

'71

# THE S.S.

VOL. 5

**KANSAI UNIVERSITY  
OF  
FOREIGN STUDIES  
E. S. S.**

**3 Minutes a Day**  
RICHARD ARMSTRONG  
Tips for Mental Health

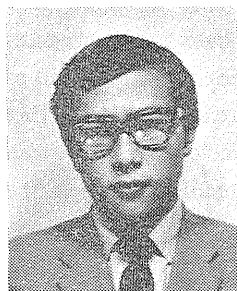
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## GREETING



We've been studying a wide variety of subjects in each section since we took charge in Nov. 1970. We, as a Committee of E. S. S., have taken initiative in managing and promoting our club giving special attention to the newly-reorganized nine sections. At last, our longcherished-hope to present section achivement throughout the year becomes a reality at the university festival. Differing from the E. S. S. clubs of other universities, we provide nine sections that we feel can be helpful to students to study many fields according to their interests. A model E. S. S. system has already been worked out for the university. Our wish to exchange our views in a joint meeting has already come true, but only once. Our club has a very short history and we have not had so much experience. However, we are trying to learn by our mistakes in order to provide for the growth of our members. Our representatives often went around and asked many E.S.S.s of other universities to hold joint meetings. Unfortunately our invitations were not accepted.

E. S. S. s in newly-established universities have gone through the above-mentioned hardship at least once. A union related to the E. S. S. in Kansai area was set up as one organization to promote E. S. S. activities and to encourage joint action. It is our wish to be able to hold a joint meeting with every E. S. S. club in Kansai.

I believe that large-scale contact will surely accelarate the development of the E. S. S. not only in Kansai but throughout Japan. I, therefore, strongly insist that we, E. S. S. members, make every effort to organize meetings when views can be exchanged. Co-operation is now a crying need.

In order to promote our activities to make them more valuable I should like to emphasize need to exchange ideas.

Finally, I leave a word to my following members of E. S. S... Co-llaboration will make us better. We must never act alone but rather we should work as a team sharing our ideas with one another.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Yoshiwaka Kouyama".

Yoshiwaka Kouyama  
President of the E. S. S.

## To the Members of the E.S.S.



The cool and refreshing autumn has come back again, the most pleasant and bracing season for your activities mental as well as physical. What I want to say at this time particularly is the fact that the international exchange of knowledge and culture, for which we have always been striving hard, is now steadily going on the right track.

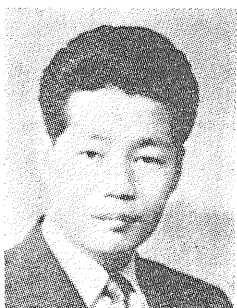
For instance, as already mentioned in our GAIGO TSUSHIN, two of our students have been granted scholarship to pursue studies at their respective universities, for one year each, — one at Arkansas, our sister college, and the other at Colby university in Maine.

Besides, in July this year, a group of five school-teachers from Germany came to visit our university and stayed at the Cultural Center for about one week, hearing lectures on the educational system of Japan, etc., given by our professors, and taking lessons in Japanese tea cult and flower arrangements under the guidance of some Japanese experts assisted by some of our students. Moreover, they stayed two weeks at some private Japanese homes to study on the spot the actual life of the Japanese people. In leaving us, they expressed their hearty gratitude for the rich results acquired during their stay with us.

Thus I feel quite sure of the steady development of our international cultural exchange — a fact to be greatly congratulated upon as a fulfillment of the mission of one university. And in pushing on this big job effectively, there is, I believe, a wide field open for your co-operation.

I hope and wish that in addition to your basic study in the class room, you would push forward continuous training as a more systematic program for your club activities.

Mrs. Takako Tanimoto  
President



The first terminal examination being over, I presume each club is now busy preparing for making the most elaborate and attractive display of its own activity at the forthcoming Varsity Festival.

And your E. S. S., holding, as it does, one of the largest memberships in our university, is carrying on, I believe, its daily training exercises most effectively by dividing its fields of activities into several sections.

I believe this is the proper way for attaining proficiency in all fields of technical studies. And this Varsity Festival is the best chance for making full display of your stored-up knowledge and abilities in various fields: in conversation, public speaking, interpreting, debating, discussion, drama, etc.



MESSAGE

At this golden opportunity, please do your best to do justice to the traditional fame originated and handed down to you by your predecessors. By so doing, you would eventually do much credit to the name and fame of Kansai Gaidai!

Sadato Tanimoto  
Vice President



In contrast to my comments of last year which were only praise for the members of the E. S. S. in rising to be the club with the largest membership on the campus, this time I have a few adverse remarks to make. However, as they are intended to be constructive, I hope the reader takes them as being such.

It seems that along with being the largest club it is also come to be the most stagnant. And, being completely run by young people—students—who consider themselves to be more realistic, open and liberal-minded than their elders makes this all the more significant.

It seems quite ironic when some members quit (Yes, I said “quit”) the English Studying Society in order to learn how to speak English. Ironic, indeed, but nevertheless true.

I can understand and appreciate the fact that the young people desire to operate completely independent of outside—adult—interference. But, can't this also be carried too far? As I see it, the plight of the present E. S. S. is not unlike that of a very stubborn and naive person trying to prove that he can live without air; both are being strangled by their own unrealistic thinking.

There are members who cannot even tell time in English being forced into long discussions about things such as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, etc. This is something like forcing a three-month old baby to take skiing lessons.

This and the many other unproductive and unrealistic practices of the E. S. S. are the very things that are holding the club back and keeping it from being a really good club.

There are many teachers, both Japanese and foreign, on the campus who are capable and willing to lend a hand where it might be appreciated and do some good. And I think the E. S. S. owes it to itself to avail itself of and heed (that's right, 'heed") this wealth of knowledges and experience.

Otherwise you shall continue to suffer a loss of members, run into apathetic teachers who would not otherwise be so, and, worst of all, you shall continue your downward voyage toward the “Lost Horizon.”

So, think about it, and good luck!

Aubrey C. Blitch  
Instructor of English Conversation

## MESSAGE



Date: October 2, 1971

To: The members of E. S. S.

Today English happens to be a good way to communicate in this global village of planet earth. And when you consider how important it is for people to communicate, you have good reasons to study English.

When, finally, you speak English well, are you going to have something worthwhile to say? And are you going to have the courage to say what needs to be said? I do hope that as you so eagerly study English, you are also developing yourselves in other dimensions. As you go through your daily struggles, it is important that you keep these final goals in mind.

Working with you has been an inspiring experience for me. It isn't your diligence that impresses me. In fact, I think some of you work too hard. It is the respect and loyalty with which you work together that I most admire. And I realize that these are qualities that you have absorbed from your culture.

Speaking of culture, it pains me to see you adopting so much of the bad, as well as the good, from other cultures. I do hope that you will take every opportunity to share some of the marvels of Japanese culture with others. Certainly, your skill in English can help you do this.

