

## The Nature of Current Recession

Why has the world economy been shrinking? There are a lot of factors which are said to have contributed to the occurrence of the current recession: the high interest rates in the U.S., the dwindling demand from the oil producing countries as a result of the reverse oil crisis, the huge government deficits, the financial crisis in developing countries, the cost-plus inflation prevailing in the Western nations. However, they do not include the primary factor. If this is so, then what is the primary cause of today's recession? First of all, we will introduce you to some basic economic knowledge and proceed to analysing the nature of the current recession.

### (1) Demand and supply constraints on production

In an agriculturally self-sufficient economy, production volume is determined solely by the capacity of supply, which, in turn, is dependent on the natural environmental conditions. When there has been ample rainfall and sunshine, the harvest will be rich (production increases). Conversely, when the weather has been unfavorable, the harvest will be poor (production decreases). In short, in a self-sufficient economy, the production volume is dependent on the capacity of supply and there is no demand constraint on production.

On the other hand, the production volume in a modern economy depends on both supply and demand. When demand exceeds the capacity of supply, commodity prices go up, and demand is adjusted to the capacity. Production volume is adjusted not to exceed demand, either. When the production volume exceeds demand, production is adjusted to demand in a situation characterized by falling commodity prices. In this case, the capacity of supply is not used to the fullest degree, and certain components of the production process (labor, capital, etc.) remain unused.

Recessions usually start when demand begins to decline. Consequently, demand constraint on production is the direct cause of recessions, however, it is not the primary factor.

### (2) Determinants of demand

Demand consists of such factors as consumption, investment, government purchase, and net exports (exports minus imports). Nevertheless, all of these factors are eventually dependent on consumption, that is, investments are made to increase future consumption; government purchases of public goods and services are financed by consumer taxes and will and to consumer convenience; exports depend on foreign demand which, in the final analysis, is dependent on foreign consumption. Therefore, the final and only component of demand is consumption. The current recession in Japan is directly

attributable to drops in exports. But, there is the worldwide decline in consumption in the background.

This being the case, then what determines consumer demand? Since the human desire for goods is almost infinite, "consumer desire" would never be smaller than the supply volume. However, a man, who is only thinking that he wants certain goods, is not creating any demand for those goods. He produces demand, only if he has both money and the intention to buy the goods. Consumer demand at times may be small enough to cause a recession, because of the fact that purchasing power is limited by income and wealth. Given the amount of national wealth, demand is dependent on national income. Furthermore, national income is determined by production. The greater the production and sales, the larger the incomes become, resulting in increased consumer demand.

During times of recession, there ex-

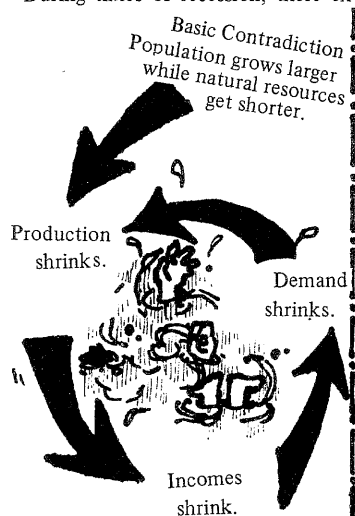


CHART 1

ists the following vicious circle: (production shrinks) → (national income shrinks) (consumption shrinks) → (production shrinks). The starting point of this vicious circle is neither shrinking demand nor shrinking income. It is the shrinking production caused by constraint of supply capacity on production.

### (3) Determinants of supply capacity

There are various productive components in the production process. They are labor, land, capital, raw materials, energy, and so on. If any one of these components is in shortage, all other components cannot be used in the production process. For example, with abundant labor, capital, land, and raw materials, but with no energy, nothing can be produced.

Let us define some symbols. Let  $N$  be the amount of labor available (man-hour), and let  $n$  be labor productivity (yen per man-hour). GNP cannot exceed  $\text{¥}(nN)$  because the capacity of

supply in terms of labor force cannot afford to do so. If GNP is just  $\text{¥}(nN)$ , there is zero unemployment or labor shortages. If GNP is under  $\text{¥}(nN)$ , part of  $N$  is unemployed.

Secondly, let  $L$  stand for the amount of land available and  $l$  for the productivity of land. GNP cannot exceed  $\text{¥}(lL)$  because of the limitations of the supply capacity of the land. If GNP is less than  $\text{¥}(lL)$ , part of the land is left unused.  $L$  may change to some degree according to the costs of rent. Similar things can be said about capital, raw materials, and energy.

Let  $K$ : available capital,  $k$ : capital productivity,  $Q$ : raw materials,  $q$ : productivity of raw materials,  $E$ : energy sources available,  $e$ : energy productivity. GNP cannot exceed either  $\text{¥}(kK)$ , or  $\text{¥}(qQ)$ , or  $\text{¥}(eE)$ .

There are various bottlenecks in the production process. The capacity of supply is limited to the minimum amount of  $\text{¥}(nN)$ ,  $\text{¥}(lL)$ ,  $\text{¥}(kK)$ ,

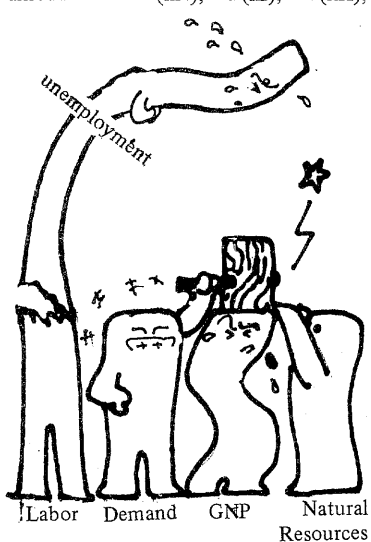


CHART 2

$\text{¥}(qQ)$ , and  $\text{¥}(eE)$ . If  $\text{GNP} = nN = lL = kK = qQ = eE$ , all the components of the production process that are available are being used in the process, and unemployment does not exist at all. This equilibrium may be achieved through price adjustments, but prices are often more fixed than flexible, and those productive components in relative abundance tend to fall into disuse. If, say,  $nN = lL = kK = qQ > eE$ , and all the prices are fixed, the growth of GNP cannot exceed  $\text{¥}(eE)$  because of the shortage of energy, and a certain portion of all other productive components ( $N$ ,  $L$ ,  $K$ ,  $Q$ ) remain unused.

