

News For
World Peace

The Mita Campus

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Univ. Disputes Still Going on

Chuo Univ. Sophia Univ.

Chuo University was blockaded in the evening of June 19 for the first time since four months ago by the All Campus Central Struggle Council (anti-Japan Communist Party) which was against establishment of the standing committee for university management.

The buildings of the Culture, Law, Economics, and Commercial Science Departments were closed up by the Council.

Shortly after 3:00 p.m. about 3,000 students gathered at the auditorium to hold a mass bargaining with the president, Mr. Harada, and the other university administrators.

But the bargaining was collapsed because both sides would not budge from their insistent positions.

Around 8:00 p.m. the students staged snake dances along the streets of the Kanda area.

The dispute of Sophia University broke out as a reform movement of the university on June 5 of last year. The dispute, however, developed from the reform movement into a political one.

The origin of the dispute was the police entry on June 5 of last year by reason of a burglary in the university.

On June 6, a part of the students organized the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee and began negotiations with the university authorities with slogans: 1) The university authorities should not punish any students without a reason; 2) The authorities should abolish the three systems of approval, consultant, and prohibition of students' political action; 3) The authorities should criticize themselves concerning the police entry.

Nevertheless, as the negotiations did not develop, the students blockaded the No. 1 Building on July 2.

(Continued on Page 2)

Hiyoshi Goes On a Strike Indefinitely

Hiyoshi campus decided to go on a strike for an indefinite period after the Hiyoshi student meeting held on June 26 under the auspices of the Self-Government Associations of all departments at Hiyoshi campus of Keio University, Yokohama.

The meeting was held from 2:30 to 9:00 p.m. About 4,000 students attended it. The Self-Government Association proposed four slogans claiming to crush the Bill for temporary measures concerning university administration, etc. The number of the students for the proposal was 2,419 while against it was 1,467.

The students set up barricades around 9:00 p.m. after the meeting.

Mita Festa To Be Held Nov. 20-23

The Mita Festival of Keio University this year is to be held on the Mita campus from Nov. 20 to 23 under the principle against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and concerning the relect; revolt and creation", the Executive Committee for Mita Festival announced.

Mita Festival is a culture festival of Keio University. This year it is to mark the 21st anniversary.

The president of the committee, Mr. Shiozawa, said, "This year's Mita Festival will be a more simplified one. The entrance/ticket system is to be abolished and the price of the pamphlet will rise to 150 yen this year from 100 yen of last year."

The details of the Festival are to be made clear by the leaders' camp in the later half of August.

6.11 Rally Held by Keio Students

On June 11, 2:00 p.m. the joint rally, which opposes the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, ASPAC, and the University Bill, was held by Keio Beheiren, SRC (Student Revolutionary Committee) and Anti-War Joint Committee. About 150 students took part in it.

Then, 4:30 p.m. they began a demonstration parade being controlled by the cars of Metropolitan Police Board and reached Hibiya Park at 5:00 p.m.

There was no confusion on their way. They had the rally again there and broke up around 6:00 p.m.

6.15 Anti-Treaty Movement Marked Nation-Widely



Chukaku (Middle Core) faction students rushing out of the Hibiya Park, carrying their flags by the hands, in the Anti-Treaty Movement on June 15.

About 70,000 citizens, workers, and students held assemblies June 15 throughout the nation commemorating the death of Miss Michiko Kamba, a Tokyo University student who was killed in a riot against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty in front of the Diet building nine years ago. The assemblies were held with slogans against war, against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and concerning the relect; revolt and creation", the Executive Committee for Mita Festival announced.

This nationwide movement is the first one that many important anti-treaty groups except for the Japan Socialist Party (J.S.P.), Japan Communist Party (J.C.P.) and General Council of Trade Unions of Japan assembled and demonstrated.

About 50,000 people gathered at Hibiya park, Tokyo, by twos and threes around noon, to attend the rally sponsored by the June 15 Executive Committee which was composed of Beheiren (Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee), the Anti-War Youth Committee, anti-J.C.P. Zengakuren factions but for Kakumaru group (Revolutionary Marxist), all-campus joint struggle committees of many universities and other anti-treaty and peace groups.

Anti-Immigration Control Bill Demonstration

On June 24, 6:30 p.m. about 5,000 students and workers held the second rally against the Government-introduced Immigration Control Reform Bill at Hibiya Out-Door Concert Hall, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Anti-Japan Communist Party Zengakuren students, the Anti-War Youth Committee workers, members of Beheiren (Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee) and small number of foreigners who live in Japan. They staged snake dances and running demonstration parades violently.

After the rally, they arrived at Tokyo Station at 9:30 p.m. and then broke up.

Beheiren

Four hundred Beheiren students of Keio University took part in the 6.15 joint movement.

Around 11:00 a.m. an estimated 200 Keio Beheiren students gathered at Mita campus and held a meeting against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

After the meeting they went to Hibiya Park to join the central rally. They reached the Park at about 3:00 p.m. There the number of them increased to more than 400 as another 200 students joined them.

About 4:00 p.m. they began demonstrating at Tokyo Station in company with other anti-treaty groups.

One hour later at Toranomon crossing, they staged a French-style demonstration (spreading across the road) after calm demonstration under the control of riot police.

Around 5:00 p.m. police clamped down on the demonstrations that had begun to violate the Metropolitan Public Ordinance and arrested some of the demonstrators. Mr. Yoshikawa's arrest was made then. At 6:00 p.m. the students sat down on the road protesting against his arrest.

They arrived at Tokyo Station at 6:20 p.m. and held a meeting, summarizing their activities. They broke up around 7:00.

Keio Staffs Declare Against Univ. Bill

Some of the Keio University's staffs made declaration of their intentions against the University Bill.

They put up a notice on the standing-signboard on the Mita campus of the university.

The total number of the staffs who are protesting was 348; including 175 of office clerks, 95 Medical Dept. 52 Commercial Science Dept. 48 Economic Dept. 45 Culture Dept. 19 Technology Dept. and 16 Law Dept. teaching staffs and 39 research workers and teaching staffs of Keio system's various schools.

The declaration said "They oppose the University Bill because; 1) It aims to control universities by the Government's will neglecting the independent efforts of the universities to settle the campus disputes. 2) It does not deal with the principle problem of universities though it shows the way to abolition of universities and so makes it difficult to settle the campus disputes.

ASPAC

207 Arrested in Riot



Helmeted students with bamboo staves marching against riot police on a road of Kawana City, Shizuoka Prefecture, on June 8.

About 2,200 anti-Japan Communist Party students opposing the ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council) which was to be held at Kawana Hotel, Ito City, Shizuoka Prefecture, staged snake-dancing demonstrations June 8.

Around 1:00 p.m. some of the students tried to set up a red flag on the roof of the Kawana Hotel but riot police controlled them and 207 students were arrested on charges of obstructing police duties and assembling with dangerous weapons.

At 2:00 p.m. the students began rioting, throwing stones against riot police. Meanwhile riot police shot tear gas shells furiously as a countermeasure. They clashed with police near the J.N.R. (Japan National Railway)

Ito station. Around 4:30 p.m. they disappeared to their lodging universities, Shizuoka University and Yokohama National University, etc.

Meanwhile the anti-ASPAC rally against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, the Vietnam War and demanding the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China together with the unconditional reversion of Okinawa to Japan was held at the beach side park of Ito City from around 1:00 p.m. by 10,000 laborers and 7,000 Anti-War Youth Committee members.

