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With
Fair Justice

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Okinawa Diet Begins on Oct. 16

On October 16, a special session of the Diet was convened. At this "Okinawa Diet," the signing of the Okinawa Return will be ratified, and there are some important problems, for instance, the one of China, the Currency, and so on. So there is a possibility of the collapse of the Sato Cabinet, and the "Okinawa Diet" is the turning point of the political situation in post-war Japan. For the political situation of this autumn, please read the Editorial.

On the other hand, on the first day of the "Okinawa Diet," the street struggle were begun in earnest by leftists. The rallies were held by new leftists and workers of Sohyo (the Gen-

eral Labor's Council) who oppose the ratification of the signing of Okinawa Return.

At Yoyogi Park, about 4,000 students of Chukakuha (the Middle Core faction) so on gathered, and they held the central rally for crashing "the Okinawa Diet." And they carried out the demonstration to Hibiya Park.

Anti-Imperialism Students Council and BUND so on held rally with 2,000 students, and staged a demonstration to Shimizudani Park.

On the other hand, the labors of Sohyo gathered at Meiji Park and held rally. Kakumaruha (the Revolutionary Marxist) joined in them.

Beheiren did, too.

Anniversary Rallies For Haneda Struggle Held

On Oct. 8 rallies and demonstrations were held at five places in commemoration of the anniversary of the first Haneda struggle of 1967 in Tokyo. At Yoyogi Park, "Central Rally for the anniversary of the 10.8 Haneda struggle" was held by the anti-Chukakuha (anti-Middle Core) at 7 p.m. A total of 2,000 persons came together, Hanteigakuhyo (Anti-Imperialism Students Council), the Front faction (200 students), BUND (Communist League) (100 students), the Red Front (50 students), and so on. At the beginning of the rally, all prayed silently one minute for Mr. Sanzoku, a member of the Seinenkodo at the Sanrizuka struggle who killed himself. And the representatives of the Sanrizuka anti-airport alliance, Okinawa Youth Committee and Buraku society for study gave their messages. And each of the students appealed. The slogans—"Obstruction of the ratification of the Okinawa reversion agreement in the Diet," "Win the 10.21 struggle," etc.—were decided. At 9:30 p.m. the demonstrations were begun and at 11:20 p.m. broken up at Shiba Park. In these demonstrations, there was no clashes with riot police. But riot police not only controlled the demonstrations strictly, but also suppressed the pedestrians.

On the other hand, at Hibiya Outdoor Concert Hall, Zenkoku Hansen (the Federation of Anti-

War Youth Committee), Chukakuha (the Middle Core faction), the Fourth International (about 5,000 persons) had a rally at 6:00 p.m. In this rally, memorial services for Mr. Hiroaki Yamazaki, killed by riot police at Haneda four years ago, and several other men who were killed in other struggles. And Mr. Yamazaki's brother and Miss Mitsuko Kamubara's mother gave addresses. Furthermore, Sanrizuka Anti-Airport Alliance, Tokyo Struggle Committee for the entry administration Law, Beheiren, and an Azabu highschool that is in trouble gave messages. Each group of students appealed "Obstruction of ratification of the Okinawa reversion agreement and dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces to Okinawa." At 9:30 p.m. demonstrations started and before midnight finished at Awaji Park. The demonstrations of Chukakuha also finished without any clashes. But riot police controlled students and civilians severely.

Other groups, for example Kakumaruha (the Revolutionary Marxist), held rally at Meiji Park under the slogans of "Anti-dispatching of the Self-Defense Force to Okinawa" and "Down with the Sato Cabinet" and demonstrated to Hibiya Park. Non-sect of pro-Japan Communist Party (JCP) students also held rallies.



The portraits show the students who died in the struggles.
PHOTO by SENA

Rallies Staged Earnestly on International Anti-War Day

On October 21, the International Anti-war Day, rallies and demonstrations were held at six places in Tokyo.

Anti-Chukaku camp groups at Shimizudani Park held the central rally from about 6 p.m. On that day about 10,000 people with 1,500 students of Hanteigakuhyo (Anti-Imperialism Students Council), 700 students of the Front faction, 150 students of the Red Front, 300 of Bund faction and non-sect students and so on gathered. On the street in front of Shimizudani Park, the groups of students who could not enter the park held meetings separately.

