



## Zengakuren Protests J-ROK Treaty

On September 12, 135,000 laborers, students, the Housewives' Federation and men of culture of both Kanto and Kansai districts demonstrated to protest against the concluding the Japan-ROK treaty; adding to it, U.S. policy for Vietnam, the pricehike of daily necessities and asked the dismissal of American Armies. 5,000 Students of Zengakuren assembled, including 50 Keio students.

At noon, they held a meeting, and Mr. T. Kawakami, the chairman of Zengakuren and Mr. Nosaka, the chairman of Japan Communist Party made their addresses.

At 1:30 p.m., they split into the three functions and demonstrated in the streets. One party marched at Harumi—West Honganji—Ginza 7 Chome—Shinbashi—West Ginza 8 Chome—Hibiya Park; one, including Zengakuren, to Harumi—Tsukishima—Hacchobori—Yyobashi—Tokyo Station. The other one headed to Harumi—Koshinaka-shima—Monzencho—Ryogoku Park, appealing to the people. Meanwhile, many assemblies were held in many places of

Japan in the same purpose on this day. Though a big demonstration, no collisions were made between participants and police-parties. The number of the participants amounted to 500,000.

Zengakuren is planning another demonstrations in recent days.

## Togakuren Demo

On September 14, the students of Togakuren (the university students federation of Tokyo) demonstrated against the Japan-ROK Treaty with the ratification of Japan-ROK Treaty near at hand. From 3:00 p.m., they had a meeting at Shimizudani Park when two typhoons were approaching to Honshu, the main island of Japan. Togakuren led this demonstration and 900 students took part in it. But the revolutionary Marxist Party rushed into the meeting place of Shimizudani Park, and they tried to take a hegemony of the meeting. From 4:00 p.m., they began to demonstrate from Shimizudani Park to Hibiya Park. The Metropolitan police arrested nine students.

## Directors Offer Proposals About Co-op's Removal

On September 13, at 3:00 p.m., the committee members of Life Co-op of Keio Univ. met with Students Affairs Directors, including Prof. Kuno, at the Third Conference Room in Dept. of School Affairs (Juku-kan-kyoku). 4 Directors and 9 Life Co-op committee members and pressmen assembled.

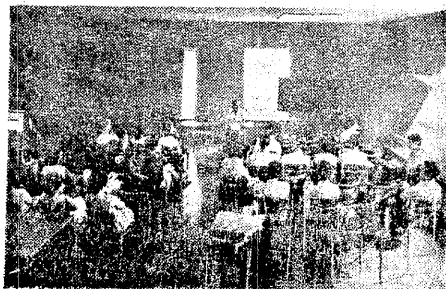
In this meeting, school authorities permitted the removal of Life Co-op's office under the following conditions;

- 1) The Co-op must contract with school authorities about equipment as a corporation.
- 2) The place of the new office will be a part of South Dormitory on the Hiyoshi Campus. It is 40 tsubo (about 129.6 m x m) in width. Though Co-op is controlled by school authorities, the equipment expenses are to be paid by Co-op.
- 3) The pricehike of Koganei-cafeteria should be reduced, as it is contrary to the contract. But school authorities will discuss this problem soon, and may permit the pricehike of all cafeterias.
- 4) The contract will hold good for a short period. (It will be about one year.)
- 5) This office should not be used with an object different from that stated in the contract.
- 6) When asked to vacate, office should be removed at once.
- 7) The Co-op shall not give

the boarders any trouble at all. Life Co-op members disagreed with condition 4), as it is quite different from office removal; and they insisted it should be given another chance for discussion. School authorities promised to have another meeting with SG members to discuss the pricehike problem. The meeting will be held in the latter part of September.

## I.S.S.K. Discussed on "Peace"

From August 26 to 29, I.I.R. (Institute of International Relations of Keio) held the Sixth International Students' Seminar at the university seminar house at Hachioji City. 10 Foreign students from The U.S. (mainly Stanford Univ.), Canada



At groups discussion of seminar.

year, the main title "A way to Peace Achievement" was discussed by seven small groups separately, subtitled by "The influence of nationalism," "Necessity of nuclear weapons," "World Government," "Religious conflict," "Scientific progress," "Prejudice with formal education."

## Tsukyo SG Established

On August 21, at 3:00 p.m., SG (Students Government) of the correspondence course students is established at Room 123 in Mita after class discussions.

All Keio students committee (Keiyu-kai), which is for the students of correspondence course, held the first meeting with the presence of all classes. They discussed the inauguration of the SG Committee which has been required for long time, and at last announced its establishment.

They discussed at the meeting the following headings;

- 1) Drastic criticism to the spiritless state of the old committee.
- 2) The abolition of the correspondence course system; the opinion of discontinue of this course is strong in scholars in Dept. of Law.
- 3) The reform of the institution of the course; his opinion is there that the school year will be put off from 4 to 5 years. If it is decided, it costs students heavier than at present.

