

May 1987

## Address by Mr. Oliver Tambo, President of ANC

Mr. Iwakichi Wajima, the representative of Liaison Conference on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Saichiro Uesugi, President of the Buraku Liberation League, ladies and gentlemen, friends, the African National Congress is greatly honored to be in Osaka today, during the course of its celebration of the 75th anniversary of its formation.

We wish to bring you the greetings from members of ANC, of the people of South Africa, greeting from our women, our children, our workers, and those of our people who are, as we stand here today, languishing in jail, among them thousands children. We wish to greet you in the name of the people of Namibia, in the name of

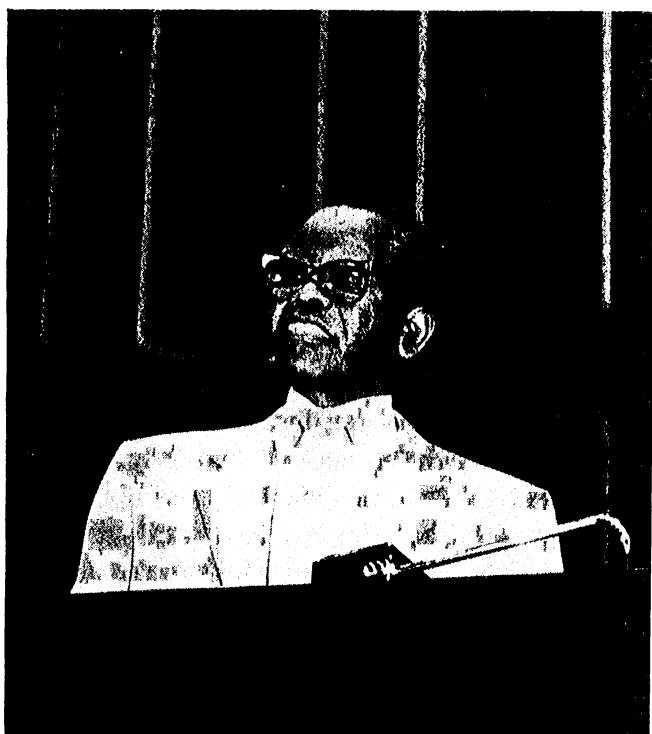
the people of the whole region of southern Africa which is the target of apartheid destabilization activities.

We are honored to present these greetings to the people of Osaka and to the various organizations represented here today.

We arrived in Japan a few days ago, and have had discussions with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and other government officials. We have met parliamentarians, leaders of political parties and trade unionists. We have met the working people of Japan. And to them all we bring a message of greetings from the people of South Africa and people of Africa. We welcome the opportunity to address the members of this distinguished forum on the fundamental question of human rights.

For the people of South Africa, the whole issue of human rights has become such an integral part of our being that at times we wonder whether it is worthwhile continuing to talk about it.

In the real world in which we live and in which we have to conduct our struggle, the question does arise: whether the starting point should not be our claim to being human beings in the first instance.



President Tambo giving a special lecture  
(Osaka, April 1987)

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For instance, talking about human rights, you are talking about rights to which humans are entitled. But in our case under apartheid, the question is whether we are human in the first instance. And therefore, whether we are entitled to talk about rights as human beings.

Everywhere in the world we are considered to be human. We have received in this country not only as human beings but as important personalities. Everywhere in the world, the people of South Africa, even though they are black, even though they are not white, are regarded as human. It is only within the context and domain of apartheid that their humanity comes under question.

How did this come about? That in South Africa, of all the countries of the world, some ten millions of human beings have been relegated to the status of sub-humans. What is the history of this peculiarity?

We were a British colony among many British colonies in the world. At some point, a British parliament decided to grant independence to South Africa. But the British parliament defined South Africa as comprising white people, European people only. And so it produced the constitution, which distinguished between Europeans and non-Europeans, granting the Europeans the power to rule over the non-Europeans, to take place of British rule to treat the non-Europeans as if they were still colonized. This was a racist measure introduced into the constitution of a country perhaps for the first time in the history of the British Empire.

After World War II, the Nationalist Party came into power with its doctrine of apartheid and built the structures of apartheid, of race discrimination of the extreme kind on the foundations laid down by the British in the constitution that came into effect in 1910. This was nearly 40 years later when a new regime came into being and on that racist foundation built the whole superstructure, the whole edifice that has continued to haunt the international community under the name of apartheid today.

