

Appendix I - 2 -

Miss Fusako Makino	Physician Member of Osaka YWCA
Mrs. Yo Nagashima	Teacher Board Member of Sendai YWCA
Mrs. Yoko Nuita	NHK Radio Editor Committee Member of Tokyo YWCA
Miss Chiaki Okamoto	YWCA Secretary, Osaka
Mrs. May Sugihara	Board Member of Tokyo YWCA
Miss Sadako Sugiura	Clerical worker at the American Consulate Board Member of Nagoya YWCA
Miss Kikui Tamba	High School teacher
Mrs. Junko Takamizawa	Play writer Board member of Tokyo YWCA
Mrs. Kikuko Tokunaga	Arbitrator at Family Court
Miss Mitsuko Uchida	YWCA Secretary, Kure
Mrs. Taka Yamada	Arbitrator at Family Court Committee Member of the Japan YWCA
Mrs. Kimiyo Yamamoto	Director of Mead Christian Centre Member of Board of Education, Osaka Pref.
Miss Michiko Yoshida	YWCA Secretary, Tokyo

Korea

Miss Ok Joo Kim	YWCA Secretary
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Malaya

Mrs. Violet Coomarasamy	YWCA Secretary, Penan
Mrs. Tan Hong Neo	YWCA Secretary, Kuala Lumpur
Miss Phyllis Marjorie Lowe	National Director of the YWCA of Malaya

Pakistan

Mrs. Shiela Joseph	Lecturer in Governmental College for Women
Mrs. Mary Hosein	Principal of Girls' High School President of Pakistan YWCA

Philippine

Mrs. Nicolasa J. T. Tirona	Member of National Council Volunteer for Philippine TB Society, Red Cross, etc.
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Conference Leadership

Guest Speakers

The Hon. Isabel Catto President, the World YWCA
Mr. Misao Obata Editorial Staff, the Asahi News Paper

Preacher

Rev. Tamaki Uemura President, the Japan YWCA

Bible Reading Leader

Miss Wilna Thomas Professor, Tokyo Women's Christian College

Discussion Committee Member

Chairman - Miss Teruko Komyo

Miss Wilna Thomas
Miss Michiko Watanabe
Miss Matsuko Watanabe
Mrs. Miyako Ishibashi

Discussion Leaders:

Plenary Session - Miss Teruko Komyo

Group A - Mrs. Mary Stephenson
 Mrs. Sachiko Egami

Group B - Mrs. Shiela Joseph
 Mrs. Akiko Matsumura

Group C - Miss Raj Rallia Ram
 Mrs. Yokô Nuita

Group D - Miss Ayada Kirinkul
 Miss Matsuko Watanabe

Religious Committee

Chairman - Mrs. Kazuko Ijuin
 Mrs. Akiko Matsumura

Mrs. Mabini Gonzales
Miss Grace Joseph
Miss Phyllis Lowe

Area Presentation Committee

Chairman - Mrs. Takako Yamada

Miss Nalini Samaraweera
Mrs. Victoria Ching
Miss Tomo Iida
Miss Chiaki Okamoto

Recreation

Miss Michiko Yoshida

Recording Committee

Chairman - Miss Mitsuko Uchida

Mrs. Violet Coomarasamy
Miss Julia White

Exhibition Committee

Mrs. Hiroko Yoshimura
Mrs. Nobuko Sugawara

Conference Doctor

Miss Fusako Makino

Steering Committee

Chairman - Mrs. Ko Kitamura

Miss Teruko Konyo
Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa
Miss Matsuko Watanabe

Hospitality Committee

Chairman - Mrs. Misao Katsuyama

Mrs. Kiyoko Yuasa
Mrs. Kimiyo Yamamoto
Mrs. Mitsu Matsushita
Mrs. Yone Akiyoshi

Secretaries responsible for the conference

Mrs. Miyako Ishibashi
Miss Michiko Hasegawa

SCHEDULE

Monday - October 15th

13:00 Registration
 14:00 Opening of the Conference at the National Headquarters
 15:00 - 17:00 Welcome tea

Tuesday - October 16th

Departure for the Amagi Sanso

12:00 Tokyo Station
 19:00 Organization of the Conference
 20:30 Evening Prayers (Japan)

Wednesday - October 17th

9:00 Bible Reading
 10:00 - 12:30 Presentation of the Conference theme
 16:00 - 18:00 Group Discussion
 19:30 - 21:00 Area Presentation
 21:30 Evening Prayer (Burma)

Thursday - October 18th

9:00 Morning Prayers (Hongkong)
 9:30 - 12:30 Group Discussion
 16:00 - 18:00 Area Presentation
 19:30 - 21:00 Group Discussion
 21:30 Evening Prayers (Malaya)

