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'calamus gladio fortior'

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Keio S.-G.'s Demonstration Around U.S. Embassy

Nine students were arrested in the demonstration to the American Embassy and to the official residence of the Prime Minister on Nov. 2.

This demonstration was staged in response to the General Strike of Okinawa and was taken a leading part by the Student Council of Keio Univ.

This demonstration was important in that it was the first that was admitted for students to pass by the American Embassy.

The demonstration passing by the American Embassy was formally preformed for the first time by Beheiren (Peace-for-Viet-Nam Committee), so it can be said that the reason of this

mission was that this movement of Keio Univ. Student Council had not formerly appealed to force and its demonstration had comparatively been peaceful.

About 80 participants who

gathered at Mita Campus of Keio Univ. began the demonstration at about 2. At Shiba Park where the meeting was to be held, about 30 Sampa Rengo Zengakuren students of Hosei Univ. who were waiting for the arrival of Keio students had a petty quarrel, but all of them began to demonstrate at about 2:00.

When this demonstration was coming to the American Embassy, the body of the demonstration staged a zigzag demonstration and went on with a sit-down strike again.

At about five, the party of the demonstration suddenly went on with a sit-down strike for the third time in front of the official residence of the Prime Minister. And in both places six more students were arrested.

After they held a meeting at Shimizudani Park, they broke up at about 7:30.

Beheiren's Parade Around U.S. Embassy

As a link in the chain of the International Anti-Vietnam War Campaign, the Great parade for peace by the citizens took place in Tokyo on Oct. 21 under the auspices of Beheiren (the Japan "Peace for Vietnam" Committee). About 1,500 citizens of 42 Cultural Parties, and about 1,000 students of 15 universities, staged a demonstration in front of the American Embassy.

At 2:00 p.m., they gathered in Shimizudani Park, and held meeting. Many citizens from various fields participated in this parade: for example, many women of the Japan Ladies Democratic Club, Kusanomikai (a mother's party), several foreigners, etc.

After a few cultured men such as Mr. Yoshiyuki Tsurumi appealed to the people to continue taking effort to cease the fire in Viet-Nam, the message from the Committee of Anti-Viet Nam War in America, was read aloud.

Mr. Rokuro Hidaka, professor of Tokyo Univ., explained the important meaning of the "10-21 International Movement." After adoption of the resolutions, all the participants observed one minute's silence to Mr. Hiroaki Yamazaki who was killed on Oct. 8. At 3:45 p.m. the march started led by the slogan, "We are not your friends, if you go on bombing". The people of the Cultural parties marched in order, inviting the passers-by to join their parade.

However, students, who proceeded behind the citizens, marched vigorously, with placards of "Break down Sato!", to protest severely the slaughter of Mr. Yamazaki. They shouted together, "Oppose Viet Nam War".

Around Akasaka, on their way to the Embassy, about twenty foreign tourists aimed eagerly cameras at this demonstration.

In front of the America Embassy, their movement became disorderly, when they displayed across demonstration. But 150 policemen, guarding the Embassy, appeared and soon the demonstration was orderly again.

After that, the demonstrators proceed to the Shinbashi Station where the parade finished.

Ohkochi Says, 'Have a Talk With Students.'

President Ohkochi of National University Association (also the president of Tokyo Univ.) met the press at the Ministry of Education on Oct. 28. Here he explained the attitude of the Association towards the way to deal with the student movement that arised, due to the affair at Haneda Air Port.

He said towards the students, "It is their voluntary abandonment of responsibility and rules in a student movement, that those who study in universities, appeal to force. I asked them the reflection on what they did."

And at the same time, he said towards the university authorities, "It is necessary that the teaching staff should make every effort to guide students and lead them to realize how the affair of this time destroyed the self-government of a university."

And he strongly asked all the teaching staff of every university to have a talk with students.

20,000 Persons Gather At Meiji Park 10.21 Parade Staged



Students of Sampa Zengakuren holding an assembly at Meiji-Park.

On October 21, about twenty thousand teachers and labours gathered at Meiji Park to take part in the meeting sponsored by Sohyo. Its slogans were "America should instantly restore Okinawa (Ryu-kyu) and Ogasawara Islands" and "We are against American aggression in Viet-Nam and P.M. Sato's cooperation in the Viet Nam War."

After the meeting the participants divided into two parties and turned to street demonstrations. They walked in an orderly manner, crying, "Oppose to Sato's visit to Viet Nam."

