

Drama Packs the 98 Years of U.S. Relations With Japan

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American-Japanese relations, born amid drama, have remained dramatic through most of their course right down to this week's peace treaty.

Japan in the early 19th century wanted to remain aloof from all nations. Her emperors and shoguns (powers behind the throne) had forbidden the building of vessels capable of ocean navigation. The ships of foreigners had been fired upon.

The United States congress decided to change all this. President Millard Fillmore sent Commodore Matthew C. Perry to Uraga harbor in 1853, asking the Japanese for a treaty.

When the Japanese failed to sign he told them he would return the next year. In February 1854 he returned to Uraga with a larger force, which so impressed the Japanese they agreed to an historic document of peace and friendship, giving Americans access to two ports. Other nations were quick to request similar privileges.

In the years that followed Japan began an industrialization and naval program and started world-wide trade. Its annihilation



MATTHEW PERRY

of the Russian fleet and the capture of Port Arthur in 1904 demonstrated how quickly it had developed into a military power.

The United States in 1905 offered to mediate the Russian-Japanese war. A conference was held at Portsmouth, N. H., and a treaty of peace was signed there on Aug. 28, 1905.

Serious clouds arose over

Japanese-American relationships. Moreover, because of Japanese immigration, by 1906 there were 60,000 Japanese in California who did not intend to become American citizens but wanted only to make money and return to Japan.

President Theodore Roosevelt negotiated the "Gentleman's agreement" by which Japan limited immigration. But the issues, involving labor and racial arguments, remained as a thorn in American-Japanese relations.

Japan joined the allies in World War I, and the peace terms gave it a mandate over the former German islands in the Pacific, north of the equator.

In 1921 the United States invited Japan and other powers to a naval conference. It resulted in an agreement that for each five capital ships in the navy of the United States, Great Britain should have five but Japan only three.

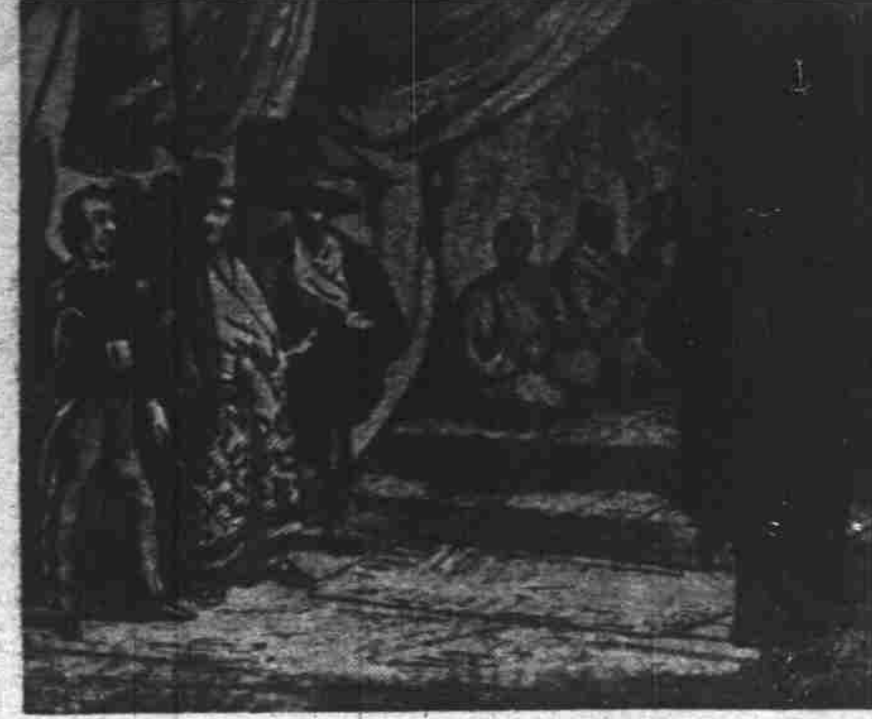
The great decline in U.S.-Japanese relations was well under way in 1924 when the Japanese repudiated this naval agreement.

In 1931 the Japanese had occupied all Manchuria in a dispute with Russia over the south Manchurian railway.

The United States joined with the League of Nations in protesting, but the Japanese set up a puppet state, Manchukuo.

In 1937 fighting between Japanese and Chinese soldiers broke out near the Marco Polo bridge outside Peking, China, touching off a full scale war.

