

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

**'calamus gladio fortior'**

## The Study on the Relationship between Economics & Employment

An economics seminar by prof. Ryuzi Komatsu, belonging to the Division of Labor and Social Policy of Keio University, reviewed the employment problem. The results were already published in the Mita Festival in November 1982. The study is composed of a report on the survey of labor consciousness and a study on the correlation between the business cycle and the number of employed university graduates. The purpose of the study is as follows:

- (1) How does the state of economics determine the labor consciousness of university students?
- (2) Are there any characters on labor market of university students? Especially, what is the difference between Keio University and Waseda University?
- (3) What is the correlation between the business situation and the number of employed university graduates?

The report has some interesting results.

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### 1. From the report of 'The Survey on Labor Consciousness'

This survey covered 1,500 university students. The following questions are from the survey.

(A) 'Are you hopeful on an employment on your wishes?'

In general, few liberal arts students think they can get the ideal employment as they wish. Especially, more than 95% of female students think the ideal employment situation is bleak. On the contrary, science take an optimistic view towards employment, because recently with expert knowledge on scientific technology such as computers are in demand through the world.

(B) 'Why is your employment prospect bleak?'

The reasons are the following three points.

- (1) because of poor school records
- (2) because of sharp competition in the labor markets

- (3) because of few reliable connections with companies

(C) 'Which do you attach importance to, the name of a company or the type of business you wish as your employment?'

Liberal arts students are apt to attach importance to the 'company'. On the contrary, science students are apt to select the category of business. Because the category of business is important to science students, and the education in the company is important to the liberal students, exclusive of their qualifications. In other words, 'finding a reliable company', instead of 'finding a position' is important to the liberal arts students. It is certain that Japan is

a 'name-value society'.

(D) 'What points agree with your situation?'

(1) stable (2) hopeful (3) salary  
These points are mirrors of today's 'low growth society'.

(E) 'What do you find employment for?'

On this question, the consciousness divided into men side and women side. For male students, (1) for their lives (2) for taking part in the society (3) for self-expression. On the other hand, for female students, (1) for their lives (2) for independence from their parents (3) for avoiding the hollow lives after graduation. (This point is peculiar to female students.)

(1) The number of employed university graduates and the business situation have a high correlation. But the aspect is different in times before the oil crisis or after the oil crisis. In other words, before the oil crisis (in 1973), the correlation was very high. On the other hand, after the oil crisis, the correlation has been gradually declining. The cause of this situation is that each company has accelerated labor cut-backs and the growth of employment as a result of stagnate economic growth. Besides each company made a short-term plan of employment among the uncertain time today. Especially in industrial classification, the growth of employment in the manufacturing

and the business situation is very high. In general, for twenty years the employment of liberal arts students and science students of Keio has dropped slightly. Instead, the number of students asking for public service is increasing.

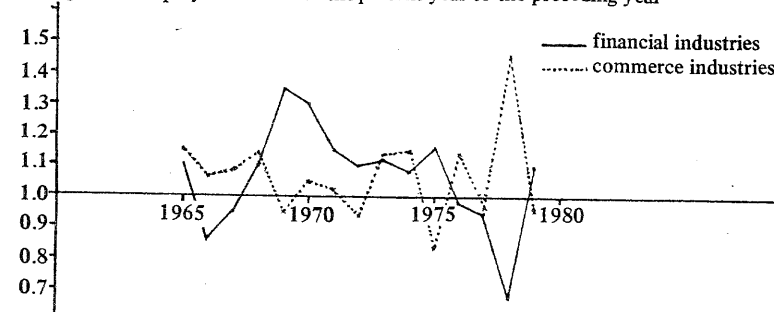
(note)

(1) In this study, 'liberal arts' science students are defined as follows.

- liberal arts students—university students who major in cultural sciences and social sciences
- science students—university students who major in physical sciences, technology and agriculture

(2) The business situation is based on 25 economics indexes.