At 4 o'clock a group of students from Zengakuren (Anti Japan Communist Party) assembled in the park. About 2,000 students of Sampa Rengo and some 300 ones of Kakumaruha Zengakuren held also two different demonstrating meetings. The content of the speeches was as follows:

On October 8 Mr. Yamazaki, our brother, was killed by armed policemen, but P.M. Sato started, regardless of his death, for the Southeastern Asian countries, to flatter the American imperialists. Today he enters Viet-Nam. Judging from this, there is no denying that Japan is going to take part in the war, and so we can not afford to overlook this fact.

Anti-war conflicts are spreading all over the world, even now in America a million citizens rush in front of the Department of Defense.

We must fight in opposition to the War and the aggression, together with the Vietnamese and all the people's of the world.

And then about 2,500 students Sampa Rengo (Anti Japan Communist Party Zengakuren) departed from Meiji Park at 6 p.m. crying Sprechchor 'Against the Viet-Nam War', 'Against Sato's visit to U.S.'

The right Party went to Shibuya, while the left Party went to Akasaka. At that time Police waiting on Gaienmae Cross stopped the right Party. Nine students were arrested for violation of the Public Safety Regulations. Those carrying flags were ordered to separate. After this disorder, demonstrators were in low spirits.

As this Demonstration Parade was not permitted and the finishing place was not decided, destination was not decided, in silence. Finally demonstration broke up before Waseda Bowling Center. After that a party of Students held an Assembly in front of the Building of Literature Fac.

This Demonstration brought about the congestion of traffic on Meiji Avenue. Spectators at the Demonstration Parade said, "Police waste our tax in vain because of Students Demonstrations. Students can not change the present conditions."

Mr. Yoshida's National Funeral At Budokan

On Oct. 31st, Former Prime Minister Yoshida's national funeral was held at Nihon Budokan.

At his funeral Mr. Ikei, Assistant Professor of Eastern Diplomacy, gave a lecture on Yoshida's foreign policies. He portrayed Yoshida from two points: one is his ability as a diplomat, and the other his policies after the war. Mr. Ikei described this from the academic viewpoint.

While some placards were soon on Hiyoshi campus, protesting the state funeral, university authorities mentioned, "We are much regrettable for the death of great Former Prime Minister, Mr. Yoshida." They said that he was the very man who led Japan to conclude San Francisco Treaty with U.S.A. That is to say, he was an imperialist, and made our country imperialistic, by his way of thinking.

Mrs. Kamba Says, 'Yamazaki must be killed by the police.'

Mrs. Kamba's late Miss Kamba's mother, affirmed that Hiroaki Yamazaki was beaten to death by the police, not by student demonstrators, in the course of Haneda conflict.

She gave this talk as a speaker of the lecture meeting held by the student council at Hiyoshi campus on Oct. 19.

Two other speakers, Hajime Kitada of Anti-war youth Committee, (Itabashi ward), and Junichi Yamazaki of reconstructed Zengakuren, told before and after Kamba's speech their conviction, that the death of Yamazaki must be a stepping stone for the action to concentrate their comrades' power to fight against "Capitalism".

Kamba's mother's speech is as follows:

1. At the very night that she tendered, as the proposer of the petition requesting the police to permit to hold a meeting at Hibiya park, the police called her up to say many disagreeable things to observe this fact, in her opinion, such a feeling took hold on her mind as the government's pressure was getting stronger.

2. Mr. Yamazaki must have been beaten to death by the police, but they made up a story about the cause of his death to make people believe such an inaccurate image of the truth. Some commercial newspapers, radios and televisions did not inform us of the events correctly, making a false news.

3. Since at the present time all sorts of rumours in connection with his death are being circulated, we have to open our eyes to relate the true news from the false reports more carefully than ever.

4. Then we need a "nation-wide struggle" to fight against the power that makes people really stand up to their own beliefs, that her death will be able to be recompensed. Mrs. Kamba's daughter also used to say that she stood up to urge and encourage all the working people of the labouring class.

"I want you to do only one thing at the end of my lecture," she added, "that is one basic desire of mine to you, I hope that you will unite again but not split the unity of the student movement towards the upper "nation-wide struggle". There were something critical in her words for the present break up of the student movement.

