

the campsite far from the village posed numerous problems when it came time to build the camp lodge. Work ran into a rainy season with record rainfall, making it necessary to carry logs one by one up a slippery two-kilometer slope to the construction site. The camp was finally finished, and the first retreat was held in 1938 in the main lodge at Seisen-ryo (which means "pure spring hostel"). By the end of that first season, over 1,000 people had visited Seisen-ryo, proving the project a success.

World War II interrupted the Kiyosato venture, forcing United States citizens, including Paul Rusch, to leave Japan. All activity at Camp Seisen-ryo ceased. But upon returning to Japan in 1945 as member of General MacArthur's staff, Paul began rebuilding the camp. Despite the adverse economic conditions, he was determined to expand and improve the retreat facilities into a viable Christian community. Agriculture was a key element, and Paul would not believe that the Kiyosato land was not tillable. With an additional allotment of land from the local government, he and his campers began the job of clearing the land for vegetable farming. This was no easy task, because the mountain soil was thin and rocky.

Experimental plots were planted while area farmers looked on in disbelief. Amazingly, the crops confounded popular opinion and actually grew. This unbelievable American and his crazy city campers eked a living out of the ground. Offering seeds to the more adventurous local farmers allowed for the cross-checking of growth and production rates for the various crops. Paul's dreams of agricultural possibilities soared, and, amid protests from "more knowledgeable" men, he introduced dairy cattle to the Kiyosato heights.

This project contributed greatly to the post-war recovery by introducing upland agriculture to the then-backward Kiyosato region and freeing it from its dependence on the lowlands for its food. The project also served as a model for upland agriculture throughout Japan. An upper-level agriculture school provided an outreach program for the people, allowing the students to work as apprentice farmers as they studied. Agriculture in the region today includes dairy farming, rice and a large variety of vegetables.

A rural clinic was included in the project to meet the medical needs of the community and to teach them hygiene and nutrition. And in 1948, St. Andrew's Church was founded to serve the growing Christian community in the Kiyosato area. It is one of the few rural parishes in Japan today that is self-supporting.

The KEEP project has expanded from the original two and a half acres to an area of over 900 acres. It now includes a church and village meeting hall, nursery school, rural clinic, experimental farm, a university seminar house, conference center, nature center, youth camp and a lodge. If you get the chance, you should stay at the lodge rather than one of the town pensions. Not only will you be closer to nature, you will also be closer to the excellent

soft ice cream that they sell, there—ice cream that is so popular that it causes traffic jams on the main roads as drivers line up for kilometers just to buy a cone.

## Regional attractions

If you get tired of walking the mountain trails—though I do not see how you could—the region around Kiyosato offers a host of additional attractions for visitors. The Nobeyama Space Observatory with its big (45-m) telescope and five 10-m telescopes is a short, one-stop train ride for those who wish to mix education with pleasure. If you want to go a little further afield and have a taste for culture and art, the area has two excellent museums: the Yamanashi Prefectural Museum in Kofu, which has a beautiful collection of Millet on display, and the Kiyoharu Shirakaba Museum in Nagasaka with works by Monet. Kofu by day is a world-famous "jewelry town" engaged in traditional crystal cutting and grinding of diamonds, rubies and sapphires. It also offers movies and other nightlife activities for those who are not content with Kiyosato's small-town offerings. Other day trips from Kiyosato could include the Kofu Basin or Mt. Fuji and its five lakes.

Yamanashi Prefecture is known for its orchards and is the largest grower of grapes, plums and peaches in the country. Yamanashi grapes support the Japanese wine industry. In fact, the Japanese industry was born in Yamanashi Prefecture and the prefecture now accounts for 60% of Japanese wine production. At some of these wineries, you can watch wine being made and perhaps even get a sample. Yamanashi also has many top-quality spas available for just plain relaxing.

This fall, there is another reason to visit Kiyosato and Yamanashi Prefecture. The 41st National Athletic Meet will be held there, centering around the prefectural capital of Kofu with some events held in the second-largest city, Fuji-Yoshida, in September and October.

Approximately two million visitors come to Kiyosato annually. What brings them to Kiyosato? Well, it could be the sparkle of the little town, but I think it's the peace and solitude of the natural setting, the breathtaking scenery, the mountain, streams and valleys. Wandering among it all, it is easy to forget the pressures of daily life, to temporarily be at one with nature. Whatever it is that does bring them, two million visitors can't all be wrong. So come and see what you are missing. The odds are that you will enjoy it.

