

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol. XXII No. 3 147

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

July 1967 Price ¥20

Meiji Univ. after Tuition Struggle

The names of the punished students of Meiji Univ. who firmly opposed the raise of tuition fees were announced on June 23.

That struggle of last year was different in its nature from that of Keio Univ. and Waseda Univ. and many students took an interest in it.

The total number of the punished students was 21; expelled students, 11; indefinitely suspended students, 4; three-month suspended students, 2; and suspended students 4. 5 of them were punished on the charge of an act of violence at Izumi, but they seem to have some connection with the struggle against the raise of tuition fees.

On the same day, June 21, press conference scheduled for 5 o'clock was cancelled of excited students breaking into the meeting place.

On the next day, the campus of Meiji Univ.: Surugadai, Izumi and Ikuta. From now on the struggle to request the withdrawal is to be done as follows: In July, they will hold a convention and found a committee to protest against the punishment of the student's. After that they will go a strike.

But most students of Meiji Univ. have had enough strike.

And because of the prolongation July 25, (usually on July 1) so some of them intend to have a definite strike in July. At any rate, there is little likelihood going on a strike at once.

Assuming the responsibility of this punishment, all of the directors will resign at the end of this month or at the latest, in the beginning of July. It seems that it will be a long time before such an affair disappears in private universities.

New Price Issue of Mita Dining Hall

On June 30th, Mr. Kuno, the director of Keio Univ. announced new prices of the menu of a dining hall on Mita Campus.

According to the announcement, the hike rate is 10-20%.

The all Student Government and Cooperation union decided to protest the hike of the menu.

The Student Government of the Economic Dept. said, "The conflict will not end shortly. If need be, We shall take decisive means, lockout, boycott."

Many resolutions of the class discussion were collected. The protest rally will be held on June 4th.

U.S. Army Assistance The Fund to Keio

On May 19, the list of the university and laboratories, that have received or receiving the fund for study from U.S. Army, was announced in public. The name of Keio University was included in the list.

On June 25, the meeting concerned about this problem was held in the Juku-kan-Kyoku (an office to manage to the university) between the School authorities and the Self-Government. The contents of the meeting are following.

The School authorities;

1. Now, the theme of study is selected by a scholar himself, and is not forced by U.S. Army.
2. What is directly connected with military aim should be avoided.
3. The freedom of the publications of studying is maintained.

Now that three conditions are secured, we do not need to refuse even the assistance from the army which is the murdering organization. Our university has received the assistance through many ways and in these cases, a professor who received the fund must gain the approval



Meeting between the management and S.G. at Juku-Kan-Kyoku.

of the dean on what he will study, and he cannot decide how to use the fund for himself.

It is avoidable by this system is what is connected with a military aim. Japan, being an advanced nation and the standard of study being high, America demands Japan to study medical science for the sake of America. School authorities identifies the assistance from U.S. Army with that of which is given from the Ministry of Public Welfare and the Ministry of Education in Japan.

Judging from the history, a student is not responsible for the result of his studying. So, even if the result of his studying is made use in the Viet-Nam War, it has nothing to do with his responsibility.

S.G.: Whatever the reason may be, we, Keio students, have an objection to receive the assistance from U.S. Army. The United States Government cannot pay the American people's burden tax to military aims.

Even if a scholar studies with his intension of human welfare, he cannot seek how to make

use of the result of it. And as a matter of fact, it is an open secret that the basic studies of Japanese scholars render great services to making the scientific weapons to be used in the Viet-Nam War.

If the scholars know this fact and moreover, continue the study, this problem will become a matter of morality as a scholar. This dispute was a more theory, because the relation between professors and U.S. Army, and the contents of study by means of using the fund from U.S. Army were not made public.

Mr. Saito, the head of Student Affair Sector, said, "U.S. Government will support the universities and laboratories with her expectation of the utilization of the studies for the military aim. So scholars have only to accept the assistance and to devote themselves to their studies."

Why should U.S. Army give the fund to the study which is not concerned with the military aim. Under these conditions, School authorities should expose the contents of U.S. fund assistance before the average students.

6.15 Memorial Demonstration Around The Diet Take Place

A demonstrations parade was held on June 15 commemorating the demonstrations against Japan-U.S. Security Treaty of seven years ago during which Michiko Kanba, a student of Tokyo University, was killed in the excitement between the students and the police.

6.15 Executive Committee composed of Social Students' Self-Government Association of three factions held one assembly from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. at Hibiya park.

And demonstrations started at 4:10 p.m. The course permitted by Metropolitan Security Commission was from Hibiya Park—Cross road behind the Finance Ministry Building—the Patent Agency-Dobashi to Zentsu building, being different from the course from which the students proposed, Mita Park—the South gate of the Diet, the Police building to Metropolitan Office.

They took a strong attitude towards this conclusion. They demonstrated shouting, Sprechchor. "Don't Expand the Base Sunagawa" "Stop Vietnam War immediately" during a heavy thunderstorm.

But when the parade reached near "Dobashi" it branched off into two groups.

One turned towards Hibiya Park and the other turned towards the Metropolitan Government Office.

Then there was some traffic confusion by this demonstration and the heavy traffic of Tokyo overlapped.

In this demonstration parade five Students were arrested because they violated the ordinance on Metropolitan Security Regulations.

replenishment of supplies, rest and recreation for the crew members.

About 10,000 students of Democratic Youth alliance (Minsei) and laborers and about 800 students of anti-Japan Communist Party faction (Revolutionary Marxist Group, Three groups Union) gathered in Yokosuka Seaside Park on June 25 from various parts of Japan after holding a rally on the Hiyoshi campus about 30 students of Keio Univ. went to the spot.

The students of anti-Japan Communist Party faction held a protest assembly against the nuclear submarine call at 3:00 p.m. in the same park.

After the protest assembly they began to demonstrate violently at about 4:00 p.m. near the gate of U.S. Navy Base, shouting "nuclear submarine go home" "Opposition to the Viet-Nam War". During this riot police went out and struggled with the student of anti-Japan Communist Party faction.

They were conducted to Ots Park by the riot police and broke up at about 7:00 p.m. after a rally near the same park.

In the meantime the students of Democratic Youth alliance and union laborer formed a rally in perfect order. In the struggle three students, five police-men and a seven-year-old girl who saw it were wounded five students were arrested.

Interview Kanba's Mother with Student movements

Seventh Anniversary of Miss Kanba's Death

Seven years have passed since the death of Miss Kanba.

Miss Michiko Kanba 22, died in the midst of the struggle between the policemen and the students in front of the South Gate of the Diet, on June 15th, 1960.

In those days she had often said, her mother told us, "I am not so interested in the demonstrations. But I feel that it's a duty of mine. It is not only duty, of course, but it means that we must do by ourselves everything which we can do as a student or a man in the society."

While she threw herself into demonstrations, she thought that, from few lessons as school, she had to study everything as much as she could. And she considered that what she was lacking of was the right theory which is necessary in the struggle for freedom.

The revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1970 is close at hand. The government seems to worry about the censure of the proud posture of the U.S. and the students movements against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. Moreover, recently some accidents happened as follows; the judgement of Terao, on May 10th, and that of Sugimoto, on June 10th. These judgements say that the Metropolitan Security Regulations are not constitutional.

But Prime Minister Sato was against it by the exercise of administrative power. This conduct will injure not only the honor of laws, but also break the confidence of the people in the laws. These situations are similar to the state of the Government before the war.



M. Kanba in demonstration against Japan-U.S. Security on June 15, 1960.

This Treaty leads Japan to the thought about the recent student movements as follows; joining country in the Viet-Nam War and the break water to Communism.

Her mother added as follows; the economical appetite of the people are rising and they were busy in their lives and they have no time to reflect on themselves and their life at their ease. It seems that this is the policy of the Government which rejects the direct observations of the people by means of interchanging their political dissatisfaction into their economical appetite.

Then she expressed her

participation in the movement.