Production is also limited by demand, and demand depends on income. And income depends on production again. If production is limited by the shortage of certain productive components other than labor, wage incomes, which create almost all consumer demand, shrink because of the relative drop in wage rates. This provides the starting point of

the vicious circle of recession, which continues to shrink the economy as shown in Chart I.

### (4) The nature of the current world recession

The basic contradiction of today's world economy is that labor continues to grow while land remains almost constant and raw materials and energy sources become fewer and fewer. Therefore, prices of energy and raw materials go up and suppress wage incomes.

The two oil crises in 1973 and 1979 revealed this contradiction and made all people throughout the world aware of it. Even though the current would recession resulted in a lowered demand for oil and caused the so-called reverse oil crisis, most people know that, if boom comes again and the demand for oil increases, the prices of oil will once again rise drastically. A boom accelerated by low oil prices is no longer possible. There is a contradiction in a boom itself; a boom increases oil prices, and the only solution to high oil prices is recession. Most people in the world now know the fact of energy shortage. Therefore, a temporary drop in energy prices resulting from the world recession, not as a result of increases in energy reserves and supplies, could hardly encourage the large consumption or investment. A drop in energy prices is no solution to today's recession so long as it is the result of the recession, but not the result of a solution to the shortage of energy. In fact, the reverse oil crisis only lowered the demand from oil producing countries and did not raise demand among other countries. Therefore, it did not solve the recession, but accelerated it.

### (5) Suggestions for policy-making

Since energy prices have been falling these days, the fact that the limited amounts of energy sources resulted in the initial cause of the recession is easily forgotten, and efforts by the policy makers tend to be confined to demand expansion. They attempt to increase demand through fiscal or monetary policies. But such policies are accompanied by the danger of inflation and crowding-out. And, even if demand is successfully (without inflation and crowding-out) increased, the boom, which would follow, would only reveal the structural weakness of the world economy more sharply.

In concluding, what must be done to strengthen the base of the economy is to increase energy sources both in terms of variety and volume and to improve energy productivity. Therefore, efforts for developing alternative energy sources and new oil fields and for energy conservation should not be neglected regardless of a temporary drop in oil prices. If the energy supply were able to expand, at least as fast as population, demand would grow sufficiently to realize the stable growth of GNP.

## Foreign Students' Voices on Textbook Problem

At the end of July this year, when most students were fully enjoying their long summer vacation, a big event occurred which troubled Japan's international relations. That was the so-called textbook problem.

Apart from whether it has something to do with interfering in the Japanese domestic affairs or not, this problem is fundamentally an internal problem. It is because under Japan's present democratic or law-governed system, the ultimate responsibility for the nation's education rests not with the government, the "Monbusho (the Department of Education)," or the textbook writers, but with our nation's citizenry.

However, needless to say, what determines our life in Japan is not only the internal relations, but also, more generally, the historical, political and economic international relations. So, in this sense, this textbook problem is still an international one.

When international relations come into question, the subject of responsibility is apt to be restricted to the government concerned. Then, the governments concerned face each other with their own historical past which, however honorable it may be or not, cannot be separated from each nation's citizenry, as well. The above fact has nothing to do with whether the nation is democratic or not. In this way, this textbook problem is correctly our own affair. But since this problem questions the past and its subject of responsibility goes to the government in a sense, as mentioned above, it is liable to be isolated from our routine, that is, campus life.

So, as an opportunity to make this textbook problem more accessible to our conscience, we decided to interview some random foreign students studying with us here at Mita, mainly those who are from countries concerned with this problem. As far as the interviews are concerned, we made a point not to try to extract their thoughts or feelings through our (the interviewer's) particular point of view or value judgement, but to let them speak entirely

of their own will.

The following is verbatim of their responses. (note: The following statements are personal opinions, so they do not necessarily represent their own countries' opinions.)

\* \* \*

Mr. M. Chen from Hong Kong:

(a) I can't understand the aim of the government (Monbusho) which changed the word "invasion" to "advance." Does it want to say that, as the old generation has already apologized just after the war feeling guilty, the young generation has no more anything to do with the past, or that the old generation itself doesn't want to feel guilty any more? There is nothing to do but ask the government directly.

(b) In Hong Kong, there was even a students' movement to publish notes of protest to Japan with their fingers' blood. If this problem had occurred during summer vacation, there would have certainly been a signature-collecting campaign by the foreign students here in Japan as well.

(c) I feel recently that the Japanese are really leaning to the right as it is called. For example, the film "Dai Nihon Teikoku" which idealized the war criminal Tojo, the visiting of the Yasukuni Shrine by the ministers, the fact that even the young generation sometimes sing the military song, etc.

(d) I admit that there were some purely economic reasons for the Japanese advance into Asia before war (i.e. to exploit the market). But a military advance was out of question.

(e) Nevertheless, I'm still expecting for the Educational Deliberative Council (Kyo-iku-shin-gi-kai)'s decision.

Miss F. Wang from Taiwan:

(a) I can't understand why the Japanese people who were taught that it was an invasion during 35 years after War, and the old generation who also admitted that it was an invasion, don't protest to the government's revision. I do not think it is right not to teach the truth to the Japanese high school students.

(b) Even among the students of Keio, it seems that there are few who are really against the Monbusho's decision, and most of them, even those who are not indifferent, seem to expect only an easy and early solution.

Miss M. Lee from Korea:

(a) Since the historical fact of the Japanese invasion into Asia is so well known to the world today, such a revision in the textbook will not change this deep rooted world opinion now considered as historical fact. And what surprised me more is that this revision was carried out even though it was easily foreseen that it would destruct the friendly relationship between Asian countries and Japan. Neighbouring countries really suspect that Japan will be a military power again.