4 U.S. Deserters Aired By Beheiren

Beheiren (the Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee) suddenly announced four U.S. Navy deserters at Gakushikaikan on Nov. 13. Such members of Beheiren as Mr. Oda, a novelist, Mr. Tsurumi, a professor of Doshisha Univ. attended that meeting. Those four sailors were not present, but they told the reasons of running away from the warship on the screen. The gist of it was as follows; It is against human nature and morality to participate in Viet-nam War. The announcement of their whereabouts was refused.

Memorial Funeral For Late Yamazaki At Hibiya-Park



The memorial funeral for the late Yamazaki at Hibiya Concert Hall.

On Oct. 17, a memorial funeral for Hiroaki Yamazaki, slaughtered during the conflict at Haneda airport, was held under the auspices of Sampa Rengo Zengakuren (Anti Japan Communist Party) in the rain at an open-air concert hall at Hibiya Park at 6:10 p.m. Five thousand students took part in this funeral.

The late H. Yamazaki, a Kyoto Univ. student, only 19 years old, ended his short life in a conflict between Police and Demonstrations who were trying to prevent P. M. Sato from visiting South Viet Nam on Oct. 8.

As Police heard that Katsuyuki Akiyama, the chairman of Sampa Rengo Zengakuren whose warrant of arrest as the leader of Haneda Affair has been ordered, would participate in this funeral, 2,000 policemen were posted at the gate of Hibiya Park in order to search for him.

At first, Shunsuke Tsurumi, the Leader, gave an address and said, "Though the commercial newspapers regard Students as rioters, I have never regarded students as terrorists because students fought against the Police armed with helmets and batons."

To his speech students raised the cry, 'Yes' and then H. Yamazaki's father, being the representative of the family of the deceased said, "I am glad

that many people are taking part in this memorial funeral even though it's raining. Then Mr. Konagai, lawyer, reported the autopsy results of the cause Yamazaki's death, "When I saw his dead body, it did not look seriously injured.

If he had been run over by the car of more than 10 tons, his body would have been crushed to pieces, therefore he was not run over but he was beaten to death.

According to the speech of the director of Makita Hospital, the cause of Yamazaki's death was due to head injured, but Autopsy in Keio medical Dept. classroom was dissected by Police without consulting the doctor of the family of the deceased. Police expressed that the cause of death was due to the pressure on the breast and the belly.

The medical affairs bureau of Tokyo Inspection reported, "The cause of his death was due to head injuries, it is doubtful that it was due to the breast and the belly."

This contradiction was seen also in the cause of the late Michiko Kamba's death who was killed in Demonstration at the South Gate of the Diet against Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

At 8:50 p.m., 3,000 students started from the back entrance. They cried Sprechchor "protest H. Yamazaki's death."

Okinawa, American Colony

Today, twenty years and so-on after the war, the voice of claiming Okinawa's return have become most heightened.

The summer before last, Prime Sato visited Okinawa as one of his political subjects and said a wise saying that unless Okinawa returns to the fatherland, our post-war situations don't come to an end.

Before we get angry with his negative attitude contrary to his words, we should grasp the situation of Okinawa. And we should form the reasonable public-opinion that leads Japan containing Okinawa to the best way in order to answer to the voices of the Okinawa's inhabitants as soon as possible.

How the Okinawas Suppressed in the Past and the Present

Okinawa had belonged to Japan for about three hundred years since Japan took Okinawa Kingdom into Japan, and during this long period the people of Okinawa have become conscious that they themselves are racially Japanese.

At World War II the Okinawas fought against America at the risk of their life to delay the encounter at Japan Proper. It was worthy of being called the most cruel war and one out of five died in that war. Consequently Japan lost the battle and was occupied by the U.S. At first the army of occupation ruled over Okinawa without any definite policy. Under the control of foreign people who have an absolute authority the Okinawas first united together for their livings and then insisted upon their rights. This consciousness of right is one of the important factor which supports the campaign for the return to their fatherland Japan.

While the selection of governor and the member of an assembly were taking place in

Okinawa. Dales was trying to conclude the Japan-U.S. San-Francisco Treaty. Against this trend the Okinawas called the Diet in session and discussed the question of the title to Okinawa. As a result they decided to appeal their intention that they want to revert to Japan. On the other hand, each civilian group which was formed for the reversion to Japan held some local meeting and get signatures of 72% of the voters. In spite of all the effort of the Okinawas, the people of Japan Proper scarcely knew about this campaign. On deciding the position of Okinawa both the U.S. and Japanese people never give ear to the voices of Okinawa.