Friday - October 19th

9:00 Bible Reading
 10:00 - 12:30 Plenary Session
 16:00 - 18:00 Address: Mr. Misao Obata, Editorial Staff, The Asahi
 19:30 - 21:00 Area Presentation
 21:30 Evening Prayers (Thailand)

Saturday - October 20th

8:45 Morning Prayers (Philippines)
 9:00 Bible Reading
 9:30 - 12:30 Group Discussion
 16:00 - 18:00 Group Discussion
 19:30 - 20:30 Address: Miss Isabel Catto, President, World YWCA
 21:00 Evening Prayers (Ceylon)

Sunday - October 21st

9:00 Sunday Service
 16:00 - 18:00 Group Discussion
 19:30 - 21:00 Area Presentation
 21:30 Evening Prayers (India)

Monday - October 22nd

9:00 Bible Reading
 10:00 - 12:30 Group Discussion
 16:00 - 18:00 Plenary Session
 21:30 Evening Prayers (Taiwan)

Tuesday - October 23rd

9:00 Closing
 10:00 Bus trip to Hakone

Wednesday - October 24th

11:00 - 12:30 Reception by President at the National Headquarters
 12:30 - 13:30 Lunch given by the International Fellowship Committee
 of Tokyo YWCA
 12:30 - 16:30 Welcome Rally of Tokyo YWCA Members
 Introduction of activities of Tokyo YWCA
 Speeches by the Delegates
 Group Discussion
 17:30 - 20:00 Supper by YWCA staff

Thursday - October 25th

9:30 - 12:00 Free morning - Some went to see of social institutes
 12:00 - 14:00 Kabuki
 14:00 - 16:00 Tea given by Mrs. Yoshino
 18:30 - 20:30 Welcome Rally by Tokyo YWCA Business Girls.

Friday - October 26th

16:23 Arrive in Kyoto from Tokyo
 Met by Miss Mitsuho Kinugi, general secretary of Kobe
 YWCA at the station
 16:43 Leave Kyoto for Kobe
 18:00 Arrive at Kobe YWCA
 18:30 - 20:30 Supper with the committee members and the guests from
 outside (the governor and the mayer of Kobe, the
 consuls of Asian countries, the church members and
 the supporters of the YWCA)
 21:00 Leave for the dormitory of Kobe Women's College

Saturday - October 27th

8:00 Leave the dormitory for the Yodogawa factory of Kanebo
 Spinning Company
 9:00 - 10:20 Tour of the factory
 10:30 Leave the factory for the Matsushita Electric Company
 11:00 - 12:00 Tour of the factory
 12:00 - 13:00 Lunch
 13:15 Leave the factory for the Sanwa Bank Hall
 14:00 - 16:30 "Asian Women's Kansai Area Conference" with the YWCA
 members from three cities, Kyoto, Kobe and Osaka,
 and the delegates of Women's organization in Kwansai
 area.

The conference theme:

"What we, women of Asia, can do together
to deepen our fellowship so as to
contribute in building up the world peace"

17:00 Leave the bank for Osaka YWCA
18:30 - 19:30 Supper with the members of Osaka YWCA
20:00 Leave for Kyoto

Stay at the homes of the Kyoto YWCA members
or at the Kyoto YWCA hostel

Sunday- October 28th

- 12:00 Free (church, sightseeing, shopping)
12:00 Lunch with the Kyoto YWCA youth members
15:00 - 17:00 Reception Tea Party at the Nomuras' garden
18:00 - 20:00 Supper with the Kyoto YWCA Board members

Some stay in Kyoto
Some leave for Tokyo

Monday- October 29th

13:00 - 16:00 Radio Program at NHK Auditorium, Tokyo

Some to Okayama

11:43 Arrive in Okayama
12:00 Lunch with the members of Okayama YWCA
15:00 Visit to the Kurashiki Folk Art Museum and to
Kurashiki Rayon Factory
17:30 - 18:30 Supper sponsored by the governor Miki
18:30 - 20:30 Open meeting at the "Isen Kaikan"

Programme - Ceylon Dance
Talks on the life and Problems of
Women in Philippine and India
Stay at Okayama Hotel

Monday- October 30th

9:30 - 11:30 Visit to the Korakuen Park
Visit to the Kantaku Lake - reclamation work -

11:43 Leave Okayama for Hiroshima

14:17 Arrive in Hiroshima
Visit to Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission

18:00 - 20:30 Welcome party by the members of both the Kure and
the Hiroshima YWCA.

Tuesday- October 31st

10:00 - 12:00 Informal meeting with the members of the women's
organizations in Hiroshima city.
14:35 Leave Hiroshima for Tokyo.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Sunday, 21 October, 1956

Call to Worship

Invocation Hymn "Spirit of God descend upon my hearts"

Invocation Prayer

Responsive Reading God of the Past and the Future

Leader : Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with
all thy heart, and with all thy soul,
and with all thy mind.
Thou shalt love thy neighbor as
thyself.

Matt. 22: 37, 39.

