

The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY 1858

'calamus gladio fortior'

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Interview with Dir. Kuno On U.S. M. Funds to Keio U.

The interview with Director Kuno was held as usual in the faculty dining hall on Mita campus at 3:00 p.m. on June 18. Student Dean Saito, 7 other members of the teaching staff and about 150 students including the representatives of Student Self-Government attended.

The contents of proceeding were as follows: First, the introduction of the U.S. Military funds for the laboratory of the Medical Dept. of Keio University. Secondly, the raise of tuition fees. And lastly, the contents of the educational execution in the middle of July attended by a director and the representatives of Student Self-Government.

The above-mentioned were to be discussed but the second and the third questions were not debated as the first question took too much time. At this interview, Prof. Matsudaira who actually received the funds from the U.S. Army said, "The result of the scientific study can, in some way, be made use of if it is desirable. So, I cannot

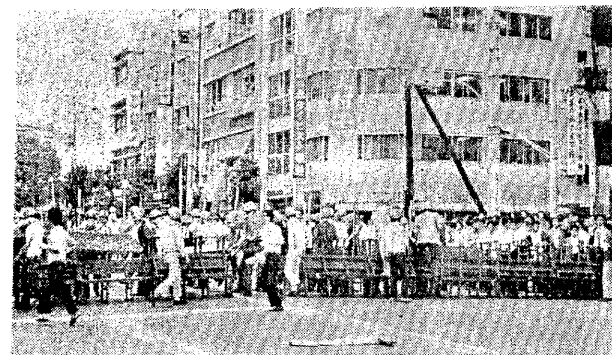
speaking about it." In reply to this remark, students said, "The U.S. Army has financially assisted the laboratories of Japanese universities for 8 years from 1958. It seems to be natural that the U.S. Military should utilize, in the Vietnam War, such study on endemics in Asia, germs and human eyes."

Director Kuno criticized himself and said, "I would not receive any funds if I were in that position, because it will be utilized for the Vietnam War."

Students then proposed to have a public hearing attended by deans, a director, a president and students but it was rejected.

Director Kuno suggested to close the interview at 10:00 and went out of the room in spite of the opposition of students. Students then marched on the campus crying such speech as "We protest against the introduction of the U.S. Army funds." "We demand a public hearing." They dispersed around 10:30 p.m.

Shagakudo Students Clash With Riot Police in Kanda



The Shagakudo students set up barricades before Meiji Univ.

About 30 students including some coeds were arrested in the clashes between students of Shagakudo (Socialist Students League) and riot police on June 21.

Some 500 Shagakudo students of Chuo, Meiji, Waseda and Kumamoto University gathered at 3:00 p.m. in the meeting the slogans of which were, 'We oppose ASPAC (the Asian and Pacific Council)' and 'We support the struggle at Tokyo and Nihon University,' etc., at the courtyard of Chuo University. One of the speakers stressed that they supported the movements of the students of French and America and that of negroes and they opposed the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in 1970 and demand the return of Okinawa to Japan.

Interrupting the speeches by students, the dean of students of Chuo University said that the meeting at the courtyard is disturbing the students in the classrooms and ordered them to stop the meeting, but the speeches were continued.

The meeting came to an end at 4:50 and they began a demonstration near the school.

After gathering again at the

courtyard about 15 minutes later, they took out chairs and desks and set up barricades in front of Meiji University near Chuo University imitating those of Quartier Latin in Paris.

From 5:20, the Shagakudo students clashed with about 2,000 riot police near Ochanomizu Station and hurled stones at riot police.

When the collision finished, Shagakudo students announced to the general public the reason why they protest against ASPAC and the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Around 7:20 they bring back chairs and desks to Chuo University and demonstrated around the school.

They held a meeting again in front of Gakusei Kaikan and confirmed that they will enlarge the Quartier Latin of Kanda to a nationwide scale.

They broke up around 9:15. On the other hand about 100 students of Minseido (Democratic Youth League) held a meeting in front of the school building of Chuo Univ. and cried speech, "Go home riot police!" and "Go home Sampa Zengakuren!"

Mita Festival To be Held on Nov. 21-24

This year's Mita Festival is to be held from Nov. 21 to 24. Its unified theme is, 'the Exciting Present and the Insisting Students'. 62 side shows and 97 exhibitions are expected at this festival of Keio University.

A member of the executive committee said the main purpose of this festival as follows: this festival is the summary of everyday self-government activities and the place for the publication of studies.

Their trouble now seems to be the scarcity of the members of the executive committee and the school authorities' misunderstanding concerning Mita Festival.

From next year admission tickets may not be sold.

Nihon U. Students Go on strike For the First Time

Students in four out of eleven Departments of Nihon University went on strike for the first time. It arose out of the indignation of the students against the evasion of tax of the managing body which the National Bureau of Tax made it clear in March. It extended to the requirement of the various students' right: admission of the free gathering, abolition of the inspection system and discontinuance of the injustice punishment.

The management office says that they will decide on their course after accomplishing the responsibility to keep order in the university.

Tokyo U. Students Stage Rally Against Police

More than 5,000 Tokyo University students held an assembly Thursday, June 20 in front of Yasuda Hall to protest against the invasion of riot police to evict students entrenched on Monday in the hall. This assembly's three slogans were the denunciation of the entry of riot police, the perfect revocation of the unjust disposal in Medical School and the demand of collective talks with school president Kazuo Okochi.

This assembly began at 3:00 p.m. and many delegation of their parts uttered their claims and it lasted until around 6:00. During the assembly about 100 other universities' red-helmeted students (Waseda Univ. etc.) entered the campus, but they were checked in their advance by Minsei (Democratic Youth League) Zengakuren students because of opposition to their entrance. Then they once returned. But they entered from another way, demonstrated and went out. The assembly finished at 6:30 p.m. and some of the students began to demonstrate.

Sampa Students Hold Anti-War Meetings



Students are glaring each other at Hibiya Concert Hall.

The National Anti-War Meeting (Socialist Youth League) students' meeting was to be held by 5,500 arrival at 4:45, about 1,000 students and labourers at Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall at 6:00 p.m. on June 15, but it resulted in failure because of internal conflict.

Before this meeting, about 400 Chukaku (Middle Core faction) students held separate meetings, were instructed as to the process of movements toward 1970, confirmed such slogans as 'To Revive the Renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty', 'To Protest against the Vietnam War' and 'To demand the Return of Okinawa to Japan' and they finally criticized the Kakumaru groups of Zengakuren. They then divided into three groups and staged a demonstration.

About 500 students of Kakumaru groups of Zengakuren (Revolutionary Marxist) held a meeting on the campus of Waseda University at 1:00 p.m. and then marched there. After this, around 3:00 p.m., they debated on present political questions indoors. They discussed the Vietnam War, the return of Okinawa to Japan from the U.S. and the revocation of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, discussing especially the past. They broke up at 4:30 and went to Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall.

Following 150 Shaseido (Socialist Students League) students took part in a demonstration and must present a united front with the French students' movement against American imperialism in order to spread the Japanese student movement throughout the world."

The demonstration began at 2:20 after factional meetings.

Ten minutes later, at the crossing near the front gate of Yokosuka Naval Base student demonstrators clashed with prefectural riot police and municipal police aiming to regulate them so as not to block the street. Then students were separated from the worker demonstrators and were forced to change their course, with tight control by the police.

In the collision three students were arrested. About 600 riot police were mobilized. They broke up at 3:30.

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meeting protesting against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty under the auspices of the Communist League.

About 500 students and labourers gathered at Shinagawa Public Hall in Oimachi.

