

News For
World Peace

The Mita Campus

'calamus gladio fortior'



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Opposition Movement To Aichi's Visit

About 2,000 anti Japan Communist Party students and young workers held a rally against ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council) and the Foreign Minister's planned visit to the U.S.A. concerning the problem of the return of Okinawa in radical.

After the assembly students staged a demonstration parade to Hibiya Park shouting "Stop Foreign Minister Aichi's visit to the U.S.A." On the way, the students, supervised by the police, staged snake-dancing demonstration and held hands in the human chain French student style.

Finally they reached Hibiya Park. There, they staged snake dances and an assembly. At 6:10 p.m. they broke up. On May 31, the students of Zengakuren staged the violent demonstrations on the way to Tokyo International Airport. Traffic was temporarily halted around the airport.

In the police-students clash, 332 students were arrested on charges of obstructing police in the execution of their public duties and assembly with dangerous weapons.

Around 8:30 a.m. about 500 students of Kakumaru (Revolutionary Marxist) group of Zengakuren assembled at Kamata Station of Japan National Railway and constructed the barricades with bicycles and motorcycles in front of the station.

They clashed with riot police, but were excluded by 9:00 a.m. About 200 students were arrested in this confusion.

Meanwhile, the students of Hantei (Anti-Capitalism) and Front Zengakuren assembled at Haginaka Park, Ohta ward. They also staged the demonstration to the airport armed with helmets and wooden staves but were controlled by riot police.

On May 30, the assembly of Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee of all universities in Tokyo was held at Mita Campus of Keio University to stop with helmets and wooden Foreign Minister Aichi's visit to the U.S.A. Four thousand riot police.

About 30,000 students attended the assemblies against the planned legislation for the control of university disorders in 38 regions of the country on May 23 when the government authority's original plan for the legislation for the control of university disorders was issued. Police arrested an estimated 50 students throughout the country on the day for breaking laws in the action.

In the Kanda area, downtown Tokyo, anti-Japan Communist Zengakuren students radically repeated the clashes with riot police from around 2:00 p.m. till 7:00 p.m. They assembled near the Memorial Hall of Meiji University at about 2:00 p.m. for the planned meeting against the legislation and set up barricades at the crosses during demonstrations.

Four thousand riot police mobilized by the Metropolitan Police fired tear gas aiming at the students to prevent them from throwing stones.

The students demonstrators battled against the police by hurling rocks. The streets from Ochanomizu to Surugadai became cluttered with the pieces of stones, rocks and many tear gas shells.

Passersby curious to see the sight made upset traffic movement. Shortly after 6:00 p.m. a television relay broadcast was obstructed and the T.V. news caster was expelled from there by the boisterous demonstrators and crowds.

Traffic disruption having started from 2:00 p.m. was restored by around 8:00 p.m., after the students had disappeared.

Pro-J.C.P. Minsei group stu-

Students clash with Police Against University Bill



The smoking tear gas fired at the demonstrating students on a street in Kanda, downtown Tokyo, on May 23.

dents held an assembly at Reki-sen Park, Bunkyo Ward, Tokyo from 3:00 p.m. About 6,000 students including 2,000 of Waseda and Tokyo University students attended this assembly (named the Central Rally for Student Joint Movement) against the legislation for the control of university disorders.

The rally was carried out calmly and they adopted a resolution including a call for the abolishment of the anti-university legislation, against the anti-J.C.P. Zengakuren, and for the democratization of the universities.

About 4:00 p.m. they staged demonstration at the Education Ministry and Hibiya Park.

Meanwhile, about 800 students of the Kakumaru (Revolutionary

Marxist) group of Zengakuren assembled in front of the administration building of Waseda University in protest against the legislation.

Around 5:00 p.m. the students started demonstrations to the Education Ministry from Waseda University. On the way to the Ministry, the students were regulated strictly by riot police.

The students staged violent snake-dancing demonstration on the road around Kasumigaseki area. In this confusion one student was arrested on a charge of violation of the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Ordinance.

About 8:00 p.m. they reached Hibiya Park, and shortly after this they returned to Waseda University to hold a summary rally.

Keio Nurses Hold Strike

The night duty system of nurses is now becoming an issue in hospitals all over the country; in Keio University Hospital, Yotsuya, Tokyo, a struggle of nurses against the night duty system has been going on from May 1.

The aims of this struggle are reduction of the night duty, an increase of the number of nurses, a wage boost of 1,000 yen, improvement of environment in workshop, and so on. The most important aim of them is reduction of the nurses' night duty into eight times a month.

At present the nurses are engaged in their night duty more than 15 times a month in this hospital, so some nurses broke down from exhaustion.

For that purpose, the Yotsuya branch of Keio Labor Union, making an autonomous schedule of nurses' service, refused to work night, more than eight times a month, so that there may be in danger of wards without any nurse at night after May 17.

From the evening of the 17th to the early morning of the 18th, the hospital authorities and the labor unions bargained collectively about the security of maintaining personnel constantly.

And as the result of the talk between the two sides, they reached an agreement that four nurses whom the hospital authorities affords and one whom the labor union affords, are to work to make up for the shortage of nurses. It does not, however, mean any decisive solution. The strike is still going on.