(b) I can't understand why the textbook writers, who are also scholars, people that must seek and teach the truth, have yielded so easily to the government (Monbusho) of a democratic country as Japan. A false textbook is not conducive to a friendly relationship with the neighbour countries, nor to the Japanese youth.

Mr. K. Rai from Taiwan:

I'm not qualified to interfere in an internal problem. But, personally, I think truth must be printed and the truth is exactly what occurred. In this sense, even in Taiwan, although it was not as bad as it was in Korea, there were still some critics on this matter.

Mr. S. Ma from Korea:

(a) History must be handed down to posterity correctly.

(i) "3-1 movement for independence" was not a riot, but a decent movement for independence which was proclaimed a declaration of the independence.

(ii) However the Japanese government may insist on the legality of the requisition, the requisition can be viewed as nothing but a compulsory one, since the annexation itself was not spontaneously done by the Korean.

(b) It is regrettable that the Japanese, especially the old generation which repented right after the war, are today changing their attitude. I mean they don't want to think ill of their own past any more. On this account, there is a great difference between the German who don't change their attitude even today.

Mr. F. Wu from China:

According to Mr. Wu, whose father is a diplomat at the Embassy of the Peo-

ples' Republic of China in Tokyo, the textbook problem was not so much a topic inside the Embassy which has been busy with trade affairs owing to the recent development of the economic relation between the two countries. However, the domestic reaction in China, such as that of the press, was quite sensitive. One of its background is said to be the influence of a minor group within the Chinese government which is critical about the recent increase of inflow of Japanese goods. They intended to use the textbook problem as propaganda for changing the tendency of the Chinese people's admiration for Japanese goods which can be an obstruction for the development of the Chinese domestic industry.

Speaking of the Chinese people's reaction, the people of the city and the countryside reacted quite differently. Among the Chinese peasants, accounting for nearly eighty percent of the population, there remains an anti-Japanese sentiment even today, especially in the North-East (Old Manchuria): This is mainly because of underdeveloped means of communication. On the other hand, the urban people have a sense of intimacy with the Japanese.

Meanwhile, after the Prime Minister Suzuki's visit to Peking, this textbook problem seems to have been extinguished, particularly in the press. However, for a real friendship between the two countries to develop, I think both Japanese and Chinese should talk more frankly with each other, not only on this problem, but also on any other topics, such as trade friction.

\* \* \*

Of course, it is possible to seize this problem and interpret it in various ways other than these according to one's point of view or surroundings. In fact, for the old Japanese generation who had been believing that they had fought only to defend Asia from the Europe and American Powers, the word "invasion" may be quite irrational. However, this fact would rather make us think that these interviews have really taught us the difficulty or illogicality of international relations.

At last, we would like to express our gratitude to everybody who joined us willingly and spared their precious time.

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# Prime Minister Should Penetrate His Values

— Interview with Hajime Tamura —



Hajime Tamura, a graduate of Keio Univ. Law Dept., 1950, was a chairman of the National Diet Countermeasure Committee and he played active roles in recent conferences sponsored by the President leader of the Liberal Demo-

cratic Party. The following article is the result of a personal interview with Tamura.

Tamura explained how he began his political career, "I worked at *Mie-Kotsu* as a secretary to the director of the company.

When he became a member of the House of Councilors, I remained his secretary. As my father had been a Dietman, I had a zest for politics." From then Tamura entered upon his political career. He went to school during the war. After the Japanese were defeated, he like all young men of the time, had the responsibility to restore Japan to prosperity.

In 1953, there was the *Bakayaro* Dissolution. At that time, Tamura stood as a candidate in *Mie Pref.* but he was not elected. He fought a good fight, though, and even went so far as to retire from his business for the time being, so as to devote himself entirely to his

campaign. In 1955 after the Hatoyama Cabinet broke up, he ran again and was elected to the Diet. Then, at the age of thirty, he was one of the youngest Dietmen.

Regarding Tamura's education at school, since English was viewed negatively, he was not able to study it eagerly. He said the law he learned at Keio was helpful for its general information. As a result, he was able to swiftly understand the basic ideas behind the law and the law bills he faced daily as a Dietman. Thus, he deemed his Keio Education worth while.

Tamura spoke in detail of the structure of the Liberal Democratic Party and why it had come into power since the war. "Actually, I think that the financial programs of the government were successful especially in the reconstruction period after the war, the prosperity concurrent with the Ikeda cabinet, and the handling of the oil

crisis. However, the Liberal Democratic Party is not all together free from problems. It has its fair share of corruption and dissent between cliques. Party dissent also exists in the opposition.

They lack the ambition for political power."

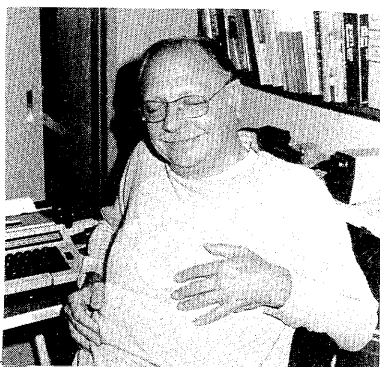
Thus, Tamura concludes, although the Liberal Democratic Party succeeded in its economic and financial policies, it has managed to remain in power because of ideological disputes within opposition parties.

Lastly Tamura gave his opinion on the required temperament of Japan's prime minister. "The prime minister must penetrate his values and run his office by what he believes in, rather than what might please officials and keep him office longer. He should administer the affairs of state in line with his own faith." Thus Tamura asks the new prime minister to conduct his leadership.

## Professor Introduction

### Part IV

## Professor Ferdinand Mauser



Mr. Ferdinand F. Mauser, one of the most practical, creative, sensitive and interesting person in Keio University, is a professor of emeritus marketing at Wayne State University and a visiting professor of marketing at Keio, teaching a class called "Introduction to American business."

