

# The Micro Scope

Published Monday, Wednesday & Friday

Edited & Prepared by  
Peace Corps Volunteers

Gathered from the wires of Armed Forces Radio & Television Service

Alan Blustone  
John Gage  
Rose Hales  
Craig Lichman  
Alan Nathan  
John Phillips



No. 35

Saipan, Mariana Islands

April 10, 1967

## MAO'S AIDES RETURN TO HARDLINE POLICY

## A MEDICAL VIEW OF CONTRACEPTION

Tokyo, April 6 -- Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-Tung's top aides have confirmed a return to the leftist hardline after a month of moderation policy, a Japanese report from Peking said Thursday. Meanwhile Mao's propaganda outlets continued an all-out effort to denounce President Liu Shao-Chi and Party General Secretary Teng Hsiao-Ping.

The Japan Broadcasting Corporation in a dispatch from Peking said massive demonstrations against Liu, Teng, and former Party Propaganda Chief Tao Chu continued in the capital Thursday for the sixth consecutive day. The Peking-based correspondent of the Kyodo News Service said that Premier Chou En-Lai, Mao's wife Chiang Ching, and Hsiao Fu-Chih, Minister of Public Security, met with representatives of Red Guards in Peking Monday to confirm the new policy.

In late January and February, the Maoist leadership appeared to slow down the purge with Chou playing a leading role. But Mao's mass media launched direct attacks on Liu and Teng over the last weekend. Kyodo said Monday's meeting was reported by wall posters plastered in the capital by Red Guards at Peking Junior and Senior High Schools.

At the meeting, the trio admitted that the Peking Garrison of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) had made mistakes in disbanded leftist Red Guard groups at junior and senior high schools while attempting to unify various Red Guard organizations, Kyodo reported, quoting the wall papers.

As a result, they also admitted the United Action Committee, a reactionary Red Guard organization, often overwhelmed leftist Red Guards, Kyodo said.

PLA men have been assigned to schools to give military and political training to students last month when schools resumed teaching activities.

Wall posters said the trio apologized for the mistakes and emphasized the importance of reviving the leftist Red Guard groups.

Against this backdrop, the Liberation Daily, organ of the Army, Thursday called MF officers and men to be more careful in dealing with grass roots.

In the past month Maoist leadership has killed factories, farms, and schools with PLA men to help keep the purge and production going.

"In the present situation," the front page editorial said, "the Army is shouldering a much heavier task and has much higher prestige among the people. It is therefore all the more necessary for it to bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching to guard against arrogance and rashness and always maintain the style of moderation and prudence."

Meanwhile NCNA also said that Peking's newspapers Thursday gave "broad criticism and repudiation to a certain book on self-cultivation of Communists (an obvious reference to Liu's 'How to be a Good Communist')." NCNA said.

The People's Daily, organ of the Party Central Committee, frontpaged Mao's quotation, "Mistakes must be criticized and poisonous weeds fought wherever they grow," NCNA said.

Radio Peking also kept up attacks against the enemies of Mao. The radio told its Chinese listeners that supporters of Mao held a rally last Monday to accuse Liu and Teng of having opposed the Cultural Revolution.

They were not mentioned by name, but identified as "the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road" and "another Party person in authority."

The radio, monitored here, also reported that a similar rally was staged in Tientsin last Monday, apparently hoping such rallies would spread to other parts of vast mainland China.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR FAVORS CONTROL OF NUCLEAR POWER

Bonn, Germany, Apr. 6 -- After talking with U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, West German Chancellor Kurt George Kiesinger told his cabinet Thursday that he favors a treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons but he still sees serious problems in it for West Germany and other countries which would come under the ban. The treaty, stalled largely by West German objections, was the main subject of talks between Kiesinger and Humphrey Wednesday. Many of the West German objections are on the issue of inspection.

Kiesinger, according to his government's chief spokesman, told the cabinet that it would have to make a decision after careful consideration. A cabinet meeting will be devoted to the subject April 12.

