this bad point except that of raising the school fees. I know this is the worst thing we could do, so we must refrain from this ac-

tion. One thing I can say is that we must not increase the total number of students any more and that we must do our best to build up so-called long-range planning so that we steadily solve these problems."

New Dean of Business Administration Dept., Prof. Y. Kodake says, "As you know this department is very young. So I think it depends upon our exertion in the future whether we will be able to make a good progress or not. Compared with other departments, our department is lacking in a good teaching staff so I think every efforts must be made to cultivate an excellent faculty."

## The Curriculum Revision Problem

Hiyoshi Rizai Gakkai (Hiyoshi Economics Society) have made inquiries about the problems of the curriculum revision made in September. This concerns chiefly the freshmen of the Economics Dept. Recently an opinion poll was collected from the students.

According to the questionnaire, 53% students want to add the one more "Economics" lecture to the Hiyoshi campus curriculum. Indeed, more than half students have shown discontent over the present required "Economics" lecture.

About the formation of "Economics" lecture's number, nearly 60% students want to take the lesson in classes of 50 members and other 17% students

want to take the lesson with two such classes. So most students want to have their lecture with few persons.

On the point of whether "Economics" lecture should be a special subject or not, more than half students want to maintain the present situation. (Freshman's "Economics" are contained in the general humanity courses now.)

Concerning the subject of the "Principle of Economics" will be taken at freshman or sophomore level, the percentage of "freshman course all right" and "sophomore course all right" were the almost same. (30%, 34%).

But many freshman did not know much about the contents

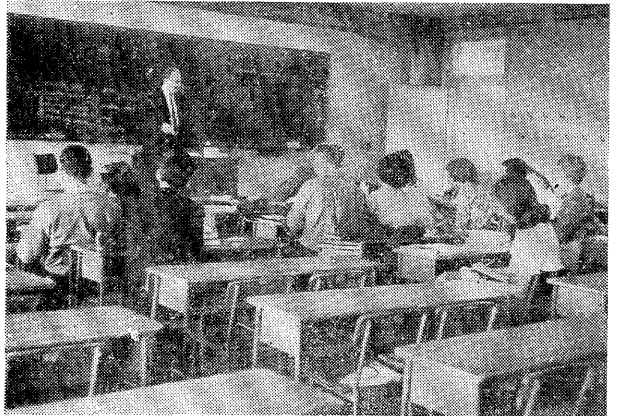
of this question so there were many students who refrained from answering. And also the Economics Society made inquiries about this "Principle of Economics" for the sophomore. From the inquiries, most students are displeased over the lack of continuation course between the freshman's "Economics" and the sophomore's "Principle of Economics".

Concerning the contents of lectures, the contents of "Economics" in itself are chosen by each professor, so students perhaps have taken lessons in Principle, Present Analysis, Marxism Economics, or Modern Economics. Over this lecture contents, the opinion poll said that this situation is too rich in variety.

Then next, it should be noted that many students showed the opinion that Marxism Economics and Modern Economics were something entirely different.

Also a large number of students want to take an addition number but also a quite a few wanted to lessen their number of lectures.

## I.S.A. Cosmopolitan Students



"Fifteen cosmopolitan students of I.S.A. (International School of America) are scheduled to visit the Mita campus to have 2-week series of special lectures from October 14 to 28," said the Foreign Affairs Bureau of Keio Univ. "They consists of 5 boy-students, 10 girl-students, and 3 teachers. It's five years since Keio Univ. began to take care of such students, but they are fewer in number than in usual years. Guest speakers will be invited for lectures on Japan's economy and politics are planned to be given to them in Tokyo."

I.S.A. is a very unique school. In spite of the fact that its headquarter is located in Washington D.C. it has not particular school facilities there. The students of I.S.A. travel around the various countries in the world throughout the academic year so that they can get a comprehensive picture of life in each country through their own experiences. It is their earnest desire to make direct contact with for-

eigners. So once in Japan, they will be entertained in native homes, not in hotels, will visit with students at Japanese universities, and will take in all the traditional sights in Japan.

They are firmly convinced that the shortest cut to the mutual understanding between foreign countries and their own is to visit and see them through their own eyes. "Seeing is believing" is well said.

Since this school is intended for the students who can afford to travel around the world, the expense is considerably high. All the expense one year is said to be \$4,000.

After taking another two-week special lectures on Japan's culture in the Kansai district, they will leave for Hong Kong. They will also have lectures in the Near East, various European countries, and the U.S.S.R.

In addition, Takeshi Takahashi and Keiko Koizumi, both Keio students, are attending I.S.A.

## Labor Union Acting Positively

The labor union of Keio Gijuku is acting positively aiming at that their request of "the entire system of the pension and the retirement annuity" to be realized.

The chairman of the union, the assistant prof. K. Iida (Economics Dept.) said, "There are few differences in the opinions of the union and the school office. The first point is, the school office thinks that the pension system and the age limit system should be tied up; the labor union maintains that those two must be separated, because the age limit system is not to be justified when the social security system is imperfect as in Japan. The second point is about the condition of the pension system."

The plan of the school office and the union's proposal against it is as follows;

(a) the age limit system—A professor, an assistant prof., a lecture, and an executive officer over 65 years old must retire from their position. The teachers of the high schools, the middle schools, and the primary school, and the general officers must retire at 63.

(b) The pension system—The school office offers to pay monthly the 1/6 of the salary that is paid at the retirement. The union claims that it should

be 1/2.

(c) the retirement annuity—The school office's plan of the retirement annuity is, "65 months salary if he has been working at Keio Gijuku for 40 years in succession." The labor union's view point is different; 40 years is too long.

The school office intends to exercise the plan from next April.

The labor union and the school office had the conference on it October 15, however, it might take some time to reach an understanding, for there is long distance between the two as mentioned above.

If the plan is exercised, 164 staffs of Keio Gijuku must retire next April.

## Two New Ex. Students

Two exchange students arrived in Keio University. S. Mariappan, 23, from loyal College in India had come to Japan on October 11. He is a graduate of that college in the Economics Dept. and is going to study Economics and industry by Profs. Yamamoto and Kawada. He is staying with a Mita Campus staff Ashizuka, freshman of Law Dept. From U.B.C. of Canada, Brian Davidson has come. He is going to study Japanese language and history.

## Prexy's April Message in Controversy Again

President's message which, originally for freshmen, defines the limit of student activity and prohibits political movement has been brought into dispute. President Takamura gave explanation at the lecture on Sept. 27, and The All Keio Autonomous Committee has come to admit it.

The President made explanation at the lecture on Sept. 27, and the students in autonomous committees have come to understand the intention in the message and now are taking a wait-for-next-maneuver posture.

At the explanation lecture held under the sponsorship of All Keio Autonomous Committees, the President made his points clear answering the questions given by the self-government of each department on the Mita campus.