Japanese airplanes attacked and sank the American gunboat "Panay" anchored in the Yangtze above Nanking that year. The Japanese apologized and agreed to pay \$2,250,000 damage, but the attack sharpened the feeling of ill will



Commodore Matthew Perry, shown as he was received by Japanese Emperor in 1854, negotiated the First U. S. Japanese Treaty by which Japan opened her ports to world trade. He was authorized in 1853 by President Millard Fillmore to ask the Japanese to agree to a Trade Treaty with the U. S. The first negotiations broke down and Perry left only to return in 1854 with a force which so impressed the Japanese with its size that the treaty was signed.



Surrender—Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz signs the Japanese Surrender Document for the United States in ceremony aboard the USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945. In background are allies representing other UN powers. Top-hatted members of Japanese Delegation can be seen at bottom of picture. Ceremony marked end of bitterest war in U. S. History that started with sneak Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor almost four years previously.

building up between the two nations.

In 1940 the U.S. began curtailing its exports of aviation gasoline, scrap iron and other products to Japan. Also there were a series of notes protesting insults to Americans, interference with American commerce and opportunities in the Orient.

The crisis deepened when Japan got permission from the Vichy French government in 1941 to use air bases in southern Indo-

China that were within striking distance of the British naval base of Singapore. The United States, the British Empire and the Netherlands Indies on July 25, 1941, stopped virtually all trade with Japan.

Prince Konoye, Japanese premier, suggested some of the troubles might be solved in diplomatic discussion. A conference was held in November in Washington.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull

on Nov. 26 presented the Japanese a note demanding they withdraw from Indo-China and China.

The attack upon Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, was the Japanese reply to this, although a formal message, refusing to accept the American terms, later was delivered in Washington.

After virtually unconditional surrender in August, 1945, and after Gen. Douglas MacArthur set

up occupation, the Japanese established a democratic government. Hirohito remained as emperor, but final authority was in the hands of General MacArthur as the representative of the Allied powers.

The United States and Great Britain in July, 1951 announced the draft of a peace treaty for Japan. Fifty nations were asked to attend a conference at San Francisco and ratify the document.

When a snowy owl kills a small bird, it tears it to pieces before eating it. It will, however, swallow a mouse whole.

Flare-Up in Flour Buying Saves Wheat

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—(AP)—A flare-up in flour buying on Friday rescued wheat from the doldrums on the board of trade this week. Prior to Friday's rally, based on lifting of hedges by mills, the price trend had been lower.

The late rally left wheat with a mixture of gains and losses. There wasn't much strength in the rest of the market, but neither was there any pronounced weakness. Soybeans and lard suffered from an easier undertone in fats and oils, but corn, oats and rye ended with minor price changes.

Wheat closed 2 1/2 lower to 2 1/2 higher, corn 1/4-3/4 lower, oats 1/2 lower to 1/4 higher, rye (new style) 1 1/2 lower to 2 cents higher, soybeans 2 1/4-4 1/4 lower and lard 15 to 28 cents a hundred pounds lower.

For a good part of the week traders directed their attention to Canada, where the wheat crop is in a critical stage of development. There was no frost of any consequence, but complaints were being heard at week end about excessive moisture. There also was too much rain in the American spring wheat belt.

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Significant Dates

- MARCH 31, 1854—Japan signed first treaty with U. S. opening ports to world trade.
- SEPT. 3, 1905—After mediation by U. S. a peace treaty was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., ending Russian-Japanese war.
- FEB. 24, 1911—Japan made "gentleman's agreement" to restrict migration of Japanese to U. S.
- AUG. 23, 1914—Japan joined Allies and declared war on Germany, given mandate after war over former German islands.
- FEB. 6, 1922—Naval treaty provided capital ship ratio for United States, Great Britain and Japan of 5-5-3.
- APRIL-JUNE, 1923—U. S. decided upon total exclusion of Japanese American goods boycotted in Japan.
- SEPT. 18, 1931—Japanese army seized Mukden and expelled Chinese forces from Manchuria. New state of Manchukuo set up despite U. S. and League of Nations protests.
- JULY 7, 1937—Japanese-Chinese troops skirmish near Marco Polo Bridge, outside Peking, setting off Chinese-Japanese war.
- DEC. 12, 1937—U. S. gunboat Panay sunk by Japanese planes.
- DEC. 7, 1941—Japan made surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor and other Pacific strongholds, U. S. declared war next day.
- AUG. 14, 1945—Japan surrendered.
- JULY 12, 1951—U. S. and Great Britain propose the draft of a Japanese Peace Treaty.