## IUA Conference Held

On August 31, at 10:00 a.m., The Fourth General Conference of The International Association of Universities was held at the Yasuda Amphitheater of Tokyo University under the auspices of Tokyo Organizing Committee of I.A.U. This conference lasted for seven days to hold discussion on three themes "Access to Higher Education", "the contribution of Higher Education to Economic and Cultural Development" and "University Autonomy, its meaning Today." 656 participants from 298 universities of the world, including 51 universities of Japan assembled. From Keio University, President K. Nagasawa, Former President Takamura, Dr. Kenzo Kiga, Former Academic Vice President and Dr. Sato, Former Academic Vice President were present.

At this conference, many problems, which Japanese universities of today have to solve, for instance, the system of entrance examinations, student participation in school management, etc., were discussed.

## Newly Elected Chairman Announces to Reform S.G.

On September 22, Student Government of all Keio (Zen-Juku) gave a general meeting of 1965 academic year presented by 131 class committee members, 34 mandators, 50 hearer and pressmen at 4:30 p.m. in Room 526 at Mita. In this meeting SG proposed to elect new chairman, and vice-chairman. Mr. S. Miura (Economic Dept. Senior) took the chair.

Three students declared their candidature; Mr. K. Yamazaki (Economic Dept. Senior), Mr. Y. Tohdoh (Dept. of Literature, Senior), Mr. N. Yokota (dept. of Literature, Senior). The candidates made their speeches on their own policy for 15 minutes each and their supporters for 5 minutes each.

The first election resulted in as follows;

Total votes	142
Valid votes	142
Yamazaki	68*
Tohdoh	20
Yokota	38
Abstain votes	16

As Mr. Yamazaki did not gain the majority, the second election was carried out.

Total votes	139
Valid votes	137
Spoilt votes	2

## Tsuru Univ. Protests Civil Office

On May 22, about 1,800 students (80%) of Tsuru College of Literature, Yamanashi Prefecture, demonstrated to protest the completion ceremony sponsored by the municipal authorities; and the ceremony was delayed for two hours. The cost of construction of the new school building, 12,000 million yen was paid for by the contribution of the students and the flotation of a loan from the Ministry of Autonomy, and that loan flotation was to be returned by new students. The municipal authorities gave no money to the new school building.

The students insisted that the new school building was their own and that it was strange that the municipal authorities should hold the completion ceremony. On the other hand Mr. Maeda, mayor of the city said that he wanted to celebrate the completion of the new school building because the municipal authorities canvassed for the flotation

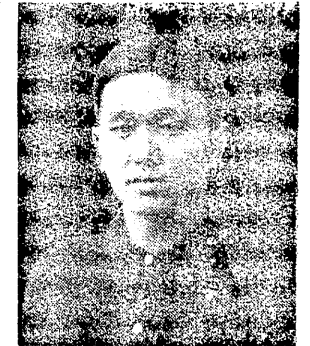


Yamazaki

Yamazaki	71*
Yokota	45
Abstain	21

After this, vice-chairman election was carried out, and Mr. J. Uchida (Dept. of Literature, Senior) was elected.

Mr. Kaoru Yamazaki, the new chairman of Students Government says, "Till now, SG did not make much of class discussions. We must fight against the Japan-Korean Treaty and Vietnam War. Students have rights to know about these affairs and SG has a duty to inform of them. Through the



Uchida

perfect discussions, students will make their own judgements. SG is now organized with class members—class committees—SG committees. I should like to participate in the process of decision and to act with students."

## Seiji Election

On September 15, Students Government of Political Dept. in Mita (Mita Seiji Gakkai) gave a general meeting presented by class committee members at 4:30 p.m. in Room 341 at Mita. This election was taken the chair of 1965 by Mr. H. Nakamura and elected the former executive members as follows:

Chairman—Mr. Hiroshi Nakamura (Junior)

Vice-chairman—Mr. Kuniro Mori, Mr. S. Karauchi.

On September 17, SG of Hiyoshi gave a general meeting at 4:30 p.m. in Room 43 at Hiyoshi, elected former executive committee members as follows:

Chairman—Mr. I. Igawa (The former chairman of Hiyoshi SG, Sophomore)

## Takasaki Conflicts

The students of the Takasaki College of Economy demonstrated to protest the plan of the mayor to change this municipal college to a private college. The reason why he wanted to make it a private college was the great account of money to run the college. The city of Takasaki had a budget, 22.3 thousand million yen a year, and it takes 50 million yen a year to run the college. The mayor said that the municipal authorities could not give 50 million yen to this college.

The students and professors objected to the plan so violently that the plan could not be realized. On September 18 the faculty and the municipal authorities made a joint statement as follows:

- 1) The college will be maintained as a municipal one.
- 2) The tuition will be raised in order to lighten the burden on the city's finances.

The students and faculty accepted the raise in tuition, and on September 20, the municipal authorities passed a plan for the raising of the fee. The tuition was raised from 20 thousand to 35 thousand a year and the cost of entrance from 10 thousand to 25 thousand. Students became angry because it was too expensive, and held a sit down-strike in front of the municipal office to protest this great raise in tuition.

## Tohoku University Students Strike

On September 15, the Student Government of Tohoku University went on a limitless strike to object to the removal of the university and to demand the resignation of President, Ishizu and the admittance of three students who were arrested.

The school authorities and the educational authorities had a plan to bring all of the faculties together at the foot of Mt. Aoba at Sendai.