After the movies, the addresses from the representatives of the protestant to the military base in Shinagawa, the chairman of the Communist League, the vice-chairman Toshio Fujimoto of Zengakuren and Mitsuko Kamba, the mother of late Michiko Kamba, were made.

Following the slogans, 'We object ASPAC and the aggressive movement of Japan and the renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty' were decided, they intended to set up barricades in Kanda on June 21 and invade into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and stop the Miki's (Foreign Minister) fly to Australia. The meeting came to an end around 9:30 p.m.

After it, some 400 students staged a demonstration from the Public Hall to Oimachi Station, where they held a meeting and broke up at 10:00.

Teach-In For Peace at Mita

Teach-in for peace was held at room No. 518 on Mita campus on June 21 at 1:00 p.m., in response to the Anti-War movements in June under the auspices of the Student Self-Government of Economics Dept.

Mr. Shigeo Ikeyama and Mr. Rokuro Hidaka were present. The theme of Mr. Ikeyama's speech was, 'The standpoint of Japan toward Okinawa problem and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and that of Mr. Hidaka was, 'Our logic and moral in the face of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty'.

The summary of their speech is as follows.

Japan will be involved in a war if the automatic extension of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is determined by the Liberal Democratic Party. In renewing the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Okinawa is functioning as a strategic base for the Far East Strategy. Now, the U.S. assumes Okinawa as a base, thus she concluded the ANZUS Treaty and other Security Treaties with many nations in Asia. Regarding Okinawa, she came to a standstill for the Okinawan's demanding for the return of Okinawa and the evacuation of the U.S. Military Base. But she came to a financial deadlock in finance. Therefore, the U.S. intended to make a cat's paw of Japan and rule Okinawa.

It is the duty of people in Japan proper to defend the militarization of Okinawa. If rulers of Japan keep being a supporter of the U.S., they will be betrayed by the U.S. because of the way in which the U.S. differ from Japan in respect to Communist China.

6.2 Parade in Yokosuka

One Keio University student was arrested in the demonstration on June 2, after the assembly, the slogans of which were 'Obstruct the visit of the Enterprise to Japan' and 'Down with the Sato Administration'.

About 3,000 participants gathered in Yokosuka Seaside Park coming from many districts of Japan. 400 students of Zengakuren were also present. Most of the workers came from Kanagawa, Tochigi, Saitama, and the other prefectures in Kanto area.

The assembly was opened at 12:00 by the speech of the representatives of the Anti-War Youth Committee, followed by the speeches of a representative of Okinawa and Katsuyuki Akiyama, chairman of Chukaku (Middle Core faction).

Akiyama strongly stated, "We've mastered the coopera-

World Students Desire to Democratize University

We, the Mita Campus, observe the students' movements in France, West Germany, Italy, Spain and Eastern European countries, and want to discover a common problem to all of them, because we will be able to reconsider our School Government which isolates from us, students.

Dutschke Leads German Students

Recently in West Germany student power is becoming great. Only 20 universities are in West Germany and all of them are a national university, and some 'elite' students of the universities have been fighting against the present university and Vietnam War.

On the 11th April this year Mr. Rudi Dutschke, a leader of the German Socialist Student Federation (SDS) was shot. This accident stimulated the general students who have had nothing to do with the student's movement, and then they began to take interest in it. They opposed to the "Law of a State of Emergency" and have staged demonstrations, and have repeated the blood shedding clash with the police force. Their theory is so abstract and self dependent that it is difficult for the labourers and peoples to understand.

It is a characteristic of the university in West Germany that it conforms to the traditional ideal of the university in the Middle Age as it was till today, and therefore the point of view of the students is influenced by the tradition which is that an association composed of both scholars and students formed a university community in the university of the Middle Ages, the prototype of the university.

According to this point of view, a student can take part in political movements as a citizen, but he is prohibited to introduce political movements to the university. A student who has broken the rules inside the university is deliberated by the disciplinary committee, which consists of two representatives of the Ministry of Education, two representatives of the professors and two representatives of the students; that is to say, it is consisted of equally public

and private representatives. A student is thought to be one of the members who compose the university community.

As many postwar students had experienced the communism in East Germany, the anti-Communist spirit penetrated into old students. The general people agreed with the students in this respect. The anti-Communist political movement was rather well received by the general people. In the period of Adenauer, when West Germany stood on the logic of a cold war, the movement of anti-Government was apt to be regarded as the anti-Democracy and anti-Liberty conduct which gave advantage to the enemy, that is to say, to East Germany. In 1959, as the Social Democratic Party turned to the right from the class party to the national party, the students of anti-Organization remained in the German Socialist Student Federation (SDS) began to seek revolution and advanced toward radicalism.

As the students' movement shifted from anti-Communist to anti-Capitalism, the general people came to disagree with the students and a large gap arose between both of them. This fact has the important meaning as the background of the school troubles after that time in West Germany. For example, in a series of troubles of the Berlin Freedom University, in June 1966, the students held the demonstration and sit-in (more than 3,000) against the education of the system of the compulsorily expelling students from school and demanded the all-round reform of the university education. The teaching with professors was held twice about a week. As the result of the conference composed with the part of the university and the part of the students. It was decided that they

would set up the special committee and examined the reform of the university education. At the same time, the demonstration against the irrationality and the unilateral characteristic that happened in Berlin and other cities.

In 1964 in summer, the leftest students led by SDS launched the street campaign "The Obligation to the Vietnam War". They showed the stand against the Government which asserted, "The freedom and the security of West Germany boarding Communism are defended on the Vietnam Front" by repeating how far the true nature of American national authority exposed through the Vietnam War was 'freedom' and 'democracy'.

As the Social Democratic Party (SDP) took part in the coalition cabinet with the Christian Reunification Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) at the end of 1966, the abrogation of political parties came into existence. The students announced "The Declaration of direct democracy". About the reform of university they stated, "We must reform the old university system, but it is the first step of the reform." The old university system is no more than the reflection of old community, and, therefore, it is the community, that we must reform, which is the ultimate objective. They thought that there was no solution but the overthrow of capitalism and they have tried to lay the foundation for the overthrow by fair means or foul and making use of all chances. All of the 300,000 students in West Germany do not sympathize with the radical SDS, which no more than about 2,500 members, but 64% of all students have something to complain the present university system. The students who feel

suffocated resort to violent demonstrations as in Japan. After Mr. Dutschke was shot at, the whirlpool of the violent demonstration of the spontaneous generation was given rise to by the general students. This is thought to be the expression of their dissatisfaction. But the workers took no interest in the clash of the students and the police force. The eyes of people are colder and 80 of people disagree with them. From May of this year, the demonstrations against the "Law of a State of Emergency" have become active. The students appealed to the workers for the general strike, but they did not show the serious reaction. Because students' sayings and doings are running alone and abstract, and do not give any answer to the concrete result of the workers.

As the "Law of a State of Emergency" was passed through the House on May 30, the students feel discouraged and fall into the distrust of the present system. It is thought that they will repeat the demonstration and continue the movements against the present system not only in the universities but also in front of public.

In Italy

There were radical demonstrations in various places against the medievalistic university system. They started in Rome, early in March, where more than a thousand students smashed with the police, and were followed by demands in Torino, Pasa, Trieste and Pisa. The government would not ignore it as might be expected and presented a bill of reform of the university: the new education system (improvement of curriculum and institution), student's participate in a council of the university, making a union council of professors and students in all part of Italy. At the "May 11th student's demonstration in Rome, they put up a slogan against petit bourgeois of people bureaucratic government and fascism of police.