So how the Article III of the Japan-U.S. San Francisco Treaty provide the legal position of Okinawa?

It says that until the proposal of the rule of trust is carried at U.N. the U.S. will have all the rights to rule Okinawa. But as a matter of fact, it is impossible for the U.S. to propose the rule of trust from both legal and political point of view

and moreover the U.S. have no intention to propose to. In other word the U.S. are putting Okinawa under the control with no legal foundation.

In Okinawa today, the greatest consideration is the fact that the people were invaded of their basic rights of men.

The High Commissioner has the authority to carry a case which has a serious influence on the profit of the U.S. Ryukyu Government Court to Okinawa U.S. Government Court. As so many racial problem are owing to the rule of the army which is based of the will of the High Commissioner, there are no fundamental solution without reversion of Okinawa to Japan.

The petition of the Okinawas for the solution of this problem are typically shown by the demand of public selection of "the head".

The more we become to know about the history and the reality of Okinawa, the deeply we get angry at the unjust occupation of the U.S., and so we cannot help expecting the solution to the Government of Japan.

Concerned With Red-China and Viet-Nam

"The actual condition of Okinawa base" Okinawa, U.S. called it "Keystone of the Pacific", is the strategic point in Far East. U.S. holds the childish theory, so-called "Domino Theory" as its background. That is, if Vietnam communized, countries around her in the South-East Asia will be communized one after another.

And in Far East U.S. have composed such Mutual or Collective defensive Treaty as Japan-U.S., U.S.-Republic of Korea, U.S.-Formosa, U.S.-Philippine, SEATO, and ANZUS.

Namely, the Okinawa islands are mainly used as controlling strategy for enclosing Communist area.

About 8.8% of total area in Okinawa covers a space of the area which is used for U.S. military purposes.

It is said that U.S. Government spent one billion dollars to Okinawa for construction expenses.

"Okinawa Base Under the Viet-Nam War": February 2nd, 1965 the jet planes taken off the 7th U.S. fleet cruising in Viet-Nam in the open sea, for the first time, bombed North Viet-Nam. This bombing to North Viet-Nam shows that U.S. confirm her determination to intervene in Viet-Nam War.

It is said that required quantities of U.S. forces under Viet-Nam War is 450,000 tons month by month. Quantities of transportation bearing Okinawa share in about 10% of them.

"Containment Policy to Communist China and Okinawa Base": with the escalation of Viet-Nam War, we must keep eye on that U.S. consciousness toward Communist China is clear and accurate. The tendency is spurred by the success of China's nuclear test.

Three functions to contain Communist China; At first it is the function of retaliatory assistant base by nucleus. Mace B, which can precisely shoot nuclear warhead into Communist China and F 105 D fighting plane, which can load hydrogen bombs are arranged in Okinawa.

Secondly, it is the function as a reconnoitering base. We don't say positively that Okinawa base, only 800 kilometers to Shanghai, is not used for reconnaissance toward Communist China.

Thirdly, it is the function as a propaganda base. Transmitting station "Voice of America (VOA)" under the Department of State is established in the north of Okinawa, which generates the largest power in Far-



The great march of 100 thousands of the Okinawas which claims Okinawa's return, is held in Okinawa every year (photo by The Okinawa Times).

East. For U.S. the importance parts toward Communist China of Okinawa is determined by the

Full-Scale Return without Base in 1970!

We have seen the facts of the unjust occupation of Okinawa by America. America which, with no legal base, keeps on infringing on the basic rights of the people, Okinawa economy which is a reformed one depending upon the base.

Out of them the voice of the people which wishes the unification of Okinawa and the mainland, and the perfect application of the Japanese constitution comes realized keenly. (The superiority of the left-wing power in Okinawa express that simply.)

America is a pacific-ocean nation and takes the containment policy to defend the countries in Asia from dangerous Communist China.

That's the reason why America rules over Okinawa. But, as an American says, is the Okinawa base for the world peace? We know that the Communist China produced H-bomb sharing the precious portion of her national budget on account of the containment policy.

The Okinawa base is now threatening the world peace for the credulous failure of America's Far-East policy.

From the consideration above-mentioned, we insist on the full-scale retrocession, the abolition of the base, and the abrogation of the Japan and U.S. Security Treaty.

These should be come into effect in 1970 when the above treaty is re-examined.

