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Japanese
SOLIDARITY MOVEMENT
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(March 1991)
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How we view the situation in AALA countries and Japan
The past year has seen major notable progress in the struggles of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, which, despite the complexity, makes us more convinced that the struggle to advance world history in the direction of social progress.

The struggle for the liberation of the peoples of the Americas, the Caribbean, the Pacific and the Middle East has spread to many parts of Asia and Pacific countries, along with the waves of the signature collection campaign in support of the "Appeal from Ecuatorians and the World"

The struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the US intervention for the defense of its sovereignty and independence has been sustained along with the efforts to overcome the economic difficulties. This struggle is a source of inspiration to many peoples in the World who are fighting for the right to self-determination.

The struggle of the Salvadoran people against the neocolonialist domination, of the Chilean people making progress to restore democracy with a 54 percent support for the "No to dictatorial regime" and of other Latin American peoples have made notable advances.

We also have in the South African people fighting against apartheid in defiance of the oppressions, the struggle of the Namibian people for true independence and the Uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories which led to the declaration of the independence of the Palestinian State.

The South Korean people continue to condemn the legacy of the military regime and corruption and are struggling for the elimination of repressive laws, establishment of democracy and the protection of the people's living.

The Philippines people are demanding the dismantling of US military bases and establishment of freedoms and democracy. The Kampuchean people are endeavoring for self-determination in dealing with the renewal of their country.

The Burmese people rose courageously in action for the democratization of the country. The Pakistani people are fighting for the overthrow of the dictatorial regime and the establishment of democracy. The Indian people are struggling to defend the democratic state governments and advance the cause of social progress.

In the Pacific region, the struggle for non-nuclear Pacific and the establishment of

the right to self-determination is making headway.

At a time when tens of millions of people are suffering from the increasingly serious hunger and poverty as well as foreign debt, the effort to resolve these problems and promote independent economic development in these countries, should go along with the struggle against the military alliances which are simply serving the nuclear arms race to gg2aggg;_gesgggggspghd_wgaithi

The new US administration led by President George Bush inaugurated in January 1989. In response to the new collaborationism in the name of the "New Thinking" as branded by the USSR, the Bush Administration has publicly pledged to continue with the policy of strength, the nuclear deterrence doctrine, the continuation of intervention in Central America, and the policy of suppression of self-determination by the so-called "Low Intensity Warfare". The US administration pressed Japan to follow in US global strategy and pay more for it. The Tgkeghiga Cabiggt has capitulated before the pressure.

Subordinate to the United States the Japanese government and monopoly capital have strengthened their economic power. Their own global strategy for the let century needs the world order reconstructed under the leadership of US imperialism, for which they are ready to play a key role.

The Japan-US military alliance is taking on more aggressive character. This military alliance is the basis for Japan's cooperation in US world strategy in the military, political and economic fields. This has resulted in the introduction of the goggggg;ign_lg;i sustained sharp increase in the military budget, a substantial increase in ODA (Official Development Assistance), the strengthening of the joint Japan-US military exercise. It also has brought about attacks on democracy with the attempt to call back militarism, as has been shown by the unusual campaign in praise of the late Empe;9;:(Tenno).

The Japanese people's struggle also has achieved a new historical height: the struggle against the EEBEEEEBLEQHILaxiWhfEh-wiiwghfy EE?GE';rms buildup and the people's criticism of the bottomless corruption involving politicians tainted by the Recruit Co.'s bribery, have grown so powerfully that BrimgzMiniateL_Iakeahita.had_12,resign. In the elections in Chiba Prefecture and Nagoya City the progressive forces fought against the alliance made up of the gggiaist_2attl4 the_EQEEi:E9_BEELy and thei2EEEEEG\$IQ_bgsialisLiEEEEIX Which are allied with the LiberaljDemocratip Barty, In these elections our progressive candidatevand the other candidate supported by an alliance were almost even, though the latter won. These advances of the Japanese people represented by the progressive candidates, really shook the base of the Liberal-Democratic Party rule.

The US-Soviet treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) was signed (December 1987). This achievement has been seen by some as an expression of US-Soviet relations of confidence or of their goodwill, and on this ground they began to make a rosy description of the world situation. They insist on KWM (i0 : g)(fqge," qu voctol AIsqug/(iq/j/w

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leaving the matter relating to elimination to the negotiations between big powers. Regarding the interests of all humankind as incompatible with the people's struggle, they give priority to 'dialogue and cooperation' from the viewpoint that the Soviet Union is always right, and make light view of the people's struggle, the so-called "New Thinking" which even calls for restraint on the struggle of the peoples of the world. This harmful viewpoint has been brought into all the international movements, viz., the peace movement, the trade union movement, the youth movement, the women's movement, etc. There has been attempts to bring the "New Thinking" into the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs as well as the AAPSO Congress- Whегmnistieimppgtion ,9; \$1115

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To make matters worse, the Soviet Union is praising the Japanese forces of reaction as well as such forces as the Socialist Party of Japan which has abandoned the progressive cause since 1280 when it signed an gggggmagg with the Komei-to Party on the future coalition government, and the "Braku Liberation League" (Kaido), a violent organization. In this way the Soviet Union is putting stumbling block to the 'Japanese people's struggles. The socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China which should be the defender of the struggles of the people in the capitalist countries are drawing favorable pictures about capitalist societies, and even stressing the need of a collaborationist attitude toward the forces of reaction in such countries, thus obstructing the people's struggles. In the face of this problem, the Japanese democratic forces must make clear criticism of the socialist countries for such error.

Despite the complexity of the international situation, the movement of international solidarity in Japan is expanding in the common struggle for peace, democracy and social progress in various fields. International activities are increasing in the movement for the defense of the right to self-determination, the anti-nuclear peace movement, the movement of thetgpnfere f de Union

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In the era of 'internationalization', international activities of municipalities as well as various private groups are growing. In this regard we must not overlook the fake "international solidarity" movement being organized by Qiseudo-"legt" gLQupg_aggwaELi:&Qciali f"

SEQEBei_inanangiLhe.Buraku'LiberatipnaLeague:

Our struggle for true independence of Japan; for non-nuclear and non-aligned Japan

The extensiveieXPansigniabggag, i the Japanese corpprations-have caused deindustxiaiization in Japan, or "hollowing" of Japanese industries. In Asian countries these companies are exploiting the low-wage work force and exporting pollution as well. The Private S(ectorw Tirade Ugign Cvgnfederationn ("Rengo") which inaugurated in 1988

has joined the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and is active in Working together with the ICFTU's Asian and Pacific organizations. Eut_the_rele.giNRQEBqunHthis region is to assist the Jgpege,corporation expanding in the Asia-Pacific region. We strongly oppose the neocolonialist expansion of the Japanese corporations.

We oppose the deindustrialization policy being implemented by the big corporations and demand the democratic reorganization of the Japanese economy. We will carry out a finding about the work_emgquediqqgggrseas Elants of those Jagge,corporations, so we can strengthen so idarity with those Workers. We also oppose the export of pollution which is being done by the Japanese corporations. We continue to ggggse;he anti-gogular role of Ren 0 giving helping hands to the ggggggggaggggggtiggs in their activities overseas. The rapidly growing gggiglgA_ngglnpmentassistgggg (ODA) by Japan is instrumental for US strategy for Asia, Africa and Latin America, and is playing the role of pilot of the Japanese corporations finding their places overseas.