## THREE KILLED AT KOREAN TRUCE LINE

Seoul, Apr. 8 -- American soldiers manning a guard post in Korea's demilitarized zone killed three North Korean intruders Wednesday afternoon in one of the most serious gun fights since the 1953 Korean Armistice, the United Nations Command announced Thursday.

U.S. Army Major General Richard G. Ciccollella, Senior U.N. Command Delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, sent a message to his Communist counterparts and told of the "serious violation of the armistice agreement," the Command said.

The shooting took place in the southern half of the four-kilometer buffer zone patrolled by U.N. Command personnel, it said.

During the hours of darkness, North Koreans moved one of the three Communist bodies to a Communist position north of the military demarcation line, it added. The demarcation line runs along the center of the truce zone, with the northern portion manned by the Communists.

The Command called a joint Military Armistice Commission meeting for 8 p.m. Thursday to discuss the incident, but the Communist side rejected the proposal. However, a joint observer team was called on duty for an on-the-spot investigation of the incident Thursday morning, a Command spokesman said.

An informed source said a 15-minute gun fight took place after a group of seven or eight North Koreans opened fire when they were challenged by a U.N. Command.

The clash occurred about two kilometers northeast of the Panmunjom Truce Village and about 50 meters south of the military demarcation line, about 35 miles northwest of Seoul, he added.

The North Koreans were spotted heading toward a U.N. Command guard post and Communists in concealed positions along the demarcation line joined in the exchange of fire, the Command said.

The American soldiers suffered no casualties in the shooting, it added.

Tension mounted in the general area as the North Koreans showed unusual signs of movements in the truce zone as darkness approached apparently to recover the Communist bodies, the source said. The South Korean Government, meanwhile, strongly denounced the Communist violation of the Armistice agreement.

The official government spokesman, Information Minister Hong Jong-Chul, said in a statement that the Communist attack was "a deliberate act of vicious aggression." He said the Communist shooting was apparently designed to create tension to disturb the May 3 South Korean Presidential election.

Tokyo, Apr. 8 -- Communist North Korea claimed Thursday that the "U.S. side" on the Korean armistice line killed five North Korean civil policemen and wounded a sixth in an accident Wednesday. One official North Korean Communist Party newspaper charged "U.S. imperialists" were seeking to "provoke a new war" in Korea to "extricate themselves from the predicament they are in South Korea and other parts of Asia."

North Korea's Central News Agency (CNA) monitored in Tokyo, carried a version of the shooting that differed from an account released by the U.N. Command in South Korea. The U.N. Command, headed by a U.S. Army General, said North Koreans had violated the armistice line and that three had been killed by the Americans.

In a recent article in Time Magazine the present status of oral contraception in the United States and throughout the world was discussed in detail. The Micro Scope is beginning a series based on this article. This series is not meant to represent the view of the Trust Territory Government or the Peace Corps but is being printed in an effort to shed some light on this subject.

"The pill," according to Time Magazine, "is a miraculous tablet that contains as little as one thirty-thousandth of an ounce of chemical. It costs 1 1/4¢ to manufacture; a month's supply now sells for \$2.00 retail. It is little more trouble to take on schedule than a daily vitamin. Yet in a mere six years it has changed and liberated the sex and family life of a large and still growing segment of the U.S. population; eventually, it promises to do the same for much of the world."

"The pill," continued Time Magazine, "as oral contraception are now universally known, may well have as great an impact on the health of billions of people yet unborn as did the work of Pasteur in revealing the mechanism of infection, or of Lister in preventing them. For if a pill can defuse the population explosion, it will go far toward eliminating hunger, war and ignorance. So far, it has reached only a tiny fraction of the world's 700 million women of childbearing age, but its potential is clear from U.S. experience. Of 20 million American women capable of motherhood, 7,000,000 have already taken the pills; some 5,700,000 are on them now."