The director of the hospital said on May 21, "As long as the members of the union insist that they don't have to do night work more than eight times a month, one of the three surgical wards cannot help being closed on May 22."

But they did not close the words on the day, mainly because the members of the union protested very strongly against the closing on the ground that the shutdown is illegal.

The members of the union, however, are afraid that the hospital authorities might close some wards on the 23rd when the agreement which decides that four nurses afforded by the hospital authorities and one by the labor union work to make up for the shortage of nurses became overdue.

Throughout this hospital dispute, one of those problems revealed are that of insufficient sanitary environment of the hospital. For example, two of the fifteen staff-members working at "bacterium" have suffered from a tuberculosis.

with barricades after the rally. The offices of the department of students affairs and that of school affairs were blockaded by some of the activists immediately.

But, at 6:00 p.m. on May 30 the barricade was released by many students without any confusion. Then the strike ended up.

Universities in Disputes

Tokyo Educational Univ.

The dispute of the Tokyo University of Education has been continuing for 11 months, without any sign of it being settled since June 6 of last year, when the Student Self-Government Committee of the Literature Department went on a strike and blockaded the administration building.

The strike escalated and spread to other departments of the university since that time, and then the President Miyajima induced riot police to settle the dispute February 27.

After this, the university administrators locked out the university and forbade the students to enter the campus. The lock-out is continuing to this day.

The dispute started from a plan to transfer the university to Tsukuba district, north of Tokyo. The Directors Board of the university approved the plan, while the Professors Committee of the Literature Department was against it.

The Directors Board approved the plan because the plan is good for them to get a financial support from the Japanese Government and the financial circles that have the same interest to build the Manufacturing-Educational City at Tsukuba Mt. side to advance industrial techniques.

But, also three is a conflict within the Professors Committee of the Literature Department too, which had 40 percent approval votes for the transfer plan.

The conflict between the professors has spread to the other departments of the university in 10 months, and the dispute got more confused as the executives became divided among themselves by the demands of the professors of each department.

Besides this, the dispute became wider as students participated in the problem against the university transfer-plan to Tsukuba district.

The struggle have been continuing since 11 months ago, but it is getting day by day more difficult to settle the dispute.

Tokyo Univ.

In Tokyo University, the mass meeting was held under the heavy guard of riot police at the Prince Chichibu Memorial Rugby Ground, Tokyo, on January 10, this year.

In this meeting, the 10-point memorandum was exchanged between the University Authorities and the students including the pro-Japan Communist Party students. The students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee (A.C.J.S.C.) of anti-J.C.P. Zengakuren boycotted this meeting saying "This meeting is only an effort to control the current campus dispute."

On January 18, at the request of the University Authorities, 8,500 riot police entered into the Hongo Campus of Tokyo University and evicted the students from the barricaded buildings, Yasuda Auditorium, the exhibition hall of the Engineering Department, etc.

After two days battle on the 18th and 19th between the students and riot police, more than 370 students were arrested.

All campus assembly was

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New Keio President Elected

The election of the new president of the Keio University was held with the expiration of the term of Kunio Nagasawa who was the previous president.

The Selection Committee (organized from a part of trustees) appointed Saku Sato, professor of French literature, as the new president of the University on May 27.

Before that, the preliminary election of president was held on April 23, however, about 20 students invaded the place of election protesting against the election and held a demonstration there. The election could not be held by the disturbance of the students on that day.

There are five steps to being elected the President of Keio University and its primary and secondary educational system.

1. Sixteen candidates are elected from 6 departments (Literature, Economics, Law, Commercial, Technology and Medical), and from schools which belong to the Keio system (grammar and secondary schools) and from the univer-

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Hiyoshi Goes On a Three Day Strike

The Hiyoshi Campus of Keio University, after a student rally, went on a three-day-strike on May 27 against legislation for the control of university disorders and against Foreign Minister Aichi's planned visit to the U.S.A. and also against the planned Kawana Conference of ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council).

The Hiyoshi Student Rally was held at Hiyoshi Campus, Yokohama, at 3:00 with four thousand participants, to decide the barricade strike on the Campus.

Shortly after 8:00 p.m. the voting to decide whether they are to go on a strike or not was carried out in the demonstrations by 200 students of Chukaku (middle core) faction and Front group of Zengakuren, and the Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee who are against the legislation.

Around 9:40 p.m. the vote counting began and the strike was decided. The number of the votes for the strike was 2,189 against 1,886 and the non-voters were 24 persons of 4,099 participants.

They blockaded the campus ended up.

Modern Society Stands at the Crossroads

Modern society is now going to become sick gradually by the cause of a cancer in the society. Our society has been made and supported by our technique, and the indiscriminate belief in techniques appears in the society with the progress of the administration of society caused by the high professionalization.

This belief is used for a wrong purpose—the purpose to make one point of view absolute and exclude other views. Of course the view made absolute is the view of the men who seize power. The cause of the disease in the modern society is this tendency that the standard of judgement for a man of power takes an absolute position and that other standards are made powerless.

When some societies want to make a decision in choosing the best way among many possible ways to advance the society, there are two kind of standards for judgement. We will call them "the absolute standard" and "the relative standard" for judgement.