Besides being a professor, he is a writer, a lecturer, a designer, a photo-

grapher, a Japanese Art collector, a model and someone who believes in creativity very strongly. He thinks a person should experience as many things as possible in a life time. He says, "Creativity makes your life a lot better!" As a writer, he writes for the Harvard Business Review, Japan Times, and P.H.P. He wrote many books for college texts. Recently his book written about creativity was translated into Japanese and published from P.H.P. His main jobs are being a professor, a writer, and a lecturer. However, he designs the interior of the apartments and furniture. His photographs have won many titles in the U.S. His collection of the Japanese Woods like Bosatsu, Junishinsho, and Kishibojin are very famous and exhibited in a Canadian museum as a Mauser Collection. He owns two farms in Canada, and he is a commercial model. As a model he has worked for P&B co., Sony, Aramis, Suntory, Regal Shoes, Fuji Film,

Takashimaya and other companies. He says "Everything I do is related to my field, Marketing & Advertising. Again creativity makes this possible."

For the question "What was your motive of coming to Japan, and how do you like Japan?" He said "I am here by choice, I choose to live here, because I like Japan especially Tokyo in three ways. First, I think center of the world is changing to South East Asia, Hong Kong, and Korea. Japan is located



where I can see exiting things. Second reason I like Tokyo, is Tokyo Foreign Correspondence Club is very interesting. It is very very international. I can meet correspondence any where all over the world. Third reason is that Japan is very easy to live in many ways once you get in to the group society feeling. I don't have something can be called motive, but in 1962 I took a trip around the world, and when I visited Tokyo, after five days of staying, my friend said "Why don't you move over." That is my motive of coming to Japan if it is."



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## BACK- TRANSLATION

What happens when we translate one language into another? To at least some degree, every cross-cultural communication must involve the problems that are caused by differences of two or more cultures. Although we should not attribute all language problems to cultural differences, particularly in dealing with direct translation, cultural differences do seem to be the basic core to most problems.

This essay stresses translation from Japanese to another language, and vice-versa.

Japanese is a highly refined language. Most Asian and African languages employ some words of foreign origin whose concept had never been indigenous. This is done because it is easier for people to adopt the foreign-made words of a new concept than to create a new word to represent the foreign word. Meanwhile, in Japan's case, the illuminators in the Meiji Era had succeeded in translating these words, such as "society" and "liberty", into Japanese, "SHAKAI", and "JIYU", retaining its original concept. Chinese characters, the main constituent of Japanese language, are apt to be so generous that they easily accept different cultures, and so abstract that they tolerantly integrate a foreign-made conception in a very ambiguous form. Thus it may be deduced that the more refinely and completely a language is composed, as with Japanese, the more apt difficulties are to arise.

What then can we do to fill up this communication gap? "Back-translation" is a hopeful attempt. This is a method to reciprocate translation, first from one language to another. For example, from English to Japanese, then vice-versa, from Japanese back to English. This procedure is done by two different groups, composed of more than one translator. "The two versions of the original", Lee Sechrest and others say, "can then be checked for the adequacy of the translation. For example, if a statement in English, such as, "I get tense before examinations", is translated into Urdu and then comes back into

English translated from the Urdu as, "I get excited before examinations", the discrepancy between the two versions would suggest to the experimenter that further translation is required. Presumably, by successive translation and back translation a better approximation of the original can be obtained, and the final version of the translated material should be satisfactory."

They say, however, that things are easily said than done. Different languages imply different experiences and concepts, and it is not rare that one language loses counterparts in others so that items are naturally eliminated.

Also another problem is that the difficulty of translation increases and decreases depending on which two languages are being translated. On the magazine "Monthly Journal on and of Translation", an experiment was done translating from Japanese to English, French, and Korean. and then back to Japanese. The result revealed that the version from Korean was very similar to the original. Ms. Kierin Watanabe, an instructor at Keio University, describes that Korean is probably the closest language to Japanese in the world, so close that Japanese people can easily learn it. (I wonder why very few universities in Japan have a course of Korean.) As for the English and French versions, although they seem akin to each other, the output were totally different. Back-translation in this way, can be of great help in leading to a real understanding of the characters behind languages, that is, their cultures.

Thus, back-translation reveals the differences and the similarities among cultures. In Japan, this is so new an idea that the attempt by "Monthly Journal on and of Translation" may be the initial step. But in the Western World, the study of this field is further advanced. I repeat here that we must not attribute all of the difficulties of translation to the differences between cultures, because we still have much to develop and improve at least a part of measures to solve them.

## GIVE BLOOD!

Suppose that someone in your family, your lover, or your friend should be seriously ill or injured. Suppose that doctors proclaimed that he might be killed without a blood transfusion. But there is no blood to transfuse with him. What would you feel? What would you do? We can not produce blood artificially. This means that patients need blood from others with the same type blood as they. People must donate blood to help those who need blood. In Japan, "The Japanese Red Cross Society" is in charge of this. They collect blood from donors and supply it to patients. There used to be a blood-selling system. This became a big social problem because some people were making their living by selling their blood and thereby their own health diminished. This system was at last abolished and the blood donation system became diffused.

A donor gives 200 cc of blood when he donates. "200 cc" may frighten you. However, it is said that amount of blood is about 8% of a male's body weight and 7% of a female's weight. According to this, a male who weighs 60 kg, has 4.8 liters of blood; a female weighing 50 kg, 3.5 liters. Generally, when a man loses 20 or 30% of his blood, the rapid decrease in blood pressure causes a serious situation. But losing less than 10% from the entire circulation, has no medical ill-consequences. 200 cc of blood is, of course, less than 10% of all the blood in an adult. So blood donation does not harm you at all. After blood donation, the level of the blood recovers in 2 or 3 hours and every element of the blood recovers in 4 weeks. When you are hanging around town or walking around Hiyoshi campus, you may often see the blood collecting car. Some people are giving their blood in there, as is desirable. But on the other hand many people are just passing by. Which group do you belong to?

From one group; "Well, to give blood is to help others. It is necessary for us to help each other. This is the reason why I'm giving blood." "I was given a blood transfusion when I had an operation. Now I give my blood to respond to the kindness of whoever gave me his blood." "Giving blood satisfies me because I realize that I can help somebody and participate in the circle of social cooperation." Comments from the other side; "There is no special reason." "I know that blood donation is important. But when it comes to giving blood, I'm scared." "Why do I have to?" "I am feeling a little sick today."