After the rally, around 2:30 p.m. they staged the snake-dancing demonstrations and the French-style (spreading across the roads) demonstrations. They broke up at 4:30 p.m.

*Economic Review***Judgment Of Large Merger**

By Naohiko Uezumi

On June 19 the Fair Trade Commission began to judge whether the merger between Fuji and Yawata Steel is legal or not from the standpoint of the Anti-monopoly Law. If Yawata Steel unites with Fuji Steel, "Shin-Nihon Steel" grows into the second largest company in the world and its market share in Japan will become about 36% in case of blister steels, 87% in rails and 95% in steel boards. These figures are well over 30%, which is suggested to be the upper limit of the share permitted by the F.T.C., and judging from these figures, this merger is thought to be illegal. On the contrary, both corporations insist that the judgement on the present conditions by the F.T.C. is mistaken and this merger should be permitted as a result of taking the corrective measures which are planned by both firms and thought to approximate stipulations of the Anti-monopoly Law.

In any case this merger takes a clear aim at the enlargement of the market share and power, and pursues the continuing strength of the projected monopoly in the economy. But of course this reason is not all. The desire to acquire profit connected through rapid technological progress in modern times are thought to bring the phenomenon of concentration. Then we must note the fact that the larger the corporation is, the more money it gains in the capital market.

But from the standpoint of the entrepreneur's egotism, the monopolization leads to the neglect of the inevitable effort as a corporations. The spirit of the Anti-monopoly Law is to get rid of the egotism from the market and to stop the effects of cartels from strangulating the economic development in our country.

Next I list the merits of large merger which those who support it suggest, and then I will deny each of them by the past results and the present conditions.

(a) Economy on a large scale

Even if this merger is realized, the new corporation will not build a blast furnace twice as large as what it is now. Because, generally speaking, the expansion of equipment is limited to a degree, and optimum scale is not necessarily so large as the accomplished scale after

the large merger. Also the concentration of the firms and equipments brings some economic losses (e.g. increasing cost of carrying products from firm to consumers). Therefore the economy of the large scale merger does not necessarily justify the large merger.

(b) Suppression on excessive competition

The regulation of the investment in equipments is necessary to prevent excessive competition, but each firm will not regulate for fear that its market share would decrease. So the firms will unite with each other to plan investment and invest effectively without dual investments. But this theory ignores that are source of economic growth depends on competitive behavior which causes a needed constant turnover into using new equipment.

If a firm is not satisfied with his situation in the market and wants to take a greater share, he must build the extra equipment to make more products. The large merger, nevertheless, is a means to increase their share without any extra industrial effort.

(c) Promotion of technological developments

In the economic growth the role of innovation is important and it must be supplied with abundant funds. To gain it the firms combine and then lead to efficiency in research and development. But the above concept of the large merger does not consider the resource of the funds. What is called big science requires so heavy an investment of capital that a large part of the funds will be supplied by the government in the near future in Japan. In fact in America an estimated over 65% of the funds for research and development expenditure have been supplied by the Federal Government in the last few years.

When the firm scale is enlarged and the market structure has a monopolistic tendency, the stimulus for promoting basic study and development is lost and the funds is put only in such a development for manufacturing as the study on design.

In a big firm the structure for study becomes rigid and lacks in maneuver, and then the unique study and development is less compared with minor firms and laboratories in universities. The above-mentioned is proved by the fact that the smaller scale firms have comparatively the more numbers of the special missions. Under above circum-

stances, the larger merger will not assist the efficiency of study.

(d) The strengthening of international competitive power situation

In case of Japanese steel and iron makers, the international competition to justify the large merger. It is not the mammoth enterprise but the minor ones that merger is necessary.

If the Government admits large mergers and ignores the Anti-monopoly Law by reason of strengthening international competitive power, Japan will get into the dilemma that when the foreign enterprises exercise a monopolistic influence to control the Japanese market in the future, the Japanese Government can not regulate them by the weakened Anti-monopoly Law.

Competition Causes Economic Growth

Capitalism permits the pursuit of the private interests as an institution. Under it private enterprises pursue them and entrepreneurs make an effort to get the consumers to buy as many goods and services as possible by means of lowest prices and best quality through the market mechanism. But as a result of competition, many companies are extinguished or absorbed and some survived. Then those few control the consumers by means of advertisements and so on, and exercise the power in the market to control price. Consequently the consumer sovereignty is lost and a nation may be controlled by the few large corporations. The Anti-monopoly Law is the only effective means to counteract such evils of capitalism.

When we review the great post-war economic growth in our country, we shall immediately notice that the growth has owed much to the Zaibatsu dissolution by the General Head Quarter on the occasion of the defeat in 1945. The dissolution brought the market to the condition of nearly complete competition, and the steel industry has put out much steel at low price and has introduced heavy industry to the present prosperity. If large mergers are admitted one after another in Japan now, the economic growth will slow down and in the near future the market will belong to Americas in Europe does now.

Now the Ministry of International Trade and Industry ignores "the Constitution of Industry", that is to say the Anti-monopoly Law, and positively urges the large merger. But I must support the decision of the F.T.C. and criticize monopolization in order to accomplish an optimum allocation of resources through the competitive market mechanism.

Comment

Expectation And Anxiety Reveal On June 15

On June 15, it is the ninth anniversary of the death of Miss Michiko Kanba, a student of Tokyo University, who was killed by the state power near the Diet Building. The day of this year, more than 50,000 citizens, workers and the students staged demonstrations against the war, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and for an early reversion of Okinawa into Japan.

The action on June 15, this year was different in various points from usual way of the demonstration.

It is the last form of a series of the movements by the students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee like at Tokyo University, Nihon University, and so on, and of the anti-Government forces,

movements which is different from existing leftists' movements. These new forces are the "Peace for Vietnam" Committee (Beheiren), Anti-War Youth Committee and the students of anti-Japan Communist Party, etc.

Moreover, the characteristic of this year's movements is that these new anti-Government movement forces took joint action.

How did the existing leftist think these facts? How did the Government accept these movements against war and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty?

At any rate, it is true that the joint action of this day gave a ray of hope to anti-Government forces, yet it does not warrant optimism.

In the future, however, it will

be impossible to hold a joint action in the same style of action on June 15.

It is not too much to say that the destiny of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty depends upon the form of the joint action by these new anti-Government forces.

On the other hand, we just not overlook that the suppression by the Government is becoming more strict. It is shown with the fact that Yuichi Yoshikawa, secretary general of Beheiren, was arrested unfairly. He was only appealing the unfair suppression of riot police on the citizen, however, he was arrested on a charge of violating the Tokyo Metropolitan Public Safety Ordinance.

We can expect that the state power which suppress even the right of demonstration would increase more strictly in the future.

How does the joint action on July 15 affect the protesting movement against the ministry Eisaku Sato's visit to the United States scheduled in this autumn on the reversion of Okinawa to Japan? It would influence the movements against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

The Type Of Japanese Intellectuals

Some days ago there was an excited discussion between Tokyo University students and the great Japanese novelist, Yukio Mishima. This meeting was held by the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee, the anti-Japan Communist Party student of Zengakuren at Tokyo Univ. Mr. Mishima is now famous for not only his novels but for his rightist activity. He is quite nationalistic and active. The anti-J.C.P. students are more radical and militaristic than pro-J.C.P. students. So Mr. Mishima is the enemy of the leftist students, if politically speaking. They had been supposed to have had a great difference of opinions. But the atmosphere of this meeting was quite friendly rather than hateful. Their common view was against Japanese intellectuals of established fame. Mr. Mishima has been criticizing the such kinds of hypocritical intellectuals that their opinions are very critical of their society or establishment but their real activities are opposite to their opinions and sometimes reactionary compared with their opinions. So Mr. Mishima is a new type of Japanese intellectual, we should hope. Because what he says corresponds with his activity even though he has a very rightist opinion.