The Eegggtigg_giszggnggig_Qggggiggtignsb(Nikkeiren) insists on the use of ODA for cooperation in I'bringing up management personnel and engineers in the developing countries", while Ren 9 calls for "suppxlliggigeyelnpingeeountgies in the field of worker e ucation aimed at stabilizing industrial relations and assistance aimed at improving exchanges and labor-related aid projects". It is now working hard to establish a foudation which will use ODA money to help personnel management of the Japanese companies abroad.

We oppose such development assistance that would complement US strategy and held Japanese corporations.

We will work to give preference to assistance to the developing countries that need such assistance most due to.ggggg;qang_pgzg;iy.

An increasingly number of foreign workers are coming to Japan from some Asian countries. Most of them are forced into bad working conditions and even denied fundamental human rights.

We will study the conditions of the foreign workers in Japan and work to improve their working conditions and defende the human rights.

The Japan-US military allliance is being strneghtened aggressively. Arms buildup has entered a new stage, while attacks on democracy are openly strengthened.

We fight for the abrogation of the Japan-US Security Treaty, the dismantling of all US military bases in Japan, the defense of the Japanese Constitution and for the unification of all progressive forces.

We work to defend democracy.

We Work to abolish the consumption tax as part of the struggle to protect the people's living.

We will stresngthen friendly relations and exchanges with the embassiesigf non-aligned countries. C3

What is "IMADR" ?

True Color of the "Int'l Movement against Discrimination and Racism"
The IMADR was organized by the group called "The Buraku Liberation League (Kaido)". Kaido controls this "movement". Kaido, a group which exclusively aims to get concessions and privileges by means of violence and threat, and responds with terrorism to democratic forces and all others who criticize it. In no sense can it be called a group to which the world's national liberation movements should extend solidarity.

The growing criticism by the wide-ranging Japanese people toward the chauvinist actions, violence and threat, has led Kaido to isolation in our society. Kaido is now trying to recover its social status by pretending to be part of the international movement as a means of prolonging its life. Precisely for this purpose it has been appealing to the groups concerned to support IMADR as an NGO of the NGOs

What is Buraku?

Buraku is a community of the people of the lowest bracket in the social status, the discrimination system set up in the feudal age. Before World War II, Buraku was in such terribly discriminated conditions, which were described as "worse than a colony". The political, economic and social system structured on the absolutist Tenno (Emperor) system, the parasitic landlord system and the patriarchal family system, that had maintained the discrimination against Buraku, was fundamentally disintegrated after WW II. The present Constitution of Japan enacted after WW II provides that "All of the people are equal under the law and there shall be no discrimination in political, economic or social relations because of race, creed, sex, social status or family origin" (Article 14). As we are about to enter the 21st century the struggle to eradicate discrimination and prejudice and make this constitutional provision true, is carried out by the Buraku Liberation Movement led by the All-Japan Federation of Buraku Liberation Movements (Zenkai). Since the end of WW II, with the labor, youth and Women's movements making progress, which is incomparable to those of the prewar period, the democratic awareness and subjective capability of the Japanese people improved greatly. Under these circumstances both subjective and objective conditions relating to the Buraku question changed dramatically, too. There has been progress in governmental works for improving living and other conditions of Buraku, and the living conditions, housing environment and the actual conditions of

the discrimination against Buraku in jgb:giggigg_and marriage is also fundamentally in the process of disappearing rapidly. Psychological discrimination has also been disappearing rapidly.

The Buraku Liberation League and its split

It was the All-Japan Levelers Association (Zenkoku Suiheisha, founded in 1922) that had pushed forward the prewar Buraku Liberation Movement. But this organization was dissolved by the oppression by the government under the Tenno system. After WW II the National Committee for Buraku Liberation, which inherited the revolutionary traditions from the All-Japan Levelers Association, was formed in 1946. The National Committee was renamed the "Buraku Liberation League" in 1955 to become a movement body with broad mass character.

The Buraku Liberation Movement led by the Buraku Liberation League played an important part in the national movement to defend independence, peace and democracy, including the historic 1960 struggle against the Japan-US Security Treaty, that is the Japan-US military alliance. Under such circumstances, the Japanese government was obliged to work on the Buraku question, and started to plan works and take budgetary measures to abolish the discrimination against Buraku.

Inside the Buraku Liberation League there was an anti-communist Buraku chauvinist current, which turned its back on the joint struggle of the democratic forces, opposing the program that determined the Buraku Liberation Movement as a democratic movement, as adopted by the XV National Meeting of the Buraku Liberation League in 1960. This anti-communist Buraku chauvinist current took over the leadership of the League in the national meeting in 1965, excluding unfairly, before and after this meeting, a large number of individuals and organizations which opposed the League leadership from the position of developing a democratic movement.

Since then, the Buraku Liberation League has been based on the Buraku- chauvinism and divisionism, which regards all non-Buraku inhabitants as discriminators, and regarding the Buraku question as antagonism between Buraku and the general public, between the discriminated and discriminators.

The use of violence and the attempt to get concessions and privilege by the Buraku Liberation League (Kaido)

In order to have this peculiar position accepted by the whole society, the Buraku Liberation League (Kaido) has been using repeatedly violence "even-1 nch against the general public including democratic activists. The most striking example was the incident in 1968; Kaido exercised collective violence against a W3hM i t S t e a 9 he F 8...!1123112911Leshteurtii ng A up.

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,independent democratic education into practice. A violent group consisting of hundreds of people organized by Kaido, including both life in Buraku has been considerably improved today, and fundamentally

Buraku and WJEBQJQLWEQ forssde .troepartripipate) ,m
assaulted somekzggteachers with 58 seripyslyror_lightlyeinjured.
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Forty teachers were taken to the gymnasium and subjected to the group
violence for 13 hours. It was a brutal, unjust terrorist incident.
By this outrage, 13 severely injured, including 5 unconscious, were
taken to the hospital. The judgement made in the subsequent court
trial on this case that convicted all the 13 ringleaders is
considered a minimum just judgement by the majority of the Japanese
people.

Afraid of Kaido's fascistic I'accusation", most of theygcommercial
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press in gapag,didwnot:\$ggiggggg;g,report this incident without
paraflel in the history of education. Kaido came to intensify the
violation of the freedom of speech and expression by aiming its
"accusation" at the movie, drama and entertainment, as well as the
world of press, broadcast and publications. Taking up the Use of what
they call "discriminatory terms" and "problematic remarks" from
ignorance, they charge that these were derived from discriminatory
intention and sense. It was not a mere uaceusation" but_ig\$;gigg;igg
"Accusation" was extended to the religious world, public and private
follow and yield to Kaido, and extogtedrmgneyifrgm the ,
Along with the act of "accusation", Kaido has been making
desperate efforts to monopolize exclusively the money earmarked for
measures for improvement of Buraku, and to get concessions and
privileges. In dealing with 233; (the Japanese term for
llAssimilaton" used by the government) policy, Kaido forced a series of
unjust disordered policy all over Japan, putting pressure upon the
local governments. For example, in Kita-Kyushu City leaders of Kaido
were earning profits amounting to more than 2 billion yen through land
sales and resales.