The former comments seem to point out that those who gave these comments at least know what blood donation is. If you are in the group from which the latter comments were collected, please consider again the necessity of giving blood. Those who cannot recognize the necessity should contemplate the dilemma they would face should they ever need a transfusion. Compound this dilemma with the fact that we can't produce blood artificially, even in such a scientifically and technologically advanced world. Those who feel scared when confronted to give blood might be calmed by the knowledge that having blood collected is not painful or harmful at all. When blood is collected, a doctor sees you and checks if you are in good enough condition to donate your blood.

This is the Criteria for the selection of donors.

1. Those whose blood's specific gravity is less than 1.052.
2. Those from whom blood has been collected for a transfusion or for the preparation of plasma derivatives within the past (one) month.
3. Those below the age of 16 or above the age of 65.
4. Those who are diagnosed to be pregnant by their own statements or by the diagnosis of physicians.
5. Those who are diagnosed to have been pregnant within the past 6 months by their own statements or by the diagnosis of physicians.
6. Males below 45 kg in weight and females below 40 kg in weight.
7. Those whose systolic blood pressure is below 100 mm Hg.
8. Those who, by their own statements or by the diagnosis of physicians, are diagnosed to be suffering from circulatory diseases or those suffering from a blood disorder or any other illness expected to be aggravated by blood donation.
9. Those who are feverish or otherwise considered to be in an unhealthy condition.

If you are not any of these 9 cases, you can donate blood. And after your blood is collected, a portion of it will be used for biochemical tests by an auto-analyser. They will inform you of the result of these tests. Therefore, you can consult this information to manage your own health.

The following is the 6 items tested: Serum transaminase levels (GPT), Alkaline phosphatase (ALP), Albumin-globulin ratio (A/B), Total protein (TP), Urea nitrogen (BUN), and Cholesterol (CHOL).

Only we can help ourselves. Why don't you volunteer to donate your blood?



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### Host Family 求む

Any one out there willing to put up with a Gaijin from April till mid-July?

I, a Dartmouth Exchange student majoring in economics, would like to live with a Japanese family to improve my Japanese and learn about Japanese culture. Right now, my Japanese isn't very good, but I do great pantomime.

I look forward to meeting you.

Please call 044-833-2461 and ask for Judy Stein.

P.S. Don't worry about me eating you out of house and home, I have money for room and board.

P.P.S. I need to know by December so I can make arrangements with my present landlord.

THANKS A LOT!!!



## Cinema Periscope

We are MOVIES which'll be open to the public this winter. We all are very nice! "Well," you say "How so?" Because we know we are delicate, warm,

beautiful and powerful. Don't ask us why any more! Come on in, you hard-head! Let us entertain you!



### The American Spirit in "Annie"

This is "The great musical"! This is because "Annie" has been a heroine in America, first through a comic in the Daily News (New York), then on a Radio story to movies, and finally in a play. "Annie" is an unusual story taking place in America during the depression in the 1930's. Many people had lost their jobs, their meals and also their happiness. But even with such terrible conditions, people believed that in another day, "Some day, one day we may get a new tomorrow..." "Annie," the star of the movie, was also very tough. She never lost her guts, always fighting with all her strength to live, to live! Annie easily moved people around her and they recovered "the fighting spirit" (how American!) not to be blue.

Yes, this is just a story, but we can feel the breath of American spirits. "Life is a struggle, and we may be No. 1, no time for loser," and America's characteristic capitalism are both seen in "Annie". Although we may live in a better world than that in the 1930's in the U.S.A., our social system is also getting complicated. Everyone, especially in big cities, is worried about contending with the prospect of living comfortably every day. Therefore Annie" can also be a heroine in our world, don't you think so?

Annie-AILEEN QUINN  
Directed by JOHN HUSTON  
Movie Arranged and Conducted by  
RALPH BURNS  
Columbia Picture Presents.

### The First Blood

"I can't believe this!", one man said and sighed. He loved Rocky—always strong, brave, and an indomitable spirit. But he had just seen a much stronger man! Rambo! Stallone in his new movie. Rambo, a reckless guy, charged with a false accusation, escapes from the palace by motorbike, mows down the modern armed chaisers, and turn to an offensive counterattack! It's thunderous, violent! Tremendous actions never



cease to amaze! Can you imagine the climax? Sorry, I can't tell any more. Just see it! Our hero "Rambo" is SYLVESTER STALLONE, and BRIAN DENEHY is his rival as a chief of the police.

TOHO TOWA presents from December 18th at Hibiya.

### See "The Extremity of Love"

When Autumn comes, everyone longs for a sweetheart. Everyone becomes a romanticist and dreams of passionate love story. Now I recommend the more feverent sort this autumn, "The Woman of Nextdoor" by François Truffaut.

This movie begins in the country far away from Paris. Six years ago Bernard and Mathilde loved each other. Things went well, but one day they parted because of a sharp tempered fight. After that Bernard led a happy life, married his wife and had children. On the other hand, Mathilde enjoyed a quiet life with an elder gentle looking husband. One day, they unexpectedly met again. After that day, they came to fall in love again. They found their affection irresistibly drawn towards each other. Bernard betrayed his wife; Mathilde, her husband. Finally, their families and their selves ruined, they died in each other's arms.

An accident may cause amusement in life, but once in a while, it causes tragedy. If Bernard and Mathilde hadn't met at that time, a sad event wouldn't happened. To love is to hurt feelings, to wait for another and to ruin each other. The theme of this story is here; the extremity of love. It seems to me that the extremity brings ruin to a lover. But I don't think "that's all a lover gets." See "The woman of Nextdoor" and find out what else is in store.

