

# The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY  
1858

**'calamus gladio fortior'**

## Impression of Refugee Camp

REPORT FROM LAOS BORDER BY EIBU SUZUKI

From April 23 to 30, I went to the Ban Vinai refugee camp on the border-line between Laos and Thailand, as a member of the Japanese Children Goodwill Cruise Association.

### General background of the camp

BAN VINAI REFUGEE CAMP, PACKHOM DISTRICT, LOEI PROVINCES IN NORTHEASTERN THAILAND is 12 kilometers south of the Mekong River border between Laos and Thailand. The 280 acres of land where the camp is built, is divided into eight centers to shelter a recently estimated population of 33,799, including approximately 8,000 refugees approved for U.S. resettlement.

Most of the displaced persons in the camp are hill tribesmen called Hmong from the area of Phu Bra Mountain, the highest in Laos at nearly 10,000 feet. Although the nationality of Hmong people is Laotian, officers of the Thai government clearly distinguish Hmong and Laotians. Hmong means "wild cat" in Thai, an object of contempt. Hmong people, however, are independent, hard-working, clever and quick to learn.

Generally speaking, "the two big waves" of displaced persons in 1975 and 1979 are common features in all Indo-Chinese countries, Laos, Viet Nam, and Cambodia. Among refugees from these countries, only Laotian people have not been the focus of the world's attention, have not appealed their existence. So they've received less voluntary assistance than refugees from Viet Nam and Cambodia.

### Administration of the camp

The camp is under the jurisdiction of the Royal Thai Government Ministry of Interior in agreement with the UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR). I was surprised that the refugees had the perfect self-governing system. A Displaced Person's Committee, under the authority of the Thai commander, assists the camp authorities in routine administrative work such as food and relief supplies distribution, volunteer labor and communication with camp residents. The committee is composed of a chairman, three deputies and the chiefs of each of the camp's eight centers. Each center is divided into 3-4 quarters each of which has a quarter chief. Each quarter consists of about 16 long-style housing units, each with a building chief. All chiefs are elected by the Hmong.

### Facilities and voluntary activities in the camp

The conditions of the camp were better than I had expected. Facilities for physical and educational development include: schools for children and adults where an estimated 40 Thai teachers are appointed by Thai government to teach Thai language, mathematics, social studies, science and so on; a vocational training and handicraft center; a community development center; a Hmong temple, Catholic and Protestant churches; a soccer field; a supplemental feeding program for children; a hospital that has 6 voluntary doctors, four wards for 140 patients and a special ward for lepers and an outpatient clinic.

Voluntary agencies in Ban Vinai involved with development projects and direct relief include World Vision, Food for the Hungry and Christian and Missionary Alliances. A special ESL and orientation program began March 15, 1980 for refugees approved for U.S. resettlement.



Children at the camp

### Around the camp

Northeastern Thailand, where the refugee camps are located, is the poorest area in Thailand. The villagers around the camp who work hard for the whole day under the burning sun, are generally much poorer than the displaced persons who scarcely produce anything. But these Thai citizens do not receive the same large-scale assistance program. This sometimes causes jealousy and misunderstanding.

### Our activities in the camp

We, eighteen members of Japanese Children Goodwill Cruise Association and president Miss Nobuko Iwaki, arrived at Bangkok on April 23 at night. Relief goods including 2000 pieces of clothings, 3000 towels, school goods, etc. could pass the customs without any inspections with the Japanese Embassy's permission.

Early next morning, we left Bangkok

for Loei, the nearest city to the Ban Vinai refugee camp, 800 kilometers away from Bangkok by bus and reached the city in the evening.

On the morning of the 25th, we met the vice-governor of the province and got the permit to pass the military guard stations freely and to enter the refugee camp.

It was surprising that the conditions of the camp were better than we had expected. As I mentioned earlier, they had houses to live in, hospitals, and schools. They had at least escaped the state of starvation. Refugees, however, wore ragged clothes and no shoes and lived in dirty houses. Although it was better than what we had expected, the situation there was still miserable.