*Mary Mc Cormick*

Mary Mc Cormick  
Instructor of English  
Conversation



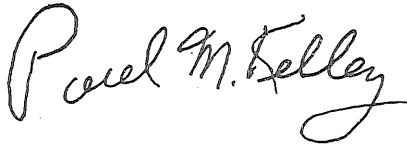
When a student joins a club in a Japanese university, he is expected to give his undivided loyalty to that club. He is also called upon to make great sacrifices of his time and energy to attain the goals of the club. It can be seen, then, that a large club like the E. S. S. has a very grave responsibility toward its individual members to make certain that they profit fully from their club experience.

I am happy to say that from all of my dealings with you, the members of E. S. S., I have been impressed by how conscientiously you have worked to maintain high standards of achievement. I have also been pleased to see that every member has been encouraged to participate in the various cultural and social activities that are carried on throughout the year.

If I may offer a suggestion about how to make the E. S. S. club even more successful, I would advise you to give more attention to coordinating your club activities with the scholastic aims of your university. Although club activities are extra-curricular, they can

contribute in many ways to provide incentives for ever higher academic achievements.

Finally I would like to congratulate all of you who have been responsible for making the E. S. S. such a fine asset to our university.



Paul M. Kelley  
Instructor of English

## IT CAN BE DONE!



Writing for the E. S. S. magazine is not an easy assignment. After all, when you think about it there isn't much really that one can write about which hasn't in one way or another already been written. So I will do the impossible and offer some general suggestions on how to take advantage of the unusual opportunity the E. S. S. provides students anxious to improve their English.

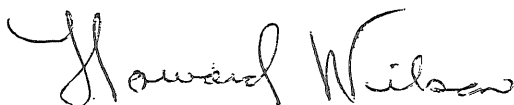
For a start it might be a good idea to break the E. S. S. down into small groups responsible to a central administration. In other words, delegate more responsibility to the members; make them participate more fully in all E. S. S. functions. Advise members of the necessity of cooperating more or ask them to leave.

Another possibility is to increase the frequency of E. S. S. group activities. In addition to Gashuku hold periodic outings, hiking trips, and so on, at which the members can enjoy themselves as a group as well as improve their English. Of course, speaking in English should be encouraged at all E. S. S. functions and meetings.

You might also invite members to contribute written essays for group discussion, hold weekly forums about current news topics, conduct quiz programs in English, write poems and songs. There are many possibilities for strengthening the fibers of your organization and cultivate wider participation among the members.

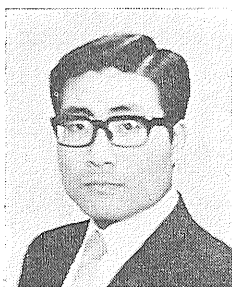
The important point to remember, of course, is that each and every member must do his part to make the E. S. S. a successful student organization.

It can be done. You only have to put your heart to it.



Howard Wilson  
Professor of English

## MESSAGE



Dear members of E. S. S.:

Congratulations on the successful work that you have accomplished during this Summer Retreat. You all seem so eagerly engaged in practicing English conversation all the time. You also successfully managed tricky discussions and debates on such complex problems of the time as the "International Currency Problem," the "Revaluation of the Yen," "Environmental Pollution," etc. I was certainly very surprised at the eagerness and enthusiasm of each one of the members for their preparation for such series of activities scheduled in such a limited period of time. This is the thing that proves the success of this particular program in the summer — the best opportunity where almost all members can gather and exchange their ideas by using their English speaking skills at the same time under good leadership. Your club is really well-ordered as well as well-organized.

One more thing that I was very delighted to have during the retreat was the exchange of friendship between the graduate and undergraduate members including many unknown members. There was, of course, another significant friendly exchange among the graduates themselves who used to work together during their E. S. S. days. I think the former is the peculiar human relations to be presented to the persons only who have belonged to the same extracurricular club with the same object, though the time is different, and is very important to us for the coexistence of the two sister clubs. I also believe that this little treasure will develop into a powerful driving force in due course that brings the future growth and prosperities of our organizations. I therefore do hope that we both organizations will make continuing efforts to strengthen such friendship as well as the latter.

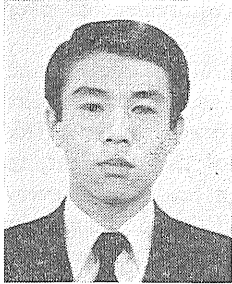
I feel particularly indebted to you for providing us with such a wonderful opportunity. Also, I wish to express the heart-felt thanks of all the graduates who were invited to the retreat for your excellent hospitality and courtesies extended to us during our stay there.

With best personal regards.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Shigeo Negoro". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned to the left of the typed name.

Sincerely yours,  
Shigeo Negoro  
President of the Graduates' Association  
of K. U. F. S. E. S. S.

## WHAT I FELT ABOUT ENGLISH IN ENGLAND



This summer, I had a chance to go to Europe as a member of JISU (Japan International Student Union) which is a student organization for International Amity of student. And I am a vice-president of this Union.

We had 2 months abroad program as one of the activities of International Department. Some 300 students joined this program. And among them, 100 students took Summer Course in England. We have sent Japanese students to 8 different language schools. These schools are recognized by The Ministry of Education of Great Britain. I was in charge of taking care of Japanese students.

I would like to write something which I have been impressed in these schools.

First, I thought, we, Japanese are in bad situation in learning foreign languages. Because, the language of European countries and countries with languages based on English, French, and Spanish throughout the world all come from the same root languages that English does. But the Japanese languages came from completely different sources and it root in different cultures. So, students coming from the countries with languages similar to English find the transition much easier than those who from Oriental back grounds.

Second, I recognize again the bad aspect of English Education of Japan. Japan took too much emphasis on sometimes understood that English is very important subject to pass the examination of preferred high school or the most preferred university.

These handicaps give inferiority complex to Japanese students. This is the reason why Japanese students are very shy and less active than other students. The former is impossible to solve. But, the latter is possible. I think E. S. S. is the good place to get rid of this inferiority complex.

Lastly, I would like to say one thing to the members of E. S. S.

“I hope you will be a good user of English as a means of communication.”

Yohichi Yozaki  
The former President

## The Organization of E. S. S.

The organization of Kansai University of Foreign Studies English Studying Society can be roughly divided into two parts: the General Meeting and the General Committee. The former is the highest resolutionary organ of the society, where the plans from the General Committee are determined, and is presided over by the chairman of it. It must be called more than three times a year by the request of the president of the requirement of over two thirds of the membership of the society.

The General Committee is the highest planning and executive organ of the society and is divided into three main departments for efficient management; such as General Affairs Dept., the Planning Dept., and the Negotiation Dept., each of which is organized by a few standing committees with some subcommittees. It is usually made up of the president, to take the role of the manager for one of those departments, every section leader, and every grade leader. Occasionally, the chairman of the standing committees and the subcommittees are required to attend the General Committee. It is managed under the superintendence of the president where they draft all kinds of plans and schedules, come up with them to the General Meeting for determination and carry them into execution. Of course, they occasionally seek advisers' opinions.