Mr. Mishima said after the meeting with leftist students that he could never agree with their movement at all, but that he could be sympathetic with the students' "genuineness" in their radicalism. One of the leftist students also said Mr. Mishima is the most courageous and stubborn intellectual that he has ever met before. We are now considering why they have a common point of view and what kind of elements have made them hate many present Japanese intellectuals.

We like to examine this issue from the historical point of view in Japan. As you know, we had a fascist society more than twenty years ago. At that time, the Japanese fascist government suppressed not only the freedom of any human rights but our way of thinking and acting in the name of the Emperor. This suppression also came into the sphere of Japanese intellectuals activity in

that they should obey the absolute leader, the Emperor, through their daily activity. They should be arrested by the government if they didn't obey it. So Japanese intellectuals pretended their opinions and even the Marxist justified this fascist society, saying that Marxism was the same with the government on the point of denying the Western bourgeoisie society.

After the War when American style of "Democracy" was imported, Japanese intellectuals got the freedom to criticize the government. Marxism became the main current of that time, especially among the intellectuals, even those who had obeyed the fascist government. Marxism could be used by the intellectuals even who had obeyed the fascist government. This trend still exists among the present intellectuals in Japan. The ideas of some intellectuals are quite critical or radical about Japan like the anti-J.C.P. students who fight the police wearing helmets and using the sticks. But the activity of the intellectuals is opposite to their ideas. There are great difference, between what they say and act. Especially this can apply to the university professors. Even the progressive professors will become quite apathetic or reactionary concerning the campus struggle if it breaks out at their own university. The intellectuals including the university professors are hypocritical and opportunistic, I think, analyzing their behavior concerning ideology. So Mr. Mishima is the new type of the intellectual even though we have different opinions from him. And also I can understand why anti-J.C.P. students are denouncing the hypocritical intellectuals and the persuading the new type of the intellectuals in Japan.

I never say an intellectual should have to act radically if he has a radical opinion, rather an intellectual should consider again before he publishes it whether it can be truly realized by his own way of acting.

Because the ideologies are based on real emotions of daily life and should be consistent and very strong even if we are fighting against authorities. (S.Y.)

Univ. Disputes...

(Continued from Page 1)

On July 5, the trouble was caused between the students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee and a university staff member who intended to remove the students' standing signboard. The university authorities punished 13 students for the reason that the staff employee was injured in this trouble. Afterward, out of 13 students, two were arrested by police on a charge of assault and battery.

In October, students reorganized the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee demanding the following five items from the authorities: 1) Withdraw the punishment on 13 students; 2) Self-criticize authorities' combination with the police; 3) Abolish three systems of approval, consultant and prohibition of students' political actions; 4) Establish the Self-Government Council; 5) Promise not to punish any students in this Sophia University Struggle.

On November 7, the students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee blockaded Buildings No. 1, 3, 4.

Meanwhile, the students of the Student Council decided to withdraw the blockade using of force and put into practice on December 14 but failed.

University authorities ordered the students who had been occupying the building to quit there on December 19 and 20, but the students refused this order.

On December 21, the authorities called in riot police to evict the students who had been blockading the building and declared the lock-out for six months. In this eviction 52 students were arrested by riot police.

After a shut-down for three months and a half, an all campus meeting was held by the proposal of the university on April 7 this year. In this meeting, the students decided to cease the lock-out, and a new term began.

However, the problems which the students of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Committee proposed are not solved at all.

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Special Edition on Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

New Security Concept Required in Changing World

Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Goes Bankrupt

Japan in a Forked Road of Security

When we are confronted with a decision, it sometimes has more important meaning for our life, than we expected. In such a case, it often ends in the terrible result of our having to decide without understanding the meaning of the decision well. The choice of the decision, in a sense, may be likened to a warning bell which tells us the important courses of our future. If we fail to hear the bell, the age advanced, learning us behind. The choice of Japan with the revision period of the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States coming next year, 1970, is the bell which gives us a warning and advice on Japan's future. The dispute on the Security Treaty is very important for us in this sense.

When Japan signed the Security Treaty between Japan and the United States in 1951 just after the San Francisco Peace Parley, there was little independence for Japan to decide its future. It is not too much to say that the Treaty was forced by the U.S. and there was no way for Japan to recover from its ruin but to depend upon the U.S. politically and economically. In 1960, the first revision time of the Treaty, Japan again preferred to follow the U.S. in order to increase industrial production at very high pace, saving its military expense. So the Treaty was renewed with few amendments. In these two decisions, Japan got the interests of "revival from the war" and "economic growth," but at the same time it had to pay large compensation. One of them is diplomatic dependence on the U.S., as seen, for instance, in its rendering of Chinese Policy, because of the Security Treaty. It has a very undesirable meaning for the Japanese people. Diplomatic independence is one of the most important elements for all the country. Japan was forced to give it up for economic rehabilitation. The seventh decade of twentieth century may be remembered in Japanese history as a decade when there was no diplomatic policy of Japan except the policy of the U.S.

The Japanese Government will use this diplomatic dissatisfaction of the people for its purpose in the second revision of the Treaty in 1970. The Government and its Liberal Democratic Party cheat the people by insisting upon a false independence— independence gained by the active economic and political policy of Japan in the Far-East, as seen in the forth ASPAC meeting in Ito, Japan. But policy is carried out following U.S. international policy, so there is no true independence.

Desired Japanese Foreign Active Policy

Nowadays the discuss on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty prevails throughout Japan. We, Japanese, should present our real self-independence and the active diplomatic policy. In presence of the revision period of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, we face to the choice of the abolishment of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty or of continuance of it.

When we carefully watch Japanese domestic situation and world one, Japan should aim at the abolishment of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. In Japan today the movement of anti-Japan-U.S. Security Treaty are becoming more and more marked. The movement tells us the important meaning in the decision on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Change Japanese Policy Toward China

When we consider the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, we must pay close attention to the world, Asian Situation, especially the Japanese one.

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, a kind of military alliance truly a containment policy to Communist circles has existed up until now in the name of "Mutual Co-operation in economic and political aspects". There is a movement in Japan and American government circles to increase its participation in Asian defense instead of U.S. Vietnam shows clearly that the strategy of U.S. in Far East is an inconsistent policy.

There are many issues in Japan-Communist China relations. Political movements for a retraction of Japan-Communist China relations are in the interest of national security and international peace. We can conjecture to some extent Communist China's course after the ninth Communist Party Congress. It is necessary to establish Asian peace and Japan-Communist Party-conanese national security through the efforts of Japan Communist

China retraction in relation. As we Japanese have a deep fear complex and anxiety about Communist China's political and potnetial military power, we must, first of all make efforts to establish a retraction in the Japan and Communist China.