Sato Forbid Rallies Around Diet Building

On the 10th of May, Terao, the presiding judge in Tokyo District Court, judged as follows, "Regulating the demonstrations with its many conditions, it violates the spirit of the Constitution which secures the freedom of the expression by groups that the leaders of it were punished by the Metropolitan Security, because they violate rather conditions."

On the 9th of June, Sugimoto, the presiding judge in Tokyo District Court judged as follows; "It violates the Constitution that the Committee of Metropolitan Security indicates the course of the demonstrations parade."

Metropolitan Security Regulation were admitted as legal at the Supreme Court, but Metropolitan Security Regulations were misunderstood in adaptation with his view.

And Prime Minister Sato objected to this judgement. This objection confirms to the Administrative Code of Legal Procedure which was established 1962. "Only the Prime Minister

can object. If he does it, the Court must revoke the judgement. But the Prime Minister cannot do anything except the difficult condition and he must report the progress of the affairs to the Diet."

He was apparently abusing the Administrative Power. Revising Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1960, he must dissolve the Diet for the reason why the prime Minister Kishi disregarded for the general nation's objection. Revising Japan-U.S. Security Treaty three years later in 1970, he won't to give rise to those confusion in 1960. Why can about 1,000 student's demonstrators disturb the order of the Diet.

Rallies against U.S. Nuclear Submarine

The U.S. nuclear submarine docked at a pier in the U.S. Navy Base in Yokosuka Port, Kanagawa prefecture on 19 for

Return to what we think and how we act in college life?

Desire for Improvement of Education

Since 1963 the number of flunked students have been increasing in famous Univ. We can say this owes to their idleness. But can we settle this problem by the only reason? We wonder if there are some other causes. And if there are, do such causes have relation with only flunked students? Do they not give influence to general students?

About the Flunked

This is the flunked students of students in universities. For example, in Tokyo and Osaka Univ. He came from a little known country, town, and he had no friends in Univ. He could not easily make friends in the class. The lectures he thought nice disappointed him. In the class he could not find a seat to sit in. Mass educational system! And high school subjects are more interesting. Then he entered a club to get relief. He could make friends easily in that society and the work was wonderful. But little by little he learned how to play. What was left for him was to live loosely. As a result, he failed due to his idleness. But he also think that the university does not give him correct advice. And what is worse, those who play much more than he, could pass the examinations by cheating. Seeing this, he can not but doubt today's university education. And another student said, "I was told in my high school days by my parents to enter a good university to get better job. So I studied very hard. But when I entered college, I did not know what to do and lived a dreary life. When I noticed, I became a flunked student."

Why do students fail in the exams in the university? One of its causes is the over increase

cribed before. It is university side that has to be blamed for not suggesting any solutions for these imperfect points and giving no advice to the students. But never forget that we must settle them as much as possible. And we have to study hard. It is quite natural that they occurred from the lack of self-responsibility, the mind to do things for themselves, for society, and lack of independency." And here is a remarkable example. In Tokyo Univ. the school authorities changed big classes into small classes. After a while most of the students were moved into big classes again. This tendency is also clear in not only this university but others. Criticism by students against mass education suggests that the instructors do not lead them by the hand. Technology of Welding Department of Osaka Univ. with 40% of flunked students in 1965 instructed them by putting them into a special study room and as a result, they could be promoted. We must consider this here. Must universities lead students in such a way?

4. No purpose for future

The reason why the flunked students have arisen in the Kyoto Univ. is as follows.

- A. They were too earnest in the activities of their clubs-43%
- B. Their minds became too relaxed after entrance to the university-37%
- C. They idled away their time-10%
- D. They didn't know what to do in the University and have doubts about it-10%

After all, the reasons why many students fail in examinations are as follows.

1. They don't know which department they should enter.
2. They don't know what to when they go out into the world.
3. They are not interested in the lectures.
4. They are too earnest in the activities of their club.
5. They didn't apply themselves to their studies after entering the university.

The first, the second and the fifth show that they have no future purpose and entrance to the university is their only purpose. Surely, the third shows that we must think of the present state of lectures (especially liberal arts) and the problem of mass education. But the third is equal to the first, the second and the fifth; they are wanting in their own independency.

The fourth shows that as they don't know what to do in the university, they enter the clubs. In consequence, they are deep in the activities of their clubs, not in the lectures. Thus the common feature of these five reasons is that their purpose is only to enter the university; they never think of what they can learn in the university and why they choose the faculty. Once their purpose of entering the university has been attained, they lose their purpose. This is the very reason for failing in examinations. Here we must know one thing. We can find the lack of purpose not only in a flunked students, but in many students. There are so many students who have no purposed.



Mass Education is a main cause of flunked problems. 20-30% of students in this photo will be failed.

no independence have no aim after entering the university. Parents must stop being the exceeding protectors of their children.

(4) The background producing the present condition of (1) and (2) owes to today's society. The social structure does not recognize the ability of people who do not graduate from a university and do not assure their place in society. So everybody wants to go to universities. University and parents changed to suit it. The inequality of labor in Japanese society, that is, the seniority system comes into question. (5) While the Ministry of

Education never considers any counter-plan for the attitude of those below high school, they also are responsible for it. They have no vision for the university education. They only meet the needs of society and demand universities to increase the number of students. But they do not support any equipment, even if they do so it is a tied support. As a result the number of failures is increasing year by year. In spite of it the Ministry of Education does not know the importance of it, and never consider any counter-plan for it. This attitude of the Ministry of Education is one of the great cases.

Counseling be exhaustive!

As mentioned above, the causes of the problems of flunked students were discussed. And dealt with various kinds of problems hidden behind them. Well, how should we tackle these problems? We thought of ways to tackle them. It was as follows.

At first it is to have better counseling in the university. As yet counseling was only to hear the trouble of neurotics. The problems can not be solved in that way. What on earth is learning in the university. In the future course for each student, what curriculums are there, what is the educational system, what lessons must be studied for a certain major? These above-mentioned counseling aiding as an ideal educational method in the university is necessary. But counseling can not be done without independence and spontaneity of students and counsellors. Besides, fair aid of the Ministry of Education is by all means necessary. Carrying out such counseling methods, they can not be done without the cooperation of special course instructors or that of instructors in Student Affairs Section.

Secondly, instructors and university authorities should improve their own educational ways through great cooperations. Particularly, we hope they will discuss the necessity of general educational subjects, relations between general educational subjects and professional subjects and discuss again and again to each other. In smoothing the discussion, it is important not to get emotional and factions between instructors. And in the university what must be taken into consideration? We want the instructors and university authorities to discuss in this point and to improve the curriculum. Considering the above things, we are sure that a man, being unable to do anything without compulsion, is formed before he enters the university. After all, such a man enters the university

having no fixed purposes. And he falls in an atmosphere of freedom thinking much about his will in the university. But he can not fully make most of freedom (this is not in the true sense of the world), we think. In foreign countries, for example, it is easy to enter universities, but graduate, more than 50% causing that can not keep pace with others and give up studying.

Thirdly, we hope that students enter with a purpose after making use of counseling in education below a high school. A high school should repeal the present education method for the purpose of entering a university. And it should lead each personality by counsel and implant clearly in the students minds what concerning sort of man seeks in the university and what kind of place the university is.

It needs to lead to an independency by counseling. So the exchange of opinion among a university professor and teacher below a high school need. A university professor should ask them about the contents of textbooks and the education method. And he should study for the way and problems of entrance examinations.

Americans enter the university with an achievement test, school record and record activities in high school without examinations. A entrance examination of Japan should held in such a way, should not it? Fourthly, university professors or teachers below high school should voice their opinions to the Ministry of Education for their lack in policy.

Fifthly, these system have its origin in the industrial society in Japan. Professor, student and the man in society should confront society implanting thoughts of the cooperation between the industry and the university education for University and denying the superiority of ability.