'Rotation' of Korea Troops To Continue

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—Despite delays in the Korean truce talks, "rotation" of American troops in Korea continues.

The army has been bringing about 30,000 troops home direct from Korea each month. A new plan to rotate army men from all spots in the Far East, not just Korea, goes into effect this month. It was set up, not in the Pentagon, but by General Ridgway's Far East Command (FECOM) in Tokyo.

The system allows men in close combat in Korea to go home twice as quickly as those not in combat. Here's how it works:

Officers and men will need a certain number of months "constructive service" to be sent back to the States. How much has not been decided. FECOM says it will be announced month by month and will vary at first with different units.

"Constructive service" will be credited as follows: For one month actual service in a combat unit in Korea, four months constructive service. For each month of other

service, in Korea, two months constructive service.

Married men serving without their dependents in the Ryukyus, Philippines, Marianas and Bonin Islands credit two months constructive service for one month actual service. Unmarried men in these areas get 1 1/2 months constructive service credit for one month actual service.

Though the number of months needed to rotate all the way back home hasn't been decided, FECOM does say men may be rotated out of Korea to Japan or elsewhere in the Far East after 24 months constructive service, equal to 6 months close combat.

Before an individual may be rotated, FECOM says "Maintenance of combat effectiveness" and the "availability of able qualified replacements" must be considered. The Marine corps has been rotating since last February. A Marine corps spokesman said the largest group came home in August and the program will continue at an accelerated rate.

Generally, the spokesman said, the Marines try to rotate the men in combat longest.

CONGRESSMAN DIES
FULLERTON, Pa., Sept. 1—(AP)—Congressman Albert C. Vaughn, sr., 56, who represented the 8th Pennsylvania district, died unexpectedly today at his home in this Lehigh county community. He died of coronary thrombosis.

13 Dead, Lost In Alaskan Air Crashes

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Sept. 1—(AP)—Thirteen more sea men were dead or missing today in the eighth and ninth of a series of disastrous Alaska air crashes.

But for once, a survivor was found at the scene of one of the accidents. The Alaska air command reported that a navy airman was found on little Tanaga Island where nine men died yesterday in the flaming wreckage of a navy Privateer bomber.

His name was not disclosed, pending notification of next of kin, and there was no indication of his condition.

The Tanaga crash and the disappearance of an air force C-47 transport plane carrying at least four persons, raised the toll of dead and missing to 84, all in plane accidents.

The navy Privateer bomber crashed into a mountain at about the 700 foot level on little Tanaga Island far out in the Aleutian chain yesterday.

It was a routine flight from Adak and in its last report two hours after takeoff told of a 300 foot ceiling, some clouds and fog but a visibility of two miles.

Lieut. Commander Charles W. Rich, Bozeman, Mont., located the burned wreckage from the air.

A search party, which went by boat and then overland, recovered eight bodies. The two others aboard were not found. The craft was the same type as the navy plane which crashed two weeks ago on Amak Island north of the Alaska peninsula with the loss of 12 lives.

The C-47 transport from the 5039th base flight squadron at Elmendorf field at Anchorage, just disappeared on a flight between Lattinum and Naknek, west of Kodiak.

The two-engine transport con-

tacted Bethel and asked permission to fly on instruments at 7,000 feet. When the Bethel radio attempted to contact the plane two minutes later, there was no answer.

Three Flying Fortresses from the 10th rescue squadron at Elmendorf and two C-47s from the missing planes own squadron fought bad weather to search today. The search was concentrated around Naknek principally because of impossible weather conditions elsewhere.

Asks Tax Hike Await Study

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—(AP)—Rep. Reed (R-N. Y.), top republican among house tax-writers, called today for congress to reject further tax increases pending a study "to determine just how much we can stand."

Reed said he would introduce a resolution urging a joint survey by the senate finance and the house ways and means committee. He is a member of the latter group.

It would ask the president "to withhold any new tax demands that he may have in mind until the (joint) committee completes its investigation."

'Strike' Closes Plants on Holidays

TACOMA, Sept. 1—(AP)—A strike which would have virtually no effect until the Labor day holiday ends Tuesday morning began today among some 3,400 furniture workers in Washington and Oregon.

Both sides agreed that operations in 35 Pacific northwest plants are "closed up tight." Management spokesmen said they normally would be anyway. A union spokesman said shipping departments, usually open on Saturdays, were closed today by the strike action. A wage dispute is involved.

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