"The absolute standard for judgement" means a thought to suppose something absolute, such as a God or doctrines like Marxism, and to reform the world in accordance with the absolute thing. On the other hand, "the relative standard for judgement" does not have such a belief in an absolute thing. It judges every view-point equally and takes one view point which is best in its own case.

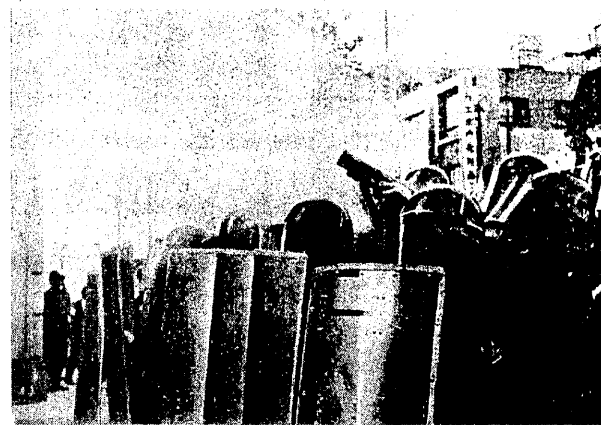
"The relative standard for judgement" has played the most important role to make a better world, which can be clearly shown when we think of the change from the Middle Age ruled by God to the modern world ruled by human beings and their intelligence. When there is no God which has been the absolute and only standard to judge, man must look for some new standard for judgement. It is "the relative standard"—the standard based on the equal relation between individuals. Each of individuals has his own opinion, and every opinion is said on equal terms. The best opinion for society will be supported.

This is the most simple and typical pattern of the relative standard. Of course, the more complete pattern will be observed in a more advanced society. Anyway the characteristic of the "the relative standard" is that there is no absolute standard judgement. We can see the democratic system as the fixed system of "the relative standard".

The desire to want the stability of society is always likely to make one standard absolute among many standards. This tendency is used by the power elite to service their power. So the standard of a man of power can easily become absolute in the fixed system of the relative standard. In the modern society which is the great result by "the relative standard", this phenomenon will have happened. As mentioned above, the indiscriminate belief in technique which makes our world go around is now combined with the will of men of power to make their power certain. The standard of the power is becoming the only and absolute standard. Their situation in the modern world will be proved to be dangerous for us who wish to reform our world, if we remember that our world has been advanced by belief in technique based on "the relative standard".

To admit the second God called "technique" is to allow to introduce the absolute standard into the modern world and to give up "the relative standard" which supports our technique. The reversal irony of history is now before us. The reversal world would soon give us "the second Dark Age" ruled by "technique". In "the second Dark Age", the second God—"technique" will destroy every justice and bring about a terrible result. We should try to recover "the relative standard" against "the absolute standard" which approaches us and will make an attack on us. We should not forget that only "the relative standard" can reform and advance our world and that there is always a lot of danger to make our world helpless in "the absolute view".

Let's see now the concrete examples where "the absolute standard" raises its ugly head in Japan and also in the world.



Riot police shooting tear gas bombs gun against radical students at Ochanomizu, Tokyo

U.S.S.R. "Marxism" Ruined In Czechoslovakia

On August 21, 1968, the military forces of the Soviet Union and four other east-European countries invaded Czechoslovakia "to protest socialism and banish bourgeois socialism from Czechoslovakia", and force Soviet socialism upon the Czech people, thus proving treacherous to the Czechs.

Now let's investigate why the Soviet Union did an armed interference in Czechoslovakia. The interference had been germinating from the start of the new reformation Alexander Dubcek regime, which had replaced of the conservative Antomin Novotny regime in January, 1968. The Soviet Union decided to confront with the Czechs conclusively when the so-called two thousand-words declaration was published on June 27, 1968, in Czechoslovakia.

The Czechs, in their declaration, pointed out the limitation of modern Marxism in the Soviet Union. Marx had regarded all human beings as the kind of brethren. Socialist society was to be constructed by the confidence of brethren. But nowadays society is controlled by managers. And the people are regarded only as a means mechanism. The theory of Marx based on the liberation of humanity has been perfectly betrayed in the Soviet Union, continuing from the Stalin regime. Russian Socialism, which is even still now supporting the true freedom of the photographic media.

Modern times is period of mass-communication. The media must be a useful means used to defend fundamental human rights. We must recognize that the freedom of the photographic media is confronted with a great crisis. If the media were controlled by the authorities "The age of darkness" as that of pre-war period would come round again.

The right of the freedom of expression must not be protected from the government but resist against it. The crisis of the freedom of expression in the field of films and television must not be taken as the problem of professionals who exercise the freedom of expression, but as the problem of common citizens. Because the freedom of expression is one of the most important of fundamental human rights. The crisis of the freedom of expression means that of fundamental human rights. The Government power is going to violate the eternal and inviolate rights. We must go forward fighting against it as the men of speech and as nations.

ed by the inhuman Stalin regime, believing itself to be the only true socialism, decided to apply itself upon the Czech people by force. This we see as the cause of the Czech Disaster.

In their two thousand-words declaration, the Czech people demanded the liberation of humanity and freedom of speech in order to construct the real socialist society, pointing out that the Communist Party had neglected its duties as representatives of the people and was the private instrument of a group of authorities.

It was a natural consequence that U.S.S.R. Marxism was antagonistic to free Czech democratic socialism.

