

WHAT'S NAVY DOING? BE PATIENT, SAY EXPERTS

U. S. SUBMARINES HARASS FOE IN ORIENT WATERS

Lack of Plane Bases in Far East Handicaps American Operations; Contact With Jap Fleet May Take Year

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.—To the question which many Americans are asking themselves as they watch the tide of battle in the Far East tonight—"What is our navy doing?"—the Navy guardedly replies, "Be patient."

For obvious military reasons, naval officials who know—and their number is restricted—are not ready to answer the question in any detail. But one official has this to say:

"The American people must be patient. When the time comes, the Navy will deliver. It has not lost the tradition of the offensive."

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, on December 15, disclosed that those ships of the fleet that escaped unscathed from Pearl Harbor on December 7 "are all at sea seeking contact with the enemy."

Guerrillas of Sea Active

So far, official communiques indicate that the navy is concentrating on submarine operations; engaging in little more than guerrilla sea warfare. American submarines have sunk three Japanese transports, a mine sweeper and probably another transport and a seaplane tender. A Navy flyer also is credited with bombing and badly damaging a 29,000-ton Japanese battleship of the Kongo class.

The Wake island garrison succeeded in sinking a Jap cruiser and three destroyers before it was overwhelmed by the invaders.

But Americans are wondering when the United States Navy is going to pay the Japanese in kind—and with interest—for their attack on Pearl Harbor. It is recalled that naval strategy for years has pointed at one thing: Wiping out the Japanese fleet in a single major engagement.

Japanese Navy Cagey

Naval strategists don't look for anything like that in the very near future. It is their opinion that there will not be any major contact with the Japanese fleet for some time—maybe months—maybe a year, or more.

For one reason, the Japanese navy has not appeared in the Central or Eastern Pacific in real force. It is largely engaged in supporting land operations, escorting troop transports, and in hitting the Philippines.

To get at the Japanese, whether it be their naval forces or their land forces, the United States fleet would have to move to the Far East.

That would mean that the fleet would have to be accompanied by a great "train" of supply ships because there are no suitable bases available in American territory in the Far East. The Cavite naval base in Manila, experts said, is probably untenable at present.

Even assuming that the losses to the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor were not seriously crippling, the experts said, it seems unlikely that an attempt would be made to engage the Japanese in a major naval battle in their home area unless air superiority for the United States could be assured.

Japanese Have Land Bases

While it is believed here that our Navy's aircraft carriers are more formidable, the enemy, it was pointed out, has the advantage of well-established land bases for aircraft operations.

The fact that the Japanese have been able to move great troop transports with little molestation through the Chinese sea lanes, invasion of the Philippines and other areas of the Far East, is no surprise to experts here. They contend it would be dangerous and strategically unsound to attempt to keep naval units—such as the Asiatic Fleet—in the China Sea unless the United States had air superiority in the Far East. The units would be vulnerable to aerial bombardment from land-based, heavy planes, as well as to concentrated undersea attacks.

S. F. Japanese Boy's Heart in Right Place

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 27.—(UP)—Tommy Fukuoka, 14 years old, volunteered to Mayor Angelo Rossi for civil defense duty because he is the eldest son of a Japanese physically unable to do his part.