Today there is an election campaign taking place in South Africa. It is a campaign by white candidates seeking election to parliament. They are addressing white audiences. The voters will be whites only. And the resulting parliament will be whites only. This is a position today,

1987. But it was the position in 1910. The blacks looked on in 1910. The blacks are still looking on in 1987. If Jesse Jackson was a South African, he would not have had an opportunity to seek election as a president of his country. He is black. And you need only to be non-white to be treated as if you were not there, as if you did not exist. And while the electioneering is going on, those who are not white are looking on while the destiny of their country and their future is being determined by whites only.

The ANC has spent these past 75 years waging a relentless struggle against this gross violation of human rights. For nearly 50 years of its existence it employed peaceful methods of struggle. For the past five decades of the 75 years we have struggled not only against a denial of human rights but also against the system which used extreme forms of violence to perpetuate that denial.

The more we sought redress through petitions, deputations and peaceful protests, the more violent the apartheid system became.

The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948. That is the year apartheid started. And the regime of apartheid stood opposed to every provision of U. N.'s Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The regime did not ratify this declaration. It could not do so. It has not done so. Instead deaf to the united voice of human kinds, the tyranny of apartheid persists.

Since 1946, the question of racial discrimination in South Africa has been before the U. N. And after 1948, the U. N. has regularly pronounced itself against apartheid calling on the regime to abandon it. The international community everywhere, countries all around the world have condemned this system and have called for its abandonment. But it is still there.

And it operates not just in breach of human rights but in the practice of a crime against humanity. We do not wish to take up the time of this meeting reciting a whole catalogue of the mass massacres, the detentions without trial, which includes children of as young as eight and ten years old, the torture that takes place daily in apartheid prisons. We do not wish to go into details about forced removals of millions of Africans from their homes to be dumped in what are called Bantustans. And the unprecedented



President Tambo being presented a bunch of flowers by the sponsor and appealing for a stronger solidarity.

erosion of human rights under the current state of emergency, in particular, the regulations which have been promulgated under that state of emergency.

What do ordinary people do about a situation such as this which obtains in South Africa? Our struggle embraces the use of weapons. We moved from a phase of non-violence as a matter of policy to a phase of struggle which embraced the use of arms which embraced the resort to violence, counterviolence, violence in defense against violence.

Most people in the world understand why we have to fight with arms against the regime, so brutal and viscious as that which dominate the whole region of Southern Africa today with its arms.

But some people have come to believe the apartheid propaganda that, in an otherwise peaceful situation, it is the African National Congress, the ANC which is guilty of violence. That is not correct. It is these massacres, these shootings, these crimes against people that must be stopped with every means by every means at our disposal. It is apartheid which is the violence that preveils in South Africa. We have no alternative, but to fight to put an end to it, to put an end to our suffering, to put an end to our dehumanization, to seek to regain our human

dignity. We have an obligation to history to end a crime against humanity. That is why we are fighting. We want a new order in South Africa where South Africa belongs to all the people who lived here without regard to religion or creed or color of skin. It is our country. It belongs to the people of South Africa whether they are black or white. We cannot have South Africa belong to everybody while apartheid is in power. Therefore apartheid must be overthrown and a new order introduced in place of the apartheid system.

The violent and aggressive character of apartheid is been felt beyond the borders of South Africa in the countries that history has placed in that region to be the neighbours of the people of South Africa. These countries, these peoples who belong to that region, Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and even Tanzania, which is farther away, are involved, as these countries are involved, in the destabilization activities of the South African regime. There are wars currently been fought today in Mozambique and Angola. That is an expectation in Zimbabwe and Zambia that South Africa may be raiding in these countries. The people of Namibia are been subjected to atrocities by the Pretoria regime. Tanzanian troops are fighting in Angola a war against South



Africa. This is apartheid. It is waging war against the people of the whole region. And yet some people say we must fight that regime with bare hands. When it has turned the whole region into a war zone. There will be peace in that region. There will be economic prosperity even. There will be friendship among those millions of people who live there, when once the apartheid system has been removed from the scene.

People of southern Africa are united in their determination, in their desire and their determination to see an end to apartheid.