The growth employment ratio of the present year to the preceding year



Popular types of industry among university students

	Keio (L)	Waseda (L)	* Keio (L)	Other Univs. (L)	Other Univs. (S)
1.	Banks 36.8	Business Firms 51.3	Mass Communication and advertising 51.2	Mass Communication and advertising 43.3	Electrical Manu. 72.0
2.	Business Firms 33.3	Mass Communication and advertising 48.1	Business Firms 48.7	Business Firms 31.1	Computer Management 53.3
3.	Mass Communication and advertising 28.0	Banks 28.3	Printing and Publishing 47.4	Service 27.4	Electric and Gas power 30.7

(L) = liberal arts students (S) = science students \* = female students  
Other Univs. = 14 universities in Tokyo

### 2. From the study on the correlation between the business situation and the number employed university graduates

Besides the survey, a study on the correlation between the business situation and the number of employed was made. It was made by more than 5 statistics sources, such as, 'The Report of the Basic School Statistics' (Ministry of Education), 'The Labor White Paper' (Ministry of Labor), 'Business Cycle Statistics' (The Economic Planning Agency).

In the study, all data for twenty years (from 1960 to 1980) were analyzed. The results are summarized in the following 5 points.

industry have the highest correlation with business barometers.

(2) There are different structures in labor market of liberal arts students and science students.

(3) The employment of one industry influence on that of other industries. Above all in this study, it is found that the number of employment in commerce industries is substituted for that of employment in financial industries.

(4) The employment of female students is mainly influenced by the business cycle. The female labor market is much smaller than the male labor market.

(5) The correlation between the number of employed from Keio University

## Job Hunting

Last year again the 'hunting for jobs war' occurred among seniors of all colleges in Japan as usual. And they have gotten their jobs lined up already now.

People believe it is a common knowledge that students start hunting for their jobs on Oct. 1st. Indeed it is a fact, but I think that it is kind of obscure information made by mass communication.

Recently it is said that the arrangement of employment among companies that is to prohibit giving the informal decision to students is strictly acted up to but that is not a truth. Many of best students of high-ranked universities had already gotten the decision of employment from top-ranking companies before Oct. 1st of last year again. So, what they did on Oct. 1st was to reject the informal decisions they have gotten from companies except the one they wished to be employed in, or to visit the company to be restrained in there all that day.

To cut a long story short, "Aotagai" or giving informal decisions to students before the opening day of students' visits to companies is still done by many companies. In other words, the war of hunting for jobs starts long before Oct. 1st every year. We must know this fact and consider it. I, as a student of a university, think that "Aotagai" is a totally unfair system for students. I understand that companies need best recruits and they are eager to get them as the fate of the company depends on its workers. Nevertheless, I would say that there are some problems that should be considered and reformed regarding this matter especially in this age of the difficulty of finding employment. And this year, quite a few students of Keio seniors have already started hunting for jobs already! What do you think about these matters regarding seniors and companies?

## 'Yaponskije Studenty, Dobry Den' ( 'Hello! Japanese Students' )

... from "PRAVDA" with love

"Mutual Understanding is Duty!"

We, the "Mita Campus," for the first time tried an interview with a foreign correspondent. This is a result of what we have been thinking about; that is, we must always make an effort to promote international mutual understanding as much as possible. Most international frictions are due to the lack of mutual understanding, or misunderstanding. Journalism is expected to play an important role for this solution. In this sense, we were most pleased with Mr. Alexandre A. Drozdou, Tokyo bureau chief of the Soviet Union's "KOMSMOLSKAYA PRAVDA," who willingly responded to our first honorable interview. For, as he will point out later, the Russian-Japanese relationship on diplomatic level today is in a "dead-end street (fukuro-ko-ji)" and we can even say that we are in the worst situation. Therefore, he insists that MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IS DUTY for both countries to improve this situation. The following is the report of the interview with him.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA Means "Truth of Youth"

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA is an agency newspaper of the central committee of Soviet's youth organization, and it means "truth of the youth." It is a brotherly newspaper of the "PRAVDA" which is well known in Japan. (PRAVDA is an agency newspaper of the central committee of the Soviet's Communist Party). The substance is not so different from the PRAVDA's, but the characteristics are that the readers are mainly the youth, and that it is particularly popular among the farmers. Consequently, reporting the life of the Japanese youth (including students) (culture, sports, customs and so on) is one of the most important works of Mr. Drozdou.