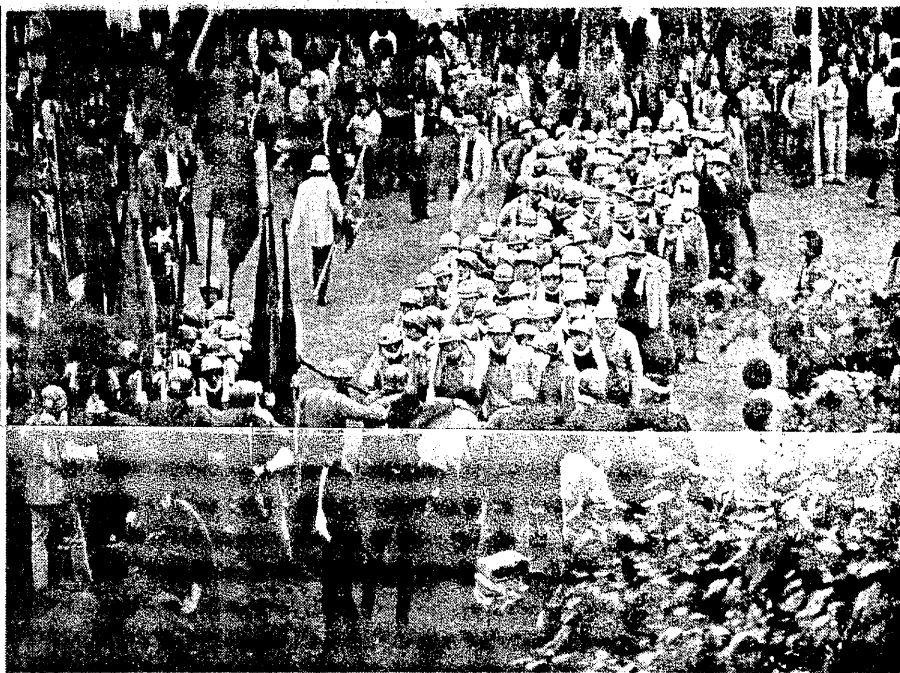
On that day, the Police proclaimed a heavy guard system with riot police around Shimizudani Park and the crossing of Akasakamitsuke, and they even examined the students and citizens one by one.

Under the slogan "crash the Okinawa Return" "obstruct the ratification of Okinawa Return," "obstruct dispatching the SDF to Okinawa," this central rally was begun by the greetings of the Central Anti-War Agent in Naha, and went on by the appeals and the messages from the Labors' Conference of Anti-Imperialism of Okinawa, the Youth Alliance of Okinawa, Mr. Issaku Tomura who is a commissioner of the Alliance of Anti-Sanzuka Airport, the Front in the 1970's.

They began to demonstrate about 9 p.m. Each group were out of the park with the Front faction in the lead, and about at Benkei Bridge, they staged demonstrations widely on the street. Then at the crossing of Akasakamitsuke, the groups of demonstrators controlled by riot police from both sides, and they were scattered. At that time, three Molotov cocktails were thrown on the street, and there was confusion for a time.

But after that, the ralliers started demonstrations calmly to Shiba Park in spite of riot police's control. At all, at the 25th spot of Shiba Park where near the place demonstrators broke out, they collided with riot police.

After the demonstration, students made two barricades from the 23rd spot of Shiba



The students gathering at Shimizudani Park Oct. 8, about 10,000 people joined the rally.
PHOTO by SENA

Park to the 25th spot. Though students and riot police were at odds, as police controlled with gas bombs, so students scattered about 12 p.m.

On the other hand, at Hibiya Park's Outdoor Concert Hall, International Anti-War Day's central rally sponsored by the Whole Country's Anti-War Committee, the Tokyo Struggle Committee for the Immigration Bureau, and so on, was held from 7 p.m. There were about 14,000 people of the Chukaku faction (the Middle Core faction) so on. The rally was opened with three sponsors' resolutions of "obstruct the ratification of the Okinawa Return," "obstruct lying the bill for Immigration before the Diet," "obstruct dispatching troops of the SDF to Okinawa." In that, Mr. Konno, who belonged to the Whole Country's Anti-War Committee, appealed that every body join the all Okinawa general strike. Mr. Yokoi who belongs to Tokyo Struggle Committee for the Immigration Bureau, appealed for supporting

the struggle of south Korea against the imperialistic Government. And Mr. Kitahara, who is a secretary-general of the Alliance of Anti-Sanzuka Airport did. American army man who is anti-war so on appealed each opinion in order. At last, there were speeches of the Chukaku faction and the Fourth International faction.

About 9:30 p.m., they began to stage the demonstration. The demonstrators, from the first, were controlled severely by riot police. The demonstrators and riot police collided at the exit of Hibiya Park, and they exchanged stones and gas bombs at each other. But after that, in spite of the 'riot police's' regulation, students carried out the demonstration. On the way, the non-sect students made a barricade at Ginza. For that reason, the Yamate Line was interrupted for a time.