But this doesn't mean that the Okinawa problem is for the abrogation of that treaty. The reasons are: first; it is the injustice of the America's ruling over Okinawa which is expressed plainly in the return decision in 1967 of the Rhuku Law-making House. It quotes the declaration of the colony's liberation in UN.

Second; as Okinawa is different from the other overseas bases, we cannot help thinking that America would never return only the administrative power for purpose of the maintaining the base.

Third; if the Japanese government persist in the return of the administrative power of the present not toward the above ultimate object and that is realized, U.S. gets an accomplished fact to maintain the base permanently.

Futhermore the American base in Okinawa administrated by Japan will make worse the relation between Japan and the Communist China to a tention. According to the investigation of the Asahi, the reason why the Okinawa people, who agree to the above-mentioned proposal, do not amount to a half is that they fear the economic confusion after the return.

The Japanese government should form the public opinion toward that ultimate object and with that background it should sweep the above uneasiness of the people by trying to improve their life such as their participation in the administration.

She is now trying to soften the nuclear-alergy through her following-America policy and solve the Okinawa problem through that course. If she keeps that attitude, we the people wo'nt consent.

We should not be puzzled by the warlikers whose views are desperate about the economy and the security of Japan after the abolition of the base.

The Japanese and the Americans should return to the unjustice coming from the abnormal situation, that is the ruling of the other race and form a just public-opinion which leads to the world peace.

Our Government's Assistance is Urgent

Okinawa was unified into the economic circle of dollar in 1958 and now Okinawa takes her ground on the base-economy with the economic construction depending upon the army base. U.S. Government points out the fact that the per capita income amounted to 360 dollars (following figures are of 1965) through the high-growth from 1960 and takes pride in her splendid floulish.

But behind the false floulish, the following facts are hidden: first; as the unbalance of the trade-payments is made up for by the income from the base influenced by the movement of soldiers, or the budget of the stable. Second; the first-rate industries take 15.4% in the na-

tional income per industry and 30% in various industries.

What are the subjects in future of the Okinawa economy in which the income from the base take 41%? First; we promote the producing industries by exploiting the industrial sources (sugar, pineapple etc.) and decrease the dependence proportion upon the income from the base.

Second; we promote the quality of industries by education of the workers or conducting the new technique.

To solve the subjects above mentioned, and establish the independent economy, the economic assistance of Japan based on the long-term view is indispensable.

The policy of U.S. is to regard persistently the economic assistance of Japan as a supplemental one and to wish it to be applied to the fields not concerned with the ruling policy of U.S.

According to the synthetic investigation by the Asahi, the voice which wishes the assistance of Japan (in 1965, 8 million; on 1966, 16 million dollars) is two times larger than that of U.S.

About the economy after retrocession many holds the pessimistic view. But unless the government of Japan attempts the economic unification with the mainland (such as foundation of governmental facilities) toward the above-mentioned subjects in future, she will not be able to claim her retrocession against the government of U.S. and will be dazzled by the international capitals of petroleum with strong politics.

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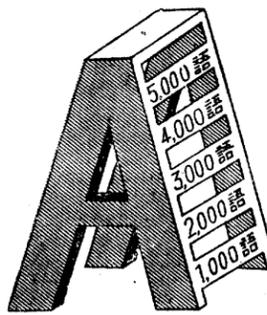
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Not Betray Asian Countries' Expectation

Premier Sato put a period to his series of foreign visits; first, to Korea in July, last, to U.S. in November. As is generally known, two times demonstrations at Haneda against his visits resulted in bloodshed.

Observing his visits' contents, however, most of countries in Asia asked for a loan to Japan, and that enormously. It's necessary to reconsider that many developing countries exist still in this world.

Suitable Aid in a Suitable Country

The first thing which the advanced countries must do is that they must co-operate with these countries for constituting the basic condition to make capital, which is thought the most important things for the economic growth. Then, to use the capital most effectively, the advanced countries must introduce the proceeded-technology in these countries and aid industrialization.

In the way of agriculture, the developing countries will need the support of the advanced countries; for example, the expansion of irrigation projects, artificial fertilizers and the improvement of the agricultural techniques.

There is a great problem concerning trade between the advanced countries and the developing countries. Naturally, these countries cannot trade on equal terms, so the advanced countries should prepare a policy for a preferential tariff

on the industrial and semi-finished products.