First he said the message was his hope for freshmen about the rules of autonomous activity, and that he will never punish any student who breaks the principle in his message. He also denied his power to punish student.

He again confined the students activity within the domain of educational mean, insisting that extra curricular activity should be a process through which students can train themselves as able citizens, and that this activity must be within a limit of college education.

The self-government of Literature Dept. asked the president if it is wrong to separate study and practice in university, and the Doctor answered that the necessity to put into practice the result of study depends on case and the sort of practice which shall be accompanied by mass movement should be refrained from by students.

According to Mr. Takamura, mass movement is a wrong thing because in this movement there lies no responsibility.

He suggested personal practice and encouraged students to read book more than to go out to the street.

He said he was worried about bad reputation which may come to Keio University when students act radical movement.

He wanted to keep Keio's traditional political neutrality and went so far as to say he will resign the post if this tradition is broken by the students. As to the question of how this sort of basic code on the campus was made, he said generally his saying becomes the rules of Keio University and said nothing more.

However, the actual case experienced by the self-government of Literature Dept. was shown by them.

They had offered the student dept. to permit putting up the poster of "the 9th conference against A&H bombs" during the summer vacation. The student dept. had denied to permit that because the message of the President prohibits the political movement within the campus. The President did not make the clear explanation on it.

In the end he again denied legal control power of the message and concluded that his hope will get the moralistic control over every student, he would think his intention is fully understood.

The original message was to declare the basic code of student self-government activity in Keio University. It defines the activity as a mean of education of students for citizenship, and denied any political activity on the campus in order to secure University independence from outer world.

## Series of Lectures Held

Keio University Autonomous Committee held Series of lectures from September 16 to October 26 at the Mita Oratorical Hall. This plan was carried out by K.U.A.C. with the purpose of giving students a more comprehensive social viewpoint by inviting some leading persons in the field of politics and business.

School authorities admitted that this series of lectures is being carried out on the campus. And they also said that they would give it a moral support, but would not give any monetary aid at all.

The theme of the series of lectures was "What I look for in university students." On this unified theme, each invited lecturer spoke for about two hours.

On each lecture day, about two hundred and fifty students

## Self-Govs' Disposals

Yatsunami, Chairman of the All Keio Autonomous Committee said to the Mita Campus that the government ended the activity about the message problem. He added that so long as the President guaranteed the inability of the message about the legal control, there is no problem about this issue. According to him,



Prof. Takamura at the lecture.

the point is whether student give trust to the President or not.

The self-government of Economics and Literature Depts. are taking wait-for-next-step posture. They said that the President did not disclose his real intention as yet, and that it should be revealed by dialy activities.

The Economics Autonomous committee is going to take up curriculum change problem, holding class discussion or others.

The Literature committee is on the way to have campaign about the problem of school cafeteria which was reported to get unjust profit.

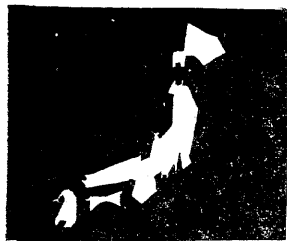
Two committees of Business Administration and Political Science Departments will not take further movement about this issue.

## President In U.S.

The President of Keio Univ., Prof. S. Takamura left for the United States on October 13 to take part in "The Second Joint Japan-U.S. Conference on Culture and Educational Interchange".

Twelve representatives of Japan will exchange opinions with their counterpart in U.S.A. about culture and education system of each country.

They are expected to get better understanding of each other. The twelve representatives of Japan consist of government officials and university executives.



# TOMORROW'S JAPAN in ADVANCED ECONOMIC TYPE

Politics and Economics, both are big two wheels which take the lead in the world. Economics is not a matter of general knowledge, because of the difficulty of its theory. But Economics is more important than Politics. Especially, the present and future state of the Japanese economy is a main problem which is linked directly with Japanese life. Therefore, we have to consider and to know about it.

Since the Meiji era, Japanese economy have continued rapid advance. Particularly, a recent rate of economic growth attracts a world-wide attention. According to the Economic White Paper of this year, the Japanese economy is coming into a standstill in its rapid-growth-policy, and has to give up its highly protected economy and aim at the way to "The Welfare State". This includes two means. One is internationally to an Open-type economy, and the other is domestically to a Mass consumption society.

Now how we should tackle this important turning-point? At first, from a student's point, we shall discuss what rapid growth is, and whether it is advisable for the Japanese economy to come into a "Open-type economy" by analyzing it. Next, we shall consider what the real Welfare State is, and what we, Japanese, should do for it.

## The Way to Advanced Nation

### From Economic White Paper

On July of this year the annual economic report which is so-called "Economic White Paper" was presented to the Cabinet council by the Economic Planning Section Agency in Japan.

We will at first try to analyze the Economic White Paper in order to get a glimpse of the present Japanese economy. Its subhead of this time was "The Way to the Advanced Nation" and it mainly consists of two parts; "From business adjustment to business recovery" and "Economic development under new circumstances."

In the first part it reports as follows. As the Economic White Paper in 1961 pointed out, the rapid growth of Japanese economy resulting from the boom of plant and equipment investment came up to a certain high level and her economy tried to adjust her business by restraining her financial activities. Therefore, Japanese economy slowed down in her business, but last year her economy got a chance to recover her business by the recovery of the balance of international payment. Moreover, the strain of government expenditure and consumption expenditure pushed the recovery of her business from underneath.

In the second part it points out how the attitude of Japanese economy should be as being one of advanced nations from the view-point of the trade structure, the capital structure, the induction of foreign capital, consumer's price, the social overhead capital and the housing section in comparison with the other already advanced nations as shown below.

**Trade Structure:** In the aspect of import it is said the dependence rate of import will tend to go up for the first three years after enforcing the liberalization of trade. In that of export the trade system of fibers and miscellaneous goods will be destroyed and the export of heavy machines to under-developed countries will increase. At the same time the problem of economic aid to under-developed

countries will take place.

**Capital Structure:** Japanese industries have the highest growing power in the world and also boast a earning power but have to pay high interest (it occupies 26% of gross interest) to the loans which they borrowed from financial organs, which causes the fall of industrial saving. It means that high plant and equipment investment of industries owed to high dependence rate of loaning. Therefore, in order to replete net worth of industries, each of them should restrain the plant and equipment investment which is beyond their capacity and lower costs of manufactured goods while maintaining the rapid growth.

**Induction of Foreign Capital:** The liberalization of trade and exchange makes the inflow of

international long term and short term capital easier and the financial policy should be planned on the view-point of internationalization.