The professors of the faculty of agriculture objected to this plan, for the soil of the place was of poor quality, but the school authorities and educational authorities ignored this objection. The Student Government objected to the plan, too, for to ignore the will of faculties is to tram-

ple down the autonomy of a university. On July 17, the students hoisted Mr. Abe, a secretary-general of this university and injured him. The school authorities admitted policemen to the campus and to investigate this problem. By September 10, three students were arrested and charged with violence. The Student Government protested this unfair disposition and demanded the resignation of President Ishizu. The Student Government decided to continue the strike until Mr. Ishizu resigned his position and the plan was suspended. September 19, President Ishizu resigned his position and the strike was suspended; from September 20 students returned to their classes.

# Direction Toward "Welfare State"

Since the War twenty years ago Japan has developed in every field as capitalistic state. But she has many problems within herself such as the double structure of economy or the luckness of democratic idea.

Now, we the students of the Mita Campus are going to do research on how Japan has developed in the history of 20 years in a series of features.

In this edition we will look into the way how we can establish the "Welfare State" of Japan in the near future.

Firstly we will investigate when the word "Welfare State" appeared in history and what is the concept of a "Welfare State." We will refer to the history of Sweden and England in relation to the history of Democratic Socialism. Secondly, we will see how can the "Welfare State" applies to Japan. Lastly we will consider the issues of the "Welfare State."

## Historical Conditions for "W-S"

Recently, many people have been greatly interested in the idea of a "Welfare State" in Japan.

The following circumstances made the welfare state a pretty ideal of the Japanese. They are the tight conditions of the economy after the war, the complication of international politics, and the rapid economic growth.

Some people think that the idea of the welfare state is the policy of protecting the general public from rule and exploitation by monopolistic capital. But first we must think what position the welfare state takes in relation to the Capitalist and Socialist systems. We must know the conception of welfare, its historical premises and the concrete condition of its realization.

When we create the vision of a "welfare state", we remember the number of countries which have highly realized the following political goals complete social security, full employment, a high standard of living, and an equal share of revenue and property. Whatever position one may take in ideology, he cannot run counter to the thought of the "welfare state".

When we analyse the concept of the "welfare state", we find the following representative.

1) Democracy is fully established for the guarantee of one's fundamental rights.

2) Fundamental human rights are not guaranteed merely by law, but also substantially by government in social and economic life.

3) The state function is partially divided and planned for the realization of social welfare. That is the economic structure is "Mixed economy" or "Dual economy" comprising both Capitalistic and Socialistic elements.

4) Each of us has a sense of social solidarity in his consciousness.

These factors are characterized by the point that they confirm private capitalism and democratic socialism.

There has been existing the thought that government should take passive measures in order to prevent capitalistic evil practices. But if a nation is to become a conception of welfare

state, some historical, economical, political and social conditions must be satisfied follows.

(1) The economy of a nation must be at the stage of maturity known as "The economic progress stage." At this stage, a nation is obliged to carry out one of the following three policies.

(a) extend its power overseas.

(b) look to the welfare of the nation.

(c) engage in unequal expansion of standards of consumption under the oligopolistic economy.

Which of the three alternatives the society takes is decided by the geographical situation of the society, the character of the value system, and the political leaders. If it takes the way of "Welfare state", it is necessary to fulfil the following political and social conditions.

(2) State authority must be democratized.

The freedom of assembly, association and expression must be protected so that, the will of the working class, occupying a great part of the people may have decisive influence upon the state function. Thus absolute or despotic state authority must be denied.

(3) Democratic labour union and democratic socialist party must be strong in their power. The word is "Democratic" and not "Bolshevik" which means the realization of a socialist society by the means of violent revolution.

(4) There must exist the possibilities of compromise and unification in the attitudes of each class of the society.

(5) The Democratic judgement of value system must be secure from the threat of fascism.

(6) The people must be equal to the burden of the international responsibility.

In Japan, Democratic Socialist Party aims at the creation of a welfare state and Liberal Democratic Party has the same object. Japan is now at the maturity stage in economy which is one of the conditions for the realization of a welfare state, she is about to step forward to realize this "Welfare State."

these countries.

Sweden had not experienced war for more than a century and a half since 1807. She had a share in the economical profit of trade with many foreign countries as a neutral state during the World War I.

Moreover, Sweden furnished Germany with military goods in exchange for coal and other materials necessary to keep up Sweden's economical function during World War II. After three years, Sweden was able to meet the demand of Germany, and in consequence Sweden grew rich

after the war.

Iron ore is the source of wealth and prosperity in Sweden. A deep forest zone supplies endless fuel resources and materials for houses and ships. These are a very valuable inheritance.

In Sweden taxes are the highest in the world. The system of social security in Sweden is classified into two parts: social insurance and public aid. Social insurance is classified into disease insurance, life insurance, unemployment insurance and allowance for family.

U.K. and the content. When we regard socialism as the step to welfare state from capitalism, the socialism of the U.K. is very important in their thought. What is the purpose of mankind and society and what is the ideal

society? All things are permitted as means for men whose purpose is the reform of the economic system.