As to the daily activities, E. S. S. has now nine sections: the Politics & Economics Section, the Sociology Section, the Religion Section, the History Section, the Literature Section, the Practical English Section, the Discussion Section, The Interpretation Section, and the Drama Section, and each member has to be enrolled one of these sections according to his or her interest.

### THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS & THE SUB COMMITTEE MEMBERS

#### Committee

- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. President                    | Yoshiwaka Kouyama   |
| 2. Vice Presidents              |                     |
| for General Affairs Dept.       | Shuji Nakamura      |
| for Planning Dept.              | Toshio Kobayashi    |
| for Negotiation Dept.           | Eiji Ueno           |
| for Paymaster                   | Hajime Takeuchi     |
| 3. Chairman                     | Hitoshi Yoshida     |
| 4. Secretary                    | Sawako Miki         |
| 5. Chief of Conversation Charge | Minoru Koshio       |
| 6. Grade Leader                 |                     |
| for Junior                      | Shinichi Nakata     |
| for Sophomore                   | Takashi Nakagawa    |
| for Freshman                    | Masatomi Tsunematsu |
| 7. Chief of Section Leaders     | Norio Suzuki        |

#### Sub Committee

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Leader of Politics & Economics Section | Norio Suzuki     |
| 2. Leader of Sociology Section            | Hiroshi Yamamoto |
| 3. Leader of Literature Section           | Yoko Ohme        |
| 4. Leader of History Section              | Tetsuji Sasai    |
| 5. Leader of Religion Section             | Nobuko Tamuro    |
| 6. Leader of Discussion Section           | Midori Tachibana |
| 7. Leader of Practical English Section    | Utako Tanaka     |
| 8. Leader of Interpretation Section       | Yumiko Murano    |
| 9. Leader of Drama Section                | Tomoko Okuda     |

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## Voices from the Committee Members of E. S. S.

General Affairs Department

“Time and tide await no man.” Though this is so abused, it strongly makes me willing to accept it. A year has now passed since I took over from the former President of General Affairs Department Mr. Oshima. Soon I’ll retire from my position. So, I’m very glad to have the opportunity to say a few words.

To be truthful, when I got the recommendation for the position, I was embarrassed very much. Because I didn’t have any confidence in my English ability or personality needed for the position. Then, thanks to the advice of Mr. Oshima and other seniors, I tried my annual function, but nevertheless I couldn’t complete any part of it. Moreover I do declare that it is no exaggeration to say that I didn’t do anything to prosper and develop the E. S. S. as one of the most important members of committee, but I doubt it is me that corrupt it. I’m very sorry to say that I should have noticed my position as a member of committee at the start. Of course. I know it is no use confessing myself to be in wrong. However, I did want to for the future of the E. S. S.

As you know, we, members of the department, have been engaged in publication, charge and keeping order. Above all, entering and leaving problems are beyond the description of difficulty. These have the closest connection with the view of club: and how do we grasp the meaning of the Group E. S. S. It is truly difficult to do. I might have to say I can’t catch any part of it even now.

Changing the subject here, let me have the opportunity to give you some idea of what I’ve long been thinking about being in the club.

The modern world is changing rapidly, whether we look at it politically, socially or culturally. Where there are so many troubles which inevitably arise when changes take place. And also, as far as we live in a University, that is to say, a sort of society, it is no exaggeration to say that in this student life there is no single group or no one that is free from the sense of moral conflict, confusion and contradiction. How do we cope with these? . . . I thought, even now I do, it was a good idea we should listen to not only the elders who are engaged in education but also seniors, equals and juniors who have plenty of knowledge or different thoughts. In order to do so, we should belong to some party, group or club.

Returning to the subject. How should we grudge the Group E. S. S.? As I mentioned above, it’s a good idea to understand and get other knowledge or thoughts through talks and discussions in the activity and also out of it. However, I have to admit that I neglected the meaning of the word English Studying of E. S. S.

This is the fault. We, committee, or all of members of E. S. S., should have put a stop to lazy boys and girls severely. We should have studied much harder. Through severe condition or eagerness to study, there will be borne reliable relationships, and then through it we can establish more easily human relationships.

Through English, through severe English Course of the E. S. S., we — as far as members of the E. S. S. — should practice individual lives, wonderful student lives, adolescents with endless possibilities.

Shuji Nakamura  
V. President of the E. S. S.  
President of General  
Affairs Department

Planning Dept.

“Hello, ladies and gentlemen”.

Now I will resign from my position in our club, I bring to mind the matter which took place one year ago. “If you could do whatever you choose, you should be dedicated to the club with all your feelings.” I recall a word of a former president of the planning department to myself distinctly.

when I was asked a question by someone what you acquired in your club life, I would answer with confidence. That is, I acquired hope, perseverance and human love in my life.

It's necessary for us to make every effort to accomplish whatever we seek a job or learning. You may meet some aims that you cannot accomplish through your life, but you have tried them anyway to gain experience. You have to do your best and endure so as to find out your real pleasures and what is worth living for. . . if you love your club truly. . .

Now, looking back on this year, I have experienced many things. However, to my deep regret, I couldn't accomplish a joint meeting between our club and with another university's E. S. S. which was annual plan of the planning department. It is our great necessity that when we consider of development of our club, we should pay our attention to other E. S. S.s in universities. However, first of all, I feel very strongly that we should build up the development from the inside of the club. A splendid house without a foundation is weak, that is, there is no development of our club at all without a foundation. But this year I appeared to lay too much emphasis on building up the foundation of the E. S. S.. I would like to emphasize to you, my underclassmen, that you seek for stimulus in and out of our club for developing more and more.

Never forget that you will establish the progress and harmony of E. S. S.. Lastly, on this occasion that I resign from my position, I hope to new committee members and general ones, expressly, the president of the planning department for the next term. The members of E. S. S. behave themselves not only with individual action but also with mass action. When the mass action is both at once motive and active, we are able to find combustion of energy in mass action.

Therefore, those who make themselves perform a gross action in large group should request the leadership with the ability to make plans and have good judgement.

Without your leadership, no one will attend on you, moreover, without the ability to make plans, you will be unable to manage with systematic ways. Without good judgement, you will lose your opportunities. Judging from my thought, I am convinced that the planning department is the key to E. S. S.. What the planning department intends, we must carry out only to have an event but to improve our English ability. After all, we have to attempt everything even though we have a hard time of it and a lot of difficulties.

But we wish improve ourselves as a kind of trials.

We'll create our own new thought so long as we register to do it with courage.

Difficulties will result in a turning point of progress for you, as an individual and a member of E. S. S. club.

NO CROSS, NO CROWN

Sincerely yours,

Toshio Kobayashi

Vice President of the E. S. S.

President of Planning Department

Negotiation Dept.