**Consumer's Price:** It describes about the recent tendency of galloping inflation. In comparison with stable rise of consumer's price (about 1% a year) which is called creeping inflation from 1955 to 1959, its rising rate has been 5.2% a year after 1959. Recently wages rose beyond the proportion of labor productivity for want of labor population. Therefore, the cost of the manufactured goods went up and pushed consumer's price upward. It is called cost-push-inflation. Moreover, it points that the mood of an advance in price promoted a rise in price of other goods. On the whole a rise in wages brings a rise

in price and then the opposite case take place. In this manner, spiral effects between rises in wages and price cause inflation.

For the stability of price the following two policies are picked up.

1. The systems of employments and wages should be modernized for a restraint of a rise in wages.
2. Each productivity of consumer goods, agriculture, service section and distribution section is respectively required to be advanced to higher level.

**Social Overhead Capital and Housing Section:** Japan is now to join advanced nations and approach a welfare nation. But the social overhead capital is not enough yet and the shortage of housings is quite serious at present.

The Economic White Paper concludes that coming Japanese economy should aim at the welfare while maintaining the high growth rate.

## "Rapid Growth" on Dual Structure

We just tried to grasp the outline of Japanese economy. Applying the Japanese present economy to the theory of five steps in economic progress by Professor W.W. Rostow (a famous economist in U.S.A.), Japan is situated at the beginning of the stage of advanced nations.

Prof. Rostow divided the process of developing economy into five classes.

**I. The Undeveloped Stage (or Traditional Society)**  
Before the period of Industrial Revolution.

**II. The Take Off Stage (or Undeveloped Stage)**  
After the period of I.R. Every enterprise tried to save their capital in order to have large capital power and to grow in their scale.

**III. The Transition Stage from the Take Off Stage to the Full Growth Stage**  
In 1961 Japanese economy got to this stage and plant and equipment investment slowed down.

**IV. The Full Growth Stage (or Advanced Stage)**

In this stage it has two types of economy system.

1. Oligopoly economy system.
2. Mixed economy system of Socialism economy and Capitalism economy.

It is said that every economy system of nations surely passes this process mentioned above.

The remarkable character of Japanese economy is found in the Take Off Stage. It is the rapid growth of economy, which helped Japan approach an advanced nation earlier in comparison with foreign nations.

After the World War II, Japanese economy was reconstructed under the policy of priority production. Under this policy her economy was revived mainly in industries of coal, iron and steel. And at the time of Korean War in 1950 Japanese economy speeded its recovery. From about 1953 her economy had become possible to advance independently.

The policy of priority production made only large enterprises advance with high level, while it left minor enterprises behind.

It is because that there were surplus labor population in Japan and large enterprises were able to use cheap labor from minor enterprises. The so-called 'dual structure' which is very remarkable in Japan was created in such an atmosphere. The dual structure promoted the wage-differentials in the scale.

As a whole low distribution rate by surplus labor population and the enlargement of enterprise scale or the combination of enterprises by innovation made it possible that large enterprises can easily revive monopolistic capital as in prewar days. Thus, the upper part in dual structure had grown remarkably. Moreover, in depression large enterprises shifted the loss to minor enterprises and they were able to have a chance for recovery. It means that minor enterprises act as a cushion for large enterprises and is motive power of the rapid growth. On the one hand the dual structure promoted rapid growth of economy but on the other hand it enlarged the lower part of Japanese economy.

## Finest Growth in The World!

Next, we will try to compare under the planned economy Japanese economic growth with which is characteristic of the some foreign economic growth socialism. Therefore, we must in prewar days and postwar divide all countries in the world days to see the remarkable growth of Japanese economy. countries, socialistic countries and capitalistic countries—in

When we try the work as for the rate of economic growth, comparing the each rate of the we must consider the economic conditions of each country. If she is an undeveloped country, the industrial power by the high industrial technique of advanced countries. If she is the socialistic country, her economic growth will be also remarkable among them.

### The Rate of Economic Growth per year (from Real National Product)

	1860-1913	1913-1938	1938-1950	World War II	1951-1957
Japan	4.1%	4.5%	-3.0%	—	7.76%
W. Germany	—	—	—	—	7.50
Denmark	2.8	2.1	2.2	—	5.96
Austria	3.7	2.1	2.6	—	5.88
Italy	—	—	—	—	5.35
Holland	2.3	2.1	1.8	—	5.25
France	1.1	1.1	1.1	—	4.64
Canada	—	1.7	5.9	—	4.21
Norway	2.3	1.9	3.0	—	3.77
U.S.A.	4.3	2.0	5.7	—	2.93
England	2.4	1.0	1.6	—	2.45

### (from Industrial Product)

	1901-1913	1913-1938	World War II	1948-1953	1953-1958
Japan	11.00%	7.98%	—	22.7%	10.9%
W. Germany	—	—	—	20.7	8.5
Austria	—	—	—	13.1	8.5
France	4.25	0.47	—	5.7	7.9
Italy	5.50	2.27	—	10.0	7.3
Holland	—	—	—	10.0	4.7
Norway	4.88	1.94	—	6.5	4.4
Denmark	—	3.84	—	4.1	3.9
Canada	—	2.68	—	5.9	3.4
England	2.37	1.56	—	3.8	2.7
U.S.A.	3.60	1.44	—	5.7	0.0

Both data from "Growth and Cycle of Japanese Economy" written by Miyoei Shinohara

## What is Economic Growth?

Recently the words "rapid growth of economy" are often heard. Therefore, we will try to define economic growth here.

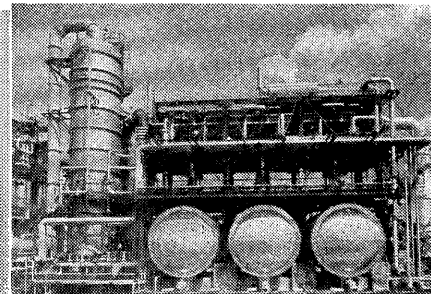
Generally speaking, economic growth vaguely means enlargement of economic scale for long-term and it is frequently used as the synonym for economic progress and economic development. The rate of economic growth is accounted with the rate of increase of real na-

$$\frac{G'' - G'}{G'} \times 100 = r (\%)$$


G'': Real national products in a certain year.

G': Real national products one year before the year mentioned above.

r: The rate of economic growth in a certain year.



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# Transition to Open Economy

## Rapid Growth at Turning-point

As we have seen, Japan has now attained a economic level close to the advanced countries in the economic scale, consistently following a policy of rapid growth incomparable in the world for eighteen years after the war. But it is generally admitted that this policy has come to "a turning-point". It is high time for the Japanese economy to enter upon a new phase from "Closed" to "Open" system—the liberalization of trade and exchange; and Japan's coming entry into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and assumption of the status of an Article 8 nation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It might become impossible for this country to retain controls on all exchange transactions. This is a world tendency and Japan has to aim at her further economic development by the transition.