The shorter the ways to reform is the better it is. It, however, is not the purpose in the long run but only the means to reform the economic system. The socialism of the U.K. is like that. They cannot decide whether the ways to reform the economic system are short cut or not.

As long as we follow the thought of the Labour Party, when we think the ways to welfare state, we must pay attention to the process rather than the purpose.

## Similar to "Democratic Socialism"

When did the word "Welfare State" first appear in the world? One may discover this by studying the history of Democratic Socialism and the English Labour's Party for there exists some similarity in the conception between them.

In 1864 International Workingmen's Association was established in London and was called, "The First International." This was the first attempt to organize the international socialist association in the world. But this organization could not unite the ideas of socialism under the existence of the various schools of thought such as anarchist Marxist and so on. This attempt ended in the failure for that reason in 1876.

The International Socialist Congress was held in 1891 and was so-called Second Int'l. This Int'l had the leadership of the German Social Democratic Party. In this time the border between socialist and communist was not definite and this second Int'l can be said in a wide sense, to be large assembly of socialist organizations. The Second Int'l was also confronted with collapse because of the disagreement over the issue of war between the socialists and the communists.

After the Russian Revolution, Lenin established Third Int'l of Communism in Moscow. (Third Int'l) He had framed the international organization of communists alone and left out the socialists from that Int'l. Though the former Int'l involved many kind of elements which were equal voluntary organizations representing every socialist state, the Third Int'l was characterized by a Russian color and it had especially increased the tendency of Russian Communism towards centralization.

On the other hand, The Second Int'l also established its restoration in Switzerland in 1919. The Third Int'l abused Second Int'l as hypocritical, insensible company socialism. Thus every social state was obliged to declare which Int'l they would belong to and this caused the decisive split between Socialists and Communists.

Meanwhile peoples who were not contented with the either Int'l, newly established the "Union International des Partis

Socialistes" in Wien 1921 so-called "Wien Int'l" or "Second and a half Int'l". The aim of this Int'l was not to call together "the third power" but to mediate between the two Int'l. But the attempt ended in a failure due to the strong assertion of the Third Int'l against the Second Int'l. The attempt to mediate between two Int'l was unsuccessful, however, this event brought the Second Int'l and Wien Int'l closer to one another and at last those two were united and established as "The Labor and Socialist Int'l" in 1923.

At the time of World War II those Int'l (include third Int'l) had all collapsed and there was no Int'l Organization of Socialists at the end of the war.

New organization "The International Socialist Congress" was formed in London 1946 by the Socialist who were expelled from Europe which was under the Nazi's control. So in 1947 in Germany "A Committee of the International Socialist Conference (a popular name Comisco) was prepared as the executive system for the Int'l Socialist Conference. The International Socialist Conference was held in Frankfurt, Germany in 1952. The Conference had resolved "Socialist World Action in the Struggle for Peace" and adopted a declaration which stipulated "The Socialist International". In that Conference the name of democratic socialism was also adopted instead of the conventional word social democracy. It was epoch-making to the World Socialist movement and defined clearly the aims of Democratic Socialism.

The Socialist Int'l had posed many problems too, such as what is the true meaning of democracy and socialism in relation to the economical field. The proclamation of the "Socialist Int'l" had defined economical democracy as society in which these are the following.

1. Accomplish full employment
2. A high production rate
3. An improvement of the standard of living
4. Social security
5. Equal distribution of income and property

Considering it's policy we can easily find some similarity to the ideas of a welfare state.

## Some Issues Left

If the government adopt the conception of the welfare state, there would be many problems for the sake of formalities.

1. The legislation wouldn't reflect the real will and the benefit of the people.

For the process of the legislations are mostly seized by the bureaucracy and this fact indicate the difficulty to command the people's will in the process of regulation.

2. About the enactment and the exercise of the law, the

benefit of the monopoly and the ruling class which leads in system of Capitalism are cordially protected by the government rather than the general people's welfare. Some protection should be prepared for the lower class, however, it could not get the sphere of protection by ignoring the capitalist interests or their calculation of profits.

If those problems mentioned above couldn't solve in the process of legislation there couldn't be the true meaning of the welfare state.

## Follow Traditional Idea of U.K.

If welfare state is the purpose for Japan, the United Kingdom, father land not only of capitalism but also of socialism, is referred to Japan when we think of the way to welfare state.

The reason is not that Japan and the U.K. are similar on geographical situation but that Japan and U.K. are similar on economic system e.g. capitalism.

We don't intend to show the degree of welfare of the U.K. by stating figures. We cannot bring about welfare as it is in the U.K. because of difference on degree of economic power. When we, however, regard the socialism as the step to welfare state from capitalism, we pay attention to government of the U.K., the Labour Party, especially the thought of the Labour Party.

In that sense we will know ideology of the Labour Party of the U.K. and we will get something about the ways to welfare state.

Is the Labour Party Socialist?

The Late Chief of the Party, Ramsay MacDonald stated "The Labour Party of the U.K. is socialist, which insist on a common ownership of production capitals." Philips Snowden the late Finance Minister mentioned in his lectures "To what extent is the Labour Party Socialist? "That the Labour Party and powerful constitutional parties are involved in socialism party." Further the Labour Party has taken part in the International Second from the end of the 1890's.