Even the rightist gang are involved in the attempts to get
concessions and privileges, resulting in a bloodshed incidents. Kaido
has put pressure on local public bodies, forcing them to build
luxurious school buildings and other facilities, housing and public
facilities that no other districts in the same area have. This
phenomendn is called "counter-discrimination".

These acts of Kaido have not contributed to the elimination of
the discrimination, but have helped to worsen it.

As we have pointed out, the Buraku Liberation League (Kaido) is
no more a group fighting for the abolition of discrimination. The
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Isolated Kaido now seeks to
"Internationalize" the "movement"

In order to fight these outrages and attempt to get concessions
and privileges by the leaders of Kaido, the National Liason
Conference for Normalizing Buraku Liberation League was established
in 1970. This Liason Conference promoted the Buraku Liberation
Movement from the position of national reconciliation, and developed

into the All-Japan Federation of Buraku Liberation Movement(Zenkai ren) in 1976.

While demanding the government and local administrations correct their Dowa policy, Zenkai ren, as its own duty in the Buraku Liberation Movement, is proposing that Buraku people should become independent of the Dowa policy to realize social exchanges and reconciliation through the joint struggle inside and outside Buraku.

As clear from above, under the actual conditions in which the discrimination against Buraku is in the process of disintegration, government organizations concerned have decided to cut off the budget for Buraku measures in accordance with the Special Measures Law in 1992. This means a serious damage to the leadership of Kaido, which has been attempting to get concessions and privileges and to appropriate the policy for its own use.

Faced with such conditions, Kaido is now concentrating its efforts to demand the enactment of a "fundamental law on the liberation of Buraku". To this end, Kaido has been insisting on an arbitrary judgement lacking scientific understanding, saying that the discrimination against Buraku is still persists, and that it tends to become more "fixed, underhand, vicious", being "reproduced on an enlarged scale, or preserved and aggravated".

At the same time Kaido's I'policy line for the movement" addpted in 1987 places emphasis on the need to "internationalize the movement". Referring to what should be done for the enactment of a "fundamental law on the liberation of Buraku", the I'policy line" states: "When united, international forces will turn out to be an extremely big power." The enactment of a "fundamental law on the liberation of Buraku" premises an early ratification of the "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination" With these expressions, the policy line" discloses its real intention that if Kaido can join the NGOs of the United Nations, it will help to make it easier to manuever for the enactment of a "fundamental law on the liberation of Buraku", which is Kaido' s most important goal. Kaido wants to be authorized and recognized internationally as the' 'leading force" on the question of human rights by calling itself a I'fortress of human rights in Japan" and seeking to be an NGO.

All this explains the reason why Kaido has organized the IMADR; it is clear that they precisely want to take steps enabling them to continue appropriating local administrations for its own use and hunting consessions and privileges.

It was only natural that the UN Committee on NGO in the examination in January, 1989 did not admit the IMADR as an NGO. In showing the reasons for disapproval, some representatives who examined the IMADR APPLICATION at the Committee, pointed out that Kaido cannot be regarded as non-governmental organization because Kaido is financing the IMADR by depending on the "support" from local governments and Kaido is committing acts of terrorism. E3

Ahti-Apartheid Movement in Japan

by Toshio Akiniwa

. A Regional Conference against Apartheid for a Democratic g
: South Africa was held in Sydney, Australia on September 15-17
under the auspices of the African National Congress (ANC)'s
: Australasian and Pacific Mission. In the first such meeting
held in the region as a follow-up of the International Confer-
ence against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa which took
place in Arusha, Tanzania in December 1987. The Japan AALA was
"represented by Toshio Akiniwa, Director General, whose address
befbre the Conference is presented below:

Chairman and friends,

I bring warm greetings to the South African people who are
currently waging a courageous defiance campaigns against the South
African racist forces for the abolition of apartheid and the
establishment of a South Africa free of racial discrimination.
In the ANC International Conference against Apartheid and for a
Democratic South Africa, held in Arusha, Tanzania in December 1987, I
led the delegation of the Japan Asia, Africa and Latin America
Solidarity Committee. During the more than twenty months since then
there has been a major progress in the Japanese movement for the
immediate elimination of apartheid. In this statement I would like
to inform you about those advances and express our basic standpoint
in the movement in support of and solidarity with the South African
people..

Friends,

It is our strong conviction that the way for abolition of
apartheid and establishment of a democratic and united South Africa
will be opened by the struggle of the trade unions and the broad
sections of the South African people.

The development of the situation relating to apartheid today
indicates more clearly than ever the importance of tightening the
international economic sanctions against the South African racist
regime and raising the level of anti-apartheid public opinion at
every corner in the world. It is important to strengthen democratic
public opinion in each country and mobilize people in the actions to
put pressure on the government and corporations in each respective

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country to stop supporting the apartheid regime. As the recent South African situation shows clearly, it will be incorrect to place our expectations only on negotiations on the ground that the imperialists and other ruling forces of reaction have "common sense" or "goodwill" and try to restrain the development of the mass movement. Now, let me talk about our three major activities in Japan. First, about our work that led to the opening of the ANC Tokyo office. The Arusha Conference (December 1-4, 1987) stressed the need to establish the ANC office in many more countries and to exceed the number of diplomatic offices of South African regime. - It was around 1980 that our Solidarity Committee began studying the possibility to open an ANC office in Japan. Later we were very much urged to do it by the upsurge in the South African people's struggle since 1984 which was responded by the growing solidarity movement in Japan. The visit to Japan of ANC President Oliver Tambo and an ANC delegation visiting Japan on our invitation on the occasion of the 75th founding anniversary of the ANC made us feel more strongly the need for opening the ANC office in Tokyo. And the Arusha conference encouraged us actually to start working for it. I In January 1988, we set up a SUEEort and Solidarity Fund for South African Peogle for Abolition of Agartheid with the aim to help open the ANC office in Japan and support it. The creation of the Fund was appealed by nine prominent figures, scientist, lawyer, man of religion, writer, musician, movie director, etc. Precisely at a time when Japan which had become the biggest trading partner of South Africa in the world, was under attack from international opinion, that these prominent figures launched an appeal for establishment of an ANC office in Japan, and for popular support for the office to be continued until the office becomes the embassy of Democratic South Africa, and we began calling for massive fundraising for it. The appeal had great repercussions and a great amount of donations were collected. The opening of the ANC office in Tokyo was made possible by the preparatory activities over several years, by the firm support and cooperation from the broad sections of the people, trade unions and various organizations, and above anything else by the Japanese people's sympathy with the South African people waging the life-and-death-struggle. The office was opened on May 25 last year, the commemorative Africa Day. This was an epochmaking event in the history of the Japanese movement in solidarity with the South African people. During the more than one year since then we have witnessed an unprecedented expansion of the movement against apartheid. We know that the ANC office in Tokyo is functioning for the promotion of the anti-apartiheit movement not only in Japan but in other parts of Asia, inlcuding Hongkong, Taiwan and South Korea. The significance of the existence of the ANC Tokyo Office is becoming even greater as time passes. The Japan Asia, Africa and Latin America Solidarity Committee is firmly committed to continued efforts to strengthen the activities of

the Fund.

