

PSAJ — Newsletter

Peace Studies Association of Japan (Nihon Heiwa Gakkai)
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TOWARD THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE RESEARCH

NISHIKAWA Jun, President

The Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) was established in the autumn of 1973 for the purpose of encouraging and developing peace research in Japan.

As a matter of fact, Japanese people have a particular sensitivity with regard to nuclear arms which cause such long-lasting suffering. The Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki experienced the atrocity of atom bombing in which 300,000 people were killed instantaneously, and it was Japanese fishermen who were caught in the fall-out of the Bikini hydrogen bomb in 1954. Furthermore, in the Pacific war which resulted from Japan's aggression against China, nearly three million Japanese and fifteen million people in other Asian countries lost their lives. Thus the Japanese have a deep sense of responsibility for war as well as painful experience as the victims of war. This unique Japanese sensitivity and experience help to account for the fact that Japan possesses a Constitution which renounces war as a means of settling international disputes.

According to this Peace Constitution, all the nations of the world are recognized as having "the right to live in peace free from fear and hunger." Therefore Japan ought to act positively for the construction of a peaceful world. Nevertheless, the policy which Japan has followed during the post-war period has been contrary to this ideal. First, in 1951, Japan concluded peace treaties with Western countries only, and thus became involved in the Cold War. Next, during the Korean and Vietnam wars, Japan served as a military base for the United States and profited from these Asian conflicts to accomplish high-level economic and industrial development. Now Japan possesses powerful "self-defence" forces and imports huge amounts of armaments from the United States. On the other hand, in the 1970's Japan emerged as the giant capital

exporting country in Asia; there is serious danger that Japan may again seek to achieve hegemony in the Asian sphere. The Japanese people would like to believe that they have achieved their rapid economic growth in a peaceful atmosphere, but as a matter of fact Japanese post-war development has been intimately connected to the domination and oppression of the Third World by the powerful nations.

Serious efforts must be made to rectify this policy which has neglected peaceful means of development. Otherwise, Japan might emerge again as oppressor and aggressor in Asia, resulting in conflict with other nations, especially those of the Third World. That is why scholars concerned about peace have gathered to form an association which aims at the institutional development of peace research.

There have been several stages in the growth of this movement in Japan. The first stage was from 1949 to 1950, when leading intellectuals got together and formed the "Group to Discuss Peace Issues," with thirty-one members in Tokyo and twenty-one in Kyoto. The Group published a series of appeals urging the Japanese government to conclude peace treaties with all allied countries, including the socialist bloc, and to adopt a policy of non-rearmament and neutrality in international conflicts. This was the time of the Korean War, and the Group was formed only to deal with immediate questions, but its activities were firmly based on the Japanese Peace Constitution.

The second stage began in 1965, the year that the International Peace Research Association (IPRA) was founded. At that time, peace researchers in Japan formed a group to maintain contact with IPRA, and in 1966 they organized themselves as the Japan Peace Research Group. During the high economic growth period of the 1960's Japan continued to rearm and to engage actively in the United States' aggressive war in Vietnam by serving as a major supplier of war materials. It was researchers deeply concerned with this problem who made up this Group, with Prof. KAWATA Tadashi as the first chairman, and thus acquired a permanent basis from which to advance the new scientific discipline of peace research. The Group has published an annual English review, "Peace Research in Japan," which is a valuable means whereby Japanese scholars can keep in contact with the currents of world peace research. Nevertheless, the Group did not organize itself as a formal academic association.

The third stage began with the formation of the Peace Studies Association of Japan (PSAJ) in 1973. During that time, more and more people were becoming aware of the glaring internal contradictions involved in high economic growth. Japan had begun to invest extensively in developing countries, and already certain conflicts related to foreign investment had come to light. The number of researchers interested in peace studies had been growing. The first President of PSAJ was Prof. SEKI Hiroharu of Tokyo University (1973-75), and the second was Prof. KAWATA Tadashi of Sophia University (1975-77). In order to avoid the possibility that peace studies might be confused with strategic studies, the rules of PSAJ forbid membership to any person who belongs to an organization or institution which might use the results of the Association's research for purposes of war.

Since its foundation, PSAJ has regularly held an annual general meeting in the fall and a seminar meeting every spring. Occasional seminars may be held at other times, including those when we can meet with visiting foreign scholars. Since 1976 PSAJ has published an annual review, *Heiwa Kenkyu* (*Peace Studies*) and four newsletters each year. The first issue of *Heiwa Kenkyu* was a collection of papers presented at its Second General Meeting on "Methodology of Peace Research." The second issue dealt with the themes of "Peace as Value" and "Peace Education." The third issue is on "Social

Structure and Peace--the case of the Constitution of Japan." In addition, PSAJ edited a book entitled *Kakujidai no Heiwagaku (Peace Studies in the Nuclear Age)*, a collection of papers presented at its Third General Meeting and published by Jiji Tsushin-sha in 1976.