Emphasis has so far been laid on the achieving of her high rate of growth or rapid growth for the realization and maintenance of full or brimful employment, while adequate considerations have not always been given to the contents and efficiency of economic growth. It, therefore, can be recognized that various disequilibriums and disproportions have occurred in the processes of her economic rapid growth. It may be true that unbalanced growth is more effective in the stage of economic development, but is it better for the Japanese economy to attempt to rank among the advanced nations without correcting such disequilibriums?

The simple achievement of rapid growth will never be the solution of the question.

What Japan should aim at from now on is the achievement not of a high growth-rate, but of the very one that will establish the promotion of national welfare and increasing of individual's satisfaction most efficiently. If this is called "a optimum growth" it is necessary for our unbalanced economy to take the way to further economic development.

## Trade Liberalization

The vital problem in Japan's trade is the structure of the market.

Market in underdeveloped countries and communist countries are significant for Japan which will be subjected to pressure in the advanced nations, markets, to say nothing of the importance of the domestic one.

For Japan must cope with Reasonable Economic Integration such as the European Economic Community (EEC) which is a new movement in the world economy and cannot help putting pressure upon Japan's foreign market. Therefore, trade with South Asian countries and Communist China must be promoted. Nevertheless, according to the government plan on trade, Japan's trade with advanced countries will increase, and on the contrary, that with underdeveloped countries will decrease in future.

conomic development.

It, of course, depends upon the economic basis of a nation whether priority is given to 'rapid growth' or 'optimum growth', however the Japan's economy which is and will be promoted to advance into the economic which is and will be promoted to advance into the economic structure of a forward nation should pave the way for correcting structural unbalance into forming a better organization.

We point out that it will be impossible to attain rapid growth unless adequate and constant adjustment is made to unbalanced growing Japanese economy.

Thus Japan now may be passing out of growth into another and "competition with Western economies in future would be better conducted on a more liberal pattern."

Japanese industries used to be the most highly protected in the world but these barriers were coming down and Japanese labour costs were going up.

So there are many difficult problems on the Japanese economy in advance toward the liberalization of trade.

The main problems among them are;

(a) Strengthening the international competitive power of industry and readjustment of enterprises;

(b) Convertibility of the composition of trade;

(c) Liberalization of the capital transaction and balance of international payments.

Above all what adjustment is required in connection with every economic problem is "dual-structure" in the Japanese economy. And it will be discussed in the next passage. So trade will be debated here. Because it can rightly be thought that ups and downs in our economy depend upon export and import, and trade is one of the most important factors in economic development.

An important problem for the future of Japanese economy to solve is to increase efficiency in economy by international specialization. That is, therefore, only export is never everything, and export and import must go hand in hand.

It is strongly desired that Japan should take a policy of promoting an economic relation with South Asian nations, whether it will be economic cooperation or economic coordination. Moreover what must be emphasized is to promote Japan's trade with Communist countries, Communist China in particular.

There are not few indefinite factors in trade with Communist bloc. However it is ordinary that every nation attaches relative importance to its trade with the neighbouring countries.

Japan and Communist China are not of exception. They have many supplementary relations in economy. So Japan has to expand her trade with Communist China though their political system is different each other. Could it be not too much to say that further economic development in Japan depends upon the promotion of her trade with Communist China?

pendes upon the promotion of her trade with Communist China?

The time has come to break down the subordination of economy to politics. It is believed that if not so, the expanding equilibrium will be never achieved not only in the Japan's economy, but in the world economy.

## Balance of Payments

At last we will try to take a close examination on the practical trend of the Japanese economy from the balance of payments of view. That's we are going to discuss the Japanese economic trend or government economic policy.

As above-mentioned the most urgent question on the present Japan's economy is how to cope with the trade-liberalization. Moreover, the liberalization of capital transactions will be determined next September. By this liberalization Japan has to be thrust into the wave of international free competition completely. Through this transition to open-type economy our industries are to undergo a severe ordeal of keen competition with foreign countries.

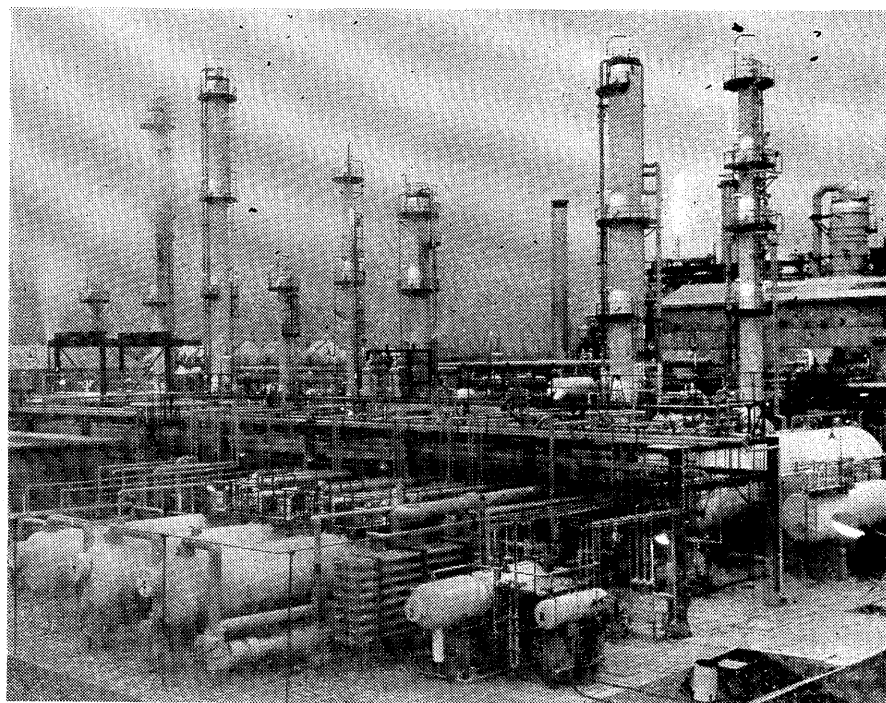
What draws a line in the maximum of rapid growth in Japan's economy is chiefly the aggravation of balance of international payments. Consequently that balance of international payments is in equilibrium is one of the vital requisites for the stabilized growth. Therefore, maintaining a existing policy of balance of payments Japan presumably cannot but establish a deflation policy. In that case, Japan will try to return borrowed money (debt) by the following ways. The Government falls the level of domestic consumer's price and leads to black-ink figures of the balance of currency transactions, while Japanese economy will get into depression.

Prime Minister Ikeda, his brain Mr. Shimomura and Minister of Economic Planning Agency Miyazawa explain about this inevitable depression as follows. Even if the balance of currency transaction is in the red-ink figures, the black-ink figures of the balance of capital transaction will surely lead to the black-ink figures of the total balance of payments.

But unless the red-figure of trade balance or invisible trade balance changes into black in spite of short-term and long-term loan capital for several years, it is very undesirable debt. Balance of payment of Ikeda Cabinet has accepted such a balance accounts which works only for the cover of deficit.