The developing countries of South-East Asia desire strongly well-balanced economic expansion between agriculture and industry. One of the obstacles of the economic growth is to rely too much upon the primary products. The economic balance become an important problem.

And "the poverty" of Asia must be picked up beyond ideology. For the world peace, it must be shut out absolutely. In this mean, the advanced countries must co-operate closely with each other beyond ideology. And the developing countries themselves must not only rely upon the support of them, but must develop their own positive policies.

The developing countries who finished the colonial period and became independent nations twenty or so years ago, now face many great troubles, espe-

cially in the aspects of the economy. These countries are mainly located in Asia. To think this the only advanced country in Asia, Japan, has to find a solution to help the economy of these countries.

For the economic development of Asia, there are two great problems. The one is that the increase of raw material export cannot be expected by the development of science in the advanced countries, so that they must use emphatically the national energy to the aptitude scale industries which fit the natural resources. The other is in the way of agricultural production. It must be increased rapidly and steadily because of the policy of population and stabilization of the balance of the balance of payment.

The Japanese Government must consider the detailed projects which relate to the different conditions in the different countries.

Outline of Economic Gap Among Various Countries

Now, let's outline the national dollars per capita, and 17 per income per capita of various cent of the world population countries. It is well known that produces from 100 dollars to the national income of the U.S.A. 300 dollars.

Necessity of Economic Aid

Today, one of the most difficult problems in the economic growth of the developing countries is the low level of capital accumulation which is necessary to improve the economy of a country satisfactory. But it is a hard burden for the developing countries to increase the amount of capital accumulation. A hand burden is expected to lower the output intended to increase the amount of capital accumulation immoderately in the developing countries.

There is another problem that the form of technique of today, efficient for the advanced countries, is difficult for the developing countries to digest completely because of the lack of engineers and managers.

However, three plans can be thought as the policy of the developing countries to increase the capital accumulation in such a condition.

1. To use the unemployed caused by the population increase for the capital construction plan of the countries, such as building roads and improving irrigation systems; This seems a very efficient plan from the advanced countries but for the developing countries the lack of leaders is actually a serious problem, for there are few engineers. And if many people are mobilized from the farm village (in the developing countries the unemployed are

the aspects of population the developing countries occupy two-thirds of the world and the greater parts of the Latin America, Asia, Africa and a few countries of Europe belong to these two groups.

The poverty of beggars in Calcutta is not to be compared with that of wage labourers in America; and the poverty of most Asian countries is beyond description. It is needless to say that the economical situation in Asia is less advanced. There are, however, a few advanced countries such as Japan and Korea. Compared with Japan's economic growth to a high degree, those of most Asian countries but Korea are inactive, and especially in India economic growth is descending.

in the farm village), it may cause a fatal confusion in the production system of a farm village.

2. To increase taxes to accumulate capital; Tax increase has its limits in the developing countries because people are forced into extreme poverty, thus they should be kept within the lowest level of tax. However a heavy tax should be levied on rich people because they usually have the power of the countries; and there is the possibility that capital accumulation in the form of saving may be decreased.

3. To give rise to an inflation of small scale-industry and to raise expenses, to lower the cost of a dollar, and to decrease the consumption expenses essentially by these means will to stimulate more private investments. In this case the most difficult problem is that in the developing countries an inflation of small scale industry is liable to cause an inflation of a large scale one with weak economic backgrounds. If it became a large inflation, it will distort the sound formation of capital, and make the capital move speculative.

The economic development plans of the developing countries have their weak points. So the advanced countries should be more concerned with the economic aid.

Promote the Close International Co-Operation

The trade of the developing countries to the advanced countries shows the chronic loss, and the amount is about from two thousand million to three thousand million dollars yearly. Though the developing countries have been compensating the loss through the economic aid received from the advanced countries, it has been almost ineffective. That is, the debt has been increasing yearly, and it's almost impossible for the developing countries to repay the debt. The developing countries struggle themselves with their own hands. This is a problem of the loan, as a figure of the economic aid.

As well, the main export commodities of the developing countries are what is called primary products, such as foods, and raw materials, etc. But these primary products' price elasticity of

demand is law. The demand is not increased very largely by the fall in price. The developing countries have been hanging law because of their dependence on these.

Next to these primary products, there appear textiles, sundries and light-machinery that are made by utilizing their own cheap labor. If there is little chance that the increasing dept will be improved, these manufactured goods other than primary products must be magnified in export so as to break the situation. There is one figure of the economic aid, that is a preferential tariff.