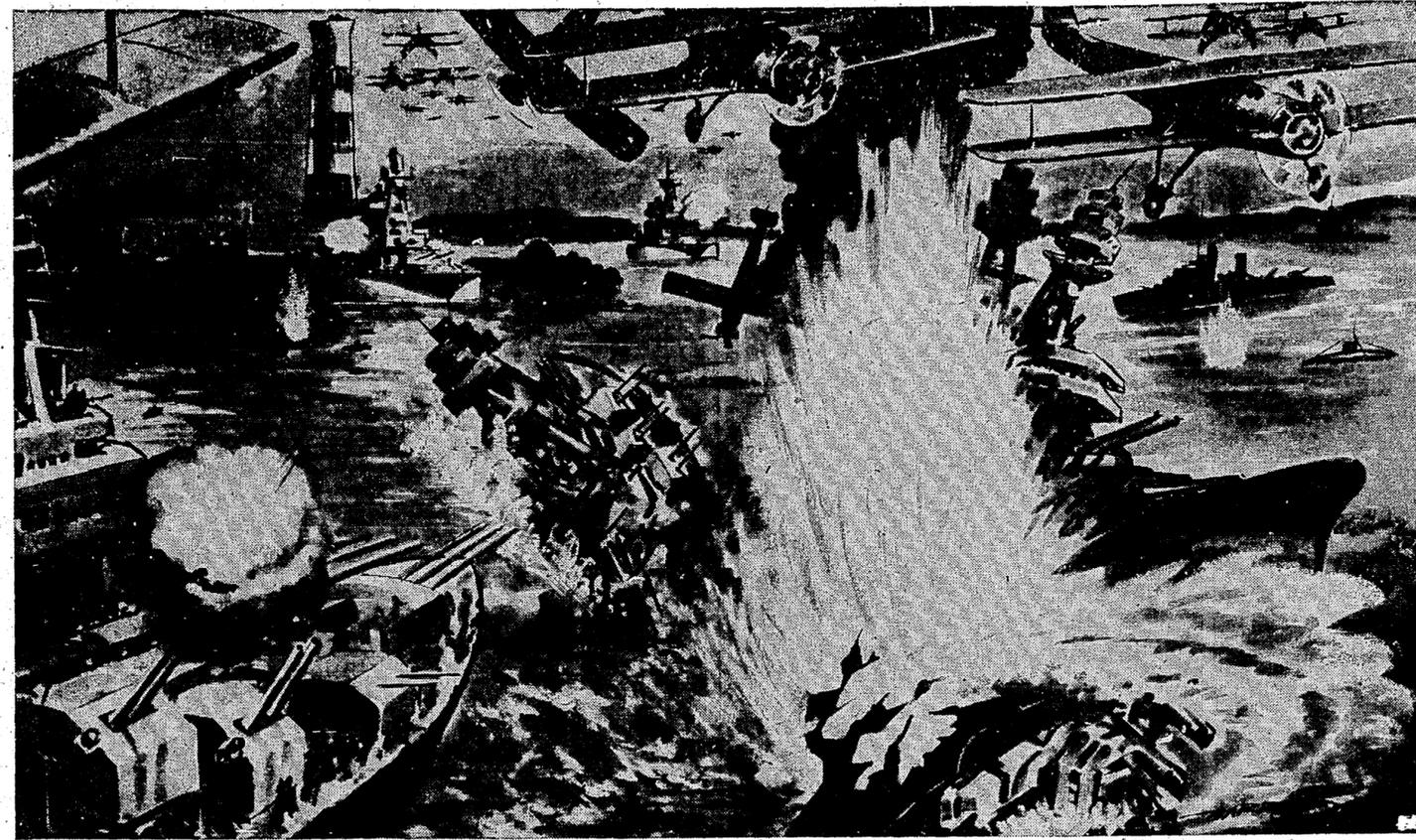
"There will be no friction if your answer turns by evil luck on the negative because I will always know that your answer will always be the right answer no matter who says what," young Fukuoka concluded in a post script. "Thank you."

Goebbels Asks Ban On New Year's Cards

Seattle Times—Chicago Tribune—N. Y. Times Special Service
NEW YORK, Saturday, Dec. 27.—The Vichy radio reported today that "Dr. Goebbels appealed to the German population to renounce the sending of any New Year's greetings in order not to overburden communications reserved for the armed forces."

The broadcast, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, added that "printers who publish New Year's greeting cards will be prosecuted."

THE ASSAULT ON PEARL HARBOR -- AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION



Hank Barrow, artist, reconstructs the battle at Pearl Harbor from information provided by Secretary Knox. One battleship, the U. S. S. Arizona (right center), was sunk by a bomb that "literally passed through the smokestack." Another battleship, the U. S. S. Oklahoma (left center), captured. It can be repaired. Three destroyers (one in right foreground) an old target ship, and a mine layer also went down. Other ships were damaged, many U. S. planes were destroyed on the ground. Almost 2,900 servicemen died. The attackers lost three subs (one midget sub is at extreme right), 41 aircraft. Knox said that after the initial surprise, American men fought with "magnificent courage."

Japs Aiming Huge Pincers at Manila

(Continued From Page One.)

commander-in-chief of United States forces in the Far East, carefully deployed his inferior numbers.

