The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism is developing vigorously. It has dealt a telling blow to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries, fiercely pounding their reactionary role in Japan.

LENIN, the great teacher of the proletariat of the whole world, pointed out: "Revolution unites quickly and enlightens quickly. Every step in its developmentrous the masses. . . ." The Japanese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism has brought about a rapid awakening of the people of various strata and more and more people have joined the ranks of revolution.

Since June 1970, when the Japanese people held impressive meetings and demonstrations against the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries' "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty," the revolutionary struggle of the Japanese people has developed in depth. Raging flames of the struggle against military bases were kindled wherever U.S. military bases are situated, including Misawa in northeastern Japan, Tachikawa and Yokota in Tokyo, Yokosuka in Kanagawa Prefecture, Iwakuni and Sasebo in western and southwestern Japan and Okinawa Island in southernmost Japan. Meanwhile, all the bases of the "self-defence forces" of Japan also became targets of attack in the people's struggle. Workers, peasants, students and citizens in Kansai and Kyushu regions fought many battles against the building of new missile bases by the "Defence Agency" of Japan in Nago in Okinawa, Hakusan in Mie Prefecture, Kagamihara in Fuji Prefecture, Aibano in Shiga Prefecture, Iizuka in Fukuoka Prefecture and other places.

Opposing Okinawa "Reversion" Fraud

Having lived for a long time in abject misery under direct U.S. imperialist rule, the Okinawan people time and again have launched large-scale mass struggles for the withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops, the dismantling of U.S. military bases and other military installations and the removal from the island of all nuclear weapons and poisonous gases stored there. They also strongly opposed the planned stationing of Japanese "self-defence forces" on the island to suppress the patriotic struggle of the Okinawan people against U.S. imperialism and the use of the "self-defence forces" to help the U.S. troops widen the war of aggression in Indochina. In the course of the struggle, the Okinawan people defied frantic suppression by the U.S. aggressor troops and severely punished them. In Okinawa, which is known as the "city of bases," a violent anti-U.S. storm was stirred up last December 20 by the Okinawan people, striking a harsh blow at U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle has witnessed further development since the beginning of this year. On April 28, "Okinawa Day," gigantic anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations were held in many Japanese cities with the participation of more than one million workers, peasants, students, women and other citizens who strongly protested the Okinawa "reversion" fraud of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. It was the biggest anti-U.S. struggle since the one which broke out in June 1970 against the "automatic extension" of the Japan-U.S. "security treaty." Even the people of Yaeyama and Miyako, the remotest islands south of the Ryukyu group, took part for the first time in this nationwide anti-U.S. struggle.

On May 19, workers, peasants, students, teachers, government employees and members of religious circles on Okinawa and other islands, totalling some 80,000 and including men and women, staged massive strikes and took part in anti-U.S. rallies and demonstrations to oppose the Okinawa "reversion" fraud.

On June 17 and 18, rallies and demonstrations were held in more than 300 places throughout Japan to oppose the signing of the Okinawa "reversion" agreement. In Tokyo, the demonstrators, holding red flags aloft and shouting anti-U.S. slogans, marched towards the prime minister's official residence where the signing ceremony took place. The U.S.-Japanese reactionaries called out fully armed police to brutally put down the demonstrators, who, undaunted in the face of brutal force, courageously fought the police with stones, incendiary bottles and flag staffs.

Sanrizuka Peasants' Struggle

The protracted struggle of the peasants of Sanrizuka near Tokyo against the reactionary Sato government's forcible occupation of farmland for the construction of a military airport has attracted the attention of more and more Japanese people.

The heroic Sanrizuka peasants have now organized themselves into action groups for old people, youths, women and children to struggle shoulder to shoulder with the workers, peasants and student youth who came from other places to support them. The greatly embarrassed Sato government last February ordered the occupation of the peasants' land by force. It then called in on many occasions several thousand or even up to 10,000 armed police and special agents to forcibly occupy the land with the help of high pressure water hoses and bulldozers. However, the workers, peasants and students, united as one, fought fiercely with the fully armed police. They persisted in struggle despite violence and threat of arrest. When the enemy demolished the houses and fortifications, they entered tunnels to continue their struggle; when one tunnel

Peking Review, No. 39
was blocked up by the enemy, they dug another in
some other place to valiantly resist the enemy attack.