Reading Japanese Newspaper is his Daily Routine

The following is an introduction of

Mr. Drozdou's prophile. He graduated from the department of international law of International Relations University of Moscow in 1974. He studied Japanese there, and came to Japan two years ago. He says that he is supposed to report on Japanese politics and life, but in reality his articles take up so various topics that he seems as if he were willing to report everything of Japan. (Please refer at the next paragraph). For this sake, everyday he reads the chief Japanese newspapers (such as Asahi, Yomiuri, Mainichi, the Japan Times, and Akahata), watches TV, and collects data all over Japan. This vitality, as well as his self-composed and intellectual atmosphere, will probably be making him occupy his position as a bureau chief at his very age of thirty. Meanwhile, it is often said that Russian people are very sociable, and he is no exception. He even welcomed us to his home with his family in spare moments from his busy work as a correspondent, and spared no effort to cooperate with our interview.

From "KARA-OKE" to "E.T.'s Boom"

The following is an introduction to some of the main articles of Mr. Drozdou's which has been sent to Moscow so far.

(1) Some shocking experienced reports:

"Cherry blossoms bloom" (an experienced report at a "Hanami" where he has sung "Kachusha" with the Japanese) "Earthquake" (needless to say, there is no earthquake in Moscow) "Typhoon"

(2) Some exciting investigations of Japanese society:

"Kara-oke" "E.T., Inoshishi, Bonenkai, Christmas and Omikuiji" (Japanese year-end and the New Year) "Capsule Hotel" (He says there is one at Shinjuku). "A visiting report of a right-wing organization" (!) "Tokyo's sound" (a report on the urban Tokyo life through a description of the various sounds heard from morning till night)

(3) Some timely reports:



"Rocheed Case" (Mr. Tanaka is said to be famous in Soviet Union also). "Matter on the unfair entrance examinations at Waseda University" (KEIO is said to be LESS KNOWN THAN WASEDA in the Soviet Union!)

(4) Some other interesting reports:

"A Japanese woman's antiwar letter to the Russian people" "A report on the participation of the anti-nuclear gathering on March 21st at Hiroshima" "Jogging" (Mr. Drozdou's first article in Tokyo) "Japanese men's pocket money" (He says that he feels pity for Japanese Women!) "Linear motor cars" "Parking place for the bicycles" "Mt. Fuji seems to wake up!" (a report on the eruption of Mt. Fuji)

"Take an interest First to Understand Your Partner"

Question: What was your first impression of Japan?

Answer: What surprised me first was the fact that a clear perspective hardly opens out before us at Tokyo because the surface is covered with so many houses' roofs. I mean, Tokyo was a rather difficult town to perceive geographically. But I got accustomed gradually, and now on the contrary, I find Tokyo a nice town, which is very convenient in regard to shopping and traffic systems. And another thing which surprised me very much was that the Japanese really work hard. It is true the more in the rural districts.

Q: Then, did your image of Japan change when you came to Japan?

A: Fundamentally, no. Of course, the image we obtain from books, movies, and photographs tends to be different from the reality. But maybe it is more fair to say that the information the former gives us is somehow partial, one-sided, and prejudiced. On this account, the understanding of Japan has become more objective, many-sided and general on coming to Japan. By the way, in order to understand a country more profoundly, although nothing can

be better than speaking the language, I think what is most important is WHETHER YOU TAKE AN INTEREST IN THAT COUNTRY AND PEOPLE OR NOT. This is particularly important for the journalists, who are supposed to report correctly. Well, on the whole, I should say that my image of Japan still remains a positive one.

Q: Lastly, if you have something to say specially to the Japanese or Japanese students, would you tell us?

A: As you know, even though Russian and Japanese private citizens, including myself, are succeeding in establishing friendly relations, the Russian-Japanese relationship on governmental level is getting worse today. THIS IS TRULY REGRETFUL. Of course, it is not possible to make the two countries' interests consistent with each other, and that is not necessary, either. What is important is TO MAKE AN EFFORT TO TRY TO UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER'S SITUATION. I think THIS IS THE DUTY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES. In this sense, the responsibility of journalists, including myself, is quite important. We must AVOID MEANINGLESS CRITICS. Moreover, I must say that it is very important to distinguish the government opinion from that of the people. There is no difference between the Russian and Japanese in the fact that everyday's life is more important than any other things for everyone. As for me, I clearly reported to Moscow that the idea of "U.S.-JAPAN Fated Community" is not shared among every Japanese people.