Pursue Base of this Point

1. Discontent for lecture

The flunked students opinion: The sources of flunked students are found in this point. Mass educational system, the general educational subjects that have made no progress (the contents of the lecture are the same as that of the last year), imperfect equipment of the university, no contact with professors, etc.

20 per cent of the students failed last year (in all universities). These are the universities with remarkable figures of flunked students, Osaka Univ. (Technology of Welding Department) 60%, Kyoto Univ. (Technology of Welding Department) 31%, Osaka Univ. (Technology, Industry, Fundamental Industry Departments) 18.7%, Tokyo Univ. 20%, ICU (International Christian Univ.) 40%.

Most of the flunked students of these universities answered, "The lectures were not interesting." And this seems to be their main reason for failing. The 1963 survey or Hiroshima Univ.'s freshmen which was made three months after they entered, reported that only 26.2% of them were satisfied with their present lectures. In Keio Univ. and Yokohama Univ. 30% of them answered that the standard of lectures were too low that that professors did not give us enough through their method of teaching. That is to say 1/3 of the students are not satisfied with their lectures. And also these investigations imply how uninteresting the general educational subjects are! According to the investigations of Keio and Yokohama 70% of the students consider their lectures as mass education.

2. Non contact with prof.

And we got this answer from private universities, especially:

non contact with professors.

The investigation of Hiroshima Univ. also reported 62% of them wanted to have some contact with professors. But 65% of them have no actuality. Only 3% have had some contact. Most of them answered that they were not contented with such conditions. The investigation of Keio Univ. indicated "Looseness in studies". They do not study because the contents of lectures are the same as the ones they took in high school, as well as the uninteresting general educational subjects taught by idle professors. Must we deal with the problem of flunked students just by thinking about the laziness of the students and the lowering of the standard?

These are opinions from the instructors.

3. Lack of independency

One of the professors of foreign languages says, "The instruction system is bad. Failing doesn't owe to the lowering of the standard. For example in German Class, we are apt to fail this, instructors want students to have the same ability as university students had in the old days, although the lesson hours are only 30-35% of lessons in the past. There is only one instructor for 50-70 students in foreign language classes, one for hundreds in general educational subjects. With these conditions, we can not give perfect lectures no matter how hard we fry. Because we do not have almighty power." An other instructor says, "we can solve these problems only by the cooperation of both sides, meaning the students and the professors. And independency of students and efforts. But in such way of settling the problem, there is a limitation, especially in such large universities as we des-

Reflect on non-Purpose

Why have such students arisen? The reasons for it is as follows.

1. The influence of primary schools, junior high schools and senior high schools.
2. The influence of the system of the entrance examination.
3. The parent's attitude to education of their children.
4. The demands of society on education.
5. The influence of the Ministry of Education.

Now, let's explain them one by one.

(1) According to the examination of Hiroshima University the percentage of advisers when students decide their departments or majors is as following.

Teachers of high school-36.7% Parents -27.4% But do they advise students after careful consideration of his aptitude and future happiness? No, they never do so. They guide them on the basis of marks. They recommend students to take examinations of several universities and departments, and enter the college which he passes.

The effect of this education method is great. Here is an interesting example. It is this social phenomenon that, from 1960 the number of children who did not desire to go to a primary school had increased.

This shows that not only in high school but in junior high school and even kindergarten there is no equipment for finding out one's character. And education is only to aim at entering first-class universities without considering about one's future happiness. This educa-

tion gets rid of one's independency.

(2) The phenomenon that today students enter university without any firm aim is for one thing caused by the entrance examination system.

In some universities an examinee takes all examinations from of the department of technology to that of literature. Thinking of this example, the university side has no consideration of a student's ability, aptitude and college. This is due to the lack of the right of the high schools to speak out. Considering these phenomena, today's entrance examinations ignore one's ability or aptitude. It seems that only one achievement test decides one's future.

(3) In Tokyo University they opened a large classroom to parents' attending. After the war, parents have taken great interest in education because of the increasing standard of life and culture. It is natural that parents desire advancement for their children. But many of them only want children to enter a first-class university and get a job with a first-class company. And it produce parents like an incarnation of formal education. Because of appearance of these parents children fall a victims to their parents' exceeding care. After all children with no independence appear. For example the emergence of children who do not want to go to school. Also, to the question, "Why do you want to enter this Liberal Arts I?" a student belonging to Liberal Arts I of Tokyo University answer "I enter at my parent's suggestion." These students with

The Young: the Bridge between Past and Future Japanese, the Nation Filled with Contradiction

We have thought about the young for this year, this issue we try to think about "Japanese people."

First we thought a character that present Japanese society has. And we will describe about patriotism, vanity, poverty of conversation, difference between town and country.

Next, we will find out common feature that the character has. And we will seek for the origin that create the common feature from a historical view point.

Lastly, we will write that how should we, Japanese, do against the present condition.

Present Condition in Japanese Society

Patriotism

The love for one's country, is very difficult in its expression. In the history of Japan, it was unhappy times when the word was cried out. The cry must come from critical periods, for example, when the country is in a crisis or in a civil war. But the reason why patriotism is very dangerous in Japan, is derived from the reason that the word shows a tendency forward uniform.

In the Edo era patriotism did not appear clearly. In the Meiji era when Japan became conscious of other countries, the Japanese Government encouraged the people to be patriotic under a measure calculated to enrich and strengthen the country. It was the most effective means which a backward nation could do. It was like the patriotism that Japanese Government forced on the Japanese. They blindly obeyed the Japanese Government. But in the present age, the patriotism does not appear clearly as in the Edo era. So we can only recognize it at times, such as the Olympiad. On the other hand, when patriotism was cried out, it was the age of the suffering. We can say that the age when the patriotism is forgotten as in the present age, it is the age of peace.

Vanity in Japan

Vanity can be seen in the Japanese as in other people.

That is found in "The Rokumeikan" after the Meiji Rokumeikan. "The Rokumeikan" itself is vanity for European countries and U.S.A. The people's fashion gather there is indeed like incarnation of vanity. And that did not contribute to the prosperity of Japan itself at that time at all. But what is vanity? It is a human feeling and a nature of human that causes to want to show oneself to be better than one's real self. So in Japan vanity can be seen in all classes. On the other hand vanity appears in the nature of man who has made much advancement. So we can also say that seeing vanity in the Japanese nature means that the Japanese have much possibility in his future.

Poverty of Conversation

In daily-conversation among the modern young generation there are many words in fashion or slang expressions.

A word in fashion, "Kakko ii" is often used. Of course this word has its origin in "Kakko ga yoi."

A decade ago this word, "Yosuga ii" was equal to "Kakko ii". When that began to be used, it naturally meant a good-looking figure, clothes, of the manner of wearing one's clothes.

But recently this word is used to a vast extent. Meanings

such as, to be superior "to envy", are all expressed by these words.

This is chiefly caused by the poverty of today's young people's vocabulary.

As they have no ability to express things precisely, they bring all things to a conclusion by "Kakko ii."

The modern bad tendency that they judge of persons by his appearance and ignore their substance is reflected in this word.

This tendency is under the influence of the development of mass-communication. And recently the inundation of foreign languages is vast.

Among the young, there is a inclination that they use the foreign words only because the words is foreign-made.

This indicates that Japanese tend to blindly accept the Western civilization.

Town and Country

The foreign cultures have been introduced to Japan since the Meiji Restoration and it seems that the pure native Japan or the image of the Japanese has been fading. The best way for the Japanese to know the pure native Japanese is to go abroad and observe him among foreigners, but up to the present we haven't been so often blessed with such opportunities. Such being the case, we have to compare the urban life, both Americanized and Westernized, with the rural when we try to know the native Japanese in Japan.

When urban men go to the country, they find what can't be seen in a city. When we compare a city, especially such a great city as Tokyo with country in this way, we can find many contrasts there.

First of all, duty and kindness are said to be stronger in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Duty and kindness from the ancient have been said to be especially strong in the Japanese. What the urban men dislike about these things is that they accept the rationalism that was introduced from the foreign country.