Despite the Japanese advances, there was an air of confidence here at Maj. Gen. J. M. Wainwright's field headquarters.

Wainwright reported in a communique that he is slowly moving his troops back to strong battle lines carefully selected long in advance. There was no indication where the main defense will be made but several water courses bisect this long east valley, which otherwise provides a broad highway to Manila.

Two Main Columns

The Japanese northern thrust is being made in two main columns. One column is trying to force its way toward Lingayen at the head of Lingayen Gulf, along whose shores the Japanese landings were made. This column is following the coastal plain highway.

The second has struck down through Rosario and Urduyana, 97 miles due north of Manila in Pangasinan Province.

"At this latter point," Wainwright said, "they have de-bounced from the defiles and have now entered the broad Pampanga Plains."

Wainwright reported that the Japanese are "now making slow progress on the Northern Luzon front, as the withdrawal of our troops to a stronger line is proceeding in accordance with plans."

He said that "the resistance of our troops continues undiminished."

A communique from Gen. MacArthur gave no details of the fighting except to say that it was "desultory" in the north and "very heavy" in the southeast.

"The enemy is steadily bringing reinforcements from its fleet of transports off Lingayen and Attoman. Enemy air activity affords," the communique reported.

Reports from the south said that the Japanese flag now is flying over Lucena, capital of Tayabas province on the southern Luzon coast. This capture was effected by Japanese troops which struck from the Atimonan-Mauban landing beaches.

Lucena, while only 64 miles by air-line from Manila, is 133 miles distant by railroad because of the irregular terrain. It is an important communications center, with a network of good roads spreading through southern Luzon. It also is an important commercial center, particularly for lumber.

U. S. Forces in South Cut Off

Capture of Lucena plants the Japanese squarely across Tayabas isthmus, a narrow neck of land which links the central portion of Luzon with the long narrow southern extension, which stretches 175 miles to the southeast. It appeared to cut off any U. S. forces in the south combating the Japanese landing forces at Legaspi, except by sea.

The strength of the Japanese forces now ashore in the Attoman-Manan sector was estimated at between 10,000 and 15,000—possibly more. The northern force is placed between 80,000 and 100,000. In all, the Japanese may have between 150,000 and 200,000 troops ashore on Luzon or awaiting landing from transports.

Cattle, Grain Abound in South America

Farm Belt Is One of World's Finest

(Continued From Page One.)

This is the essence of a series of informative articles and maps on the fascinating geographic background of world areas in the news today. At the request of The National Geographic Society, as a part of its many educational activities, has prepared the basic data and accompanying maps from its rich resources of geographic knowledge and surveys. By clipping this series from week to week, adults and school pupils may acquire a gazetteer for permanent reference and interpretation of news dispatches.

To reach the heart of South America's great cattle country, travel up the broad Rio de la Plata from the Atlantic Ocean to Buenos Aires, Argentina, or to Montevideo, Uruguay. Then, set out in almost any direction to the ranches where high-grade livestock grazes in spreading pastures.

If the ranchers spoke English in-bred of Spanish, you might think that you were back in Kansas or Nebraska or on the Texas plains. The level prairies are covered with grass or with immense fields of waving grain, just as they are in the states east of the Rocky Mountains.

South of Capricorn

Situated south of the Tropic of Capricorn and east of the towering Andes Mountains, this farm and livestock belt is one of the finest in the world. It has many geographic advantages.

The temperature is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than it is in parts of the United States which have a similar latitude. This portion of South America is narrow and all sections are relatively close to the sea, which helps create a more equable climate. As a result, the cattle do not suffer from the cold, and ranchers do not have to build barns to house them in winter.

The broad grasslands, called pampas in Argentina, sweep from the Atlantic to the Andes. The soil is good, the rainfall plentiful. Rivers afford thorough drainage and good transportation. For mile after mile, there are no trees or rocks, so that ranchers who decided to turn some of their pastures into wheat or corn fields had no great task in clearing the land. The absence of stones created difficulties in finding road-building materials, but simplified the construction of railroads across the plains.

Railroads Helped Area

Settlement of the pampas was as adventuresome and difficult as the development of the "great open spaces" of the Western United States. As in the United States, Indians proved a menace. They

northward path toward Manila. These Japanese were armed with moderate-size field artillery batteries but placed their main reliance on trench mortars and machine guns. They also are using hand grenades freely.