At present, PSAJ has about 470 individual and five corporate members. There is a Board of Directors of thirty-one members elected from nine main regions of Japan. There are three commissions: Planning, Editorial, and External Relations. Since 1977 PSAJ has been a member of IPRA, and we maintain equitable relations with PSS(I)-Peace Science Society(International) and IPSA(International Political Science Association).

In addition to PSAJ, there are two other national groups for peace studies in Japan: the Japan Peace Research Group and the Japanese Section of PSS(I). Almost all the members of these groups participate in PSAJ. PSAJ is also a member of the Coordinating Committee on Peace Research attached to the Japan Academy of Sciences. The Institute for Peace Science at Hiroshima University was founded in 1975 under the initiative of Prof. SEKI Hiroharu, and currently headed by Prof. KURINO Ohtori. PSAJ has close contacts with all these groups and institutions.

The Sixth General Meeting was held October 7-8, 1978 at the Yokohama International Conference Center on the general theme, "Peace and Human Rights." This theme was chosen as being especially appropriate in view of Japan's ratification of the International Declaration of Human Rights. We must emphasize human rights in this country as the basis for establishing lasting peace both domestically and internationally.

With the publication of this English Newsletter, we reaffirm our will to advance peace research in Japan in close cooperation with other domestic and foreign organizations in the field. Our objectives are to pursue peace research firmly based on the reality of Japan's war experience and Peace Constitution, and to promote peace research as a non-governmental movement for realization of peace values. In keeping with these objectives we are open to the exchange of information, views, and material with people and organizations throughout the world who may share this common interest.
Professor, Waseda University

THE UN SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT AND THE JAPANESE PEACE MOVEMENT

KAMO Takehiko

1978 was an epoch-making year in the history of the United Nations. For the first time, the UN convened a special session on disarmament (SSD) in New York from May 23 to June 30. The General Assembly ended its special session on disarmament with approval of a restructured Geneva disarmament committee, and it adopted the final document with the purpose of molding an international consensus on the need for further promotion of global nuclear disarmament.

While the UN Special Session produced no observable major breakthrough towards halting arms race, it played a significant role in transforming the discussion milieu for disarmament from a more or less closed to an open forum. Disarmament talks have so far been dominated by the two nuclear superpowers: the United States and the Soviet Union. The SALT talks are a good example of this. However, the SSD pointed the way to a different trend in dealing with disarmament issues. A more open approach to disarmament implies that both nonnuclear powers and nongovernmental actors are required to join in the decision-making processes. This calls for more democratization. Thus

it should be noted that representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) took part for the first time last summer in the disarmament talks at the UN.

On this particular point, the UN Special Session on Disarmament has had a much greater impact on the Japanese peace movement than had been expected earlier. There is much evidence for this. More than five hundred representatives of NGOs in Japan visited New York to become active participants in the Special Session. On June 12, Mrs. TANAKA Satoko delivered her path-breaking speech at the General Assembly as the Japanese representative of NGOs. Of equal significance is the fact that the various factions of Japanese peace movement joined to support her appeal for world peace by advocating total and general disarmament. In fact, the movement collected 20 million signatures in Japan to a document demanding the abolishment of nuclear weapons.

Considering the UN Special Session's positive effects on the Japanese peace movement, two arguments can be made. First, because of this new forum, Japanese citizens have become much more concerned with disarmament as an issue to be addressed on their own instead of simply leaving it as a matter for great power negotiations. This has been widely reported in the Japanese news media. Secondly, the experience of joining the Special Session underscored the ability of peace movement led by atom bomb victims to assure the role of Japanese NGOs. This development has proved to be effective especially since 1977. As Professor KAWATA Tadashi (a former President of the Peace Studies Association of Japan) argues, "an international movement must be launched to universalize the experience of Hiroshima-Nagasaki into one of the entire human race." For this reason, "the holding of a U.N.-sponsored symposium in Hiroshima and Nagasaki has long been the cherished desire of Japan's bomb victims." (* KAWATA Tadashi, *Development of Peace Research in Japan*, Reprint Series 12, Institute of International Relations, Sophia University, Tokyo). As a matter of fact, such a symposium was held in August 1977.

