

# The Mita Campus

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'calamus gladio fortior'

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公認 日本一の実力校  
虎門タイピスト学校  
英文一ヶ月半卒業  
大学生特別割引有  
入学臨時A.M.8.00~P.M.8.30  
渋谷区道玄町2 百瀬学園ビル  
TEL (401) 5508

## Gakugei Univ. Students Zengakuren Protests "Peace For Vietnam" To Protect Autonomy Japan-Korean Treaty Sounds In Campus

May 25, at 2:00 p.m., All Students Assembly was held in Tokyo Gakugei (Educational & Liberal Arts) University to decide on going into a strike.

Last November, a new dormitory "Yuten Ryo" for Gakugei students was built, and school authorities announced the dormitory fee increase from ¥100 to ¥300 per a month.

Meanwhile, The Ministry of Education announced "Rule for managing universities' dormitory". It showed some feudalistic points as follows:

(Article 4) Dormitory committee should be consisted of Director and school officers. (Article 6) Manager should choose the freshmen to enter the dormitory. (Article 8) A covenant should be offered. (Article 11) Rooms should be used only for staying. No meeting can be held in the dormitory. (Article 14) Those who disturb the management should go out of the dormitory.

According to these rules, not only dormitory autonomous acknowledged traditionally was ignored but also dormitory is forbidden to use for student's political meetings. Students in Yuten Ryo refused to pay the fee.

School authorities assumed an attitude that, if the students do not admit dormitory fee in-

crease, authorities do not allow them to enter "Yuten Ryo." And school authorities stopped publishing a student certificate and ordered the six officers of the dormitory to get out. On the other hand the students firmly moved into the newly built dormitory, ignoring the school authorities' announcement to elect freshmen to the dormitory.

The Student Government took up this problem as all the students should notice and organized the executive committee to struggle.

Student Assembly led by the Executive Committee made a solution to go into strike from May 26 indefinitely; but actually for 10 days from May 26 to June 5.

The Student Government said, "This problem is not only a dormitory fee increase but autonomous right of dormitory. For basing on an idea of the Ministry of Education, we are afraid of the school authorities making the rule that suppress autonomous right and student movement."

June 6, Executive Committee of Student Government have been trying to have a talk, but school authorities would not accept the proposal. The solution does not seem to be made in the near future.

On June 22nd the Treaty between Japan and ROK was sealed at the official residence of Prime Minister in Nagatacho, Tokyo. Although it was sealed, there left many problems such as the problem of Takeshima Is. the problem of petty fisher men both in Japan and in ROK and etc.

The spirit of the Treaty is, as Mr. Shiina said at the sealing ceremony, "Both Japanese and ROK's nations have been waiting for today. Our friendship will continue for ever and contribute to the peace of Asia and whole mankind."

On the same day the meetings to protest against the sealing of the Treaty between Japan and ROK was held at 46 places all over Japan. In Tokyo "Zengakuren" of Japanese Communist Party camp, held a meeting at Hibiya Park from 2:30 p.m. with 3,000 students. While "Zengakuren" of anti-Japanese Community Party camp held a meeting at Shiba Park. The latter have crashed into 3,000 policemen near Hibiya Park and 97 policemen and about 150 students were injured. Also 18 students were arrested. About 100 Keio students attended both meeting and 2 students were injured and 2 were arrested.

### ROK Student Talk On World Peace

June 19, at 1:00-3:30 p.m., the exchange meeting was held in Room 14 at Hiyoshi under the auspices of International Centre, and 22 students and 5 pressmen from Korea, 5 students from Indonesia, 1 student from Thailand discussed on "World Peace" with Keio students. These parties mostly consisted of students who wants to be journalists, and visited Japan to inspect Japanese present conditions.

In this debating, Japanese students insisted that "World Peace" means the "Solution with talks among nations concerning their profits," and in the peaceful state, all the people should be able to perform their fundamental human rights. Korean students insisted that there cannot be peaceful world without excluding communistic power. They mentioned that the Japanese should not ignore the horror brought by the communists.

### Bunren Week Held

From June 14 to June 19, the Cultural Club Committee of Keio University (Bunren) gave Cultural Clubs Week at Hiyoshi. The Club Committee presents demonstrations of the activities of each cultural club inviting freshmen who could not make up their minds as to which club to join during the Orientation of April.

The Club Committee consists of representatives from 68 circles; KMC, the Accordion Club, the Wagner Society. 48 Circle took part in Cultural Clubs Week. During Cultural Clubs Week, each circle demonstrated by means of attractions and exhibitions it is cultural pursuits.

One emphasized the meaning and purpose of the Cultural Club Committee. The other advertised the fact that freshmen had the opportunity to join the clubs.

June 4, 600 Keio students, from circles, seminars, classes and individuals demonstrated to protest against US policy for Vietnam.

In the morning, Student Assemblies were held in each branch schools; Mita, Hiyoshi and Koganei. At 1:00 p.m. in Room 519, Mr. Goro Hani gave his lecture on "Stirring Vietnam in Stirring World." He insisted that it is necessary to make clear who is provoking the war; he said it is the monopolized capital which is invading by necessity. More than 1,000 students assembled to listen to him.

From 2:00 p.m., All Keio student Assembly was held under the Ginkgo Tree on inner-campus facilities and 600 students assembled to pass a resolution to demonstrate.