In 1918 the Labour Party reformed the Institution as following: "Common ownership of production means is the purpose of the Labour Party and after common ownership is accomplished, they are administrated by the labourers".

Marxism?

The men not only of the Party but also of the Public are negative about the question whether the socialism of the Labour Party is marxism or not. They finish saying that their socialism is opposed to Marxism. Ramsay MacDonald said that they much owed not but much Marxism but Marx, they admitted the failure of "The theory of surplus value" by Marx and the imperfection of historical materialism and even if the discussion about class strife is true on the analysis of capitalistic relation, it doesn't become the guiding principle concerning the reform of socialism.

Philips Snowden also stated that the socialism of their party was not based on class strife.

Sidney Webb, who was famous as a theorist of the Labour Party, also said that construction of socialism in the U.K. was indebted not to Marx but to Robert Owen. Bernstein of the Social Democratic Party of Germany said in explaining the difference between socialism of the U.K. and Marxism that religion of Christianity in the labour class of the U.K. had much influenced on the ideology of the labour class and thereafter we could find important differences between Marxism on atheism and the ideology of labour class of the U.K. on sincere Christianity.

Expansion of the socialism of the U.K.

In the first part of 19th century there were visionary socialism, Ricardian socialism and Christian socialism in the U.K. We can find between the three socialists, the resemblance that they intended to build socialism to realize a social ideal as an end.

Besides there was land socialism, which asserted nationalization of land. In the middle of the 19 century socialism was declined in the light of the prosperity of liberalism. The thought of land socialism, however, was accepted by John Stuart Mill, a representative of liberalism.

At the end of 19 century current socialists be found as Fabian Party and Independence Labour Party.

The socialism of these parties has taken great roles in the socialism of current party of the U.K. Fabian socialists were the men who expanded logically the liberalism amended by John Stuart Mill.

Peculiarity of the ideology of the socialism of the U.K.

The ideology of the U.K. can compare with Marxism in these points: parliamentarism as opposed to violent revolution, freedom of speech as opposed to dictatorship of the proletariat, and the idealism as opposed to historical materialism.

The origin of the Peculiarities

In the 1880s there were ideal socialism, Ricardian socialism and Christian socialism before the appearance of the socialism of the Labour Party. And these socialisms were teleological. The U.K. could not be content with Marxism because of the existence of traditional socialism. The current socialism of the U.K. had its beginnings in liberalism and expand from it logically.

As above we have roughly examined the historical expansion of the Labour Party of the

## "W-S" in Sweden

People in Sweden would like to make their homeland "The Home of the People" and their plan of welfare holds the world's attention. In fact Denmark and Norway have a plan similar to that of Sweden. People in Denmark would use the old catch phrase, "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" and people in Norway would say that "We insure the security of life without reference to personal success."

Thus, in Scandinavia both the sphere and scale of social welfare's benefit are greater than in any other country in the world.

The welfare policy in three countries mentioned above has one point of difference as compared with that of other countries: the policy puts stress on the prevention of poverty much more than the relief of poverty.

In the United States, for instance, poor families with children are given a subsidy in order to prevent of families' destruction by financial difficulties, but in Scandinavia mothers with a child younger than sixteen years old are paid from fifty to ninety dollars a year.

In such cases that people get the principle benefit of welfare, they are never examined in any sense.

Both in Denmark and Norway, 13 percent of the whole national income is spent of social welfare, and in Sweden the percentage is a little higher, in England, it is 12 percent, in the United States 6 percent.

Social welfare in Scandinavia is managed almost without friction in spite of the great scale. Both the nation and the people maintain a true mutual understanding by long tradition in



# SUICIDE... To Cry Out for Help

Two Keio students committed suicide this summer, one of them, by burning himself. Barbecue of man is not the monopoly of South Vietnam. Suicide of Keio students is not new story, and there have been a few suicides every year.

Suicide accounts for 29.4% (1960) of the deaths of Japanese young people (20-24 years old) and it is the top of the causes of death of the young. According to the announcement of the Educational Ministry, the rate of mentally disturbed students is 5% in all. Uneasiness and obsession, mental disorders of first stage etc. are included in the figure.

What does drive the young men out to mental disorder and suicide, especially as an idea? Love, philosophy, alienation, such abstract words seem to lead a man to death... suicide. No one can get down to the real cause. What is it?

Student Counsellors of Hiyoshi gave an interview for this report.

Only about 5 students, according to the counsellor, visit the S.C., and besides this, most of their sufferings are limited the problems of the university. Other serious problems of life do not seem to have clear and accurate causes. The first imaginable cause of their troubles is anxiety or uneasiness or loneliness on the campus. The counsellor told one anecdote; a student died of illness one day, but none of his class mates realized his absence till their teacher mentioned it about one month later. "This fact belongs in the same category as suicide in essence," said the counsellor. "It is such indifference that makes a man kill himself." That was also our opinion. We thought of suicide as having a social aspect. Now let's look over 2 views of suicide.

