

이와 같은 구미열강에 대한 대응방법에 의해 생긴 차이는, 그 뒤 점점 커져서 弱肉強食의 국제경쟁이라는 상황 속에서, 江華島사건 이후의 불행한 관계가 시작되는 것이다.

그러나, 독립 후 한국의 과학기술은 특히 이 십수년 사이에 경이적인 발전을 이룩해서, 거의 日本의 수준에 접근하고 있다. 이런 성장의 비밀이 어디에 있는 것일까? 한국현대 사회문화에 어두운 나는 잘 모르겠다. 그렇지만, 한국이 일본이 더듬어 온 근대화의 전철을 밟은 일은 없을 것이며, 오늘의 국제경쟁은 어느 나라에 있어서도 서로 우호와 친선의 관계 속에서 과학기술을 경쟁하는 것이 요청되고 있다. 日本과 韓國이 서로 좋은 파트너로서 과학기술의 교류가 진전되기를 기대하고 싶고, 그것을 위해 우리들 일본인은, 古代로부터 오랜 동안에 걸쳐, 韓半島의 과학기술로부터 유형무형의 한없는 은혜를 받았던 것을 명기해야 할 것이다.

## Some Aspects to the Debate on Scientific Tradition in Japan

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During the last decade there has been a debate on the nature of Japanese science and its traditional potential. My Forum addresses itself to aspects of this discussion on Japanese tradition locating it in a larger civilization context and posing questions on the social conditions for Japanese tradition. My Forum cover the basic outline of this debate, social nature of scientific tradition in Japan, the social arrangement on the introduction of Western science and technology to Japan and

the larger social roots of scientific tradition.

The concern for scientific tradition has been expressed at different levels of Japanese society. These discussions have highlighted certain areas where scientific tradition considered to be lacking. These include the school system, the university structure as well as the laboratory world.

For example, in an opinion survey technologists in the private sector of Japan were questioned about the comparative state of Japanese technology. 20% thought it was the best in the world, 70% thought it was in the top class, whilst the remainder thought that it was lagging behind (Recruit 1985). The same sample when questioned about the originality of Japanese technology were firm on the lack of originality; 12% said there was an absolute lack of originality, whilst 50% saying there was a tendency towards a lack.

Further a report by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry and by the Man-Power Needs Committee (MITI, quoted in Dore 1986) called for the need to redouble efforts in originality. This report recalled that past development was based on import of technology which path was also now being successfully followed by newly industrializing countries who were now posing a competition to Japan. Therefore the report suggests "the promotion of R & D and high levels of tradition and originality as an essential precondition" (*ibid*). Similar views were echoed by writers and commentators of Japanese industry and scientific establishments.