Now, I feel keenly that time is like an arrow. It is scarcely three years, which seems to be long, since I joined the E. S. S. . And there I passed these days with a lot of pleasant and cheerful memories.

The pleasure I mean, however, was the result of suffering. All of my enjoyment came after the suffering.

You have a lot of time to use English in your daily lives, compared with the other students who don't belong to any club connected with English. So that much you must taste more sweet and bitter things than they do in the process of spending your days in the E. S. S. .

I believe that all of you who belong to the E. S. S. are truly brilliant students. Of course there are many excellent students in our campus besides us. But you should have pride and confidence.

The most important thing I felt strongly throughout three years in the E. S. S. was that we should have pride and confidence in everything.

Pride and confidence will enlarge you. This is literally true.

Let's have pride and confidence as a member of the E. S. S., and a member of Kansai University of Foreign Studies.

Eiji Ueno  
V. President of the E. S. S.  
President of Negotiation Department

\* \* \* \*

Chairman

Hello, My friends

It is to be regretted that I must resign my post very soon. Just now I'm overwhelmed with grief.

Looking back on this past year, I felt keenly a gap between committee members and general ones.

It is very natural for us to have this gap when we can't understand each other, because lack of discussion between committee members and general ones.

I think if we wish to accomplish mutual common understanding and confidence beyond this gap, we must first understand opposite values of existence, including selfrespect and thought. And you should find the very opportunity to communicate with one another.

To tell the truth, it is quite difficult for us to communicate with each other in such a large organization as E. S. S.. But we should never be afraid of such troubles. We must open our eyes toward the goals which we are seeking. If our purposes are difficult, we should still never retreat.

Sincerely yours,  
Hitoshi Yoshida  
Chairman of Committee  
and General Meeting

# マキノカメラ

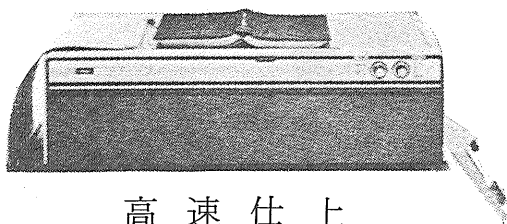
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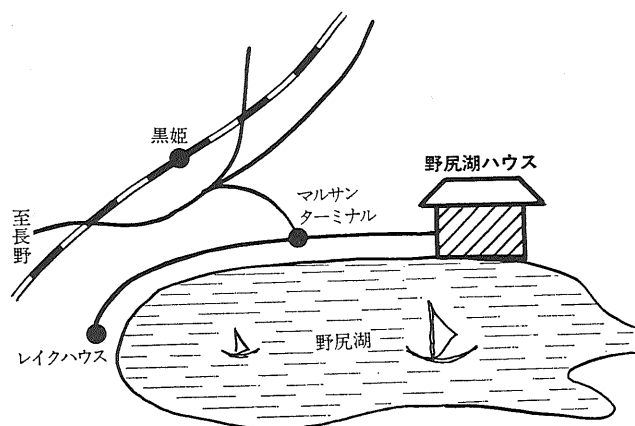
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## 野尻湖ハウス

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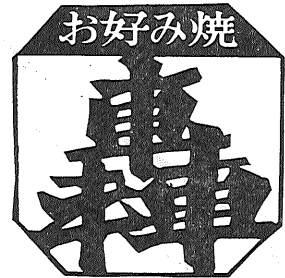
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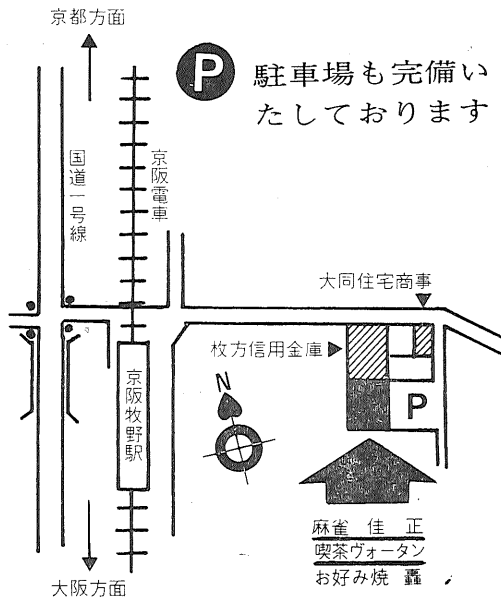
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## Voices from each Section Leader of E.S.S.

Politics & Economics Section

### YEN REVALUATION

Sad to say, the sorrowful time has come when I must say good-by to all of my friends and acquaintances, feeling as if my heart were left behind in my club. As everyone once in a while becomes sentimental when he remembers his childhood. So am I a little bit sentimental. Recently I have come to believe the bottom of my heart that TIME FLIES JUST LIKE AN ARROW. This remarkable proverb strikes me too much. I am likely to indulge myself in recalling my pleasant yesterdays from the beginning of my club like to the present moment. To tell the truth, I don't know too much about what I should say first to you, because of my most memories of the club. Well, almost one year has passed since I have become the Leader of Politics and Economics Section and Chief of Section Leaders. Now I am toward wondering whether I could have made a greater effort building up a more well-organized and all-around stable club and from my own standpoint I don't think I have made any beneficial contribution.

During this period, many important as well as unforgettable events both economically and politically have taken place. From here, Please allow me with eagerness and great pleasure to introduce the outline of our studies in the section since December of last year. Indeed!

First, we section members, in those days, being only research students consisting of sophomores and freshmen dealt with the Japan-U. S. Security Treaty and which were very controversial problems, especially the Reversion of Okinawa to Japan in 1972 for about one month. This year, we have already decided to focus in economic issue all year long from the beginning, also in a sense Japan-U. S. Security Treaty has much connection with the economic program between Japan and U. S. A. I dare say that Academic researches into the peace treaty has a great significance for us in the economic field. After welcoming the present freshmen, members of Politics and Economics section came to study Yen Revaluation which is at the present moment one of the most current topics not only in Japan but also in the world.

Let me have a moment to express my personal opinion about the Revaluation of Japanese currency Yen.

Nowadays, Japan's Gross National Product is second in the free world next to the United States of America and also there are quite few of foreign exchange reserves amounting eight billion dollars. I think it is a controversial problem whether Japanese currency Yen should be revalued or not. In spite of the trade balance in U. S. A. being in the red, Japan shows constantly in the black. If Japan stays in the foreign exchange reserves will increase year after year which is one of the biggest obstacles to International balance of payment. As you know, Japan has some important restrictions on world trade, and Tight Money Policy. From understanding these points she should promote a rapid trade liberalization and in the beginning she must lessen her control over exchange. You know Japan is a poor country in respect of natural resources so that it is quite natural that she has to import them from

foreign countries. If Yen Revaluation is realized, it lowers the price of such vital imports as oil. But on the other hand, the export industry will receive some damage from the revaluation of the Yen. Because if the Yen is revalued Japan's export prices will go up on the foreign markets. And import prices will go down in the domestic market.