## Idealization Group

"From the age of young Werter suicide and the young have been familiar with each other, because it is said that few men do not think of suicide in his young days. It is alienation, that makes a man send himself away to death. Suicide is one point of explosion of the confrontation between the liberal humanity and ugly, technological society which depresses the humanity of the individual, and it is one style of resistance to guard human dignity and liberty, and one kind of victor. They are such sensible and pure men. How today's society deprives itself of so many valuable lives"

## Contempt Group

"However I admit the purity of the men who contemplate suicide, I despise their actions. Suicide is defeat after all. They only prove their weakness. It's meaningless and unconstructive. Why don't they try to repulse their troubles with their death struggle? I hate such reasonless and cowardly people who think themselves the most miserable. There are many other miserable people in this world. Man has to be thoughtful. If we think and try, we'll be elevated and happy."

Both the idealizing and the despising attitudes toward suicide are mistaken. A man who defends it interpreting it in a literary fashion cannot help the victim any more than a man who criticize him unfavorably comparing him with normal men can help.

## Policy for Psychosis, First

### Professor's Opinion

The interview with Mr. Yamazaki and Mr. Ohtagaki, professors of ethics and psychology, destroys the general understanding of suicide. The image of suicide were stripped of its poetic character by the 2 scientists.

The general public tends to think that suicide is committed in the strain of social circumstances, but these circumstances only lead an abnormal man to suicide. Circumstances are never the real causes of most suicides. A mentally disturbed man cannot bear the circumstance for which normal people are none the worse. The normal man will never kill himself no matter what the situation is. Neurosis is an exception. But 80% of the neuroses which are written in newspapers as the causes of suicides are real mental diseases. (Neurotics think themselves abnormal, in spite of their normality, just the opposite of lunatics who never think themselves crazy. But it is difficult to distinguish neurosis from psychopathy.)

We must not judge hastily the abnormal actions of people. "They say that the juvenile crimes are a reflection of the social strain, but you should not believe this opinion wholeheartedly; it is mistaken by journalism, no, do not believe it," said Mr. Ohtagaki. Mr. Yamazaki also said that it was unimaginable. We must not use the word "alienation" so lightly. Alienation is a term of existentialism, too vulgarized by journalism.

And it is very dangerous to set many cases of suicide in a frame, however closely they may resemble each other. We must seize the essence of the reason why they kill themselves

for such trifling causes. "We scientists cannot draw such conclusions; we can only analysis them, case by case," said Mr. Yamazaki.

The most important thing for the would-be suicide is not the instant improvement of the social situation or even the developments of personality. Because even in the best society which we can imagine, psychopathics will exist. North Europe produces psychopathy of old age, and the old commit suicide.

It is very difficult to find people who have an inherited mental disorder, of course, but the treatment should be perfected. From this point of view, it is absolutely necessary to set about finding countermeasures for it, that is by the co-operation in a body of the general public, the professionals and the statesmen who push forward medical policy, sufficient mental hospitals, etc. It is no good to be confused only after a Japanese boy has cut Ambassador Reichauer. "Dig a well to put out a fire" is not the way to do it. It is the lack of recognition of the problem that must be reconsidered.

Tokyo University announced previously that there were psychopathics in the university in a ratio of 1 to 500 students, but the figure is too low. The real figure must be 2 to 500. It is as much as in Keio, if not more. The age of onset of the disturbances is from 18 to 20 years old.

Misao Fujimura, who jumped into the Shiraito-no-taki, 1903, leaving behind a note stating "Life is mystery," was also a psychopathic of the first stage. The many successors of his suicide-type at the time, would have committed suicide sooner

or later, even without Fujimura. But even psychopathics do not want to die. It is their diseased parts that kill themselves. To cure a psychopathic and to fit him to society is not to change a man of timidity to a man of bulldog tenacity, but it is to make him possess a power to push away the obstacles.

## Social Creation and Destruction

### Student's Opinion

From the Mr. Yamazaki's point of view, we have nothing to do but to treat it as psychopathic issue. There is, however, the objection of 2 graduate students of course of philosophy who have been neurotic and whom I interviewed. The point of their arguments is following.

A man is obsessed by non-sensical ideas for the normal mentality, in the condition of neurosis. The reason is a restlessness that is, in one of their cases, the uncertain position of a graduate student, and uneasiness for the future, etc. Men inevitably want something, or someone, to support him. If the wish for the thing becomes too strong, he feels it leave him. As the result, he attributes his own faults to something outside. He conceives, for example, he is shadowed by a spy of President Johnson, and he feels Mr. Johnson's face become Satan's. As other symptoms of neurosis they gave some physical examples; foods do not pass the throat, the face becomes pale, the chest feels tight.

The obsession is man's fear, and fear and desire are two sides of the same coin. The regular and mediocre people are buried in their daily lives and think it without a question to be adjusted. When a man suddenly chances to be awaked in the midst of the routine world,

then he begins to entertain fears and he is attacked by Nihilism.

A man has an attack of neurosis, when he is aware of the world of desire in which he is placed. A man who is not conscious a crisis never wishes to escape from the world.

On the other hand, man has death instinct as well as life instinct. When the death instinct suppresses all of the others at some obstacles, fear of death, even the idea of death, dies out for the person himself, and unconsciously he complies with it.