The Kakumaru faction (the Revolutionary Marxist) held their rally at Meiji Park from 6 p.m. 5,000 students and workers gathered. They also appealed the obstruction of the

ratification of Okinawa Return. And they published "Crash the Marusei (the movement of the raising the productivity)." They censured the Chukaku faction, the JCP (Japan Communist Party) and the JSP (Japan Socialist Party) for their activities and they appealed for joint struggle by workers and students.

After the rally, they staged demonstrations in the park. Then more than half of the ralliers suddenly went out the park, and on the street of Jinguhae 3-chome, they made barricades and collided rudely with riot police. About 9:30 p.m. they were scattered.

Besides that, citizens groups of Beheiren and so on held rallies at Sakamoto Park at Nishonbashi about 5,000 people gathered "Give Okinawa to the Okinawans" was a speech of the sponsor. They staged peaceful demonstration. But they resorted to sit-down tactics and on the way, some of the students made liberated area by a barricade.

Rally by Audio-Visual Against Militarism Held

On October 16, The opening day the Diet to ratify the agreement of "the return of Okinawa" which is the ambitious point of the imperialistic government in Japan, the struggle meeting of the audio-visual against militarism was gained after gathering many citizens, labors and students at Shinsei Hall in Sendagaya.

This struggle was pushed open mainly by 'The party to prosecute against T.V.' of the meeting of the audio-visual in Japan and the Struggle Committee against reactionary mass-communication taking Mr. Ya-

makawa was an announcer removed from "the show by Hiroshi Ogawa" in Fuji T.V. For he appealed the intention of anti-war in the depth of the first brutal enforced performance at Sanrizuka in this spring. In this meeting, the content of active speaking from each struggling front in Japan was almost as follows;

We can realize that this Mr. Yamakawa's problem inevitably result from the reaction of mass-communication. Especially the system of Fuji-Sankei, Shikanai organization as the branch offices of the imperial-

istic government in Japan. We can see the authoritative power intends to drive the people for crazy militarism again by means of maneuvering to destroy people's lives though they like the enforced expropriation of land at Sanrizuka.

So we should realize what makes us enforce class struggle truly are the very such reactionary Government which brings over mass-communication to themselves as the branch office of the central Government.

After standing such a point of view, we should learn the his-

tory and the present condition between authoritative power and labors for the reason that it's necessary that we should join with labors when we bear the class struggle against not only Fuji-Sankei capital which publish reactionary slogans—to stick to Secruity Pact, the detrimental revision of the constitution, and the enforcement of defence but also the reactionary Government which maneuver to change Okinawa for a front base to invade Asia again.

Only under doing these, we will be able to view this struggle as widespread one in Japan.

Class Struggle at Sanrizuka

On September 16, an opposite struggle of farmers, students, labors, and citizens who gathered round Sanrizuka and Shibayama united opposite alliance against the new international airport cut open a new prospect on a course of a liberation of the Japanese too.

We set a high value on Sanrizuka according as the class struggle is radically opposite authority, and crash that the struggle on September 16 is revolutionary people struggle centering the farmers, and is the model of revolutionary guerrilla. The farmers at Sanrizuka was so-called "ignorant sheep" which supported imperialistic policy of Japan in a sense, but after learning two "splendid opposite teacher" which are the bare violence of national authority and act of treachery to the people by Communist Party in Japan, spread out the range of vision in solidarity between revolutionary students and laborers who were gathering to support the struggle by degrees and accomplished self-revolution: splendid growth constantly.

Now, Mr. Issaku Tomura who has took the lead in conflict struggle as the opposite alliance chief at Sanrizuka since 1966 points out that the struggle at Sanrizuka on September 16 makes rapid progress for people revolutionary struggle against the national authority of imperialistic policy which deprive farmers of their lands, after making a new turn of farmers' active struggle for total and radical "recapture lands" from "stubborn defence for lands" which was primitive truth. These derived from farmers'



growth up to struggle against national authority after long struggle, and from what the center of the struggle is farmer in itself in first enforced performance on March in enforced withdraw on July, and in struggle on September 16, and so-called support-unit from the outside could not become true "support" power until when they respected the subjecthood of farmer's struggle without condition. Because, students' struggle is not effective revolutionary until when it connected with only laborers, farmers, general people firmly.

Murder

Three men of riot police died at Sanrizuka on September 16, which only showed that a part of murder machines of the imperialistic police force was hurt in working murder, which is true right.

So much that we developed the struggle to kill not police on September 16, we should

stand a point of view to have a total key of grasping at the depth of class struggle: the retained history in itself in Japan. We realize that our class struggle doesn't exist in lafulness radically, and that the authority so forced people to check arounds Sanrizuka using the word "guerrilla" — so-called "anti-lafulness" that the side of the struggler forced to defend from authorities check and the defence changed into the offence merely because the defence contains the nature of class.