Secondly, I would like to introduce to you our activities to call for economic sanctions against South Africa.

In our solidarity movement in Japan we believe it a priority task to demand the Japanese government and companies trading with South Africa impose economic sanctions against South Africa. We are now concentrating on this. .

In December last year, the Solidarity Committee took the initiative to set up a committee to call on the Japanese government and companies trading with South Africa to impose economic sanctions. The committee was participated by 43 trade unions and various organizations, the total membership of which is about four million. This is the first time that such a committee calling for sanctions was established in Japan with so many trade unions and other organizations participating. . . '

The committee organized a campaign to send a document calling for sanctions, to 50 companies as well as the Japanese government. A total of 1500 trade unions and other organizations have responded to our call by sending 75 thousand letters to the companies.

The committee also called for a boycott of petroleum of Shell company. This is the first such experience in Japan, and we will do our utmost to continue calling for boycott until we see results. Our movement also has been successful in suspending the television commercial of South African diamond.

Of course the task now is for us to strengthen such campaigns to achieve concrete results. v

Thirdly I would like to touch upon our plan for a concert tour of Japan by uAmandla".

_ The idea is that we should make the anti-apartheid movement truly an extensive mass movement with the broadest sections of the people participating nationwide. It is precisely for this purpose that we have started organizing preparations for a concert tour by "Amandla". Friends,

Finally, let me speak about our effort to combine the solidarity with South African people and our own struggle for social progress in Japan.

As everyone knows, Japan is a highly developed capitalist country but at the same time it is subordinate to the United States which is infringing on the sovereignty of Japan. The nuclearization of American bases in Japan, the strengthening of joint Japan-US military operational setup, the imposition of the consumption tax aimed at arms buildup and substantial increase in the military spending, and various measures to destroy democracy --these are all products of the reactionary policy that serves American nuclear strategy and the intererests of big corporations. It is widely known that within this framework the Japanese government is extending larger amounts of foreign aid, in response to the setrategic demand from the United States.

In defiance of the strong criticism both at home and internationally, the Japanese government has no intention to stop trading with South Africa which account 3.7 percent of the whole volume of Japan's foreign trade. It is precisely because the Japanese government is completely subordinate to the United States and has been following the United States'so-called constructive engagement policy. It is also because the Japanese government always gives priority to the interests of the big corporations.

It is for this reason that we emphasize that the struggle of the Japanese people for the abrogation of the Japan-US military alliance and building a truly independent and democratic Japan is not only the task for the Japanese people but also our international duty.

We regard that our struggle for true independence of Japan, peace and democracy is inseparable from our solidarity movement with South African people who are fighting for the establishment of the right to participate in politics based on the one man one vote principle, for their self-determination and against the racist regime and international collaboration with the racist regime.

This is how we in Japan are trying to involve broader sections of the people in the solidarity movement with the South African people while developing our own struggle in the country. There are some in Japan who put up opposition to apartheid and pretend to be progressive externally, but within the country playing disruptive role of attacking the democratic movements with leftist slogans; some of them even resort to violence in obstructing the movement of the democratic forces. We cannot cooperate with such people.

We are always true to the position of independence, equal rights and non-interference in each other's internal affairs in developing more our cooperation with the ANC for the cause of the dismantling of apartheid and establishing a democratic South Africa. This is our way of contributing to the strengthening of solidarity between the Japanese and South African people. Thank you for your attention.

COMMUNIQUE OF THE AUSTRALASIA AND PACIFIC REGION CONFERENCE
AGAINST APARTHEID FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOUTH AFRICA
HELD IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

(Excerpts)

"The major regional Conference Against Apartheid for a Democratic South Africa convened by the Australasia and Pacific Office of the ANC

was held in Sydney, Australia on the 15-17 September 1989. It was attended by over a hundred representatives of trade unions, churches, women's groups, youth students, labour, professional, religious, anti-apartheid and ANC Support Groups from Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Fiji, Japan, Hawaii, PNG, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Kanaky, Hong Kong, Samoa, South Korea and the Philippines. Representatives of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade also participated."

"The participants from inside South Africa addressed the conference on the first day.

"The conference endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action of the December, 1987 Arusha Conference and the various sectors considered ways and means of implementing that programme in the context of the tasks facing the solidarity movement in the Australasian and Pacific region and in the light of the changes in South and Southern Africa since the Arusha conference was held.

"The delegates noted the continued commitment of the Pretoria regime to the perpetuation of the apartheid system. They re-affirmed the international community was still faced with the urgent task of taking decisive action to help end this brutal system. It was agreed that the work to end the racist regime entails both opposition to apartheid and support for the Liberation struggle and, particularly, the ANC as the legitimate representatives of the people of South Africa.

"The conference adopted a Programme of Action whose aims are to manage the campaign for human rights, popularise and gain acceptance for the objective 3 of the Southern African Liberation struggle and mobilise financial, material and technical assistance; It also agreed on the relevant measures to ensure the achievement of the objectives contained in the Programme of Action.

"The delegates drew particular attention to such issues as the need to stop the accumulation of foreign debt, the importance of imposing trade sanctions in addition to financial sanctions, and the necessity to support SWAPO and the Namibian people in their struggle for free and fair elections and genuine independence. Attention was drawn to the QAU Harare Declaration on South Africa which was also adopted by the Summit meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement recently held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. The conference adopted resolutions and devised plans of action on these and other matters. It requested the forthcoming Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting scheduled to take place in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in October 1989 to adopt the Harare Declaration"

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 17, 1989

Tasks for
People's Solidarity Movement
Japan AALA's Position
Presented by Japan AALA Delegation

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' In the 7th Congress of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity
g Organization (AAPSO), held in November 1988, the Japana AALA
; delegation highlighted the ways for true people's solidarity in
the struggle for self-determination, peace and social progress.
Toshio Akiniwa, AALA Director General presented the position as
below in a plenary session:

Mr. Chairman and friends,

I bring warm greetings of solidarity from the Japanese people,
who are fighting against the Japan-US military alliance and for true
independence, non-alignment, the neutrality of Japan and democracy.
The Japan Asia, Africa and Latin America Solidarity Committee
(AALA) together with the Japanese people have been very successful in
solidarity activities with the peoples of Nicaragua, South Africa,
Western Sahara, Palestine and other Asian. African and Latin American
people fighting for the Self-determination, the defense of sovereignty
independence and peace.

Toward the end of last year, as part of our solidarity action
with the Nicaraguan people, we organized the fourth shipload of
material support, sending 1,000 bicycles, along with other materials.
Since 1983 we have contributed a total of about one million 450
thousand dollars in medicine, medical equipments, stationary, clothing
and other goods, to the Nicaraguan people who are struggling to defend
their sovereignty against the US armed interference.

In May this year, the ANC Office was opened in Tokyo. It is
very important to have an ANC representative in Japan, because our
country is the major trading partner of South Africa. When we learned
of the ANC plan to establish an office in Tokyo, we set up a "Support
and Solidarity Fund for South African People against Apartheid" in
January this year. We will continue to support the ANC office until
it becomes the embassy of democratic South Africa. The Fund has
collected almost 100 thousand dollars. In autumn last year, the Japan

AALA called on many trade unions and democratic organizations for a campaign demanding of 50 companies that they stop trading with South Africa. About 640 organizations throughout Japan sent 32 thousand letters making this demand. This was the biggest ever action organized by us.