At 3:30 p.m., they began to demonstrate to Hibiya Park passing Keio back gate—Nakano Hashi—Akabane Bashi—Torano Mon—American Embassy—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, SG sent two delegations to hand protesting letters as follows, one is to American Embassy and the other to Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

"The lives of the Vietnamese are illogically suppressed against their will and desires. That suppression is only for men of power and Vietnamese Government. We cannot permit the US intention to impute her aggression to Vietnamese nation. She justifies her aggression as "Anti-communism." We call for these three points;

1) Immediate ceasefire against North Vietnam.  
2) Immediate withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam.  
3) Self-determination of the Vietnamese.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs answered to those questions; "Our reply should be equal to what the Minister of Foreign Affairs has explained in the Diet."

Another delegation debated with American spokesmen at American Embassy for 30 minutes interview. SG announced their answer as follows;

1) Government of South Vietnam is formal one, though we are not satisfied with it.  
2) We cannot stop the forces of South Vietnam to put Viet Cong to torture. They have their rights and we cannot intervene in it. Everybody knows that torture has a long history. At 4:30 p.m., 600 students assembled at Hibiya Park to make clear their stand on the issue before their 5:30 p.m. departure. No dispute was made between police and students parties.

### 80,000 Assemble

May 11, Mr. T. Abe, Mr. N. Kobayashi, Mr. Y. Nakano, Mr. M. Nogami and Prof. R. Hidaka advocated "The June 9th" General Meeting against the Vietnam War with the following objectives in mind,

1) Self-determination of the Vietnamese to secure a firm and enduring peace.  
2) Immediate ceasefire against North Vietnam, and with-



Keio single-handed demonstration headed for Hibiya Park, appealing "Peace for Vietnam."

drawal of American forces from Vietnam.

3) Suspension of all inhumane military weapons.

4) Prohibition of the Japanese Government's co-operation with the war.

They called for the following points;

1) June 9 should be a "Day of action in concert with all Japan against the Vietnam War."

2) The objectives of this day should be accepted by all the groups participating in the movement.

3) The method of participation should be voluntary.

June 9, the "June 9" Meeting of Tokyo was held in Hibiya park at 3:00 p.m. About 80,000 people assembled.

\*Citizens and Cultural Groups; Students, the Scientists Union for World peace; about 50 religious groups.

The "Vietnam Issue" lecture meeting was held at Kubo Hall at 2:00 p.m. and at 7:00 p.m. The evening to protest against US aggression in Vietnam" was held. About 25,000 people assembled.

\*Socialistic parties;

At 5:00 p.m., Sohyo, the Labour Union, led about 12,000 people to the pageant Hall of the Hibiya Park resolutely to protest the Vietnam War.

\*Communitistic Parties;

At 7:00 p.m., after the Socialists Assembly 15,000 people assembled in the pageant Hall of Hibiya Park.

On June 9 about 18,000 student joined the Vietnam War movement. About 8,000 students joined two factions, the socialistic and communistic parties.

At 2:00 p.m., an all students' assembly of about 500 Keio Students was held at Mita. The Student Gov't its demonstration at 3:15 p.m., passing Nino Hashi, Sanno-Hashi, Akabane Bashi, and finally Shiba Park. As the demonstration from Shiba Park to Hibiya Park was forbidden by the police because of traffic regulations, Keio students headed to Hibiya Park separately.

In Hibiya Park the Keio Assembly was held at 5:00 p.m., but because the SG had intended a single-handed demonstration, the meeting was somewhat confused. Keio Students split into

three factions; communistic party (50), socialistic party (50), and the Keio party (300).

Meanwhile, the SG sent a party to Kubo Hall, to explain Keio's position and to call attention to the coming "Teach-in" plan at Keio.

### "Teach-In" Held

June 1, Student Government announced the plan to have "Teach-In" meetings in which instructors and students discuss on Vietnam issue. This plan is performed as one of SG's protesting movement against aggression to Vietnam. The themes of these seminars are as follows; 1) Vietnamese politics and economics 2) Vietnamese history 3) US and Vietnam 4) Vietnam War in human history 5) Japan and Vietnam.

June 3, Prof. M. Uchiyama's seminar was held, entitled with "Vietnam viewpoint in the international politics" at 2:00 p.m., and discussed on "Reischerwer's pamphlet" and 85 students were present to it.

June 5, Prof. A. Tanaka gave his lecture on "Elucidation of nationalism in intellectual viewpoint" at 1:00 p.m. He mentioned the points of similarity between Chinese and Vietnamese national front.

Prof. E. Mochimaru debated on "Ideology and armed intervention." He explained the process how the ideological difference produces the war. 100 Students were present.

June 7, Prof. J. Tokiwa debated on "Vietnamese modernization viewpoint from land improvement." 50 Students assembled.

June 8, at 4:30 p.m., the General Students Meeting to conclude the seminars was held in Room 517 in Mita. 500 Students assembled. In this meeting Prof. K. Kawamoto who was a lecturer of Saigon Univ. made a lecture of Vietnam history entitled "How the Vietnamese look on Vietnam Affairs."

After the lecture, representatives of seminars reported their conclusions. Mr. G. Yoshino, editor of "The Sekai (The World)" made his lecture on the next day General Meeting

They made a resolution to participate in "June 9" Meeting before their 10:00 p.m. departure.