In Spain

The student's demonstration in Spain is staged not against a large scale problem; such as the recognition of social structure of the improvement of the present university system, but for the basic problem; namely the acquisition of fundamental freedom on an intelligent life. It is rather simple as compared with the level of other country's demonstration in Europe, whose object is to resist to the anti-intelligent character of the nation. Therefore in spite of the escalation, such a phenomenon as students co-operation with citizen has not been seen yet. But students' demonstration, some times staged here and there in Spain from early time have become radical from this year. On March 27, 28, at Madrid and other several places, they have radical struggle. Generally speaking, the students' demonstration of this country is still the state of groping about in the dark.

Students in Quartier Latin

Great confusion rose in France in May, it was led by students. Why could they bring about it? The progress of students movements is as follows; students movements had begun from autumn of last year, but were small. In January this year, anarchistic students staged a demonstration in Nantel branch school, then school authorities called policemen and let them into the campus. But then other students drove them away soon. In February, students living dormitories took off all the entrance doors, for they required right of self-government and freedom of intercourse between men and women. On March 22, students of a grand meeting of Anti-Vietnam War occupied the room of the president and the managers' room in Nantel. On 28, the president of Nantel branch school closed the gate of school. In response to this, a protest meeting was held in the Sorbonne on May 3. Then policemen were introduced into the campus. Students then began to stage a demonstration of the street in the Quartier Latin in Paris, this confusion developed into the labourers' strike on May 23.

By the way, what was the background of the students movements. The system of education in France was established in Napoleon days. And, now about 600,000 students are, but there are only 23 schools in the whole country. Because of this, the number of professors is not enough naturally, and students cannot study effectively. The curriculum is not up to date and an examination for selection is very difficult. On the other hand, the French government presented the improved plan and carried out it. Through it, students are trained in vocational education and take employment. On the other hand, the examination for selection becomes more difficult, and students going to a school of higher grade are decreased. Therefore the plan fastens the education to industries, and the education joins with industries directly. That disregard the duty of education and brings crisis to the education. And, these plans are to be unilaterally carried out by French government. The French government takes a unilateral attitude not only towards educational problems but the problem of dormitories. The Ministry of Education limited the term of residence in dormitories to three years. It threatened students' life, furthermore dormitories rules are strict. Students are not allowed freedom of intercourse, meeting or expression, and have no autonomy. Students do not find satisfaction in such a situation. Their dissatisfaction is rooted in democratizing education and school. And, they require the right of speaking and the right of determining educational administration. They demand autonomy, for such requirements are rooted in human rights.

The condition of students movements in France is as follows; students in France are generally divided into three groups. (1) UNEF. (2) Trotskyist and Anarchist group. (3) The grand committee of Anti-Vietnam War. (1) UNEF (The French students' union) is mainly organized by communists. They formed Maxism-Leninism faction, and directly have no relation with the Communist Party in France. UNEF led the movements chiefly, and developed students movements into social movements by joining with labourers. They proposed the followings; (a) Students have to have a right of voting of determination of the government. (b) Students have to have autonomy. (c) Students have to develop actions and fight not only against the school authorities but against the French government. (2) Trotskyist and Anarchist group separated into many small parties. One of the parties, CLER (The revolutionary students' committee) is organized by about 100 students. They oppose Stalinism and officialism, and intend to establish a revolutionary government in France. (3) The grand committee of Anti-Vietnam War include all students. Their slogans are Anti-capitalism, Anti-police and Anti-Vietnam War. They insist on democracy. They have no relation with completed student's association, and they act freely. SNES (A teachers' union of high school) is one of important members.

In the midst students movements that are taking place all over in the world, and students movements in France were supported by the people. The common people were in accordance with the students on the point of Anti-De Gaulism. But studies, and the education joins with industries directly. That disregard the duty of education and brings crisis to the education. And, these plans are to be unilaterally carried out by French government. The French government takes a unilateral attitude not only towards educational problems but the problem of dormitories. The Ministry of Education limited the term of residence in dormitories to three years. It threatened students' life, furthermore dormitories rules are strict. Students are not allowed freedom of intercourse, meeting or expression, and have no autonomy. Students do not find satisfaction in such a situation. Their dissatisfaction is rooted in democratizing education and school. And, they really exists in people.

Reflect on the S.-G. of Keio

We think that the problems are those of the non-democratic structure of schools, and the dissatisfaction with this. In West Germany, 60% of students are dissatisfied with the structure of universities. And in East European countries, the primary aim of students is the democratization of universities. Now, at Keio University, 60% of freshmen said that they were dissatisfied with the structure of their school.

Members of present Student Self Government of Keio University think of political problems as the most important thing. And it does not seem that they regard many problems of

our school as important things.

Therefore, we want desirable Students Self Government, whose members deal with problems familiar to us, because S-G was originally instituted as the defence of Students' interests. We oppose that they deal only with political problems. In our opinion, universities should not be separated from society. Therefore we students must take care of social problems. So general students and members of S-G discuss such political problems, and we state our purpose to the people in general.

We must consider why S-G is necessary.

Quiet Reformation in East

In Western Europe, students' movement has now become a big social influence, and it decides the future of a country. In Eastern Europe "student power" is close-up, too. We will discuss the character of the students movement, its contact with the general public and how much influence it has in Eastern Europe.

One thing that is common to all nations in Eastern Europe is the stiffness of their Socialist System. Many responsible students are aware of this fact in their university which is, of course, concerned with them. They strongly demand to democratize the university system, extend the period of accommodation at a university, establish a self-government system and give more scholarships. They are also taking initiative in

'Quiet Reformation'.

In addition, we have to realize that their planned economic system has become stiff. This is one of the biggest causes of the stiffness of their society. It has derived from the obligatory target of the plan and one-sided interference of the communist party. Economic rationalism is urgently needed in order to refresh their socialist system. In another word, they have to admit liberation in the economic system.

Like this, the two elements, namely the delay of socialistic economy and free democratization, largely change to the Eastern Europe are acting as a leader to reform the university system and construct democratic society. In this sense, we have to set a high value on the power of students.



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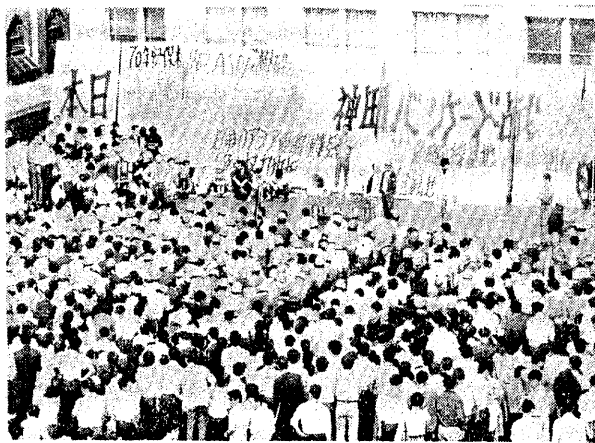
Meaning of ASPAC

The third Ministerial Meeting of the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC) will be held in July in Australia. This Council, proposed by President Park of Republic of Korea three years ago, has not yet clearly its course.

The students of Anti-Japan Communist Party Zengakuren fear that this Council will be held preparatory to organizing an Anti-Communist Military Alliance and, therefore, they are struggling in opposition to ASPAC in the series of the campaigns against Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

ASPAC was at first aimed at making an Anti-Communist Military Alliance, but the communiqué of the first Council was announced that the Atomic-bomb should be objected to in the Asia-Pacific area, and expected that the Vietnam War would be soon settled. The communiqué of the second Council said, "The biggest problem of Asia is poverty. Every country in this area must cooperate in fighting against this problem". Owing to this communiqué, the Council vowed not to be an exclusive body.