At the office of the camp, we met the chairman, and deputies, who were refined gentlemen of the Displaced Person's Committee and asked them to deliver the relief goods we brought to the camp.

After that, our activity began. We were confident of our method and ability to teach children plays, games, dances, and songs, because we are counselors of Japanese Children Goodwill Cruise. Our activity created a great sensation in the camp. As we began our "show" on the soccer field, crowds of children

rushed around to the barricade of wooden desks surrounding us. We got very nervous because of the great audience: the number of children was really more than 5000!

First we played some easy Japanese children's songs with harmonicas and flutes. They gave us thunders of applause. Everyone smiled cheerfully. We were pleased to find the vivid expression of the children with vital power. After that we danced some folk dances, for example, Jenka, Let's Kiss, Meime Meime, and Tanko-bushi together with the children.

A Hmong doctor who assisted us during our stay in the camp said, "We heartily appreciate your kindness of visiting us. You are the first Japanese to have visited this camp. Both you and I are Asian people. We can enjoy the sense of friendship with you."

Compared to the strenuous and continuous effort exerted by the Thai government, the U.N.H.C.R., World Vision and other agencies of the U.S., our activity being less than a week, may have been the "Athletic Meeting". I, however, am fully convinced that it was a splendid one. We stimulated the dull atmosphere of the camp and confirmed the real friendship with the Hmong people.

## Job Hunting, Optimistic?!

Employment this year seems to have been said to be harder on students than last year. But according to Mr. Tsuchiya, the employment rate will increase, and even giving it a pessimistic look, employment will not be less than last year.

Looking at individual industries, most makers are in a boom and are likely to increase their employment, especially industries of electric appliances, electronics, precision machinery and automobiles. The textile, metal working and shipbuilding industries, which have been considered the leaders of structured depression due to investments in plants and equipment for the past two years, are on a move to restore employment. Kyojin and Teijin already have a concrete plan of employing thirty people in the technical and twenty in the administration field, though the numbers could change according to business fluctuation.

Ishikawajimmarima, which was under the influence of the shipbuilding depression and had abstained from employing new staff for the past two years, is planning to restore a three-digit

employment. The frame of employment is ninety technicians and thirty administrators.

Popular industries, like banking and trade firms, are again stable this year, and will employ about the same number as last year. Though the business is apt to be more severe with the acquisition of deposits, ten trillion yen industries like Mitsubishi Shoji and Mitsui Bussan will become even more popular for they have continued to raise proceeds and for the large part they play in Japan's economics by importing oil.

Unpopular for its hard work and vehement competition with other companies is the bond industry and they are going to have a tough time trying to capture efficient people. But they too have plans to increase their employment.

The change, if any, in retail and sales industries such as Daiei will be for the better.

Our industrial world being prosperous and its demands large, the fields where we can play active parts are wide. So it is necessary for us to keep our ears peeled as sharp as possible, starting now.

On May 27th, China's chairman, Hua Guofeng paid Japan the first visit ever by a Chinese head of state. This gave us an opportunity to take a closer look at China and we therefore decided to interview Prof. B. Larkin. He is now teaching Far East International Relations at Keio Univ.

Prof. B. Larkin received his Ph.D. from Harvard University and his BA is from the University of Chicago. He did his MA on East Asian Studies and his Ph.D. on political science. He is now a professor at the University of California at Santa Cruz and was the chairman of his department until March. His primary interest is China's policy.

**What do you think of Kissinger's visit to China?**

Kissinger's visit to China yielded an agreement to establish offices in each other's countries. In turn these offices provided diplomatic relations when they were developed last year. Kissinger went to China in July of '71 and Nixon followed in Feb. of '72. In my view, this was not a decisive step for China. I believe the decisive step was the negotiation of diplomatic relations between Canada and China which occurred a year or more before Kissinger's visit. And if you look carefully at the number of countries with which China established diplomatic relations, you will see that immediately following the Canadian-Chinese negotiations of diplomatic relations, gradually many countries established diplomatic relations.