The article in Time indicated that, "Until this year, it appeared that because of their cost and the need to take them on a rigorous schedule, the pills were only for the few in advanced countries with high literacy and living standards. For those in the slums and backlands of such nations as Brazil and Malaysia, hope seemed to lie with a much cheaper and simpler mechanical contraceptive, the intra-uterine device, or IUD. Once inserted by a doctor, an IUD can be left in place and forgotten. But latest reports show that illiterate women who can't count can still take their pills on schedule. In Pakistan, Denver's Dr. John C. Cobb got dozens of them to do it, simply by starting them on the night of the new moon. In semilitarized Taiwan, where IUDs have won wide acceptance, more and more women are switching to the pills. The number of users outside the U.S. is 5,000,000, and the figure is rising."

Time pointed out that, "The pills were first approved for prescription use in the U.S. in June 1960. Now there are twelve varieties, divided into two main classes, but all have two principal effects. First, they regularize a woman's monthly cycle so that she has her 'period' every 26 to 28 days, as nature presumably intended. To this extent, the pills are biologically normalizing. Their second major effect is to do something that nature neither intended nor foresaw, and that is to prevent the release of a fertilizable egg on the woman's ovary during the cycle when the pills are taken, and thus make it impossible for her to conceive."

The article further stated, "Females of many animal species are fertile for only a short time at comparatively long intervals. The female human animal is an outstanding exception, with a fertile period of three to six days out of every 28. The cycle begins with the start of menstrual bleeding. For the first four or five days, her uterus sloughs off part of its lining (endometrium). This accomplished, her complex hormonal system sends a messenger chemical to her ovaries, telling them to ripen one of the 50,000 or more potential egg cells with which she was born. Usually, only one ovary responds, and on Day 10 or soon after, a fully formed ovum is released into the Fallopian tube. The ovum takes three or four days to work its way down the tube. If, en route, it meets a fresh and viable sperm, conception occurs, and the fertilized egg proceeds to the uterus for implantation in its wall and development into a baby. Soon after the egg is released, the automatic hormone mechanism sends another chemical messenger to the ovaries, telling them not to release any more ripe eggs to guard against multiple or superimposed pregnancies. If there has been no fertilization, the uterus again gets ready to slough off its lining, and the cycle is repeated."

## RED CHINA ACCUSES U.S. OF AGGRESSION

Tokyo, Apr. 7 -- Communist China accused the United States Thursday of having recently sent warships and aircrafts into its territorial waters and air space, "ramming, damaging and sinking Chinese fishing boats and killing and injuring Chinese fishermen."

The New China News Agency mentioned here quoted an unidentified official as saying, "The U.S. aggressors must be served a stern warning."

The broadcast described two recent alleged incidents.

(Continued on the following page)

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### "The New York Times" on Vietnam's Elections:

"The political evolution of South Vietnam toward a form of government with genuine popular roots was advanced last week with the promulgation of a new constitution. This forward movement will be intensified by local elections covering nearly 1,000 'villages' (townships) and some 4,500 hamlets during the next three months, beginning today.

"The significance of these two steps, following the successful elections for the Constituent Assembly last September, is that they are the initial stages—the beginning of a beginning—in the creation of a representative and responsible governmental structure in the South. It is precisely the alienation of the mass of the South Vietnamese people from corrupt, unilaterated or dictatorial regimes in Saigon that has been the principal source of Vietnam's strength. The absence of rapport between Saigon's various governments and people has been a handicap that no amount of military support for those governments could overcome.

"But the acceptance of the constitution and the holding of elections—local during the next several weeks and national later in the year—are hopeful surprises and deserve to be recognized as such. Of course the elections are only being held in areas relatively secure from the Vietcong, which means less than 40 per cent of the total number of villages and hamlets in the South; but, if security permits, more will be added in the course of the year.

"The importance of the elections is not that they can bring a full flowering of democracy into the villages and hamlets of Vietnam. It lies in the fact that, if successfully carried out (and that is still a big if), they will bring the Vietnamese peasant into a better and closer relationship with his village council and village chief, thus introducing some direct responsibility and some demonstrable responsiveness of government at the local level. This will be a long, slow, drawn-out process and no sensational results are to be expected. But it does mean progress in building the substructure of the state.

