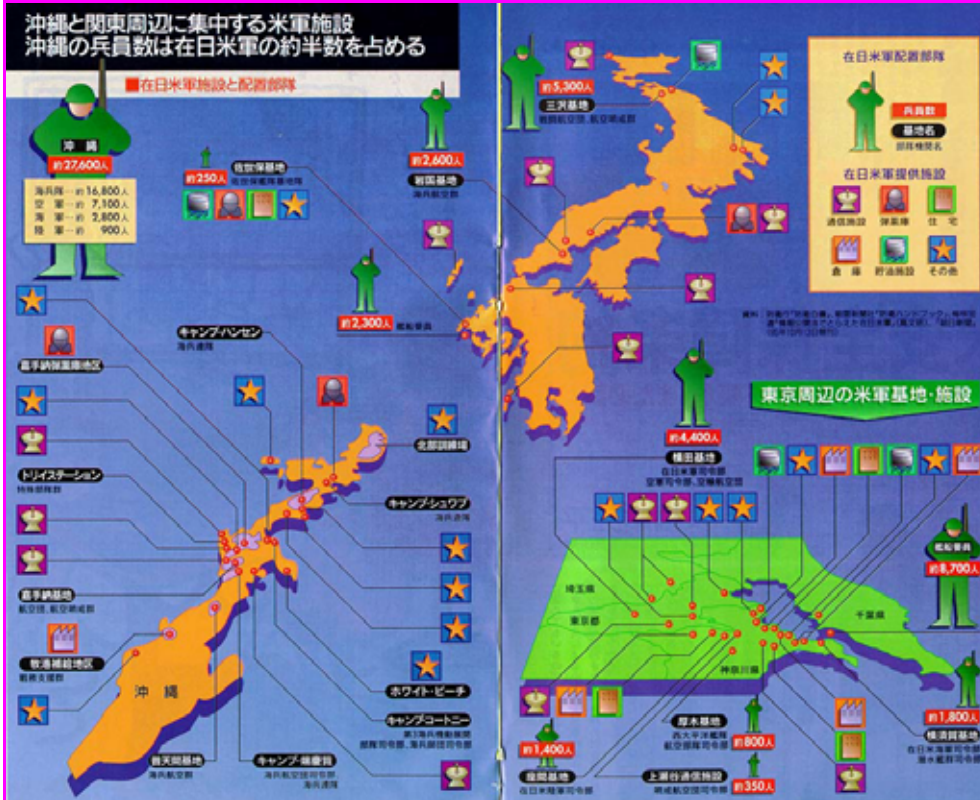


- **1951 US-Japan Security Treaty**
- **1960 revision crisis [日米安全保障条約] (ANPO)**



1. THE US-JAPAN SECURITY TREATY was concluded in September 1951 at San Francisco, with effect from April 1952. The Treaty was unpopular in Japan, especially on the issue of rearmament, but it was ratified.

KEY TERMS: The Treaty gave the US the right to station troops in Japan to protect Japan and quell domestic disturbances. No

other country could have bases there without US permission.

IN THE LATE 1950s, many in Japan wished to rewrite the Treaty. During negotiations held under Japanese Prime Minister Kishi, the Left organised protests and the signing of the revised treaty in 1960 set off a political crisis in January 1960.

THE NEW TREATY removed the clause allowing US troops to intervene in internal disturbances in Japan, and that requiring US permission for other countries' bases to be set up in Japan, but the treaty still made Japan an important base for US security in East Asia. This placed China in an antagonistic position: China was 'the enemy'. In early June, the pending visit of US President Eisenhower renewed protests. On June 10, Eisenhower's press secretary barely escaped by helicopter from a mob of students at Haneda airport.



IN JUNE, the struggle for ratification in the Diet set off another wave of protests, strikes and demonstrations [デモ] by Socialists, students and workers.

On June 15 there was a violent clash between riot police and students who had invaded the Diet. Hundreds of students and police were hurt and Kanba Michiko, a Tokyo University student who was crushed to death, became a martyr to the cause. Eisenhower's visit was cancelled.

Here is an account of a the ratification of the Treaty by Yoshio Fukushima: "The revised Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was decided on and passed solely by the Liberal-Democratic Party at 12:06 in the morning of May 20, 1960. The "anti-Security Treaty" movement, which had begun a year earlier, rose up into a nationwide mass civil movement as a result of this event.

On May 20, led chiefly by the National Federation of Students Self-Government Association and the National Federation of Labor, 100,000 people rushed to the prime minister's official residence. In order to defend the official residence from the daily demonstrations, a barbed wire fence was constructed around the periphery on the 23rd.

The representatives of the Social Democratic Party, including Chairman Inejiro Asanuma, proceeded to the American Embassy on the 24th, demanding that "a telegraph requesting the postponement of President Eisenhower's visit to Japan be sent to the United States." On the 26th, the National Assembly for Stopping the Security Treaty Revisions organized the 16th united action, with 170,000 demonstrators encircling the National Diet Building. On June 4, 5.6 million people from throughout the country participated in the anti-treaty strike, led chiefly by the National Railway Worker's Union and the Nihon National Railway Motive Power Union. As a result, 2,200 trains were out of service that day.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate approved the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America on the 14th. On the 15th, to stop the Security Treaty Revisions, people power was used for the second time, with 5.8 million people from throughout the country participating in this event.

Demonstrators from the National Federation of Students Self-Government Association rushed into the Diet and fought against police officers and the right wing. Kanba Michiko [樺 美智子], a student at the University of Tokyo, died from traumatic asphyxia in the disorder. A total of 182 people were arrested before dawn, and 100 people or more were injured. The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America was approved at twelve o'clock in the morning of June 19 without the resolution of the House of Councilors."

[From: http://www.tomiyamaharuo.com/essay_fukushima.htm]



樺 美智子 1937.11.08 ~
1960.06.15: 警官隊との
衝突が繰返される中で圧
死-蠟座

QUESTIONNAIRE	CLASS NAME	WEEK No.
NAME	STUDENT NO.	DATE
1. WHAT WAS THIS CLASS/FILM ABOUT?		
2. WHAT ARE THE MAIN QUESTIONS IT RAISES?		
3. WHAT IS IMPORTANT ABOUT THIS SUBJECT?		
4. ANY OTHER COMMENTS?		