We are strengthened by the knowledge that the vast majority of human kind is on our side. We are strengthened to know that the millions upon millions of the people of Japan, confronted with a choice between supporting apartheid and supporting the victims of apartheid, will almost to the men to the women to the child take their positions on the side of justice and we represent justice. But the question that confronts us all is having taken positions what do we do in practice to in fact contribute to the ending of the apartheid system? What does humanity do to end rule by five million whites in southern Africa which is keeping the whole region in a state of war and suppressing with great violence the people who are its immediate victims.

How does the international community participate? These are the questions we sought to ask when we come to Japan.

We welcome this statement of condemnation of apartheid. But the people of southern Africa are united in the view that there is one principle method, action which the international community can bark upon in order to bring an end, to help us bring an end to apartheid system. And that is to simply isolate South Africa, economically, in sports, culturally, politically, diplomatically. But above all these economic severance of relations in the most effective and one which would bring about the speediest results. Now there is agreement about this on the part of the heads of state of the front-line group. There is agreement among the victims. And all of us are agreed. But if this international intervention is delayed or postponed, the conflict in the meantime will grow and develop to involve hundreds of thousands of people being killed on top of the thousands that are already

buried in the soil of southern Africa as a result of apartheid. And to save that wastage of human life the international community should act soon and act effectively. And so we have come to say to the people of Japan. Can you come over to our side with effective action? Is Japan willing to cut off economic relations with South Africa? Is Japan willing to lead its partners in the group of seven most industrialized states? Are the people of Japan ready to support their government or to cause their government to take action? Prime Minister was good enough to say to me that my visit to Japan was a historic one.

And I should take the opportunity to meet the Japanese people and to deliver to them the message of the ANC, the message of the people of South Africa, the message of the people of Namibia and the rest of southern Africa, indeed the message of the African Continent. This is why this opportunity is such a valuable one for the delegation of the ANC.

We wish to thank you for the support you have given. From far away in Africa, we have known there is a movement of support in Japan. In many parts of Japan not least in Osaka, various organizations which operate as a coalition have taken an active interest in issues around the world, not least the issue of apartheid. We would like to thank you for this activity. You have taken your own initiatives. You have not necessarily responded to a specific request by us and the fact that you are in this hall in such numbers is itself an important act of support. And we should like to thank each of you. All the leaders who are here, all the representatives of the organizations. We are speaking to Japan through you and we thank the Japanese people to the extent that they have been assisting us in any way whatsoever.

And in thanking you, we also bring you good news. Because although apartheid is still in place, its foundations have been cracked by our combined struggle very seriously. It has weakened considerably. It is in serious trouble. And we know we are on the winning side and that victory is no longer too far. What is called for is a more determined offensive to destroy this system, let it break up all together. But the process of a break up we can see very clearly in what is happening within the ruling ranks, the ruling groups in South Africa today.



So we are winning. But to bring the system down, we will yet call for maximum sacrifice. We on our part are prepared to make that sacrifice. We ask the Japanese people to join us and make their sacrifice.

This visit has brought us very close to the Japanese people. We hope it will bring the Japanese people very close to our struggle. And

to facilitate that process of closing the ranks we shall be establishing an ANC office in Japan and wish to ask your support. I wish to thank you for this meeting to thank the organizer to thank you all for this great day for the ANC deligation. This great day among the people of Osaka, the people of Japan.

Thank you.

## **Address by Mr. Iwakichi Wajima, The Representative of The Osaka Liaison Conference on The Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

On the occasion of this meeting to call for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of peace, I would like to say a few words on behalf of the sponsor. First of all, I and all the participants would really like to thank the president of the ANC, Mr. Oliver Tambo, and his colleagues for being willing to attend this meeting.

President Tambo arrived in Tokyo on April 19th and had meetings with Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Kuranari. Then President Tambo visited Kyoto and Hiroshima. And today we have him here in Osaka. Since he came to Japan, President Tambo has been appealing for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of peace. During his stay in Japan, today's meeting is the only opportunity for him to appeal to the public directly. Again we would like to express our gratitude to President Tambo for making such a valuable opportunity come true. As the United Nations has pointed out in its resolution, apartheid in South Africa, namely the race segregation policy, is indeed a crime against the whole of humanity and a threat against peace.