### SG Elects New Chairmen

June 3, Student Government of Economic Dept. (Rizai Gak-kai) gave a general meeting presented by class committee members at 12:40 to 4:30 p.m. in Room 131. This election was taken the chair by Mr. Y. Miura and elected former executive committee members as follows; Chairman—Mr. T. Namai (Junior) Sub-Chairman—M. Goto (Senior) —N. Kurose (Senior) General Affairs—H. Taguchi (Senior) Financial Affairs—M. Ohara (Junior)

June 4, at 12:30 p.m. in Room 104, Student Government of Commercial Dept. held a general meeting by class committee members and elected former executive committee members as follows;

Chairman—Mr. T. Okiyama (Senior) Sub-Chairman—M. Shoka (Junior)



Okiyama

June 14, at 4:30 p.m., in Room 104, Student Government of Dept. of Literature gave a general meeting by class committee members and elected former

executive committee members as follows;

Chairman—Mr. Sakuma (Junior) Sub-Chairman—M. Itazu (Junior) Financial Affairs—N. Tanizawa (Sophomore) Academic Affairs—K. Iwamatsu (Junior)

Mr. T. Okiyama, the chairman of SG of Commercial Dept. says; "The university is the unity of the school authorities, the professors and the students who are in search of truth and liberty of study. In these pursuits campus self-government is an important factor. For this purpose, I propose the following;

(1) The establishment of a jointcouncil for school authorities and students.

(2) Open discussion with the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

(3) The holding of lecture-meetings.

(4) The fixing of the position of the Commerce Dept. by solving the curriculum problem. With reference to the Vietnam problem, the core of the problem seems to be moving in an alarming direction. I will, therefore, try to discuss the Vietnam situation in class debates. After the entire country has been scorched by war what will remain."

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# Double Structure in Economy

*The Japanese economy has developed rapidly since the termination of the last war. Granted that index of the Gross National Product of 1955 was 100, the Japanese index of 1960 was 182, and the Russian was 163. And even the index of Western Germany whose economic development was called miraculous was 143. But the development has contained many contradictions. Of the contradictions the double structure is most important. It seems that the recent depression is much connected with it.*

*Now, we divide the Japanese economy into industry and agriculture, and research the double structure in two fields.*

## Double Structure of Industry

### Large Enterprises

The U.S.A. Mission to investigate "ZAIBATSU" stated that, (1) There was no development of the democratic and humanitarian thinking which reacted against the military intention in Japan as they were observed in other countries;

(2) The cheap wages and the accumulation of profits under the control of the privileged "ZAIBATSUES" had confined the domestic market and increased the necessity of exporting goods and drove Japan to an imperialistic war.

(3) The concentration of the industrial control in the hands of a few "ZAIBATSUES" encouraged the continuance of semi-feudalistic relationship between capitalists and laborers, realized this low scale of wages and obstructed the development of labor unions.

As mentioned above, the government and the military authorities under the control of a few monopolistic capitalists attempted to expand abroad while suppressing the labor movements to maintain the cheap wages. But those "ZAIBATSUES" were dissolved by the hands of U.S.A. after the war.

U.S.A. reformed Japan in the following three areas immediately after the termination of the war: (1) dissolution of "ZAIBATSUES" (2) recognition of the labor movements and (3) reform of the farm land ownership system. The attempts in the third area succeeded but not those in the first and the second areas. The U.S.A. had to revive and promote the "ZAIBATSUES" to make anti-communist military system after the reforms. The "ZAIBATSUES" were revived and modernized.

The monopolistic capital became the leaders of the conservative in Japan where the strength of landloads and Emperor was circumvented. These modernized "ZAIBATSUES" have continued up to now. Then, what characteristics do these plutocracies have?

The pre-war plutocracies maintained a system which is similar to that of a family and they formed exclusive groups. But after the war they were changed in many aspects. The center of the plutocrat industry was shifted from a trading firm to manufacturing company, and the management was rationalized by importing the American as well as the European technologies.

And the post-war system is that financing and banking organizations are taking leaderships in managements of each industrial groups. The five greatest banks of Japan hold 35 per cent of all the industry loans. Each industrial groups borrows a huge sum of long term funds to finance this equipment from these banks. Though this comparative size of the equality is much smaller than that of the pre-war "ZAIBATSUES" the post-war major firms rely heavily on the bank loans. It is needless to say their sizes compared with U.S.A.'s or European major firms are still smaller.

Those funds which the large enterprises use are raised by the banks of the general public.

Although the large enterprises which employ over 300 employees are only 0.1 per cent of all the enterprises in Japan, 74 per cent of all the loan funds are lent to the large enterprises. As a result, the savings gathered from the light purses of the general public are accumulated into the large enterprises as a large sum of long term loans, and 99.9 per cent of the small and medium size enterprises cannot raise the fund from the general public.

This is so called double structure, in a financial aspect.

A large enterprise walks always in the sun and a small or medium enterprise in the shade. The large enterprises modernize and expand the equipments by using the funds from the banks. But on the other hand the small and medium size enterprises employ the laborers at cheap wages and use their services in non-modern equipments on account of difficulty in securing funds.

### Small Enterprises

The small and medium size enterprises are divided into two kinds. One is an enterprise which subcontracts works firm of a large enterprise. The other is an enterprise independent of a large enterprise.