"Nor will the constitution work miracles—aside from the already accomplished miracle that it was drafted by a popularly elected body and then accepted by the ruling directorate. But it does establish a framework for a national government based on essentially democratic principles. Any constitution can be ignored or set aside by a military junta—and many have been in many parts of the world. But this one has two special sources of strength. It is the work of a popularly elected assembly and was not handed down from on high. Indeed, it contains some provisions the junta did not like, but the junta has accepted it with formality if not with enthusiasm. There is at least a reasonable hope that this constitution will last a while and this too is progress.

### "The New York Times" on Turbines from Russia:

"Moscow's inquiry into the possibility of bidding for the Government contract to provide the world's largest hydroelectric generating equipment at Grand Coulee Dam presents the Administration with a tough test of its liberal trade policy with Communist Europe.

"Already there has been speculation that the Administration may seek to dodge the issue by refraining from opening the contract to free, worldwide bidding. Instead it might legally limit bidding to domestic suppliers or perhaps make an award from negotiation with only a few invited domestic manufacturers.

"But such evasion would be widely, and properly, interpreted as a retreat from the President's own policy of seeking to expand trade and other contacts with the Soviet Union. By asking for the right to compete, Moscow has in effect challenged the President's policy of building economic bridges."

## AGGRESSION ...

On March 15 at the same place, the broadcast went on, "a number of U.S. military aircraft again carried on provocations" against another fishing boat and one of the aircraft strafed the boat. The broadcast again did not say if there were casualties.

At 7:30 p.m., March 14, NCNA said, an unidentified U.S. aircraft carrier, "disregarding U.S. fire light signals of the Chinese fishermen, flagrantly increased its speed and rammed a Chinese fishing boat on the high seas west of Hainan Island." The carrier "immediately dispatched more than 20 fighter planes to carry out provocations against the Chinese fishermen" who were thrown into the sea, the broadcast claimed. NCNA said the vessel was damaged and its mast broken.

## AFRICA SUMMIT MEETING CONDEMNS BRITAIN & U.S.

Cairo, Apr. 7 -- African leaders meeting in a little summit Thursday night condemned Britain for its policy in Rhodesia and asserted that force is the only way to end the white minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Condemnation of Britain came in a communique on the meeting of Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Mokhtar Ould Daddah of Mauritania and Guinean National Assembly Speaker Leon Macka, representing the absent President Sekou Toure.

"The Presidents condemn the British Government's policy which is fully responsible for the situation in Rhodesia," the communique said. "They reaffirm that the use of force is the only effective means to end the racist regime in Rhodesia."

The Presidents also demanded an end to U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, withdrawal from Vietnam of "Imperialist Forces" and recognition of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (Viet Cong) as the only valid representative of South Vietnamese people in any effort to make peace.

The little summit blast at Britain ended speculation that the Presidents might be moving toward a resumption of diplomatic ties with Britain, ruptured by all five nations over the Rhodesia issue 18 months ago.

The communique also voted full support for the people of the Arab South and called on Britain to withdraw all its forces from the South Arabian peninsula.

The little meeting, held in a former luxury hotel in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis, was overshadowed by the absence of Guinea's President Sekou Toure who originally suggested the conference. Toure sent word almost on the eve of meeting he would not attend after Nasser dispatched an Egyptian Airliner to Conakry to pick up the Guinean delegation. In a taped speech played to the conference, Toure blamed "imperialist pressures" for his absence.

Some observers thought it likely that Toure was concerned about the recent Arab takeover in neighboring Sierra Leone and in a series of other African states in recent months.

The communique noted concern on the part of all five states about "the increasing burden of debt servicing."

"The Presidents consider it imperative to initiate international measures with a view to revising the present conditions of debt servicing in such a way as to lessen the burden on developing countries and that to facilitate their task of development," it said.

## NUCLEAR PLANNING MEETING DISCUSSES FUTURE STRATEGY

Washington, April 6 -- A nuclear planning meeting is being held behind closed doors and the agenda is secret, but Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara was understood to have reported Thursday on the results of a feasibility study of a European AMB (anti-ballistic missiles) system.