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, made in the light of regarding Communist China as a supposed enemy is against the Japanese peace and security. Japan must equally be in good friend with foreign countries (e.g. the U.S., Communist China, the U.S.S.R.). We Japanese must not foreget the past fact that Japan has invaded Communist China and that we now have moral feeling about it. It is clear that the U.S. containment policy to Communist China and

the issues between Communist China and USSR make a pipeline between Japan and Communist China narrow. The latest surveys of public opinion show that the Japanese people desire a Japan-Communist China diplomatic retraction and the abolishment of Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

Now it is time to change the policy toward the Communist China. Firstly it is necessary for Japan not to become proposer of appointment method about important matters in relation to China problem in United Nations General Assembly. By inviting Communist China into international society, United Nations will become active and significant in a true sense of a world. Japanese foreign policy at the mercy of U.S. should be changed. It is desirable to establish foreign administration puts discrimina-

policy reflecting our independent public opinion.

Aim at Abolishment of Japan-U.S. Security System

There are many Japanese domestic issues in the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The largest of these issues is the Okinawa problem. We must tackle with this problem. It is inconceivable that American bases carrying out war against Vietnam continue in an Okinawa rooted by Japan's peaceful constitution. In the process of opposing separation between Japan proper and Okinawa, U.S. military control over Okinawa, we must seriously solve this problem. The recent chain of movement of the Sato administration only shows us a alternative rights of option. Sato

Japan only subrogates the U.S. in the Far East. Can the third decision, in 1970, with the revision period of the Security Treaty between Japan and the U.S. be made in such an easygoing and deceptive attitude? The 1970 decision has very much importance for Japan, which has been revived from ruin by war and now has international economic influence. To know the importance, we must understand where the modern civilization has come and where it will go with the high technical capacities typified by the nuclear weapons.

Nuclear Weapons Turn Int'l Situation

Influences caused by the modern sophisticated techniques is various and complex. Nuclear weapons shows its disadvantage. The international situation has been changed greatly by nuclear weapons, which have much more destructive ability than the former weapons. When nuclear weapons first appeared in our world, nuclear states were limited to the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Both of these countries were afraid of the other's striking first with nuclear weapons, for they had not the power to make a reprisal on the enemy if they were first attacked. So there was terrible tension in the international situation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. for this reason. But in the 1960's when both of them had had the power to make reprisals by nuclear weapons on the enemy, there came the age of stability by nuclear weapons—a thaw between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. It was caused because both countries could not use nuclear weapons without making up their mind to exterminate the world—that is, to ruin themselves. It became ironical that the more destructive weapons that countries created, the more impossible it was to use them.

When the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. monopolized nuclear weapons, non-nuclear nations became obliged to be ruled by U.S. or the U.S.S.R. nuclear power policy. The monopoly of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. of nuclear weapons characterized the regional collective security system (a security system in which many countries join together and co-operate to keep their security) after World War II. The regional collective security system after World War II has been supported by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. resulting from the confrontation between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. on the social, economic and political scales—that is, the confrontation of ideology. Some security system has always had another security system against it.

But when nuclear weapons cannot be used, the security system ruled with the nuclear power of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has changed. The typical examples are France and Communist China which began to develop nuclear weapons to stand against

the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. nuclear monopoly. They think that, even if it be very small, to become a nuclear state is to acquire the right to speak against the international system ruled by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., because nuclear weapons cannot be used in the world, whether they are large or small, and because nuclear weapons are only the means to speak and act independently in the international situation. This phenomenon means that the stability caused by the nuclear monopoly of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. changes the instability by nuclear proliferation, for the nuclear proliferation gives changes to use nuclear weapons by small countries and the use of nuclear weapons by small countries may possibly pull the trigger of a nuclear weapons war on a world-wide scale. Of course a nuclear weapons war on a world-wide scale is certainly the strait way to ruining the human being. This is the most horrible danger for our civilization.

Security Based on Balance of Power Not Work in Nuclear Age

The high spread of the advance of the technology in the 20th century suggests to us a radical change in our civilization. The appearance of nuclear techniques, the science revolution, rapid economic growth, advanced and underdeveloped countries problem, keen antagonism between ideologies and races, all these are as a bell tolling for the new civilization. In this age of civilization conversion, we should reform all our old conception. The conception of security is not exceptional. As long as the old conception of the security is based on the idea of the balance of power, there is no way to prevent a war when the balance is destroyed. So the balance of power is a very dangerous thought in the age when nuclear weapons can kill all men in a moment. The conception of security should be renewed for abolishing a war. But as there is power in the real world and nuclear weapons still hold their devilish destructive power, we have to approach the new security system through a round about way leading towards all-out disarmament way, we can get rid of the blind acceptance of weapons and can get a new conception of security step by step. However difficult it is, peace is not a dream but an object to be realized.

The third decision of Japan on its security at the revision time of the Security Treaty between Japan and the U.S. should be made to consider the above-mentioned change of civilization and the change of the conception of the security. It is one of the most important decisions for Japan. We can only advance our society, looking at the possibility of brightful ruin by nuclear weapons on one side and a happier new world with fruitful techniques on the other hand.

In Japan today, the desire for independence in a true sense of a word, is vivid and strong among the people. Japan should positively take a initiative in order to ease tension in Asia. Now it is a time for Japan to take positive diplomacy. By making efforts to do so, the diplomacy of Japan will be true and vivid one, and will be estimated in the international stage. It is necessary for us to know our living life in the nuclear age. The U.S. and Soviet nuclear arm capacities are already saturated. Men, women, and children live in the danger of demolition made by a nucleus. We must deny nuclear armament and a general military alliance. We must made efforts in order to establish world peace.

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The U.N. Plays an Important Role for Security

Political leaders in every country have demand many important duties and responsibilities. Among them, however, the most important and preferential subject is "How to keep the security of their own nation?"

We, of course, consider the security, too. As for security, most important is the right of nations to live security without fear of invasion or attack. Before Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is mentioned, let's consider the historical background of security.

Limitations of the U.N.

Before the World War I in Europe, "The balance of power" was adopted as a traditional power policy. This, however, brought about an armament race which was based on mutual doubt. After the war, the League of Nations, proposed by the U.S. president Wilson, was established with the idea that the force of moral principle and international public opinion can eradicate war.

As a restraint against the violation of nations, the League of Nations had only the power to impose non-military economic restraint and to remonstrate against wayward countries. That weakness may have been one of the causes of World War II. From the reflection on this point, the United Nations was established by people who had experienced war-disaster twice and earnestly desired world peace. However, there are some limitations of U.N. function. One of them, the Security Council, the central organization of the U.N., has the serious defects in its ability to assume its important functions.

At first, the decision at the Security Council is approved by nine votes among 15 member-nations present. But whenever one nation among the Standing Committee of the U.N. casts its vote against the matter, the resolution is not attained. This is because the decision at the Standing Committee should be based on the agreement of the big five nations. After World War II, however, the separation of the big two blocs in the world has placed considerable restrictions on the functions of the Standing Committee. As a result of this, big countries had great influence because they, having nuclear weapons, could

push through a power policy. Even if, moreover, the Standing Committee decided something, the organization which should perform its decision did not exist. U.N. Forces are assembled from various countries so it is very doubtful whether efficient activities are carried out. When the Standing Committee could not function perfectly, the right to group into self-defensive organizations was admitted in the character of the United Nations as exceptional but also as complementing the United Nations desire to secure peace. Based on this, nations can make treaties and act regionally for world peace or to keep security (article 52 of the U.N. Charter).

Dangerous Possibility In Regional Collective Security System

Some dangers, however, are included in group-defence. One of them is as follows: when the Standing Committee takes measures for world peace or maintenance of security, member nations must follow the decision of the United Nations as a law higher than their respective defense treaty (the concerned nation or the Standing Committee). If it is the concerned nation, they can spread or lengthen the conflict freely.