As a consequence of this, Yen revaluation compels on export decrease and on import increase. Let me stand for this point briefly. At the present moment, one dollar is equivalent to three hundred and sixty yen, however, if Yen is raised at 20 per cent one dollar will be equal to only three hundred yen. As you know well, Japan's economy is, what is called, the "dual structure". So that the small and medium scale enterprises will get hurt greatly from Yen Revaluation. Because their main export goods are textiles. Also here in Japan there are some of the big industries (monopolies) which do not suffer in any respect.

On the contrary, we can find many good points to revaluation. For example, domestic prices will go down and stabilize through many imported goods. Judging from these points I am convinced that it is very sophisticated as well as difficult to decide when she must revalue Yen.

But at least I think Japan's Government should promote liberalization of trade and capital transactions. Besides these points we must pay attention to the idea of the International Monetary Funds and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade if we have any intension to understand these problems very deeply we should research into the econmic conditions of latest U. S. A. and defense of dollar of the U. S. A.. The unbalance of International Payments has been caused by the faults of Nixon's economic policy toward the outside world and domestically.

Norio Suzuki  
Chief of Section Leader  
Leader of Politics & Economics Section

Sociology Section

### **Environmental Pollution**

Recently, it is sometimes called "the crisis of survival". It means Public Pollution itself and I think it is a grave menace.

Nowadays, there are many kinds of pollution in the world, for example, Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Noise and Vibration Pollution and so on. Especially Japan is the leading country with this problem. And there are four typical forms of environmental pollution. These are Minamata disease in Kumamoto, Minamata disease in Niigata, Itai itai disease and Yokkaichi Air pollution.

In the case of Minamata disease, it is a typical form of Japanese environmental pollution and it is said that Minamata disease was caused by waste water which contained organic mercury compounds. But in those days, it was very difficult to make clear the cause of this disease. Because people who lived in Minamata thought that this disease was an isolated

one and didn't have much knowledge about it. In addition, various political powers tried to cover this cause to support or protect Japanese industries. For example, Dr. Hosokawa and other members found the causal relation of this disease in 1959, after many troubles in their investigation, they come to the conclusion that this disease was caused by waste water of Shinnihon Nitrogen Minamata Factory. But this factory didn't agree with this finding regards the cause and effect of this disease.

On the other hand, they couldn't publish the report of this disease because of pressure from the Japanese government, Ministry of Health and Welfare and Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

At last in 1962, this disease was recognized as one of the public pollution by the government. This is one of the big problems for human beings on the stand of the precedence of man's welfare.

Of course, after World War II, Japan developed very much in comparison with her geographical features and her national resources. So in order to win the race with trade, Japanese enterprise had to sell goods in good quality at low cost. For these reasons enterprise didn't pay much money to set equipment investigation to some extent. But now Japanese G. N. P. is the second in the free world.

This is good for Japan. On the other hand, as you know per capita national income is sixteenth in the world in the same country. This is one of the great gaps between economic growth and social welfare from the precedence of man's welfare.

When we consider environmental pollution, I couldn't help but think of the proportion between economic growth and social welfare. Although this is my own thought, Japan had better proceed more now with social welfare than economic growth for the Japanese nation. However, the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party doesn't take appropriate steps to cope with environmental pollution. In recent years, there has even been much public pollution.

They include cadmium contamination of the Jintsu River, Minamata disease and poisoning by agricultural chemicals containing organic phosphorous. And lead-containing high-octane gasoline has posed a serious problem.

Of course, the Japanese Government has taken some countermeasures to control Public Pollution but has not taken a more positive attitude such as advising enterprises to stop production or to improve plant equipment. I think that the belief that man's welfare should take precedence over the profit of enterprises is more important than anything else. And this belief should be the basis for any anti-pollution measures to protect these problems.

And lastly, what I want to say is, all of the people who live in Japan have to pay attention to this problem and co-operate with each other to become a great power against enterprise and government, and make effort as hard as possible in order to protect populace from "the Crisis of Survival."

Thank you,  
Hiroshi Yamamoto  
Leader of Sociology Section

### Why Respectable Drugs Become Dangerous?

What do drugs mean to us? What are drugs? They produce change in the body. These changes may be favorable, but often may be undesirable, possibly poisonous. It is said that drugs are usually divided into 3 major classes according to their effect on the user. They are stimulants, increasing activity; depressants, decreasing activity; and hallucinogens, destroying reality. Especially in America the drug has come to be a big problem. According to newspapers about 10 billion barbiturate and amphetamine pills are produced each year by pharmaceutical manufactures. One doctor said that 3 million Americans take these pills without medical control and over 3000 people die of barbiturate poisoning. But these pills are valuable medical drugs. Especially in such conditions as high blood pressure, heart disease, anxiety states for the treatment of (1) Fatigue (2) overweight (3) sleeplessness and nervousness. But these are also classified as dangerous drugs. For example, as for stimulants, amphetamines speed up the action of our central nervous system. Abusers want to stay awake longer than normal. A stimulant is the active ingredient in coffee. It is also an active drug found in cola drinks as well as in tea. Barbiturates relax and slow down the action of our central nervous system. Persons taking large amounts lose control of body function, and an over dose can cause death. If a patient persists in taking her sleeping pills night after night, her judgement becomes impaired and her memory and power of concentration are dulled. In New York City, last year 900 persons including 224 teen-agers died as a result of shooting heroin. It is said that there are 100,000 addicts in the city, about 25,000 of them teenagers, and three fourth of U. S. combat troops in Vietnam use drugs-marijuana. LSD amphetamines and so on. In America this drug abuse problem extends to all ages and it is alarming that 13-, 14-year-old children are smoking marijuana and adults are taking sleeping pills and stimulants in front of their children. I think Japan is not as severe as America. Fatigue, overweight, sleeplessness, nervousness represent prevalent problem of our modern culture and social background, we can not solve this problem.

Yoko Mino

A member of Sociology Section

### Hemingway and the War

This year we have studied the short stories of Earnest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961), who has been probably the most influential modern American novelist and is famous for the extreme simplicity, almost starkness of his style.

These stories are as follows;

"The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber", which was very difficult for us to understand the character of the white hunter, Wilson.

"Indian Camp", "The Doctor and the Doctor's Wife", "The Battler", "The Killers", "Big Two-Hearted River; I, II", and "Fathers and Sons", which contains the hero, named Nick Adams of Hemingway's other self and expresses the process of Nick's human formation from boyhood to teens.

"The Old Man and the Sea", which brought him the Nobel Prize for Literature.

As you know, Hemingway is one of the so-called "Lost Generation Writers" who had experienced the frustration of their deals, religion and morality and the faithlessness of American policy, owing to World War I. After he got many shocks on the Italian front when he was just under 19 years old, he knew the accidental or cold-hearted world which might have been his death at any moment. His view of literature and of life have completely changed. This miserable experience was the background of his famous novel "A Farewell to Arms" (1929) and also the material for a few other short stories.