But the countries of the hawk group concerning the Vietnam War (Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, Thailand, the Philippines) objected the co-existent policy with Communist China. On the other hand, Japan proposed and asserted, "Only the co-existent policy can not alone



The meeting against ASPAC is held at Chuo Univ. on June 21.

be the basis for peace and progress. Rather positive cooperation and systematic endeavour within ASPAC is needed. When outside countries interfere in our national policy." Thus ASPAC still is in danger of being an anti-communist military alliance.

After the second Council, the Foreign Minister Miki (Japan) said, "I am sure ASPAC will grow to be an effective assembly in the future." But on account of Sato's visiting South Vietnam in October last year or Japan's indirectly participating in Vietnam War, the neutral position that Japan has held in ASPAC is threatened with col-

lapse. The optimism of the F.M. is perhaps a little exaggerated.

Another question is that ASPAC is composed of only western countries in Asia. Japan wants neutral countries to be admitted also, but, as yet, there is not such a country in this Council. It could be very dangerous for the countries of one bloc to meet, because there is no country to oppose their ways.

Even now ASPAC has very dangerous elements. We can't predict what way ASPAC will take. It is our duty to see that Japan is not rolled in a dangerous way or in opposition to ideology.

Clash between Two Zengakurens

On June 15, about 500 students of the Middle Core Faction, armed with sticks and helmets, occupied the stage of Hibiya Outdoor Hall, and the meeting of this United Movement of anti-Japan Communist Party was aborted.

They claimed, "We are Zengakuren, so Kakumaru Zengakuren students, anti-Japanese Communist Party, must go out". After this, about 800 students of Kakumaru Zengakuren, armed with sticks and helmets, and about 500 students of Middle Core Faction clashed at Hibiya Park till ten o'clock.

We must regard this event as the most extreme struggle among sections of Zengakuren, and we should positively take notice of many problems inherent in the Zengakuren. Of course, if this situation continues, we will not be able to form a united front toward the struggle against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Now, we should eliminate such a violent struggle among these sections, for they are not what we claim but one of various theories held by some section, which could possibly be argued among the people.

If a few active students continue such a violent struggle among themselves, and moreover if they reject public blame, they will divorce themselves from the people more and more inevitably.

It is natural that the anti-constitution movement should split into many sections, but if we did not plan to unite these sections on the subject of the movement we would not succeed.

We must look for the united front of Zengakuren through the anti-war movement.

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Vox Populi, Vox Dei

Translated from the Column Tensei Jingo
Asahi Shimbun

Inequality of Representation

WHAT we can't understand every time there is a Diet Upper House election is the "teisu" (fixed number) of seats in local constituencies. Although the concentration of population in the large cities is severe and the number of voters in them has increased drastically,

the number of Diet members who can be elected is the same as it was many years ago.

In the previous Upper House election three years ago, one candidate in the Tokyo local constituency was defeated even though he garnered 457,000 votes.

Yet a candidate was elected with only about 135,000 votes in Tochigi Prefecture, and another needed about 137,000 votes to win a seat in Tottori Prefecture.

In many other prefectures a candidate can win with less than 200,000 votes, but in Tokyo a candidate can win about three times that number of votes and still lose.

This most strange situation means that the vote of a Tokyo voter has less than one-third the power of a vote in Tottori Prefecture.

At the time of the first Upper House election in 1947, the number of voters in Tokyo was 2,640,000. This had increased to 7,400,000 at the time of the seventh Upper House election three years ago.

Still the number of seats for Tokyo is the same as it was back in 1947!

The number of voters in Tokyo has increased further for the current election, and as of Mar. 31, there were 8,250,000 voters. Yet the number of seats is still

the same as it was before.

So the effectiveness of one vote in Tokyo continues to decrease.

At this rate, no matter how good the voting rate is and how fairly the election is carried out, the results of the election as a whole will be distorted.

Under the present "teisu," the number of Diet members elected from Tokyo and other large cities will be improperly small compared to the number of Diet members elected from the farming areas.

The unreasonableness and inequality are severe: so even when elections are held, fresh winds are not blown in, and the advance of government is blocked. This is evident to everyone.

Despite this, the Government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party show no signs of revising the "teisu" for local constituencies in the Upper House. Since the farming villages are main bases for them, they are probably ignoring the problem.

It is most perplexing that they consider only immediate benefits and do not consider the advance of government in Japan from an over-all standpoint.

Yet the Opposition parties do not appeal this question to the people, and do not make strong demands to the Government to revise the "teisu." This is strange, too.

The "one-third vote" is the cause of the delay in government. This election should be made the last one with such an absurdity.

We Oppose to Receive The Funds from U.S. Army

On May 19 last year, the Ministry of Education made public a report which revealed the names of universities and laboratories that have been receiving funds from the U.S. Army Research and Development Group Far East. Keio University was one of them. We, Keio students, knew for the first time such a fact. Soon a meeting was held to explain this problem to Self Government by School authorities on June 15.

At that time, the School authorities said, "The medical Department of Keio University has received such a aid from the U.S. Army for eight years. As four items (written on page 1) are secured, we need not refuse it. Whether the source of the fund is the U.S. Army or the Ministry of Education or anyone else is not an important problem. In a university a student (an investigator) can seek for the truth in accordance with his capacity and present the result of the study freely, and, therefore, the free choice of the theme should be secured. If the School authorities interfere with his study, that results the aggression of 'the self governance of university'. But namely there is no clear evidence that the result of the study by a professor of Keio has been used in the Vietnam War. Even if the study is to be used, a student (an investigator) needs not take the responsibility for his study, because the result of the study has been made public before the U.S. Army uses it."

In the meeting held on June 18 this year, the School authorities said essentially the same thing as they told before. There are two remarkable points concerning with the

problem of the aid.

(1) The vague attitude of the School authorities; if the result of the study is not directly made use, a student (an investigator) should make the best use of the fund and welcome it, even if it is offered by the army which is a murdering organization today.

(2) Whatever study a student may pursue, nobody can check it owing to the pretense of the 'self government of university'. Even if his study was against the human welfare, the students, the School authorities and other investigators can not help overlooking his mistakes with silence.

We will explain about (1) in more detail. Mr. Kuno, one of the directors of Keio Univ. said, "If I were a student (an investigator), I would refuse to receive the fund from the U.S. Army" and Mr. Saito, the head of Student Affairs Sector, said, "The U.S. Army will support the universities and laboratories with expectation of the use of the studies for military aims." Judging from their speeches, it seems that every professor wants to refuse the aid individually. But a private university like Keio can not offer sufficient fund of itself to each study. Under such condition, such way to depend on the fund from the U.S. Army may be the easiest.

On the other hand, as soon as the report was announced in public, the national and the municipal universities that had been receiving the fund till then described the negative statements to the fund and reflected themselves on the attitude that they had been receiving it. For example, the School authorities of Osaka Municipal Univ. said, "We

would not receive it from now on" and that of Kyoto Univ. said, "Our univ. will immediately break off the contract with the U.S. Army, and the rest of the fund will be returned." On the contrary, that of Keio Univ. justified receiving it and said that it implied the abandonment of academic freedom to refuse it.

Such difference between a statement of Keio Univ. and those of Kyoto Univ. and Osaka Municipal Univ. owes partly to the school system. But even if Keio Univ. is poor in the fund for studying, she should not rely it on the U.S. Army, but on the Ministry of Education.

Through the Asahi Shimbun of July 3, a former journalist of A.P. suggested that a study on Keio Univ. was useful for the U.S. Army. In the matter of fact, in Vietnam many chemical-weapons (for example; chemicals to kill trees and crops and gus to weaken people) are now used by the U.S. Army. Under these circumstances, we can not help fearing that Keio Univ. may help making a bacteriological weapon to kill men, and can not overlook to receive the fund from the U.S. Army, even if it is offered for nothing.

