

Title	英文抄録
Sub Title	
Author	
Publisher	慶應義塾経済学会
Publication year	1963
Jtitle	三田学会雑誌 (Keio journal of economics). Vol.56, No.6/7 (1963. 7) ,p.1- 4
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	藤林敬三博士追悼特集
Genre	
URL	<a href="https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19630701-0216">https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00234610-19630701-0216</a>

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

## In Memory of the Late Dr. Keizo Fujibayashi

by *Motoyuki Koike*

It was on September 15, 1962 that Dr. Keizo Fujibayashi, Professor of Economics at Keio University died. He had started to feel unusual sensation on his left foot since December of the previous year, but he continued to carry out his strenuous duties on the campus as well as outside the campus despite this grievous symptom. As his condition aggravated toward the end of May, 1962, he had to be admitted to Keio University Hospital for the treatment.

The summer of 1962 was abnormally hot. In spite of this uncomfortable climate, Dr. Fujibayashi who was a man of great courage seemed to have tried to meet those who visited him with his usual charm and thoughtfulness, not to cause them any fear on the serious condition of his disease. There were at times, his condition showed some improvement which suggested his recovery, but in September, a complication arose and on the fifteenth of the same month he had passed away. His death is not only a great loss to those who work in the Department of Economics at Keio University but to all of those who work in the field of economics.

Dr. Fujibayashi was born on November 8, 1900 in Osaka. He studied at Matsue Middle School in Shimane prefecture and Imamiya Middle School in Osaka and was admitted to the Department of Economics at Keio University in 1920. In 1926, after graduating from the Department, he had joined the faculty member as an instructor. Between 1929 and 1932 he had studied abroad. In 1932, after his return, he was appointed as an Assistant Professor of Economics at Keio University and subsequently promoted to Professor of Economics, in 1934. In 1945, he got his Doctorate in Economics, submitting the major thesis titled "Labor Science and Policy for the Laborer", and minor thesis titled "Historical Prospects on the Mobility of Labor in Japan".

Dr. Fujibayashi entered his career in the field of economic research as an instructor at the Department of Economics at Keio University at the time when financial crisis of 1927 that followed the short period of relative stability after the grave depression of the 1920 and world depression that started in 1929 had threatened the existence of the whole capitalistic system. It was really the period when capitalism was experiencing a grave challenge.

The strong inducement for the rationalization of capital had accompanied chronic unemployment in part of labor. Various labor disputes that broke out, for instance at Noda Shoyu Company in 1927-1928, at Tokyo Shi Den in 1929, and at Toyo Mosu Company in 1930, or disorder by farmers in Akita prefecture and also by fishermen in Kōchi prefecture in 1929 that took place during this period reflected the difficult economic situation of the time. The outbreak of the war in Manchuria had marked an important epoch to the further development of capitalism in Japan. The scientific approach to the study of Japanese capitalism in our country started about this time.

Dr. Fujibayashi had spent latter half of his instructorship studying at foreign countries and had an opportunity to experience such period of great changes in capitalism right in the countries where capitalism were in advanced stages. His major interest was directed toward the problem of labor, and his major efforts were spent on the studies of technology and industrial psychology and other problems related to "Labor Science." The "Labor Science" which he chose as his special field of interest in his research activities, first appeared under such name in the book by J. Itoteyko, Belgian labor physiologist in the year 1917 and it became popular in the 1920's. It was indeed such field of economics that interested Dr. Fujibayashi. His interests in the field seem to have proceeded in the course of his investigations from the rationalization of the use of working capacity, such as the problem of promoting efficiency of labor and scientific management, to the standpoint aiming a mere increase in capacity by the application of science, namely the problem of human engineering in the industrial psychology and further to the development of economic psychology that bases its analysis on the understanding the laborer as an human individual and consequently to the establishment of "Labor Science". His lecture on "Economic Psychology" which was started in 1932 when he returned from his study abroad and obtained assistant professorship, and his book that was published three years later under the same title, "Economic Psychology-Criticism on the Efficiency Psychology and Studies on the Labor Psychology" provided the initial foundation for the establishment of Labor Science and at the same time it suggested the basic course of the future development in this field. In the introduction of the book he wrote as follows; "It is true that laborer under the actual economic relationship cannot be regarded anything more than a mere tool to carry out production. However, I doubt if it is necessary for the applied psychologist to adopt similar standpoint as the basis of his research. The truth may be that applied psychologist should take such

standpoint as to interpret the laborer as an human beings who is spending individual spiritual life in this world." He took such standpoint and developed his original criticism toward the capitalistic labor policies. His doctorate thesis in 1945, on "Labor Science and Labor Policy" which he wrote in 1941, became one of the landmarks for the establishment of Labor Science. It also supplied the scientific basis for the labor policies, namely it intended to provide critical enlightenment and understanding to the actual labor policies.

In the postwar period Dr. Fujibayashi continued to publish the results of his energetic research activities on the various problems, such as labor movement, social securities and others. They were based on his superb understanding and knowledge on the history and actual status of the labor in our country. At the same time, his activities seemed to have been directed toward the solution of the actual labor problems. The situation in the postwar period such as democratic reform in the field of industrial relations as one of the major objects of the policy of the time to democratize Japanese economy or enforcement of Trade Union Law in 1946 and development of labor movement that followed, requested his knowledge in labor problems in various occasions that he no longer could limit his activities in academic sphere alone. Immediately after the war, he joined the initial drafting of the Labor Relations Adjustment Law, Labor Standard Law and Trade Union Law, as a member of the Labor Legislation Council. In 1946, he became a member of the Kanagawa Labor Relations Commission and in the following year became a member of the Central Labor Relations Commission. In 1949, he accepted the chairmanship of the Unemployment Countermeasure Council and National Railroad Central Mediation Committee and also worked as a member of People's Finance Council. In 1950, he became the member of Advisory Council on Social Security and accepted the chairmanship of the Central Employment Security Council. His activity gradually increased to include the chairmanship of Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labor Relations Commission in 1956, the membership of Economic Council in 1958 and the chairmanship of Central Labor Relations Commission in 1960. Through these numerous commissions that he joined, he made a great effort to solve many important labor disputes of the time. In addition to these tasks he bore to solve the actual labor disputes, he carried the strenuous administrative burdon of the University as the chairman of the Department of Economics which he had served during 1951 to 1953 or as the chairman of the Institute of Management and Labor Studies at Keio University and made an outstanding contribution for the promotion of academic standards.

It seems possible to say that Dr. Fujibayashi's sincerity which was shown to us in many occasions, together with his great store of learnings and experiences had led to the solution of the various difficult labor disputes he worked for and contributed to the successful administration of the University. Especially when he laid the foundation for the establishment of the Institute of Management and Labor Studies which he became the first chairman, he had carried out the difficult task of opening up the new institute and to start many activities of the organization successfully. However, I am afraid that his sincerity in performing his duties and the strenuous schedules that he had undertook in his last years were responsible for destroying his health. If this is true, we must reflect on ourselves whether we were really thoughtful enough to consider the problem of his health. Although it may be too late to grieve on what has already happened, this still leaves it as one of my greatest regret.

However, Dr. Fujibayashi's sincerity and devotion for the learnings are succeeded by those who are left behind, as one of the remarkable traditions of the Department of Economics and are continued to be emphasized in the future activities at the Institute. To take over what he had left in the academic field and to enrich the theme that he had initiated seem to be the greatest and the best way to commemorate his achievements and to pay the highest tribute to his soul.

(Original draft in Japanese was translated into English)  
(by Miss Yoko Kawashima of Keio University.)