For example in the rural life we can see that many hames are neighborly, but in the urban life we can hardly see such things. This is because of the personal freedom which was introduced from the foreign country and it is mistaken by the urban men.

While superstition remains firmly in rural areas, in the urban life it can hardly be seen. For example last year was Hinoeuma (This is Japanese superstition and this year comes every 60 years. It means that girls who are born in this year will be unhappy.) In the rural life they blindly adhere to this superstition and the birth rate has become small but in the



An accession ceremony at Meiji Restoration

urban life it was not comparatively small.

In this way, we can see many contrast between them.

Today, the decrease of young men in the agricultural districts has become a social problem. This is because of the rural men.

young men gather in the city. This is a good example that Japanese long for authority.

That is to say, the civilized and modernized city where the foreign cultures are first introduced is the authority for rural young men.

The Obedient Nation to Authority

Before the modernization of Japan beginning with the Meiji Restoration, there had been "the community" which was a natural state in Japan. It was based on the mental condition which was influenced by the natural condition of an island country; an insular spirit. On the urgent modernization of Japan during the Meiji Restoration, an individual had not yet had enough power to support modernization on account of the long feudal period. So modernization has been advanced by the power from above. And the revolutionary accident which is called restoration made the society equal and people lost their social band (relationship). So many small social groups which were reorganized from "the community" were made to counter the power from above. But in those small social groups the establishment of "western individualism" was delayed and many feudal elements remained. But ironically, soon those groups were used for the modern system in the political, economic and social world. There was much feudal in inclination and this phenomenon has been the biggest contradiction in Japanese society. Of course we think these strange and complicated world which is mixed with modern elements and feudal elements remains all over the Japan, even now. And today in the political world of Japan this contradiction is the strongest. There is a democratic form of government, which is a western and modern idea, and the groups which have many feudal elements intend to

be complexly and queerly.

On the other hand, Meiji Restoration, as we say it before, made the society equal and people were thrown into a social state of wealthlessness, and they were tried with "the small social group" for individual's power was yet very weak. But the group did not change from the feudal community. Wanting to escape from it they were too weak to do it for themselves, so they needed some new power when the Meiji government formed the Tenno bureaucracy—the bureaucracy which is ruled by the authority of the Mikado—as the new system of power.

In this system the bureaucracy and the serfdom were the symbol of power and status. The become one of them meant the escape from the small social group, for, power and status were stronger than the group. So that power and status became the object to attain, and soon people came to believe it blindly without thinking of its reason. In this way the Tenno bureaucracy was completed. And all the power formed in this system became the object to believe blindly.

After the World War II the Tenno system ended, but it seems that the inclination of believing something blindly had not disappeared. For example we often believe in democracy, the new constitution of freedom. Of course they should be kept but should not be believed. We should understand, recognize and practice them. We should not forget that it is always dangerous to believe something absolutely.

We should Think about These Contradiction

Now, we thought about us, Japanese, and gave our opinions about Japanese, and passed our judgement about them. And we found that individualities of Japanese had something in common. Judging from these common points, we have had a view that we, Japanese, have a weakness for every authority. We analyze Japanese from a historical view. Meiji-Ishin took place in 1867. Culture from abroad came into with Meiji-Ishin had great influence on Japanese life, and it changed Japanese life. So, we regard Meiji-Ishin as one authority, besides we offer a lost battle of the Second World War as other element of authority. Since Japan surrendered, many kinds of freedom had admitted, and it was one of the most important elements that changed the Japanese people.

Japan, incorporating Western thought, culture, technique and knowledge etc. from abroad, made remarkable progress, and now called as one of the advanced states. It is not too much to say that some benefit from abroad aided to develop Japan. But on the other hand, as we analyze the present condition in Japan, it is true that many kinds of contradiction have appeared recently. Now, Let's think.

When Japan was a less advanced country, Japan made the remarkable progress by just imitating foreign country, and Japanese were the clever imitators. At that time, there might be alternative way for Japanese, but the way, imitating, might be the most rational one. So, in the Meiji era, Japanese might consider the foreign country as one of the authority. And, in post-war days, the old order was denied and accept the new order by being compelled by foreign country, in particular, U.S.A.

It is true that Japan made the remarkable comeback rapidly, and made striking progress with the aid of imitating foreign country.

But under that occasion, the foreign country, in particular the United States of America made its appearance to Japanese as one of the authority. We think that such historical act made Japanese to be obedient to authority and not to oppose against the authority. And the individuality, being obedient to authority, has soaked through Japanese, and habit to imitate foreign country have the origin of the present condition. We think that a contradiction caused by the Japanese character, make its appearance as the contradiction in the Japanese society. In other words, such contradiction create the curious condition? We must face this matter squarely as it is and cultivate Japanese merits, revise demerits. For that purpose, we Japanese must confront a problem boldly and think about us, Japanese more.

Never Escape from Being Japanese

As a general rule, people of any time in the past have had conflicts concerning several different ideas. It is especially so with the young people, who have just had their eyes opened to the facts before them. We, the youth of Japan today, are not an exception and we are having quite a serious problem, being right in between the old traditional culture and the new modern one. As the country grows so rapidly and not a moment passes without any change in society, it is awfully difficult to keep up with the rapid change in society. We may sometimes say that materialistic change or progress is much easier to take on than a mental one, because the former is leaving the results in reality while the latter is not.

Everything changes as time passes. People always seek for the better, instinctively, and this fact makes them impossible to be satisfied with what they have been given, that is, the so called stationary state which has been regarded as virtue is not virtue at all any more and then people in that state try to seek for new virtues in a new culture.

When a man adopts a new idea, he first learns its form as a natural way and then he goes on to its quality and substance itself. It is always quite easy to carry out the first step, but it is not so with the latter. He must take in everything account: such as, the environment around him and natural conditions, in carrying out the whole course. If he does so regardless of these things, there inevitably rises contradiction which cannot be reconciled easily.

Japanese traditional culture and society were made up

and polished up through the any time in the past have had glorious history. The modern western culture were suddenly and emphatically introduced into Japan with the Meiji Restoration and the end of W.W. II. We are now in the state where we have already adopted the forms of the new western culture, and yet not quite the quality of it.

Here we have many things we have to take into consideration. First of all, we have to realize deep in our hearts that we are Japanese. We are different from Europeans or Americans; we have a different historical background; we have a different environment. This means that we Japanese have to make up our own way of interpreting the quality of the new culture, which may be quite different from that of Europeans or Americans. We cannot just take up the new culture as they are, because we have the special factors, "Being Japanese." We, especially the young, are likely to just take on new culture: forms and sometimes qualities themselves. But only result we could expect would be that the contradiction between reality and new culture would be deepened. It is very difficult, I know, to make up Japanese way of interpreting which is the mixture of old traditional way and the new. But it is never impossible.

The majority of society is likely to think that individualism and rationalism, which are the products of materialism, affect the good characteristics of the Japanese people. There is really a tendency that the young people just adopt the new culture including individualism and rationalism. However it is how we accept them that is the question and not individualism and

(Continued on Page 6)

Toward Peace; Beyond Agony of Developing

Today, when we speak of world peace, we must take the developing countries into account which play important roles as well as the advanced countries.

Most misfortunes now the newspapers inform us have occurred in the under-developing area. This tells us that the most problems derive from the dissatisfaction of the people in the developing countries.

Moreover, the differences between advanced and developing countries seem to become wider. The differences between the weak and the strong in the economic situation make impossible the democratic solution for world crisis, on the contrary bears a world wide strain and leaders to the hot war.

We pursue the way to reduce the differences through the analysis of the present situations of India, Indonesia, Israel and United Arab Republic.

India's Antinomy, Agriculture & Industry

Obstacle of Food Production

At the present time, India faces a very great crisis concerning its agricultural problem. A poor harvest has continued for two years, and food is scarce now. For that, there is famine all over the country. Agriculture is, more or less, influenced by the climate. Of course, in India, some part of the present bad condition is influenced by it. But I think that the direct cause is the agricultural policy of India government. Let's examine the policy, the action, and the results.