In the present days, the progress of science is remarkable and it is impossible to foretell the future of the science. And, therefore, every fundamental study has possibility to be used to make weapons. But the study pursued with the fund from the army has the largest possibility. Consequently, we, the Mita Campus, oppose to receive the fund from the U.S. Army, which is killing men in Vietnam.

Keio U. Refuses U.S. Army Aid

On June 30, Pres. Nagasawa of Keio University announced that the Medical Dept. would not receive any funds from the U.S. Army. The reason, he said, is that the fact is apt to be misunderstood by students and people in general. In response to his remark, students required the school authorities to criticize that they did not make public that fact for 6 years. It seems that students go on a strike in a few days in case the requirement of students are rejected.

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Sweep Away The Poverty Of Asia

It is not too much to say that nowadays the world gazes at Asia. Internal political chaos caused by the delay of democratic parliamentarism, the sudden flowing of Western technique to extreme poverty, confrontation between old feudalistic customs and rationalism, unbalance of underdeveloped agriculture and too highly technologized industry, and the conflict between guerilla and the best modern armed tactics.

Seeing military entanglement mentioned above, the role of Japan and the expectation to Japan are great. Before World War II, Asia was only the object of Japanese exploitation. After World War II, Asia was only the mean for the reconstruction of Japan.

But now, GNP ranking third in the world, Japan should be the support and driving force to save Asia from poverty and confusion.

The Vietnam War comes to the conversion; with Paris Conference as turning-point. So it is important for Japan and the world to know where Asia should go in 1970s.

We, the Mita Campus, conclude our role in Asia, after examining the foci of tensions and the movements of the East-South countries.

Three Foci of Tensions

On the capitulation of Communist China's independence in 1949, the world could not help noticing at Asia. That simply appeared in the Vietnam War, the conflict between Communist China and India, the 930 coup d'état of Indonesia and the Pueblo Problem, etc.

In Asia, the North-South Problem and the East-West Problem get entangled complicatedly. It can be said to be the background that the focus of tension removed to Asia. That is to say, Asian countries are backward economically, socially and politically, and historically connected with the advanced ones of the West and East sides. Those two factors are involved

in various ways.

Moreover, recently Asia is about to introduce another new factor. No, it is proper to say that Asia is about to be introduced that. That is the movements of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. cetering about Communist China that sees the ending stage of the Cultural Revolution and is developing with her nuclear power. The U.S., that has taken the containment policy to Communist China as everybody knows, is compelled to reconsider her Far East policy. And the U.S.S.R. may not be able to find an accordance with Communist China, even in future, clearly known from the dispute between the U.S.S.R. and Communist

China. Therefore penetrating the co-existence policy, she is going to infiltrate southward, aiming at 1971 when the United

Kingdom evacuates from east of Suez.

We scoop out the foci of those three tensions in Asia. It is the constructive efforts to reduce these tensions that lead to world peace. And especially we discuss the role of Japan in future.



Children suffers from starvation (photo by the U.N. Information Center).

Our Policy Toward China

Communist China is now rapidly promoting development of the nuclear bombs and missiles, and in future her sphere of attack by nuclear bombs will cover the whole world. There is big possibility of her becoming a big power with nuclear weapons equal to that of the U.S. and U.S.S.R. But the progress of nuclear power in Communist China does not necessarily increase her menace to the world.

The economy of Communist China is very backward. Her per capita real income is less than one hundred dollars. So very narrowed life of people

can enable her development of the nuclear power. For such economic reasons, there are two cases in the influence of her nuclear progress to the world situation. That is at first the diplomatic policy of Communist China may advance towards intensification of tension of the world situation because of her leaders' self-confidence to outside following the progress of nuclear power and their attitude that intended to direct her internal economic difficulty outside. Secondly it may advance toward relief of intensification of tension of the world situation because her progress in nuclear power may become the

controlling force against the U.S. and U.S.S.R. and may lead to industrial growth based on the nuclear industries and an improvement of her economic conditions.

Of course the latter is better for the world peace, and for a realization of this, economic co-operation towards Communist China from foreign countries and her acceptance to the international society are very important factors.

Japan now takes separating politics from economics policy concerned with the trade with Communist China. Namely, Japan does not recognize Communist China as one established country following the U.S., but such a policy is an obstacle for Communist China to come back international society. It is also an obstacle to extend trade with her, and also, Japan intends to make Communist China stand alone through the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty imposing the containment policy of the U.S. On the problem of the

Communist China's representative in the U.N., Japan only follows the U.S., Prime Minister Sato's to the Chinese Nationalist Government strengthened her caution against Japan.

If Japan wishes, for world peace, Japan should not only follow the U.S. but should have voluntary and positive diplomatic policy against Communist China. Firstly Japan must promote economic and technical co-operation jointly through economic political channels and render great services to the economic development of Communist China.

Secondly Japan must do her best to form an international environment which makes Communist China discharge her responsibility as a big power with nuclear weapons, namely promoting her participation in U.N. and holding an international meeting including Communist China for disarmament.

Japan must do her best in order to make her return in the international society.

U.S. Retreats from Asia

The U.S. policies towards the Far East consist of two factors: the containment policy to Communist China and the demonstration against the southward infiltration of the U.S.S.R. to the Far East and Asia. One may observe hopeful circumstances for peace in the Far East into one fifth of the whole such as Russo-Japanese friendship, Russo-Chinese conflict and the peaceful coexistence of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., however, hides the fact that military aid fades away when we hear that the public opinion in the U.S. is opposed to the present foreign policies.

It claims Neo-Isolationism which insists on security first and only of countries with deep interest and fatal importance. Conscientious people in the U.S. feel adverse to the Vietnam War carried with the cause of Domino Theory. This very fact shows in reverse the up-rising of the Neo-Isolationism. The U.S. now concludes security treaties with forty-two countries and assumes leadership of the free world. The allied countries themselves assert voluntarily without fail to conclude the pact, for they are intimidated by the nightmare of world-wide communist revolution. They have large interests with the U.S. and especially Asian countries depend highly on the American support in economic, political and military field in accordance with the silent pressure of Crisis.

Communist China.

The U.S. overseas military aid reaches \$25.2 billion mark in goods and \$7.7 billion in arms for the 1962-1966 period. The foreign aid has changed its at last military aid has declined into one fifth of the whole amount. This general view, however, does not tell the true respective figure of individual area and the worse is that it hides the fact that military aid to the Far East is as much as the economic aid due to the Vietnam War. The U.S. dispatches 1.4 million soldiers overseas including 0.8 million to Asia. It may be inconceivable at present that Communist China infiltrates directly to foreign countries as she is entangled with domestic issues. Nevertheless, it is likely that the Korean War is to be resumed and if it comes to China with 2.7 million army will be a great menace to the U.S. Moreover no one could assert that the case would not lead to a World War. The U.S. obstinately sustains her policy to enclose the whole of China but Western countries think that is it really reliable? President Park of South Korea confirmed the U.S. security treaty with Johnson. In fact, there is the U.S. limit to foreign aid, which is caused by large red figure in the balance of international payments and "Dollar

U.S.S.R. Infiltrates Southward

Lately invasion of the U.S.S.R. into the Middle East and South East Asian countries is remarkable.

In Middle East, military assistance has increased in addition to economic assistance till then since the heads of the U.S.S.R. visited UAR (United Arab Republic). The reason why the U.S.S.R. wants to have close relationship with the UAR is to secure the right of traffic at the Suez Canal and break the line of anti-U.S.S.R. (NATO, CENTO, SEATO) to pieces and make an advantageous state in Asia politically. Therefore, completion of sea forces in the U.S.S.R. is striking. The U.S.S.R. Sea Forces has harbours to repair or to supply in UAR and Algiers.