On the other hand, some nations (mainly Communist countries) unite a group security organization from doubting the United Nations itself or from a threat of opposite nations.

Though the United Nations is limited in its function by big countries, it is indispensable to

regulate each nation's ideology or maintenance, so we must make efforts to increase its faculties. In order to do that, differences of powers among United Nations members should be regulated to promote a democratic system. The United Nations should not fall dead like the League of Nations. By the appearance of nuclear power, it is impossible to walk backwards now.

Recover U.N. Function

The tendency for world peace like the U.S.-U.S.S.R. peaceful co-existence is conspicuous recently. The egoism, however, big nations are shown in Vietnam, Czechoslovakia, Germany and Peninsula of Korea, solution of "Agent War of big countries" is very difficult.

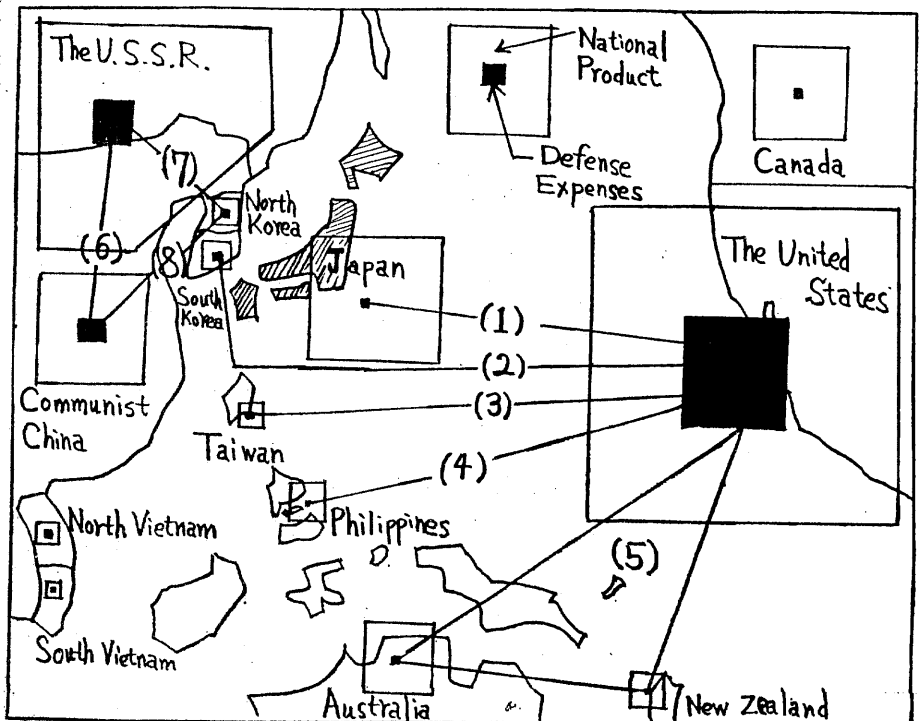
On the other hand, some nations enlighten the nuclear weapons by herself and stopped belonging to big power nations. They begin to walk the road of "independence." They are French and Communist China.

Though development of the nuclear weapons makes its political standpoint faster truly, it caused rupture in economy or brings an inflexible diplomacy. Moreover a new strained situation raised in its region.

In order to keep the security of its own nation, diplomacy has been playing a very important role. That importance will never change in future. Therefore, the role of U.N. as a matter of course should be attached sufficient importance to settle by diplomatic means. History teaches us that armament is not always efficient for the security.

We must choose a most effective means for a security with a wide and long view.

Defense Expenses to National Product and Security Treaty in Far East



Defense Expenses and National Economy (1966)

GNP: Gross National Product (million dollars)	DE: Defense Expenses to GNP (million dollars)	%: Ratio of Defense Expenses to GNP
Western Countries		
The United States	GNP 677,500 DE 54,200	8.0%
Japan	GNP 64,380 DE 837	1.3%
Canada	GNP 47,930 DE 1,438	3.0%

Australia	GNP 22,510 DE 833	3.7%
New Zealand	GNP 5,220 DE 115	2.2%
Philippines	GNP 5,140 DE 72	1.4%
South Korea	GNP 2,890 DE 110	3.8%
Taiwan	GNP 2,240 DE 202	3.8%

South Vietnam	GNP 1,000 DE 152	15.2%
Eastern Countries		
The U.S.S.R.	GNP 313,030 DE 14,400	4.6%
Communist China	GNP 55,000 DE 5,500	10.0%
North Korea	GNP 2,440 DE 467	17.3%
North Vietnam	GNP 1,800 DE 450	25.0%

Military Alliance

Western Countries

- (1) The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty
- (2) The South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty
- (3) The Nationalist China-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty
- (4) The Philippines-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty
- (5) The Anzus (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) Security Treaty

The Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)

(The United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan)

Eastern Countries

- (6) The U.S.S.R.-Communist China Alliance
- (7) The U.S.S.R.-North Korea Alliance
- (8) The Communist China-North Korea Alliance

Economic Alliance of western Countries

The Asian and Pacific Council

(Australia, Nationalist China, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam and Japan)

The Expected Nuclear States in the latter half of 20th centuries

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 1945-55 | The United States, The U.S.S.R., Britain |
| 1956-65 | France, Communist China |
| 1966-75 | Japan, India, Israel |
| 1976-85 | Canada, West Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Pakistan, The Union of South Africa, The United Arab Republic |
| 1986-95 | Holland, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Poland, East Germany, Indonesia, Belgium, Australia, Mexico, Brazil, Finland, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Austria |

Prior Consultation Provision Not Clearly Defined

There is the prior consultation provision of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, that can check the mobilization of the U.S. Army in advance. But Japan has no right to refuse the U.S. demands. That provision is no more than the guarantee for the U.S., as was said in joint statement of ex-Prime Minister Kishi and ex-President Eisenhower.

And Japanese Government said, there is no necessity to do any prior consultation, even in such cases as the United States nuclear-powered submarine swordfish's entry into a Japanese port or the scout planes of the U.S. Air-Force being attacked by North Korea.

When Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Aichi visited Washington on May 30, he said Japan will regard the prior consultation provision as flexible one, in case Okinawa reverts to Japan. This speaking means that the Japanese mainland is militarized as today's bases on Okinawa, and that Japan has military preparations once again and she may invade other Asian countries in the future.

Japan-U.S. Security Treaty Contains Many Risky Points

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, like the other laws, has some dangerous points, because of the equivocation of its text.

Namely, the Government is liable to abuse its "equivocation" as we have experienced in the past.

Now, when we investigate the Japan and the U.S. Governments' intention, international situation, etc. we must point out the following serious problem of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty: self-defense right, treaty area and the Prior Consultation.

Vagueness of Self-Defence Right

In 1960, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was revised, in more-over to the Third-Defence-Plan.

Let's discuss the problem of the self-defense right. In 1960 the Japanese Government pointed out the following three factors on applying the self-defense right. That is, (1) In case there is no other means than self-defence action; (2) In case there is illegality of trespass; (3) The enforcement of the self-defence right must have been well-matched with the trespass.

But, it is quite vague by whom and with what criteria the abovementioned factors are decided. Moreover the Government has recently changed the interpretation as follows: The self-defence right can be invoked not after the country is attacked but before it seems that an attack will be launched. It is necessary for us to remember that most aggressions are made on the pretext of "self-defence".