Q: Thank you very much for today.

We really know that mutual understanding is indispensable to World Peace and Friendships. But, how can it be done; It seems that Mr. Drozdou's talk was very suggestive to this question. That is to say, in order to understand the Soviet Union, don't we have to TAKE AN INTEREST IN THE SOVIET UNION first of all?

「サイマル英語」の時代です——あなたは何をコミュニケーションしますか?

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# The Leader of the Dark Ducks in KEIO Days

Interview with Tetsu Kiso



Mr. Tetsu Kiso, whose nickname is "Geta-san", graduated from the Economic Dept in 1953. The Dark Ducks consists of four men; Geta-san, Paku-san, Manga-san, and Zou-san. He holds a post of the leader. He has associated with other three members since they took active parts in Keio Wagner Society. He talked about his school life, "When we went to Mita campus, we used to sing in chorus at the clubroom of Wagner Society, and we were absorbed in chorus. Then we founded the Dark Ducks by sympathizers in 1951."

As for study, he majored in the economic theory at Chigusa's seminar.

At that time, Mr. Fukuoka (now Prof. in Keio) was his assistant. Mr. Kiso said that what he learned there were not helpful, but he occurred to his mind and said "One of impressive lectures was History of Economic Theory by late Seiichiro Takahashi, because he would often wander from his subject. Chats about *ukiyo* was especially pleasant." After Mr. Kiso graduated from Keio, he worked at the studio Zou-san's father managed. He had also taken an active part in the Dark Ducks with other three members during that time. Afterwards they got jobs singing in chorus at the Occupation Army and became

popular there. Thus the members could enjoy comfortable incomes. Japanese attained the time of television and radio, later. From then on, the Dark Ducks had been known to everyone, also make people listen to beautiful songs now. Mr. Kiso told, "Keio has a free atmosphere, so I have been keeping company with a lot of friends at Keio. I want Keio to persist in an excellence at private schools." Lastly he gave a message to the freshmen who are going to study at Keio from this year. "There are only four years in university life. I want them to not only study but also make the human society."

## Music should have its mission

\*\*\* Takeshi Kobayashi, violinist



a teacher as well as a player?

Answer: Yes. I'm not a mere violin player, nor the so-called a teacher (for example, professor of music school). My belief is to convey the right ideas through music. It is necessary for me to combine performance with education so as to realize this belief. So, I not only hold recitals but also have various discussion after each concert. I explain the essence of music for myself at that time.

Q: What do you want to do through music?

A: My object is not to bring up professional musicians, but to create the person who is thoughtful of others. My viewpoint is much influenced by Suzuki Method (originated by Mr. Shinichi Suzuki). The essence of this method is that every child has his own talent and that the adult has duty to develop the ability. I'm carrying out the activity to embody this method. In other words, I'm playing a role as a missionary of Suzuki Method.

Q: What is the most important point when you teach the violin?

A: I make much of the tone itself rather than the technique about the left hand. The tone reflects the player's

heart completely. So, we should continue to study carefully the nature of the tone until we can distinguish the good tone from the bad one. I hope that this distinction can become the beginning so as to distinguish between good and evil in the world.

Q: Do you believe that music has its own mission?

A: Yes. I think that music can play an important role for mutual understanding in international perspective and world peace. By starting with the effort to produce a fine tone, we can eventually come to the thought of love and peace. I have inherited this belief from my teachers. I will be very happy if my activity can make any contribution to the world peace.

Q: You have often visited developing countries, such as Venezuela, Brazil and Thailand. Do you feel anything particular when you play and teach in those countries?

A: First of all, I would like to point out the consideration of the people. Complete strangers give the greatest welcome to me. Their humanity and warm hearts always move me deeply. Therefore, I want to implant right ideas for them through music before their purity is

spoiled.

Q: By the way, are there any reasons why you have often played the works by Japanese composers?

A: It is because I'm sure that I can play them more skillfully and musically than any other players. In other words, I play them since I'm a Japanese violinist. It is natural that Japanese players can grasp the essence of Japanese works by their sensibility. So I always play at least one of the Japanese works in my recital.