Besides she wants to make supplement any bases in Iran and India by proving a numerous economic assistance. Especially, economic and military assistance for India is outstanding. The total assistance is a billion reouble (1 reouble equals 400 yen) in 1965 and a billion reouble were supplied moreover in 1966 when Premier Kosygin met Indian Premier Gandy.

Since then, the military assistance has increased rapidly. In Afghanistan, technical assistance has to build the atomic power plant. In Iran, the weapons made in U.S.S.R. were imported. One of CENTO is destroyed.

In the South-East Asian countries, the Malaysian government established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R. in 1967. In this year U.S.S.R. Premier Kosygin visited India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran. Invasion of the U.S.S.R. to Asian countries give a great fear to Western countries.

In spite of the little economic assistance amounts, comparing with the Western nations or the U.S., the reason why the U.S.S.R. could penetrate into the Asian nations such as those is that her economic assistance has some advantages—low interest, the terms of repayment being long, and being able to pay the debt by native money or expose

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To Prevent Another Vietnam War

Modern Pandora's Box of Asia

If there were Pandora's box in the modern world, it would exist in Asia. We can see there all the evils of world politically, economically, socially and culturally.

After about 200 years' invasion by Western countries and two years of Japan. South-East Asian countries got independence at last. But foreign countries' rule for a few centuries gave South-East Asia many bad elements—long civil wars such as the Korean and the Vietnam War, instability of political situation with coups d'état in succession, religious, racial and linguistic confrontation, abrupt population increase, old unreasonable customs which do not easily disappear, very low standard of education, ever-strong feudalistic system especially in land system. All these elements made the Asian society consisting of two classes—one, very few people who overeat, the other, most of the people who are dying of hunger.

The most difficult problem in the political world of South-West Asian countries was an internal military trouble which is being tumbled ideology dispute. In these countries, democratic parliamentarism has not taken root because educational standard is very low and many feudalistic elements are still surviving. So in the political world, the way of resorting to force was often used, and the internal trouble caused by this

way is not only a problem in deciding the policy in ideology dispute but also one in offering many difficulties in the economic world. Most of the South-East Asian countries are obliged to spend a large of the state budget for a year for this internal military trouble, and financial problem caused by it delays the advancement of the economy. For example, Laos, having rich natural resources, developed very little and still remains a "village country". This is the example of the evil of this internal military trouble.

Another problem by this internal military trouble is that when some country chooses its economic system from among capitalism economy, socialism economy, and mixed economy, its system is decided only by the ideology which is superior to another ideology from the military standpoint. Such a decision is apt to be no good for its country because the economic system should be chosen by the countries eco-

nomie and internal situation.

In the economic world, agriculture is the problem. South-East Asian countries, first, took the policy of making heavy industries take precedence over agriculture. Therefore agricultural output decreased and self-sufficiency of food in the country could scarcely be held and the economic advance could not progress satisfactorily. So, nowadays, these countries changed their policy and attached much importance to agriculture and light industries to advance economy, acquiring foreign currency by these products.

In agriculture however, are many problems.

1) For even now strong feudalistic land system, the landowner class, a small part of people, monopolize most of farm land. Therefore farmers do not wish to increase output.

2) The reformation of land system for improving this situation can not be done well by the opposition of landowner class.

3) The self-sufficiency of food in countries of abrupt population increase suppresses the export of agriculture products.

4) Export products such as rice, and Indian corn are weak in competition with the quality and price of developed countries because of the lack of mechanization and delay in the use of fertilizers.

For example in Thailand, these problems appeared plainly. They are the weak points in the industry of Thailand which has highly developed among the developing countries.

Further, because the Vietnam War is one of the driving forces for the advance of Thailand's economy, her economic chaos after the Vietnam War is the problem, too.

The next problem is about investment and aid (gift and loan).

In Korea and the Philippines, the problems clearly appeared.

a) The government can not attain enough amount of investment because of the lack of internal capital and therefore increases tax and raises the public rate. So people who live in poverty are made to endure the more hard life.

b) A gift from the developed countries, such as U.S. agricultural product aid, may have a bad influence upon the developing countries' agriculture and industry, because it is given only by the developed countries one-sided passing upon developing countries.

c) In the case of a loan the government asks for too much from developed countries, and the government becomes so busy paying back that it is often forced to delay its economic plan for a while.

Meanwhile, even in the country which solved all these problems and become a new emerging country as a industrialized country such as Pakistan, there happens to be another problem. The problem is that the disparity in wealth is being more and more enlarged for political, social, and cultural problem. The North and South Problem in the North and South Problem which will be a great problem in the future for South-East Asian countries.

India, Sick Elephant

Now we scoop out the problems of India, "The sick elephant", which is possible to become a big power in Asia as Communist China and Japan.

The biggest and most fundamental problem of India is population-increase and the shortage of food. So much as 10 million tons (380,000,000 dollars) of food is needed. The number of the men undernourished, invalids, and men who died of hunger is increasing violently in Bihar and other cities. The output of food is moving sideways on 80 million tons for these 7-8 years. On the contrary, the population is increasing explosively at the rate of 3% a year, and it counts 500 million! In order to

develop the economy of India, the elevation of the agriculture products, which is 43.4% of the national products, is necessary. It is clear that India can not depend only upon the foreign aid to see the example of the U.S., whose superfluous provision reached rock-bottom level. By the way, India has received so much as 1,240 million dollars of the foreign aid since 1951!

India became independent of rule of United Kingdom in August, 1947 and began to walk as the constitutional republic. She has got the position of "the third power" by the diplomacy of East-West mediation, Five Principles of Peace, and the success of Bandung



Mr. T. Watanabe, President of ADB (Asian Development Bank), on 24 November 1966. A Japanese was selected president, but Tokyo could not win the headquarters. (Photo by the U.N. Information Center)

Congress, taking the policy of non-alliance neutrality. But in spite of the glorious facet of diplomacy, the internal circumstances which has become worse and worse dragged her into the "Bog" of today.

In the past policy of India, since her independence, the party of National Congress, which was the standard-bearer of the Independence struggle, has abused its political power as the party in power forever. It disliked the change of order. The long rule of United Kingdom deprived farmers of their lot, broke the village community, and made a lot of farmers ruined. At the same time, it made the new stratum of landlord. This stratum of landlord, which has 60% of the cultivated acreage, and a lot of poor farmers and peasants can be said to be ever lasting figure of India. But we can see the land improvement has been mutilated. And in spite of

Nehru's ideal such as "the Indian socialism", "the democratic socialism", and so on, the party of National Congress has got more closely connected with the big plutocracy and it has been moving to the plutocracy of the bourgeoisie.

The problem of race and religion of India is one of the internal factors which hinder her development. The fact that races that speak 845 languages are mingled and only 5% of them can speak English, the official language.

And the struggle between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, in which thousands of people were killed a year, is also a big problem for India, "the non-religious country". This contains international danger concerned with India-Pakistan dispute.

And Caste system is also the problem which India must solve. In spite of abrogation by the constitution in 1949, it remains still strongly present.

Co-operation Of Japan

Our economic co-operation first started taking the form of reparation to South-East Asia. In 1954, Japan also set about the technical participation in the Colombo Plan of the United Kingdom. Japan became one of the creditor nations of India, Pakistan and Indonesia and took part in OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). In recent years, Japan has been trying very hard to increase the co-operation. In 1967 the total amount of the economic co-operation was 539 million dollars, which is equivalent to 0.73% of the GNP, official and unofficial sides share equal responsibility in this respect. The former is supplied by the Export and Import Bank. The most notable characteristic of our co-operation is that its stress is laid on Asia.