If the preferential tariff will be made use of, the developing countries will be able to obtain a foreign money without interest, and they will never find it hard

to meet their interest payment. This preferential tariff is more convenient for the advanced countries than the loan up to the present.

While, to try observing this preferential tariff as an international problem, this is connected with GATT as well as the removing of tariff wall that the Kennedy Round had reached in an agreement recently. The purpose is to make an exception in the principle of discriminate equality of GATT, so as to help the developing countries with the economic development. There must be a close international co-operation to solve this problem.

The preferential tariff today gives most of the profit to a few developing countries, such as Hong Kong, India, Yugoslavia,

Mexico, etc. This is a problem. In this sense, the international co-operation system must be produced on the base of the actual conditions of each developing countries.

UNCTAD, which is to be held in next February, must be made the best use of. It's necessary for the advanced countries to have conferences with the developing countries. Compensation and co-operation of each other is necessary for the international economic development.

They often say that Premier Sato is a state Governor of the President of America. Sato, in order to wipe off this disgrace, must make an effort to promote the status of Asia in the international society, as a representative ambassador of Asia.

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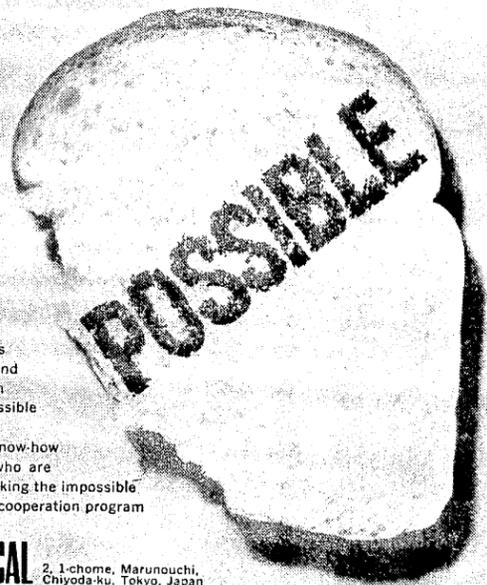
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三菱石油

Don't Follow Blindly the Present Condition

This year the theme of Mita Festival is "To adventures in daily life". This theme develops the idea that contemporary man is spiritless and inactive. This is especially true of young people. Contemporary youth portray this spiritless, static picture. They do not, cannot act for themselves; they depend on others to act and think for them. They congregate in sheep-like groups and consequently are easy prey to wielders of mob psychology. Prewar youth held their beliefs firmly. Regardless of how they acted, at least they acted. Their actions were consistent with their beliefs. Contemporary youth? They have difficulty looking beyond their own small lives. They are selfish; they act only by their thoughts, heedless of other people, groups like Futenzoku, a kind of Hippie group, pursue even their own happiness in an inconsistant disjointed way. Without ideals, without respect for others, how can they respect themselves and develop strong characters? Nowadays, we serve the large society that runs automatically like a precision instrument. In such a large society each of us is a cogwheel and we deplore it. But if we were a cogwheel, when the cogwheel disintegrate the precision instrument breaks down. Each of the cogwheels has a worthy function. But to tell the truth, if one of us stops working, it does not hinder so-

ciety's movement. As a result of thinking, we know we are not the cogwheel but only the screw. It is natural that those who has originality and softness should be given a warmer reception. The company does not force its members to be without serving what it requires to them. Today's society demands a man of ability—a specialist at the part. And he will be driven away from his post when more talented man appears. Therefore, people may be replaced and so they specialize in his work. One who has lost oneself thinks nothing. He is a person who does things mechanically by someone's order. As a result he falls into spiritless action. If a man notices his isolation by seeing his environments. He wants to escape from them, but he hasn't courage to do so. Because, today, a school career and a long service allowance are thought much of and the prepared road or groove is laid. If a man is out of such roads, he cannot get along in this society. And if a man cannot promote in a business-office, he necessarily falls into spiritless action. Under existing circumstances, as a media of mass communication, newspapers, magazines, television, radios, movies, etc. This period can be called "Civilization of Looking and Listening" have developed remarkably. Development of mass