This system to utilize a large number of subcontractor is said to be comparatively large subcontracting enterprises subcontract to the smaller enterprises. And such very small enterprises which employ less than 9 workers, which cannot subcontract to the smaller enterprises, are 90 per cent of all the enterprises. The American and European organizations of the enterprises are the shape of top heavy pyramid but the Japanese one has the vast base of pyramid. In Japan, for example, large enterprises to produce cars and electric apparatus, etc.

Often only assemble the parts and components made by small subcontractors. There are many small and medium enterprises which wish to become the subcontract enterprises of a large enterprises because it is comparatively stable.

It is note worthy to see that many of subcontracting enterprises find it difficult to reject the orders to manufacture parts and materials coming from a large enterprise even though the prices cited therefore in such orders are lower than to be sufficient.

But when the subcontracting enterprises use middle firms for the production of the constructed works, the enterprises must produce them at a further lower cost. So the low wages and the excessive labor are forced upon the works in smaller enterprises.

By making use of the subcontracting enterprises, a large enterprise can save the funds to invest in to their equipments, and control the volume of outputs according to the tone of market and take advantage of the excessive labor and cheap wages, as observed in their subcontracting firms.

Now, how are the situation in the small and medium size enterprises which are independent of the large enterprises? To be independent of the large enterprises has nothing to do with the conditions in such subcontracting firms. That is to say the basic materials which these small but independent

enterprises purchase are almost all of what are produced by the large monopolistic enterprises so that the price of them are always obtained high. But the purchasing small enterprises must maintain the price of end products low.

As a result of it such enterprises must fill the gap between the high price of materials and the low price of ends products with the cheap wages.

In short, the small and medium size enterprises were forced to impose upon their employees the cheap wages because of the exploitation of the large enterprises. This is what is called the double structure of industry. There is little differences in this point between the prewar and post-war economic conditions.

### Problem of Wages

It is said that recently the differences of wages between large and small enterprises are getting decreased. However we should realized that although the level of starting wage is much leveled off but as time goes on after the employment the considerable different between large and small enterprises wage level still remain existing. The high starting wages of small enterprises is resulted from the fact that because otherwise the small enterprises cannot attract young laborers.

In average the wages of small enterprises are one half of that in large enterprises. Then if you realize the most of laborers belong to small enterprises you can understand the general explanation that the Japanese laborers are obliged to take cheap wages.

Then can we say that the laborers in large enterprises are paid sufficiently?

To examine this, we shall choose two aspects in a modernized industrial firm as measured

to value the raising wage scale. One is the speed to improve the productivity and that of the resulting increase of value of outputs. The other is the speed of increase of wages. In general the increase of productivity has not been reflected on the improvement of wages in terms of speed and size.

In recent years the productivity has been increased greatly and rapidly. The wages have also increased very much. In spite of much improved corporate profit, the laborers' "take home" pay is still far from sufficient to meet there needs.

If we compare the average wage of Japanese laborers with that of U.S.A. and West Germany, Japanese wages are one seventh of U.S.A. and one half of West German. So Japanese laborers' wages are cheap internationally. It is also noticeable that the difference between large enterprises and small enterprises are still distinct.

Under the circumstances we wonder how could a laborer as a whole can be guaranteed to enjoy the high level of a civilized life that is declared is the constitution.

Consequently one half of Japanese families have two workers. Not only husbands but also wives have to find their works because of the cheap wages of their spouse.

Some times we wonder Japanese wages are not paid to support the family living cost but only enough to cover a bachelor's living cost.

The fact that a plural number of family go out to work tends to cause the surplus of laborers in the market the resulting cheap wages and thus a bad flow of vicious circle completes. It may be true that Japanese economy has been developed owing to the cheap wages in the past but now this cheap wages puts the Japanese economy in danger as we shall explain later.

## Double Structure of Agriculture

The semi-feudalistic system of landownership existed before the war was destroyed by the land reform policy enforced just after the war. Most of the farmers got their own land and Government bought the rice to the income of farmers. This motivated famers to work harder. The mechanization of farm works and improvement of fertilize increased their outputs. These two factors increased farm productivity remarkably. But these improvements did not give a solution to all the farm problem particularly those of petty farms. For petty farmers their conditions become even worse.

There was a limit to use of modern machines. The utilization of modern machines increases the cost of farming. Often the high cost made farmers of smaller size unable to live only on farming works.

If a farmer possesses land less than 5 acres he cannot raise the output necessary to support his family only by farming. The farmers those who possess more than 5 acres are only 5 per cent of all the farmers. It is surprising to see that almost 40 per cent of farmers have the land which is less than one acre. To meet this problem many farmers go to factories and as a result total number of farm laborers are decreasing in the period of last 10 years at an approximate rate of 3 per cent per annum.

But when we look at the number of farm families the rate of

decrease is much slower. The rate has been only 0.5 per cent per annum.

That means that the farm families the maneuvers of which not only engage in farm works but also in other works are increasing. Now agriculture tends to become a work for women and the old. The farmers those who own only a acre or less are getting 70 per cent of their income from works other than farming. But even this situation does cause a capitalistic managing of the farmers leave the land.

The majority of the Japanese farmers run by consistence of very petty and poor farmers. It is true that incomes of the farmers are increasing year by year but comparing it with the increase of the wages of industrial laborers and merchants it is very small. Moreover the high income tax and expensive machines made the problem worse.

It should be remembered also that the farmers offer a good market for large enterprises since their works are mechanized and the machine is made by the large enterprises. As a result we can say here too that farmers are also victims of large enterprises and suffering from cheap wages. In agricultural problem too you can see double structure of Japanese economy and we believe that we can find a deep root in the farm problem than in those in any other field of industry.