Q: What do you think about the today's tendency of performance?

A: There seem to be little performances which give us great impression. We are overwhelmed by a great deal of technical excellence, this is the series of "shocks" to me. I think that today little players can put their mentality or idea in their performances, but this is a very regrettable tendency. I would like to be one of the players who can leave something in their performances, and I'm going to make efforts to realize this aim.

We thanked him very much that he kindly accepted our interview. We hope that his performance and education activity will be successful.

# ECC 外語学院

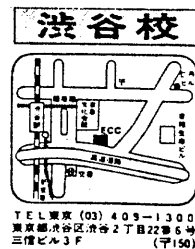
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"Every child has a beautiful name, a beautiful name, a beautiful name. . . ." Do you remember this song? It became well-known in Japan in 1979, the International Year of the Child.

It was on 21st December 1979 that the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution declaring the year of 1979 the International Year of the Child, while it celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child unanimously adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20th November 1959. The preamble of the Declaration says in part, "man owes to the child the best it has to give," which has been reflecting the spirit and world's concern to maintain progress for children.

As you know, the campaign of 1979 was successful enough to serve opportunities to promote social awareness of the well-being of children. Its programmes were based on the principles of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)<sup>1</sup> trying to end world hunger, ill-health, and illiteracy in this world. To achieve the goals, UNICEF put great emphasis on nutrition, health care, water supply, and primary education. Taking an example of water supply, the state of the world's children 1980 says that 'Community efforts in planning, constructing and maintaining water supplies were backed by UNICEF rigs, pumps pipes, casing, and fitting which helped to provide over 75,000 small-scale water supply systems during 1979'.

So far, UNICEF has been working as hard as ever to find the way out with its 'Strategy of Basic Services.' This strategy comes from the idea that the enlightenment should be initiated within the communities of the developing world by themselves. Therefore, UNICEF helps educate, train, and equip native community-development-workers who are called para-professionals in government programmes for education and health-care, etc. According to some data of UNICEF, there are more than 350,000 of para-professionals in 1979 alone.

UNICEF's method characterized its deep involvement in 'people to people' relationship beyond a unit of nation. As



far as the well-being of children concerns, UNICEF welcomes anybody who is willing to join the programmes and co-operate with it. Since its establishment in 1946, UNICEF has been supported by a number of people such as individuals, voluntary agencies, governmental, and non-governmental organizations. They keep in touch with UNICEF through the National Committees for UNICEF which now exist in more than 30 countries. Their contributions amounted to \$50.2 million in 1979, which surely gave vital effects on carrying out the programmes.

Taking it into consideration that the campaign of 1979 was relatively successful and it has been two years since then, this is the time to know if there has been any progress. This is a difficult question to answer. At least it can be said that the situation of children in the developing world is still serious. Perhaps nobody can believe that 40,000 children died from malnutrition and infection every day during the last year. But this is the fact. According to the UNICEF annual report, it is almost clear that the condition of children in the poorest countries this year is apparently getting worse than last year. The report points out that an invisible malnutrition inflicts on the lives of approximately one quarter of the young children in the developing countries, mentioning that the Third World's hunger is a hidden hunger.

The state of the World's children of 1980, which namely reported the International Year of the Child, starts with the title "From here to 2000." It says that it is not impossible to end mass-hunger, ill-health, and illiteracy. It sounds like being full of hope. On the contrary, that of 1982-83 starts with

the title "New hope in dark times." It says that progress towards preserving the lives of our children is now actually slowing down. It is suggesting an odd and complicated situation which is hard for us to cope with. Optimism is now absolutely out of sight because of the precarious atmosphere of world-wide economic recession and an impending increase of almost 500 million in the world's children population by the year 2000, without taking any decisive measures.

If this dark clouds are to stay with nothing ever changed, it might be understandable that the day would come when the developed countries have difficulty to reserve funds for UNICEF's programmes, while it is said in general that the governments of most developing countries would need to allocate at least 20 per cent of GNP for social investments in primary education, water supply, health care, and nutrition if the worst aspects of poverty are to be over-

Annual torments for students at the age of eighteen or nineteen—entrance examinations were fulfilled at lots of universities this year. Applicants—candidates for entrance exams should prepare themselves for these torments in February or March with the help of their 'Education Mama'.