The first point: We must look at the agricultural policy in all the policies of India government. In India, the agricultural investment was confined for the development of the heavy industry, so that there are little capital in all villages. People can not make irrigation projects and can not do plant breeding and can not use machines. They are obliged to cultivate the land as before.

The second point: The government wants to get foreign money, for it must recommend the exported crops, tea, sugar and jute. And the policy of rice production is neglected. Besides, an advanced countries materials is owing to the development of science. India faces double troubles.

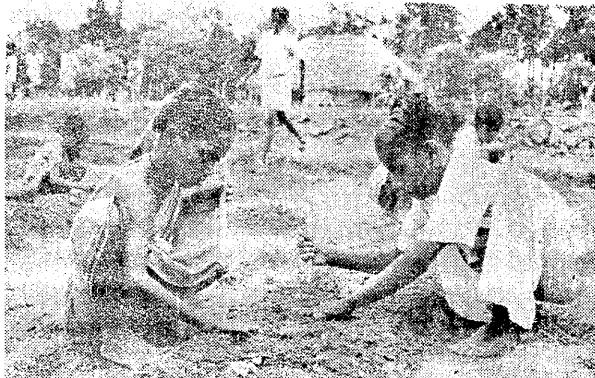
The third point: The administrative system is very complicated. One government official does not take charge of rice, sugar, tea and other things, but each officials control each products. The same condition can be seen in the state and in the country, too.

The fourth point: The problem of land reformation. Land reformation was held some years ago. But the condition is not changed at all. To cultivate the land, the peasants must pay high rent to the land lords.

The fifth point: Agricultural technique. Agricultural technique of India is rather advanced. Usage of chemical fertilizer is widely used. But agriculture advanced members, pipes to connect the farmers and the technical specialists, are few. Besides, they think that the persons who cultivate the land is low-Kast. Such though prevents advancement.

The sixth point: The administration of food and transportation. Some percentage of the produced food are damaged by insects and animals. Due to imperfection of railways, food can not be sent efficiently, and it spoils on the way.

Such problems are concerned them and farmers are obliged to live a bad life. Day by day, the condition is getting worse in some parts of India, many people are starve to death. We want the Indian government to look at these facts and take action rapidly and efficiently.



Can they produce more food than they can eat? There would be much to be improved.
(Photo by U.N. Information Centre)

"Industry Priority" Policy

The economy of India has been in critical situation not only in the food problems but as a whole for these years. Since 1951, her economy has been carried out with each five year plan and as a result, has made a remarkable progress. But we fear that the plans have overlooked the present economic situation of India.

For example, in the second five year plan, too much importance was placed on heavy industries which resulted in a critical shortage of foreign currency. Though the third five year plan made an effort on agriculture, the aggressive plant on industries was practised.

Such "industries-priority" policies have naturally suppressed agriculture and other basic economic functions. If you see the government statistics, you will find the investment in mines and industries increased from 1,754 million dollars in the first plan to 3,245 million dollars in the second plan, while the increased from 609 million dollars to 115 million dollars. This tendency is continuing even now.

In addition, the plans have expanded so rapidly, as much as twice in 5 years, that the government budget has shown a great deficit, which, consequently to inflation. We have to con-

sider expansions of defence expenses as another problem of the plan. India's defence expenses have changed into a great increase after the Indo-Chinese boundary conflict in 1962, and increased three times as much from 1961 to 1966. This is an excessively heavy burden for India's Economy.

Still worse, the capital expenditure for defence expenses has been as small as one ninth of the whole amount, and most of them are spent of salaries to soldiers and consumer's goods. Therefore it cannot be expected that the defence expenses push forward heavy industries and other economic function.

We admit that India's industries have developed to some extent, with three five year plans, but the big projects have been carried out without mutual organic relations with real situations which does not make the plans work out well and brings unbalance and ineffectiveness in the plans.

These demerits derive from the fact that the plans were formed without consideration of the real local situation. This shows us that the political control is weak and policies are not attained with close relations.

As the incumbent party, the National Congress Party, went back and scarcely attained the majority in the fourth national election in February this year, it is urgently necessary to establish a strong controlling system and power of the government.

Basic Solution for "Take-off"

When we think of the solution of poverty in India it is required to check the population in addition to the increase of the yield of grain. In short, the last target to maintain is to prevent the rate of population increase from exceeding the rate of economic development. The population of India is now about 439 million and is increasing at the rate of 2.4-2.5% a year. As can be seen from other rates, 1.0% in Japan 1.0-1.4% in U.S.A. and East Europe, the rate of the growth of population in India is very high. This cause is due to the increase of birth-rate and also the decrease of mortality-rate, especially infant-mortality, as a result of the campaigns on hygiene by the Government of India, WHO, etc. The Government of India is now making efforts to control the population. All over the country 17,000 centres are now active in diffusing the knowledge of birth-control and in distributing contraceptives (IUCD) free of charge. Admitting the positive remedy of the Government, we wonder if these remedies are available to the lower classes, because in India the difference between the rich and the poor is very severe.

Next we will try to consider the peculiarity of the Indian community. First of all the superiority of religion is much emphasized. Namely from the sense of Hinduism living things, especially cows are much adored.

In India there are many animals which could be used for food or power-horses, such as, sheep, goats, etc. besides cows, but these animals are not utilized at all. On the contrary the farmers work only for breeding them. And also they won't exterminate rats, grasshoppers, monkeys which cause serious damage to the crops. This is due to the thought of "the cycle of life" after a man dies, he is born again in the guise of another figure, monkey, horse etc. It seems the cause of delay is that she has these anti-modern ideas. Another one which characterizes the Indian community is the caste system. In 1955 the Government of India abolished the class of the untouchables and did away with prohibition of marriage between different castes on the basis of Marriage law. But this caste system still influences the Indians and this tendency is especially more severe in the rural community.

There are other elements which characterize India community-joint family system and self-governed villages these elements, getting interwinded, characterize the stagnant community of India.

As a solution of these problems, we think this policy is secondary but the most important one, namely, the policy on education. Education in India is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The

Union Government mainly concerns itself with the coordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect to higher education.

According to the government of India the total percentage of school-going children in the age group 6-11 is now 78.5 and 11-14 is 32.4. The Government lays stress upon elementary compulsory education system. However, the rate of persons who cannot read or writing is still 78.5%.

So we can say that the policy of the Government is effective. Because the State Government is concerned, there are considerable between states. For instance we suppose Bihar and Kerara States are now too poor to consider the policy on education. And also education is not the matter of quantity but of quality. The fundamental purpose of education is to do away with evil practices concerned with religion in India, caste system and other elements, aspect, it is required to advance the agricultural technique and to spread to the farmers. Many months and days and patient efforts are needed to realize this purpose, but India can not escape this state of crisis lest she should put particular stress upon this educational problem. And also it will be the most important policy in solving the poverty in Asia, we believe.

Persecution of Chinese Merchants in Indonesia

Wandering Nationalism

Among the countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin-America which have been appearing before the footlights not in the true sense as the developing countries of the South-North problem, Indonesia among the south-eastern countries is lately involving the world into dispute for her new type of developing. When we think about the South-North problem, we naturally take into account developing country as an element composing the world and the leading international organization containing the developing countries and the developed ones, but what we should consider at first and put the most stress on, is the existence of her own nationalism. Judging from her foreign relations, we can present the fact that Indonesia was approaching Communist China until Sukarno fell, being led by the PKI (Indonesian Communist Party). As the PKI, which started in 1920 (beginning its activity as the legal party since 1945, therefore being the oldest one in the Southeast) developed to the largest scale as the communist party among the non-communist nation, had planned, Indonesia might have become a socialist nation in 1970 if it were not for the Sept. 30th incident two years ago. The development of the PKI toward Indonesia's independence. That is, even if the leading group of the PKI which became the third rank in number (as of 1962) took the pro-Communist China policy and approached Peking, the members of the PKI would not have armed themselves with ideology like Communist China, but they are controlled chiefly by the nationalistic factors.