I think it is that event that set the change in motion. I agree that it is an

## China's Tomorrow Interview

important thing for the world that ultimately, the U.S. and China were able to work out ways of identifying their mutual interests. I completely agree, but I think that even if Nixon had done nothing, China would still have emerged on the world in this decade as much as she has.

**Was unimprovement in people's standards of living one of the reasons China expanded her contacts with the world?**

There is no doubt that the level of living had been unimproved for some years. Even greater concern, however, was the fact that they had not created a base for the establishment of a truly modern defensive force. They may have worried about security issues more than the question of people's livelihood.

We can not ignore the fact that China was not on as good terms with the Soviet Union as she used to be. There were slashes in March of '69, and more followed in the summer. So the Chinese were interested in how they could expand their contacts with the world. In that sense one can not argue that there was a new readiness to deal with the U.S. that had not been present before.

**What is the main opposing point between China and the USSR?**

I am not a Soviet specialist but people who know the Soviets well tell me that there is a deep rooted personal feeling among many people of the Soviet Union who simply fear the Chinese as too numerous, as incomprehensible. There is a greater ethnic feeling among the Soviets.

On the Chinese side, I think they believe that the Soviet Union was not sincere in discussing relations in the 1950's. Though the discussions with the Soviet Union in '50 and '51 were often very difficult, none the less, the Chinese looked upon the Soviet Union as a kind of leader in communist initiative. But on something that really mattered, that is, nuclear weapons, in the end the Soviet Union was reluctant to help the Chinese.

Then in 1959, the Soviet Union removed their technicians who were helping in the development of Chinese nuclear weaponry. I think the Chinese decided that the Soviets wanted to have long-time superiority over China and in Soviet eyes, China would be a dependent state as long as the Soviet Union could ensure that. I think the Chinese

leadership decided that Soviet Union did not trust them enough to help them develop nuclear weapons and wanted to have superiority over them.

**Is there any possibility of China's reconciliation with the USSR?**

I think you must have a two-dimensional sense of it. That is both the possibility of some reconciliation and the quality of that reconciliation. I think it would be of China's interest to establish better relations with USSR but China is very suspicious and will remain suspicious of the Soviet Union especially after the Afghanistan affair. Afghanistan will be as important as Czechoslovakia in confirming China's suspicion of the Soviet Union.

However distant they may be from each other, there are forms of practical cooperation which now they engage in, like trade for example. Nations should always seek common interests, try to find those ways in which they can help each other and achieve for both sides better outcomes. I think that's what politics is all about.

**What can we do for world peace?**

The first thing anyone can do is to insist everyone think about and consider how to act toward nuclear weapons and threats caused by chemical weapons. The second thing is to teach and learn history in the sense that it's important to keep alive in everyone's mind political tragedies and how easily they come about. The third thing is to be careful not to slip into loose language and talk about interests that are real but not vital, raised by loose thoughts and loose talking.

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## The Memoirs of Sōkei-Sen

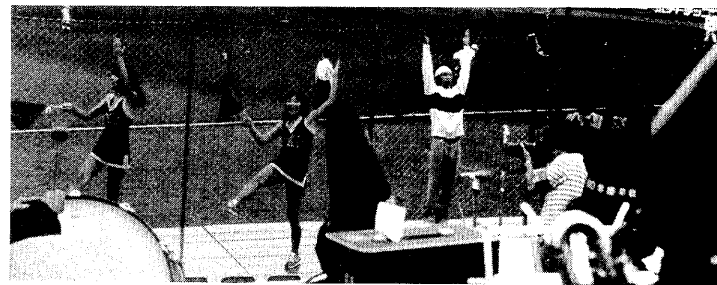
In April after being enlivened by the entrance ceremonies, starts the new school year. Then comes the Tokyo Six-University baseball league season! To decorate the finale, is the "Sōkei-Sen" which is the game between Keio U. and Waseda U. This is one of the most enjoyable events for both schools.