Chapter 9 of A Farewell to Arms shows us this vividly;

Passini's legs were both smashed above the knee. One leg was gone and the other was held by tendons and part of the trouser and the stump twitched and jerked as though it were not connected. He moaned, "Oh, Mamma mia, mamma mia. Oh Jesus shoot me Christ shoot me. . . . Oh, purest lovely Mary shoot me. . . . Oh Jesus lovely Mary stop it. Oh oh oh oh." . . . My knee wasn't there. My hand went in and my knee was down on my skin. . . . I looked at my leg and very afraid, "Oh, God, get me out of here."

From this, I think we can't blame most of the people who had experienced the cruel war, for losing their religious attitudes. While riding in the ambulance with the wounded man lying above his head, chilling his blood, at last the hero, Henry, felt the canvas above move as the man on the stretcher settled more comfortably. . . . He said, "He's dead I think." Other miserable scenes are that of waiting for the death of the wounded man who hurt his head badly in the mortuary and that the last country to realize they were cooked would win the war. When the death of Catherine who was his whole life, was close at hand, Henry for the first time recognized that you never got away with anything. This gives us the lessons not to escape from the present, to face it. Through this story, I think, the rain means that God was giving this mercy as far as he could, towards the victims of the unsightly, useless fighting among human beings.

Hemingway has expressed the inanimate nature of destiny with that concise style, called "hard-boiled style" as well as William Faulkner has written such a tedious, lengthy sentence which is very hard for us, even for the Americans to read, for expressing the confusing, social conditions of the South.

Yohko Ohme  
Leader of Literature Section

## Religion Section

Each section member has their own opinions and beliefs on religion. Representing them, I'll try to express my personal view of religion here.

What in the world is religion? According to "World Religions" written by Hideo Kishimoto, religion is defined as one of the cultural phenomena. Men caught something by some inspiration, passed it down from generation to generation, forming today's religion; it is a product of mankind. If a man should be destroyed, therefore, religion would disappear.

Is religion or God needed at present or not? That is one of the problems which give rise to disputes here and there. A religious person says, "Humans are weak." You rebel and say, "No! I have confidence in myself. I cannot stand to be settled on so by his authority. Such a act hint makes me spiritless. There had better not be religion, which subject people to bad suggestions."

"That is the idea which you rely on yourself, your neighbor or mankind. I suspect, however, that we are certainly strong.

A human being is sometimes disappointed by the limitation of his ability and reason. He becomes nihilistic to truth, falling into the deepness of nothingness and doubt. Scepticism leads him to self-destruction. He longs for something sure and absolute. There is religion here which rescues and gives him hope to live positively.

"Religion is necessary ONLY to the weak," somebody will say. I think so, too. But then, how many people can be proud to say there is no need of religion."

Humans challenge the attempt to deny the existance of God. I was no excepcion, either. I tried to explain it logically and managed to do so — Miracles occured not by the power of God but by the human power of concentration (soul power) someting. . .

Then ghastly fear fell on me. Belief in the evil soul. Curse. Confusion. As far as I believe in the power and immortality of the soul, I cannot but think of God.

With the above description, I don't mean that I recognize or define the existence of God because of necessity and convenience for living. He exists — even if religion were destroyed.

There are various kinds of religions in the world. They have different appearances, as they have been formed under various racial cultures and histories. But they are all, except perverse religions, directed toward a goal. It is nonsense to argue which is good or which is bad. After all, all that we do in regards religion is gazeing at the point through the religion in which we believe most.

I escaped from church, and even denied God. However, I found myself attracted by Christianity — the Bible the words from God to be exact.

I guess big religious with knowledgeable people feel my ideas infantile and sinful, but, realists not concerned with them feel them ridiculous. But I hope you will understand that this stage or process is important to me and one that I reached only after trouble.

Nobuko Tamuro  
Leader of Religion Section

## History Section

Dear friends,

I am very happy to have the opportunity to explain to you what we have been studying this year.

We, the history section, have studied about the disturbance of the last Edo period this year and have studied about only events in the first term and discussed patriotism from those days to modern ages as a basis of these events. What was patriotism in those days? It seems that the Bakufu and Chotei had little thought of Japanese conditions, after all, a peace-at-any-price principle. And then, it happened to open the country to foreign intercourse, so it was the turning point of Japanese history. In those days the outside power was stronger than Japanese power. So they had no power to drive away many foreign ships, after all, antialienism. In the end Japan was changed by the American Government. This is like relationships between postwar America and Japan, I guess.

After all, in those days, we picked up a famous person, for example. Mr. Naosuke Ii, who was a leader of the Bakufu like Mr. Sato in modern ages. So it was natural that he signed provisional commercial treaties by himself, but he thought little of the Japanese future. He just guessed that he had only to think of Japanese conditions in those days. I don't think that he had patriotism, for he had purpose to continue the dictatorship of the Tokugawa period, so he signed them by himself and killed many people who were against him at Ansei no Taigoku. Judging from them, he had egoism.

After all, it was sure that he was trying to reform politics in those days. But it was impossible for a man to solve such difficult problems originally. As you know, human beings are "social animal" and we must co-operate with each other and improve things, or Japan will be destroyed in the future. And even if a man will improve them by himself, it will collapse. And as a result of it, he was killed by the Mito and Satsuma clansmen and so on at Sakurada Gate. You will probably understand the reason why he was killed.

A few persons who had been against his idea, for example, Mr. Sanai Hashimoto, Mr. Shoin Yoshida and so on had thought Japanese conditions well in those days, for even if outside power was strong, Japan had been Godly Country and Emperor had hated foreigners, so they thought that it was too early that foreigners landed, but the Chotei's power was weaker than the Bakufu and they had no right to give orders to the people, so even if they thought of Japan, they couldn't do anything and also they (Sanai and Shoin) had thought of Japan. Actually they pointed to the defects and told Mr. Ii at the sacrifice of themselves, nevertheless they were killed by him. But I think that it was good for him to sign them by himself.

Well, during the war, especially the world war I, II, soldiers was fighting by order and couldn't help taking such condition. They had to fight with many foreigners, or they would have been killed by foreigners, so to fight with many foreigners for them was for themselves and the country. What they had fought with many foreigners was to give birth to modern Japan which is prospering.

Therefore, I think that old and young people have patriotism in their country stronger than

modern young people.

Thank you for your kind attention and I hope our section, of course including our E. S. S. will be developed much more.

Tetsuji Sasai,  
Leader of History Section.

#### Discussion Section

Let's think over our Emperor system again: Fall is here. And this is the season for our joyful university festival. But I can hardly believe that a year has already passed since we newly started up our section activity after being handed the baton. It was in June that we decided to have the "Emperor system in Japan" as the main title of our discussion. What we aimed at was to ask ourselves; "What is the Emperor for me?" It seems that every Japanese has been avoiding this question either consciously or unconsciously. But today, every affair such as U. S. President Richard Nixon's expected visit to Mainland China, and the so-called dollar-shock suggests to us that Japan is historically on a turning point. We can no longer avoid the question, as it will have a vital effect on what will become of our future. I'd like to write down herewith my thought on this question.