As they say, "Communism is apt to spread where the economic situation is bad," and in Indonesia, 60% of the farmers don't have their own land and the farm land of the rest is only 10% of the total farm land. Indonesian farmers influenced by fortune-tellers believe their life

will be promoted by that. But as we can judge when Mr. Aidit, the chairman of the PKI, said, "Pantjasila is a tool for uniting the people and when this object is accomplished, it is not any more necessary," the idea of the PKI in the process of their efforts toward the improvement of their life did not come from the heart of people at large. (This Pantjasila means the basic policy of the nation containing belief in God, nationalism, humanism, democracy, and socialism.) According to Mr. Soetarto, an Indonesian student sent to Japan, this spirit of Pantjasila means belief in God and therefore they can contribute their lives to the national struggle as a religious man. In short, directly and deeply connected with religion and political consciousness. And other foreign relations such as the Malaysian trouble may be of use to prove her own nationalism, but the existence of the national army as the largest party casts a shadow over the policy and people. At present in Indonesia, the universal conscription system is practiced and the number of soldiers (of three forces plus the police army) is about half a million and they have a tendency of being anti-communist by the historical circumstances which had been promoted by Sukarno's order. But when we take into consideration the fact that Indonesia has arranged her form as the independent nation running parallel with fighting, the balance between the army who wishes to take part in the politic, the Mohammedan groups who grew strong owing to the PKI's fall, the students who hate the military government of militarism and the people at large appears before the footlights and we would like to expect whether the temporary military government can face the general election in 1968 with improvement as the result. And also in this case if we do not take the action, we will not be able to understand Indonesia, only accepting the structure.

Complete Foreign Exchange Banking Facilities



FUJI BANK

Head Office: Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan

Branches: 211 throughout Japan

Overseas Offices: London, New York, Düsseldorf and Calcutta

Country in Seeking for True Human-Life

Strong Chinese Merchant

It is important to consider the economical situation of Indonesia. It is needless to say that backward nations in Asia are dominated by traditional religions and customs. Sukarno's modernization without any stepping make the Indonesian economy to fail. Where there is no economic policy, there is no good economic rotation of they propel industrialization. For developing the Indonesian economy, first of all, it is necessary to make the economical current smooth, by providing the cost of transportation between the producer and the consumer, between farm village and city, and among the islands. We cannot forget the Chinese merchants who occupy 80 % of economic currency. The Chinese merchants have lived there since the days of colonization, around the 14th or 15th century. The Chinese merchants have been confronted with the Indonesian Nationalistic rationalism. They hold the real power of foreign trade and domestic commerce. But Sukarno tried to take away the power from the Chinese merchants, and place the power under the Government management. The government tried to take the Chinese merchants to the small businesses. It localized the Chinese merchants. Soldiers of Government enterprises began to suppress the Chinese merchants.

But it is difficult to establish the racial capital. The reason is that most of Indonesian farmers can only have products on which they can love at the lowest level. They cannot have surplus products. Consequently, they cannot accumulate them. At present the economic activities stopped by the boycott of Chinese merchants. In such situation it will be necessary for Indonesian to recognize the economic position of Chinese merchants for the economic reconstruction of Indonesia. In Indonesia, 14,000,000 members of Indonesia, 25,000 are Chinese, and 11,000,000 are stateless. The Chinese members of the Chinese merchants occupy 50 or 60% of Chinese merchant capital. So the Indonesian Government decided the next policies; Chinese members should become the members of Indonesia, and those who do not co-operate with this policy will be sent back to China, and there should be mixed education for the Indonesians and the Chinese, and marriage between the two.

Modernization of Low Class

On establishing the Sukarno regime, Indonesia's economy became worse and worse inflation occurred rapidly since 1959, and now, in spite of two hundred and seventy million dollars by foreign support and enormous Japanese reparations. But the Indonesian economy did not develop. Because Government policy was preferentially taken, as a result, the finance was in the red.

Sukarno, in this regime, tried to exploit the more symbolic industrialization of home rather than as improvement of one hundred million people's lives. Consequently, the long term investment for agricultural improvement and development, which is the most important thing for the people, were forgotten.

In Indonesia, economical difference is very large between cities and farm villages. This makes a vicious cycle in economic currency. Only in the developed city did the economy prosper through industrialization. In farm villages it is different from cities. This situation was made in the days of colonization and was separated into two parts, reasonable capitalism and native pre-capitalism. This means a double-structure society.

It is the agriculture that supports the Indonesian economy. The population of agriculture is 70% of the whole population of Indonesia. Sukarno ignored improvement and exploitation of agriculture and tried to achieve complete industrialization. Finally, both agriculture and industry were stagnant.

(Continued on Page 6)



An Arabian family who had lost their home and land; Where can they go to seek for happy life? (Photo by U.N. Information Center)

Great Hope for Israel, as an Advanced Nation in Middle Near East

Middle East trouble occurred on blocking up Gulf of Akaba directly. By blocking up Gulf of Akaba Israel's economy would get a great blow. Because Israel's economy depends considerably on foreign trade, especially with Western Europe and Eilat Port in Gulf of Akaba would lose its worth of foreign trade.

The structure of Israel's economy is similar to that of the industrial countries of Western Europe. For instance, agriculture accounts for 8.2% of the domestic product, industry about 25%, private commerce and services 18.5% and Government and public services 19.5%. Israel has less resources and imports almost all this industrial raw materials and much foods from foreign countries. But Israel needs many immigrants to cultivate borderland. And nations of Arab get angry at it, because they do not wish the increase of Jews in the Middle Near East.

Next, Israel's industry turns out wide variety of industrial product; from fruit juice and canned foods to electrical products and ceramics, from chemical and cement to machinery tires and textiles. The growth of industries has been rapid. During the years, 1955 to 1966, output has risen more than three fold and industrial exports eight times. And Israel encourages investment of foreign capital in enterprises earning foreign currency, producing goods and services which would otherwise have to be imported, or assisting in the industrialization of development areas. Thus Israel's industry turned out to be the heavy industry and its structure is similar to that of advanced nations.

In this problem we must keep an eye on economical difference among Israel and nations of Arab.

Israel is an advanced nation and a wealthy one, but nations of Arab, except for a few, are less-advanced nations and have less capital. So nations of Arab need many skillful engineers and much capital in order to mine petroleum which is only one resource of the Arab. So we think Israel must support the Arabs economically by its advanced culture. If so, problem among Israel and nations of Arab will be settled. Because when we trace the origin of this problem, we find two caused; one is racial conflict and the other is a problem between northern and southern countries. Racial conflict must be settled by efforts of the United Nations and the problem in northern and southern countries too. Because if an advanced nation helps a less-advanced country or some one, there will be a mixture in helping less-advanced countries. Some organizations in the United Nations must be used in a practical way. We do hope Israel, one of advanced countries, with many advanced countries will support less-advanced ones, including nations of Arab, by sending many skillful engineers, giving long time loans and so on. If the economical condition of Arab become better, it will mean peace of Middle Near East and peace of world, too.

When comes ceasefire in Middle Near East?

On June 5th, Middle Near East Area the strained situation at last, burst out and the whole world was exposed to the danger of another World War. Happily enough, it did not reach at such limits as a world war or the Viet-Nam War due to the cool attitude of big countries. But this war strengthened opposition and hatred between the Arab race and the Jewish race more and more without solving the problem in Middle East Area like the Palestine War and Suez War.

So we, wanting peace over the whole world, must earnestly think of that problem in order to solve it peacefully and fundamentally.