## Domestic Markets

The Japanese economy was reconstructed rapidly after the World War II and its developing speed is truly the fastest in the world. But the depression comes earlier than expected. In the past few years the numbers of bankruptcies have been increasing and this year "SANYO TOKUSHUKO", one of the large steel enterprises is bankrupted leaving a debt of 50 billion yen. One of the biggest security houses "YAMAICHI" security house is also on average of requisition.

The bankruptcies of the steel firm was clearly a result of excess investment in to the equipment of to modernized machines. As a matter of fact Japanese economy developed rapidly by the remarkable increase of the investment of equipment particularly under ex-prime minister Ikeda's policy the doubling of income policy.

Has this increase of invest-

ment also increased consumption? Recently the investment and consumption is 3:4 in Japan. If we compared this with that of U.S.A. i.e., 1:4, we will know how a normal is the Japanese ratio.

Then why the consumption did not increase? That is because of the double structure of Japanese economy in industry as well as in agriculture. The Japanese economy could develop rapidly on the basis of the double structure but it cause a cheap way and prevent the increased of consumption.

Ignoring such double structure of Japanese politician is looking for the market outside Japan. Japan-ROK Talks and trade to China may be said to be the intense of this recent trend. That reminds us again the words of Americans who came just after the war. It seems Japanese economy is walking the same way as she walked before the World War II.

## Professors' Opinion

### Prof. Chigusa

**Question:** Generally speaking, the Japanese economy is said in depression. From what point of view do you think the Japanese economy is in depression?

**Prof. Chigusa:** In the economy of Japan, a productive power increases but a profit decreases. In consequence the details of property grow worse and the stock prices which are reflected in expected profit hang low. The condition of almost perfect employment of laborers results in raising wages. But management has tried to improve the almost fully employed situation by the investment of equipment. They did it not by the self-capital but the borrowed capital. Therefore a burden of interest and depreciation increase. Besides the expansion of credit in enterprises amounts to twenty trillion yen. Although, the productivity grow high through these investments, the consumption did not increase as expected. The black figures of international income and outgo cannot be said a sign of prosperity. Because that is made by difficult exporting of enterprises.

**Question:** Do you think a great financial panic that attacked U.S.A. once in 1930, may visit Japan? What do you think of the economic outlook?

**Prof. Chigusa:** Japan will not have a great financial panic like that of America in 1930. Because the government intervenes the economic world so a financial panic never happens without overproduction and monetary collapse. The government will help the enterprise, of which bankruptcy influence the Japanese economy very much, by all means. For example, "Yamaichi" security house is borrowing more than 10 billion yen from government. So today a great financial panic is impossible to happen.

**Question:** How do you think of the stock prices problem?

**Prof. Chigusa:** Although it cannot be solved without a favorable turn of Japanese economy, the government must consider how to cope with the stock prices, for the sake of not only big capitalists but also private investors.

### Prof. Kurokawa

**Question:** What are your opinions about the economical depression in Japan from the view of Marxist?

**Prof. Kurokawa:** Modern economics considers the today's depression as a turning point of the Japanese economy. But Marxist economics thinks that it is the inevitability for the imperialistic advance. The

great investment of equipment for the heavy and chemical industry promoted by the Ikeda's policy is seeking for large foreign markets, just as in the age of the financial panic of 1927 when the politicians increased the munition production for war and Japan began to invade into the foreign countries. Therefore the economical depression in Japan will take a turn for better, if the Vietnamese War is spread. Japan cannot engage in foreign trade at her disposal under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty. The depression like 1930 in America will not occur to Japan. But the depression will be realized if the capitalistic contradictions are accumulated. It seems that the day of the depression is coming near. After all, there is no other way except the imperialistic advance in order to get out of the economical depression of Japan. But the imperialistic advance cannot be done by only the Japanese force. For example, the Japanese-Korean Talks come to an agreement and Japan wishes to invest the Japanese capital to Korean, but Japan cannot do it because of the instability of the Korean political situation.

### Prof. Tomita

**Question:** What do you think of the depression of Japanese economy?

**Prof. Tomita:** When we observe the economy, the increase of the numbers of bankruptcies is worthy of noticing.

I regard this as a chance to reform Japanese economy by strong and good enterprises in the process of which there will be many problems but that cannot be settled by social policy.

Otherwise Japanese economy cannot have enough strength to compete with huge foreign enterprises. So we must use this depression to improve the system of Japanese economy itself. I think the policy, which does not solve the problem profoundly, is nonsense, such as raising of loan. It cannot do any good to Japanese economy.



三菱石油

株式会社

港区芝罘平町一番地



# Recovery of Sa-Doh Spirit

What is the spirit of Sa-Doh? When we consider these questions we reaffirm the difficulties and greatness behind Sa-Doh. Sa-Doh has existed for more than 500 years. It must have some kind of power which makes it appealing to the individual.



Nature and art blend harmoniously in this tearoom and its calm tea garden.