Unless the Government improve such a policy immediately and get back into a normal form of balance of payments, which is to aim at the black figure of currency accounts, the development of Japan's economy by a rapid growth policy will come to a standstill and at last crisis will occur in the Japanese economy.

Thus, Japan is facing with a turning-point in every field. It is desired that we, Japanese, should keep the same pace as that of the world economic trends and advance for more grown or stabilized economy of Japan.



Japanese economic growth is led by the heavy chemical industry, recently developed in our country.  
(Yokkaichi plant of the Japan Synthetic Rubber Co. Ltd.)

## "Welfare State" In Future Government's View

Then, let's consider Japanese future. Of course "The Welfare State" is the final form of Japan so as to be described in an Economic White Paper of this year. But we must consider again,—What is "The Welfare State?"

Generally speaking "The Welfare State" is a state of mass consumption which has complete social security system and developed trade union.

Now, we thought "The Welfare State"—Japan. At first we shall become conscious of the basic problem of Japanese economy—dual industrial structure. As big businesses utilized small businesses as a subcontract until now, Japanese economy could continue such a rate of rapid economic growth, and could save the power of international economic race. But if Japan take the way to "The Welfare State" (the state of mass consumption), the most important problem is a dissolution of the wage differentials. Because the production does not increase, if the wage differentials are high.

Following is a view of our government about the wage differentials of Japan. "After 1963 we form an estimate of the decrease in population in Japan, therefore laborers will be decreased. Consequently the wage of small business will ascend and there is no problem about the wage differentials."

But a view of our government is too passive, and if wage will ascend and the labor productivity is immutability, the administrator of the small business become poorer than at the present.

## Dissolution of Dual Structure

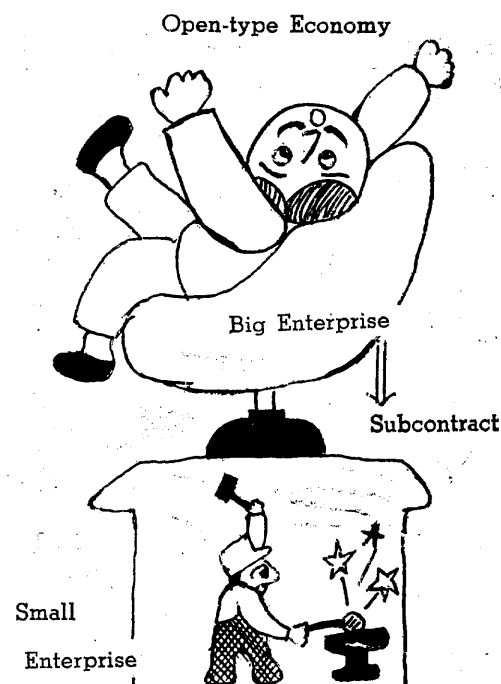
Then, let's find how to correct the dual industrial structure. That problem is able to divide into three problems. First is about policy, second is for the enterprise itself and the last is between enterprises.

A) About policy:  
1. Government finance to the small business which has possibility of development, and make pull up to the water level of big business.  
2. Government recommend changing of their business to small business which is not prospective.

B) For the enterprise itself:  
1. The enterprise rationalizes

and modernizes its operation with government. of Europe by accomplishing these six provisions.  
2. An operator of the small business which has no possibility of development become a worker of a big business.  
C) Between enterprises:  
1. They abolish many subcontract enterprises and make industrial union and against a big enterprise.  
2. They abolish employment for life and let workers are apt to change their employer.

The Japanese economy may not be able to dissolve the dual industrial structure, but at least it can approach the water level of Europe by accomplishing these six provisions. The way to the state of mass consumption is a these six provisions and progressive rate. That state is related to the "Welfare State." Because "The Welfare State" is a state of mass consumption which has a complete social security system and developed trade union. And, in Japan, complete social system means solution of a problem—lack of houses, uneven road and an increase of asylums for the aged. And developed trade union means joint efforts between workers and operator.



Rapid growth of Japanese economy mainly by big enterprises is owing to the cheap labor of small enterprises.

## Combination Among States

Considering these economic provisions, it is not impossible that Japan becomes "The Welfare State." But real "Welfare State" is superior to economic dimension. If only a few opinion decided these policies even though these economic provisions are filled, such a situation is unnatural. Think ourselves, solve ourselves, these are most basic attitude of us. Of course about administration we must have the same attitude. After all government party have to re-

We have to consider "The Welfare World".

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ウォルター・リップマンの評論独占掲載

# BOOKS In Concert with the Trend of the Mass-Production System.

*In an age publication is apt to be affected by social, political economical factors of that age. In the Meiji era books were thought as cultural goods in order to modernize the Japanese society. From the early days of Show to the end of World War II the conservative force and the military force placed a ban on free speech. In the free atmosphere after the war and in the astonishing development of mass-communication and economy, the publishing world produces many weekly magazines and practical books. And now the modern man is living in the age of mass-production of books and is attacked by book's propaganda of commercialism. For the modern man selection of books is becoming very difficult.*

## The Age of Left-wing Publication and the Increasing Reaction.

What was distinctive in the year 1933 publishing world was the downfall of the leftist publications and the prosperity of the nationalist publications. The movement and tendency towards journalism became more intensive and at last people had got a feeling that the proletarian literature was facing the crisis of its ruin. In the condition of continuous depression, first-rated magazines such as "Shufu-no-tome" (the friend of Housewives) and "Fujin-Kurabu" (The Women's Club) gradually got their readers from the minority groups. The tone of inflation was seen only in the economic world, and it hasn't yet reached the cultural world; it may be said, however, that the inflation brought in a lucky-change to the magazine-publishing world.

In 1934, religious types of publications appeared. This can be said to be a temporary mental food added to the reaction against leftist publications. The publications concerning literature had a tendency to decrease.

In 1935 the government formed a strict policy on the clear interpretation of our nation; things about this national situation were published accordingly. On the other hand the philosophy of life which emphasized the ego, and the European ideas theoretically consolidated were much in demand, so translations of them came to appear. Together with this, pure literature such as novels, and drama were quickly revived, and the renaissance became more fruitful. This came about because the publishing world began to have its eye on the classical literature which is comparatively safe, due to the deadlock of the publication.

In 1936, the martial law came into effect in February, and until it was removed in July, the freedom of speech was lost, and religious things were also oppressed. In this dark and desperate situation, people became resistant and they demanded to have something to believe in the age people wanted one of application rather than one of theory; and one of construction rather than research. In that age, publications in the field of education, economics, industries, and engineering began to march in. And the influences of foreign countries in all field became great in this age and the contemporaries from abroad were introduced the same time.