On May 30th, students of both schools lined up early in the evening to obtain better seats for a better view at the Jingū Stadium. Seems like a headache to both schools' students, but to tell the truth, they would rather enjoy the night by drinking and singing than watching the game the next day.

Some drank so much that they began quarrels. Others suffered from the effects of alcohol and some students

even lost consciousness. Thus, that night was "living hell". About thirty ambulances actually came, and about ten students were taken to the hospital. At around four o'clock, students sober up and began to stand in orderly rows

Both teams have cheering songs too. Keio has the repartee of "Dash Keio" and "Wakakichi" just to mention a few. Waseda has the "Combat March" and "Konpeki-no-sora" and many others. We sing them loud with hopes of win-



Waseda-Keio Baseball Match

again. Entrance time was ten, but due to hard rain, the game schedule for that day was unfortunately put off.

The next day, June 1st to be exact, the first game between these schools was played at one thirty. Before the game we cheered our rivals and our own, and sang some school songs by turns, as it has become the custom to do so. This is how we students cheer. The Keio students wear two sharp caps, one blue and the other red, for they are the school colors. Waseda students wear square caps, their colors yellow or red. Both students cheer colorfully, and there are cheer girls all to brighten up the atmosphere.

ning, along with the music played by the school orchestra. We combine shoulders, we wave caps and when we get points we jump for joy and sing the school song on our feet. So we are quite busy throughout the game. But again these are all for the pleasure and delight of student life.

After the game Keio students go to Ginza or Roppongi, Waseda students to Shinjuku to drink the night away. Thus we Keio and Waseda students both enjoy the Sōkei-sen.

The results were Waseda winning over Keio in both games. The next Sōkei-sen will be played in Autumn. We hope they will be good games.



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The first conference of Inter-Design '80 is to be held in Yokohama from July 2 to 4. More than 50 artists, designers, architects, writers, scholars, and stage and film directors will discuss with students and citizens about the design of Japanese culture in the 80's. The representative of the organizers is philosopher Takeshi Umehara and the chairman will be architect Kisho Kurokawa. The theme of the conference is "Towards the Age of Symbiosis", that gives us a suggestion that the chief problem of Japanese culture in the 80's be the symbiosis of heterogeneous cultures, of nature and man, of the past and the future and so on.

By the way, Inter-Design '80 is a cultural organization which was founded chiefly by the Japanese who attended the Aspen International Conference of last year. What was picked up as the main theme of that conference was "Japan and the Japanese", because of which the conference was a great success. Kisho Kurokawa, who acted as a chairman, was strongly impressed by the conference and thus decided to hold a similar conference in Yokohama this time.

## The Age of Symbiosis

The style of the Yokohama Conference was devised with reference to that of the Aspen Conference; positive participation by students and citizens is the essential element of it. So the Yokohama Conference will consist not only of lectures and exhibitions but also of a symposium making use of visual media, a citizens' forum, an outdoor festival and other events. People in many fields wish the Yokohama Conference to be a success, but there is much difficulty in realizing that because attempting to hold this style of conference in Japan is very unusual. The organizers of Inter-Design '80 intend that if the Yokohama Conference is a success, they will hold similar conferences every year until 1989 at different cities, such as Kobe, Tsukuba and Nagoya.

For details and information on participation in the Yokohama Conference, please call the following number: 03-214-4351 Nihon Bunka Dezain Kaigi

**What was most impressive for you at the Aspen International Conference?**

The Aspen International Conference has been held in America every year for more than a quarter century. Most themes of the conferences had been concerned only with Europe and America, but last year for the first time in its history the theme was concerned with Japan. The theme was "Japan and the Japanese". I acted as a chairman in it and it was a great success. There were more than 2,000 people present. It was by far more than usual number of participants, 800-1,300. I was strongly impressed by the increasing interests of foreigners in Japan.

Secondly, I was impressed by the variety of people who had gathered to discuss a single theme. I realized at that time that pure specialized fields have been mixed with each other and so problems can be solved not by experts in a single field but by those in many.