Response : Deliver me from all my transgressions
Ps. 39:8

Leader : No man, having put his hand to the
plow, and looking back, is fit for
the kingdom of God.

Luke 9:62

Response : Increase our faith. Luke 17:5

Leader : Be strong and of good courage; for
thou shalt cause this people to inherit
the land which I swore unto their
fathers to give them. Only be strong
and very courageous, to observe to do
according to all the law, which Moses
my servant commanded thee; turn not
from it to the right hand or to the
left, that thou mayest have good
success whithersoever thou goest.
This book of the law shall not depart
out of thy mouth, but thou shalt
meditate therein day and night, that
thou mayest observe to do according
to all that is written therein: for
then thou shalt make thy way pros-
perous, and then thou shalt have good
success. Have not I commanded thee?
Be strong and of good courage; be
not affrighted, neither be thou dismayed:
for the Lord thy God is with thee
whithersoever thou goest.

Josh. 1:6-9

Response : Not that I have already obtained, or am already made perfect: but I press on, if so be that I may lay hold on that for which also I was laid hold on by Christ Jesus. Brethren, I count not myself yet to have laid hold: but one thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.
Phil. 3:12-14

Choir "The Lord is my Shepherd"

Scripture Reading Hebrews 11: 1 - 2
12: 1 - 4
Philippians 3:12 -14

Hymn "The Church's one foundation"

Sermon "Our Race" Rev. Tamaki Uemura

Prayer

Hymn "O Jesus, I have promised to serve Thee to the end"

Offering

Offertory Response

The Lord's Prayer

Gloria Patri Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost; As it was in the beginning is now, and ever shall be, world without end, Amen.

Benediction

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Sermon " OUR RACE"

In near future, the Olympic games are to take place in Melbourne. We look at Paul's analogy of Christian life as a race, with a fresh interest. In a race, we need our race-course, our goal, our competitors, and needless to say, ourselves, with purposefulness and will to master our limbs,

courage and endurance, conformity to rules of race and fair play.

Have we got a race-course? Of course the world is our race-course. However, the "world" as such is too indefinite a word. We need a definite track. Yes, we do have a well-defined track. Our Lord Jesus Christ says, "Narrow is the way which leadeth into life". We seem to dislike narrowness. Don't we YWCA people feel adverse to narrowness? Nevertheless, it is true that our Lord expressly says, "Narrow is the way". What does He mean? He surely does not mean that we should impoverish ourselves in the abundance of God's world. For, does not our Lord say, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly"? Our Lord gives us abundant life not abundant death. That is it!

We have to choose our own track. It should be the track of life and not the track of death. A college student a brilliant boy of 18 came to me 20 years ago and said, "Pastor, will you not allow me to choose my own way?" "Yes, of course! You are an individual why should I direct you? But what is the way you would choose?" He blushed and said, "I should like first to taste all pleasures of life regardless of their ethical values. I would judge for myself, what is their worths. I do not like to be told, which are worthwhile and which not. I would first taste them and judge them accordingly." I answered, "If you have confidence in me, wait for two years before you decide to do such things. Study the Bible. Ponder! Find your goal, then find the way to that goal!" In a year he was a University student. He read the Bible and honestly sought the goal and the way and he found them. One day he turned up and said, "Thank you for your advice you gave me two years ago. I shudder as I look back to the plight I was in at that time. He graduated from the University and was enlisted straight way, for the war had just started. In Manchuria he was put in the position of studying the Russian language thoroughly and was not put in the fighting rank. At the end of the war he was taken to Siberia and was treated rather badly, being suspected of being a spy on account of the knowledge of the language. After being a WP for four years, working in the forest, in coal mines and in quarries, he came home in the end of 1949. The first words of his to me were, "I have kept my track. My Lord has kept me." He meant by that expression that he had never lost sight of his Saviour and that he never was overcome by base temptations of the flesh, neither was he intimidated by threats, not coaxed into Atheism. "I am a Christian", he assured me.

We of the YWCA have our track also. We may choose to run on this side or that side or the middle of the track, but the track we certainly should keep to.

In this Conference, we have been reminded of our individual personality. However, the fullest realization of our personality is possible only along the track provided for us by our Lord. It is the track of freedom of emancipation from guilt and fear, of an assurance of life with Christ for evermore. This track we Christians have chosen, and it leads to a glorious goal.

Our goal is Christ and the coming of His Kingdom. Our own realization as persons is important, but it is after all only the track for the goal. We pray, "Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven." There are many wonderful attractions in life, which seem to be able to enrich our lives, but if they are in Christ's way, we should spurn them. The goal should be Christ and His Kingdom. By the Kingdom

we mean that redeemed society with Christ in the centre or the body of Christ as its Head. Like Peter and Andrew, John and James we should become fishermen for men's soul. We should aim at gaining our fellowmen to Christ. That is our great objective. If we throw our nets into shallow places, we may not gain and souls. Christ says "Launch out into the deep and let down your nets." The YWCA people are adventurous people. They pray and plan see visions and venture for almost impossible gains. They find many different approaches to the persons of girls and women. The YWCA has a close tie with the church, but the YWCA has its own method for its service to Christ and His Kingdom.

