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## SUMMARY

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Six Faces of Article 9 Revisited :  
 Locating seventy years' experiences of Article 9 in human history

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We celebrate the 70th anniversary of the enforcement of the Constitution of Japan on May 3, 2017. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, a radical peace provision, has been one of the signatures and focuses of political contention in postwar Japan. This article elucidates the complexities of Article 9 and points out its essence. In the first half of this article, we place the principles of Article 9 within the framework of the liberal peace model of Oliver Richmond and within the typology of war and peace ideologies by Martin Ceadel. The latter half of this article is an anatomy of Article 9. Article 9 has been a multifaceted phenomenon and we can gain a more thorough understanding by looking at Article 9 from six different perspectives, that is, from Washington DC, from the Japanese Empire, from the Japanese people, from Okinawa, from East Asia, and from the people of the world (or global civil society). Article 9 is the supreme law of Japan and at the same time the idea of Article 9 can be shared by all humanity. Article 9 indicates a possible future direction of humanity.

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## SUMMARY

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East Asia and Japanese Constitutional Law

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Despite the Japanese self-defense forces (hereafter SDF) does not called the militaryforces itself, the budget is more huge than that of military of Republic of Korea which is confronted with the North Korea, the number is more than developed countries such as France and the UK. Furthermore, Japanese government might have the exercise of collective self-defense, as the contents of the so called security law which have passed the diet. So Asian Countries worry about the how we ensure safety from Japan.

SDF might have land the Korean Peninsula under condition of agree of the government of South Korea by 'Important Influencing Situations Act'. SDF could have possibility to combat with North Korea under condition of attack to US Army by North Korea according to 'Armed attacks, etc operations act'

Moreover, Japanese government changed their foreign policy from peace to militant thing

There are lots of aspect in establishment of Japanese Constitutional Law, especially disarmed article 9. In Asian aspect, it is a kind of the security to the Japan which have caused World War II which invade many Asian countries.

After the so called security law, Japanese Government will have changed their military cooperation likethe ROK-USA Combined Forces Command. And make operation plan which is presuppose the crisis of the Korean Peninsula. Expand the combined military exercise with US such as Keen Sword which have carried regularly.

Asian people want Japan to make peaceful relationship according to the Japanese pacifism constitutional Law.

## SUMMARY

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Change It to Save It : Why and How to Amend Article 9

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Defenders of Article 9 of the Constitution of Japan, which renounces the use of force and prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, have consistently worked to block any and all attempts to amend the provision. The government of Japan, having purported to “reinterpret” the provision in 2015, is now well positioned to finally achieve its goal of forcing some form of amendment. This article argues that the champions of Article 9 must, in order to save its most successful and core features, begin to develop alternative proposals for its amendment.

The article begins with a review of the meaning and operation of Article 9. It notes that the first paragraph, Article 9(1) (which is the prohibition on the use of force), is a clear constitutional rule that has effectively constrained government policy, but that the second paragraph, Article 9(2) (which prohibits the maintenance of armed forces and denies the rights of belligerency), has been transformed into an ambiguous standard that has been increasingly ineffective, and has given rise to a dangerous gap between norm and reality.

In arguing why Article 9 should be amended, the article explains the weaknesses in the provision that arise from the ambiguity and ineffectiveness of Article 9(2), analyzes the significant dangers inherent in the government amendment proposals, and the harm that will be done by the “reinterpretation” if it is not replaced by way of amendment. In explaining how to amend Article 9, the article provides draft language as a starting point for debate. It is designed to preserve and clarify the constraints on the use of force; eliminate the harmful gap between the current reality and the constitutional language, and establish civilian control and clear separation of powers in national security decision-making; and clarify the role of judicial review in enforcing the provision.

## SUMMARY

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The competitions of songs during the occupation of Java :

A Focus on a completion of a song ‘Jaesio’

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When the Japanese were in occupation of Java, they used movies and music to enable people to actively understand their instructions and also to elicit confidence. Previous studies have acknowledged that during the Asia-Pacific War, the media featured song contests which became popular. However, in this study the authors examine the case of song contests in Java, especially focusing on the emerging process of ‘Jaesio’ . Primarily using historical materials from newspapers as sources, the authors reveal the nature of the music of the native Javan people when they were ruled by Japan. This was the period before new songs become popular as featured in the graphic magazine “*Djawa Baroe*” which was yet to be published.

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## SUMMARY

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About the Third Office of Political Department of Military Commission of National Government's  
Propaganda Leaflet toward Japan, from Kaji Wataru Collection  
in Kyoto Museum for World Peace Collection

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The Collection about Kaji Wataru, which managed by Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University, contains a lot of Propaganda Leaflet, which were produced by the Third Office of Political Department of Military Commission of National Government. There are some researches about the Propaganda Leaflet, which was produced by Japan or U.S. armed forces during the WWII. But the researches about the Propaganda Leaflet, which was produced by Kuomintang, are scanty. So, this article considers about the National Government's Advertising Campaign toward Japan by using materials which collected by Kyoto Museum for World Peace, Ritsumeikan University.

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## SUMMARY

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The System and the Recording Function of the *Sinjo Shinkokusho* as the Personnel Records  
of the Japanese POW's in Siberia: The First Demobilization Ministry Period,  
the Welfare Ministry Period and the Repatriation Relief Agency Period.

KONDO, Takaaki

Research of Health, Labour and Welfare (War Victims' Relief) Government

The *Sinjo Shinkokusho* have been collected by the Japanese Government from the Early Post-War. The *Sinjo Shinkokusho* is known as very important the Personnel Records of the Japanese POW's in Siberia together with the Register of the POW's in Russian.

On the Viewpoint of Archival Studies, this paper clarified the System and the Recording Function of the *Sinjo Shinkokusho*. This paper investigated the Making Method and the Style of the *Sinjo Shinkokusho* in the First Demobilization Ministry Period, the Welfare Ministry Period and the Repatriation Relief Agency Period. This paper compared *Sinjo Shinkokusho* with the Personnel Records of the Japanese POW's in Siberia.

## SUMMARY

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Ritsumeikan Moriyama Junior and senior High School Ten Years of  
Peace Education and Its Future Issues

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In 2017, Ritsumeikan Moriyama became the 10th anniversary of school opening this year.

In our school, we aim to realize a world without the “structural violence” that Johan Galtung has always advocated and clearly support the position of “Positive Peace”.

It is important to organize “Peace Education” in various grades and various subjects.

This time, we will introduce the contents of classes of various subjects as the achievement point of peace learning in the past 10 years.

Today, the movement to rapid nationalization which is said to be a retrograde of globalization is intensifying, but we will continue to promote peace education in this position