Friends,

It is more necessary than ever to strengthen people's solidarity in their struggles to solve a number of important problems for world peace and social progress. .

The INF Treaty was signed as the first agreement in disarmament history to reduce nuclear weapons. This was an important achievement of the movements of the world's people against nuclear war and for the elimination of nuclear weapons. But the United States began at once to strengthen nuclear forces reinforcing military alliances in Asia and the Pacific, especially the Japan-US military alliance.

In Japan there are more than one hundred US bases, including some whose mission is nuclear attack. US warships carrying nuclear weapons are visiting Japanese ports more frequently than ever. In this regard I disagree with the Permanent Secretariat Report to this congress which expressed support for the proposal made by Soviet President Gorbachev in September at Krasnoyarsk. His proposal called for a freeze on the military setup in the Pacific region. However, one of the pressing demands of the peoples in the Pacific region is not maintaining the status quo of the military alliances and nuclear weapons; we want their elimination. All the more because of this we must continue the struggle for a complete ban and elimination of nuclear weapons.

The increasing foreign debts, poverty and hunger facing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, are problems that admit of no delay. In order to solve these problems it is essential to fight against neo-colonialist rule by monopoly capitalism led by US imperialism, and exploitation and plunder by multinational corporations and banks. Another important task is to reduce military spending, which has reached one trillion dollars a year, diverting this to the independent development of developing countries.

As one of the pillars of its defense policy, US imperialism which is continuing the nuclear arms buildup based on the nuclear deterrence theory, is strengthening various subversive activities to upset the national liberation movements and destabilize the liberated countries, as represented by the so-called "low intensity warfare". This means that peace, security and social progress of these countries cannot be assured without the struggle to defend the right to self-determination and against various imperialist maneuvers.

Friends,

The task now is for AAPSO to stand firm for its founding spirit, consolidate the anti-imperialist and anti-neocolonialist position and take the initiative in developing active people's solidarity in the struggle for the defense of the right to self-determination, the

prevention of nuclear war, the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

I want all of you to recall that the 13th Presidium meeting held in Ulan Bator in December 1986 adopted a resolution on peace and disarmament, which reads as follows:

"The common and urgent task of the prevention of nuclear war and the elimination of nuclear weapons needs broad mobilization of mass actions and public opinion irrespective of their political orientation, thought, religion and other creeds. The AAPSO will take active initiative for forming a united international anti-nuclear front." In practical application of this resolution we are waging a signature campaign in support of the "Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki". We are doing this not only in Japan but in many other countries, with various international organizations, such as WFDY and 108. In this campaign we are expanding cooperation with peace and democratic forces the world over to achieve the goal of one billion signatures. 7 WI"

'I want to take this occasion to call for international joint action in the "Peace Wave", proposed by the World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs held in Hiroshima. The Third Peace Wave action will be organized next year, around Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days and during United Nations Disarmament Week.

I want to comment on the slogan "for a nuclear-free, non-violent world". Of course we are opposed not only to nuclear weapons but to violence. However, I want to stress that "nuclear-free world" must be distinguished from "a non-violent world" in terms of the stage they can be reached. A nuclear free world or the destruction of all nuclear weapons can be achieved even under capitalism, imperialism. But the abolition of violence is not possible as long as capitalism exists. And in the present-day world no one but the imperialists and reactionary forces will deny the urgent need to do away with all nuclear weapons from the World.

In general, the political solution of regional conflicts is important, but we must recognize that each regional conflict has its own specific logic. In dealing with the so-called regional conflict in Nicaragua, for example, the Contadora/group and its support group are insisting on a political solution through negotiation, and the defense of self-determination and cessation of US aggression. The Iran-Iraq war is a conflict between two non-aligned countries, and ceasefire and a peaceful solution through negotiations have been called for. In southern Africa, it is most important to oppose the aggression of the apartheid regime, forcing this regime to respect the sovereignty of each country in that region. In solving the Palestinian problem, establishment of the right to self-determination and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories are essential. In this way, regional conflicts take place with specific logic. We cannot regard the way of solution of the Afghanistan

problem can be applied as a model for all other cases.

As for the Afghanistan problem, since the outset we have been strongly demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops, since in our view this problem was caused by the Soviet Union's unjustified military intervention to impose a political change, which amounts to a serious violation of the right to self-determination. The agreement in May on the start of the withdrawal of the Soviet troops was the minimum and natural measure.

To conclude my speech, I'd like to refer to the question on the movement and organization of AAPSO.

The AAPSO leadership is proposing reorientation of the movement and organization, and expansion on the ground of changing conditions. First, it is wrong to propose a "new strategy" ignoring the whole of the 30 year history of AAPSO.

It is true that AAPSO was inactive for many years. But we believe that was mainly because it could not play its role as a mass solidarity organization based on its Constitution, limiting itself only to express support for the foreign policy of a specific country. We should bear in mind that no country can have a monopoly on truth. AAPSO failed to put forward the demand for a ban on nuclear weapons after the 4th AAPSO conference in spite of the fact that the nuclear arms race was intensifying during that period.'

Also, AAPSO is not calling strongly enough for solidarity with the people's struggle in the true sense of the word. For example, when workers go on strike against repressive government and for democracy, solidarity as defined in the Constitution of the AAPSO must be called for explicitly.

With regard to organizational matters we demand that the principle should be established that AAPSO leadership needs to have approval from the existing member organization regarding membership of another group or organization from the same country.

Here again I want to stress the position of the Japanese Solidarity Committee and the Japanese people; that AAPSO should be independent from any diplomatic move of any specific country. The principle of anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism and solidarity in the people's struggle must not be diluted.

Thank you for your attention. C3

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Mirpacha ZEINALOV (AAPSO Permanent Secretariat member)

August of 1945 will remain as an extraordinary landmark in the history of mankind. The atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States of America has become the most barbaric and anti-human action ever perpetrated against mankind during its aged history. The atomic bombing of the two Japanese cities has revealed a striking phenomenon, which becomes more and more evident today: That there can be and will be no coexistence between mankind and nuclear weapons. The weapon aims at the annihilation of mankind as a whole without any distinction of our political or religious, national or cultural affiliation. , .

Proceeding from this understanding, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization since its inception in 1957, considers the struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons as the most urgent among its priorities.

Over the last decades, while standing firm in the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle, AAPSO has not spared any effort to involve the Afro-Asian peoples in the antiwar movement and the common struggle for nuclear disarmament against the arms race. The world disarmament campaign launched by the United Nations was effectively carried forward by AAPSO and the voice of the Afro-Asian peoples was raised by AAPSO's delegations to the First, the Second and the Third Special Session of the United Nations for Disarmament.

The unprecedented popular response of the 1988 Peace Wave campaign has reflected the aspiration and determination of the peoples of various countries, regardless of socio-political systems, to strive for nuclear disarmament, stopping the arms race on earth and other space and associating the struggle for peace with that for freedom, independence, human rights and socio-economic development. Realizing that general and complete disarmament cannot be attained within a short period of time, but remains the ultimate goal of the antiwar movement, AAPSO joined humanity in welcoming the INF Treaty between the USSR and USA as the historical break-through in the disarmament process. We consider the elimination of medium and shorter range missiles as an important landmark in the advance to the complete elimination of nuclear arms.