On the contrary, bourgeois newspapers express that "the death of three policemen is planned murder by brutal students, and they don't connect with farmers' struggle" in order to float deceptive and reactional campaign which is united by the Government and the public corporation and the mass-communication in a body. These are self-expression authorities' control — great demagogy in order to destroy the revolutionary connection between strugglers who struggle unfriendly. All mean demagogy and oppression of national authority pointed out these expression are their appearance for fear of people.

Now, day-to-day struggle of life in itself is begun. We won't be able to have a view of last victory of the Japanese liberate struggles until only when we advance with model of the peoples' struggle at Sanrizuka on September 16, and when we stand two points of view of what revolutionary pioneer showed such as Sanrizuka struggles on September 16, and what Sanrizuka struggle begin to approach the position what we can make a summary of all so-called class struggle until now.

Impeach Marusei Undo

The imperialistic internal reorganization in '70, which has been strongly advanced by the capitalist Government, has just appeared clearly on the fact that the Government intends to destroy the Trade Union and reorganize it into the Right Organization. And it is facing a very serious condition.

The Marusei Undo (or Seisan-sei Kojo Undo; the Movement of Raising Productivity), of which Kokutetsu (the Japanese National Railway) has had charge, whose remarkable falseness and intentions were detected the other day. "The intention" is nothing else but the reorganization of the Trade Union into the rightist's, and it has been done by Kokutetsu and the Trade Union of the Railway together.

Marusei Undo of Kokutetsu is seemingly undertaking to raise the productivity by its nationalization all of the country, in order to come out of the red and recover.

But it, in fact, means expelling members of the Trade Union on the excuse of the rationalization and at the same time to destroy Kokurou (the National Railway's Worker Union) and Dourou (the National Railway's Locomotive Engineer's Union), by raising the position of the members of the Trade Union, and besides to control the laborers. What is worse, Kokutetsu intends to destroy the

Trade Union in a very wicked way "raising the post, removing the work place", on the actual work place, and the wickedness has reached the top. Because of it there were more than five labors, associated with Marusei Undo, who killed themselves during one year.

On the other hand, for this, Kokurou and Dourou demanded the support to Koroi (the Public Corporation and National Enterprise Labor Relation's Commission), by reason that Marusei Undo was unfair labor administration.

Even though Kokutetsu could not but change the misconduct of Marusei Undo into the fair at any rate in future, "the intention—destroying the Trade Union and reorganizing it into the rightist Organization — Marusei Undo includes, would not change at all. What is worse, the way Kokutetsu interferes with the Trade Union, will gradually come to be tricky and bold. Now the condition makes us watchful. From now on, the conflict will be more laborous and difficult than it has been in the past.

Raising Tuition Fee Spreading Over Private Univ.

It has become clear again that private universities intend to raise tuition. Sophia University has already determined to raise tuition by fifty percent. And it seems probable that Aoyama Gakuin and Hosei University will also do the same. Meanwhile there are several universities that have determined not to raise. Those are Chuo, Ritsumeikan, Tokyo Woman's and Nippon Women's University and so on. And the rest are debating it. On the other hand, Keio and Waseda University raised their tuition between 1965 and 1967. After that, there were many campus fight, and this prevented them from raising tuition. But this time, it is expected that the

financial difficulties will force Keio University to do it.

At the previous raising at Keio University, the students struck to object the raising. Saku Sato, the head of Keio University, mentioned that we will raise the tuition some day, and that it is not necessary that it be done next spring.

Today's domestic and foreign political conditions have been fluctuating with the "Okinawa Diet" and other politic affairs. The managers of private universities care about it, and it seems that they will announce the raising of tuition after the middle of November When the Okinawa Reversion Pact is permitted in the Diet.

Does 3rd Education Reform Stand on Fundamental Basis?

The Constitution of Japan says that is guarantees the rights and liberties of all in the nation, especially for boys and youngsters to learn and study. This gives liberty of study and education to those who engage in schooling. Meanwhile the Central Educational Council (Chukyoshin) says in the statement of the Third Education Reform. That it is a duty of the Government to the nation that the Government maintains national education in order to make possible "the national idea" which the Constitution of Japan aims at, and that should guarantee standard education which is improved by new devices all the times.

Now what is "the national ideal" in this context? We neither lean, nor study for the state. And education is not made for State, but made for the nation. The Third Education Reform stands on its head on this fundamental point. And the Constitution doesn't give the

Government the right to decide the content of education.

For instance, it says that the Government will build much more technical or special high schools than general ones, in order to make its education various and rational. The facts, however, show there are more volunteers for general high school than for technical. From this points of view, the Third Education Reform is producing men who are useful or easy to deal with for the enterprises. Namely it is rational only for the enterprises. Does the Government really recognize what such an education resultism?

