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1964年国際会議

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INVITATION

TO

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

THE ENGLISH STUDY SOCIETY
KOBE UNIVERSITY
October 21, 1964.

Dear friends,

It is our greatest pleasure to inform you of the 12th International Conference.

We hold the discussion meeting annually with foreign guests, the delegates of universities in Kansai area, and our graduates, in order to enhance our mutual understanding and friendship.

The schedule of the conference is as follows ;

Date : Sunday, November 22, 1964
from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.
Place : Kobe University Rokko Campus
Theme : "Tomorrow of the world"

Table A ----- Discussion on Politics
Table B ----- Discussion on Economy
Table C ----- Discussion on Culture
Table D ----- Discussion on Science

This year we are going to search for "VISION" of the world in the 21st century. We hope three representatives from your university will join us and enjoy heated discussions. Please post the card enclosed herewith by November 5, filling up the blanks on it.

The detailed program of the day and materials for the discussions will be sent to you, on our receiving your answer.

We sincerely hope you will help us make the conference successful.

Sincerely yours,

Masaaki Nakagawa
Masaaki Nakagawa
President of the E.S.S.

Kosaku Hayashi
Kosaku Hayashi
Chief of the External Section

Table C Miss Yamada

CULTURE

TRADITION AND MODERNIZATION

A scholar stated that culture is the second nature. This does not mean that it is an exact copy of nature. Nature is, on the one hand, the origin of the power of human life, and on the other hand, the environment by which human beings and their activities are surrounded. Likewise, culture is also the origin of the power and environment of human beings. We can find, however, a fundamental difference between the two.

It is one of the privileges which are bestowed only to human beings to enjoy culture. But this means, at the same time, that we, human beings, are under the obligation to fight with hardships which other animals do not know at all. Instead that we are liberated from nature, another restriction, which is not found in nature, is given to human beings in the world of culture.

But it was not so long ago that the problems of culture came to be discussed seriously. Indeed, each form of culture --- art, religion, law, economy, etc. --- which is a component of culture has been treated as an object of philosophical consideration, and its associations with human beings have also been considered since olden times. But it has been left to be solved later on to understand the world of culture as a whole.

When we think over the problems of culture, we cannot neglect the cultural traditions. Some of them are still living positively at present. They are not simply the existence of the past. They are playing an important role in our everyday life. But so-called modernization has been destroying many of them. We wonder if it has a concrete vision for the future. Are these which are now being destroyed through modernization really unworthy of the existence in this world?

World trend of today in cultural field makes us ask such questions as mentioned above. Here we would like to discuss on the problems of culture, focussing our attentions upon Traditions and modernization. We hope this discussion will suggest the VISION for the future to us all.

" Traditions and Modernization "

sub-agenda

1. What is culture ?
2. Traditions and modernization
Status Quo in each country
3. Future Prospect

TABLE B

TOMORROW OF THE WORLD +ECONOMY+

We have witnessed tremendous changes in world economy these 20 years after World War II. Here let's briefly take a backward glance.

Imperial colonialism which had been fostered for centuries collapsed. America obtained an absolute advantage in the western capitalist countries, and in the Eastern hemisphere there occurred an expansion of socialist system in and after the war, as the result of which the world came to be polarized into two poles ---Cold War.

Now, how world economy changed under this circumstances?

First of all we notice a farther development of socialism which resulted into the ideological dispute between the U.S.S.R. and People's Republic of China. Second we can not be blind to the fact that the rate of economic growth of America was surpassed by that of western countries, the distinguished character of which is illustrated by the dollar crisis and the remarkable and unprecedented development of E.E.C. Third colonies became independent from their colonizing powers one after another.

Thus it is quite necessary to consider how world economy should be modified and how the economic development of less developed countries should be made in order to meet the situation mentioned above.

- * Economic relation between the East and the West
 - Soviet Impact
 - Disarmament
- * Development of the underdeveloped countries

Along these lines we should like to seek for the vision of Tomorrow of the World.

* Reference Books*

Ragnar Nurkse:

"Problems Of Capital Formation In Under-developed Countries"

Prebish:

"Towards A New Trade Policy For Development"

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1964年國際會議

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Table A

POLITICS: WORLD SITUATION TODAY AND TOMORROW

NOW IN FLUX The political upheaval reported at the very finale of the Tokyo Olympic Games somewhat broken the world-is-one illusion which had been attentively produced by the Olympics.

First Moscow astonished the world with the disclosure that Khrushchev was out-dismissed as head of both party and government and replaced by two men long associated with him, Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksei Kosygin. Second, Peking announced what other capitals had expected for weeks--that it had exploded its first nuclear bomb, thus enlarging the "nuclear club" to five. These two dramatic events in east, together with the replacement of the Conservative regime by a Labor Government under Harold Wilson in Britain and with the start of the re-elected Johnson administration in the United States, undoubtedly lend themselves to complicating the world situations ever so much.

So far, the new Soviet leaders have not given the world any persuasive clue to their diplomatic objectives. It is believed that the general lines of Soviet policy remain unchanged except for perhaps some change of tactics toward the Chinese Communists. Some feels, further, that the drama of the succession has just begun in Moscow, that it is much too early to predict who will ultimately command the Soviet Government or what policies he will pursue. Thus what we can say is that we know too little to refer to the probable Soviet policy in near future.

The Labor Government in London has already shown its will of keeping the close contact with the United States in terms of politics as well as economy. The future of the proposed NATO Multilateral Force (MLF) project depends largely upon the attitude taken by Britain.

The problem of nuclear diffusion needs consideration at length in regard to the other striking event--the appearance of Red China as an Atomic power. And this fact will also influence the United Nations in its effort to solve the seat problem of China. As we find no reason to expect a drastic change in the diplomacy of the re-elected Johnson regime in U.S., the questions which now claim a close reexamination seem to center around the Communist China.

WHAT TO DISCUSS Focussing on the Communist China, we shall concern ourselves in a thoroughgoing analysis of the situation in the former half of the discussion. And in the latter half of it, we shall develop some possible courses of action for the world to take in the future. Along with the unifying theme for the Conference, we shall proceed further to the ideal image of the future world in the course of discussion. Some details are shown below:

Subject: World Situation Today and Tomorrow

1. What is the effect of the Peking's atomic explosion?
 - *How does an A-bomb function in the United Nations?
 - a new phase of the Formosan problem
 - *Any chance of a no diffusion agreement among the "haves"?
 - the problem of nuclear proliferation, and further, that of disarmament
2. Generalization of the problem and some future prospect
 - *The United Nations---Bound to live or to die?
 - *Nuclear weapons---Successfully controlled?
 - *Ideological antagonism under-lying---no reconciliation?

Table D Miss Matsumiya

CULTURE

MODERN RATIONALISM AND HUMANITIES

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But it was not so long ago that the problems of culture came to be discussed seriously. Indeed, each form of culture---- art, religion law, economy, etc. --- which is a component of culture has been treated as an object of philosophical consideration, and its relations with human beings have also been discussed since olden times. But it has been left to be solved later on to understand the world of culture as a whole.

It is often said that we, human beings, who are the subject of culture are neglected through the process of modernization. Here we would like to discuss on the problems of culture and human beings, focussing our attention upon the relations between mechanization based on modern rationalism and humanities.

" Modern Rationalism and Humanities "

sub-agenda

1. What is culture ?
2. Modern Rationalism and Romanticism
Human alienation in modern times
What is happiness ?
3. Future Prospect of the Problems

We hope this discussion will suggest the VISION for the future to us all.