

- This is a deeply considered view of a famous British professor and economist who made a long study of universities in Southeast Asia.

THE UNIVERSITY FOR NATIONAL VALUES

A fundamental feature of university life in Southeast Asia is that it has been imported from abroad, with ready-made value systems sometimes already crystallized in institutions, techniques, and attitudes. But academic values outside Southeast Asia are neither uniform nor unchanging, and the comparison of different colonial academic models is stimulating new thought in the region. The institutions in which these values are exemplified are no longer sacrosanct...

The imitation of foreign curricula, reading lists, and examination questions makes for unnecessary cultural conflict. One set of cultural and political ideas is approved academically; a quite different set finds expression in newspapers and in public life. And because the public is made to think of the university as mainly a source of

factual knowledge, students *come to rely on memory and care little for principles and techniques*. It would seem to be wiser for the universities to make it quite clear that it is an important part of university training to change attitudes and to produce real professional people — doctors who can really cure, lawyers who can uphold the law, historians who can find out and interpret what happened.

The claim should be made. It may make the governments keener than ever to *have universities staffed by their own nations, who share the national aspirations; it may mean wrestling with difficult constitutional issues; but the right of the university, however constituted, to control the training of attitudes is one that should be fought for and won*. For the whole concept of professional codes,

and of the training of professional responsibility, is still unfamiliar in many of these countries. Universities are seen as places where people can learn to pass examinations and so gain the knowledge formerly mono-

polized by Europeans. They are seen by too few as places where values are created and attitudes changed. — *From the Southeast Asian University by T. H. Silcock, Emeritus Professor of Economics, Malaya U.*

JAPAN TODAY

Japan could easily become a nuclear power after 1967. Several reactors will soon be in operation. They produce plutonium as a by-product. That plutonium could be used to manufacture a stockpile of Nagasaki-type plutonium bombs. In addition, Japan's own four-stage rocket, which places a three-hundred-pound satellite in orbit 650 miles above the earth, puts the country close to the scale of our Minuteman missile. This rocket is the primary American thermonuclear deterrent. All of Japan's Prime Ministers have been interested in A-weapons. The present Premier Eisaku Sato told the Parliament that China was a real threat to Japan now that she had a nuclear armory. Sato's remarks were made openly, but they didn't affect commercial and unofficial diplomatic contacts with China. That made the revelations of the Premier more interesting. — *From the Experts by Seymour Freidin & George Bailey.*