In the day to day struggle, man becomes to long for a world without struggle, as an adult longs for his infancy when he did not distinguish himself from outside world and the two were united in a body. "The dream to long for death is to go back to the womb and to return to the mental earth."

Suffering is increased by auto-lysis. A man desires something, but he cannot always obtain it, being suppressed by something. This something may be a social restraint; taboo, commonsense or law. A man suffers when he cannot have something by which he supports him in his own way. The reason the young suffer more is their uncompromising spirit toward absoluteness and their purity.

"Suicide is surely the last liberty left for a man who has nothing but his own body," said one of the graduate students whom I interviewed. "But I cannot agree to suicide, only because of such an idea that man possesses both his body and soul. A man does not exist for himself, he must be heteronomous to some degree."

Of course, what makes a man exist may be all the circumstances about him.

"The stage of self-tenacity does not reach the deliverance of his soul," said the other. "A man exists in the Buddhistic sequence of cause and effect."

Nevertheless, some people in the world are forced out of the sequence as a matter of fact. There must be something inexplicable beyond causal relation

in the world. It is the reason for man's existence.

Suicide and neurosis are personal. The causes of their sufferings belong to man himself. The fact, however, that there are many people who have troubles of this kind is no longer a personal one. The troubles become social. Therefore, we cannot merely think of suicide as psychopathy, but it is also not enough yet to employ only a social solution. A man needs something more than social solutions. And the more intelligent he is the more lofty the ambition he pursues.

"To conquer suicide or neurosis is to return to the first point of a matter of course; to love man, and to work hard." The two are very simple, but they are ultimately necessary conditions in order to live in good health. The most important conclusion is the harmonious relation between mental health of human love and social health of working."

"But, neurosis," there must be an objection, "starts from the points that a man cannot do even these things as a matter of course." Nevertheless, we cannot return any place except to this point.

Even if most of the suicides are abnormal people, the young finds it easy to think of the ideal suicide because of their purity. Whether he actually commits suicide or not, we cannot ignore the problem. So, we should not look upon suicide itself, but we must regard the many people who are in miserable pain being unable to take their own bodies.

The cause which a man thinks is personal, is, on the other hand, social. "Whether an individual is health or not depends on the organization of the society, not on himself," is partly right.

"We, the moderns, are in a crisis; either we are buried under the world or we are pushed out of the world." Both of these alternatives make a man lose his humanity. Some are victims of the former, some of the latter, and a lucky few are able to establish the self-existence. The suicide is the man who sees this crisis, consciously or not, but is also the man who cannot find his self-existence. He has developed to the point of realization. This development is tragedy. And the tragedy must not be played out to meaningless. It is the duty of the society.



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## EDITORIAL

### Autonomy-Its Problem

The Fourth General Conference of the International Association of universities was closed on September 6 at Yasuda Amphitheater of Tokyo University.

In this Conference, they gave definitions to "University" itself. They say that the legal basis of university autonomy consists in whether the university's authority is acknowledged by outsiders or not. University autonomy is not a privilege, but is given by government or an authorized organization in exchange for its functioning. Therefore, the function of a university, they say, should be to fulfill the social requirements of the times. At present it means to educate students to be perfect members of society. Society, then supports the university and gives the money and autonomy to it. Public order is the fundamental problem for society. If a university member is against the Government, it is natural that the Government should take means of self-defence. If he believes that he is really right, he will be responsible for his act, but not the university. It does not mean the freedom of the university but of citizens. The first duty of university professors should be to give light rather than to heat students. No matter how steadfast his belief is, he must observe moderation and act impartially. He must realize his individual responsibility that he is working for the society.

But now, let us think again what is a university. Does a university exist only for society? Then why do we ask for autonomy? If the object of a university is to contribute to society, it is rather desirable that society intervene with school affairs. University men should be aware of what society really ask them to do. But that is not right. The fundamental duty of university should be to seek out the truth, and add new knowledge to the academic fields.

To fulfill social requirements is the second problem. To be a perfect member of society does not mean to be taught moderately. Moreover, who could judge which is moderate and which is impartial? If a professor believes it is right, he act as he believes under the name of a man of letters. If he is not right, other professors, academic authorities and students will point it out. Students do not want to be taught perfunctorily. If he cannot teach students his steadfast beliefs, why need students come to university? If the university tries to teach moderately, it does not need autonomy any longer. When we research and teach the truth in spite of any suppression, autonomy is needed.

Therefore, autonomy fundamentally exists in the university under the name of truth. In another words, if university does not lead human society with academic knowledges, the society will lose its direction.

Adding to this, let us consider student participation in administration. There are two kinds of participation in administration; one is for students to take part in their own affairs, for example, meetings, publications, athletics, students union, travel facilities and others. This is good for them, because if they fail, they have only to be responsible to their friends. But if students participate directly in the management of the school, it is quite another problem. When they fail, they cannot be responsible to the society. School administration needs much experience.

Then, can't we ask anything of school authorities? Can we do nothing but obey what school authorities decide? That is never right.

When the Tuition Struggle took place last February, we did not ask the right to participate in the school administration. We only wanted to have the right to talk with them. And the school authorities of Keio made a mistake in this point.