Let's look at England. They made their education various and special. The educational specialization has been fixed. The English people have lost their motivation for study, and English has declined. For its specialization was to distinguish the abilities of the students. Is this really "our national idea" which the Constitution aims at?

There is another question. How does Chukyoshin thinks of the fact that half of the teachers of grade and junior high schools answered "about a half" for the question "How many students do you think understand the School Education?" Non-grade system is good for the students of ability, and six-four-four grade system is good,

too. However, how should the students who can't catch up be educated? This problem can't be settled by non-grade system, nor by six-four-four grade system. Still more, it is entirely nonsense that the students need educational specialization. The reason is that it is a non-educational idea and a determination of ability—"You have a certain ability and can have only that way fit it."

Next we must think of education in the University. What we want at the university is researching academic things. It is, of course, necessary, that we should learn some general subjects, however, it is not sufficient for only to do these subjects at the university. There is not any researching. Besides, the Government undertakes to interfere with the management of the university. In such a way the Government supplies money to private universities and directs their education. Why does policy interfere with education? The interference is good for the education enterprises. That is to say, what the Government intends to do is to maintain the superior policy of the economy as it has been and to advance it from now on. It is the same nationalistic education that the nationalistic government made use of specialist education in order to enrich the state force both before and during the war.



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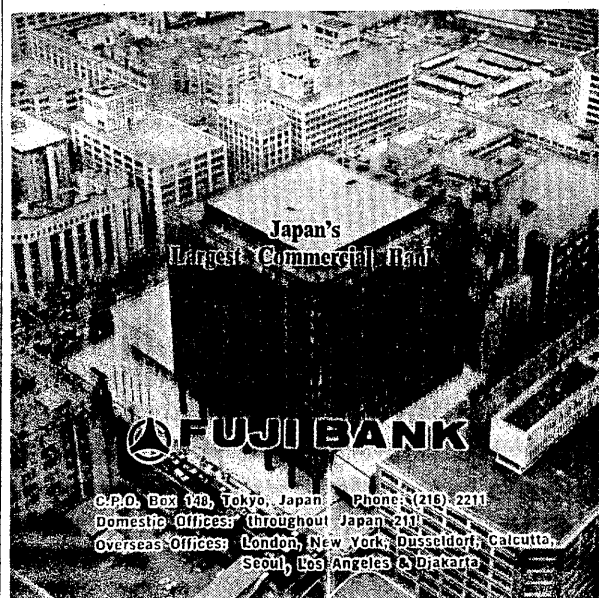
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Promotion of Japan-PRC Exchange

PRC's Peaceful Five Principles Should Be Recognized

History of Aggression

On this August, by Nixon's statement of visiting China, the U.S. confirmed again that China plays an important role in international relation. Japan has been following America's policy to China, Nixon's statement gave a big shock to Japan. So all at once, the Japanese Government began to advance recovery of the diplomatic relations between Japan and China. The Government has been censured by mass-communication and public opinion. But diplomatic relations can not be realized by blame only. It is necessary for us to know that the history of the Japan-China relations. In a word, what kind of relations and what had been between Japan and China.

The history between Japan and China is very long. Japan had learned many things in various fields from China. For instance, Chinese characters, the teaching of Confucius, and so on. Japan had always been under the great effects of Chinese culture, adopted European civilization.

Thus China began to learn European civilization from Japan. The situation between Japan and China had recovered itself. Japan westernized mightily by a plan for making the nation powerful. And by the war between Japan and China and between Japan and Russia. Japan had grown into one of the first-class capitalistic state in the world. In contrast, China was in the Opium War, it had been colonized by the European great powers. On the other hand, in Japan capitalism had expanded, and in consequence, imperialism began to expand.

Japan began to be a party of great Powers as European countries which had aimed at the division of China. Japan had managed to Cho Sakurin who was the militarist in the north-east area and had dominated there. But Japan killed him in 1931 and availing its fact, with Japan's massive militaristic power they dominated the whole area.

In 1932, Japan attacked the army of Ching Kai-shek. Still more, in May 1932, Japan built Manchuria by making Fugu a tool. Thus Japan had colonized China perfectly. In 1937,

from the affairs of Rokokyo (A soldier of Japan was missing and it was said that it resulted from China's army, and Japan's army attacked China's army, but it found that it is a mistake,) the war between Japan and China broke out.