Sa-Doh was introduced to Japan by Eisai, the founder of Rinzaishu, one of the sects of Zen, in the Kamakura period and the bases of Today's Sa-Doh were founded by Shukoh Murata (1423-1502). Before Sa-Doh was influenced by Murata, it was "gorgeous". He deprived "it" of Sa-Doh, and by introducing Zen Spirit, he made Sa-Doh more noble. The persons who Japanized Sa-Doh and established the idea of Sa-Doh in Japan were Shoh Takeno (1502-1555) and Rikyu Sen (1531-1591). It was the Zen ritual which in the end most strongly influenced Japanese Tea-ceremony in the 15th century. From the beginning Sa-Doh has been in contact with Zen. In the life of Zen, no words are needed. We can do anything without using words. Similarly this can be said for Sa-Doh. Zen claims that through concentered meditation self-enlightening can be achieved. It is no exaggeration to say that Sa-Doh has been strongly influenced by Zen Spirit.

"Wa-Kei-Sei-Jaku" is said to be the spirit of Sa-Doh, established by Rikyu. What is "Wa-Kei-Sei-Jaku"? "Wa" means "harmony", "Kei", "respect", "Sei", "pure" and "Jaku", "calm". I will quote some sentences which explain these words.

The tea-room was an oasis in the dreary waste of existence where weary travellers could meet to drink from the common spring of art-appreciation. The ceremony was an improvised drama whose plot was woven about the tea, the flowers, and the paintings. Not a color to disturb the tone of the room, not a sound to mar the rhythm of things, not a word to break the unity of the surroundings, all movements to be performed simply and naturally—such were the aims of the tea-ceremony.

(From "The Book Of Tea" written by Kakuzo Okakura) Moreover it is said that Sa-

apparent contradiction because of one device of this system. What is this device? It follows that a head family give the attendants a license and is rewarded by them—namely it is mutual aid. How often he has given a license for money. It is a general rule that the inside of feudalism is usually stained with authority and money. Don't you think such Sa-Doh wrong? Certainly what Mr. Yanagi says is reasonable. But as a matter of fact, it is very difficult.

## Formalism

Young ladies tends to learn the art of tea-serving as a study for a bride—rather as a title of marriage career. They are apt to learn only the form of the tea-making with a passive attitude. Sa-Doh is merely one way to improve one's mind. The importance is to bring spirit of Sa-Doh to life. I think, possibility of express in the art exists infinitely according to one's effort.

Now we have modes of life different from those of old time and many knowledge and experiences. Naturally tradition of Sa-Doh should develop. For example tearoom or the etiquette of tea. Needless to say, the spirit of Sa-Doh will be unchangeable.

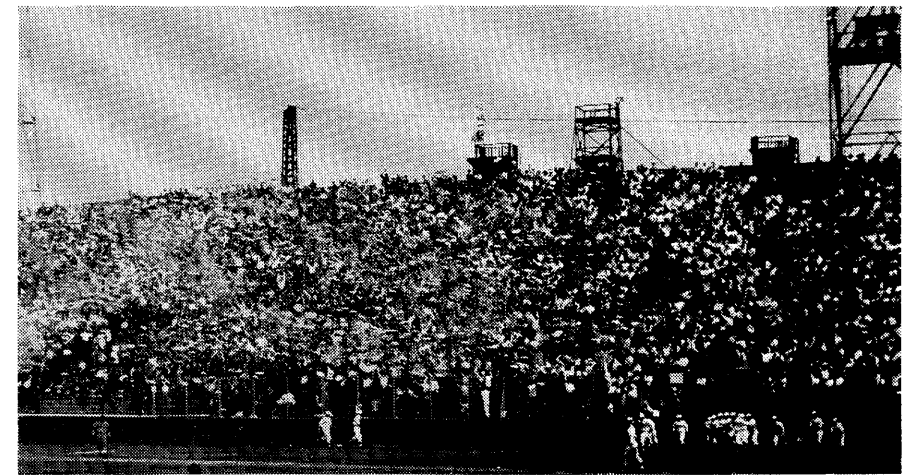
Well, actually there are many people who learn Sa-Doh. What do they seek for in it? Some of them say, "It is no matter so long as we can drink tea sweetly." Against them I want to protest that such Sa-Doh is not different from drinking coffee in a teashop. Another people say, "We seek purity and calm from tea." But in present condition of Sa-Doh, how much can they be satisfied with it? Here is a tragedy that Sa-Doh has generalized the masses. But we, who live in complicated human relation, can not help feeling necessity of the spirit of Sa-Doh. If we place ourselves in a calm of natural beauty, it will become bread of tomorrow life. How nice it is!

In the long run, Sa-Doh is not merely the etiquette of tea-making. We should try to gain spiritual movement necessary for daily life through training in Sa-Doh.

## Campus at a Glance

We are surrounded by various styles of "shigoki" (to train hard) in everyday life. In Keio Athletic Society, however, there is not such a terrible training as was found in Noh-Dai (Tokyo Agricultural College). "That will never happen among Keio boys because of their individualism," said the members of the Athletic Society. "Besides, school lessons are not overshadowed by club activities." The tradition of Keio Athletic Society is wonderful.

Meanwhile, as we can see in Oenshido-bu (cheerleaders club) the members want more strict distinction between seniors and juniors. Is our life so free? Nobody blames you if you skip lessons. Nobody cares what you



## Spring K-W Baseball Series

# Keio Defeated Successively

Keio-Waseda baseball series was held on 30th of May and 1st of June at the Jingu Stadium. Though both teams had nothing to do with victory, about 40,000 spectators crowded to see these games on both days, for these games are traditional series.