Christ said to Nathaniel, when the latter first came to the Lord, "Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man." When the Kingdom comes, man is no more in fear and trembling, being uncertain of God's treatment of himself. God and the redeemed society of men form one family. Heaven and Earth are one.

Thirdly, in a race, we ourselves are the important factor. Although it is Christ who brings in, His Kingdom, He does that through us. Christ asks us some questions. First He asks, "Do you trust me?" And we should reply, "Lord I believe, Help Thou mine unbelief."

The second question He would put is, "Lovest thou me?" and we should be able to answer with Simon Peter, "Yes, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee."

The third question He would ask us is, "Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, or to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?" If we have faith in Him and love Him, we should be able to suffer for Him and for those whom He loves." Love one another, this is my commandment", Christ declares.

We, YWCA people care for girls and women, because we have faith in Christ and love Him as our Saviour.

Therefore we love those whom He loves and has shed His precious blood for. He is the vine and we are His branches. We work for our fellow creatures so that they may be grafted to, the true vine along with ourselves.

We love Christ, since He first loved us. We love our fellowmen since they are precious in the sight of the Saviour.

The fourth concern in a race is our contestants and spectators. By contestant, we do not mean that we are out to beat them and kick them off the track. On the contrary we wish to coexist with them. We run along with them with mutual encouragement. Paul ever wishes that himself were accursed from Christ if it were for his brethren. So deep was his love for his fellowmen. Christ identified Himself with us sinners. Why should we not identify ourselves with our sisters? Their and plight is ours. We bear them to Christ. "They without us and we without them should not be made perfect" we understand the last verse of the 12th chapter of Hebrews.

Then we have spectators. The 1st verse of Hebrews says "Seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily be set us, and let us run

with patience the race that is set before us." Those witnesses may mean those dear ones who have already gone on to the unseen world who are watching as eagerly from the blessed region with our Saviour and all God's servants whom we might call Angels of God. Our watchers rejoice at our success and sorrow at our failure.

We are far from perfect. As the 12th verse of the 3rd chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians says, "We have only started. Christ has caught hold of us. We forget those past man given glories and self inflicted shame and only press forward for Christ and His and that alone."

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ADDRESS BY THE WORLD YWCA PRESIDENT

As I said to you when we met yesterday, it is a very real pleasure for me to be here, because it is a wonderful opportunity for a very new president of the World's YWCA to meet my Asian friends and fellow members. I do not come as a V.I.P. but as one who has a great deal to learn about this part of the world. It is a marvelous thing for me that the YWCA of Japan should choose to hold the Study Conference at this time because when I was elected president last year I felt that the one area I knew least about was Asia ... therefore it was to this part of the world that I was to have the opportunity of sharing in this Asian Women's Conference.

When I was looking through what Komyo San had said to you in her opening speech I noticed that she mentioned the shock she had, when she realized how little she knew of the life and people in Asian countries. I remember that I had a similar feeling a few years ago with regard to my European neighbors.

I had felt that living so close to the continent, though on an island, I counted myself a European. I had visited many of the countries, but it was only as we worked together in our YWCA European consultation that I realized how little I really knew. We found that Sweden and Great Britain had much to share in finding how the YWCA works in a welfare state, when many of the activities once run by us become a state responsibility. The special struggle in Italy, Portugal, and to a larger extent Spain where the YWCA was considered a Protestant Association and had great difficulties in working in predominately Catholic countries. In Germany where under the Hitler Regime the YWCA had not been able to operate as an Association. So when they came together after the war, though strengthened in the fellowship of the church, the YWCA found it hard to move out and take their place in the community, and really serve the youth who needed their guidance so much in those sad days. We realized how incomplete our group was, for we had no contact behind the Iron Curtain and our YWCA's in Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia had all been closed down. But at the time of our council meeting last September a very moving thing happened ... a Bible arrived from Czechoslovakia. How it came and who brought it, we do not know, but we do know that our members there were following us in thought and prayer. This summer at the meeting of the World Council of Church in Hungary, Elizabeth Palmer, our World General Secretary, who attended, was able, though it was not easy, to meet some of our members who had worked in the YWCA there.