Against the aggression of Japan the army of Ching Kai-shek was powerless. But the communist Party of China began to resist Japan with workers, students, farmers, and intelligentsia. Still more, they fought against Japan with the National Party in the third collaboration. The army of Japan controlled all of the cities in China but not in the agricultural district. The National Party's army could not gain victory. But the army of the Communist Party sometimes struck a blow at the army of Japan. Against this, Japan used Sanko military operation. This is the same as the military operation which the U.S. Army used in the Vietnam War. But such an operation only increased opposition against Japan. And in the World War II, Japan stired up the superiority of Japanese as same as Nazis, and carried out the war. By such a racial discrimination the Sanko military operation could be done easily.

In 1945, in post-surrender China, the army of the National Party raised a rebellion against the army of the Communist Party, the people supported the Communist Party. The army of the National Party could control the cities, but could not control the agricultural district. But in the cities, by inflation, the workers raised riot.

PRC Is Born

And in 1948, the army of the National Party was attacked by the army of the Communist Party. And Ching Kai-shek escaped with his soldiers to Taiwan. In 1949, the Peoples Republic of China was founded.

After her defeat, Japan joined in the containment policy of China of America. And in 1952, Japan concluded the Peace Treaty with Taiwan and ignored the Peoples Republic of China. Japan did not admit the PRC formally, but traded with China privately.

From 1950, Japan-China

trade began, and it increased to 150 millions dollar in prior Hatoyama and Ishibashi who were friendly to socialist states. But prior Kishi took the policy of anti-communism. In 1958, the trade was broken by the event of the national flag in Nagasaki. And China indicated that Japan must obey the Three Principles of politics for an interchange. Again 1960, Friendship Trade between Japan and China began. And the Three Principles of trade was presented.

And in 1963, the LT Trade began. After that, the Sato Cabinet took the policy of hostility of China. But the trade grew up steadily. In 1966, the Cultural Revolution broke out so trade diminished temporarily. In 1968, the LT Trade was changed the name to the Japan-China Memorandum Trade. From this, it began to exceed exportation. But the Sato Cabinet's policy of anti-communism was more and more powerful by the relation of Japan and Korea and by the relation of Japan and Taiwan.

On the other hand, the PRC indicated the principle of indivisible relation between politics and economic and blamed the militarism of Japan. Still more in 1970, Chou En-lai indicated the Sato Cabinet, the PRC has accepted the visitation of the Japan Socialist Party and Komeito (the Clean Government Party) and cooperated with the Japan-China Friendship Society.

Need of Normalization

Now we will think of the necessity that Japan should revive relation with the PRC. Firstly it is unnatural that Japan has little relations with the PRC, and history teaches us that Japan has had a very long relationship with China. From acultural point of view, China has largely influenced Japan in every field—language, religion and common fare from ancient days.

Secondly, the international situation requires normalization of Japan-China relationship. Seeing it politically, now that the U.S. has been defeated in the Vietnam War and her force has faded from Asia. In 1970, Canada and Italy recognized China, and also in the United



PRC has been made up for want of materials with man-power under the slogan "rebirth by our own effort." In this picture, they are building their worker's dwellings of soil, grass, and far in massive cooperation of all their neighbors.

Nations, China's power gradually rises day by day.

Still more Nixon calls on China. The world is to be moved by three nations—the U.S., the Soviet Union, and China. The international politics can not work without China. If Japan follow to the U.S. diplomacy, she may become the isolated nation in the world. Economically, it was the beginning of the collapse of IMF. So Japan can not depend on America. And Japan must contend with America by economic growth. And Japan can not have the expectation for trade with America. So, the specific gravity to Asia increased and Japan can not be indifferent to China. Politically, economically, normalization of diplomatic relations is the most important.

Realistic Diplomacy

What is needed for normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China? The Five Principles of Peace are the principles for Chinese diplomacy. Unless Japan changes her viewpoint of China, it is impossible to normalize diplomatic relations. This is the most important point. The other problem can be solved by the real diplomacy of China. The visit of Nixon to China is a good example of it. If China refuses

negotiation with the U.S., she will negotiate with the U.S. in more advantageous condition than now. Because it is clear that the situation of the U.S. in Vietnam will be worse. But China will begin to negotiate with the U.S. with to avoid the prolonging war in Vietnam. Of course China knows the hard situation of America. If America does not withdraw from Asia, negotiations can not be realized. On the other hand, the diplomacy of China attacked the other party thoroughly but on the other hand, took a soft diplomatic posture. Japan must take into consideration this point.

The expansion of trade between Japan and China is one method of checking Japan. After all China knows the situation of Japan that the trade with China is needed for Japan, because Japan can not have expectation of trade with America. And China want to check Japanese imperialism.

Such a realistic diplomacy is shown by the Japanese policy toward the Taiwan Government. China not only criticized Japanese private enterprises but also made them wash their hand of Taiwan with the Four Principles by Chou En-lai, when Japanese private enterprises were going to advance to Taiwan and spread their roots.