The United States has not committed itself to a European ABM program, but undertook to study its feasibility in case its allies express interest.

McNamara, Britain's Denis Healey, Germany's Gerhard Schroeder, and Turkey's Ahmet Topaloglu were asked to report on specific questions of nuclear strategy. McNamara's task is to report on the ABM program including the status of the American ABM program.

In addition to them, Canada's Paul T. Hellyer, Italy's Roberto Tremelloni, and the Netherlands' Willem Den Toom head their country's delegations to the Conference.

There still is no decision in the United States whether to deploy a costly domestic Nike-X missile defense system, though some \$2 billion already have been spent on its development. It appears unlikely, some officials said, that the United States would offer the Nike-X to its allies until it decides to deploy the system in this country.

The conference of the defense ministers is not restricted to the ABM problem. It is, in fact, a round-table conference at which any of the participants can raise any question in the field of nuclear policy and strategy.

## VIETNAM AS SEEN BY HO CHI MINH

Tokyo, Apr. 7 -- North Vietnam President Ho Chi Minh was quoted Friday as saying "We are determined to bring our resistance to final victory whatever sacrifices and sufferings may be."

The Communist Vietnam News Agency (VNA), monitored in Tokyo, said Ho made this statement in a recent letter to the "Mexican Committee for solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation."

Ho did not renew North Vietnam's offer to talk if the United States halts the bombing of the North. Instead, he repeated North Vietnam's two-year-old formula for peace in Vietnam.

"If a genuine peace is to be restored in Vietnam," he said, "The American imperialists must put an end to their war of aggression, stop definitively and unconditionally the barbarous bombings and all other acts of war against the democratic Republic of Vietnam, withdraw all their troops from South Vietnam, recognize the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation as the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese population and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs by themselves without foreign intervention."

Ho said "Our people deeply love peace, independence and freedom. But the American imperialists have sent to South Vietnam more than half a million U.S. and satellite troops to conduct a criminal war of aggression there. They have applied the 'scorched earth' policy which consists in 'killing all, burning all and destroying all.' In certain regions, they have used the most barbarous means of war, such as napalm, noxious chemical and toxic gas, against the South Vietnamese population, including old people, women and children."

He said: "They often speak of 'peace negotiations' only to camouflage their efforts in the war escalation. For the independence of our fatherland and in view of our duties towards the world's peoples struggling against the American imperialists, we are determined to bring our resistance to final victory whatever sacrifices and sufferings may be."

## CONTINUED OPPOSITION TO RED CHINESE PRESIDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 6 -- Communist China's official news media continued a drive to oust President Liu Shao-Chi in Peking Friday while opposition to Chairman Mao Tse-Tung's leadership was reported to persist in the provincial areas across mainland China.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said the People's Daily, official organ of the Chinese Communist Party, featured articles attacking "China's Khrushchev" and "the number one party person in authority taking the capitalist road." Both refer to Liu.

Radio Moscow, in a Japanese-language broadcast monitored here, said opposition to Mao's leadership persists across the China mainland particularly in the Southern provinces of Fukien, Unnan, Kwangtung and Kiangsi. In these Southern provinces, the broadcast said, newspapers blaming Mao Tse-Tung for "all hardship and ruins of today across China" have begun to be published. It added Mao's leadership has sent a large number of troops and revolutionary followers in the provincial area but it is still unable to seize full control from its opponents.

The Peking-based correspondent of the Sanket Shimbon (newspaper) quoted a wall paper as saying, "Chen Yi belongs to the back headquarters of (President) Liu Shao Chi and (Party General Secretary) Teng Hsiao Ping." The Sanket also said that the Peking Foreign Language Institute staged a rally Friday to "boom the foreign ministry and burn Chen Yi to death."

The Kyoto News Service in a dispatch from Peking also said that there were many wall posters accusing Chen Yi of having protected Liu, Vice Premier Ho Lung and Chu Teh,