The most important thing we point out here is that it is dangerous to decide a power policy to solve an antagonism unilaterally though the means of force. The Soviet Union, who dared to bare this, failed to grasp the Czech will, and lost its national prestige.

In the present society, where on the one hand the mechanical civilization is advancing forward controlled by various ruling factions within societies and on the other hand humanity is taking steps backward, no power policy can restrain the people in their desire for fundamental reforms.

This democratic reformation movement that the Czech people, having been estranged from humanity and demanding the liberation of humanity, seems to have been defeated by the Soviet egotism. Their movement, however, never will cease to exist itself and the egotism of the U.S.S.R. will be ruined at last.

New Keio—

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sity's managing staff.

2. All members of the Recommendation Committee (organized from 384 faculty members of the university) select five candidates from 16 ones in the first preliminary election.

3. Out of five candidates, three can get the right for being elected president in the second preliminary election.

4. Members of the Selection Committee (organized from a part of the trustees) deliberate about the three candidates. After that they elect one candidate.

5. The members of board of trustees approve him as the new President of the Keio University.

Freedom of Expression Faces a Crisis

Modern times is the period of mass communication. The development of massmedia, especially television, has brought us a reformation of the social information system and the closing of the international situations which has come to be complicated and diversified. Nowadays it has been impossible to think of the society without media, and in addition to it, the society has come to be moved by how to use media. We try to think about problems of the right of the photographic media which exists in between the part of power and that of nonpower.

At first there was the Democratic Constitution. The Japanese began to live as a nation who were given "Happiness" by the United States. But the world has been trembled terribly. The existing state of the world is fallen into conflict by the cold war between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., the rise of the third power countries, and stagnation of England and the other Western countries. Mechanical civilization has developed beyond the imagination of man and has produced mechanized men. The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was concluded and the Government of Japan submitted under the administration of the U.S. Zen-gakuren students depart into many sects and are against the establishment and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The powers oppress the resistants by every legal or moral means.

What is the right of freedom? It is the right obtained as the result of efforts of many people who gave bloods and tears to break down feudalism. The right of freedom is represented

by the freedom of expression. Freedom of expression is the right to resist the government and is one of the fundamental human rights. Recently the problem of the right of photographic media has increasingly become important. It is because photographic media is the most up-to-date and the most active means of expression. It has a disposition that the audience are not only limited as the object but also spring into it and change themselves the subject. So the photographic media is the

most effective in the means of communication. Photographic media may be classified into two. The one is the film which appeals to the audience who gather at the movie theater willfully. The other is the television which appeals to the uncertain audience who see it passively. The more resistant the appeal is to government power, the more liable to it is suppressed. Nowadays, in such condition, the rights of the photographic media is in the facing a crisis.

Authority Stalks T.V. & Film

November 20, 1968, the film society of Kokugakuin-University was searched forcibly and 25 reels of films were seized by the Metropolitan Police Board (M.P.B.) so as to get evidence for arresting Mr. A., who is a member of the film society and who may have participated in the Oct. 21 Shinjuku Incident. The representative of the film society made a subcomplaint to the Tokyo Regional Court that Mr. A. wasn't taken in the films and those 22 reels of the seized film have no relation to Oct. 21 Shinjuku Incident, what is more, such action as M.P.B. was against the Constitution Article 21 "the Freedom of expression". This assertion was admitted completely by the Court, nevertheless, those films were seized again by M.P.B. But the film society won with the judgement again later. But M.P.B. made a special complaint for no other reason than that the public prosecutor could search and

seize everything. March this year, the film society won with the judgement of the Supreme Court.

On the afternoon of July 11, 1968, at the Shibayama area of Narita planned to be made into an airport, a group of Ogawa filming Production (Independence production) were pursued by plain-clothes men. They ran into a farm-house near there, but were pulled out by the riot police. Mr. Ohtsu, a cameraman of the group, was assaulted. When Mr. Inoba, a writer of the branch-office of Chiba of the Asahi newspaper company tried to take photographs of that scene, the lens of his camera was covered by the hand of one of the riot police. The camera was impounded and Mr. Ohtsu was arrested. The staff of Ogawa filming production had on their helmets written "Information system" and were carrying cameras. The police who dealt with the problem said that it is only an error. We can say that this scandalous incident had been planned before that time and that there were pressures on the freedom of expression by the authorities. These two happenings propose the next question.

First, should it be forgiven that the films of big newspaper companies are not seized but those of little companies or students society are seized?

Second, should it be forgiven that the film of somebody whose picture is taken legally is forcibly seized for another suspect? This shows that Japan is going to back to pre-war facism. All the freedom of expression is not given only by the Constitution. The accidents of the in-

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Stand Together Against Univ. Bill

The Ministry of Education on May 23, announced "the bill for temporary measures concerning university administration", which bases on the report of the Central Education Deliberative Assembly (C.E.D.A.). Its contents are the reinforcement of the presidents' competence of the universities and the Education Minister's one.

Namely, the Minister is able to take a strong measures such as the temporary closing or lasting closing of the university distinguishing the periods through contact with Special Deliberative Assembly. The Minister is given this power under the pretext that the universities must keep closely in contact with the society.