At the same time, it brings

the serious problem of the difference between the self-defence potential and war potential. That is, from the view of the Government, the self-defence force is not "war potential". However the variety and the advance of arms make the distinction of the two more difficult. Moreover, we can't help judging that Japan is carrying forward the rearmament under pretext of self-defence when we consider the Third Self-Defence-Plan in Japan, Nixon's speech emphasizing Japan's complementation in American Asian policy and "the plan of rearmament of Japan" manifested lately by Keidan-Ren (The Federation of Economic Organization of Japan).

Extent of Far East Spreads

Next there comes the problem of the extent of the Far East area. This problem is important because, as long as the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty is a treaty mainly for the group-defence, the extent of this area

is relative to the dangerousness that Japan might be involved in potential and war potential. That is, from the view of the Japanese. As for example when the U.S. Army invades Vietnam, there is no agreement between the view point of the U.S. and that of Japan about the area of the Far East. The U.S. Army in Japan can mobilize its forces to the battle out of the area of the Far East, when it may threaten the peace and security of the Far East. If this theory were to be enlarged, the U.S. Army in Japan can mobilize its forces all over the world and the more the Japan's possibility of being included in war becomes higher.

Summer Recess

With this issue we suspend publication of The Mita Campus for the summer recess. Publication of the paper will be resumed in early-October upon the opening of the second semester. — Editor

Open the Grobal Trade

—Convert the Anti-Communist Policy—

With the revision period of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty next year, we must stubbornly reconsider the treaty from the viewpoint of economics, too. Especially the world-wide foreign trade must be promoted, not the regional foreign trade such as the free world area trade, etc.

Nowadays, however, the Japanese Government has made anti-Communist China economic policy, which is only a short-sighted interest one. We are absolutely against this policy, based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty system, and must establish a complete economic integration which is controlled by a strong international organization.

Considering the problem of national security, non-military policy takes as an important part as military policy. And role of non-military policy is to ease a military strain or the possibility of military confrontation through by promoting mutual understandings. In this role the part of economic policy is important.

We touch upon the foreign side of the role of economy, i.e., foreign trade and aid policies, and also describe that from the viewpoint of economics, these two policies can contribute to World Peace if we carry out these policies usefully.

There has not been a period as the present society when the importance of a foreign trade is so great. But a sound growth of foreign trade is prevented by the complexity of political situations. If scarce resources can be internationally distributed by the maximum efficiency principle, economic welfare must increase more than at present. However so long as a nation pursues priority over other nations, being controlled by the concept of one economical and political nation, the nation will not adopt that principle but the aims at reinforcement of military power, and only strengthen strain relations between opposite

countries. Now we offer a doctrine to promote a better understanding and to accomplish world peace, by taking foreign trade and aids policies. If economic welfare is increased and averaged by economical borders being taken down all over the world, the East-West problem and the South-North problem—the problem of great economic difference between advanced and developing countries—can be hopefully settled. So, first of all, production factors must be freely transferred perfectly.

To Economic World State

We must strive to make up these economic differences, as a present aim possible of realization. The foreign trade policy in this case is not merely a free trade policy.

It is necessary that foreign trades must be promoted by mainly the favorable treatment policy for developing countries, which was resolved at UNCTAD (United Nations Conference of Trade and Development) at India, 1960, and by reciprocal tariff cut policy such as the so-called "Kennedy Round" at trades between advanced countries. And also necessary to allow free movement of production factors.

However, at the present stage of great differences in economic power between advanced countries and developing countries, economic boundaries must be preserved, if economical borders is fallen just now, advanced countries with big economic power only break down the burgeoning industrial economy of developing countries, making imperialistic economic aggressions. So far from accomplishing World Peace, the strain between countries of the world will increase more and more.

By adopting these policies, we can make the present trade pattern to a more efficient world pattern and ultimately to a complete economic intergration. In this intergration, a world organization promotes a world-wide economic policy. So we think, it is most hopeful that nations of the world are included in the integration.

From this point of view we are mentioning above, without taking a short view of interests we must pay much attention to an establishment of international economic organization such as seen in ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council) which seems to be a anti-communist council.

Under the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty system the Japanese Government has made anti-communist economic and political policies, especially anti-Communist China policy. From the viewpoint of international trade, too, the anti-communist policy is not only profitable to Japan but all to other countries.

Some Japanese scholars often declare that we are for the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty because, if Japan abrogates the treaty, Japan is considerably damaged in trade by a retaliation of the United States, and the Japanese economy will be ruined unless Japan keeps the treaty.

How meaningless this declaration is! The declaration based on a short view of interests expresses the egotism allies who wish only their prosperity and security.

Nowadays with the revision period of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty next year, 1970, the anti-treaty movement has increasingly arisen among Japanese. One, as mentioned above, must stubbornly think about the problem of security based on a world-wide standpoint and made a new vision of the security of Japan and the world, by denying the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty.

gerous possibility of promoting a new anti-communist policy. They also support the Vietnam policy of the United States, and it now seems that the United States will make Japan take part in an anti-communist Asian Policy after the Vietnam War.

Judging from these facts and contents of the joint communique of this ASPAC meeting, member nations of ASPAC seem to think only of the security and prosperity of the free world. That is, fundamentally a main problem imposed upon the ASPAC nations is to help themselves and other countries to make economic developments by means of foreign trades and aids. We consider this a positive idea.

But if the policy becomes anti-Communist policy, it becomes an important problem. So long as Japanese foreign policies follow American policies, and Japan as a leadership nation of ASPAC adopt the separation policy in economic and political aspect toward Communist China, it is obvious that the ASPAC is tinged with anti-Communist color. If we earnestly pursue world peace, we must break down such a short-sighted policy council as ASPAC and establish a new council based on a global cooperative principle. (M.S.)



Citizens, students and workers of various peace groups gathering at the Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall, Tokyo, on June 15. (see Page 1.)

Want Correspondents

We, The Mita Campus want correspondents all over the world.

Nowadays student's revolts have arisen everywhere in the world. We are much interested in the students movements which is the bastard of the contradictory society.

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Comment

ASPAC with Dangerous Color

The fourth ministerial meeting of ASPAC (Asian and Pacific Council) was held at Kawana Hotel, Ito City, Shizuoka Prefecture, for three days from June 9. Nine nations participated—Australia, Nationalist China, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of the Philippines, Thailand, South Vietnam and Japan. Laos attended as an observer and Indonesia as a guest.

This conference had been proposed by the president of South Korea, Hark Chung Hee, at 1966 who had been intending to create an anti-Communist military system. Japan had participated in the conference on condition that it would never aim at an anti-Communist policy. At present the Japanese government thinks of the characteristic of the conference as the form of an economic and cultural co-operative organization for peace and prosperity.

This Kawana Meeting was held under the unstable Asian situation including the problem of Okinawa return to Japan from the U.S. and the withdrawal of 25,000 American soldiers from Vietnam. So it

was expected that there would be conflicts of interests about the security of each nation. But in fact the security problem was hardly argued, and on the economic problems were focussed. In this conference the nations did not discuss military problems, though they have acknowledged the importance of Okinawa Bases in Far Eastern Security. But the fact of the ASPAC nations is that out of nine of them, five nations—South Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand—are sending their armies to Vietnam, co-operating with the United States in quading South-Vietnam from the communists, is meant by this fact, I wonder?