In this Conference, they said, it was important to settle a formal and public system through which school authorities and students could debate freely.

In February, former President offered a proposal to establish a formal system to debate with students, and the Tuition Struggle was ended. But now nothing has been done. In interviews with the president or directors, they always say "I do not know, because former officers made this proposal."

Six presidents and directors from Keio were present at this conference. And we wish they had listened to the discussion well.

Both school authorities and students should not choose a peace-at-any-time principle, but should try to choose the truth, and even though it is hard to perform we should not make a concession to just anything.

# Employment Difficulties Visit Keio

According to the interview report of the Keio University Employment Department, it is reported that this year Keio's employment situation is much worse than that of previous years. Of course, this report was made up as of August 31st, 1965. But almost all of the big enterprises finished recruiting employees by the end of August. From now on, the medium and small enterprises will be recruiting.

But every year almost all of the Keio graduates enter the big enterprises. Therefore, by this interview report, we can see in general the situation of Keio's employment this year.

It seems to us that all of Keio students are much interested in this year's employment situation in the midst of the Japanese business depression.

We wanted to know more precisely what the situation of Keio's employment was this year. Therefore, we had an interview with Mr. Fukuda, the vice-chief of the Keio Employment Department. And moreover, by this interview report we tried to examine tomorrow's employment situation.

## Interview with Mr. Fukuda

C: Good afternoon, Mr. Fukuda. Would you mind me asking you some questions on the Keio Students' employment this year?

F: Not at all.

C: What tendency do you think there is in Keio Students' entrance into the big enterprises?

F: I think the number of enterprises which aren't hiring employees this year has increased very much especially, in the manufacturing industries. On the other hand, the number of students, who are looking for employment in the financial operations and in the insurance business, has relatively increased. And moreover, the total number of Keio Students' employment this year has decreased remarkably as compared with previous years. These are the trends of Keio Students' employment this year.

C: Do you think these remarkable changes are directly caused by the Japanese economic depression this year?

F: Yes, of course. I don't think there are any other causes except that.

C: Do you think we will receive a good report about the employment after September?

F: Of course, I hope so.

I have never been pessimistic about Keio Students' employment after September. From now on, the medium and small enterprises and the local public offices will be hiring employees. I don't regard it as a deplorable decline that Keio Students enter into such businesses and offices as have been ignored until now. I rather think Keio Students' activity in these occupations is a good tendency. As for the employment difficulties, it is no exaggeration to say that there is no difficulty with the employment of Keio Univ. graduates, because Keio Students, who are highly estimated in society, have always been required by large numbers of enterprises.

C: Do you have any new employment policies in the foreseeable coming future?

F: No, as "The Employment Guidance" says, Keio University doesn't have a special chair for students' employment. We usually emphasize to Keio Students that each of them should have an exact knowledge about his own employment and should do more research concerning this employment. I am sure that anyone with character who is active and diligent will be required by any enterprise.

C: Thank you very much, Mr. Fukuda.

## (III) Classification by Department (as of August 31, 1965)

(Department)	(Job-seekers)	(The adopted)
Dept. of Literature	378	78
Economic Dept.	1,239	824
Dept. of Law	685	348
Political Dept.	662	284
Commercial Dept.	1,032	596
Postgraduate Course	23	2
(Total)	4,019	2,132

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## (I) Classification by Industry (as of August 31, 1965)

(Industry)	(This Year)	(Last Year)
The manufacturing industry	31.5 (%)	39.6 (%)
The financial operations and	36.6	18.8
The insurance business	21	20.0
The mercantile business	5.8	7.3
The service business	21.0	20.0
The transportation company	2.2	3.7
Others	3.2	7.4

## (II) Classification by a Scale (Last Year)

1.0%	(under ten million)				(not stock)
6.5%	(under one hundred million)	(over one hundred million)	(over a billion)	(over 5 billion)	
	19.9%		29.9%	36%	6.8%

## Danger, Optimistic Mind

As our interview with Mr. Fukuda indicates, the employment difficulties this year may be regarded as the reflection of the economic depression. Especially according to occupations, manufacturing industries are the hardest hit of all. It is because the numbers of enterprises which don't require employees this year has increased more than ten times over usual years.

There are a few students, who found employment during the summer vacation, but who have failed to give their report to the Keio Employment Department. But even considering this, it seems to us that this year's employment rate of Keio Students has diminished less than 30% of that of previous year. There were some very optimistic views about this year's Student employment in the interview with Mr. Fukuda. But it doesn't seem to us that the medium and small enterprises will accept more employees under this economic depression. Therefore, we think it very dangerous if Keio Students take too hopeful a view of the coming employment situation.

As shown by illustration No. 1, the financial operations and insurance businesses which were third last year rose to the top. Conjecturing from this, we see there are some businesses which were easily influenced by the depression and others which were less influenced.

And also by illustration No. 2, we see the situation of Keio Students' employment last year, arranged according to the scale of enterprises. Moreover, we see that more than 90% of our last year, graduates employed entered into big enterprises. On the other hand, by the report of our Employment Department this year the employment rate into big enterprises is no more than 51% as of August 31, 1965 (when almost all of the big enterprises finished their recruitment of employees).

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