They wished to organized the university under the Ministry of Education by enrolling outsiders who are officers of the Ministry of Education or men of knowledge in top management echelons of the Universities.

We criticize the old institution of the universities that have ignored self-improvement and the character of their separation in our paper of October last year and May, this year and mentioned that we must consider seriously the university's relation with society.

We must, however, assert that the combination between the university and the government or a specific outside group (forces troops or enter-

prises) should be denied. For that is something which is absolutely incompatible with the existential foundation of the university. Namely the universities should not be included in the government but should keep a standpoint with which they can criticize it freely. We should keep in mind the fact that the prewar universities failed to censure the government and could not do anything to oppose the military administration that conducted Japan into catastrophe with their dogmatism.

After the war, the university had been considered as establishing its self-government for first time. That independent existence for the government is not like medicine nor is it like poison. It is not so much harmful as it is harmless or even useful. So it need not to be restrained and take no measure should be taken up against it. However, contradictions in society are conspicuous, and anti-government movements and the reformation of universities are taking place within the universities. Then, the government schemed up this university legislation to suppress them with the background of public opinion which had failed to notice the essentials of the students' movement.

Indeed, they will be able to save the institutions but are unable to solve the problems at all. If we consider the

true self-government of the university or "the future image of the university", we must oppose this university legislation. In order to solve the struggle in the universities truly, we must consider them with a long and wide view.

The report of the C.E.D.A., printed in our paper last month, has a short view that is very bureaucratic and is only concerned for public order. It has no use for the radical reformation of the universities. We can only perceive in the university legislation the intention to keep down the students' political activities before the year of 1970. The government denied this. We, however, cannot believe it. If they resort to this university legislation and to the anti-subversive activity law at the same time, they perfectly suppress our political activity movement. We vigorously oppose to the legis-

lation that can suppress the good demonstrations of students too. This university legislation is to be done with a time limit of five years. The completed fact, however, has an effect for a long time and its influence is immeasurable.

The Association of national Universities (A.N.U.) stated "If the legislation is brought into existence it stimulates students or a part of the professors and brings a reaction. So they are afraid that the conflict escalate. A.N.U., indeed opposed the university legislation, but they should be against it more logically and more rationally considering "For whom or for what, the universities exist?" Now about 30 universities have announced objection to the university legislation.

Many universities, however, are confused still, and many unsolved problem. Therefore they stand much in need of unification now. The university authorities and students must re-gain true self-government and establish it steadfast.

Dark Age Comes Under the Pressure of Force

With the coming of the revision period of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty next year, 1970, the Japanese Government is getting more and more reactionary and bringing pressure upon radical students; These include the rioting charge applied on October 21 last year in Shinjuku affair and the anti-subversive law applied to Secretary Nobuyoshi Honda of Chukaku (Middle Core) group of Zengakuren and to Yoshihisa Fujiwara of the agent of Anti-War Youth Committee on April 27, the day before "Okinawa Day."

The anti-subversive law applied on that day was promulgated in 1952. When the law was set up, many thinking people opposed the law on the ground that the law might bring about the restoration of special secret police. Though most of the professors on the Japanese Constitution regard the anti-subversive law as a law which infringers upon freedom of thought and expression, and therefore think the law illegal, the government now applied the laws against the students.

The fact that the government applied the laws against the radicals means that the ultra-right wing in the L.D.P. had gained force. That is to say, ignoring what the radicals are asking for, the government holds that anyone breaking the laws could be accused, although the

laws applied in accusation do not always correspond clearly to the case.

We have to think over what a series of laws really mean. The government suppression of the students might make any anti-government activities illegal, just as it did during World War II. We should keep in our mind that the government could do almost anything, by giving us an idea that the system of "decision by majority" is perfect.

As mentioned above, the L.D.P. takes suppressive measures to the student opposition movement using force. At the same time, the police authorities are acting more positively against the student movements with revision period of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty next year, 1970. For example, the Metropolitan police authorities have proposed an increase in the police force to the governor of Tokyo. This increase in the police means essentially that whatever pretext it is executed under, this will be an increase of plain-clothes policemen and riot police to suppress the students' opposition movement. Then the above instance reveals the same theory as the L.D.P. suppression by power.

Under thus circumstances, who can say that such police authorities' movements will not lead to "the police nation"?

Defend Judicial Power

It is frequently said that the Japanese Cabinet and the Liberal Democratic Party have turned reactionary. Matters, for instance, of their reaction can be pointed out: First, their criticism of the judiciary. Second, their planning of the establishment of "the judicial institution inquiry committee" to reform the present judicial institutions by force as they want them to become.

The independence of judicial department is one of the most important principles approved publicly in the modern democratic state. It is, however, bad to regard all criticisms of the courts as infringements of its principle. It is not God but man himself who brings man to trial. He may misunderstand facts and the law. In such cases it is natural and necessary that not only judicial scholars but also common men should criticize the trial. What is important is, in the first place, how much the principle of independence of judicial department be respected and secondly by what method the cabinet and the L.D.P. criticize the courts. In the two points mentioned above is not the criticism of the courts by the cabinet and the L.D.P. open to questioning? Especially in the cabinet's criticism, it can not be denied that there are some possibilities of excessive interference in the judicial administration.