Staff: Produced by François Truffaut  
Directed and Written by François Truffaut, Suzanne Schiffman and Jean Aurel  
Cast: Bernard Courdray  
..... Gerard Depardieu  
Mathilde Bauchard  
..... Fanny Ardant  
Philippe Bauchard  
..... Henri Garcin  
Arlette Courdray  
..... Michele Baumgartner

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## ★★★ Why Don't You Try 'Natural Food'? ★★★

Nowadays, there are many things which are (in the healthy) booming: yoga, tennis, etc. What image do you have when you hear the word "natural food"? If you think that they would taste bad or that they are only for the "organic" people, you are wrong. While physical conditioning is important, people are also being more aware of the importance of food. Lately, food pollution has hit the head lines, and people have become interested in natural food. Almost all the fruits and vegetables which are sold today are grown using chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Many modern foods we eat include artificial coloring, preservatives, antiseptics, and food additives. These chemicals accumulate in the body over a period of time, and may quite possibly cause illnesses.

Do you know that an average person takes approximately 70 to 80 kinds of food additives which amount to eleven gram a day? Its count is four kilograms a year. This is awful, isn't it? We have to take this fact seriously. Why don't you stop by the Natural House? This store faces Aoyama Street and has a bright, fashionable atmosphere. Because of its location, most of the customers are young people, and this store is also frequently visited by foreigners.

The store has nine various corners. You can get not only fresh, natural food, but also natural cosmetics and various necessities. It is like a department store of natural goods. Let's look around each corner.

(1) Natural Food Corner (fruits, vegetables, meat, fish)

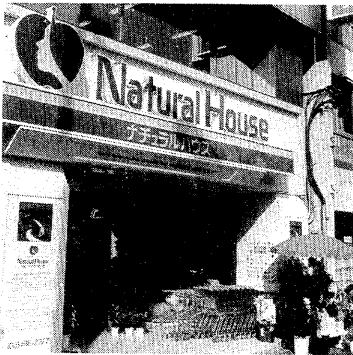
At this food corner, they sell only organic fruits and vegetables, meat from domestic animals bred with natural feeds, and fish taken from unpolluted water. The shop manager said that he hoped we would use natural food in our everyday meals. He stressed the importance of what we eat everyday.

Here, a meal planning consultation service is also available every Saturday afternoon. They also give consultation on diet programs.

(2) Imported Food Corner

The Natural House also has an "imported food corner." Active re-

search into food pollution and nutritional balance is being conducted overseas, as well as in Japan. America and Europe have a particularly wide variety of nutrition enhanced foods, with flavors which are different from those locally produced. A look at the components of these products will prove surprising; many items have been developed which are almost impossible to find in Japan. You'll have fun even just looking around this corner. All of these items are made of natural components, and we can get anything we like without worrying about food pollution.



(3) Nutrition Supplements Corner

If you don't satisfy all your nutritional needs from regular meals, it is desirable to take supplements in a natural form. This corner contains a variety of good extracts which will help you to lead a healthy life. People who don't eat enough vegetables, who have tired blood, who suffer from a cold, who often eat instant foods, or those with a tendency to overdrink. Which type do you conform to? Or don't you fit them at all? If you don't, that's great! But if you feel that something might be wrong with your body, the Natural House is always ready to help you.

(4) Natural Cosmetics Corner

The wide variety of cosmetics on the market today reflects the prosperity of our times. Cosmetics are a mixture of water, oils, and fats. So, preservatives and scents are also added to prevent separation and to give cosmetics fragrance. Most of these are synthesized from petroleum compounds. Although

use of petroleum as a primary ingredient reduces the cost to the manufacture, it places far too great a burden on human skin. Natural House has responded to this problem by supplying cosmetics composed of natural materials. Items are based on vegetable oil, which is gentle to the skin.

(5) Household Goods Corner

Natural house's detergents and soaps can be used with confidence because only safe, natural oils and fats are used in their manufacture. We can buy them in this corner. Also, they sell toothpaste made from charred eggplant which is supposed to make the teeth ridge tight.

(6) Book Corner

This corner contains a collection of books and references on all types of health-related subjects, from family health management to natural agriculture and pollution. We can understand health and natural food through reading these books.

(7) Prepared Foods Corner

Natural house's ready-to-eat food items are carefully prepared to bring out the full seasonal flavor of their ingredients. Such as hamburger contains soybeans, wheat protein, and avoid excessive levels of animal protein and fat. Their brown rice bento varies from day to day and is very popular at lunch time. Every item sold at this corner is marked to indicate its ingredients and number of calories for dieters and nutrition-conscious customers. Take advantage of this to safeguard the balance of your nutrition.

**Interview with Mr. Kidoji, the head of the Aoyama Branch**

**Staff:** Please tell us the details, how and why you opened the natural food shops?

**Kidoji:** Natural House became independent of "Kotobuki" (a cake store). We have been concerning and studying food pollution for a long time. About five years ago, we went to Europe and studied natural food. We thought it would be great if we could introduce them to Japan. Then, four years ago, we opened the first Natural House in Jiyugaoka, which soon became very popular. Then we had another branch in Shimokitazawa, and next, in Kobe. Finally, we opened this store here in Aoyama last March.

**Staff:** How do you feel about recent healthy boom?

**Kidoji:** At first, natural food had the image of "bad taste" or "food for sick people". Lately, in the healthy boom, people are becoming to think of natural food as nice and literally healthy. That is good. It doesn't matter that some people try Natural Food only because of the boom and have no interests in food pollution and calorie balance, provided that they will become aware of the real meaning of natural food some day. We welcome the boom in the sense that it may give many people the opportunity of thinking about the real meaning of natural food and of healthy life. We'll continue to work on and pursue the theme "The promise of a healthier life"

### News in Brief

#### 1983 Returning Student Applicants

The result of the entrance exams for the students who returned to Japan was announced on October 30th as follows:

Dept.	No. of Applicants	No. of Accepted	Compared with No. of Accepted Last Year
Literature	70(61)	34(30)	+ 9
Law (Law)	17(12)	15(11)	+ 9
(Politics)	19( 7)	13( 5)	0
Commercial	39(11)	15( 2)	+ 6
Medical	7( 4)	1	+ 6
Science and Engineering	16( 6)	9( 5)	+ 8
Total	168(101)	87(53)	+32

( ) indicate number of girls.

Wait" were shown.