History of conflicts

At the start we must look the history of national opposition. The Jewish, who had been driven from Palestine by the Roman Empire in first century began a movement for return to Palestine. However the Arab race had settled down there since 7th century. Therefore this opposition developed. But that was not so strong before World War I. Because they were friends being under the jurisdiction of Turkey and also their respective religion could admit each other. If so, what on earth strengthened that opposition?

Here we must not forget big countries' egoism. In times of World War I, England betrayed these two races to have the advantage in the war. Both two races got very angry and has resentment against England at first. But they began to resent each other. After World War II the world became sympathetic to the Jewish. And in 1948 the Jewish declared the founding of a state. It was a victorious declaration for Jewish in a sense of attaining their earnest wish.

But it was a declaration of aggression against the Arabs. So they forced war an Jewish to break down Israel that year. Although Jewish were by far inferior in population, they fought desperately in order to defend their new country and repel the Arab race. In 1949 it was resolved that the refugees in Arab should be divided between Jewish and Arab race in the United Nations. But Jewish did not assent to it. This war strengthened their opposition completely.

In 1959 Egypt declared nationalizing of Suez Canal to shut out England and France. England and France tried to put down Egypt. But as most countries of world looked upon this declaration as the defeat of a colonial policy and the victory of nationalism, England and France were isolated. So the two forced war on Egypt with Israel. Not only nationalistic nations but also America did not

give support to this war. Why didn't America? Because she did not want to lose the rights of petroleum in Iran and her position in Middle Near East Area that was the very important area for the relation between East and West. So England and France withdrew unavoidably. This war strengthened the opposition between the Arab race and the Jewish race also. After that process the third Middle East War broke up.

Essential Causes

Next we must think of hidden factors of this war. The first; Naseru intended to win back his dignity in Middle Near East area. Recently Arab countries was likely to be out of step. Because there is difference in policy between the countries which have much petroleum and ones that have none at all. That is, the former is likely to become conservative and the latter is likely to become innovations. So Naseru tried to keep the conservative force in Arab from approaching the West side and establish the combination of Arab by means of making an enemy in other words Israel. And he tried to recover his leadership in the Middle Near East Area.

The second; Naseru intended

to divert the people's attention from poverty in the country to something else. The economic difference between Arab countries and Israel is very wide as we mentioned later. So he tried to combine the people's discontent with the opposite historical relation between two races.

The third; we must not forget the refugees in Arab that resulted during the foundation of Israel. Israel was too cold to those who had lost their home and their land. She was absolutely for America and England and was lacking in consciousness as a member of the Arab family. This problem is an important cause of this war.

The fourth; we must not miss the invisible quarrel among the big countries. Middle East Area is very important area for the East-West relation. So both East and West tried to drive back each other, that is, West is supporting Israel and East is supporting the United Arab Republic. This is a very important cause of this war too. As mentioned absolute less advance in Arab countries is closed up strongly as main cause of this war. It is necessary to modernize Arab countries or establish economic stabilization in Arab for true peace in Middle East Area.

Less-advanced Arabian Society: Whose Responsibility is it!

Countries of Middle Near East have been placed in a colonized or half-colonized position by Western European Countries and U.S.A. And feudalism has been retained by such countries, which has had a bad effect on countries of Middle Near East. Economics has made a unshaped development and political situation has been extremely out of joint. Now, let us pick up the backgrounds of such a confusion.

Agriculture; 75-90% of the total population (except Israel) in Middle Near East live on agriculture. But agriculture in these area has been stagnant for a long time. There are reasons for it; unfit weather for agriculture, undeveloped agricultural implements, and increase of population, etc. Among them the most important is the problem of estate. In the Middle Near East the estate is mal distributed among a few large landowners and a large number of tenant farmers who have no estate make a poor living. The landowners have no interest in farmers cannot afford to improve the estate on account of their bad standpoint. And particular system of estate is an obstacle to manage sufficiently, so vast problems of estate has been improved slowly, but there are many problems left.

Industry has been developed slowly, too. But its development is an unshaped one. And there are many obstacles to overcome in the future; poor internal market, limited sorts of materials (generally in this area the heavy industry have been prevented from developing on account of lack of coal and iron reserves), unskillful management, low-level of production power, no skillful engineer, imperfection of industrial equipment. And manufactured goods is higher priced than foreign goods. A few large enterprises are monopolistic. Besides, scanty capital and insufficiency of governmental aid are principal obstacles, too.

Next politics; the instability and complexity of political situation are due to particular circumstances in these area; less advancement of economics, confronts between nomads and fixed people, opposition between lots of racial minority, and dominant people and religious circumstances. There are many factors of separations, they disturb unity and modernization of nations and are reasons to permit incursion of foreign countries.

We intend to think about problems in Middle Near East on the basis of these factors.

第11回シエル・エッセイ・コンテスト

英語論文募集

大学生の皆さんに英語の実力と広い視野を身につけていただくため シエル石油では過去10年間英語論文コンテストを行ってきました。今回第11回目のコンテストを下記の要領で実施いたしますので奮ってご応募下さい。

応募資格 短期大学・大学・大学院の学生

課題 下記3課題より各自任意のものをつだけ選び 本文3,000語以内にまとめて下さい。

- (1) Oil in Modern Life
- (2) Cooperation between Nations
- (3) English as the International Language

賞 1席1名 賞金 10万円

2席2名 各5万円

3席3名 各1万円

応募者全員に記念品を贈呈します

切 昭和42年10月10日

発表 昭和42年11月下旬シヤンタイムズ紙上

送り先 東京都千代田区丸の内2-3

シエル石油株式会社 広報部

シエル・エッセイ・コンテスト係

TEL (212) 4371 (大代表)

審査委員 (50音順 敬称略)

○ジャバントイムス取締役編集局長 大方 保

○東京外国語大学学長 小川芳男

○文部省大学学術局審議官 清水成之

○国際文化会館企画部長 鶴見良行

○慶応義塾大学教授 平松幹夫

○英国大使館文化部長 J.W.N.HILL

応募上の留意点

(1)応募論文はタイプ用紙 (30×21センチ) または同じ大きさの用紙にタイプあるいはペン字で一行おきに明確に書くこと

(2)論文右肩上に日本文字で学校名・学部・学年・学校所在地・現住所および氏名(ふりがな)を明記すること

(3)応募論文は返却いたしません (4)応募論文の著作権はすべて主催者に帰属します



Overcome Misery through UN

We have just described the fundamental causes of the Middle-East War, the persecution of Chinese merchants residing abroad in Indonesia and the food famine in India. The cause arises from less-advanced economics of many countries in Asia and Middle Near East.

If we hope to achieve world peace, and we eradicate a war from this world, we must eradicate not only armament but also causes of war. There are many causes of war in this world. But the greater part of causes arises from the North-South Problem. In developing countries, man's dissatisfaction in his daily life is apt to cause a struggle or war. So, the economical inequality among nations has to be gradually set right, as the first term of achievement world peace.

Nowadays, the economics of developing countries rely upon the production and export of the Primary commodities (for example; agriculture, mining and marine products). And the form of agriculture is a monoculture which produces only one crops. This is a trace of the colonial policy which advanced countries have been coming into operation since 19th century in Asia. So, advanced countries have a duty that they should help to better the economics of developing countries.

It is natural that developing countries need to put forward their industrialization. on account of their "take-off" from pre-modern society to modern one. But because of the lack of racial capital and useful labour and inferior agriculture etc., it is very hard that they practice their industrialization by themselves. So a big push is necessary from the outside.

The most of present help is a military help or the help with the severe terms. At present, developing countries spend 20%



The Statue "Let us Beat Swords Into Ploughshares" at UN Headquarters; To solve the North-South Problem, we must act through an ideal international organization. (Photo by UN Information Centre)

of their advantage through export to settle their debt. And even though there are many problems to which they have to spend their money, they throw away the difficult situation under the East-West Problem.

What should we do to solve the North-South Problem? First, one of the best methods that advanced countries can act, is a help and co-operation through an international organization. The global co-operation through an international organization is necessary by all means, not only because the principal of self-supporting is not broken up, but also because the opposite

not introduced into the North-South Problem. Then, we must create a powerful international organization which bases on humanity of advanced nations.