Accordingly, the latest UN Special Session on Disarmament was quite helpful in revitalizing Japanese peace movement in an integrated manner. It also contributed to strengthening the disarmament movement within the context of transnational relations. It is this transnational development that is essential to the furtherance of a world-wide peace oriented public opinion. Recall the fact that "in 1977 alone, the world's governments spent roughly \$350 billion for military purposes", and that "annual military expenditures equal the total income of the 2 billion people in the poorest half of the world's population." (** Robert C. Johansen, *Toward A Dependable Peace: A Proposal for an Appropriate Security System*, Institute for World Order, 1978.)

A concluding remark is this: we must encourage the widening of this new transnational network for disarmament talks, and ensure its linkage with each and every nation. *Associate Professor, Waseda University*

RECENT AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF PSAJ

Major Research Projects

1. A Comparative Study on Non-Governmental Actors for the Creation of Peace: Professors KAWATA Tadashi, SEKI Hiroharu, UCHIYAMA Hideo, TAKABATAKE Michitoshi, OKAMOTO Mitsuo, and KURIHARA Akira
2. Characteristics of Japanese People's Attitude Towards Nuclear Issues and Their Implications for Peace Education: Professors UENO Hirohisa, OTSUKI Kazuo, KITANISHI Makoto, KODERA Sayoko, SHONO Naomi, NAGAI Hideaki,

HATSUSE Ryūhei, MATSUO Masatsugu

3. Development of University Level "Menu" (Curriculum) of Peace Research and Peace Education: Professors OKAKURA Koshirō, NISHIKAWA Jun, SEKI Hiroharu, ISHIMOTO Yasuo, SAKAMOTO Yoshikazu, TAKAYANAGI Sakio, FUKASE Tadakazu, Mrs. UKITA Hisako, (under supervision of Japan Academy of Sciences).

Recent Conferences

1. Spring-Conference on Japanese Constitution and Its Implication for Peace, held on April 24, 1977, at Sophia Univ., Tokyo
2. The Fifth Annual Convention. September 24-25, 1977, at the International House of Japan, Tokyo. Theme: Reexamination of World Order Research.
 - Part 1: Search after Science-Policy for Survival
 - Part 2: World Order & World Federation - Blueprints of Religious Organizations
 - Part 3: Peace Education as Prerequisite for Creating Peaceful World Order
 - Part 4: Historical Analysis of World Order Problems
 - Part 5: Japan as Nation-State & World Order Issues
3. Spring-Conference on Non-Governmental Actors - For Reconstructing the Theory of Peace Movement, held on April 1, 1978, at St. Paul's Univ., Tokyo
4. Special Symposium on Recent Development of Japan's Defence Policy, held on June 17, 1978, at Tokyo University
5. The Sixth Annual Convention. October 7-8, 1978, at Yokohama International Congress Hall.
 - Theme: "Peace and Human Rights"
 - Part 1: Ideas and Issues of Peace and Human Rights
 - Part 2: Human Rights - The International Development & Peace
 - Forum 1: Japanese MNC in Asia and Crime Against Peace
 - Forum 2: Peace Education - Case Studies in High Schools

Conferences in 1979

1. A Special Seminar on the Sino-Vietnamese War, March 18, in Tokyo
2. Spring-Conference, June 23-25, in Naha-City, Okinawa, "Peace and Self-reliance - Perspectives of Endogenous Development"
3. The Seventh Annual Convention, in October or November

Recent Publications by PSAJ Members

- NISHIKAWA Jun *Structures & Dynamics of the Third World*, Kōdansha, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 332
- OKAKURA Koshirō *Non-Alignment & Neutrality*, Shin Nihon Shuppansha, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 182
- WADA Haruki (ed.) *Ideas & Actions for Japanese-Korean Solidarity*
Gendai Hyōronsha, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 452
- MATSUMOTO Shigeharu (ed.) *Handbook of South-East Asia*, Kōdansha, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 401
- ŌUCHI Minoru *The Structure of Corruptions*, Diamond Pub. Co., Tokyo, 1977, pp. 215
- UCHIYAMA Hideo *Political Culture and Political Change*, Waseda Univ. Press, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 240
- FUKASE Tadakazu *Renunciation of War*, Sanseido, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 343

- YAMAMURA Etsuo *Development Based on Regional Balance*, Daimeido, 1977, pp. 168
- KAWATA Tadashi *The North-South Problem*, Tokyo Univ. Press, 1977, pp. 238
- SEKI Hiroharu *The Geopolitical Peace Strategy*, Nihon Keizai Shimbunsha, 1977, pp. 260
- MIYATA Mitsuo *Peace Research --- A Historical Perspective*, Sōbunsha, Tokyo, 1978, pp. 316
- TAKANO Yūichi *Human Rights in International Societies*, Iwanami, Tokyo, 1978, pp. 405
- SUMIYA Mikio *International Comparison of Labor-Management Relations*, Tokyo Univ. Press, 1978, pp. 268
- NISHIKAWA Jun *Options in the Age of Uncertainty*, Diamond Pub. Co., Tokyo, 1978, pp. 221
- PSAJ(ed.) *Peace Studies*, Vol. 2, Nihon Keiei Shuppankai, Tokyo, 1977, pp. 182
- PSAJ(ed.) *Peace Studies*, Vol. 3, 1978, pp. 192