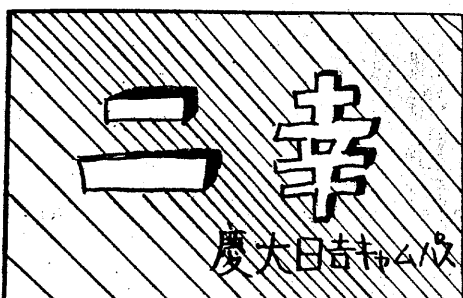
In the joint communique of this conference, member nations of ASPAC said that they wish security and peace for Asia and the South-Pacific nations, and that nations must make social and economic progress without invading other nations and without being interfered with others. But how can we accept the facts that above five nations joint Vietnam War directly? Also how can the Japanese Government justify the fact that B52 bomb-

ers fly to Vietnam from Okinawa bases while they are trying to consider Okinawa a part of Japan. In spite of the fact that none of the member nations of ASPAC recognized Communist China's right to enter the United Nations, they insist on peace in Asia, but this truth is that they pursue a belligerently anti-communist policy.

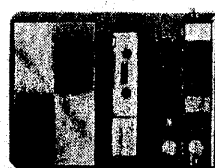
Although formerly the policy of ASPAC was a military one, it is now going to be transformed into an economic policy. It has been proved that the military power policy is bankrupt as shown in the United States failure in Vietnam and Czech policy of the Soviet Union. Especially in the Vietnam War, the military and industrial forces of the United States, who have been worshippers of power policy, are being obliged to leave Vietnam.

Under these circumstances, a new policy of economic development is now being adopted against communist taking place of military power policy.

Partly because member nations of ASPAC do not recognize Communist China and North Vietnam, the ASPAC has a dan-



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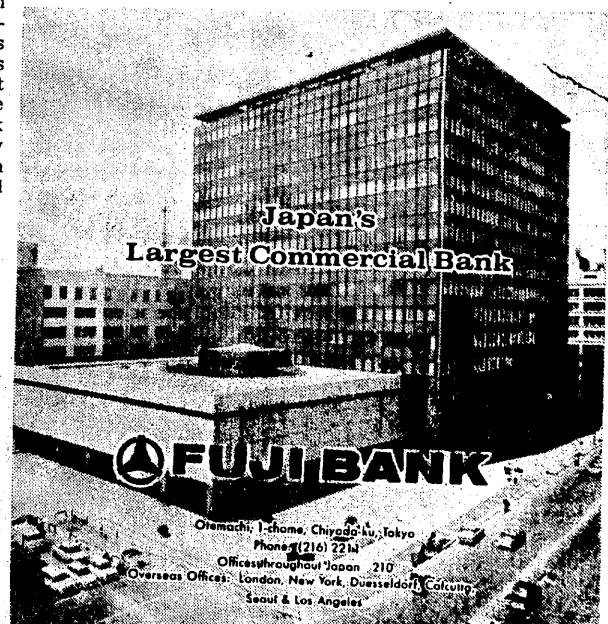


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The Deer Park: N. Mailer Today's Moral?

The play "The Deer Park" by Norman Mailer is now trying to be presented by the young-plays of Haiyu-za theatre group. This is the first time of playing Mailer's dramas in Japan, becoming a topic of the journalism right now.

As its regular play in July, Haiyu-za will perform "The Deer Park", written by Norman Mailer and directed by Mr. Takeshi Yasui.

"The Deer Park" was the largest prostitute house in history, having been established by Louis XV in a part of Versailles. Mailer likened Hollywood to today's "The Deer Park" and picked up the origin of nowadays' unsound American society through the disintegration of a movie man and the corrupted sex-world. The background of this play is a very particular world, Hollywood.

The director, Takeshi Yasui takes the image of Hollywood and shows it to Japanese spectators through the situation of today's Japan. He cuts, as he said, the reality of manners that is presented as the very thing, "Hollywood" which is particular stage dealing with the problems of power and sex can be generalized. Yasui intends to produce this play particularly with sex in the focus.

Mailer takes the decadence of humanity resulting from social problems and criticizes our civilization focusing on sex. But can he be done well on the stage of Haiyu-za? We think it is almost beyond their power to succeed Mailer's intention.

In spite of this difficulty Yasui tries to produce this play and approach Mailer as far as he can. He denies to set seats for spectators opposing that privilege for them. And he tries to remove the atmosphere which divides the audience from stage and actors by means of showing the exchange of stage setting. He wants spectators to worry about the institution not by themselves but with all members in the theatre. This trial, therefore, would have a dangerous side ended to the mere underground play of sex, if the audience had not positive approach to "The Deer Park".

We return to "The Deer Park" again. In this play, the sexual world of perversion, so to speak free sex or sodomy, is written about. But who

can say that above mentioned world is the very perverse world and that what we now regard as moral is the only moral? In another way of thinking, we should recognize the sexual morality as helping to conceal the present deceptive mechanisms of modern society. When we are conscious of sex as the communication between individuals, morals will not be made much of.

We like to think what kind of man Mailer is and his novels. Norman Mailer became famous for the long novel "The Naked and the Dead" in 1948. His general reputation in the States is that he is a sexual pervert, and crazy for stabbing his wife, and for running Mayor of New York city. And the way of writing is a sort of showdown (disclose unmask) and there is much very filthy language in his novels. The typical comment about him was made by the Soviet Government that he had been a great novelist at the time of "the Naked and the Dead" but after that he went wrong into the spiritual corruption of the American capitalist society. We like to reconsider what Mailer is by criticizing his reputations. What interests me first is his sympathy with the former President, John F. Kennedy in the case of "The Presidential Papers" in 1963. His sympathy for Kennedy was a natmosphere of Kennedy to let things rip.

"The square" and "the hip star" are the two types of the present American, analyzed Mailer. Under the Cold War people had become lacking the humanity of the worth living, only concerning to make the shelter from nuclear weapons. "The square" is such kind of people in the decadent American society. "The hip star" is the kind of out-siders in such society, wishing something anti-establishment like free sex or letting things rip.

The reasons, he writes much of sex using many slanges or supported the young President Kennedy and hated L. B. Johnson or he is very active not only for his writing but for political affairs, are sorts of the demonstrations against the mere materialistic society of America which suppresses our humanity and makes the people innocent. So Mailer is the moralist of the modern society, sounding a warning to the nation that the present people cannot live on without the

Movie Review

Shinju Ten No Amijima



Jihe and Koharu, committed a love suicide, are exposed to view in a public place.

The movie, "Shinju ten no Amijima" is a production directed by Mr. Shinoda. The original author is Monzaemon Chikamatsu. He wrote it in 1720 as a drama of "Joruri" (a kind of Japanese classical puppet drama). It is said to be his masterpiece. He closely followed the incident of the love suicide of Kamiya Jihei (an Osaka merchant of a paper store) and Koharu (a prostitute of Sonezaki) at Amijima in October, 1720. The unique point of this work is, as Mr. Shinoda pointed out, a sudden presentation of the strained relation of Jihei and Koharu who made up their mind to commit a love suicide. In this simple plot, Mr. Shinoda says that he found a typical being in the human world.

There are three factors composing "Sewamono" (dramas of contemporary life) of Monzaemon Chikamatsu. They are the eroticism of love and lust between man and woman, the ethical sense ("Giri Ninjo"), and the economical factor. The first is an eternal and universal factor, the second sustained the class society at that time, and the last is related to the Osaka merchant class. This irrationality of the social structure tempts human being to the sweet solution of death. This process corresponds somewhat to the mode of the Japanese classical "Nô" drama. It is somewhat visionary, Mr. Shinoda

corrupted sex or without lying and imposture. He gave the questions of "Why" and "How" the people cannot help doing in such way.