The PRC said to the enterprises, "stop trading, and we are

willing to trade with you." In such a way, the PRC does not refuse an opponent. She always opens the door to the opponent. Though she seems to meet apparently, she attains her object finally.

Well, if Japan would solve the relation between Japan and China by the easy attitude and trickery, she would end in failure, she must resolve to stop invading Asia, to stop making reactionary policy, and to recognize the Peaceful Five Principles.

Therefore, Japan must give up easy expectation to compromise with the PRC. A more

Mutual Understanding

important thing than normalization of diplomatic relation between Japan and the PRC, bringing about a better understanding between Japan and the PRC peoples.

Also, the Japanese have understood far complex of the PRC. Such misunderstandings seems to have been caused by want of information. Naturally, the PRC people seems to have misunderstanding for the Japanese people. To solve such misunderstanding, Japan must promote the exchange on every side and deepen the mutual understanding. We must promote it simultaneously with negotiation between the Government.

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As Mita Festival

'Down With Present Time Of Maddness and Silence'

"MITASAI" (The Mita Festival of Keio University) will be held from the 20 through 23 of November, 1971.

The main theme of the Mita Festival of this year is "Shot the present time of madnss and silence!!". This means that we should conquer the theory of dualism of politics and culture: We should fine our life in the struggle of daily life, and we should find struggle in the daily life, as we have seen in the many struggles such as Narita, Kitafuji, and so on.

The programs of the festival are as follows:

1. A 100th anniversary lecture of the Paris Commune by Mr. Noritoshi Ando (Graduate student of Tokyo University) and a movie "Paris Commune."

2. A lecture about Okinawa by Mr. Kimpuku Arasato and three movies which are concerned with Okinawa. ("Moto-shin Kakarannu," "Gentle Japanese" and "The Deep Desire of the Gods.")

3. A lecture on the "Chinese Problem" by Mr. Shiro Nohara and a member of the liaison conference of the people who were in China during World War II.

4. A lecture on the "Self Defence Force" (the Army of Japan) and the Fourth Defence Plan by Mr. Hiroshi Osanai.

5. A meeting of viewers who struggle against militarism under the auspices of Mass-communication Joint Struggle Committee and the Conference of viewers of all Japan. They have been fighting against reaction in the world of mass-communication, especially in the world of television.

6. A movie of the Minamata Disease, "Minamata—the patients and their world," and a report by a member of Azuma Production who produced this movie.

And there will also be some meetings connected with the liberation of women, the liberation of people who have discriminated throughout history, and the liberation of Korean and Chinese people in Japan from the Immigration Law.

In our plan of 1971—Mita Festival News No. 2—we insisted that first of all we must pass through an abstract idea and must set our eyes on the realities of Japan. On the one hand, in the appearance of a Japan which indulges in peace like at Hiyoshi or Mita campus, and on the other hand, in the appearance of a Japan faced with the international monetary crisis, the problem of China, and the problem of Okinawa reversion, we can fine the realities of Japan. We must pay attention to



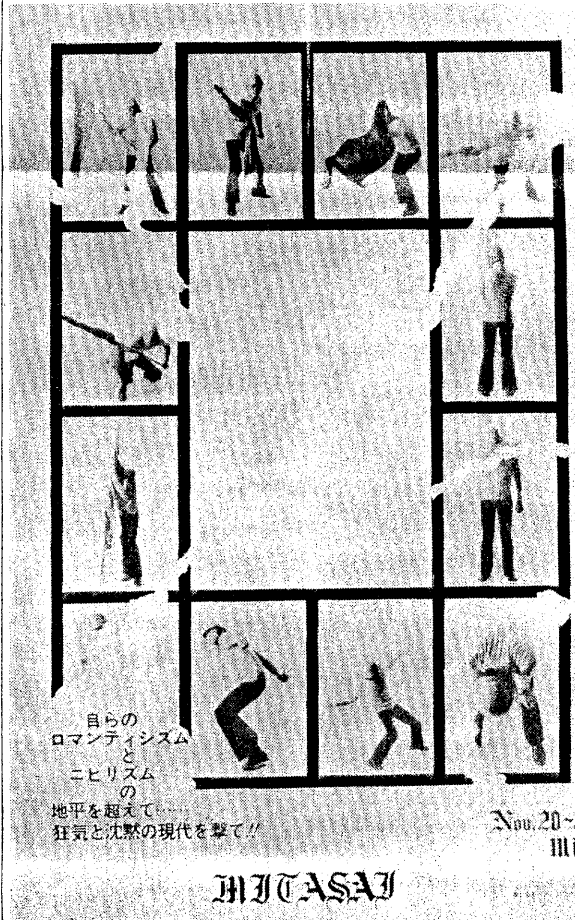
This is a scene of the movie "maddness wanders," which you can see in Mita Festival.

this Japanese outward dual status quo; namely the essential crack in Japan.