When I considered how many Japanese are seriously thinking about their own culture, while so many in America are interested in it, I realized that we have to think about ourselves more. That's one reason. Secondly, I think it is necessary for people of various fields to understand each other. Thirdly, almost all Japanese who took part in the Aspen Conference asked me to hold a similar conference in Japan.

**What are the main differences between the Yokohama Conference and the Aspen Conference?**

The Aspen Conference is something like a festival with a discussion, but the Yokohama Conference will be held to endow ourselves with the opportunity of having some serious discussions. Aspen Conferences take place only in Aspen but we will hold similar conferences in different cities.

## July is . . .

In July, the freedom of mankind made rapid progress in history. People searched for Truth, Reason, and Liberty and rose against oppression. On the fourth of July in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was issued by, primarily, Thomas Jefferson, and the Liberty Bell was rung out clearly in the sky of Philadelphia. The fourteenth of July in 1789, the Bastille, which was the symbol of autocracy, was stormed by the armed citizenry and the song of liberty resonated loudly in the sky of Paris.

Nowadays, however, freedom is choked with gigantic structures and may be on the verge of death. Nevertheless, it seems that in these countries, people gained freedom and democracy by their own hands and they have the tradition of the civil society and the true sense of freedom and democracy, and are making constant efforts to realize it.

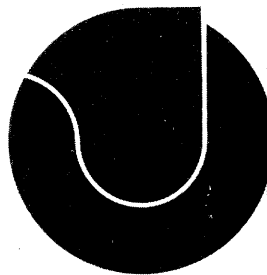
On the other hand, in Japan, since the institutions of the modern nation were transplanted speedily without being accompanied with their back-

ground; the modern society, and given democracy by foreign countries, the sense of freedom and democracy and patriotism is weak and people are not either trained or accustomed to the way of democratic activity and are inclined to be confused about freedom and democracy.

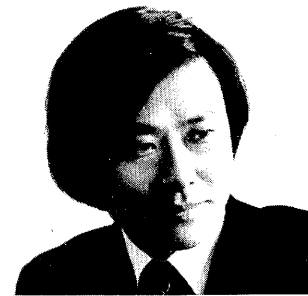
By the way, when the rainy season comes to an end, the season of play comes. The sky becomes clear, the sunshine is too bright to think and work, and the sunset gives us rest. Summer holidays are near at hand and people's heads are filled up with the plans of vacation. Why don't we enjoy the vacation and play? Life is short and but a dream.

Then let not winter's ragged hand deface  
In thee thy summer ere thou be distill'd:  
Make sweet some vial; treasure thou some place  
With beauty's treasure ere it be self-kill'd:

— Shakespare *Sonnet VI* —



Symbol Mark



Mr. Kisho Kurokawa

Thirdly, I was impressed that Japanese words were referred to by foreigners, to assist in understanding the Japanese culture, from the point of view that knowing the language is the key to understanding the culture. I was glad that the foreign participants knew some Japanese words when the conference was over.

**What made you decide to hold a similar conference in Japan?**

Please explain how you decided the theme of the Yokohama Conference, "Towards the Age of Symbiosis"?

The chairman usually decides the theme, so this time I decided it. Why I selected "Towards the Age of Symbiosis" as the theme is because the theme was what I have been researching for about 20 years. In my book, "Gurē no Bunka" or "The Culture of Symbiosis", I wrote about my research of symbiosis.

