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MEMORANDUM

September 3, 1971

TO: AMBASSADOR WILLIAMS

FROM: JAY R. STEWART, SPECIAL ASSISTANT

SUBJECT: PACIFIC NEWS SERVICE

1) Through the aid of John Bannigan, I have been able to uncover some preliminary information on the Pacific News Service. With C.Y.'s Chinese "underground" John has provided me with the enclosed notes and article. We also are starting a file of their articles.

2) From the enclosed information I would gather two points: That the Pacific News Service is essentially a shoe-string operation which acts as the "mouthpiece" for radical academics, most notably the Concerned Committee of Asian Scholars, and that their overhead cannot possibly be covered by their publishing fees. Obvious close connection with Univ. of Wisc. at Madison and Stanford. I may know Paul Pickowitz, author of the enclosed article, but can't remember for sure.

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To: John Bannigan

from the ed. of the Asian Student

FROM THE DESK OF

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

550 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIF.
TEL. YU 2.4640

John,

Sept. 2, 1971

My free-lance friend visited the Pacific News Service at Room 300, 9 Sutter Street. He found a hippie-type man and a hippie-type girl there. The walls of the room are plastered with anti-Vietnam war posters.

They told him that Mr. Stephen Hart is in charge of the the Pacific News Service which was started in the summer of 1970. The service in mimeographed sheets is issued twice a week. There is a big Xerox machine in the room.

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When my friend asked them/subscription, they said that since he is a free-lance newspaperman they would charge him \$10 per year. But they also said that they distribute the service to newspapers. If a newspaper uses one of their articles, it will have to send them a check. (They didn't say how much.) But if a newspaper does not use any article, it does not need to pay. They said the S.F. Chronicle of August 7 used one of their articles under the headline "Chou Says Chinese Fear Japan's New Militarism."

They have given some sample copies of their service to my friend. If I get a Xerox copies from ^{my} him, I will show them to you.

My friend suspects that the service is run by so-called "New Leftists."

P.S. Attached is the S.F. Chronicle of Aug. 7. It is our library's copy. Please return it to the library.

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FROM THE DESK OF

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

550 KEARNY STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 8, CALIF.
TEL. YU 2-4640

Sept. 2, 1971

John,

Just got a little more information from my friend. The hippie-type man at the Pacific News Service is Stephen Hart and the hippie-type girl is called Lisa (last name unknown). They are both candidates for Ph.D. degrees at Stanford.

The editor of the Pacific News Service is Orville Schell. He covered the Vietnam war. His articles appeared in Saturday Review, The Nation and The Republic. His latest article entitled "Silent Viet Nam" appeared in Look magazine. He is the author of The China Reader published by Random House and China, The Revolutionary Experiment published by Alfred Knopf.

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REAFFIRMATION

Chou's remarks were a reaffirmation of the basic principles of Chinese foreign policy. He made it clear that these were not about to be changed by Mr. Nixon's visit.

Perhaps most significant in Chou's talk to our group was his emphasis on the dangers of a remilitarized, imperialist Japan. Chou's associate Yao Wen-yuan, Central Committee member, complained bitterly about Japanese films like "Yamamoto," "Great Sea Battle in the Sea of Japan," "Our Navy," and others which are helping set the ideological stage for future Japanese aggression in Asia.

Chou Says Chinese Fear Japan's New Militarism

By Paul Pickowicz
Pacific News Service

Peking

Premier Chou En-lai of the People's Republic of China, views with special alarm the possibility of a remilitarized Japan.

He expressed this view during a four-hour conversation with a 15-member delegation from the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars.

The tone of the meeting was friendly and informal. Chou, relaxed and in shirt sleeves, even specifically accepted an invitation from the CCAS for young Chinese peo-

Mr. Pickowicz, a graduate student from the University of Wisconsin, was a member of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars delegation which recently visited China.

ple to visit the United States.

"I think that our young Chinese friends should also return your visit," he said. "There are a lot of young friends in Shanghai. They should take the lead."

He also said he was particularly anxious for delega-

tions from various American minorities, notably blacks, Chicanos, American Indians, and Puerto Ricans, to come to China.

MAJOR ISSUES

Chou discussed at length the major issues dividing China and the United States. He touched on Japanese remilitarization, American aggression in Indochina, the tense situation in Korea, the question of Taiwan, and the problems of dealing with the United States itself.

As he put it: "In recent years, Chairman Mao himself has paid attention to the American situation and has also asked us all to note the fact that it can be said that the United States is now on the eve of a great storm. But the question of how this storm shall be developed exactly is your task, not ours."

"We can only tell you about something of our hopes. But now, at the present date, in contacting your government to normalize relations we must contact those who are in authority in your country."

LIFE-LINE

"The Japanese militarists are now saying that the Malacca Strait is their life-line. This place is a life-line; that place is a life-line. So on and so forth."

Chou said that Japan's "top-sided" economic growth was very dependent of foreign raw materials and markets. "Following this economic expansion, there is bound to come with it military expansion."

Japanese militarism, he pointed out, is on the rise. He expressed alarm about the sharp increase in Japan's military expenditures for the fourth defense plan (1972-76). He drew particular attention to the growing economic competition between the United States and Japan. The Japanese economy, he observed, had grown, fat on wars fought by the Americans in Korea and Indochina.

Though the United States had fostered the growth of post-war Japan, present day Japan is fast becoming the foremost economic competitor of the United States. Reviving memories of the horrors of Japanese expansion in the 1930s and 1940s, he noted that "the American people too will remember the Pacific War" — a hint perhaps that China and the United States may once again find a common enemy in the Far East.