In English:

- BAMBA Nobuya/John F.HOWES
Pacifism in Japan - The Christian Socialist Tradition,
 Minerva Press Co., Ltd., Kyoto, 1978, pp. 320

STATUTES OF THE PEACE STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

1. This Association shall be called The Peace Studies Association of Japan.
2. The purpose of this Association shall be to focus on conflicts between nations, to carry out scientific research on the causes of any resultant strife and conditions for peace, and to contribute to academic progress in related fields of study.
3. This Association shall be engaged in the following activities;
 - (1) the holding of study meetings and lectures
 - (2) the publishing of research conducted by members
 - (3) the coordination of national and foreign academic societies and other related institutions, and the promotion of exchange among researchers
 - (4) the sponsorship of various activities which are considered to be necessary and appropriate in achieving the purposes of this Association
4. Membership in this Association shall be decided by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of two members, including at least one Board member, and shall be approved by the General Assembly. However, nobody belonging to an institution or an organization which, it is feared, may exploit the research efforts of this Association for war purposes shall in principle be allowed to join the Association.
5. Members of this Association shall have the right to receive Association publications, to attend various meetings, to vote, and to be elected as an officer.
6. In the case that a member misuses membership rights, or a member leads or participates in activities contrary to the purposes of the Peace Studies Association, he/she may be expelled from the Association following certain procedures.
7. A member shall pay a prescribed membership fee. A member who has not paid the membership fee for more than two years shall in principle lose membership status.
8. Regular General Assemblies shall be called by the President of the Association

and extra-ordinary ones whenever necessity arises, under the discretion of the Board.

9. Resolutions shall be adopted by a majority of those attending the General Assembly. However, the revision of statutes shall require the consent of more than two-thirds of the attending members.

10. The Association shall have several Board members.

11. Board members shall be elected at the General Assembly by vote of the members. The Board members shall constitute the Board and shall be in charge of the business of the Association. The term of appointment of the Board members shall be two years and may be renewed.

12. The President shall be elected from among the Board members. The President shall represent the Association and shall supervise the business of the Association.

13. The President may appoint Vice-Presidents and other officers from among the Board members. The Vice-President shall assist the President and shall carry out the duties of the President as proxy in case he/she cannot execute them. The term of appointment of the Vice-President shall be two years.

14. The Association may have supporting members. Regulations regarding supporting members shall be decided separately.

POSTSCRIPT

PSAJ had only 72 members when it was founded in 1973. Now with 470 registered members it is probably the largest, most interdisciplinary and nation-wide scholarly peace research organization in the world. As mentioned above, PSAJ holds two major conferences every year plus other smaller ad hoc meetings in which a number of prominent foreign scholars have also been invited to participate.

Among those of our distinguished foreign participants are in chronological order Anatol Rapoport (Univ. of Toronto), Walter Isard (Cornell Univ.), Nigel Howard (Univ. of Waterloo), Khien Theeravit (Chulalongkorn Univ., Thailand), Goh Cheng-Teik (Univ. of Malaya, Malaysia), Johan Galtung (Univ. of Oslo), Dieter Senghaas (Univ. of Bremen), Richard Falk (Princeton Univ.), Celso Furtado (Univ. of Paris), Ernst-Otto Czempel (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, W. Germany), Hermann Ley (Univ. of Berlin, E. Germany).

PSAJ stands in principle for the weak and oppressed, but it tries, as above mentioned names may indicate, to maintain equidistant relations with all variants of peace researchers around the world, both individual and organizational, so as to create in the first place a peaceful atmosphere among peace researchers without falling a prey to intellectual inertia. This seems very important to us if the peace research movement is to make significant contributions for building, creating and maintaining world peace. With this publication of our English Newsletter No. 1, we wish to extend greetings to all peace researchers in the world and invite you to participate in our endeavors and stand with us. At present we are not always in a situation to be able to finance your visit to Japan, but if you happen to come to Japan for some other primary purpose(s), there may be possibilities for you to exchange opinions and share ideas with us in various forms. We urge you to contact us well in advance so that a preparation can hopefully be made for you.

PSAJ is sending this Newsletter on an exchange basis to those whose mailing addresses are known to us, and would appreciate your sending us pertinent publications. Editors: OKAMOTO Mitsuo, Professor, Shikoku Gakuin University, KURATA Masahiko.