On June 6, the peasants of Sanrizuka, young work-
ers and students from nearby prefectures and peasant
representatives from where people are persisting in
struggle against U.S. military bases held a meeting in
Sanrizuka Park. The representatives all pledged to
strengthen solidarity with the Sanrizuka peasants to
carry on the struggle against the revival of Japanese
militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

On July 26, the Sanrizuka peasants together with
the workers, peasants and students coming to support
their struggle once again bravely resisted armed sup-
pression by the reactionary police who even used
poisonous gas. But the dauntless revolutionary masses
hit back with stones and incendiary bottles. After
their barricades were wrecked by the reactionary po-
lice, the peasants, workers and students persisted in
their struggle in tunnels up to the afternoon of July
27. The struggle fully demonstrates the spirit of
courageous struggle of the Japanese people.

The heroic dauntless struggle of the Japanese peo-
ple fully bears out the truth of Chairman Mao’s thesis:
“Japan is a great nation. It will certainly not allow
U.S. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long.”

For Your Reference

“September 18 Incident”

On the night of September 18, 1931, the Japanese
Kwantung Army entrenched in northeast China ordered
its “garrisons” to blow up the rails on the “south Man-
churian railway” at Liutiaokou near Shenyang. Then,
like a thief crying “stop thief,” it charged that the in-
cident was created by Kuomintang troops. On this
pretext it made a sudden attack on the Kuomintang
forces stationed in Peitingy of Shenyang. Chiang
Kai-shek, preoccupied with fighting a civil war at that
time, adopted a policy of non-resistance towards
Japanese aggression. On Chiang's secret no resistance
orders, the Kuomintang troops in Shenyang and other
parts of northeast China withdrew to the south of
Shanhaikuan. After occupying Shenyang on September
19, the Japanese invading army sent troops to occupy
Linoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces. By the end
of 1931, most of northeast China had fallen to the
invaders.

It was no accident that the “September 18
Incident” took place. The policy of occupying northeast
China by force had been decided at the Japanese
Government’s “Conference on Oriental Affairs” as far back
as in 1927. The meeting also worked out the notorious
“continental policy” — “to conquer China, Manchuria
and Mongolia must be conquered first, and to conquer
the world, it is necessary to conquer China first” — a
policy which had been advanced by Tanaka in his
memorial to the Japanese emperor.

Beginning in 1929, the Japanese army general
staff and the Kwantung Army clandestinely or-
organized four “staff tours” in the three provinces
of northeast China to carry out espionage regarding
the situation and to draw up an operational plan for invading northeast China. In June 1931, the
Japanese army general staff and the ministry of the
army jointly worked out “an outline of the programme
for the solution of the Manchuria and Mongolia issue”
and decided on concrete steps concerning the occupation
of northeast China by force. In July the army general
staff secretly moved heavy artillery to Shenyang and
aimed at Peitingy where the Kuomintang troops
were stationed. In August, at a national meeting of
divisional commanders, Jiro Minami, the reactionary
Japanese Government’s minister of the army, said that
the Manchuria and Mongolia issue could be solved only
by force. Further preparations were then made for
launching an aggressive war. Thus, after long premedita-
tion, the Japanese imperialists touched off the “September
18 Incident.”

This incident was an important step taken by
Japanese imperialism to push its “continental policy.”
Over five years later, on July 7, 1937 it engineered the
“Lukouchiao Incident” and brazenly launched an all-out
war of aggression against China. Pursuing a ruthless
“burn all, kill all and loot all” policy, it committed
monstrous crimes against the Chinese people.

Japanese imperialism’s atrocities in its aggression
and Chiang Kai-shek’s policy of non-resistance set
afame the fires of the entire Chinese people’s struggle
against Japanese aggression and for national salvation.
At this critical period for the Chinese nation, the
Chinese people of all nationalities, under the leadership
of their great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese
Communist Party, rose in resistance against Japanese
aggression. After a protracted period of people’s war
and together with the international anti-fascist forces,
they defeated Japanese imperialism in August 1945 and
won great victories in the anti-Japanese war, contrib-
uting greatly to the anti-fascist war of the people of
the world.

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