

THE BULLETIN OF JSA

THE JAPAN SCIENTISTS' ASSOCIATION

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UNIVERSITY PROBLEM SYMPOSIUM

DEVASTATION OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH STRUCTURE AND ITS PERSPECTIVE TO SOLVE

The symposium was held on February 22, 2014 at Liberty Tower, Meiji University. Five reports entitled as follows were presented: (a) Divide: Better or worse academic structure? (b) Reform plan of national university; (c) Actual situation of part-time teachers; (d) Actual situation of graduates; (e) The move to establish new research and development institutes. The speakers criticized the shift of academic policy to innovation, i.e. making university and research institutes serve industrial innovation, claiming that science-technology policy needs to base on Basic Law on Science and Technology. And they revealed devastation of university, that is, university reformation unprecedentedly has been conducted along with the reform plan of national university and university governance, which brought economical affliction to part-time teachers, financial burden to graduate students, and study leader problem. As to research institutes, the Japanese government plans to establish the specific research and development corporation that aims at establishing worldwide results of research and development with med and long term management by objectives and the Japanese medical research and development organization as a Japanese version of the National Institutes of Health (NIH). In the discussion, though university is intimidated as above, it was reported that staff at Kyoto University, especially JSA members, rejected a draft of the president of Kyoto University advocating undemocratic top-down management.

PROPOSAL ON THE CONTAMINATED WATER AND DECONTAMINATION

BY JSA PROJECT TEAMS

JSA has established two project teams (PT) those are concerned with investigation of the radioactive contaminated water from the nuclear plants and the decontamination problem with cooperation of experts who are non JSA members. The drafts of proposals based on the study of the PT were approved in February 2014 by JSA national secretariat hearing opinion of the national secretaries and each branch. The proposals were announced at a press conference in Fukushima City in February 27 and were widely sent to the Prime Minister, Nuclear Regulation Authority, local governments, Tokyo Electric Power Company(TEPCO), Science Council of Japan, etc. The proposals are up to the web site of JSA. On account

of the situation about the contaminated water and decontamination is still fluid, the PT appropriately will make a supplementary proposal. The Government and TEPCO only spend a large amount of the national budget on these two problems, and they do not come up with a definite solution still. The grasp of actual situation of the contaminated water flow and the prevention act has been groping. They have not answered the resident voice asking safety about the methods and effects of decontamination. They, however, continue to strengthen public relations as "do not worry too much".

Fukushima reconstruction Joint Center and Fukushima prefecture negotiated with TEPCO on 16 January. In the negotiations, TEPCO did not answer the question on the situation to increase expense for labor costs which is needed for items such as drastic improvement of the working environment, acceleration of field work, improvement of welfare facilities and extra payment.

TEPCO said that contaminated water purification will be performed in 2014 with the reinforcement of ALPS, and improved reliability of operation by corrective measures for troubles on the measure of storage and storage methods for the proper management of contaminated water. TEPCO, however, couldn't answer the question on the rationale that can be achieved during fiscal 2014, and only mentioned generalities as strengthening of site capabilities including the cooperating company.

The recovery rate of the questionnaire relating to the working environment at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant was 84.3%, but found to have been collected by the cooperating companies (subcontractors). TEPCO did not answer clearly against the indication that the answer should be collected directly from the workers and didn't show their intension and responsibilities on both planning and implementation system.

With regard to contaminated water public relations as "no problem is allowed to flow into the sea after dilution" and the errors of concentration measurement have been continued. The ad hoc measures have been proposed for the interim storage facility and temporary storage of pollutants discharged by the decontamination. In such circumstances the proposal and research results of members around the country are valuable and to make good use is desired.

ACTIVITIES OF RESEARCH COMMITTEES AND GROUPS

The JSA headquarters organizes a number of research committees and groups undertaken on a nationwide scale, which are encouraging the members across the country

1) THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AT HOME AND WORKPLACE

The committee of problems of engineers and scientists in private firms held the above symposium on March 29, Tokyo under the following three themes. (a) "Public policy focusing on the construction of public buildings at national university in province, an instance" by Prof. Awano (Yamagata Univ.): At Yamagata University, new buildings have been constructed around every two years, which gives an impression that the university is rich, while accession of former public officials to President and professors and the interference of President to Dean Election in fact are rampant. The university labor union and JSA members struggle to avoid that, for which participants suggested to concretely clarify the issues. (b) "Technicians' role in the movement appealing no nuclear power plants in Osaka" by Dr. Yamamoto (Osaka branch): He explained activities every Friday at home town and of delivering lecture to mothers, to reveal that the Government pushed ahead establishing the Basic Energy Plan along with the action plan the power aiming resumption of

operation of nuclear power plants took quickly after the Fukushima accident, and the Government's publicity work is part of the action plan. Lately reviewed *side reader of radioactive ray* is the one supported by Ethos Project coordinated by the international power of nuclear power advocates, having a content of expanding new myth of safety. Using this side reader the Government already retrains teachers. Under such circumstances we need to fabricate a text to deliver the truth to children and grow the ability to assess truth, he says. (c) "Thought of a graduate student about private corporations" Mr. Yamazawa (Tokyo branch): The points were his getting job at corporation, the meaning of graduation from university, ignorance of labor rights, and an equation like STAP problem at university.

2) AGAINST NATIONAL FOUNDATION DAY

This year's 2/11 conference was held at Nihonbashi Kokaido. Participants were not many due to low temperature. Ryo Kubo from a history seminar gave an opening remark which included his World War II experience.

First Professor Tetsuhiko Nakajima (Nagoya Univ.) delivered a lecture "how we stand up against amending the Constitution and Education Rebuilding Council strategy". The Professor pointed "in 2012, the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) decided to draft 'Japanese constitution revision', constitutional scholars were discussing 'the draft would not be submitted as it was'. This draft is obviously the same as a billboard of Abe administration. The LDP's draft document points the article 26 has good grounds for education as national policy accomplishment means, and it was embed in the Japanese constitution.

Next one was Yoshiharu Shinohara from Japan Lawyers Association for Freedom. He talked about "The disorderly mob of Abe administration for building 'the country which makes war' with revise the constitution". The Special Secrecy Law, officially the Act on Protection of Specified Secrets is a military legislation, and he criticized it is for democratic suppression to an oppression legislation.

After a break of the session, Toki Honjo (Association of Historical Science) gave a special report on setting up "Action" support for Yoshimi justice which is about "Japanese comfort women" issue. The Yoshimi justice is Fumiki Sakarauchi, member of House of Representatives and also a member of the Japan Restoration Party, said "(the comfort women issue) has been revealed by various evidences that it is a fake already". To this statement, Shigeaki Yoshimi who has been pursuing the actual situation of "Japanese military comfort women" more than 20 years sent a letter which demand Sakarauchi that his rescind the remarks and apologizing. However, Sakarauchi did not take any action what he said. To this attitude, Yoshimi file the damages suit. This is the Yoshimi justice.

The end of this conference, we conclude speakers presentation with a question and answer session, and also accepted an appeal.

DISTRICTS' AND BRANCHES' ACTIVITIES

The JSA consists of 47 branches which are grouped into 9 districts, and they are independently and/or cooperatively carrying out their activities in addition to the headquarters' ones

1) ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY GROUP OF FUKUOKA BRANCH

The study group held a regular meeting in January, 2014 where Prof. Nishigaki (JSA member) gave a lecture on the dangerous aspect of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology has been explosively developed in research

and application, especially to industry. The dangerous affection of that to environment and human beings, however, has not been considered. The application covers whole areas of human activities such as IT technology, robotics, medical care, agriculture, environment, space and aeronautical engineering, and leisure and life, and war and weapons. The professor raises an objection to such unregulated extension of nanotechnology. He argued the hazardous nature of artificial particulates like titanium oxide and carbon nanotube, of which the technological application and industrialization are taken up in line with national policy. As for application to military technology, he noticed that nanotechnology enters into the phase difficult to judge whether civil or military. The issue point is not byproducts or wastes but that product itself becomes a threat against human beings as for instance health and environmental risk. Participants discussed the problem of PM2.5 density in deliberate news reports, that is, mass-media abruptly began to report concerning the density since Japan-China relations have been strained according to Senkaku islands disputes, while the density for a recent decade has been decreasing.