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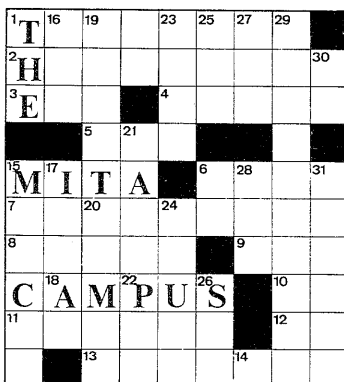
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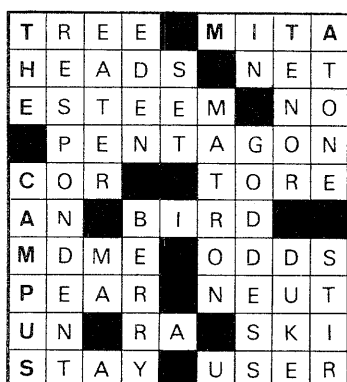
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|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6 an infinite article              | down                | 23 symbol: Fe                       |
| 15 an idol                         |                     | 24 reutilize                        |
| 16 petroleum                       |                     | 25 plant fluid                      |
| 17 sick                            |                     | 26 ninth month                      |
| 18 a preposition                   |                     | 27 trinitrotoluene (abbr.)          |
| 19 unsuitable                      |                     | 28 United Automobil Workers (abbr.) |
| 20 fearful                         | Cooperation (abbr.) | 29 exact                            |
| 21 Organization for Asian Economic |                     | 30 European Community (abbr.)       |
| 22 a famous American author        |                     | 31 dwell or inhabit                 |
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- |                                |        |                            |
|--------------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| 1 travellers                   | across | 8 to cut into thin pieces  |
| 2 prevention or obstruction    |        | 9 to succeed               |
| 3 fairy                        |        | 10 field artillery (abbr.) |
| 4 of sight                     |        | 11 idle or useless         |
| 5 an atom with electric charge |        | 12 a preposition           |
| 6 uncle's wife                 |        | 13 profound                |
| 7 reciprocal                   |        | 14 to play                 |

**PUZZLE**



**THE PREVIOUS ANSWER**



## EDITORIAL

Recently the defense issues of Japan have been eagerly argued, and each party is enthusiastic about them in their campaign. It is important for members of the Diet to appeal to public opinion in relation to Japanese security and peace. The Diet should perform their political missions to protect our freedom. Besides, the Self-Defense Force is under it in terms of 'civilian control', not to mention problems of the constitution. It is necessary for the candidates to discuss the defense issues in the political confusion resulting from the dissolution of the Diet, and we hope it will bring some advantages for our country.

The arms balance of the two big countries, the United States and The Soviet Union, is breaking down because the former has become relatively inferior to the latter in armament. The Soviet Union steadily proceeds with her world strategy as troops advance into Afganistan. Japan, involved in the Far East area that the Soviet Union wants to control, must be on her guard. The armament in the Kirile Island by the Soviet Union is a strong psychological pressure on Japan, reminding us of the incident of Finland. The policy Japan should choose is to react to the changes in the Far East area, always serenely, realistically and reasonably. It is advisable for Japan to adopt a cooperative attitude toward other alliances, even though military contribution to them is against the spirit of our constitution.

What Japan ought to do as one of the main democratic countries is not to expand armament as demanded by them, but to have a proper force, meaning neither excessive nor inadequate, of high quality for the protection of our own country. On the ground that we can't agree to strengthen armament to attack other countries, Japan makes up for that in economy, technology, and education, in order to maintain peace and security in Asia. If Japan can secure the stability of Asia, Japan's role there will be accomplished to some extent. In that way, it is possible for Japan to increase her voice in alliances and to have an influence on them.

As to this point, we can refer to our collecting information. Today, Japan's information mostly comes from the West such as the United States and England. In that sense, partial information is not good to Japan, for we may have differing views.

The fact that Japan gets information from the United States can't be denied. However, it is to Japan's disadvantage that she doesn't receive much news via France and West Germany. Japan ought to, therefore, have original sources of information and correspondence, which would be able to express her views all over the world without being exceedingly influenced by foreign countries. In other words, having it means informing the world of Japan's views and more or less informing it. In this way Japan can strengthen her right to speak to alliances once she establishes it as a base of discussion.

Japan is apt to be influenced by foreign countries, especially the United States, and to have difficulties in stating differing opinions clearly, which is inconvenient to make our own situation apparent.

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