SOUTH AMERICAN SOURCE OF VITAL FOODS
Wheat, Cattle, Rice, Coffee, Corn, Sugar, Sheep, Quebracho, source of tannic acid, Yerba Mate
Prepared by The National Geographic Society

stole the cattle and attacked the settlers, most of whom had emigrated from Spain. A few came from England and Ireland. A string of forts was built across the prairie. Finally, about the time the United States Army was subduing the last of the warring tribes in the West, Argentina put down forever its marauding Indians.

Two developments increased the grain and stock production not only of Argentina, but of Uruguay, the smallest South American republic, where there is almost no waste land.

One was the coming of the railroads. It had been futile to plow and plant far inland, for crops could not be hauled profitably to the coastal cities. Now farmers seldom have to haul grain or drive cattle and sheep more than a few miles to reach a rail line to Buenos Aires or some other port.

The other development, some sixty years ago, was an improvement in the methods of chilling and freezing meat. Up to that time, beef had been dried and salted for shipping. Refrigeration systems thereafter made it possible to send fresh beef to England and other parts of Europe, where growing populations required new sources of food. The British Isles still are

Argentina's largest customer. The increase in meat exports brought changes to the pampas. Many fields were sown to alfalfa, which can feed more cattle than can grass. Ranchers began to fence their big pastures, and divide their land into smaller farms. As scientific farming was put into operation the old gauchos, colorful cowboys, virtually disappeared. Dairying developed. Flax was planted, and Argentina now is a major source of linseed oil. Windmills were erected to insure a steady supply of water.

In Argentina and Uruguay, packing plants were built by British and American firms as well as by resident companies. Flour mills and dairies were established; textile mills began to spin and weave wool. These industries have brought about a concentration of people in cities. Buenos Aires, largest city on the continent, has nearly a fifth of Argentina's 13,000,000 inhabitants.

Southeastern Brazil and Paraguay, unlike their neighbors in the temperate zone, produce crops of a tropical nature. In the hills and plateaus back of the Brazilian coast is grown about three-fourths of the world's coffee supply. Southeast winds from the Atlantic bring heavy rain, and the coffee trees

thrive in the moist, fertile soil. Furthermore, there is no serious frost to harm the trees or the red berries.

Sao Paulo is the center of the coffee industry, with Santos as the principal export center. Beautiful Rio de Janeiro, the capital, is the largest port of general commerce. Brazil, largest country in South America, was settled by Portuguese rather than Spaniards, and Portuguese still is the language of the people.

Sugar cane and rice grow in Brazil's coastal lowlands. The region also produces cassava, from which tapioca is made; the natives eat the starchy roots. In Paraguay, where Indians form the bulk of the population, cotton is the leading crop. Orange groves, now abundant, were first planted by Jesuit missionaries 300 years ago; birds scattered the orange seeds throughout the country. Paraguay tea, called yerba mate, is made from the dried leaves of a tree resembling holly.

The forests of Paraguay and Northern Argentina—part of the wild Gran Chaco region—are filled with quebracho trees. This is a hard wood which is used in making tannic acid for tanning leather.

Americans Urge Bombing of Tokyo

(Continued From Page One.)

from Assistant Senate Republican Leader Warren R. Austin of Vermont, who described the Japanese raids on Manila as "an act of barbarism." Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, California, said the "brutal action" would make "more inflexible" America's determination to win the war decisively.

Methods of Hitler

Hull said Japan has been entirely consistent in her record during recent years, especially since she invaded China in July, 1937, and has been practicing the same barbaric methods of cruelty and inhumanity that Hitler practices, and has been practicing, in Europe.

The present example of barbarism, the secretary added, shows that Japan has expanded the field of her fiendish activities.

The actions of the Japanese in bombing defenseless cities in China—Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Hankow and others—has made a despicable scrap of paper of the Japanese code of Bushido, a so-called formula for honor among fighting men.

Studded With Defense

The barracks of the Imperial Guard are adjacent to the palace and the moat-covered walls which dip into the moat surrounding the palace are studded with anti-aircraft defenses.

There will be no lack, therefore, of military objectives near the Imperial residence when American and British, or perhaps even Russian, planes carry the war to the enemy's capital.