AAPSO strongly supports the 50% reduction of strategic nuclear forces for which negotiations are being held and believes that such an agreement if achieved would constitute a significant milestone in ensuring the survival of the human race.

In its multi-form activities, AAPSO has been striving for the establishment of a comprehensive system on international security and actively promoting the concept of nuclear weapon-free zones. Efforts have been mobilized to strengthen the existing nuclear weapon-free zones in the Southern Hemisphere proclaimed by the treaties of Antarctica, Tlatelolco and Rarotonga and to support initiatives for creating nuclear weapon-free zones in the Korean Peninsula, South East Asia, Indian Ocean, Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean and elsewhere.

Likewise AAPSO has mobilized support among developing countries for all the decisions and programs adopted by the Non-aligned movement for peace and disarmament.

AAPSO has been persistently contributing in the signature campaign for the Appeal from Hiroshima and Nagasaki for a total ban and elimination of nuclear weapons. And allow me to assure all of you ' ' that my organization will expand this campaign in the frame of the Third Peace wave.

Against the background of complex international developments both positive and negative, AAPSO believes that our actions in support of the disarmament process should be combined with massive campaign against pro-nuclear forces propagating dangerous concept of nuclear deterrence or modernization.

Finally, allow me to assure all hibakusha and every one of them that while sharing their sufferings and aspirations, AAPSO will continue jointly with all peace loving peoples its struggle for the world free from nuclear weapons. E1

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(Excerpts from the Resolution of the 33rd Annual Japan AALA
Congress --June 16-17, 1990, Urawa City)

The Bush administration which was inaugurated two years ago, puts forward a global strategy which is quite different from the previous one to the extent that it regards the upheavals taking place in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as a "1989 Revolution"; it publicly declares that it will extend a helping hand to the East European countries in which democracy is emerging, and says that the time has come when new relations should be established between the United States and the Soviet Union.'m-

The Bush administration describes the cataclysm in the Soviet Union and East European countries as "collapse of communism", in the attempt to export and implant there what they call democracy and freedom, the real aim being to drag these countries in upheaval into the capitalist world. Bush even says that the 1989 Revolution was prompted by the strong America, thus justifying the policy of strength which the United States has pursued so far. And now the US administration holds to the policy of strength which relies on nuclear_deterrence-supported forward deployment strategy and military blocs and alliances. President Bush has even boasted of the well-coordinated operation in Panama by courageous US forces, saying that it is a proof that the United States is supported by strong defense capabilities.

The Defense Report (FY1991) is demanding that the allies share increased defense burdens for the West. Referring to Japan the Defense Report says that Japan is providing the US forces with bases free of charge in North East Asia, the most important region from the geopolitical viewpoint, and praises Japan for increasihg burden sharing, saying that Japan is undertaking 40 percent of the costs of US forces stationed in Japan. It is clear that the Bush administration, in promoting the distribution of defense burdens, is expecting a lot from its allies and Japan in particular, which is an outstanding economic power in the world.

The Bush administration is taking another great strides toward closer collaboration with the Soviet Union, even by maintaining the nuclear deterrence strategy as a major prerequisite. It can do so because the Soviet Union in the UN General Assembly backpedalled to support "minimum deterrence" and stopped calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons. Without doubt the US invasion of Panama in December 1989, was an "experiment" in intervention in the Third World

and that the experiment was carried out after confirming the attitude of the Soviet Union which no more criticized imperialism. As the US-Soviet cooperation became deeper, the United States began to attach greater importance to the intervention strategy in the Third World, including the so-called Low Intensity Warfare.

While the Bush administration is pushing forward the strategy as stated above, the recently publicized "new thinking" of Gorbachev above everything else calls for renunciation of "confrontational" attitude toward imperialism and capitalism; which means abandoning the principle for the sake of renovation of socialism. The "new thinking" thus believes in the possibility to diminish the reactionary and aggressive nature of imperialism through collaboration with imperialism and capitalism. What is called "new thinking" completely ignores the reactionary and aggressive nature of the monopoly capitalist countries. The outlook on the world of the advocates of "new thinking" has no notion of the existence and even idea about imperialism. The US invasion of Panama shows clearly that the "new thinking" has a very harmful effect to the life-and-death struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, including the determination, democracy and social progress.

In a recent issue of the magazine published by Council on Foreign Relations of the United States, the outgoing US ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield said that the most important bilateral relations in the present-day world are US-Japan relations. He said that each respective destiny of the two nations constitutes a very important common structure for the future of not only of the two countries but for the rest of the world. In reference to Japan's foreign assistance, Mansfield said that fortunately Japan's and America's foreign policy interests are almost identical, and that the countries which Japan has chosen as recipients of its assistance are on the whole those which the United States hope to be recipients. This clearly shows that Japan is becoming more faithful and active cooperative partner of the United States in carrying out the latter's foreign strategy.

The United States has a Pacific Basin concept with which to strengthen the neo-colonialist grip over the Asia-Pacific nations. The Japanese government and monopoly capital are strengthening their presence in this part of the world in line with the US strategy by increasing dramatically the capital investment in the region. As the neo-colonialist development picks up in the countries of the region, pollution and other serious problems are arising, and the dictatorial regimes which have promoted such development, are now being opposed by their people in struggle.

Thirty years have passed since the conclusion of the revised Japan-US Security Treaty, during which the Japan-US military alliance has been continuously consolidated in preparation for aggression; it has provided wider space for US bases in Japan; it has compelled Japan to accelerate rapid arms buildup; the joint Japan-US operational set-up has been strengthened; the United States further strengthened

interference in Japan in economic and trade areas. For the purpose of making resources for arms buildup and foreign assistance called Official Development Assistance (ODA). the Japanese government forced the consumption tax on the people. In addition it has made one concession after another by opening markets for US farm products and eliminating the law which restricts big-scale retailers operation. The Japanese government is now planning to introduce a single-member constituency system. This is how the government is trying to undermine democracy, calling back militarism and destroying the people's living.

In the House of Councillors election in July 1989, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party suffered a setback. reducing its representation to short of majority; It was the big corporations which have got stronger under the Japan-US military alliance. This has helped the LDP to continue its reactionary rule. But in this election the LDP which imposed the consumption tax on the people was defeated. This is an historic outcome of the people's struggle. In the February 1990 general election, however, the LDP was allowed to maintain the stable majority rule in the House of Representatives. This was a result of the LDP's campaigning by desperately mobilizing supporters associations and the big corporations. '

In these parliamentary elections the forces which participate in our solidarity movement from an independent position, decreased their representation mainly due to the adverse effects of the incident in China and the developments in Eastern Europe which were used by the reactionary forces for their anti-socialist propaganda.

On the other hand, however, in response to the earnest desire of the workers, trade unions and democratic forces, the "National Confederation of Trade Unions" was established; for the first time in forty years the Japanese workers had a national trade union center which stands for future advances of the labor union movement by fighting against "RENGO", the union center of labor-capital collaborationism and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

In Okinawa City where the biggest US military base network in the Far East is located, the progressive forces won the recent mayoral election. Thus the people's struggle for the abrogation of the Japan-US military alliance, and for a Japan of independence and democracy is making headway. E3

GULF CRISIS: Burning Issue

. The 1st Session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AASO) was held on November 27-29, 1990 in Damascus, SAR. The Japanese AALA was represented by Toshio Akiniwa, Director General and Norio Okada, member of the Board of Directors.