medium has a great influence upon the communication between adults and children since it permeates among moderners in all corners of the world. Today many students do not attend lectures but instead spend their previous school days in insincerity. Some students also join circles or clubs as means of escape. They want to have active elements. But it is undoubted fact that the greater part of present university students passed through the wall named "taking examination". At any rate, mass production. We exist in it as university students and members of society. The problem of "How to live" or "What to do in university", depends on us. As a member of society and university we must realize for ourselves, that we need to have more consciousness of things around us. In Japan, positions of office workers are decided not by their ability but by their years in business. This is what is called "The Promotion through Long Service". This system has greatly influenced the lives of young men. Such situation occupies most of companies of our country. And the young lose their dreams for the future, his daily life is negative, and he does not behave carefully as well as remarkably. This tendency makes a lot of youth spiritless. Such youth have their own little dream. That is to say, it is peace of the household, live with pretty wives, have their castle in the suburbs, bring up only two children, for a drive, a holiday, etc. We name these, "MY HOMENISM". It arose due to the result of the extension of women's rights in this peaceful society. It is true that only the young can not improve, to all respects, the social organization. Therefore they are apt to find their permanent abode in the social organization that has already existed. Many, if not all of the young say, "It is the social structure that is bad". Yet if they protest against the organization's actions, they would receive the pressure of society, and a threat on their lives. So today's youth remains inactive for fear of being an outcast. When one has such ideas, there is not productivity in one's spirit so one does not recognize the productivity of others. Because to recognize other's productivities is to reduce the private superiority complex. Consequently the youth tend to maintain their critical superiority complex and continue to search for the security of life. But are they perfectly satisfied with commenting on the social organization and maintaining the private superiority complex? If so, the society becomes composed of people who give up an independent judgement and action. Therefore youth must not follow blindly an established organization, it must not think of maintaining the private superiority complex, but it must have private judgements and actions; then today's youth can contract the more sound and better society.

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Roles of Journalists

"Haneda Trouble" on October 8 meant a great deal to us, the Japanese; but the report was unilateral, notwithstanding. Reporters did not send precise information of the significant Sato's visit to South Vietnam, and moreover according to the report, a member of the student group was run over by a police sprinkler occupied by a few students. The public came to consider the Trouble as the lunatic riot raised by the students and to be easily convinced of their killing one of their fellows. Public opinion about the Trouble was then prevailing. Not considering Sato's visit to South Vietnam, the public reproach the students with their riot. While the public direct their eyes to the student riot, Sato made an end of his visit. Mass communication was largely responsible for his activities. In regard to "Haneda Trouble", the government was seemed to control the news. The party concerned must reconsider the role of mass communication. For example, the role of journalism is most usually associated with the information of a fact which the public wishes to get. The true role is, however, to communicate news which is necessary for the public. Mass communication media as newspaper, radio, movie and television, quickly send information of which the public is desirous, which is namely the role and duty of communicators. It is, to be sure, important for them to send quick information, but exactness including quickness is indispensable to information. It is information for the public that is exact one. In the large-scale society, individual communication is of little use, and therefore mass communication depending on media of communication comes to need. Public opinion is formed by mass communication. Once it is formed, it brings forth a certain rule and presents a phenomenon that personal opinions against it are, as a matter of course, little thought of. It is exclusive and right in the public society. Such the public opinion formed by mass communication may be often considered to err from the right path. Mistaken information even is to be public opinion, and therefore it is also exclusive and right. In even a constitutional state guaranteeing freedom of all other forms of expression as well as speech and press, personal opinion against public opinion, does not mean a great deal to the society. We must here consider the following. As public opinion formed one—it is, in fact, not always true, is regarded as absolute truth, each individual opinion must be deliberated before it grows public opinion. The problem is how acceptors including the reader and the listener judge information by mass communication media. The prevailing opinion these days is that mass communication as well as public opinion is absolutely true. To be sure, news sent by mass communication media should be always the strict truth. The fact is that it is not always absolute. In short, each individual opinion must be well deliberated lest public opinion should prevail by mistake. It is, however, very difficult and almost impossible for individuals as a part of the society to judge whether information sent by communicators is right or not. For that reason, the journalist playing a leading part as a communicator must inform the public of the strict truth and the outspoken criticism; the journalist must be a stern spokesman of the public, and therefore he may well be said to stand his ground against the then government or the governing classes. If he aligns himself with the governing classes, it is very easy for them to make a cat's-paw of him. Totalitarianism begins to appear, till public opinion falls into their hands at will. If personal freedom of all expression is guaranteed, there is only nominal freedom so long as long as that of speech and press by mass communication is controlled.

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