In 1937, the emergency in China occurred, and the new political, social and economical publications were born in the background of the emergency. All the materials were forced to be controlled such this emergency. After the emergency, the publishing world was comparatively in favorite circumstances along with the expansion of the economic world, and the prosperity of the military industries.

In 1939 and 1940, publications were sold well, and entered into every social class; it was often said that anything can always be sold out if published.

In the 1941 and 1942, in spite of the lack of paper, many kinds of books were published.

From 1943 to 1945 publishing facts are hard to see because

of the breakup of the Japan Publishing Culture Society, but the fact is that the cultural control in publishing world became stricter with the severeness of the war situation but it was removed with the ending of the war.

As the result of the defeat, books on democracy, and works reflecting the defeat appeared in great number, and also, the ones concerning Marxism appeared in the greatest number.

During the war only books of limited thought were permitted to be published and so many books were lost by fire. These facts were characteristic of the publishing world in those days.

## Freedom of Speech Again and Reconstruction Age of Book Publications.

After the defeat, a freedom of publication was suddenly permitted.

Along with the freedom came the spectacular restoration of translation. Not because this appeared as a reaction to publication in war-time, but because

the readers found mental food in them.

But with the established of so many new publishing firms, the publication rights of old superior books were contested for.

The resolution of copyrights, which adopted themselves to the new conditions were established in the publishing world. The left-wing publications became active beginning with "The Communist Manifest" and "Das Kapital". These had not been seen in ten years.

Keeping pace with the publication of translations was the revival of popular books, which were published in overwhelming quantities.

It is also important during this period that books both pro and con, about the Tenno system were published.

The condition of the publishing world in Japan somewhat narrowly recovered in 1951. And also in the public's tastes for books had become a little settled. It can be said that recovery of independence as a result of the peace treaty had changed the public's preference in past-time.

Among the books which well

reflected the tendency of the publication of the time, there were such books that tried to guide the confused education system after the war, and that reflected the public's nostalgia for militarism (whether it was notion or not)—such as military histories written by one-time soldiers. And in translations, European and Russian literature took the place of American literature which had until there been prosperous.

Since 1952 the publishing world gradually began to recover the prewar height of prosperity. Military histories or secret histories which disclosed military, greatly interested readers. And series of complete works attracted readers' interests. These series of complete works were almost reprints of old works. But the publication of these series soon came to a deadlock. Instead of series of complete works a new type of books appeared in 1953. It was a paperback addition of newly written books. Being easy to be carried and very cheap, paperbacks were published one after another to fill readers needs. It was also an anti-inflation policy. The charms of these paperbacks were in their themes which were always related to the topics of the time, and in their style as of an introduction. In 1955 best sellers were almost all paperbacks which had been published in a rush progress and advertised by powerful mass media. In such situation best-sellers turned out to be books which are not born naturally but created. Since that time it is also said that best sellers were created by women, because women's desire for reading had greatly increased after the war.

## Too Many Books for Profits Not for Cultural Goods



Here, we can see many books, but can we read these whole books in our whole life?

Passing the postwar reconstruction era, the power of mass-communication, which put forth its strength to general entertainment by the media of TV, radio and film, gradually grew to influence among the masses from about 1956. Accordingly, though the culture of publication does not itself aim at entertainment, book readers overwhelmingly buy books for the purpose of taste. Many investigations showed that 68% of the book buyers were persons who bought books to read for themselves. 28% of this percentage were persons who read books for entertainment and 20% of them for culture purposes. The postwar development of advertisement on T.V., radio and film led the reader to jump at the best-sellers with the public mentality to pursue fashions. Publishing firms skillfully read and guessed what the masses wanted and planned and propagated to sell to readers. Here the best best-sellers were not made by readers but were initiated by the publishing world.

About 1956 books responded to the youth, and reflected the uneasy mentality of young people at present. Detective stories and war histories, also, were sold well. Meanwhile from 1955 to 1958 many weekly magazines began to spring up and now are very prosperous. A weekly magazine is looking magazine rather than reading magazine and can be bought very cheaply. It gives us various benefit articles and plain amusing articles to kill time and gives us topic for conversation in chatting with friends. For the moderns who are apt to think short-sightedly, widely and easily weekly magazines are quite suitable. And also the tempo of weekly magazine well matches to the modern living tempo which is measured by a week. These conditions are thought to be convenient in causing the growth of weekly magazines and to produce for them are astonishing number of readers. Most of whom are urban salaried men.

In 1958, we can not miss one best-seller (Ningen no joken). It was a sign of the thirst of the masses. Namely, in that time working life was in the process of becoming a big systematization in the industrial mechanism of Japan. In the situation of decreasing humanity people's ideal man was he who was intelligent and bold to practice his faith and was not pessimistic about realization of humanism. The hero of the book was the ideal man to the masses.

The publishing world which entered into one era of mass-communication since about 1956 has produced a trend different

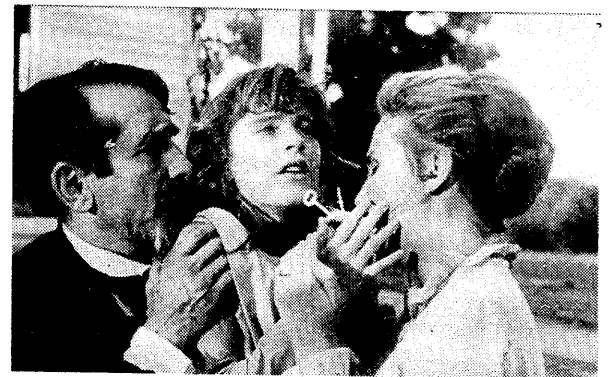
from that which we have seen so far. In the Meiji era publishing works were thought as the most important means to modernize Japan and made a great contribution to build the firm basis of the culture. However, the present time is an age of pragmatism rather than culturism. In a word, a characteristic of today culture of publication is a growth of readers who want to know everything shallow and wide. Therefore, today we have much more non-fiction and less fiction.

The present trend of books are changing from the difficult to read types of literary or cultural works to the easy to read or rather picture type of books and magazines. The reason is thought that the publishing world has been keeping pace with the astonishing growth of economic and mass-media since 1960 and the present is the age of mass-production. Along with the social situation the thought on book changed from cultural goods of commercialism. Though the reading trend of the masses has changed very much, the students still read philosophy, economics, classics, novel, review and criticism. But also it is true that students are now strongly tempted by many best-sellers and weekly magazines.

The race of the unsteady publishing world consequently produced many best-sellers which include many practical books and primers. It has broken the clear division between popular literature and pure literature.

It is very difficult to know the direction that the culture of publication. However, the thing the present masses can do are to have an independency in reading and to get joy of thought and pure beauty from good books and classics. Most people know that the best-seller is not the best book, but it is very difficult to distinguish which book is good or which book is best.