The Session took place in the midst of the Gulf Crisis : caused by Iraq invading and annexing Kuwait, a sovereign state. The Japanese AALA strongly condemned the Iraqi aggression and demanded an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Iraqi troops from Kuwait. At the same time, it joined other Japanese democratic forces in the struggle against Japan's cooperation in the U. S. -led war preparations. In the Session of AASO Presidium the AALA delegation stressed: the need to call for only for strict economic sanctions as a way for peaceful solution of the Gulf Crisis.. The statements of the Japanese AALA delegation in the Session are presented below:

STATEMENT - 1 _

Regarding the first item on the agenda

Present International Situation and AASO Strategy

In the discussion on the present-day world situation, we hear some people are talking about the end of the Cold War and a shift from confrontation to cooperation, even in AASO. We are of the opinion that this is an incorrect evaluation of the situation.

It is true that changes have taken place in the international situation. The Warsaw Pact which has been one of the opposing military blocs of the East confronting the West, is in the process of disintegration. The schema of East-West confrontation does not exist any more. In saying that affairs relating to state-to-state relations are not affected by ideologies, the Soviet Union is becoming more active in cooperating with the United States. These can be cited as examples of such changes.

But there has been no change in American strategy. The collapse of the Warsaw Pact is regarded by the United States as a result of the policy of the Western Alliance, namely the policy of "peace by strength". Far from becoming cooperative, the United States fundamentally is holding to the "policy of maintaining" nuclear deterrence" a strong alliance" and forward deployment of US forces". In keeping with this policy the United States is maintaining and even strengthening the military alliance with Japan, as well as NATO. The United States has reached agreement with the Soviet Union on concluding a treaty on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons in early next year. But one must not fail to see the fact that the United States is working hard on modernization of strategic nuclear

Weapons in the attempt to strengthen nuclear deterrence. Isn't this a naked attack on the people's aspiration for a world free of nuclear weapons.

In this respect we must not fail to see the fact that the policy of strength of the United States is directed against the Third_World. As everyone knows very well, the United States has always sought to establish its dominant position over the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It has been consistent in using force to reverse the situation unfavorable to the United States. This is unchanged. The United States is using the Soviet foreign policy which is cooperative to the United States; it has won the Soviet Union over to its side as a partner; it is now attempting to use the name of the United Nations to check the movements of the peoples of the three continents for self-determination. social progress and peace; its aim is to establish a new world order for the American domination over the world; '

One may recall that the American military invasion of Panama came immediately after the US-Soviet summit meeting held in Malta late last year where both leaders reached agreement on democratic values. This means that the United States was given freehand in carrying out the action in Panama.

As everyone knows the Bush administration is now taking advantage of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait to react such incident with military blocs.

On October 3rd, the Soviet foreign minister and US Secretary of State issued a joint statement in New York which announced their agreement on the role of the United Nations in resolving the so-called regional problems. But one must be aware of the danger that the right to self-determination is violated under the name of the United Nations, as is the case with the Cambodian affairs.

Clearly, the present situation demands that the AAPSO stand firmly for the anti-imperialist, anti-neocolonialist position, and work more energetically than ever for international joint action to make progress for the dissolution of all military blocs, the elimination of nuclear weapons and the defense of the right of every people to self-determination.EJ

STATEMENT 1 2

Gulf Crisis; Other Regional Problems

Let me first state our opinion and proposal relating to the current Gulf Crisis. We also would like to express our views on other regional problems.

We strongly condemn the barbarous Iraqi aggression and annexation of Kuwait, and demand the immediate withdrawal from Kuwait the restoration of sovereignty of Kuwait, and the immediate release of all hostages.

The United States has deployed massive military forces in the Gulf, which is compared to the Vietnam War. As pointed out by a

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delegate yesterday, the United States is now trying to have the United Nations Security Council adopt a new resolution which would allow the United States to launch a military attack on Iraq. It is clear that in the event of war in the Gulf, chemical and biological weapons as well as tactical nuclear weapons may be used, and it will cause an immense calamities to the humanity and resources, and deal a serious blow to the world economy.

International opinion strongly demand a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. What is to be done, then? What is most important today is imposing economic sanctions against Iraq. Rigorous application of this measure is called for now. The hegemonist Iraqi leadership has recently talked about the possibility of release of all hostages. This is a manifestation of the economic sanctions being very effective. However, some countries still continue business activities in Iraq. There are many Soviet specialists stationed in Iraq, military and economic specialists. Companies from the United Kingdom and France are still operating in Iraq. The United States is supplying nuclear technologies to Iraq via Brazil. It is impermissible that these serious loopholes are being made by permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. This shows how important it is to raise the level of international opinion calling for rigorous economic sanction against Iraq. In Japan, we also demand the Japanese government extend economic assistance to those countries which are seriously affected as a result of the economic sanctions against Iraq. The effectiveness of economic sanctions has been proved in South Africa. It is known that such sanctions contributed to Namibian independence and the release of Nelson Mandela.

I am glad to be able to report to you the recent success in the struggle of the Japanese people.

In October the Japanese government introduced a bill for United Nations Peace Cooperation to parliament. The aim of this bill was to send the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to the Gulf in response to the demand and pressure from the United States. The Japanese people who have serious and bitter experience in the Second World War, quickly rose in action against the bill, and in November the bill was killed in parliament.

Precisely at the time when this bill was debated in parliament, a prefectural governor's election was held in Okinawa, a prefecture in which 70 percent of the US bases in Japan are concentrated. For the past 12 years the prefectural governor was pro-American bases. The election was contested between the conservative and progressive candidates, and the progressive candidate who called for opposition to the bill for sending troops abroad won victory. The establishment of the progressive prefectural administration as well as the killing of the bill constituted an important victory for the Japanese people, and a heavy blow to the United States and Japanese governments.

We would like to take this occasion to propose the following measures for the AAPSO to take.

(1) THE AAPSO which has NGO status in the United Nations should

request the UN committee on economic sanctions to strengthen supervising. The AAPSO also should call on all its member organizations to take such action in respective countries.

(2) The AAPSO should demand that the United States stop maneuvering to have the United Nations Security Council adopt a new resolution permitting military action, and that all the member states of the Security Council oppose adoption of such a resolution. The AAPSO also should call on all its members to take the same action. Next, I would like to express our position on the solution of regional problems.

One of the characteristics in the present-day world situation is that a new condition has been created, in which the United States can count on Soviet cooperation in dealing with international questions. Under such conditions the United States is trying to realize its imperialist aims under the name of the United Nations. As you know, the aim of the United States in dealing with regional problems is to defend or newly establish regimes favorable to the United States. One clear example is the way pursued by the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in the process of the settlement of the Cambodian problem. These countries never call into question what the big countries have been doing with regard to Cambodia; it is a well-known fact that the anti-Phnom Penh government forces, including the Pol Pot faction have been aided militarily by the big countries. Such aid has only contributed to fanning the conflict. And now, the so-called P5 (permanent members of the UN Security Council), are trying to establish a framework in which the United Nations will control and supervise the election to be held in Cambodia. They are even proposing replacing the present government of Cambodia with administrative authority of the United Nations which would handle Cambodian diplomacy, defense and even finance until the election is over. This is a gross infringement of the right of the Cambodian people to self-determination.