At the very day of the exam, the campus and the nearest station are crowded with anxious applicants. But unfortunately, about only one of ten applicants will be happy to take the chance of spending a campus life at Keio University.

This 'Examination Hell' includes a lot of problems.

The first one, applicants are studying English only in their textbooks or reference books—so they learn grammatical English in earnest, so to speak 'juken eigo' in Japanese. But it's very important to learn conversational English or American way of life, foreign custom, too.

For example an English man, when he traveled in Japan, put sugar into green tea at a Japanese restaurant. Such an incident happened, for he didn't know Japanese custom very well.

The second one, students lose their originality in general. They memorize

come in the developing countries.

But just think about the fact that the necessary amount of money for world's children and governments in the desperate situation, which is around \$20 billion every year, is no more than the world spends on armaments every 15 days.

Isn't anything going wrong in this world? Or has man already lost his wisdom? Where have the Beautiful Names gone now?

1. UNICEF was established on 11, December 1946 by the name of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), only to serve the well-being of children in Europe and China in the aftermath of the World War II. But since 1953, it was given the new name, the United Nation Children's Fund, to extend its responsibilities over the children in a state of emergency in the developing countries. However, 'UNICEF' still remains familiar to everybody. (PHOTO BY UNICEF)

and memorize idioms or proverbs.

Some years ago, at the entrance exam of one university, there was the following question in modern Japanese. 'Please explain the meaning of this word,—*nichijō sahanji*.—'

The correct answer is 'the thing happened every day, often happened, the incident we don't regard unusual or strange, a commonplace thing.' And one student wrote a very very funny answer. 'Nichijō' means 'every day', 'sa' means 'green tea', 'han' means 'rice', so it means to put rice and green tea into a rice bowl and mix, so to speak 'Ochazuke' in Japanese. This answer show his originality.

Nowadays, as marking most of papers is managed by computer, the tendency of questions is being changed 'Select a correct answer'. All students have to do is selecting and marking blanks.

The third one, you know, in Japan it's very difficult to enter university, but it's very easy to graduate from it, so some students relax their attention too much. It seems that to prepare for exams is suffering in hell, and to pass the exams and spend a campus life is getting into paradise.

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## Cinema Periscope

## ~ Five Days One Summer ~



Brightly, when the moon is shining down on snow covering over the top of the Alps, a young woman can't sleep well in a train, wakes up from the bed, and lights her cigarette. Nervous. Who is the older man sleeping beside her? Her father? Well, that puzzling relation between her and him is the very mysterious prologue of this movie and even the key of it. Also steep mountains of the Alps give it strange effects. Yes,

everything in "Five Days One Summer" is full of mystery.... You got a little scared? Sorry, but the hero of this movie's is SEAN CONNERY! According to an English critic, his playing is beautiful, and his bold head expresses even a sex-appeal of men. Don't you think so, ladies? Oh, I may hear your sweet sigh. And the heroin, BETSY BRANTLEY, is beautiful. She is a lucky girl to be the partner of him. Additionally, handsome LAMBERT WILSON is lucky, too. These youngs are all lucky, because they firstly caught the chance to play in movie. It's interesting, that an older great actor and two fresh youngs are in a movie. The story is.... Oh, no. I can't tell you. I want it to be secret. Everything is mystery and everything is behind the misty morn. Then who could know it? Of course, you! Do you want to see a sexy SEAN, ladies? Do you want to see beautiful BETSY, guys? Why not! Go ahead! Nothing could make you stop going for it, because a mystery will exist to be broken....

## ~ Best Friends ~



Spring has come! In warm air and under the happy sunshine, we can see many couples walking, whispering in a sweet tone here and there. They may be the best friends to each other. And... oh, you don't have your best friend(s)? I'm sorry, but it's OK. I show you a nice way to feel sweet without friends. Why don't you go to theatres? "Best Friends" is guaranteed to blow you blue hearts.

"Best Friends" is a love story, a touching comedy, and more a friendship story. They are two of best friends as joint scenario writers in Hollywood.

After five years of the cohabitation life, they determined to marry each other. They visited each other's family for their honey moon, but several troubles came one after another. After all their married life falls short of their expectations. All go well as far as they two are best friends. Soon they recognize they are best friends each other and even marriage can't intervene between the two.