However false a lip service to democracy fundamental human rights and so on the cabinet and the L.D.P. may pay, it is true that they have become reactionary in policies if they do not respect the independence of the judicial department or reflect on the method they use but actually repress freedom of speech and Labor Union movements with Machiavellian tactics. The government and the L.D.P. think that they are in a political crisis. As a result that they have too many difficult problems and conflicts to settle, and they must even use underhanded tactics in settling them.

Campus disputes and the Ja-

pan-U.S. Security Treaty are the most difficult problems they are trying to solve. It can be generally said: when men in power think that they lose flexible adaptations to the crisis, they will aim at nothing but maintenance of their power. In such a case they make any principle or claim, so long as it is useful in the maintenance of their power. So, universal values, for example, democracy, freedom, and equality are only paid lip service to as a means to preserve that power.

From this view point of the thought, it is the essence of political reactionary thought that is opportunistic and pragmatic to the extreme. If we recognize the reactionary tendency in the Government and the L.D.P. above, we must firmly criticize it and check their excessive interference in the administration of justice.

Comment

Crush Central Education Deliberative Assembly

The Central Education Deliberative Assembly (C.E.D.A.) inquired by the former Education Minister Hirokichi Nadao "how to cope with the urgent university education problems" submitted a report having five main points about university disputes on April 30. The Assembly's proposals are quite reactionary. For the Council started functioning as a subsidiary organ, its office work is done by officers of the Education Ministry. It is not an independent organ at all. There are some financiers representing Japan Federation of Employers Association among its members.

The Government was obliged to take measures to counter the university disputes that have become conspicuous since 1967. So the Assembly proposed the report. We could see they would be conservative or rather reactionary before they were submitted.

There are four questions on the proposals. The first point is about an opinion of relations of

special rights. Students are regarded as object who merely receive education from professors and study using the university facilities, and they have no rights or responsibilities in running a university. This point of view is neglecting or rather oppressing the human rights of students.

Second, they explain that the self-government of a university has too much freedom and that it is preserved by the state. They want to regulate freedom in the university. Definitely they misunderstand the idea of university or "autonomy" on it.

Third, they say that a faculty meeting is nothing but an inquiry commission and that powers should be concentrated in the president and other administrators. They are more old-fashioned than the postwar view that the autonomy of a university is equals to that only its faculty meeting.

Fourth, they say that the powers of administration should be

strengthened so that uncooperative members can be suspended from work and students can be easily punished. Then they say that Education Minister should be given the right to vote university personnel affairs and they explain the need for the vice-president and other agencies to support the president.

We must never forget that the Government made "Two laws on education" and that they were made on the basis of proposals whose title is "How to keep political neutrality in education" submitted by C.E.D.A. Introduction of state power to a university campus and intensification of punishing rights are a natural consequence of the Government which gets more and more imperialism. These days the Government intends to bring forth a special bill on the university education based on the Assembly's proposals. We must crush the sick proposals and moreover we strongly insist on doing away with the Assembly itself. (Y.S.)

朝日の「社説」と「天声人語」を英語で読もう!!

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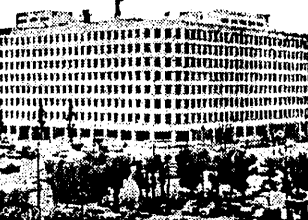
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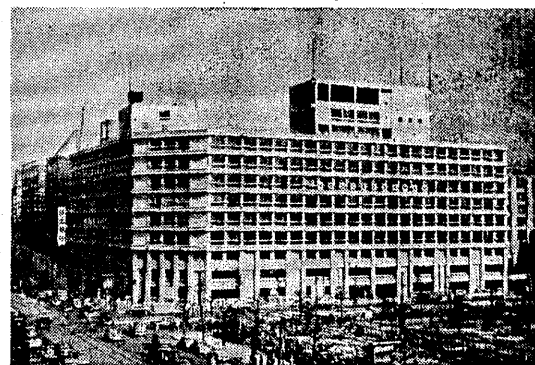
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Comment

Down With Reactionary Univ. Bill

On May 23, each Zengakuren Faction of the Anti-Japan Communist Party and the Pro-Japan Communist Party had nationwide protest demonstrations against the bill for temporary measures concerning university administration which the government and the Liberal Democratic Party is going to legislate upon. Especially at Ochanomizu the anti-J.C.P. Zengakuren Students held a strong demonstration.

The number of universities which have been going on strikes against the legislation is over 30 as of May 30.

At Keio University, Hiyoshi Campus, Yokohama, was barricaded for three days, and the Economics Department in Mita Campus went on three-day

strike on May 29. Now we transcribe the important parts from the original legislation bill—which is only now coming to us, in spite of having been made a focus of many strong protests before.

This bill is being legislated to settle the university dispute which is now rampant in Japan. What is seen as the way to settle university disputes is for the Government to control universities to higher degree. When a dispute within a university happens, it must be reported to the Education Minister, and according to that report, the Extra University Dispute Council, established by the Education Minister, is supposed to give advice to deal with the dispute to the president of the university in dispute.

This is written in Article 4 and 5, and is the typical example that Educational Ministry intervenes in the university in dispute legally.