Now perhaps I should tell you something about my plans. I left London just over three weeks ago, met with our world staff in Geneva, and then visited Beirut, from there to Burma for three most interesting days, and after that, through Japan to Korea. After attending this conference I plan to visit Hongkong, the Philippines, Calcutta, and then to Delhi for the seminar which the World YWCA and the YWCA of India and Pakistan are organizing in connection with the UNESCO meeting, then to Karachi, Cairo, and on to Uganda and Nairobi. Uganda is one of our newest Association, only four years old, and I have promised to open their hostel there on December 7th. When we were talking yesterday about the role of women I thought of Africa, that continent described at our Council-meeting, as "the land of the

large question mark, where wives for centuries have walked behind their husbands, and now in the same family we have those that walk behind, and those that walk beside." This country of great opportunities and many problems, where black and white are trying to find a home, but where today one thought runs through the pattern of African life ... the emerging leadership of Christian women and the part they have to play. To me, one of the most moving moments of the council was when Mrs. Xuma, President of World Affiliated YWCA of South Africa, and Mrs. Neilson stood side by side and said in unison these words: "We represent the World Affiliated YWCA of South Africa, who include in our membership Europeans, Africans and Coloureds" ... and those of you who may have read Father Huddleston's book will realize under what great difficulties these women are striving to build our YWCA. I heard just before I left Geneva that Mrs. Xuma who lives in Sophic town, the suburb of Johannesburg, from which all Africans by government order have to be evacuated, has had notice to leave her home which she and her husband own and have shared for many years. I tell you this so that you may have an idea of the problems affecting members of our YWCA family in other parts of the world.

Africa, as you know, is a huge continent, but the colour problem, of which I speak is that mainly of South Africa. The work we do varies in the other areas, in the Gold Coast, in Kenya but we in the YWCA are united in our common purpose of Christian witness and service. Perhaps you would like to know more of those members who were elected to serve on the World Executive Committee and whose responsibility, with the officers it is to carry out the mandate of our World Council during the next four-year period. We have five vice-presidents representing the five continents:

For Asia, Mrs. Ba Maung Chain, Burma, the first woman to have an official place in the government of her country.

For Australasia, Dr. Una Porter, Australia. She is a psychiatrist. Her real concern and love for the individual person shines from her.

Africa, Mrs. Annie Baeta Jiagge, Gold Coast, one of the first women magistrates in her country, and a great personality. She was unable to attend our last Executive meeting and wrote me saying, "Think of us, in the Gold Coast. We need your prayers. We are like children who have always wanted to leave home, but when the time comes we are frightened and start quarreling amongst ourselves."

North and South America, Mrs. Eugene Ross McCarthy of U.S. who will be attending the Caribbean Leadership Conference next year.

Europe, Miss Sylvi Visapää^{!!!}, Finland, who was responsible, at the Council, for presenting for adoption the new World YWCA Constitution. Her clear explanations of the deep thought and prayer that had gone into the preparation of this document made it come alive for us, and gave us real understanding, for it is not an easy task to prepare a constitution which is accepted by all national associations.

The other members of the Executive Committee are:

Treasurer, Mme Edouard Pictet	(Switzerland)
Mrs. Arthur Forrest Anderson	(USA)
Miss Lilace Reid Barnes	(USA)

Miss Ruth Nita Barrow	(Jamaica)
Mrs. Marly V. de Barros	(Brazil)
Mrs. H. Dirkse	(Netherlands)
Mme Pierre Duflo	(France)
Miss Teruko Komyo	(Japan)
Miss Janet Kydd	(Great Britain)
Mrs. Maurice T. Moore	(USA)
Mrs. Virginia Sanchez	(Philippines)
Frl. Hanna Schussler	(Germany)
Mrs. Phoebe Shukri	(Egypt)
Mrs. Ronald Standen	(Canada)
Mrs. Madie Hall Xuma	(South Africa)

At our last Executive Meeting it was decided that the next Council meeting should be held in the South American area, probably in Mexico City.

Staff

Elizabeth Palmer -- General Secretary, World YWCA who for many years was Area Secretary in this part of the world who knows and loves the Asian people
USA

Jacq van Stoetwegen -- Associate General Secretary
Dutch

Jenet Thomson -- responsible for Mutual Service
Great Britain

Alice Arnold -- International and Social Affairs
Swiss Represents YWCA, and Non-Government Organization at the United Nations

Rachel Gampert -- Publications
Swiss

Mme Fde Vepy -- Office Administration

Signe Dreijer-- Program and Membership
Swedish

Woods -- Associate Programme is joining the staff in March but USA will be at the Delhi Seminar. Speaks French, Spanish - some German and Finish.

After last year's Leadership Consultation, which Mrs. Ishibashi attended, it was realized that a large part of the responsibility for carrying out the recommendations would have to be accepted by national and local associations and many training events have been planned:

The very first is this Asian Women's Conference, organized by the YWCA of Japan. Then the Seminar in Delhi, which some of you or delegates from your countries will be attending in November. In August 1957 the Caribbean Area Conference in Puerto Rico has been planned where help has been asked for leadership, and Janet Thomson of the World staff will be attending. A Northern Countries Training Course is to be held in Sweden, also in August 1957 with Signe Dreijer attending. And in September 1957 the Middle East Training Institute is to be held in that

area. Then West African Conference in the Gold Coast, 1958. An Australian Leadership Training Course is planned for early in 1958.