Transportation to Kiyosato:

By train:

Chuo Line from Shinjuku to Kobuchizawa;  
Koumi Line from Kobuchizawa to Kiyosato  
Total time: 2 hours and 50 minutes

By car:

Chuo expressway from Shinjuku to Sudama;  
Route 141 from Sudama to Kiyosato  
Total time: 3 hours

For reservations or additional information on KEEP, call:

0551-48-2111 (Seisen-ryo Office) or  
0551-48-2114 (KEEP Main Office)

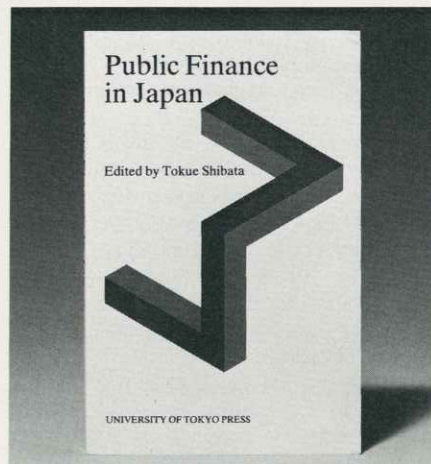
For lodging and general information about Kiyosato call the Tourist Information Office at 0551-48-2200 or 0551-48-2179.

Loraine M. Haase  
*American graduate student  
who served as a volunteer  
with the KEEP program  
in the summer of 1986*

# Bookshelf

## Public Finance in Japan

Edited by Tokue Shibata  
Published by University of Tokyo Press  
1986, Tokyo  
195 pages; ¥3,000



There has never been a greater need to understand public finance in Japan. So much of Japan's public policy agenda—domestic and foreign—is related to some aspect of public finance:

—Japan's trade imbalance with other nations, her role in new efforts to coordinate the macroeconomic policies of industrialized nations, the domestic and international ramifications of the rapid appreciation of the yen against other currencies and current government plans to reduce the economy's reliance on exports and spur domestic demand;

—efforts to "reform" fiscal policy by ending the reliance on deficit financing, reducing expenditures through budget cutting and raising additional revenues through new taxes;

—related debates about the "proper" size of government and administrative reform efforts to privatize public enterprises;

—Japan's pressing needs for basic infrastructure and public amenities—sewers, roads and bridges, housing, parks—which will require huge amounts of money to construct and maintain;

—the relationships between Japan's central

government and local government, and between local autonomy and its ability to deal with local development problems; and

—the growing need and demand for social welfare programs, as Japan's population ages.

These issues turn directly on the systems and processes Japan has developed for raising revenue, allocating funds and monitoring expenditures. One simply cannot understand the policy choices Japan must make—in short, the Japan of today and tomorrow—without understanding the features of the public finance system.

It is therefore especially timely that we have this new English-language treatment of the subject from the University of Tokyo Press, whose earlier book on public administration in Japan has helped readers to understand the framework of Japanese government.

The idea for this book came from a meeting of the International Institute of Public Finance held in Tokyo in 1981, where participants were eager for information about Japan's public finance system. The Japan Fiscal Science Association (Nippon Zaisei Gakkai) proposed an English-language overview of public finance in Japan. The result is a very readable book whose ten chapters cover the basic features of the public finance system.

The book was edited by Tokue Shibata, professor at Tokyo Keizai University. Shibata was formerly director, Department of General Planning and Coordination, of the Tokyo metropolitan government. His interest in policy and intergovernmental relations is evident in the topics selected and in their treatment by distinguished scholars and government officials.

Shibata's introductory chapter provides the reader with a general overview of Japan's postwar economic development and urbanization. He introduces several problems facing Japan's public finance system, which are elaborated upon in subsequent chapters.

The book covers the history of Japanese public finance (particularly postwar), including the occupation and reconstruction period immediately following World War II, the period of rapid growth from the early 1950s through the mid-1970s and the lower growth period following the first oil crisis in 1973. The influence of postwar occupation policies on the system of public finance, especially the Shoup reforms which installed the personal income tax as the major tax, are described in detail.

During the period of high economic growth, the Japanese public finance system played a crucial role in channeling household savings accumulated in postal savings accounts, pensions and life insurance into investment in private industry. The principle tool to accomplish this has been the Fiscal Investment and Loan Program (FILP). FILP's role in the Japanese development experience is well described in Chapter 6.

The recent period of lower economic growth has been characterized by the intro-

duction or improvement of many social security programs, and related increases in government expenditures. The book describes these programs in some detail, and introduces the reader to the debates about how to control expenditures, increase revenues and limit the size of government.

But overall, the main emphasis of the book is not on history but on the current state and future prospects of Japan's public finance system.

Chapters 4 and 5 are straightforward descriptions of central government public finance systems. The reader learns how the budget is formulated, the use of special accounts and government public corporations and how audits are conducted. The major components of the general account budget are described in detail. Chapter 7 provides a thorough description of the national taxation system.

Since 1975, Japan has issued bonds to finance a budget deficit resulting from lower tax revenues and increased government expenditures. Chapter 8 leads the reader step-by-step through the process of issuing government bonds. More interesting is the discussion of the implications of deficit financing.