Do you like this? I suppose a better way is to find your lover. Don't you think so?

## Props of the Time Between

It's really pleasant reading or just looking at your favorite books in the comfortable bed just before falling asleep, covered with a soft blanket, by the shaded lamp, sometimes burning Japanese incense, sometimes with a glass of whiskey and soda in your hand. Such is one of the most enjoyable moments of a winter night.

However I have to be a bit careful about the choice of books. Of course, there are many fascinating books even on my poor bookshelf. But some of them are too stimulating books for this bed-time reading. Some of them are for desk reading (which is the furniture of irresponsibility.) Imagine that I take up a book like the critical works of Maurice Blanchot. I would not be able to understand it fully. Then if I'm tired, I would throw the book down, and fall asleep, but trains of perplexing words would appear in my dream, taking the form of crawling grubs which have no substance, and turn my sleep into a restless one. If I'm not tired, I would find myself

sitting at the desk at midnight.

This is why I can't be careless about the selection of the books of bed-time reading. Having tried many sorts of books, now I've found two good companions.

One of them is an anthology of fairy tales, which is a Puffin book. Those tales are bit absurd, surrealistic, even a bit cruel. They certainly have the quality of dream, in grander words, 'collective unconscious'. This would be a good gateway to the other form of

life; sleep and dreams.

Another is a rather thick volume, beautifully bound by myself with Liberty Fabric which takes after the style of Morris, and Japanese hand-craft paper. It's just an ordinary dictionary of my mother tongue, I turn the pages aimlessly, follow the words, not thinking of their meaning. Sometimes my eyes catch a beautiful word, stop and linger on that word, enjoy the delicious sound and the image of it. My imagination is awakened. I enjoy a free association

game of words for a while.

...Here I've found the word for tonight "RYUKO", which means "reflecting light on running water...."

...In Indian-blue thin darkness... pale moonlight flickering on the calmness... of a flow ever lasting... a breeze, breeze, smeling of musk, sweep and treble the surface of the calmness... flow, flow everlasting... flow flow to where?

...I'm flowing down the stair way to a dream.

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◇日時◇

月曜日～金曜日(毎日)  
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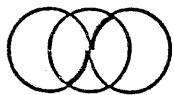
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### ~~~~~Puzzle~~~~~

Note: In this puzzle, you are given sentences in which one set of letters is substituted for another. The words are in their right order with a space after each. For example: THE MITA CAMPUS, RUO HTRW MQHXKG. Here R is substituted for T, U for H, O for E, etc. You can break both codes by watching for the frequency of certain letters or the way they are grouped. Now, let's try this puzzle! (And you'll find the solutions on this paper as first two or three sentences of any of items.)

1. FYFEM AIDBW ITR T  
HFTCSNDCB OTQF, T  
HFTCSNDCB OTQF, T  
HFTCSNDCB OTQF, . . . WP MPC  
EFQFQHF SIDR RPOK? DS  
HFATQF VFBB-ZOPYO DO  
XTUTO DO \*\*\*\*, SIF  
DOSFEOTSDPOTB MFTE PN SIF  
AIDBW.
2. RJQYSKWT, ZSPM KSP BNNM QG  
GSQMOMY CNZM NM GMNZ  
FNXPJQMG NXPJ KSP KNO NU  
EWOS, H TNLMY ZNBHM FHM\*K  
GWPPQ ZPWW QM H KJHQM,  
ZHEPG LO UJNB KSP RPC, HMC  
WQYSKG SPJ FQYHJPKKP.  
MNLJXNLG. ZSN QG KSP NWCPJ  
BHM GWPPQMY RPOQCP SPJ,  
SPJ UHKSPJ?

## For World Leaders

Petra Kelly, the leader of the Green Party, which has begun a dramatic political movement in West Germany, went to Hiroshima last year. She talked with A-bomb survivors (the Hibakusha) and formed new ideas on the nuclear problem. When I read about it in the newspaper, I understood how she felt, because I had visited Hiroshima this spring, and also had the same experience that she had. I saw the A-Dome (Genbaku-Dome), the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, talked with A-bomb survivors, saw two short films entitled "Yogen" and "Ningen Wo Kaese", which show us the dreadfulness, tragedy of the A-bomb, and at the same time, the preciousness of peace. If I hadn't visited there, I might not have formed my current opinion on nuclear arms. "Hiroshima is the best place to find what peace is."