You know, of course of our Mutual Service programme, we try at the World level to see that the strong Associations give help with money and staff until the local women are able to take over full responsibility.

As one of our African members said at the Council, "Mutual Service is such a good mother to us that now we have grown up and are able to take responsibility".

In the last years it is wonderful how this mutual giving has spread. The number of giving Associations has increased from 15 to 33. I was encouraged to find in Korea the active interest of their teen-age group, who are contributing to the work which the YWCA is doing in the camp of 70,000 refugees in Jordan.

We get many requests. Northern Rhodesia wants help in the Copper Belt. Ethiopia is asking for a YWCA, and so are the West Indian Islands of St. Vincent and St. Kitts, and, in the Pacific, Samoa. It is wonderful how, working together with faith, we find means of meeting these requests. As I look back to the beginnings of our Association just over a hundred years ago ... the small prayer group, and that first hostel for girls away from home, and realize that now the YWCA has spread to more than 65 countries, the motto of our World YWCA has a special meaning "Not by Might, nor by Power, but My Spirit, sayeth the Lord of Hosts."

As we have been working together in this conference my thoughts have turned to what we said together in our Peace Statement which was unanimously adopted at our World Council Meeting last September. I leave with you these passages you here, representing the YWCA's of Asia, and in other areas too, as we strive together to reach towards the reality of being Christian fellowship, truly a World Movement.

Peace is given by God's forgiveness and reconciliation. Because Christians know the power of that peace given through their Lord Jesus Christ, it is in obedience to Him that they love their fellow-men and must struggle for peace in national and international relationships.

As a world Christian movement uniting YWCAs in all continents, we accept the commitment to work for peace and for the realization of a just world order.

Ignorance is a factor causing suspicion and mistrust between peoples. Education for day-to-day living as well as for international understanding is indispensable for achieving conditions which will contribute to peace.

So we in the YWCA will help in the creation of these conditions by supporting the right to education for all, by developing construction attitudes between individuals, by the continuous education of our members, the deepening of international fellowship and the study of problems affecting the life of people in other countries, especially in places of tension.

We cannot over-emphasize the deep underlying value of sustaining each other through prayer and intercession. It is God's will we are seeking and if we are faithful, we may come to know in ourselves and realize

for others God's healing power of peace and reconciliation.

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"ASIA - from Yesterday to Tomorrow"

by Mr. Misao Obata

I. A recollection of a Christmas Party, 1938

- (1) A prayer and a brutal fact
- (2) War between China and Japan

II. After the World War II

- (1) 10 Nations obtain independence
- (2) Division of Asia
 - a) Two Chinas, two Koreas, two Viet-Nams
 - b) Asia in the two 'Camps'

(3) Towards the unification of Asia

- a) Appearance of the 'Third Area'
- b) Its roles
 - i) passive
 - ii) positive

c) From the 'Third Area' to the 'Third World'

(4) Basic situation of the World

- a) 'Balance of Fears' - 'Visitors in the ruins'
- b) Inevitable 'Peaceful co-existence'
- c) Towards a real showdown
- d) 'Economic Competition'

(5) How can 'Economic Competition' be won?

- a) Bandung Conference (Half of the World population) - Colombo Group - India
- b) Balance of Power
- c) 'Economic Competition' and Peace

(6) Bridge between the East and West

(7) Nationalism and Neutralism

(8) 'Master of one's own fate'

(9) New pages of History

(10) What should we do?

- Important role of the 'strange mixture of the East and West' (Nehru)

Friends, will you allow me to tell you a little about my own experience at the Christmas party in London, eighteen years ago just as a prelude to my address this afternoon? I shall never forget it in all my life. It was 1938, the year before the second World War broke out. In fact, we already had, in Asia, a war between China and Japan, owing to the Japanese aggression. It had entered the third year. An English lady, who was a Christian, invited a young Chinese student and me, as guests, to a Christmas party of European students in London. The Chinese youth was a real nice fellow, gentle in manner, kind and sincere in nature. He had told me he had relatives in Shanghai, with whose fate he was awfully concerned, because of the often-reported atrocities of Japanese soldiers. He was a great friend of mine. But the brutal fact remained that his country was at war with mine. At the beginning of the party, the English lady, who invited us, prayed for us, - and all other European friends attending the party joined it, - saying that the hostilities would soon come to an end, and the two nations would become friendly again. It was a pathetic prayer, very impressive. She told us that the war between China and Japan was a tragedy, not simply because it made the two nations fight each other, but also it would become a deep and wide crack in the community of the Asian peoples. Despite the earnest prayer, the war did not come to a close. Worse than that, Japan plunged many other Asian nations into a larger war, the Pacific War, and the Second World War, by extending her invasion. Her crime can never be retrievable, I must say.