In the first game, Keio was defeated by a narrow margin. In the 2nd inning Keio scored first run and till 7th inning pitcher Tanaka skillfully limited Waseda's batters. As Tanaka made a splendid pitching, Keio

seemed to shake off this game, but in the 8th inning Keio was reversed 2-1 in a moment with Konishi's hit.

In the second game Waseda's Yagisawa pitched very well by the combination of curve and shoot-ball and limited constantly Keio's batters. On the other hand Keio pitchers threw very hastily to Waseda's batters. After all Keio was beaten by a

score of 6-0.

After the game, closing ceremony began. With a championship schools, Hosei at the head, Meiji, Waseda, Keio, Rikkyo and Tokyo entered the Baseball Stadium. Glorious emperor's cup was given to Hosei's captain Kamata. Tokyo Big Six Univ. Baseball League in spring season which lasted for eight weeks was closed.

## Summer Sports

### VISIT YACHT CLUB



First of all, we'd like to know what you gain through yachting.

Fujisaki: It seems to me that it is a strict self-discipline, which is generally common to all of the Keio Athletic Societies.

C: Won't you talk to us about the history in the Keio Yacht Club?

F: Our club has the oldest history in the Japan Amateur Yacht Society. We are very proud of this traditional club. It was in January, 1938 that our club joined the Keio Athletic Society. In the past days, our club gained much victory in the International College Yacht Race. Even now many excellent old boys of our club play important role in the races of the Olympic and International games. But I regret to say that in recent years our records hanged low.

C: Won't you tell us what characteristics your club have?

F: Our guiding principle says that we should realize to be students of Keio University as well as the Keio Yacht members; namely it regards study as the essential point concern. As for yachting, Yacht is very different from other sports in the point that it must be played against the nature—the wind and the sea.

C: What do you expect to fresh yachtsmen?

F: I expect for them to realize yachting as a technical sports. And then, I expect for them to have as strong a spirit as patient with the Yacht-discipline.

C: Finally what so you think about the violent case at Tokyo Agricultural College?

F: It is thousand pities. But Keio Athletic Society Principle severely prohibits its member from appealing to violence, while it promotes to attach great importance to propriety among seniors and juniors. I am sure that such a case never occurs at the Keio University Athletic Society.

C: Thank you very much, cap. Fujisaki.

Captain Fujisaki answered very willingly our questions and we had a very good time in this dormitory.

## K-W Basketball Game

### Keio Loses by Narrow Margin

The 23rd Keio-Waseda basketball series was held at the Waseda memorial hall in June 6.

In the first half Keio steadily gained a score for Waseda slow movement. Keio made a 38-28 lead and the first half was over.

Since passing the middle of the latter half, Waseda altered counter-attack with press-defence. Keio could not be seen movement as the first half and was seemed to make undue haste with Waseda's counter-attack. Fifty second to time's up, Waseda make a 71-71 tie. On account of Gohma's foul Waseda's Maehara succeeded in a precious free-throw and played a dramatic reverse with a score of 72-71.

do. Yes, we are free!

Actually, individualism means to act only for individual profit in club activity; freedom to skip lessons or to conform with others and to rehearsal to become uniform people, people who do not venture to practice "shigoki" when we really must do so.

Now, let's return to the subject of "shigoki". There are many problems behind the incident. Having an advisor in name only, for example, is one aspect to be considered. As another view, a great scholar says that the degree of barbarism in a group is in inverse proportion to the number of girls in the group. Therefore, clubs may try to get more girls, but not to excess, in order to keep the normal and civilized state.

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OFFICE  
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## EDITORIAL

### Rebuild Autonomous Idea

On June 9, "General movement against the Vietnam Invasive War" was held in Tokyo with 50 thousand of attendants appealed by a critic Mr. Y. Nakano and other men of culture.

In Keio, 400 students had also taken part in this demonstration. They had demonstrated to the Hibiya Park shouting out "Objection to the U.S. bombing North Vietnam" or "Objection to Japanese government supporting to Vietnam War." But at the Hibiya Park the Keio Demonstration party had split into two blocs which one asserted to join this movement with Togakuren (Preparation of Tokyo Student Autonomy Association) and the other proclaimed that Keio students should have their own demonstration form.

The opinion of having Keio's own demonstration form illustrates that the Keio Autonomy has own theoretic movement which is now materialized in the Keio campus by means of teach-in. Moreover they had a little fear that Keio student movements should not be exploited by the secretarian struggle between Zengakuren and Togakuren.

But on the other hand, that assertion seemed to be nonsense to the opponent, for this Demonstration is not for the Keio single demonstration but the whole united front with other Univ. or labors against the war of invasion. It is not adequate to refuse the unification with other bodies in such a case.

As the explanation of the Autonomy it is also necessary to be prudent for Keio not to be fallen into secretarian struggle between the other Univ. Autonomies.

Generally speaking, Zengakuren has still sectarian struggle though it had re-united last October. It is no exaggerative to say that those sectarian struggle has affected the Keio Univ. and making somewhat dullness to the Autonomy's activity. A concept of the Autonomy which essentially reflects students benefits or to safeguard the academic freedom, is now lacking. These tendencies can be easily found out how the Autonomy had dealt with a series of reactionary Pre-President Takamura's speech and action.

For example the Autonomy at that time could not unfold positive movement against the prohibition of students' political movements or the dissolution of observation committee of refractory which was posed by Pre-President Takamura. The Autonomy had no definite idea nor concrete principle to lead the general students against this problem but only have devoted herself to the sectarian struggle.