Article 7 supports this intervention by the article that the Educational Ministry can close the school for a time and even disband school and abolish its existence. In connection with article 7, article 8 says that the faculty in the university which is closed by the Education Ministry are all suspended from duty and that, during this suspension from duty, the salary

will be cut by 30 percent. This can be said to be the terrible threat of the Government to the university that does not obey its command.

As mentioned above, the theory consistent in this bill is the intention by the government and its Education Ministry to magnify their power, ruling the university through using legal power they have selfishly appropriated to themselves. Their sterile attitude is certainly no way to look at the university in the modern changing world and in no way is it an effort to solve university problem creatively. We should reject such a sterile bill as has no meaning for the true solution of university problem. (Y. K.)

Economic Review

Int'l Currency Situation

By Akio Adachi

The international currency system may be fundamentally reformed in 1969.

Nowadays the currencies of various countries have fallen into unstable conditions. Especially last year, 1968, there appeared two currency crises. One is the gold rush which hit the gold markets in the world in March, 1968, and the problem of the instable dollar coming into the open. Another is the European currency crises in November.

The gold rush which had been smoldering in the European free gold market since the devaluation of the pound in November, 1967, was life on an unprecedented scale.

Seven central banks of gold pool member nations including the United States, who had made efforts to curb the gold price by releasing the gold in their hands, decided as a countermeasure to stop all buying and selling of gold with the unofficial side, such as the free gold market. So in the gold exchange, the dual gold price system, was adopted, i.e., the gold price came \$35 per an ounce in the public markets of each nation, but in private free gold markets the gold price is determined by the rules of supply and demand. The cause of this anti-speculation policy is to counteract speculation concerning the depreciation of the dollar, the key currency. This can be pointed out in the so-called Liquidity Dilemma problem. So long as the dollar is the key international currency, the United States must unload dollar chronically. But the more the United States unloads the dollars, the worse the balance of international payments becomes. And the value of the dollar may recover, but the liquidity becomes to be shortage in the world. That is to say, so long as the dollar which is a national currency in the United States is the key international currency, this problem can't be solved. Here the problem of a new liquidity appears as a countermeasure.

The idea of S.D.R. (Special Drawing Right of International Monetary Fund) was proposed as a countermeasure to the crisis. S.D.R. is the right that a member of I.M.F. has to draw foreign currencies necessary in settling accounts from I.M.F. without security, when the international balance of payments of the nations is in deficit.

The characteristics of S.D.R. are different from the drawing right of the days, is that a deficit nation can draw without the limit of the investment of the nation to I.M.F.

The fundamental rules of S.D.R., the rules of which are generally called "The new key international currency", were adopted in September, 1967. However France and some other countries insisted that the present liquidity system functioned effectively.

At the leading the countries' finance minister meeting, nine countries except France, feeling the need of a new liquidity to the place of the dollar and gold, resolved the early embodiment of S.D.R. to enforce their idea.

But France abstained from voting for the resolution. Though the French Government insisted that the enforcement of S.D.R. is a temporary countermeasure to defend the dollar system, it is true that the international currency crisis certainly disturbs the international economy, so the early enforcement of S.D.R. is hoped for. But we cannot be permitted to look over the logical contradictions which lie in the present international currency system.

The instability of the European currency in 1968 differed from that in 1967 to some extent. That is, there are the strong currencies and the weak currencies in the international currency system—the former is the Deutschmark and the later French franc. The cause of weakness is more in the differences in price levels and productivities than the shortage of international liquidity in those countries. And the differences make the disequilibrium of the value of each currency.

As the French Government experienced a crisis in May, 1968, it could not help accepting the labor's demands such as the 10 per cent rise of wages. On the other hand, West German had been developing its economic growth. The

(Purpose)
Article 1. The purpose of this legislation is mainly to help stabilize the universities, where serious disputes has been happening, and to help the universities, solve their problems themselves so that they can carry out education and research normally.

(Definition)
Article 2. "The university dispute" is defined under the following situations. Education, research and other managements of the university are disturbed by the abnormal acts of students and graduates students, who occupy or blockade the university facilities, and boycott lectures and so on.

(Duties of the president and other staffs of the university)

Article 3. (1) The president, teachers and other staffs of the university must always pay attention on the normal management of the university and its improvement. When the dispute is raised in the university, all the staffs of the university must make efforts to solve it. (2) The president of the university in dispute, as the head responsible person, must make efforts to solve the dispute in deciding necessary policies and measures of its resolution, uniting with university staff.

The Bill for Temporary Measures
Concerning University Administration
(extractions)

Dispute Council on solving the dispute in the university and the improvement of management of the University to the president of the national university when the dispute happens it will be called "the university in dispute" and the later determine it to be. (3) The president of "the university in dispute" and other authorities of the university that receive the immediately above advice must regard the advice well and must make special effort to create means to carry out the advice.

(Suspension of education)
Article 7. (1) When the president of "the university in dispute" acknowledges the necessity of solving the university dispute, he can suspend all a part of the functions of education and research in the department, the graduate schools and other educational facilities for up to six months. But the president can renew the suspension for additional up to three month periods in unavoidable cases. (2) The Education Minister may suspend the functions of education and research in the departments, etc., based on the resolution of the Extra University Dispute Council, after asking the president's opinion, when the university dispute is acknowledged not to be solved under the following case.

difference in economic powers between France and West Germany has been greater and greater. Under such circumstances, the speculation in the buying of mark and selling of francs become intense. As a result, the French Government made efforts to defend the franc by employing such policies as the strict improvement of its unbalanced finance, the strict use of exchange control and the refusal to meet the new wage-rise demand by laborers.