The war finally came to a conclusion in 1945. But what became of Asia after that? Japan has not yet restored her diplomatic relation with the people of Mainland of China. Not only that, China herself became disunited into two, the one under Taipei Government, and the other under Peking Government. Korea, too, was divided into south and north. And again, in Vietnam of Indochina, we see the same tragic disruption. In addition, this tragedy of extending dissolution of Asia had a deeper and larger background. Soon after the war, Asia found herself sharply divided into two camps, the Free World and the Communistic one. In the Free World, we saw China in Formosa, South Korea, South Vietnam, Thai and Philippine and so on. In the Communistic World, we saw China in Mainland, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

We know that more than ten nations obtained independence in Asia after the war, from the colonial or semi-colonial state. But what has become of their deeply rooted conventionalism? For instance, caste system, untouchables, etc., and every sort of superstition. What has become of the iron chain of poverty and so-called over-population which characterized Asia for centuries? We have not yet known that these fatal defects disappeared completely, and now we see Asia disunited far larger and deeper than we saw before the war.

Never be discouraged, never be despaired. There is another side, bright side of the shield. We now see what they call the "Third Area" or "Peace Area" between the two Worlds, and that is growing larger and stronger year after year. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, of India, proposed the "Third Area" in February, 1953. He explained the reason why he did not like the expression "Neutralism". He did not like it, simply because it reminded one of the state of war. And Nehru described the "Third Area" in the same speech as an area to be created and expanded by the nations who, not only in a passive attitude, want to evade any war, but, in active attitude,

want to cooperate with one another for establishing peace on a firm ground. This "Third Area" grew larger and greatly strengthened since then, that we can now properly designate it as a "Third World."

We often call the Colombo Group, the five countries of Asia: India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia, the backbone of Asian neutralism. But even at the time of Asian-African Conference in Bandung, last year, there were sharp differences of opinion and attitude among these countries. Prime Minister Mohammed Ali of Pakistan and Kotelawara of Ceylon accused Nehru's attitude as not being so severe with the foreign policies of the Communistic World, particularly Russia's policies towards the Eastern Europe. But last election of Ceylon in April this year found Kotelawara defeated and Bandaranaike as the new prime minister, who was so neutralistic that he demanded the United Kingdom, at the time of the Prime Ministers' Conference of the British Commonwealth of Nations in July, that the Britain should withdraw her bases in Ceylon. Pakistan was said not so friendly with India because of Kashmir dispute. Also Pakistan was a member of SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) and METO (Middle East Treaty Organization), both of which are defence organizations of decidedly Western. Lately, however, Pakistan's attitude seems very changed, at least as far as trades relation with Communistic China is concerned. She now seems lingering towards Neutralism. These neutralistic tendencies are worthy of notice. Because we can see in them the success of foreign policy, or rather the world policy of Nehru. For instance, one of the reasons why Pakistan took neutralistic tendency was said to have come of her contention, that the amount of aid United States of America had conferred on India was larger than that given to Pakistan, who had been very loyal to the West. Needless to say that other members of the Colombo Group, India, Burma, Indonesia, became more firmly neutralistic than before. The fact that the neutralistic character of the Colombo Group was strengthened was of a great significance, because this group was an advocate of Asian-African Conference in Bandung, and as already pointed out, was the backbone of the Asian-African Group.

The extension of the "Third Area" continued at a considerably high speed this year. Laos, Cambodia in Indochina have become decisively neutralistic, and Thai took on a tint of neutralism lately. The fact that she concluded a friendly pact with Burma this year can be considered as one of its signs. In addition, Philippine, though she is still pro-Western and anti-communistic, became rather critical of the problems of foreign bases in Philippine. This is a tendency, a general tendency, of Asia today.

Let us now consider the role of neutralism, which is one of the two elements of the "Third Area" idea. What is Neutralism? Neutralism is non-alignment with any military blocks whether it be the East or West, and standing aloof in any situations which threaten war. Needless to say, neutralism is passive in character, as already pointed out. Still it has a role of great importance to play in this World of Cold War between the two armed blocks.

In the present stage of world military situation, there prevails the so-called balance of fears among the great powers armed with formidable weapons, - atomic bombs, H-boms, supersonic planes, I.R.B. Ms, etc. - with U.S., U.K., on one hand, and USSR on the other. Manchester Guardian, reliable British newspaper, reported in March this year that the

United States of America had 35,000, United Kingdom 4,000, and USSR 10,000 of the atomic weapons or the material which can easily be transformed into atomic weapons. In these numbers, there must be H-bombs which are considered as 500 times or 1,000 times stronger than the atomic bombs which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I do not know how many cities, bases, factories, transport junctions of vital strategic importance are there in the United States of America, United Kingdom, or USSR. But considering these ghastly number or strength of these weapons, the logical conclusion must be that there could never be victors in the next world war. Even if there should be any victors at all, then they must be those standing in the devastated ruins. Already the heads of four great powers, United States of America, United Kingdom, France and USSR had admitted the "meaninglessness" of the next war in the summit talk in Geneva last year. It is widely known that real significance of the talk was that they did recognize the truth of the "meaninglessness" of the next war in this atomic age. They could never appeal to these horrible weapons, even if they wanted it. Peaceful coexistence has come to be inevitable whether they desire it or not.