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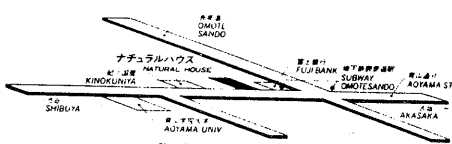
• Food Supplements

• Imported Foods

• Household Goods

• Natural Cosmetics

• Books



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# Essays

## Mita and Hiyoshi

REFLECTING THE LIFE OF TOWN AND GOWN

by H. SHIMIZU

"Mah-jong, pachinko (Japanese pin-ball), and drinks. That's all my life."—an ordinary student at the Keio University. He probably plays mah-jong, pachinko, and drinks liquor at a place around campus. The student's quarters of both Mita and Hiyoshi provide the stage for both your life and Mr. Ordinary student's. It is here where you feel at home. But do you really know what the areas are all about? If you don't, it's a shame. The following is an analysis of the businesses located at both Mita and Hiyoshi. The figures I use in this report are based on data which I collected on the streets.

**A Surprising Analogy:** The proportion of the each bracket of the table 1 shows a surprising analogy between Mita and Hiyoshi. But it does not conform with the impression I received when I walked around each block of the districts to conduct the statistical survey. On the contrary, I felt that each area had a distinctive feature. Both Mita and Hiyoshi have characters other than that of an university town—an office quarter and a part residential area respectively. This, I think, makes a difference which does not appear in the data, but which I felt on the streets.

**Gourmet Quarters:** At both Mita and Hiyoshi, eating and drinking houses account for almost half of the total of the businesses there.

**Contrast in Style:** In spite of almost the same number of eating and drinking houses, there is a sharp contrast between Mita and Hiyoshi with regard to the ratio of the Japanese style ones to the Western ones.

	MITA	HIYOSHI
	(%)	(%)
JAPANESE	31.4	51.1
WESTERN	52.3	33.0
THE REST	16.9	15.9

TABLE 2

**The Mystery Hard to Understand:** In both Mita and Hiyoshi, the next in number to the eating and drinking houses is fashion-related shops, the rate of which stands at about 15 per cent alike. This fact is hard to understand. Since the students at the Keio University are not good customers for the kinds of shops in these districts, the businesses do not seem to be lucrative enough to satisfy the shrewd owners of them.

**The End:** Compared to Hiyoshi, there are more mah-jong clubs, less pachinko houses and penny arcades at Mita. From this fact, I infer that a freshman playing pachinko and TV games at Hiyoshi ends up a full-fledged mah-jong player when he leaves there, and some day he finds himself bogged in the mah-

	MITA	%	HIYOSHI	%
EATING DRINK-ING	220	48.5	133	43.8
FASHION	66	14.6	45	14.8
FOOD CONFEC-TIONERY	37	8.1	26	8.6
GAME	46	10.1	31	10.2
HOBBY	17	3.8	21	6.9
THE REST	65	14.9	48	14.6

TABLE 1

jong clubs at Mita. I hope this is not the case with you.

**All Play and No Work:** It is quite a surprise that the rate of the study-related shops is in such low—Mita: 4.4%, Hiyoshi: 3.6%.

This may reflects a lack of ardor for study.

**A saying goes:** "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Then, does "all play and no work" make so-called Keio boys (and girls)?

**Food, Clothes, Shelter, and "play":** It is said that food, clothes, and shelter form requisites for life. I contend, however, that this theory is not legitimate, at least in the cases of Mita and Hiyoshi. The rate of the game houses, in addition to the hobby-related shops, account for about 15 per cent of the businesses. This is almost equal to the rate of the fashion-related shops—including clothing stores, which supply one of the requisites. Furthermore, on top of serving foods and drinks, the eating and drinking houses provide a place for recreation. Given these facts, I suggest that "play" should be added to the requisites.

**The Rights of Others:** Lastly, I would like to remind you that you are not the lord of Mita and/or Hiyoshi though you may often drink like a lord. I am afraid that Keio students may be impudent with the predominance of "play" and thereby jeopardize the interests of local residents and other people who do not have any direct concern with the Keio University. The shopping streets at Mita and Hiyoshi are not merely the student's quarters, but also the stage for the life of other people. You should not forget that while you have the right to play and to enjoy shopping, but that you have no superior privileges. Your rights always demand you to respect the rights of others.

\* \* \*

## Does Complex Perplex You ?

by KOTARO MORI

Late in autumn, you will see young men and women, all well-to-do, walking about the campus where ginkgo trees turn yellow. Their features may seem happy, without any trivial discontent. However, when you ask if they are happy, you will find their unhappiness, for example, in their lack of interest in anything, delusion, or agonies of a broken heart.

A friend of mine confessed that he became uncomfortable at the sight of the sign "Inokashira Line," (which lead to Komaba where Tokyo University exists). So he often resorts to drinking which, he believes, is the only balm for his sad heart.

**How do you become happy?** One factor which contributes to happiness is success in the world. Every one is satisfied when he achieves his goals.

Yuji Suzuki, assistant professor at Keio University says "Don't be disappointed in yourself. Everyone has almost the same gifts. What matters is how you develop them. I will give you one example. In America, I taught Japanese language. There were two pupils who were totally different. One always got good marks without much

effort. The other, who got poor marks, took a great interest in Japanese. After several years, they both visited Japan. Then, the former couldn't make himself understood freely, but the latter came to express himself like a native speaker during his sojourn. Interest and effort pay in the long run. This idea applies to all the cases you will come across."

If think interest and effort are valuable, you may find value in your life. If you think you are fit for current social structure, you may find happiness.

An expert on counselling says, "Nobody can save people who despair, not even I am able to. All I can do is to show several ways in which they can be redeemed."

It seems that people in distress run through life and never learn to understand anyone else. They seem to step outside the continual stream of occurrences to only observe and understand the passing scene, without acquiring the solace of their minds.

There is a gateway to consolation. Believe in mutual redemption and mutual self-clarification in human communication and the way to your identity lies open.