Now I offer some opinions to world leaders. When you decide to come over to Japan for a visit, please put a visit to Hiroshima on your crowded itinerary. Isn't it a shame that other world leaders haven't seen Hiroshima the way Petra Kelly has- for themselves, for us, and also for world peace.

## Right Means for the End

Snow doesn't fall white but dark. In Nagaoka snow falling without cease not only shuts sunlight but also deprives the traffic the labor and the life of people there. Now they are also exposed to the criticism that they have so low a political consciousness as to vote for Kakuei Tanaka for the sake of their personal benefit. One critic says people in 'The third district in Niigata prefecture' are restricted with feudal human relation which is the obstacle of rational democracy and spoils the national interest.

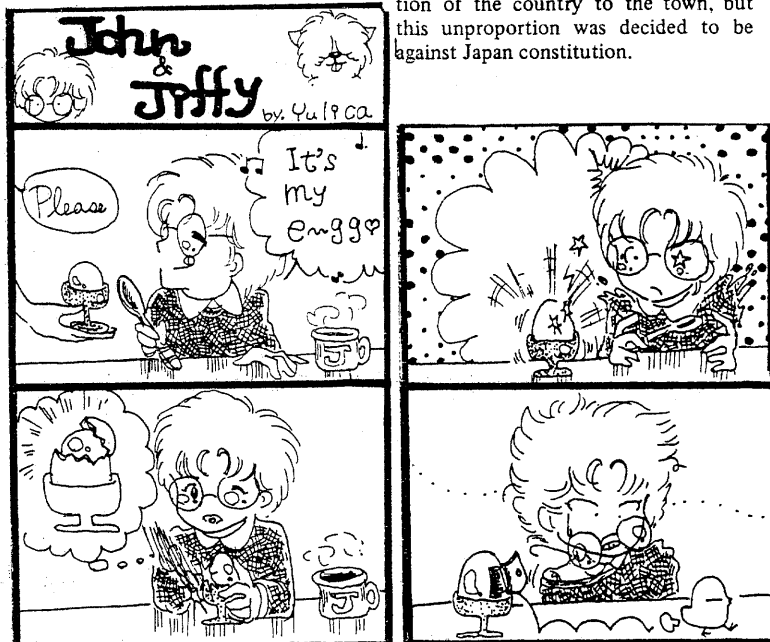
However, in spite of the criticisms like this, Mr. Tanaka get new popularity among people in Nagaoka. Indeed, there are some youth who are childish enough to think they are different from other people and to loathe Mr. Tanaka far from thanking about him. Now most people in Nagaoka recall lots of benefit brought by him all the more because he is suffering a blood of attack from many journalist. People in Nagaoka surely attach importance to human relation borne with love and duty. They may be too naive to recall Mr. Tanaka is suspected of having been bribed. They have some ground for animadversion. However, who can blame people in Niigata for the symbol of low political consciousness. If people in other district have a politician who has done

good to them and he is on the suspicion of political offense, they also support him for the purpose of them. They cannot be called egoists because members of the Diet are representatives of constituency as well as national representatives. It is their role to integrate partial interest and produce national interest.

So a reasonable way to make Mr. Tanaka resign should be, if you want it, to work upon your representatives to support the demand of releasing Mr. Tanaka from a member of the Diet. Each House has the right to control itself which is secured by Japan constitution.

Some people may insist that they criticize "The third district" due to their doubt about the function of the Diet forming general volition; however, this is only to shift the responsibility onto people in Nagaoka. They mistake the means for the end since they are ignorant of the idea that the Diet is the highest organ of state power and it is supported to reflect the national will!

Instead of complaining about the Diet, which seems to be losing the function to integrate people's will, you should pay more attention to the problem that the fixed number of the Diet members is unproportional to the population of each district. Indeed the exact reflection may bring about the subjection of the country to the town, but this unproportion was decided to be against Japan constitution.

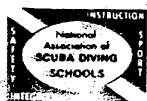


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