To begin with, "How far can we trace back the origin of the Imperial family?" According to "Kojiki" and "Nihon-Shoki", the oldest books on Japanese history, "Jinmu Tosen" tells of the settlement of the First Emperor Jinmu to Yamato from Kyushu at the dawn of Japanese history. But there is no fact to endorse it. Most of the researchers recently have come to an agreement that the Tenth Emperor Sujin was the due founder of the Imperial family and the nine emperors before him were fictitious characters.

Sujin is presumed to have lived in the latter half of the fourth century, when "Yayoi-Bunka" based on the rice crop, was in maturity. The rice crop being strongly influenced by nature, or nature deity, they thought emperors in this initial stage had a religious as well as political aspect. "Toshigoi-no-Matsuri" to pray for a rich harvest at the beginning of a year, for instance, was not a mere festival but a serious ceremony which would literally concern life and death. Naturally an emperor as a priest might be more important than as a political ruler.

As a political ruler, the Imperial family gained its supreme power through "Taika-no-Kaishin" in the seventh century, defeating the Soga family, the biggest opposing power at that time. It means the rule by the Imperial family had not become absolute yet. But the Soga family, for instance, could have taken the place of the Imperial family. So when the authority as a priest and the power as a political ruler were further established during the age of Tenmu Emperor, it became indispensable to edit historical books which would assure the due and absolute right of the Imperial family to rule Japan. The above mentioned "Kojiki" and "Nihon-Shoki" are the products of this trial.

The period under the direct control by the Imperial family, however, did not last long. It came to an end with the fall of Nagaya-Oh as early as in 725, less than 50 years after the death of Tenmu Emperor. Thereafter the emperor began to go out of power gradually



but steadily. The end of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century was the heyday of the Fujiwara family, when an emperor was nothing more than a means of rising to power. Just like the Fujiwara family, all the following "substantial" rulers utilized the emperor, and yet none of them dreamed to take his place. In studying the Emperor system in Japan, this historical fact is worthy of attention.

By the way, "What do you think helped the Emperor system last so long?" Japan being surrounded by the sea, has not experienced any conquest by a different race. As illustrated in the ups and downs of a number of nations in ancient Mesopotamia and the frequent alternation of dynasties in China. The destruction of a nation or dynasty is usually caused by invasion from the outside. This means that geographical isolation can be counted as one of the fundamental factors for the maintenance of the Emperor system.

That Japan's economy was based on a small-scale rice crop was another important factor. Such a small-scale rice crop did not require any tyrant. As a result Japan was free from violent changes of social structure caused as a reaction against a tyrant.

In addition to these points, Japan has been forming a mono-racial society, where birth and lineage mean a great deal. Especially in the Heian Era, when Japan created its unique and splendid culture, respect for Kyoto, the center of the culture, or in other words, respect for the nobles was great. Giving up hope of promotion in Kyoto, not a few aristocrats of this era went down to the country where they were respected and prospered. Such a reverence for the nobility secured the existence of the emperor who ranked at the top of it.

In connection with this, there had been a basic pattern of thought since olden times that man was born to a rank predecided and unchangeable. So even a man of great power like Tokugawa Ieyasu could not command the whole of Japan without being recognized by the emperor who was first in rank. In the Edo period however, the emperor could not practically refuse to admit the shogun, ruler of Edo-bakufu. On the contrary the emperor could neither be enthroned nor retire without the permission of the shogun. Thus, symbolizing an almost meaningless authority, the Emperor system survived the Edo period.

Now let's turn our eyes to the future of the Emperor system.

Some people claim that the emperor should be holy like in prewar days, others that the Emperor system should be much more democratized. But I think neither opinion offers the future image of Emperor system. The former opinion is unrealistic, because most of the conditions which supported the powerful Emperor system have now vanished. Who can believe today that the emperor is a living-god? And the latter will have a self-contradiction, because strictly speaking, monarchy and democracy are incompatible with each other. The emperor should not be defied, nor become an ordinary man.

What is most important for the emperor is to keep his distance from any kind of power. And if it's possible, the Emperor system will remain in today's style, which I hope, though I can not find out any logical reason but an excuse that rationalism can not solve everything.

Midori Tachibana  
Leader of Discussion Section

## Practical English Section

I'm very happy to have the opportunity of introducing our Practical English Section.

We have thirty-one friends in our Section... At First, please consider what we should study under this vague name, "practical English". Our activity is mainly to master "English Conversation". Other Sections can study with their own aim. But we don't know too much about how to decide on our aim.

It is difficult for us to elect only one way to study. If we select a way, it is apt to become a way already in use by another section. We need to consider carefully which way we should take. Having participated in activities in this Section for one year, I thought about a suitable name for this section, showing its good points and reflections of last year. We should not only memorize a textbook but also make some practical applications. And we should have discussion time to develop our ability as a student in the college. On one hand, we should think "human relation" is very important for us because the members of our section are large in member and nobody can do anything by themselves in club activities.

On these thoughts, we decided to use "Tazaki's English Conversation Practice". In addition, we had a discussion and situation-practice time. After that we planned to go to Nara or Kyoto to speak with many foreigners. I don't think we can say we studied and mastered "English Conversation". Now, I remember each activity when we, sometimes, had very good time and sometimes not. I truly feel "Time and tide wait for no man". I was not a good leader. But I think I did my best for my own part. I do hope next member will take a better way referring to this reflection.

Utako Tanaka

Leader of Practical English Section

## Interpretation Section

To have a wide knowledge about everything is very important for an interpreter. Moreover, an interpreter has to have a deep understanding of people. Because interpreting is a bridge from man to man. We feel that we have never had much difficulty with the freshmen of our section and as a result, we have succeeded.

Our section activities for the year were carried out as follows last year. We took up adhoc-interpretation and studied about guiding as a basis of interpretation. This year, we have been studying about hearing and speaking, standard Japanese as well as English. In particular we used the "Overseas English New Text" for hearing. We thought the news was a little old but also heard a good deal of current English. I think that this book was useful for us as an introduction of how to best use tapes to improve our hearing ability.

We had our Summer Retreat in Nojiri Lake, in the section activities, we had an Interpretation Contest. The format of our contest was as follows; we memorized all the sentence of the text book. There were three assigned parts—foreigner, Japanese and interpreter. Foreigners participated and asked us questions.

In our contest, we felt the difficulty of interpretation. In order to translate any language

into another one, our heart plays a very important part. Then, when we are able to come in contact with other persons mentally. We begin to feel the significance of an interpreter. Two years is a very short time and we still have a lot to learn. But we, youth, have the might to do something and to adventure. Our advance will never cease perpetually.

Yumiko Murano

Leader of Interpretation Section

#### Drama Section

First of all, we'd like to express our hearty thanks to the members of this E. S. S. committee for their great cooperate with our Drama performance.