He described in "The Deer Park" a kind of the small world which represents the present society of dark sided America. What he had intended in the play of it was to pursue what kind of things is moralish or not at the present days, by unmasking the reality of human relations.

But the people in general misunderstand him as we had explained just before. So what Mailer had to do now is to change his general reputations among the people enough to understand his idea and moral. But this is difficult for Mailer, we suppose. And much more difficult is how to play "The Deer Park" in Japan.

Mr. Yasui have two ways to do it: one is to keep Mailer as he is right now, taking Mailer's moral into the Japanese, another way is to destroy "Mailer" and to universalize the issues presented by him. This trial of performing Mailer's play is anyway the great enterprises we have to give much of our attentions. (S. Yoshida, K. Murakami)

said. Mr. Shinoda formerly made a screen play of this famous drama of Chikamatsu. And it was not merely an image of "Joruri", but an analysis of humanity.

In this new movie, "Shinju ten no Amijima", Mr. Shinoda has recreated some old technical skills which are faithful to "Joruri". It is to divide a story into three parts. In "Shinju ten no Amijima", the first part is at the prostitute-house. In this first part, as mentioned above, the strained relation of Jihei and Koharu who made up their mind to commit a love suicide is presented. Jihei's brother, Magoemon, met Koharu and he tried to make Koharu give up a love suicide. Koharu said that she really did not want to die with Jihei. Jihei heard these words of Koharu, and he tried to kill her with a knife. But he was captured by his brother, Magoemon. Then Jihei promised to separate from Koharu. The second part is at the paper store of Jihei. Jihei's wife, Osan, confided to Jihei that she had sent a letter to Koharu begging her not to kill her husband. And Koharu was to be sold to a rich merchant who had much money and thought that money can buy everything. Koharu didn't love that rich man. She really loved Jihei. So Osan thought that Koharu would commit a suicide. Osan tried to save her from death. But her father Gozaemon took Osan home because of Jihei's connection with Koharu. The third part is the last part of this story. Jihei and Koharu decided to die. They ran away from the Sonezaki district and traced a path to death. This is called "Michiyuki" (a lover's suicide trip). It is the climax of a story and a very Japanese scene. Mr. Shinoda assumes a very objective posture at the first part. He looks calmly at Jihei and Koharu. But towards the end of the "Michiyuki", Mr. Shinoda follows the lovers who hurries on their way to death. It is what he calls the rhythm of "Nô".

Mr. Shinoda sought the motif of this new movie in the world of "Joruri" (the Japanese classical puppet theater), and not in that of "Kabuki". In this movie, men are seen who wear black costumes and black masks. They are called "Kuroko". In "Joruri", these men make the puppets move. And they are not seen by the spectators. Thus we see the puppet as if it were alive. In the movie of Mr. Shinoda, these "Kuroko" play many parts. They see the love scene of Jihei and Koharu near them, and they show the way of their suicide trip. And they help them to die, as they are making Jihei kill Koharu and they killing Jihei. In "Joruri", puppets are men, but in this movie, men are puppets. We thought the leading part of this movie is these

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EDITORIAL

Make "70 Ampo" Rooted

On June 15 nation-wide movements with anti-war, anti-Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and Okinawa return slogans were held in 72 places of 29 prefectures throughout the nation. Unexpectedly large number came as more than 350 groups participated in these 72 assemblies and staged demonstrations, newspapers reported.

When we read this news, we cannot but remember the June 15 incident nine years ago when Miss Michiko Kamba, a Tokyo University coed, was killed in the demonstrations against the treaty by the police force.

Reformist groups struggled against this "60 Ampo Toso" (the struggle against Japan-U.S. Security Treaty) banding together under the direction of the Japan Socialist Party and Japan Communist Party. But they departed, successively splitting into many groups after that because of their differences in estimation over "Ampo Toso" and its course, which were caused by the frustration of the struggle. Especially Zengakuren, which was also a member of reformist groups and the main force of it, became violently broken up.

But the June 15 Anti-Treaty Movement of this year was carried out in the company of 365 organizations that formed the June 15 Executive Committee. This is an epochmaking fact that shows that struggle is on a process to become more widely spread and more effectively unified one from separately fought struggles by each individually divided group with its own method.

To be sure they held assemblies at the same place and demonstrated in the same way to one another but it seems to be an external unification. We cannot say they have transformed themselves after agreement or understandings of the other's thought and assertion. It is a mere compromise rather than mutual understandings. The fact that without abstract slogans of "Anti-war, anti-treaty" they were not able to unite is proving it.

There comes a need for essential transformation of the later "Ampo Toso" in which each factions repeat unifications and departures.

We feature the problems of "Ampo" from political and economical sides, and also the problem in that it involves in itself, for example, the history, backgrounds and the text of "Ampo" treaty, etc. because we think only by such a study from many sides we can understand the Ampo problem.

Also each faction of Zengakuren had been studying and inquiring into the Ampo problem through campus disputes all over the country whose final aim is, of course, to destroy the treaty next year the "70 Ampo" when the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty will be reviewed. But we do not think they succeeded in their inquiry. On the contrary "Gewalt", the external form of the struggle, became noticed and popular because of its sensationalism and impressiveness to the general citizens. They seem to make only itself a object to stage demonstrations and hold meetings and participate in them.

It needs deep consideration of your own motive in advance to go into a movement. Particularly whenever you begin to commit a movement against something, you must grasp firmly our own aims to poose, and then consider, study, and make your own opinion to the last. At first, you should consider the aim of the movement, and next understand it well. Then your movement becomes a well considered, deep rooted and strong one.

Ampo Toso must not be an unfounded movement. We must always root it by reconsidering the meaning of Ampo.

"Kuroko". These "Kuroko" are similar irrationalities that drive thought to be as a symbol of the us.

"Shinju ten no Amijima" is a tragedy not because two lovers, Jihei and Koharu, committed a suicide, but because they could as a symbol of the unconscious vanity or necessities of modern world even by committing a society. On this very point, the suicide. The colour of black point of contact between the symbolizes the tragedy. The modern society and the society image of black and white on the of the 1720s exists. Jihei and screen is very beautiful, but at Koharu tried to escape from the same time very cold, too. It their irrational world and they is the image of the irrationality committed a love suicide. But of the society in 1720's and the they, the two, could not escape. modern world. There is a thing After all they had been driven in common with the age of the by the irrationality symbolized 1720's and the age of 1969. as "Kuroko". And we have (R. Iida, M. Sakakibara)

Essay

Individuals & Society

By Mariko Ohta

The modern age is the age that individuals are as congested as trees in a forest. Between an individual and an individual there is coldness—a great lack of communication. Because everyone insists on pretending an extreme individuality, he would not admit the other. People are accustomed to such a situation and are not aware of it, or else are aware of it but do not oppose it.

Before the World War II, an individual was ruled by the social entirety and lived his life without becoming conscious of his connection with the social entirety. After the war, individuals became the subjects of society though the introduction of democracy. But people didn't look at themselves as individuals who formed a dangerous

society, but as people who were individually separated from the entirety and could follow selfishly their own ends.

The adults insisted on an individual based on the experience before the war. We, young people, have been educated about the insistence on individualism by them. But the extreme insistence on it was apart from the entirety and became unconcerned in it. This tendency is seen in the all modern appearance—home, companies, schools, etc. / But I think that in true sense, an individual is not to be promoted one-sidedly, but to be universalized to the ideal. A society must exist in the extension of a universalized individual. The extreme individualism of the present time is a dangerous.