Even if we regarded the real world as a one-sided, expressionless thing and spoke much of unscientific thoughts of peace, the realities of the world would never change. The realities which we must watch are the world near ourselves which is cracked deeply and which covers our own being in itself. In this sense, we have continued to ask out independence hotly and deeply through each of our struggles—the problem of mass-communication, women's liberation, Buraku liberation, and so on.

The above-mentioned are our principles. And we must recognize that in the changing world situation since our summer vacation, it is very important for us to reconfirm our principles.

Until now it has been said that in the crack of the realities, "The peaceful world or the peaceful Japan" was always cried by people who have the ideology of the present structure and "crisis" was agitated in a hysterical tone by "progressive" students or labors. But this composition revrsed itself definitely. Once, in the Zenkyoto (All Campus Joint Struggle Committee) struggle, the independence of students occurred naturally. But while the students who had independence, naturally insisted on "violent shock and crisis" and tried to rationalize their stand as "I am unable to fight against a thick wall of a



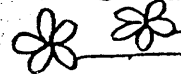
The poster of '71 Mita Festival.

struggle for supremacy," the words "A violent shock and crisis" have become the counter-sign of the reactionaries. Namely, a cogwheel of history was not stopped in the fall of 1969. Let's confirm this situation!

The darkness of the realities which surrounds us does not exist in what is called the "darkness of the period." Earnest yearning for madness and silence in our own minds! The entire tragedy exists in this!

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Editorial

Political Situation In This Autumn

In the Yomiuri Shimbun dated October 19, the rate of nonsupport of the Sato Cabinet is 55.5 percent, holding a majority. That is the highest since the Sato Cabinet has been formed. Seeing that the rate of nonsupport of the Kishi Cabinet on the issue of the security pact 11 years ago was 48 percent, which was the highest in the Cabinet of LDP, the fate of the Sato Cabinet is sealed now.

On October 16, 70 days special session of the Diet which is called the "Okinawa Diet," was convened. As the name shows, that Diet takes vote of the signing of Okinawa Return. As a schedule of politics, a conclusion of an agreement between Japan and the United States on the textile problem and China's affiliation with the United Nations in September wait back. Accordingly it is no exaggeration to say that this "Okinawa Diet" faces the greatest confusion since the end of World War II. And surely the political situation of Japan will greatly change.

First about the problem of China, in the middle of November a consideration of the agreement of Okinawa Return will meet the ultimate end and in the United Nations, China's affiliation will be settled. Japan like the United States, makes two suggestions of the reverse important resolution and of insurance of two Chinas. But as being aspected, if those suggestions are defeated, the diplomacy of Japan is fatally defeated. The Sato Cabinet will receive a deathblow and will be deprived of confidence of the people. And if the Albanian proposal acquires the right to consider priorly, the reverse important resolution will be surely defeated and that will greatly influence the Diet.

In the midst of an international tense relation, as mentioned above, a discussion of the agreement of Okinawa Return will be attended with many difficulties. If the Government is defeated on both problems of China and textile, it will take a stronger attitude. That is an enforce of natural conclusion and firm vote. The Government is apt to propose a provision that a diplomatic treaty is naturally concluded during about thirty days after passing the House of Representatives.

But an important point is the disposal of Okinawa Return agreement related domestic bills. It has no provision of "automatic approval;" therefore the ratifier will be questionable except approval of it. If the Sato Cabinet take a vote fascistically on strength of 300 seats, it will repeat the mistake of the Kishi Cabinet in 1960, and the masses will explode with anger. The internal bills which are concerned with Okinawa Return have 700 or 800 bills, but they are managed within 10 arranged bills. They contain the law of expropriation of land which offers military bases for the U.S. Army and the Self-Defense Force. Therefore it is natural that people in Okinawa should start a violent movement against them.

To make matters worse, the Government's new counter-measure to water famine, "Dollar Shock" caused by Nixon's new economic policy, and annihilation of sugar canes makes them angry. With this "Okinawa Diet" as a turning point, the Sato Cabinet will begin to break down, and become the target of criticism because of its lack of policy about the textile and the disorder of movement of floating system. Now, the campaign against the Sato Cabinet is spreading.

We must recognize a chain of these political events as a concrete propulsion on the basis of the Nixon Doctrine and the Japan-U.S. Joint Communique. And we only don't substitute alternation of political power for a requirement of a resignation of the Sato Cabinet, but, with this as a turning point, we should intend to sublimate many internal contradictions which are discovered in this imperialistic domestic system.