But what do they think of "coexistence"? President Eisenhower of the United States of America and Prime Minister Eden of the United Kingdom declared in the "Washington Declaration" on the first of February this year, after two days' talk, that 1956 still sees the continuation of the long struggle between those who regard individuals as the instruments of states and those who think states must exist for the interest of individuals.

Next I want to point out that, all the speeches made by the leaders of the communist party of the USSR in February Congress of the party this year not only emphasized what they call the superiority of the socialistic system over capitalistic one, but also forecasted that their victory was eminent at the same time, demanding the representatives of the Congress the best they could do to bring it about. Those ways of thinking are not those of coexistence, but of confrontation, or I should rather say, those of show-down.

Yes, it is actually a show-down, a real show-down, between the two systems. But the most important thing to remember is that this show-down could not be decided now by militaristic measures or weapons, atomic or not, but by peaceful competition. Former Foreign Minister Molotov, of the USSR, told in the Supreme Soviet in February last year that there could never be, in the middle of the twentieth century, any means excepting a fair economic competition between the socialistic and the capitalistic systems. Again Vice Premier Mikoyan made a speech in March this year in New Delhi. He declared Soviet authorities regarded the fulfilment of the agreement made in the previous year between the USSR and India for building a large iron manufacturing factory in Bilai as an example of the economic competition with the West. This means that "economic competition" has passed from the phase of statement to the realization. But how could the victory be obtained or decided by means of economic competition between the two camps?

Let us remember now twenty-nine nations assembled at the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, representing more than half of the world population. And we remember, too, that this conference was proposed under the auspices of Colombo Group and remember that India is the backbone of this group, and indeed that of Asian-African Group. If any of the two camps could obtain a great part

of this half of the world population on its side, the balance of powers between them could be decisive. And if it can win India on its camp, it might influence the Colombo Group or presumably Asian-African Group. In this respect, India signifies neutralistic countries in Asia in general, and as a matter of fact, she has a great influence among the peoples of Asia, and will be able to have it among the neutralistic nations of the Middle East and Africa, too.

"Economic competition" can never be realized to the fullest extent if there be a war. In other words, there must prevail peace. This is a very important truth. In addition, as we have seen, neutralism unites Asia which was miserably disunified after the war. And this means a great deal, does it not? But the "Third Area" has an active part to play too, and the final objective of it is to bridge the deep cleft between the East and the West. That is the unification of the world. If and when this role of the "Third Area" has been accomplished, the Two Worlds will become One. The "Third Area" realizes in this sense, the same objective that the United Nations wish for, we can say.

This is the great under-current of the present situation of Asia and the world. It should never be lost sight of. And there is another thing that must be noted too. It is the rise of nationalism. As you know, it is the fact that at the very root of the neutralism and the "Third World" movement, there is always nationalism. Nationalism is the fervent desire of Nations to be the masters of their own fate - the same desire, in the case of individuals, for the fundamental human rights. Of course, it cannot be denied that the nationalism has different forms of actualization. Some of them tends to become something like fierce emotional movement, often disrespecting traditional order and international agreement. But the truth is that the nations want to be independent, not slaves. When nationalism of the world be accomplished in the ideal form in future, there will appear what we may call "World Democracy." All nations, large and small, will be regarded and treated as equals. Already we are seeing that sort of situation by the ever-increasing application of so-called Five Principles of the Peace, firstly, mutual respect of sovereignty and integrity, secondly, non-aggression, thirdly, non-interference, fourthly, equality and mutual benefit, fifthly, peaceful coexistence - among Asian nations. This means, my friends, a new order of the world, in the true sense, is now coming into being. More than ten nations obtained independence after the war as we have seen, and they are now united for peace and independence. New page of history is now being opened. In this historical phase of human development of the world, the position of Asiatics is peculiar. Nehru once said that he was a strange mixture of the East and the West, feeling out of place everywhere and at home nowhere. "The strange mixture of the East and the West"! This expression applies, too true to the present day of Asia and Asiatics, especially to the intelligentsia and Christians like you. The simple fact that we are talking with one another in English does tell the truth, does it not? But the most important thing that we have to do, is not to feel sorry for this, but to recognize the role that can be played most successfully only by those "strange mixtures of the East and the West." - and try to bridge the cleft between the Two Worlds, like Nehru of India. And your task for helping realize this noble mission of Asia is filled with thorns and honour.

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