But whatever countermeasures the government may employ, so long as it cannot renew the fundamental old and weak points in French economic structure, there is a great possibility of France facing another monetary crisis in the near future.

In this case, the president must take necessary measures to manage and keep facilities, equipment and other property of the university, their being used for essential purpose. (3) The president and other education institutions of the university in dispute must make efforts to hear the students' demands and opinions concerning about the dispute through proper means, and to give consideration to reflect their demands and opinions which are acknowledged to be useful in solving the management of the university.

(Duties to report the university dispute)
Article 4. (1) The presidents of the national universities, whenever campus dispute occurs, must report on the state of campus disputes and measures that the presidents have taken or is going to take for control of disputes and improvement of the administration of the universities. (2) The Education Minister is able to order the national university presidents who have taken or is going to take for control of disputes and improvement of the administration of the universities.

(Advice of the Education Minister)
Article 5. (1) The Education Minister can give necessary advice consulting with the Extra University

The university dispute continues for nine months or the dispute will be raised in a year after having solved the dispute in the same department etc. and will have been continuing for six months. In this case, the minister give necessary instructions on solving the dispute to the president of "the university in dispute." (3) When the university dispute in the departments, etc. which are under the necessary measured control is acknowledged to have been solved, the Education Minister must dissolve the measures after asking the president's opinion.

(Consultation on the entrance examination, etc. of "the university in dispute")
Article 11. When the entrance examination and the graduation of "the university in dispute" are acknowledged not to be carried out normally, the president of the university must consult with the Education Minister on the examination and the graduation.

= Bylaw =
(Abrogation)
This legislation is scheduled to be abrogated within five years from the date of enforcement.
(translated by M. Saito)

Universities—

(Continued from Page 1)
scheduled on May 19 to select a way of settlement of the dispute at Hongo Campus. The radical A.C.J.S.C. students wanted to switch over this meeting to the one for impeachment of President Ichiro Kato for induction of riot police into the campus. But it failed as Kato did not come to the meeting.

Meanwhile, Yoshitaka Yamamoto, chairman of the A.C.J.S.C. and his 4,500 radicals assembled in front of Yasuda Auditorium, protesting against the meeting and a scheduled final examination for the Law Department students and blockaded room No. 21 of the Ho-bunkan building. A.C.J.S.C. is asserting that they would continue the struggle endlessly.

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EDITORIAL

Towards Diversified Views

There is nothing more difficult for an individual than to speak and act sincerely throughout his life. We have had many martyrs and converts in history. They show us the cruel results of sincere utterances and acts made by conflicting with the utterances and acts of the rulers. Estrangement, a phenomenon which is characteristic in the modern society, may be mentioned as an example. We can say the same thing about groups. Moreover, when the group directs communication in the modern society where belief in ideology decides the social establishment, the misery of the result will be more disastrous. The example which occurs in the Reformation period or under Fascism make us recognize such facts.

In Japan today, the information medium seems not to speak and act with total interest in the facts. We can see this especially in the case of student movements. In Japan where a few newspapers and T.V. broadcasting companies occupy the whole communication in one country, to communicate and to criticize in an insincerely way is to run a way to the cruel result.

When mass-communication in Japan, the big newspapers and T.V. comment on the student movement, there is a character in common. It recognizes that the insistence of the students is a keen question against the poverty of modern politics or society. And it thinks that the natural features of politics and society in Japan should be reformed. But it can not accept the violent methods of students, because their violent action is unlawful. It thinks that their unlawful behavior destroy their constructive opinions.

It is clear that an attitude like this is not a sincere posture in handling the theory behind students' movement. If the students' ideas are understood in true sense, violence is the natural consequence of an accelerating criticism of the establishment. And it becomes impossible to criticize their violence as being unlawful. The theory of the students is the fundamental criticism of the establishment and their violence is a means of expressing their criticism. So without also expressing how natural it is for students to express their insistence by violence, it is impossible to criticize their violence.

To justly criticize one theory, the criticism must at least be done consistently. That is to say, after understanding the true meaning of the theory, a critic comment on the theory can be done. Only the criticism done like this can give us the ground for an objective judgement from between both the theory and its criticism. But if the criticism is rooted in a one-sided intention, and if it does not deal with the contents of the theory, it brings us an unfelicitous result. The above mentioned criticism of mass-communication, when it express itself concerning the violence of the students' movements, has an injurious character because they misunderstand the theory of the student.

A man of power has always dealt with the theory against the power in one-sided and injurious way. In a society where the specialization is going on and the control has become high-level like this modern age, mass-communication also strengthen its administration. Thus the present system of the control suppresses any theory which is disadvantageous to the social establishment.

In Japan, criticism against the social establishment is now being made powerless by mass-communication does not understand it. This unconscious power system with a self-renewing mechanism is advancing, hypnotising and monopolizing mass-communication. In this case, we can insist the restoration of mini-communication which is not yet controlled. And in this very point, our newspaper, the Mita Campus, can secure a meaningful place.

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