These tendencies were disappeared, however, at the time of Keio Tuition Fee Struggle (occurred in February) and the role of Autonomy had increased in a great part to lead and cultivate the students.

But, when the new school term has begun, including freshmen in campus, the weariness of the Autonomy's activity has again gone back to the old political indifference time.

This indicated that not only the Autonomy Committee but also the general students are skillful to act in the existing sphere, which means they are conservative, but they are mostly unskillful to cope with off campus issues such as political and social movements. This can be known and realized by the success of the tuition fee struggle and the division of the Keio Demonstration. This is the main reason why the Keio Autonomy had been confused at the Hibiya Park and thus she could not take the initiative among the students.

So that we the students and the Autonomy Committee must always look at the essential points of subjects by means of logic, academic investigation. Students prerogative is not to judge the current affairs by emotional field but to endeavor to learn what is the essence of the issues and to pose the proper opinion to the general mass. In order to do that, we students must urgently establish our own public philosophy which gives an indication to our action.

In that sense it is quite important and significant to have teach-in in our campus recently. And it is somewhat the new methods to save the Autonomy activity to a new direction.

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# S-G, Recognize Quality

As the world tension increases in the Far East, the student government of the university comes to make a conspicuous figure again in the political movement. Here let us observe the recent activities of the student government of Keio University.

Ever since the now famous "Tuition Struggle", a student strike which was fought last spring against the big raise of the tuition, the activities of the student government seem to have stepped out of the proper boundary and went into a wrong road. For example, on June 9, 1965, students as well as labourers and so-called intellectuals exhibited on the street a demonstration against the U.S. participation in the war in North and South Vietnam. In this demonstration we saw certain development which we think explains the current problems of our student government. Keio students assembled and claimed the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces in South Vietnam. In this action, students tried to form a unified opinion on the Vietnam Issue and wanted to form a unified front under the leadership of their student government. However, as it so happened, such efforts of Keio students were frustrated by the student government. Because of the internal difference of opinions, the student govern-

ment divided Keio student who joined this demonstration into three groups. The first group was one which demonstrated independently from outside student groups. The second group combined their demonstration with that of "Zengakuren." The last group marched with "Togakuren".

The search into the reason why the Keio's student government could not form a unified front in the recent demonstration may throw a light on the problems with which the government now confront.

Today, the members of the Keio's student government are divided into several factions and all of such factions are trying to rise to the controlling power. The fighting factions include "Koukaiha" (Reform Faction), "Marxist Student Union", "Socialist Student Union", "Union to defend Democracy and Peace" and so forth. "Koukaiha" has been recently in power in Keio's student government. However, they made a great error in the "Tuition Struggle" and as a result they have considerably lost the support of Keio students in general. Realizing such an adverse situation, they try to play more radical and showily government so that they can hold the control of government and gain win in the election of the forthcoming student government. The confusion caused by such

internal divisions clearly showed up in the disunited action of the June 9 Demonstration. Namely, the Demonstration, which ought to have staged a unified action, became confused and failed by their factional struggles for election and power. It is important that the student government would recognize the cause of their failure in this demonstration lest it should obstruct their future activities against.

If so, what is the meaning of the student government's existence? It ought to play the central role to assist students in general in enjoying the self-government of the university in the freedom of study. At the same time, it must play the role to protect students from the unreasonable oppression on the campus. If we take a broader view it should also play the part of the opinion leader in Japan and thereby contribute to the development of Japan. We do not doubt the soundness of the decision by the student government to demonstrate on the street and to make an appeal against Vietnam War to the public.

To our regret, things which have nothing to do with the original cause for the demonstration intervened into the act

of the student government and spoiled everything. The development of this nature worries the student in general. We hope that the members of the student government will decide to return to the normal condition of unity so that they can again contribute to the progress of the student's self-government. Of course, the factional activity may be useful in the management of the student government as long as it has a unified front towards outside.

As we observe the today's student government in Keio, every action thereof is colored by factional struggles and conflicts. Needless to say, it is not the kind of nature which students in general desire to find with their student government. If we criticize the recent development of the Keio's student government, it may try to rationalize its action as following cited proverb; a thief has a little reason to justify his crime. But what we expect to the government today is not justification but constructive reunity of its action towards the future.

We would like to ask the member of the student government to reappraise the essential roles of the government and return to its normal activity within a proper boundary.

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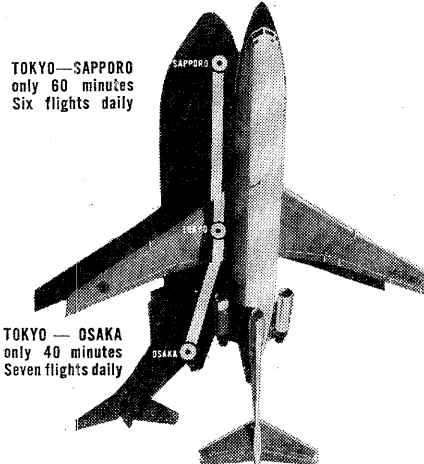


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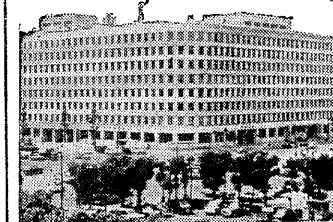
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