The truth that apartheid is a crime is definitely proved. Africans account for over 70 percent of the whole poulation but are deprived of eligibility for election and even of the right to vote just because of their skin color. As a result, Africans are forced to live in barren wastelsand occupying 13 percent of the whole land area. And the wages of Africans are kept at very low levels compared with those of whites.

It is only natural that the resistance against injustice came about.

As you already know, Mr. Tambo is the president of the ANC (African National Congress). The ANC was established in 1912 and for 75 years so far it has been fighting for the elimination of apartheid. To President Tambo, Honoary President Mandela, who is now detained by the oppressors, and every member of the ANC, I would like to pay my deep respects.

Nowadays, public pressure for the elimination of apartheid has been growing stronger and stronger, not only in South Africa but also everywhere in the world. However, the South African government doesn't intend to eliminate apartheid. It continues to oppress people who rose up to protest with justice. The other day, more news of oppression was reported. These realities, on the contrary, have increased the resistance more and more. Injustice cannot continue for ever. We strongly request that the South African government immediately stop its oppression and eliminate apartheid, adopting policies of equality, freedom, and peace.

What can we, living in Japan, do for the elimination of apartheid? Before everything else, we ought never to do anything to aid apartheid. Moreover, it is necessary to take effective action to put an end to apartheid. Today, we have many participants from various fields such as business, religion, education, labor unions, the Buraku Liberation Movement, and the mass media. I wish all of them would appeal against



the injustice of apartheid at each place and appeal to their friends to rise up against apartheid. Furthermore, it is necessary that not only the Osaka government and the Osaka municipal government but also the Japanese government take much more specific steps to eliminate apartheid. And concerning the establishment of an ANC office in Japan, as the ANC is calling for, we need to cooperate wholeheartedly.

The purpose of the Osaka Liaison Conference on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is

the fulfillment of this declaration. Apartheid is definitely the biggest and most malicious challenge against the spirit of the Declaration. As the Universal Declaration of Human Rights says, a lasting peace cannot be established as long as we cannot put an end to discrimination and establish human rights. I would like to pledge that we make more efforts to call for the elimination of apartheid, using the great momentum of today's meeting.

Thank you very much for your attention.

## Address by BLL President Mr. Saichiro Uesugi

Thank you for your kind introduction. On behalf of the Central Executive Committee for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Buraku Liberation League, I would like to say a few words.

I extend my deep respect, first of all, to Mr. Tambo and other comrades of the ANC for literally risking their lives to lead the anti-Apartheid movement which celebrates its 75th anniversary this year.

At the same time, I would like to express strong feelings of solidarity and unconditional

support for your struggle as one engaged in the Buraku liberation movement which has been fighting since 1922 to eradicate all forms of discrimination.

Obviously, Apartheid is a crime against humanity. It is unpardonable for a white minority regime to keep the black majority deprived of civil rights on the basis of overt racism and to continue discrimination and oppression.

This is why voices of condemnation are increasingly raised internationally against Apartheid including the call for economic sanctions. The "white history" is dying.

Ladies and gentlemen, the "white history" is dying but not dead yet. Why is this the case? Because there are those who help the white regime in South Africa while giving only lip service to the cause of the anti-Apartheid struggle.

We have to face squarely the fact that Japanese are treated as "honorary whites" in South Africa. I maintain that to call us "honorary whites" itself is unjust and disgraceful, and sounds racially discriminatory. But even more problematic is the huge economic support given to South Africa by Japan. Last year Japan's trade with South Africa amounted to 3.5 billion dollars, an increase of 25% over the previous year. This is the true picture of Japan, a country that was in favor of economic sanctions against South Africa as resolved in the UN for eliminating Apartheid. It is only natural that President Tambo expressed a strong protest, saying that Japan is now just the same as the UK



President Tambo having a talk with BLL president Uesugi, in the car on the way to a meeting.



and the US which are both against economic sanctions.

We invited the Rev. Jesse Jackson here last December. He said "Japan is a trade surplus nation, but Japan should not be a human rights deficit nation." This statement of his is still fresh in our memory.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is necessary for us to take some concrete action against Apartheid now. It is insufficient just to express our moral opposition to it. I believe that each one of us has to fulfill the international responsibility to completely break down Apartheid which is a crime against humanity.