At present, there exists the United Nations. And there exists all the organizations that occurs to us: Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UN International children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), etc. etc. There exists wonderful organization,

but because of the lack of funds, those organizations do not take satisfactory active part in this world.

The function of the United Nations is obliged to have a limit not a member of UN. So at first we, who hope that UN is strengthened, must insist that Communist China takes part in UN. It is our only way that advanced countries help developing countries through UN with true global scale.

Second; we must speak of attitude of developing countries themselves. Here is a principal of democracy. "The weak! Hold together." Developing countries have a duty that they should do their best to solve their problems for themselves. After that, developing countries must take a strong attitude that they propose their jointly opinions to advanced countries. At present, about 100 countries of 122 members of UN are developing countries. If these 100 vote hold together, they can become a wonderful power.

On February next year, the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is going to take place. In the meeting, developing countries should not forget that they are in leading part. And they must attend the meeting with severe attitude that they shall solve their own problems for themselves, but they only propose co-operation advanced countries. For solving the North-South Problem, it is harmful that each ideology and each sense of tracing advantage, appear obviously.

The North-South Problem, itself, is an essential problem that a man's existence is threatened by it. Accordingly, the absolute term to solve it, is a only sense of charity. So it is very hard. But for development of mankind, we must solve this problem.

Trade than Support

(Continued from Page 5)

Indonesia's representative industry is spinning. The scale of a processing company is small. There are less than 25 members on the average. By automation and by manufacture, productive capacity is small. The causes lie in the shortage of raw materials and parts, a problems of poor management, capital, and means of transportation. The low national income of a farmer makes it hard for the expansion of market of productive goods. Besides, Indonesia is composed of more than three thousand islands. The cost of transportation among the islands is very high. The same on land, too. The cost of home products are very high. Therefore, the imported articles are cheaper than that of home. Consequently, industrial development will stop.

Agricultural products is the only way of acquisition of foreign currency. Without getting rid of traditional extensive agriculture, agricultural products won't increase. The matter to which Indonesia must pay attention is to establish a good policy for agriculture. This problem is common to every backward country in Asia. In the agricultural country it is necessary to make stable the farmers' economy. If not, industrialization is in vain.

Another important factor is the problem of low level of education, in other words, low average of technology and few engineers, etc. Therefore both industry and agriculture are stagnant. As far as foreign support in concerned, Japan must pay enormous amounts

of reparation. Although this is not support, the government uses most of it for military power, and high officials seem to have become wealthy by it. And Sukarno only wasted most of it to display his power.

In the case of deferred payment export, a debt is only yielded by interest and sum increase. In the case of advancing to the spot in one nation by private enterprise, the propose may only secure the market for the company. The ideal method is that an advanced nation should import the primary commodity of that nation and correct the balance of trade to the line of world average. To trade is better than to support.

(Continued from Page 3)

There is surely a way to accept new ideas as individualism and rationalism with proper reconciliation of the traditional Japanese characteristics and the coming new ones. When this harmonization is taken into account, ideal Japanese modern culture, Japanese individualism and rationalism will be born with the stable based supporting them. Then and only then will our Japanese characteristics and the new culture reveal their own significance together and we ourselves can be responsible for what we think and act. We can never escape from being Japanese.

Let's now try again to look deep into our hearts. What are the characteristics of Japanese?

There is only one question altogether as to how to live our own lives. And their are answers depends entirely on ourselves.

LUX ORE & CHEMICAL LTD.

5, 4-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo

Tel: 535-4381

Associated Offices
in 28 Countries

PRESIDENT: AKIRA TAKAGI

RAW MATERIALS FOR STEEL, ALUMINUM, CHEMICAL, CARBON, REFRACTORY INDUSTRIES.

STEEL PRODUCTS, FERRO ALLOYS, GRAPHITE ELECTRODES, MACHINERY, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FOODSTUFF, LICQUER, NON-FERROUS METALS, SULPHUR, RARE METALS, ETC.

The Mita Campus

Honorary President: Prof. Eichi Kiyooka

Advisor: Prof. Mikio Hiramatsu

Editor-in-Chief K. Inoue
News Editor J. Tokumitsu
Feature Editor J. Hijioka
Culture Editor T. Kaneko
Student Editor M. Kinoshita
Managing Editor J. Tokumitsu
Advertising Manager K. Kunitomo
Business Manager M. Kinoshita
Circulation Manager M. Toyokawa
SENA Officer Masubuchi, Yokoyama
Reporters
J. Ishibashi, N. Kasei, T. Koyasu, Y. Shibano, H. Suzuki, A. Adachi,
S. Chiga, K. Hagiwara, T. Hiki, M. Kanda, S. Masubuchi, H. Mochizuki,
I. Nihei, Y. Nijima, M. Nishimoto, K. Oya, N. Sawada, S. Takeuchi,
N. Uezumi, S. Wada, K. Yamada, S. Yokoyama, K. Araki.

EDITORIAL

Purpose of Student Campaign

On June 15, the demonstration in memory of the late Miss Michiko Kanba took place at the south gate of the Diet Building. She was killed in a storm of the demonstration opposing to Japan-U.S. Security Treaty on June 15, 1960, and at this time she was a junior of the Literature department of Tokyo University. She was the first sacrifice through the history of the students campaign. In spite of her death, however, the Kishi Cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party passed the Treaty by force at the Diet.

The death of Miss M. Kanba made the nation at large, especially students, angry which led the Prime Minister Kishi to dissolve the Diet.

Seven years have passed since that accident. For these seven years students campaign has been more radical, while the Police has treated students with the regulation. And especially the riot police have been so severe as an army.

And every day, the demonstrations against the Sato Cabinet, the Viet-Nam War or American Imperialism, are taken place.

Every time they were taken place, some of students and policemen were injured, which is usual.

The Government against these students demonstrations, forbid the demonstration around the Diet under the Metropolitan Security Regulation. On June 10th, the Prime Minister Sato objected to the judgement by the Tokyo High Court. This is obviously the intervention of administration into judiciary.

We cannot help considering that the Government, which is suppressed by both the students demonstration and the U.S. Government, has been impatient. It is necessary for us to reconsider the demonstration of students limited by the Peace Regulation in the pre-war days.

We can suppose that the Government will more severely suppress the demonstration in 1970. What is the students movements now? First speaking of our conclusion, it is perfectly separated from average students and it is led by a band of semi-professional students. Moreover, these students divide into many groups on account of factional fights they struggle with violence one another so frequently. Students' campaign must not be violent campaign. These phenomena become the main cause of separating from common students.

The meaning of demonstration is to appeal the object to the nation at large, to gain their agreement and to draw the campaign on a national scale at last. Their present demonstrations do not appeal to the nation, because they took no notice of them.

Only some students concerned with the demonstration act severely on a small scale.

The radical activities of a small group of students have made the average students leave behind the students movements.

Their present way of student movements has no good effects to appeal to the mass. Such demonstrating parades as cannot take no notice of the nation are not worth proceeding, while we have many important problems to be solved, such as Japan-US Security Treaty and Viet-Nam War.

Because only when the campaign has become a large scale one which include a great number of people, it can get a big power to give influence on the policy of the Government which depends upon the U.S.

Under the capitalism, students who are not corrupted by its and are in the most free position, should have the initiative of the nation's campaign. Fighting with the riot policemen is a worthless deed. Students who fight with the people of the same race do not have the right to do the anti-Viet-Nam War campaign. From the view of humanism nothing is so ugly and shameful as the struggle between the same human beings. We, students, are apt to act emotionally on account of our young energy, while we have the ability to act theoretically.

Separated groups of students' campaigns should pay their attention not to the different thoughts between them, but to the common ones. The object of our students' campaign is to make Japan and moreover the world better. Let us unite together and make our way toward the great object.

ダイヤモンド
ガソリン
三菱石油