2) DISASTER SCIENCE RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM HELD

JSA Osaka branch held with 18 participants a national disaster science research symposium on February 22, 2014. Subjects of the report were as follows;

"Disaster prevention of the municipalities of Ise City and other after the Great East Japan Earthquake", "Reconstruction of Rikuzentakada after the Great East Japan Earthquake ", "Problem of evolving natural disasters and low frequency serious disaster", "Disaster prevention theory and problems at the present time", "2013 landslides at Oshima Island ", "Renewal of Olympic bid city and disaster prevention problems" ," Flood at Uji City and Uji River ", "Hydrology forecast necessary for proper transmission of information to evacuate ", "Uji River bank in danger on September 16, 2013", " 2013 18th typhoon disaster; Uji River, Katsura river and Arashiyama banks on the verge collapse damage and flood disaster ".

The reports on disaster prevention measures in remote areas municipalities after the Great East Japan Earthquake, the problems of the recovery process in the affected areas, the dangerous situation of the rivers in Kyoto in torrential rain of recent years, in particular Uji River and an alarm to residents should be were presented. Coping with low-frequency serious disaster and disaster theory were also discussed.

3) A REPORT ON VISITING “YANESSEN” BY AN INDIVIDUAL MEMBER IN TOKYO

There are many people who know “Yanesen” these days even outside of Tokyo. Three women raise money on part-time work to published local magazine “Taninaka, Nezu, Sendagi”, and they carry their baby on their back while distributed the magazine. The magazine attract widespread popularity as “Yanesen”, it nucleate a movement of preservation and exposure which succeeded to preserve red tiles building in Tokyo station, also it created old town culture at the area where now young people who are from Tokyo and other places visited.

Mr. Shigeru Kawakami who is used to make a field work plan asked to Ms. Noriko Yamazaki who is one of the members, and Kaoru Gonjou from local community to take a guide at Yamasen area. The field work was held on 2nd February, 2014, we gathered at South gate of Nippori station.

We started from ruins of five-story stupa in Taninaka where an original model of Rohan Koda’s novel is. In this grave site not only famous people such as Yoshinobu Tokunaga and Eiichi Shibusawa are laid to rest, but also Oden Takahashi who was known as “wicked woman” is resting. This place is located between Ueno and Hongo, and there are many temples gathering, which were built after Kan-eiji (Kan-eiji temple) in

Ueno. In 1868, most of temples were burned during war of Shougitai, but there are around 100 temples exist. Also there are famous thing which Japan Art Academy, Ona clock museum and Asakura Museum of Sculpture which preservation movement wants to preserve are located between here and Sendagi. In 1907, Fumio Asakura who just graduated Tokyo Art College bought a land and built his atelier and his house. His work "Darkness" won the second prize at The 2th Bunten [Ministry of Education Fine Arts Exhibition] hosted by the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, achieving public recognition.

When you go four blocks to the north, you will find Keiouji (Keiou temple) which you can see bullet hole of Shougi war. Pass anteriorly of the temple to the west, there are "Yuyake dandan" (slope), and when you go further you can find a market so-called Taninaka Ginza. From Ichisuji Kita, you can see Mount Fuji. If you are lucky you can see Diamond Mount Fuji which is happen only twice a year. When you go through Funin dori to Sendagi, you will reach Yabushita dori, then you will find Yasuda Zaibatsu-tei, ruins of Yuriko Miyamoto's house and library of Ougai Mori. After these places, you will find Nedu shrine. Yanesen Kobo is still existing and you can know it details through Mayumi Mori "Yanesen no Bouken" (adventure in Yanesen).

4) JSA SCIENCE CAFÉ "PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE AND RISK THEORY" IN MIYAGI

17th JSA science café in Miyagi was held on March 19, 2014. The café was embarked so as to furnish a comfortable place for young members, where they have a chance to exchange their study ardor and awareness of problem under the circumstances of specialization and segmentation. This time, a member talked about the contents of the first part of "Study of precautionary principle and risk theory for environmentally safe society" (ed. JSA and Japan Association on Environmental Studies), disclosing his decision to try to make a necessary proposal by confronting the real state of damage and revealing primary cause of social issues. In the discussion a member studying the relationship between ecological system and medical care mentioned his research is relative to the both terms, and another stressed the significance of the view from environmental economics taking external cost into account as incentive.

5) SCIENCE CAFÉ AT A STATION BUILDING IN OSAKA

The first science café is held on March 15, 2014 at Daito Sun Mates Building in front of Suminodo station of JR Katamach-line. The shop union of the building organized it. Mr. Honda (Hyogo Prefectural Institute for Welfare Town Planning), who graduated Osaka Sangyo University and is engaging in the development of medical robots, presented a topic titled "Future to live with a robot."