## On the SCREEN "The Miracle Worker"



Their Great, Strong Humanity Gives Our Heart a Powerful Blow.

This film is a screen vision of a drama which was written by William Gibson and was first performed on Broadway in the Autumn of 1959. This film's director is Arthur Penn, and this film is a biography of the great Helen Keller and Mrs. Annie Sullivan who really existed. When Helen Keller (Patty Duke) has reached the age of one and half she lost the use of her eyes, ears and mouth due to a serious illness. After she had been plunged into darkness she had nothing but instinctive desire but had reached the age of seven. She ate without a spoon or knife. When she was displeased with something, she was raging animal. Her mother felt pity for her and indulged her. But afterwards, Annie Sullivan (Anne Bancroft) who graduated from school for the blind came over Helen's home as her governess.

Now, this film expresses Annie's difficulties and agony, as she teaches her about the human world and gives her a chance to bring out her ability during period of two weeks. Annie teaches the "Alphabet", "All matters has a name" and "A meal is to be eaten on a chair with a spoon." But Helen dislikes her teacher and she escapes to her mother. This film strongly expresses the hopeless fight between Helen and her teacher, and similarly, fight against the blind love of Helen's parents. It is possible to say that this is quiet a ghastly fight. There is a scene that the teacher tries to teach how to use a spoon and fights with Helen. This scene is played by only two women (Helen and Annie) and moreover, they continue to fight in silence without pause for breath. This scene is the most intense and impressive action in this film. And this teacher's strong efforts and intentions gives after a while chance to open Helen's eyes to society.

It seems that most of the films which dealt with such a theme, in which the director tried to sentimentally touch the heart of audiences, were apt to be poor in contents. But this film is substantial work and skillfully expresses the mental activity of each character. We'll be surprised at Annie's powerful intention and patience and consequently, this film will impress many audiences. (This film will be shown on October, 26 at Sukaraza Theater in Hibiya)

H.K.

## Our Library "A Certain Smile"

by Françoise Sagan

'A certain smile' is a love story of a girl, (Dominique) She had a lover who was a classmate of Sorbonne Univ. But she was tired of life. One day she met her lover's uncle (Luc). He was 40 years old, a melancholy and lonely man. She was charmed by him. Luc entered a temporary flirtation with her. Though she felt it something dangerous, she consented to him after all. They spent two delightful weeks in Cannes of southern France. But she really fell in love with him. Presently the summer was over. They went back to Paris and returned to their own lives. Luc to his wife, Dominique to university. . . . Dominique tried to overcome the intolerable wound in her heart in her lonely boarding house under the grey sky of Paris in fall. One morning while still in bed she devoted herself to a melody from a next room. It was Mozart's 'Andante'. It symbolized love, death and a smile. Then, suddenly, she felt something like a quiet calm smile coming up in her mind. She knew herself to become a woman after a long pain in her heart.

Sagan's style is pure and plain. She does not used many adjectives and similes but uses short and adequate words.

The heroine, Dominique, lived her life very realistically. She did not ask for an aim in life. Her mind was always and flatly fixed on reality, she did not in the least escape from her realistic pain, joy or sadness. But a melancholy, weariness and dull atmosphere drifted around her.

At the beginning of this story we can find a sentence "Love is a thing that happens between a loving couple". The love of Dominique and Luc was not unserious at all, for they were truly serious about their isolated dull daily lives. Dominique's sense of reality was same as Luc's. They were much alike. So they could act in concert in love. This book shows us one modern bourgeois love and a girl's delicate mental change in love.

M.F.



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# Hard Road to Emperor's Cup

## Nishioka Crashes Meiji's Hope

Keio-Meiji baseball games were held from Sept. 28 at the Jingu Stadium. Everybody expected the games would end in Keio's on-sided victory over Meiji because of good pitching staffs and powerful batters.

Unexpectedly, however, in the first and second game Keio fought hard battles with Meiji and didn't show their real batting abilities till the third game.

Meiji won the first game held on Sept. 28 by a score of 1-0. Meiji's ace Ishioka made a nice pitching and shut out the Keio.

In the second game both teams, which resolved on secure a victory at any cost in the game, sent their ace pitcher to the mound. Again this game was a pitcher's battle. But in the fourth Keio took one run lead on two single hits and an error by Ishioka.

Meiji also moved into a tie score of 1-1 in the fifth but this was about as far as Meiji could.

At the bottom of the ninth a bases-filled single hit by Hamamura gave Keio a score 2-1 victory over Meiji.

The third game was put off owing to rain and was held on Oct. 2. At first Meiji took an early three runs lead. Meiji appeared in its way to victory by scoring three runs.

But unexpectedly, Keio was given a splendid chance to blow off the handicap of three runs and turned the game with cap-

tain Nishioka's dramatic full-based home-run over the right field with no out. In the same inning Meiji also struck back tying game up 4-4.

Keio which was encouraged broke the 4-4 tie and got the lead to 8-4 from starter ace Ishioka in the seventh and in the eighth add 3d one more run from relief Sakai.

On the other hand Watanabe recovered from the fourth and held Meiji's batters scoreless for the rest of the innings. Nishioka is the eighth player since the beginning of the Tokyo Six Univ. Baseball Games and the second in Keio who hit a full-based home-run.

## Matsumoto Forces Down Keio

The first game was held on Oct. 12, ending in Keio's victory over Rikkyo. In the first inning Keio took an early 1-0 lead in captain Nishioka's timely hit to center field with Hamamura on third base and added one more run in the fifth inning.

But the tenacious Rikkyo counterattacked in the third and the sixth inning. In the eighth inning Keio batters at last caught Rikkyo's ace Matsumoto and scored a valuable run in Kitagawa's two base hit and two sacrifice hits.

In the second game Rikkyo got eight runs against three Keio's second class pitchers. On the other hand, Matsumoto shut-out the Keio's batting. Keio was completely defeated score 8-0.

## Rivive the Gym. Fest. on Nov. 17

The Keio Gymnastics Association Committee was held at the Mita campus No. 517 room on Oct. 3. The committee announced the following.

- 1) New club managers are:
  - 1) The swimming club  
The race dept.—  
T. Furukawa
  - The Hayama dept.—  
S. Sasajima

- 2) The sky club—  
T. Takahara
  - 3) The soft-ball tennis club—  
M. Echizen
  - 4) The weight lifting club—  
T. Hara
- 2) Shortened director terms of office to two years.
  - 3) Decided to hold a gymnastic festival instead of the all Keio Athletic Meeting on Nov. 17. Memorial races will be held as usual.

## Keio Crew Takes 3rd

The International Tokyo Sport Festival was held from Oct. 10 at Tokyo National Stadium. Many players participated to this festival from 35 foreign countries.

From Keio university eight crew and kayak took part in this festival.

The race was held at the Lake Sagami Olympic course on Oct. 14.