As a way of solving regional problems, holding an international conference led by the United Nations is called for with regard to the Palestinian question and others. We do not oppose holding such an international conference itself. But the most important thing is the defense of the right to self-determination. This is decisive. In order to insure the defense of the right to self-determination, it is essential for us to raise international opinion for it, and strengthen international solidarity of the people's movements. Finally, let me express our view on the following two issues:

(1) Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the solution of the north-south problem;

(2) Protection of the earth environment and the need to apply democratic control over transnationals.

In dealing with the problems of the establishment of NIEO and solution of north-south problem, we should first see the world as it is. Today, the developed capitalist countries are in euphoria of economic prosperity, but by contrast most developing countries which have been plundered and exploited so harshly by the developed

capitalist countries are suffering inflicted by hunger, poverty and foreign debts which will amount to one-trillion and three billion dollars by the end of this year. Resolving these problems and getting free from all these sufferings by the establishment of a democratic order in world economic relations, is an urgent need. We should note that imperialism and monopoly capital are to blame for historically putting developing countries under control and destroying the basis of economic development in those countries. In aggravating the north-south problem, Japan has been playing the very negative role. On one hand Japan is bound by the Japan-US military alliance which is used as the legal ground of the USA in putting economic pressure on Japan. At the same time, however, Japan is continuing neocolonialist exploitation and plunder in the developing countries. The scope and dimension of such exploitation and plunder are expanding year by year. The Japanese government's Official Development Assistance is precisely in line with the US strategy. It extends ODA mostly to the countries which the United States considers strategically important. In this way Japan's foreign assistance is aimed at supplementing US strategy. More importantly, actual Japan's assistance does not meet the needs of the inhabitants of the recipient countries. For instance, in the name of assistance, the Japanese corporations which use the money from the Government, undertake construction of dam, etc. in defiance of the opposition voiced from the inhabitants. It is often the case that the Japanese corporations are destroying forests and use corrupt connections with the local dictatorial regimes. This is how they are operating to the detriment of the interests of the people of developing countries. Japan now ranks first in the amount of foreign assistance. It is a very urgent task for us to struggle against the way of assistance I have just mentioned. -

We are pressing the Japanese Government to carry out foreign assistance from the position of protecting national sovereignty and human rights, and of overcoming hunger and poverty. Such foreign assistance must be directed to help the developing countries to develop their respective economies in a self-reliant manner. Secondly, the protection of the earth environment.

This is one of the vital international problems affecting the whole of humankind. But when it comes to finding ways to solve the problem, we must not confine ourselves to emphasize the common responsibility of all humanity; it is important to make clear the true source of the dangerous environmental situation. It is monopoly capital and transnationals which are responsible for the destruction of ozone layer, greenhouse effects, destruction of oxygen caused by the destruction of rain forests, and so on.

The task now is to demand for worldwide democratic control over these activities of these corporations. E3

STATEMENT - 3

On AAPSO' 3 Activities

In this statement I Would like to make known our recent experiences in the Japanese solidarity movement, and taking this into account, make some suggestions.

During the 1980s the Japanese Solidarity Committee put great emphasis on the activities in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in the struggle for the defense of the right to self-determination against the American intervention, and the campaign in solidarity with the South African people in the struggle for dismantling apartheid and for establishment of a democratic South Africa,

In Nicaragua, a small and poor Central American country, the people courageously fought the Goliath of the North, carrying the hope of the world's people who aspired the establishment of national dignity. Many Japanese people who are struggling for true independence of Japan, joined with the world's people in extending support and solidarity to the Nicaraguan people.

The movement of solidarity with Nicaraguan people spread in Japan year by year. During 1983 and 1990, we sent materials worth 2 and half million dollars to Nicaragua.

Immediately before this Meeting, the Japanese Solidarity Committee organized successfully a concert tour of "Amandla", the cultural ensemble of the African National Congress. In 25 cities throughout the country we organized 30 concerts, attracting a total audience of 70 thousand people. The Japanese Solidarity Committee had never undertaken such a big scale event before. We are glad to report to you that this concert tour for support and solidarity with the South African people was very successful. All the concert halls were filled with profound sympathy and solidarity with the ANC and South African people. .

This shows that there is great energy among the Japanese people that can be devoted to the struggle against apartheid.

Last month Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese government. He was invited to speak before the Japanese parliament. He held talks with Japanese Prime minister. But the Japanese government did not respond to Nelson Mandela's request for financial assistance to the ANC. Why? It is because fundamentally the Japanese government supports the apartheid regime in spite of its talk about dismantling of apartheid. It does so because of its support for the interests of the Japanese big corporations. This shows how important it is for us to increase people's movement and press the Japanese government to fundamentally change its policy toward South Africa.

In 1988 the Japanese Solidarity Committee took the initiative to open and maintain the ANC Tokyo Office. For this purpose we called on the public for funds. The call was responded favorably by great many people. We collected a total of 200 thousand dollars during the period between January 1988 and September 1990.

In the last decade the Japanese Solidarity Committee also undertook various support activities. For Cambodian children we sent one hundred sets of stationary. We sent a total of 650 thousand

dollars for the people of Ethiopia and Mozambique who were afflicted by hunger. We sent instruments to pump up waters to Saharahui people. We sent funds for the Namibian people for independence.

We are proud of being able to play a modest role in developing the solidarity movement of the Japanese people.

The Japanese Solidarity Committee has been able to play such a role because it has stood firmly for the defense of the right to self-determination, national dignity, human lives, freedom and democracy, which are urgent tasks and can be supported and agreed upon by the wide-ranging people. We have called on individuals and various organizations, including trade unions to take up these urgent tasks with the Solidarity Committee. This is how we have been able to organize a mass solidarity movement. From these activities I mentioned, we can draw the following lessons:

(1) It has been correct for us to have maintained solidarity with the people of the three continents in the struggle against imperialism colonialism and neo-colonialism. We have always tried to strengthen unity between the Japanese people who struggle for true independence of the country, peace democracy and better living conditions, and the peoples of the three continents. ""-

(2) We have never forgot the principle that people make history. From this ViewPoint we endeavored to build up solidarity of the world's people.

(3) We have always stressed the importance of preserving the independence of the mass solidarity movement and opposed great power chauvinism and hegemonism.

The Japanese Solidarity Committee proposes that AAPSO maintain the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist position as set out in the Constitution, and pay attention to the development of people's solidarity movement. The AAPSO must not be a support organization for the foreign policy of a particular country. The AAPSO must be independent in determining its orientation and carrying out the movement.

Next, I would like to express our opinion regarding the structural changes and finance of the AAPSO. Considering that this is an important question for every member organization, we deem it necessary to bring the question back to our national committee for consideration.

We should not be hasty in drawing a conclusion in this Presidium Meeting. I propose that every organization will further examine the matter so that we can draw a good conclusion in the 8th AAPSO Congress

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