First of all, we have to promote domestic calls for Japanese government and businesses to faithfully implement the UN resolution to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

Secondly, we need to fully cooperate with the ANC in their attempt to establish a representative office in Japan.

Thirdly, each of us has an obligation to keep addressing the injustice of Apartheid as a problem close to us rather than as a problem in a distant part of the world.

To conclude, I hope from the bottom of my heart for the further success of the ANC and for the health of President Tambo and other ANC comrades. At the same time, we would like to do our utmost to secure an honored position in the international community in the struggle against Apartheid. We will join our hands together till we have spent the last drop of our blood for eliminating all forms of discrimination and for peace and human rights.

Thank you for your attention.

## **A Report on A "Meeting to Call for The Elimination of Apartheid and The Establishment of Peace"**

A "Meeting to call for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of peace "was held at Wako Hall (Shitennouji )on April 24th with Mr. Oliver Tambo, the President of ANC (African National Congress )as the chief guest.

Mr. Tomonaga, the secretary-general of the Osaka Liaison Conference on the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, took the chair. First the movie "Resistant Generation -- the racial liberation movements in South Africa " (sponsored by the U. N. information centers )was played.

After the movie, President Tambo and his retinue entered to great applause from all the participants.

On behalf of the sponsor, Mr. Iwakichi Wajima, the representative of the Osaka Liaison Conference on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights made a welcome speech. He said that apartheid was a crime against humanity and that we should like to make efforts to eliminate apartheid. Mr. Saichiro Uesugi, the sub-representative of the central executive committee on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the president of Buraku Liberation League, made a welcome statement. He said that he wished for solidarity from the bottom of his heart as one who had been fighting against

discrimination and suffering under it. And he also said that we would do our best to eliminate apartheid.

Congratulatory telegrams from Governor Kishi of Osaka and the Mayor Ohshima of Osaka were read. Then a speech titled "The present state of apartheid and the problem to be solved for liberation "was made by President Tambo.

Ms. Yoshiko Ueda, of the Osaka Liaison Conference on International Year of Youth, presented a bunch of flowers to President Tambo, thanking him for his impressive and vigorous speech. Mr. Wajima said a donation to ANC would be sent to President Tambo.

Mr. Masato Takahashi, the secretary-general of the Buraku Liberation League, Osaka Headquarters, moved a resolution that we fight to eliminate apartheid. And President Tambo and his retinue walked out through a storm of applause.

Finally, the chairman declared the meeting at an end, saying that each should make more efforts at their own place, hoping the next time we invite President Tambo would be the time when apartheid is eliminated.

There were 700 participants in this meeting.



## *Don't Agitate Against Discrimination!*

### **A Police Officer Incites Discrimination**

In February, a Hiroshima police officer made discriminatory remarks at an elementary school parents' meeting. As soon as he found himself facing opposition, he started talking off the top of his head without any attempt to disguise his anti-Buraku feeling. It resulted in a case of discrimination.

\_\_\_\_\_, the chief of Chiyoda police station, which is under the station of Kabe in Hiroshima, made some discriminatory remarks at a parents' meeting at Yaehigashi elementary school, established by the town of Chiyoda.

"Here in Chiyoda," \_\_\_\_\_ said, "people are making too much fuss about discrimination against Buraku. This kind of discrimination will disappear over the years without any need for raising a hue-and-cry about it."

"The municipal government is to blame," he added, "for making too much of the issue and providing Dowa ("integration") education." He continued repeating his statements rejecting the Dowa policy, Dowa education and the Buraku Liberation Movement.

At the beginning of the meeting, \_\_\_\_\_ deliberately stated that he was attending it as a guardian. His intention was to make other parents aware that he was a police officer.

When the teachers and other parents sitting

alongside him argued that his opinion was wrong, \_\_\_\_\_ countered with a direct expression of his anti-Buraku feeling. "Although you mentioned that Burakumin had committed suicide," he said, "more non-Buraku people have committed suicide because of 'kyudan' (denunciation). A schoolmaster was one of these victims."

However, the suicide case he mentioned was based on an inaccurate newspaper article by Mr. Takagi, an Asahi Shimbun editor. The newspaper later corrected the error, after finding that the case had no connection with the Buraku issue.

The story behind the scenes of this case of incitement to discrimination by a police officer seems to have something to do with the fact that the recent Area Improvement Measures Council report suggested the direct introduction of police authority as a means of oppressing the Buraku liberation movement.