He introduced the process of developing an artificial arm robot mounted on body that can move fingers with close collaboration in clinical sites. The students of Osaka Sangyo University as assistant moved actually a small robot that is used for competition. He was negative about the possibility of a robot with human feelings from the viewpoint of effective use of human resources and limited funds. He, however, mentioned that it is significant to develop a robot like the artificial arm robot in clinical sites that has the ability to read facial expression of a human and complements the human function corresponding to developmental disorder such as dementia or autism.

It is desired that this science café will become one of the core to make a place for new local community formation and opportunities for citizens rest.

CONTRIBUTIONS

JAPANESE RIGHT WING GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR JAPAN'S OWN NUCLEAR DETERRENCE CAPABILITY

By Teiichiro Tonoue, The compiler of Chronological Table of Nuclear Weapons. (<http://nuke-weapon-timeline.news.coocan.jp/english/chronotbl.html>)

Global Trends toward Nuclear Abolishment

Delegations from 146 states attended the Second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, which was held in Nayarit, Mexico on February 13 and 14, 2014. This conference made significant progress toward the goal of abolishing nuclear weapons. A majority of nations have at last shared the principle that nuclear abolishment is the only way to avert the tragedy of destroying civilization.

It should be remembered that in the 1999 UN General Assembly only 111 states approved the resolution *Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World: the Need for a New Agenda*. Moreover, the content of this resolution neither affected the capabilities nor the changed the strategic plans of the nuclear-weapon states.

Why have the circumstances changed? One of the most potent factors is the speech U.S. President Barack Obama delivered in Prague on April 5, 2009, in which he outlines his vision of a nuclear-free world. Feeling at least cautiously optimistic, many people around the world felt that he must have had reasonable grounds to make such a bold pronouncement.

“Antinuclear Policy” versus “Power Play for Nuclear Arms”

The political struggle over nuclear policy in the U.S. has mainly been between two groups: political leaders who reasonably desiderate the security of their citizens and homeland and those who are afraid of structural change in politics and desire the maintenance of the status quo.

The excuse for possessing nuclear weapons is “deterrence,” where nuclear weaponry is considered to prevent war. During the Cold War era, the nuclear arms race was driven forward on both sides by pushing propaganda of an imminent danger of thermonuclear attack by the enemy. Today, however, the doctrine of deterrence is obsolete. That any of the five original nuclear powers (the United States, Russia, China, France and Great Britain) would plunge into an all-out nuclear war that could result in the end of human civilization is remote, something that they are all fully cognizant of. Nonetheless, the five nuclear states continue to manufacture the lame excuse, which is that they cannot eliminate the possibility that a limited nuclear war may escalate into a major nuclear exchange.

However, today perhaps the most likely situations involving the use of nuclear weapons could be created by countries that more recently came to possess nuclear weapons. Thus, situations that could easily result in the use of nuclear weapons are an Indo-Pakistani conflict, an Iran-Israeli war and the potential threat stemming from North Korea's nuclear capability.

Basic Structure of Japan-U.S. Relations

The Japanese government has been subjugated by the U.S. government. It is completely rational to maintain that the U.S. has long been developing a mechanism for maneuvering Japan's political power brokers since the Allied occupation of Japan at the end of World War II. In short, the “U.S. machine” has

been able to manipulate Japanese politics to secure and maintain America's national interests. From 1955 to 2009, the Japanese government had been in the hands of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan (LDP), a political party that consistently supported, advanced and succumbed to Washington.

The financial crisis of 2007-2008 that began in the United States crushed the Japanese economy. The LDP-led administration became unable to deal with the crisis and got a pounding in the 2009 general election. As a result, political power shifted to the Democratic Party of Japan (DPJ), which consisted only of inexperienced politicians.

Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster

On March 11, 2011, the Tohoku earthquake and meltdowns at the Fukushima I Nuclear Power Plant occurred. A majority of the Japanese population learned that "the safety myth of the nuclear power plants" was a lie. In a June 2011 opinion poll conducted by *Asahi Shimbun*, 74% of the respondents answered, "Japan should phase out nuclear power generation and break with it in the future." However, it turned out that in 2011 and the first half of 2012 the DPJ administration failed to comply with the will of the people. Holding power from 2009 until 2012, the DPJ effectively was a do-nothing government.