## KEIO in Crises?

by K. MIYAJI

"Smart and able, well-bred and good-natured"—So the person in charge of personnel welcomes the graduates of Keio. Thus they are comforted with the security of leading business confidence. "There are crises in the businesses, concerning the graduates of Keio Gijuku University."

Starting from the scandals of Mitsukoshi, what is said in the above quotations was announced in the Oct. 18 issue of Nikkei Business. In the first place the news, mentioned that an academic clique was formed. As was revealed in the scandals of Mitsukoshi, the graduates of Keio conspicuously intended to form a clique and sought to peaceful life in it, separated from the graduates of other universities. In these scandals, for example, it is said that the executives, who are graduates of Keio, formed a clique within themselves. In doing so, they followed Okada for their self-preservation and intended to live peacefully in the group, in spite of the

fact that Okada himself did not have any intention to form a clique. As well, they said that the reason Kanebo was spilt is that the graduates of Keio, in their clique, took no notice of the graduates of other universities.

The report also announced the "weak points" of each graduate of Keio. According to the comments, Keio Boys learn their tasks quickly and work to to perfect their responsibilities. But since they are well-bred and good-natured, they lack the competitive spirit to get ahead by any means and ultimately content themselves with the position of a second-rate elite.

We can not recognize all the contents of this news as true, but we cannot help giving recognition to the fact that the trends stated above are noticeable.

Next spring we are going to have our 125th anniversary. It may be the time to reconsider how Keio should be and how Keio is.

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## What's Aerobics?

1. Aerobics was founded by the U.S. air force. It was Dr. Kenneth H. Cooper who explained aerobics first. He worked at the air force's Sunantonip Hospital in Texas, U.S.A. It is reasonable that it was founded in the U.S.A., namely, the country of "pragmatism." Aerobics is a prescription or exercise. This prescription says how much exercise one should take in order to produce a desired effect.

#### 2. What's the key to aerobics?

The key is the quantity of energy expended during various exercises is measured and calculated in marks. (1) First, one chooses an favorite exercise according to the mark. (2) The mark and the goal come out with a figure, which predicts the effect after eight weeks. Besides the army, the aerobics was adopted by enterprises in order to improve production and moral. Recently this has become popular among young men and women as a measure to "shape up."

3. What's the difference between aerobics and other exercises?

Dr. Cooper divided exercises into four groups.

- (1) Exercises by the tension of muscles, like body building.
- (2) Exercises by the elasticity of muscles, like weight lifting.
- (3) Exercises continuing for short periods of time, like a short-distance race.
- (4) Exercises continuing for a long time like long-distance running.

He arrived at a conclusion that, of the four groups, the type of exercises in group 4 has the greatest effect for the maintenance of human health because they make people to inhale a great amount of oxygen. Oxygen exchange is the key that makes our health improve. Aerobics belongs to group 4.

Now, aerobics dance has risen to everyone's attention. It incorporates the benefits of all the 4 groups listed above with minimal pain. It concentrates the same effect of running in a shorter work out time and, resembling jazz dances, certainly has far more charm.

## \*\*\*Quiz\*\*\*

- 1) The first woman was Eve. Then who was the second?
  - a) God made her as Eve's sister.
  - b) Eve gave birth to her.
  - c) No one knows where she came from.
- 2) There are clisters of Alphabets based on respective rule. Depending on the rule, what comes next?
  - 1) A. C. E. G. I. ( )
  - 2) A. H. I. M. O. ( )
  - 3) A. E. F. H. I. ( )

Ans.—(c); according to the Old testament, Eve bore two boys called Cain and Abel. Then, (b) is wrong. Cain killed his brother, Abel, and was removed to the east of Eden. The Bible said that he married there but no explanation was given on his wife. If (a) was right, it was consanguineous marriage. And so, (c) must be right. This question has been regarded as a mystery.

- 2) Somewhere in England, there was a notice board; "Your feet are killing me". Where was this set up?

Ans.—On a lawn; "me" meant turf.

- 3) It was the rule that the last man locked the door of the club room. One day, checking the door, it was unlocked. This is testimonies of four members. One told a lie. Who did? And who was the last man?

A: "When I was leaving, B and C were still in the club room"

B: "After D went out of the room I left. But A stayed there."

C: "I went home earlier than A and B."

D: "I left the room first, so I don't know anything."

Ans.—It is A who told a lie. And the last man A, too. (Turn of coming back home: D-C-B-A)

- 4) A boy is in love with an older woman.

boy: "What's the matter with a difference of five years in age?" But she would have nothing to do with him.

lady: "No! Think over when we met first. You were only half the age of me nine years ago."

boy: "But I fell in love as soon as I met you."

Now, how old is he and she?

Ans.—He is 14 years old. She is 19 years old.

Ans.—1) K: They form a line every other letter. 2) T: They are symmetrical letters. 3) K: They consist of straight lines.

by Yulica

#### \*\*\*WORD SEARCH PUZZLE\*\*\*

P A R S T G N I R E E N I G N E A M  
O O T L M E C N E D U R P S I R U J  
O C L U B C C Z S P R O F E S S O R  
L R S I O N A O H S I L G N E O N E  
T T H E T E H N N X R Y P M S P T  
K K H Y M I T A N O M E T S I S H U  
L S O O Y C C W C A M P U S N O A P  
S E P O G S I S E N D I K N A L S M  
Y D S L B L O Y C C S D C P R O E O  
M H A S Q A L H R I I N S S D R C  
I H S G S I Y S R O I F T Y U E U F  
M C Y E B C C T T C T U F C P O T T  
A N P R M R E U I O D A A O R A A X  
G E A M L E O D O Y M T R A C K R E  
A R S A L M E E P A I T C O E I E T  
Y F I N O M D N U O R G H I B M T N  
H I Q Y H O H T N I M E O L P A I S  
H T G S C C S L A C E R U T C E L I

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ECONOMICS  
COMMERCIAL SCIENCE  
JURISPRUDENCE  
POLITICS  
ENGINEERING  
STUDENT  
PROFESSOR  
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STUDY  
EDUCATION  
SEMINAR  
LABORATORY  
LIBRARY  
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ENGLISH  
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