According to Hiroshima police, every man and woman in the police force is receiving Dowa education. \_\_\_\_\_, however, said that he had never been given any education of this kind.

The Hiroshima Buraku Liberation League has decided to treat this incident as a case of discrimination against Buraku by the police authorities and to thoroughly denounce it.





## Official Comment Made by BLL President Uesugi on New Legislation

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An official comment of the president Uesugi was announced from Buraku Liberation League Headquarters on March 25, 1987, on the occasion of the enforcement of the new Law on Specific Governmental Budgetary Measure Concerning the Projects Designated for the (Dowa) Area Improvement.

The followings are the whole text of the president's comment.

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Comment on the legislation and enforcement of the Law on Specific Governmental Budgetary Measures Concerning the Projects Designated for the (Dowa) Area Improvement.

(1)

Replacing the Law on Specific Measures for the Area Improvement expiring its validity on March 31, the new Law on Specific Governmental Budgetary Measures Concerning the Projects Designated for the (Dowa) Area Improvement will be enforced as of April 1, 1987, with the limited validity of five years.

(2)

The contents of New Law, as is evident from its lengthy title, is limited simply to provide specific measures in budget allocations for the disposition of so-called "left-over projects". And as the law falls far short of attaining to the goal of ultimate solution of Buraku discriminations on the Government's responsibility, we must but declare it as an extremely incomplete law.

(3)

The Buraku Liberation League, in viewing all the accomplishments of eighteen years since the first legislation of the Law on the Specific Measures for the Dowa Projects, evaluate, to certain extent, the administration's measures taken to date mainly in environmental improvement projects, as effective in bringing results. Neverthe-

less, BLL has been appealing for the legislation of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation, because we consider this is the only road leading to the true and complete solution of the Buraku problems, when we take into consideration the still existing actualities of discrimination in the fields of education and employment, as well as the continuing occurrence of discriminatory incidences. This road, and this road alone, we manifest, will not only work to protect the human rights of the discriminated-against Burakumins, but will evolve into the legislation of the Fundamental Law on Human Rights to eliminate all the discriminations, and is in identical line with the international current for protection of human rights represented in the international standard-setting documents, namely, the Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination.

(4)

This is the very reason why the movement demanding the legislation of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation is progressing and culminating into a nation-wide scale one, making an epoch in the history of the human rights and democracy movements in Japan. The executive committees demanding the legislation of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation, covering a wide range of people or groups of comprehensive social standings, including private enterprises, religious organizations, trade unions, various democratic movements organizations, many people in academic, artistic and other fields, etc., have been organized in as many as 31 of 47 prefectures of Japan so far. These Committees are actively expanding the activities worthy of their standings, that the signatures collected to demand the legislation amount as many as about seven millions as well as the 1,300 resolutions adapted for the same end in the local autonomies and the signatures of over the half of national diet members in support of the law.



( 5 )

Nevertheless, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and Prime Minister Nakasone's Government, trying to push ahead their policies of the euphemistic "Administrative Reforms" and the strengthening of Japan to another major military power, brought about in August and December last year, with the strong backing of dominant argument in the LDP calling for the termination of legislative measures for the Buraku improvements, "the Working Group report" and "the Opinion Statement" (\*1) respectively. Both of these documents, announced under the disguise of an advisory organ, Council for Area Improvement Measures, actually are the copy versions of their "administrative reforms." We regard these documents extremely reactionary as they have for their basic tones ; to abandon the Government's responsibility for the solution of the Buraku problems and to curtail, cut and finally discontinue the projects and public budgetary allocations designated on "Dowa" problems ; to intervene against the denunciation struggle strategy, which is the lifeline guarding the struggles of our League, and to deny the very denunciation of discrimination itself from their standpoint of authoritarianism ; to confine the whole Buraku liberation movements within the frame of the conformism under the national control. These documents, "the Working Group Report" and "the Opinion Statement", therefore, aim to suppress the Buraku liberation movement and to destroy the fight for human rights and democracy in Japan, to drive a wedge in the solidarity grown to an unprecedented scale among the various nation-wide movements calling for the legislation of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation, and finally, to bring in purposely and skillfully the disaccord to our League's internal organization. We will never tolerate, and strongly denounce the very existence of such documents full of mal-intentions.