Now, we studied the scenario of "Romeo and Juliet" for 2 months till this summer vacation. I think they understand the process of perfect drama through pure love of young people. And also sophomore was newly able to find how great the drama of Shakespear, I mean the life of charactors and famous words.

And now we are grappling with the rehearsal of "The children's hour" which is planned in the middle of November. And the star is Audry Hepburn, it is the stage by modern dramatic writer, Miss Lillian Hellman, which have been made into a movie. About 40 years before, it was the social problem which brought the great sensation and kept long run, but this is the work which has rendered her famous.

This is the first serious drama which is psychological for our drama section. Now we make efforts to rehearse till late everyday without any holiday. We feel the great attractiveness of the stage which is the results of the passion and union for having one purpose.

And the stage is Art, we'll find our true drama in the harmony which is added the performance of the cast and emotion and effects of staff into the echo of spectator. Drama which depicts the life of human beings different from our life usually provides very interesting.

We'll meet a everybody's expectation and try our best to become a wonderful stage "The children's hour".

Tomoko Okuda

Leader of Drama Section

## From the Editor's Room

We are very happy to have the opportunity to publish this pamphlet. On the other hand, we are very sorry not to be able to have more pages for the other members' studies for lack of funds. However, we worked as hard as we could to publish it. We would be appreciated very much, if this pamphlet will be any help for you to know about the E. S. S.

Lastly, we wish to thank President, Vice President and Professors of Kansai University of Foreign Studies who assisted us very much.

商店各位の御協力を心から感謝いたします。

(The Editorial Staff) Hideo Nakajima ; Masatomi Tsunematsu ; Yukie Mitani ;  
Junko Iriya ; Motoaki Tonan ; Toshio Fujita ; Koji Habukawa ; Noriko  
Nagata ; Minoru Koshio ; Hiroyasu Takada ; Shuji Nakamura

Tea & Wine

万 紀

Classical & Popular Music

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枚方市牧野本町2丁目8  
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大人の社交場

枚方市最大のマンモス玉突場

京阪牧野駅より歩いて2分  
牧野駅前デパート2階

...major part of its na-  
 tional strength and is anxious to  
 strive for peaceful economic  
 cooperation with developing  
 nations.

The Government plans to  
 push development of anti-  
 pollution technology through  
 international cooperation and,  
 in this respect, would like to  
 cooperate fully with the U.S.  
 in the fight against pollution.

—During his talks with  
 Nixon in Washington Satur-  
 day, Sato is expected to reite-  
 rate Japan's intention to step  
 up import and capital liber-  
 alization.

It is considered that the  
 Prime Minister and the Presi-  
 dent will discuss ways to  
 solve the long-standing Ja-  
 pan-U.S. textile issue.

Sato and Nixon are also ex-  
 pected to reconfirm their  
 agreement on the return of Ok-  
 inawa to Japan in 1972 with  
 nuclear weapons in Okinawa  
 removed and placed on the same  
 status as that of the bases  
 of the Sato-Nixon summit is  
 likely to result in the formal  
 establishment of regular min-  
 isterial-level consultation in  
 machinery for Japan-U.S. co-  
 operation in combating  
 environmental pollution.

Sato is considered likely  
 to extend an invitation to Nixon  
 to visit Japan.

The Prime Minister then  
 expressed the view that what  
 is most important is whether  
 the industries concerned will  
 take the initiative for solu-  
 tion of the issue in the direc-  
 tion of "expanding trade  
 orderly marketing."

Minister Eisaku Sato  
 gave for the United States  
 anniversary to attend  
 a session of com-  
 ments and hold talks  
 with resident Richard  
 Nixon on Oct.

party, includ-  
 ing Minister Kiichi  
 Fuchi, Chief Cabinet  
 Secretary Toshio  
 Kiuchi, and  
 board a char-  
 tered plane at 10 a.m.  
 on Oct.

ion, the  
 scheduled  
 Wednesday  
 session in his  
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 Government.  
 will enable  
 discuss  
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 n develop-  
 Alee  
 on Monday  
 n a Royal  
 Heath will  
 Assembly  
 e back in  
 er visiting  
 evious of  
 President

Both will be in New York  
 then for the United Nations  
 General Assembly's 25th anni-  
 versary session.

It will be Sir Alec's first  
 meeting with Sato since he  
 was reappointed Foreign Sec-  
 retary last June in Edward  
 Heath's new Conservative  
 Government. The meeting  
 will enable Sato and Sir Alec  
 to discuss East-West relations  
 in Indo-China and other  
 developments.

Alee will travel with  
 his wife on Monday with  
 a Royal Air Force air-  
 craft. Heath will address the  
 Assembly on Oct. 23  
 and be back in London on  
 Oct. 24. He is expected to  
 be visiting Washington  
 on Oct. 25 for dinner with  
 President Nixon.

There is something symbolic  
 about Narita's  
 trip at a time  
 when a new  
 Minister  
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## Home to Pay Call On Sato in N.Y.

LONDON (Kyodo-Reuters)—  
 British Foreign Secretary Sir  
 Alec Douglas-Home plans to  
 call on Prime Minister Eisaku  
 Sato in New York next Wed-  
 nesday for a general discus-  
 sion, British officials said here  
 Friday.

Both will be in New York  
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## Skipper Sentenced

ANCHORAGE, Alaska  
 (AP)—A Japanese fishing  
 boat skipper was sentenced  
 to a one year and suspended jail  
 sentence and a \$10,000 fine  
 for fishing inside the United  
 States 12-mile limit by a  
 U.S. district court judge Fri-  
 day. The sentence was hand-  
 ed down after Takashi De-  
 gawa, 30, captain of the  
 stern-trawler Kyoyo Maru,  
 pleaded guilty to the charge.

## Our Times

The Japan Socialist Party's  
 Chairman Tomomichi will  
 be leaving for Peking today  
 day, for Peking when this ques-  
 tion will be discussed. The  
 Premier, Nakasone, will  
 also visit Peking. The  
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## JSP Mission to Peking

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## Train Crash Kills

SEUL (AP)—Some 20  
 high school boys on a school  
 excursion were killed or in-  
 jured Saturday when a pas-  
 senger train carrying a freight  
 train collided with a tunnel near  
 Wonju, 88 kilometers east of  
 Seoul, police said.

A preliminary report said  
 the students were from  
 Seoul's Inchang High School  
 and were on their way to an  
 excursion trip.

Meanwhile, the Central  
 Seoul Radio station said about  
 20 students were killed and  
 120 others were injured in the  
 collision.

This was the second major  
 traffic accident this week in-  
 volving students on a school  
 excursion.

Forty-five teen-age  
 school boys were killed and  
 some 30 others injured Wed-  
 nesday when a bus carrying  
 them was rammed by a train  
 at a railroad crossing near  
 Onyang, south of Seoul.

## 20 Korea Students

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 Reporters

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