Keio crew made a good fight against foreign crews and got the third prize. But the German crew was too strong for Japan crew.

Next year the Olympic Game will be held, so to beat the foreign crews it is necessary more hard training.

## The Fifteen Facing a Difficulty

With the wind of the autumn, the Rugby season came. Every day Keio Rugby team is training for game at the Hiyoshi Rugby Ground.

From this season, the game system was changed and A.B. brock system as before was abolished. The following is interview with the manager and the captain.

### Captain Says: New System No Problem

The team condition is not so bad now. We won the game against the Aoyama team with a borrow margin. But as our

The game Keio and Rikkyo had worthy competition suitable for championship game. At the top of the second inning Keio was one run ahead with Iishi's two base hit and Moriya's timely hit.

Rikkyo also in the seventh counterattacked to score one run and brought the game into extra innings. But this game was drawn at the end of the tenth inning with a score of 1-1 because of the time limit.

In the final game, Keio was defeated score 3-2 in spite of its gallant attacks in the sixth inning. Rikkyo got one run in the opening inning and added two runs in the fifth. On the other hand Keio lost a splendid chance in the fourth inning. In the sixth inning Keio got two runs with Rikkyo's error. Nishioka walked to the first base with no out. Next batter Iishi knocked an infield hit.

After one out lost, Sato gave a fly to the right, the right-field



The final game of K-W. In the top of the 4th inning Captain Nishioka hits full-base home run to the right. This home run crashed Meiji's hope.

	H	R	K	M	W	T	G	W	D	WP
Hosei	/	2	1	2	2	2	14	9	1	4
Rikkyo	0	/	2	2	2	2	15	8	2	4
Keio	2	1	/	2	—	2	12	7	1	3
Meiji	1	1	1	/	2	2	14	7	1	2
Waseda	1	0	—	0	/	2	9	3	0	1
Tokyo	0	1	0	0	0	/	12	1	1	0
Loss Game	4	5	4	6	6	10				

team is a slow-starter, we don't mind that too much. Of course we hope to win all the games of this season, especially those against the Hosei and the Meiji teams at any cost. As the half-backs and the scrimmages are the weakpoint of our club, we want to strengthen them. The strongpoint of our club is the speedy movement of players.

Beginning with this season a new rule for the games goes into effect. However this should not make any trouble to Keio as its opponents will still be the same.

### Manager Hiranuma Confident Next Season

The first game of the Kanto Univs. Rugby games against Aoyama team impressed me as the Keio team's slightest win. Because the backs of our team

made an error and Nishioka and Iishi returned to the homebase. But after that Keio couldn't get more run.

Keio lost the big game because of Matsumoto's nice pitching. We should admire Matsumoto. He pitched all innings of the four games. By this game, Rikkyo is hopeful to the championship. But a chance was left to win the championship to Keio.

It is only in the following cases.

Case 1. Keio wins two consecutive victories against Waseda. While Rikkyo loses the match with Hosei.

Case 2. When Hosei gets a straight winning against Rikkyo, Keio must win without lose a game against Waseda.

Case 3. When Keio and Hosei get a victory without no lose the final game will be performed between Keio and Hosei.

The first game  
K 000 000 000 / 0  
M 001 000 000 / 1

The second game  
M 000 010 000 / 1  
K 000 100 001x / 2

The third game  
K 004 000 410 / 9  
M 301 000 000 / 4

The first game  
K 100 010 010 / 3  
R 001 001 000 / 2

The second game  
R 000 313 100 / 8  
K 000 000 000 / 0

The third game  
K 010 000 000 0 / 1  
R 000 000 100 0 / 1

The final game  
K 100 020 000 / 3  
R 000 002 000 / 2



The first game of K-R. In the top of the 8th the third runner Kitagawa got a run in with Nishioka's sacrifice fly.

## Dilemma for Victory

Keio Univ. has never before experienced being winner of the championship of Tokyo Big Six University Baseball League three seasons in succession. It will be a first and splendid experience if Keio gets a championship this season.

But little had we imagined such a case before the new term opened in April. The trouble is that the budget of self-government society of this university is naturally limited and they cannot afford to pay all the expenses of the celebration ceremony and lantern-marching. They are obliged to face the cynical situation of what to do if Keio should get a championship this season. So they

decided to carry out a plan to collect as much money as possible among the students so that they can escape from this financial difficulty.

They ask students to pay 50 yen each at least. Reportedly they hope to collect 200,000 yen, half of all expense, from among the students.

### Best Ten

	AT	H	RBI	Ave.
Enomoto (M)	29	10	2	.345
Hatase (H)	41	14	4	.341
Yaginuma (R)	50	17	12	.340
Ishiguro (K)	41	13	6	.317
Kamiya (R)	38	12	4	.316
Shinoda (R)	48	15	7	.313
Nishioka (K)	45	14	9	.311
Kitagawa (K)	45	13	2	.289
Hamamura (K)	43	12	4	.279
Ikemoto (R)	47	13	1	.277

## Campus at a Glance

### Behind the Scene, The K-W Series

On a fine day, we the reporters of the Mita Campus visited the Party of Rooters of Keio University who are now busy preparing for the K-W baseball games. We wanted to know what kind of decorations were to be given out but they are keeping it a secret.

We are sure that they will make wonderful decorations and give us a big surprise. Since last year's autumn season the theme of decoration

success of the baseball players there is a great forcible power of the rooting party.

Let's pray for our victory from the bottom of our hearts.

### The Future of 'Girl Students' Lounge'

In September the school affairs bureau of the Keio University provided the so-called the "Girl Students' Lounge" beside Yamashoku cafeteria on Mita campus as a social room for the girl students which have increased in number during recent years. And we students are responsible for the management of this Lounge.

One girl who is a manager at present says; "I believe it is better that some girls in a group, not one girl, take the responsibility for the management of this Lounge. And now the "Fujin Mita Kai" plans to use this Lounge for a lecture titled "Culture and Intercourse" by the lecturer, Prof. Shintaro Okuno of the Keio Univ. from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. on Oct. 17. Admission fee to this lecture is one hundred yen. We, the girls have to acquire something refined on culture by taking advantage of good chances as mentioned above as much as possible during our school days. On the other hand, we will perhaps also be able to have a bazaar or even a party under the auspices of we girls ourselves someday.

So, let's maintain this "Girl Students' Lounge" by ourselves for the purpose of being a young lady in the true meaning, that is to say, we must keep something important and indispensable to our minds and hearts in this modern times, indeed."



has been "Unicorn". Previous to that it was "Micky Mouse."

The person responsible for the decoration told us that it was designed by Y. Hamaoka and originated from the animal of Greek mythology.

All the members are convinced that Keio will win. They wish all the Keio students to co-operate heartily in their cheering. We could not help being deeply impressed by their enthusiasm and we found out for the first time that behind the



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