(\* 1) Full title of these documents are as follows ;

"Report of the Working Group to Discuss the Fundamental (Buraku) Problems in Council for Area Improvement Measures."

The Opinion Statement is titled : "On the Area Improvement Measures Hereafter." Both documents were issued by Council for Area

Improvement Measures, an advisory organ to the Director-General of Administrative Affairs Agency in the Prime Minister's Office.

This agency is in charge of Buraku affairs in the Cabinet.

( 6 )

In spite of all these intentions of the Government and LDP we made a breakthrough into the thick stonewall of 304 LDP seats occupying the House of Representatives, and have succeeded in passing the new Law. This success is solely derived from the energy of comprehensive nation-wide movements, and although the new Law remains incomplete and far from satisfactory, we take pride in the fact that our movements, amid the harsh political reality of today, compelled the Government and LDP to yield us the passage of the Law and thus the path of our movements was proven being on the just course.

Compared with our suggested draft of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation, the new Law passed is an incomplete substitute containing only the part of the project aspect of our demand.

The new Laws also harbor the risk of nullifying most of the fruit already achieved by the administration if the projects in the fields of education and employment are discontinued, and over 700 Buraku areas yet to be designated and subjected for the administrative projects are left neglected. From today on, all of us have to strengthen our energy that have bore the new Law, to win the goal of the legislation of Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation.

(\* 2) Our suggested draft of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation includes, besides the provisions for the actual projects for the improvements of Buraku life in general, the provisions to make the act of derogatory discrimination a crime punishable and the provisions to promote the positive measures for the enlightenment works.

( 7 )

Our demand for the legislation of Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation is never a demand for our self-complacency nor is derived merely from the immediate concern in our own interest.

To work for the attainment of this demand will be a great stride forward to expand and



intensify the human rights protection movements not for the Burakumins alone, but for every kinds of oppressed peoples in Japan and abroad, and further for the every one of mankind. Despite the transient adverse tide and reactionary trends against the flow of history, we manifest here our firm belief that the wisdom and conscience of the majority of Japanese people shall eventually understand the indispensability of our cause for the legislation of the Fundamental Law for Buraku Liberation, and will march on with us to strive for the realization of our cause.

March 25, 1987

Saichiro Uesugi  
President  
Buraku Liberation League

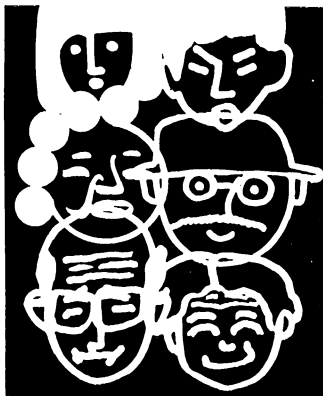
### Notice

As you already know, we sent the questionnaire with the News last time. Since we are eager to know your interest in our issue and also your problems, it would be very appreciated to have your answers. Please sent the questionnaire back to us. And we are grateful for our friends who already sent it to us.

## White Paper

— From the Viewpoint of the Discriminated —

## on Human Rights in Japan



1984

**BURAKU KAIHO KENKYUSHO**  
(Buraku Liberation Research Institute)

U.S. \$14 (not including postal charge)  
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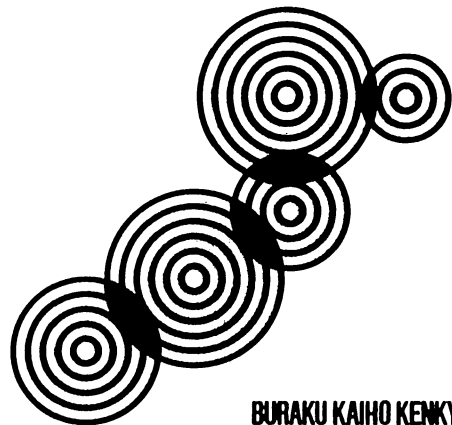
Supervised by Suelo Murakoshi & Yoshio Miwa

## DISCRIMINATION

from the research results on the reality in each prefecture

## AGAINST BURAKU, TODAY

Illustrated by Charts & Tables



**BURAKU KAIHO KENKYUSHO**  
(Buraku Liberation Research Institute)

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