Abe Administration's Policy toward Nuclear Power Generation

During the run-up to the general election held on December 16, 2012, the DPJ added the abolishment of nuclear power generation – though ambiguously – to its election pledges. The LDP, however, did not seriously take up the important issue of nuclear power generation in its energy policy.

Victorious in the general election, the LDP won 294 seats and came to power again on December 26, 2012. The LDP increased its Diet seats to more than 400, or 56% of the total. However, only 4 LDP members in office held the *kakushin* (conviction) to abolish nuclear-power production. Immediately after the election an LDP spokesperson stated during a news conference, "We need to reconsider the previous administration's policy that aimed to make zero nuclear power operation possible during the 2030s."

At the 125th Session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) held on September 7, 2013, at which time Tokyo was elected to host the 2020 summer Olympics, Japan's newly elected nationalist prime minister, Shinzō Abe announced to the world: "Let me assure you, Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster is under control. It has never done and will never do any damage to Tokyo." This "lie" was obvious, since the Japanese people, kept fully informed by the media, continued to hear about spills of heavily radiation-contaminated water almost every day. Abe, however, gambled that many of the Japanese who wished to host the Olympic Games would not express strong objection to his speech. And he was right about this. In a word, Abe subjected innocent people to his "spin" betting that Tokyo's hosting of the summer Olympics would substantially mitigate the Japanese public's ill feelings toward nuclear power. Consequently, the swell of support among the Japanese people who had wanted the government to abandon nuclear power gradually dissipated.

At the Fukushima I nuclear power plant, a huge amount of high-level, radiation-contaminated water is preserved in number of fragile tanks. If an earthquake strong enough to destroy those tanks occurred there, it might cause irreparable environmental damage, thus making the Abe administration's support of resuming the operation of nuclear power plants a policy that skates on thin ice.

Had the Abe administration publicized a policy to abandon nuclear power generation, its political might very likely have grown immeasurably. So, the Abe administration's decision to resume the operation of

nuclear energy and make a run for continuing Japan's dependency on nuclear power is questionable. What's the force behind this hasty decision? Could it be the "U.S. machine"? Indeed, Washington is the only possible influence that has both the reason to control the Japanese government and the power to do so.

Special Secrecy Law

Held on July 21, 2013, the Upper House election solidified the power of the Abe's administration's ruling coalition – the LDP and the New Kōmeitō – by giving it control of both legislative bodies government. The Abe Cabinet then planned to pass in the Diet the bill for allowing the government to designate defense information as "special secrecy" and to penalize severely violators of this law. Out of the blue, the bill was put on the agenda on October 25, 2013, under the pretext of establishing a system to have classified information shared with Japan's closest allies – though in reality this meant the United States.

The bill was opposed by a large majority of domestic media, consultants, intellectuals, such as lawyers and the majority of the public. Routinely in Japanese politics, when the government has tried to go ahead with policy or legislation that has been met by stiff nation-wide opposition, there has been some resistance from within the ruling party or parties. However, there was no opposition from the ruling parties to this Special Secrecy Law.

The U.S. Part in Making the Special Secrecy Law

There would seem to be no reason for the Obama administration to support the passage of Special Secrecy Law, since this would raise suspicions that the United States was relying on brash and aggressive manipulation to shape Japanese politics. By so doing, the Japanese people would think that the Obama administration is forcing their country to have a law that is adverse to a large majority of the public. This seemingly would hurt Obama's prestige as the champion of democracy and a leader who desires to build free and equal civil societies, as well as damaging America's reputation as the Japan's closest ally. Although it may have seemed unwise for the Obama administration to support the Abe government's efforts to ram through the Special Secrecy Law, because this is what happened, the image of the United States was damaged – just how much, remains to be seen.

Ironically, one of the reasons Japanese nationalists, in particular, wanted to enact the Special Secrecy Law was to send a tacit signal to the Obama administration: like the United States, Japan needs to have a strong military system and supporting national security apparatus. Not only are Japanese nationalists, many of whom are in the Abe administration, war hawks they are also nuclear hawks. At times, these nationalists have even demonstrated a predilection to undermine the Obama administration. For example, they really don't want Obama to proceed on a path toward a nuclear-free world.