Chapters 9 and 10 address intergovernmental fiscal relations between the central and local governments of Japan. Local governments depend upon the transfer of specified national taxes through a revenue-sharing system which attempts to equalize fiscal capacity. The authority of the central government is demonstrated in the annual Local Public Finance Program that provides official targets for revenues and expenditures for local governments, as well as guidelines for the management of local government financial affairs.

*Public Finance in Japan* includes a very useful glossary of terms in English with corresponding Japanese romanization and characters, and a thorough index. A bibliography includes both English and Japanese sources.

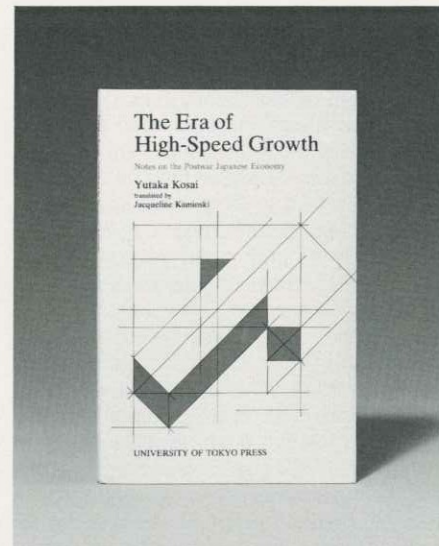
David Mammen

Senior Staff, Institute of Public Administration  
New York City and  
Japan Fulbright Research Scholar, 1986

## The Era of High-Speed Growth: Notes on the Postwar Japanese Economy

By Yutaka Kosai  
Published by University of Tokyo Press  
1986, Tokyo  
223 pages; ¥3,800

This short book is my nominee to become the standard English-language economic history of Japan's postwar economic performance, not only in "the Era of High-Speed Growth" (1955–1971, perhaps) but from the Occupation in 1945 to the reestablishment of stability in the mid-1970s after the several *shokku* of the decade's early years. (In fact, the



liveliest and frankest writing is concentrated in Part I on the "MacArthur Shogunate" before high-speed growth had even begun!)

Or perhaps more precisely, Professor Kosai's book should become the standard English-language treatment of the postwar Japanese economy from the "market-oriented" point of view, which ascribes most of the "economic miracle" to the freedom granted Japanese private enterprise to produce what it wanted to produce and export what it needed to export (primarily to the U.S. market). Its leading counterpoint on the "industrial planning," "Japan, Incorporated" or "administrative guidance" side of the argument is probably Professor Chalmers Johnson's 1982 study of *MITI and the Japanese Miracle*.

The economic-history audiences are extraordinarily difficult to write for all at once. Some potential readers already know the political-history record of that time and that place; others know little and possibly care less. Again, some potential readers live and breathe technical economics at a reasonably advanced level; others are violently allergic to anything beyond supply and demand (or alienation and exploitation). Some potential readers are statistical fetishists whose major interest is in the completeness, consistency and accuracy of as many series as possible; to others, statistics are at best the icing and at worst the mold on the cake. Some concentrate their interests on the empirical testing of economic theories; others, on economic interpretations of political and social events. Nobody, I dare say, hopes to satisfy all these branches of his potential readership; some, I fear, have given up in advance on 98% of them.

This product of Professor Kosai's pen is outstanding in its breadth and its ability to keep alternately if not constantly in touch with so many of these audiences, and to have so much to say to them. His 1984 textbook (coauthored by Mr. Yoshitaro Ogino of the Economic Planning Agency and entitled in English *The Contemporary Japanese Economy*) is aimed almost exclusively at advanced Japanese students of technical economics, with little appeal to foreigners in any field or

non-economists from any country. But here these difficulties are largely overcome, giving us (for the period it covers) a better textbook than its textbook precursor.

To review a nonfiction book is to cavil and quibble, but I have only four quibbles of any consequence at all:

1. As an ex-Occupationnaire (who narrowly escaped purging for consorting with Japanese leftists), I think Professor Kosai is too hard on SCAP (Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers). He attacks the sermonizing prose of General MacArthur and his anonymous subordinates (possibly including my humble self), accusing us justifiably of talking down to the Japanese as to a nation of 12-year-olds. But this is the way Madison Avenue advises salesmen of soap, cigarettes and social philosophy to address American audiences too. And if a *gaijin* may say so, the Occupation's public relations deficiencies have had plenty of predecessors—and successors—among Japanese politicians, journalists and stuffed shirts not elsewhere classified.