The reason is that we have a close connection with Asia both economically and socially. And another reasons that the economic crisis is very urgent and more over the amount received by individuals is half as much as that of the Africa and South America. The problem is deep rooted and the economic level is so low, Japan places an importance on Asia, as a simply advanced industrial nation.

We would like to see into the proposition of a regional co-operation movement aiming at the establishment of a system of the discussion among the developing countries of South-East Asia Council which was held in Tokyo 1966. Self-help regional cooperation and more vast international aid is looked for and they looked to the Pacific Coastal for her co-operation for the economic development.

Role of Japan in Future

Although per capita income ranks around twenties in the world, Japan develops wonderfully, can be known from the fact that GNP ranks third in the Western countries. Special procurement of Korean War and Vietnam War hold an important position in her economy. We cannot help thinking that Japan only exploits the outer circumstances. That is the reason why some call Japanese 'economic animal' and also the result of her hit or miss method. That is, her policy can be said to be real policy. No policy is apt to depend easily upon the big power.

As U.S. retreats from Asia after Vietnam War and U.K. evacuates from east of Suez with the pressure of the pound crisis, 'vacuum of Asia' is raised

ing day by day. Taking such a situation into consideration, Japan cannot insist on no policy. In Asia, Japan should be depended upon as a best senior. Because Japan has developed miraculously and her possibility of military dominion is much less than other advanced countries. Nevertheless Japan follows U.S. and makes efforts to unite capitalism, so that sometimes Japan is called, 'yellow yankee'. It is neither the ideology nor the face but the human consciousness that solves the Asian problem. The world situation condenses into Asia. Japan should evolve a positive neutral policy.

Concerned with the economic aid and co-operation toward Asia, it is less effective so long as the government only aims

at 1% of GNP, keeping her face to the world. Wealth of matter is a previous decision. That is to say, firstly, it is the common sense that the technique aid occupies 20% of the total aid, but in the case of Japan, it is 3.2%, one seventieth of U.S. Also to promote foreign trade, this operation should be fulfilled. Secondly, we should reform the trade construction whose import is almost toward the advanced countries and enlarge import from East Asia. Thirdly, we should promote the quality of the light industry products and reduce small and medium industries to Asia, lest we should be afraid of preferential tariff. Japan cannot fulfill those three points without co-operation of the rich countries of the Pacific Economic Committee. As Mr. Timbergen wisely said, we aim at international joint aid.

As mentioned above, the role of Japan is made clear. The same thing as Japan can be said toward other countries. Second, third Vietnam War will never fail to happen unless we sweep away the poverty of Asia. In that tense circumstance, the responsibility of advanced countries is great and the position of Japan should be recognized rightly. On the other hand, if the countries in Asia deal with their own problem without the spirit of self-help, their irresponsibility substitutes the North-South problem for the East-West problem.

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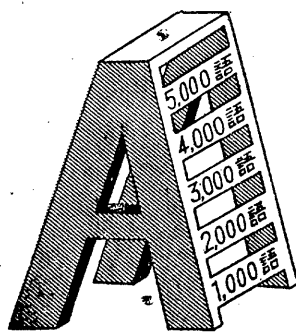
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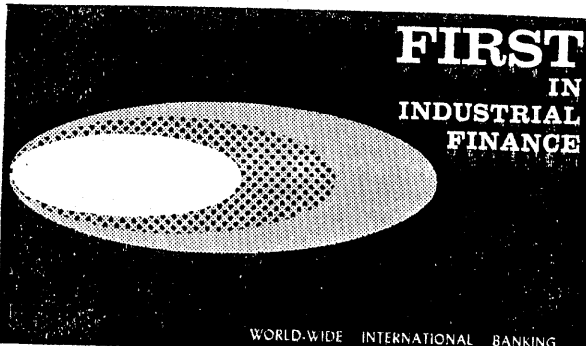
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Patriotism; Past and Future in Japan

Japan has made a marvellous economic development after the war and the Japanese seem to be living a happy, pleasant life. But in domestic, we are facing such political problems as the J.-U.S. Security Treaty, and in abroad every kind of unsettled situations. So we consider, "What is a nation?" or "What is the national defence?" Recently such a textbook problem as "patriotism" has come to the fore. The word "patriotism" sounds strange to the Japanese and can never be separated from the war some twenty years ago. What are the Japanese thinking about the war and "patriotism"? We intend to consider these problems.

The Textbook Problem And Pre-War Situation

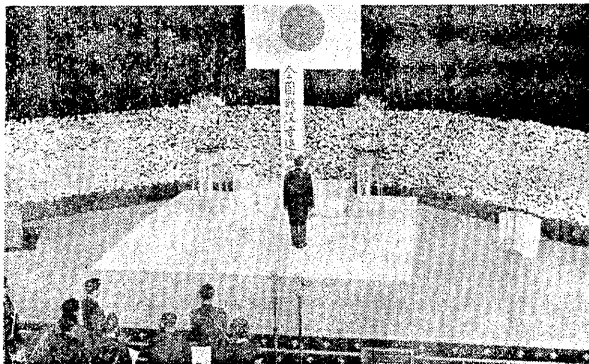
On May 31, 1968, the Ministry of Education announced a plan so as to revise "regulation of Education in Primary School". This plan is next: The first mark of the present regulations—through a experience of concrete social life a teacher must make his pupils understand that respect of one and other's characters is the basis of democratic social life—will be revised to new regulations—a teacher must make his pupils correctly understand social life, and make his pupils lift base of the public quality which is necessary to become a citizen in democratic nation or society—. From 36 marks in Morality "we always seek after truth in our study attitude" and "if we think one thing right, we must act on our thought and open a new field" will be omitted. World history in social studies will decrease and the story of the Japanese emperor will increase.

These things indicates a reactionary education, but this tendency has shown itself before. 2 Education Bill, appointment of education committee, the problem of vocational course after compulsory education and efficiency rating system formed in the 1950's will be considered. Moreover the end of last year the Minister of Education, Kokichi Nadao, spoke about national defence. The problem of national defence is now the problem of every man. It is nonsense that pre-war patriotism can be adopted to defend our nation. We need to consider patriotism deeply so as not to sink into a reactionary organization.

Then there arises question of what the patriotism that goes against the times is like. Next we must study the patriotism before the World War II.

Japan was united under the Emperor's sovereignty after the Meiji Restoration. The Tenno System was based on a divinity of Tenno. Tenno was thought as a god. People must worship him. Love to his country is loyalty to the Emperor; they were educated in this way. To worship him meant to love his nation. Recognition of the unity of the nation was attained through a absolute obedience to the Emperor and worship of his mysterious divinity. There was no chance of expressing a personal will, so that a really felt unity of the nation could not make its appearance. Only the loyalty to the Emperor could bind people together. The "planted" patriotism of the Meiji Government, with its strong leadership and the education system, led the nation to the war.

Under the rule of this government people had acquired a spirit of absolute obedience; first, positively-speaking though it is in terms that he does not escape from the status quo, a spirit of Messhi-Bo-Ko which means to serve his country at the cost of himself; second, negatively-speaking a mutableness and nihilism that was caused by suppression by the authority. A spirit of absolute obedience to the government had no countermeasure against it. Consequently Japanese spirit of Messhi-Bo-Ko, its positive form, included an idea that a man of virtue should never evade difficulties even in times of unhappiness but should bear hardship, uneasiness or self-denial. The other forms in negative, nihilism increased mutableness indifference to the political affairs, and a peace-at-any-price principle which didn't know to assert



Your Imperial Highnesses, the Emperor and Empress are praying at the memorial service for the fallen soldier. (Photo by the Yomiuri Shimbun)

Japanese after The War

We denied pre-war patriotism. Then what kind of patriotism should we think of now? We will comment on how the Japanese are now thinking about patriotism, the nation and war.