Special Secrecy Law and Nuclear Program

In Japan, there is already more than 200 metric tons of plutonium produced as a byproduct of nuclear power generation. While nuclear reactors are operating, the configuration of produced plutonium and management conditions vary, so that the International Atomic Energy Agency's monitoring may not be accurate. That circumstance raises the possibility of plutonium being diverted for making atomic bombs, a possibility that cannot be eliminated by the international community.

In fact, China expressed its concerns this year. According to the Consulate General of China in Brisbane, China's Deputy Foreign Minister Li Baodong said in a press briefing on March 17, 2014, "Japan

now keeps a large stockpile of sensitive nuclear materials in the country, including weapons-grade plutonium and uranium that can be directly used to produce nuclear weapons, and the quantity is far beyond Japan's actual normal demand. This has aroused widespread concerns and worries in the international community."

Thus far, the Japanese government has, in principle, firmly maintained the Diet Resolution so-called "Three Non-Nuclear Principles," the principles prohibit the "possession, production and entry" of nuclear weapons in the country, and that has been guaranteed by the Japanese people who experienced Hiroshima and Nagasaki. When the government downplayed the three principles even if only slightly, the people showed no mercy. That political framework has been firm in Japan. However, by the Special Secrecy Law, the Japanese government may block nuclear-related information. In that event, even if there is a Japanese government's fraudulent conduct contrary to its "three principles" and official stance that "desires to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons – however under nuclear umbrella", the Japanese people is unable to get access to supporting information to accuse the government. At least, the countries and peoples in the Far East cannot help judging that Japan has fallen into such a political situation as "nuclear secrecy".

The Special Secrecy Law is a strategic setup. As the opposition parties, media, antinuclear groups, and others investigate the government's control of nuclear materials, the government's answers to their questions themselves work for the intimidation effect caused by nuke. That is, even if the government's answers are not positive ones to a nuclear weapons program, the existence of such is not necessarily deniable for the questioners because of the Special Secrecy Law. This is a kind of intimidation. Thus, Japan obtains its own "nuclear deterrence". It makes no deference to this situation whether or not Japan is going with a nuclear weapons program in back room.

At the very least, people in the Far Eastern countries cannot help but to suspect that the Japanese government has created a political situation that legitimizes "nuclear secrecy," which is a possible gateway to increased nuclear tensions and nuclear proliferation. Perhaps worse of all, none of this creates forward momentum for the global abolition of nuclear weapons.

Abe Administration as a Mercenary for the Nuclear Hawks

On October 3, 2013, Secretary of State John Kerry and Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel paid their respects at Tokyo's Chidorigafuchi National Cemetery. This cemetery is the burial place for more than 350,000 unidentified Japanese soldiers whose lives were lost in the Second World War. Because of their visit to this cemetery, the White House sent a clear message to Tokyo: the United States is opposed to the prime minister's planned visit to the Yasukuni Shrine, the symbol for past Japanese militarism and the place that memorializes a number of Japan's war criminals.

However, in late December, thirteen days after the promulgation of the Special Secrecy Law, Prime Minister Abe went ahead with the visit, notwithstanding Washington's opposition. In the history of Japan-U.S. relations this is possibly the first time that the White House experienced this much affront by Tokyo. This, therefore, was a political anomaly that suggests signs of the Abe administration performing an unequivocal mercenary-like service for the far-right hawks, perhaps even for the nuclear hawks.

Future Issues of Japan's Antinuclear Movement

Until now, the Japanese antinuclear movement intended mainly to transmit the facts of the A-bomb damage to the world and to call for nuclear abolishment from a humanitarian point of view. Those persistent efforts have bore some fruit, since today many people around the world have become cognizant of

the need for nuclear abolishment, particularly in the wake of Obama's speech in Prague. But the antinuclear movement in Japan also has another purpose, which is to be the vanguard in the continuing struggle with the Japanese government, particularly the nuclear hawks both within and outside of it.

In the past, the Japanese antinuclear movement and pacifist organizations vehemently protested against U.S. foreign policy, which relied heavily on military might and nuclear threat. Somewhat perplexing today is that they – at least rhetorically – have the support of the Obama administration. But the work of the antinuclear movement and pacifist organizations in Japan is far from over, since they not only have to push hard for this abolitionist rhetoric to become reality but they also have to continue to confront Japanese nationalists, some of whom want Japan ultimately to become a nuclear weapons state.

(Full text is read at: <http://nuke-weapon-timeline.news.coocan.jp/english/JapanNuclearDeterrenceCapability.html>)