2. I wish Professor Kosai had been a little more daring in considering counterfactuals of the "what if..." variety. For example, my Occupation service was concentrated in the Dodge Line period. Many if not most Japanese scholars, pundits and social critics believe

Mr. Dodge, as devil incarnate, was prevented from aborting Japanese recovery only by the fortunate outbreak of the Korean War, special procurement demand and the opening these gave for a two-year dose of reflation. I think Professor Kosai disagrees, as I do myself, but wish he had said so and provided better evidence than I have at my own disposal. And suppose OPEC had missed the opportunities for price-gouging offered by the 1973 Middle East War—or the West had reacted more effectively than it did—would Japanese recovery have resumed its *kodo-seicho* (high-speed growth) pace of *pre-shokku* years? I doubt it and think Professor Kosai does too, but wish I had found more of his position.

3. I have also mentioned Chalmers Johnson's history of MITI as the leading work on "the other side." Professor Kosai's concluding chapter makes his disagreement adequately clear, but the text preceding this chapter has not really come to grips with the Johnson thesis, and the conclusions are to some extent stronger than the earlier chapters justify. (However, the original Japanese version of the volume under review, entitled *Kodo Seicho no Jidai: Gendai Nihon Keizaishi Noto*, dates from 1980, before the Johnson book had appeared. It may be unreasonable to wish that the 1986 English translation, prepared by Ms.

Jacqueline Kaminski, had included a note or appendix on Johnson's work.)

4. Professor Kosai touches on all of organized labor's basically unsuccessful private-sector strikes from 1945 on, treating them as relatively minor matters for the long run. Let me take this opportunity to present a rival view, which is that the defeat of these strikes was a necessary (though certainly not a sufficient) condition for the entire "Japanese miracle." (Italy, for example, had a "miracle" underway in the 1950s, but a succession of major strikes was won by radical unions in the last year of the decade, and no more "Italian miracle." In both Britain and America the industrialists, after losing successive strikes, automated, de-industrialized and/or relocated far away from Merseyside, Pittsburgh and similar centers of union power and rapacity.) Perhaps in Japan too, the most important feature of the bureaucracy-business-farmer alliance was not its members (singly or in collaborative alliance), so much as its systematic *exclusion* of organized labor?

Martin Bronfenbrenner

Prof. International Economics, School of International Politics, Economics and Business, Aoyama Gakuin University

Kenan Professor of Economics (Emeritus), Duke University

# Taste of Tokyo

## Bistro Hyères

The U.K.-Japan High Technology Industrial Forum was held in London in June under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Economic Foundation and the Royal Institute of International Affairs, so-called Chatham House. The meeting having been rather more successful than anticipated, I allowed myself the luxury of stopping off in Lisbon on my way back to Japan. I won't deny that Portugal's superb fresh seafood cuisine was in the back of my mind!

No sooner had I arrived than Mr. T. Mizuyoshi, chief of JETRO's office in the city, kindly guided me to the famous restaurant *Gambinus* where I encountered *Angulas*, baby eels boiled in olive oil. So delicious was it that I impulsively asked for a second helping. I was told that while Spain is the original home of *Angulas*, Spain today imports its baby eels from Portugal. I also had the clam dish *Ameijoa*, the shrimp dish *Gambas* and the lobster dish *Lagosta*. There was nothing left to be desired.

But to be perfectly honest, my Portuguese repast which surpassed all others was the salt-broiled sardines I discovered at a proletarian restaurant on my way back from a visit to Cabo da Roca in the suburbs of Lisbon, the westernmost tip of the European continent.

Sardines fresh from the sea are sprinkled with rock salt and charcoal broiled. They go perfectly with the local white wine, though by the time I realized that, I had already wolfed down about a dozen. What's more, the price worked out to a mere ¥20 per sardine.

The restaurant in Tokyo which serves delicious baby eels fried in olive oil is *Bistro Hyères*. The shop's facade and the interior are most fashionable. Tadashi Fukutomi, the chef-owner, was trained in Europe and America, and he himself goes to the waterfront to select his ingredients. His forte and his love is Mediterranean cuisine.

I would especially recommend the oyster dishes which can be had almost throughout the year. Even in summer, Fukutomi himself recommends *Huitres* (¥1,200), rock oysters direct from Choshi, a famous fishing port on

the Pacific coast east of Tokyo. The bistro also offers my favorite *Angulas* (¥2,500); *Seiche Marche* (¥1,200), a sautee of cuttlefish and green pepper that I for one wholeheartedly recommend; *Coquilles Saint-Jacques à la Provençale* (¥2,200), scallops prepared in the style of southern France; and *Branchiostège en papillote* (¥2,200), telefish in papillote.

There is also a special lunchtime menu for ¥1,500-¥3,000. *Bistro Hyères* has space to seat a party of 40, and can accommodate 70-80 guests for a buffet.

(Yoshimichi Hori, editor-in-chief)

Address:

Maison Brush II, 5-6-4 Minami-Aoyama, Minato-ku

Tel: (03) 407-7186, 409-6607

Open: Daily, noon-2:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m.