To be sure, we feel something special at hearing word "patriotism". Especially for the war-experienced men what are called the avant guerre or the midi guerre, this word should sound strange. Well those people now form the kernel of our society. And how incomprehensible it is that we cannot help worrying that they are making our society go backward, for example the textbook problem or the national defence problem! Did they experience the disgust of the war too much? Otherwise, have they forgotten the war which some twenty years ago as only an event of the history, like the

himself are deep inside of Japanese. Subservience was the best virtue. Red-tapism that values merely "rule and order" was far more prevalent. Therefore we cannot be for the patriotism in that age because it is opposing to the principle of our democracy.

phrase such as "Our postwar situation come to an end". To think of the present Japan as a brightly civilized country, we are forced to think that the Japanese does not bear that disgusting event of some twenty years ago in mind. Is it really so? We are not convinced enough to give a simple answer, yes or no.

All we can say is that the war-hating of the war-experienced people appear in different form. In other word, aren't those who hate the war responsible, as this negative attitude "we want to forget the war at any rate," rather than reflection or the worrying of the war. And when they are released from totalitarian oppression to individuality in the pre-war or during the war they show a tendency to go to extremes from extreme in direct opposition to the past, directing their energy only to themselves. The misunderstood individualism causes our society to be indifferent. We cannot overlook the fact that the number of this type is increasing especially among the youth lately. Such indifference means abandoning their rights to make their nation better. In fact, taking it the other way round, isn't it equal to pre-war patriotism under national pressure? It is dangerous for young men of post-war days to be indifferent and reactionally conservative. The above fear of going back does not necessarily mean the same form as in the past, that is to say, War. Think about a weird society lacking of individual will by blind obedience to the power which derive from their indifference, then you can comprehend this fear.

In addition, it is true that the Japanese have become conscious of Japan in the post-war world, but isn't there a leap of argument of having a longing oneself as international man, not recognizing Japan enough. We need to have a graded view as to what Japan should do for the world, and for that purpose, what we should do for Japan. We ought to be conscious of the fact that the calm of our life is due to the peace of our nation, therefore we cannot be indifferent to politics if we wish to keep our nation peace.

Having this consciousness would be the base to think of the patriotism at the present time. Considering what we have mentioned above, the direction of patriotism of which we now should think, must become clear.

The Fallen Student Soldier



The young pilot of the Kamikaze-Plane. (Photo from "Kikie Wadatsumi no Koe")

The word "patriotism" in Japan during the World War II reminds us of the young students who were compelled to give up their study and enter the war, with arms in their hands, instead of pens, wasting their youth in the war. Indeed they were war-participants. So taking an political, historical, objective view of them, we cannot help denying the significance of their existence, because all their thoughts and actions eventually led to the war. But we cannot but hesitate that we deal with them only from objective view. A

universal problem "life and death" lies before us in any period or in any circumstances. But it is said that although they were slightly conscious of the loss of Japan, they dared to go on board the "suicide plane" so that they might appeal the cruelty of the war to the following generation. They never admitted the war. They must be compelled to die though they were feeling contradiction against the war, nation or his acts, thinking of the mountains and rivers in Japan, of their family or their sweethearts. It might be said that they protected against the war tactically with their death.

Then, who made the youth do so? Are those people in their time in idleness forgetting their responsibility for the war? But it is not only these people but also we, who are idling away. We must make the most of the death of a great number of youths who are now only bleached bones. We must meditate their sad appeal "No More War". So it is the duty of the present young to keep the world peace in the light of their sad destiny.

But you should not overlook that their anger question and desire for the life are concealed behind it. For example, all the youths who were on board the tactic of Kamikaze-Plane attack, which is incomprehensible to foreigners as

"suicide plane", did not believe that the victory of Japan would be gained by their death. But it is said that although they were slightly conscious of the loss of Japan, they dared to go on board the "suicide plane" so that they might appeal the cruelty of the war to the following generation. They never admitted the war. They must be compelled to die though they were feeling contradiction against the war, nation or his acts, thinking of the mountains and rivers in Japan, of their family or their sweethearts. It might be said that they protected against the war tactically with their death.

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EDITORIAL

Abolish Nuclear Weapons Horror of Radioactivity

In the coming year of 1970, the biggest problem that burns great disputes, the reconsideration of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, awaits us. Our government is crying "The dissolution of nuclear aversion", in order to brain-wash us by that time. We Japanese develop nuclear aversion as the government says? Are we optimists who are failing behind the rest of the world?

Considering it, we have to notice the undeniable fact that stands in front of us, namely the danger of the nuclear weapon itself and the fall of all mankind. All the seas of the world are now being contaminated by radioactivity moment by moment. That example is the U.S. jet equipped with nuclear bombs crashed in the Spanish Sea and a similar event is happening with the *Sandfish and Scorpions* followed it. Whether they belong to U.S. or U.S.S.R., nuclear submarines always scatter the radioactive cooling water throughout the world. Now in Japan the radioactive contamination in Sasebo Harbor comes into question though the existence of the radioactive submarine is clearly known. We should not be tempted by the slogan "No Effect of Radioactivity Made by Nuclear Powers". Radioactivity does harm and keeps doing so for our germ and the increasing genetic damages caused by it will last forever after our death. An American high officer once said, "The radium on the watch board is much more dangerous than the whole radioactive fallout from the all nuclear tests held up till today." Who in the world will lend an ear to such an absurd story? The existence of atomic weapons and problems caused by its influence should not be recognized as that of Japanese aversion but as a great problem that decides mankind's death or life. Taking these things into consideration, we will dread of nuclear powers to the depth of our hearts. As you Japanese are the only one nation to have experienced nuclear bombing, "You cannot have the right objective opinions concerning nuclear weapons", may be said. But such theory is no longer valid. It is not nuclear aversion but our indifferent attitude to accept today's condition and paralyzed state by nuclear weapons that we are anxious. We are responsible for the problem for our descendants and our future in terms of radioactivity and weapons. We have to observe today's world situation and should not be permitted to neglect such a fact and making it for the order of mankind.

Since 1945 U.S. perfected nuclear weapons, U.S. and U.S.S.R. kept escalating their technological development to maintain good balance. Now U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K., France and Communist China are the five nuclear powers. Communist China pours a huge sum of money into the study of nuclear development for a political results and the self-defense that will come with nuclear powers. In every corner of the world we can find nuclear weapons and this is our age. The fall of mankind by nuclear weapons above mentioned.....this may cause World War III to break out by accident. One per cent of airforce headquarters of the strategy staff who deals with the attack of nuclear weapons is said to be mentally abnormal because of the extreme tension. Not only this but the accident with the radar that picks up enemy's attack (that makes us push the button to our extermination.)

We are now controlled by our own scientific progress if we think of the case of an accidental war. In the U.N. recently "the Ban of Nuclear Scattering Treaty" bill was passed and the world seems to move good and expectable direction, but almost thirty countries did not vote for the bill. The fact that Communist China and France did not agree with this treaty will not permit us think optimistically. This fact proves the distrust toward nuclear powers and this is one of the tragedies of today's world. Nuclear weapons are not used in the recent biggest tension, the U.S. and Communist China crisis, exaggerated by the Vietnam War and Pueblo Problem. But we can not welcome them, because the ill effect of radioactivity and the accidental war is ever present. It is high time that we gradually abolish nuclear weapons.

For that purpose we must recognize that we are not animals but human beings. Let us try to leave off mutual distrust and believe others!