The Kobe and Osaka districts, because of shipping and munitions manufacturing, are fortified and the important Yokosuka naval base is only a short distance from Yokohama.

The damage which bombing can do to Japanese cities will be tremendous. Although business districts are of modern concrete and steel, other parts of the cities are of the traditional Japanese "paper house" variety—very inflammable. Actually they are of wood and tile, the "paper" being used in the interiors on sliding doors and windows.

Only One Rail Line

Bombing of Japan also easily can disrupt Japan's rail and highway communications. Only one narrow-gauge railroad connects the principal cities and it easily could be put out of commission. There are no main highways which could be used by Japan for quick movement of coastal defenses.

There is only one connection by highway between Tokyo and the regions toward the eastern coastline and that passes over a series of narrow, only partly completed, bridges outside the city.

Even during maneuvers, when Japan has sent troops into the Philippines, considerable confusion has been caused in transport problems over that single highway.

Filipino Troops' Pay Goes Up in Smoke

BIDDLE URGES INDUSTRY TO RETAIN ALIENS

Discrimination Would Give Axis Chance to Foster Disunity Over America, Says Attorney-General

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 27.—Fears of espionage and fifth-column activity on the West Coast led Attorney-General Francis Biddle tonight to order Japanese, German and Italian aliens living in seven states to surrender all short-wave radios and cameras to local police before 11 p. m. Monday.

Simultaneously, Biddle moved to prevent the Axis from using racial prejudice to foster disunity in the nation's polyglot population. He asked private industry to avoid discrimination against aliens who are employed or seeking employment.

Barring aliens from private employment, Biddle said, was "short-sighted, wasteful and un-American." He said he was "sorry" to report that there had been numerous incidents brought to his attention where employers discharged workers because of some "vague suspicion" that they might be disloyal.

Other employers, Biddle said, had discharged workers because of "foreign-sounding names."

"I should like to remind such employers," added Biddle, "that of our total noncitizen population of about 6,000,000, fewer than 3,000—six out of 10,000—have been regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. Those have been taken into custody by federal authorities."

Many Sons in Services

Biddle said he also would like to remind such employers that "many of the 'foreigners' they have discharged now have sons serving in our Army and Navy. Among those who did not survive the treacherous attacks upon Pearl Harbor and the Philippines were men named Wagner, Peterson, Monzo, Rossini, Mueller and Rasmussen."

The order for surrender of short-wave radios and cameras followed protests by a group of anti-authorized radio messengers being sent and received on the West Coast.

A similar order will be promulgated for the entire nation next week. The initial order affects the Nineteen States—California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Utah and Nevada.

Officials expected the order would result in considerable confusion but explained there was no time to plan an orderly surrender of this equipment. Authority for the order was vested in the attorney-general in proclamations issued December 7-8 by President Roosevelt for regulation of the conduct of alien enemies.

Internment Provided

Willful failure to surrender the prohibited articles will result in their forfeiture and the arrest of the alien owner for internment in an Army camp for the duration of the war.

Biddle defined a short-wave radio-receiving set as one capable of receiving signals on frequencies of 1,750 or more kilocycles, or 540 or less kilocycles.

The regulations prohibit possession by alien enemies of long-wave, or standard band, receiving sets to which a short-wave band is attached, unless the set has been altered to prevent reception of short-wave communications.

Exempted from the camera order are studio cameras or other "fixed" cameras, not easily transportable. Aliens possessing such equipment must register it with local police and must not use it in any manner until authorized to do so by the United States attorney of the district concerned. This exemption eventually would permit portrait studios operated by aliens to obtain short-wave radio-receiving sets for normal business activities.

"Police were ordered to issue receipts for surrendered equipment and to return it to the owner only when a letter of authorization was issued by a United States attorney."

Policy Clarified

Seeking to clarify the policy of the government and the requirements of federal statutes concerning employment of aliens, Biddle said:

"It is the stated policy of the federal government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed, color or national origin. As to the law, there is only one restriction: In the case of secret, confidential or restricted government contracts and in case of aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the federal department concerned for the employment of aliens."

Head Stops Hammer

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 27.—Arnold Davis, 31 year old, was held today on a breach of peace charge for using his head. Patrolman John Landers said Davis attempted to hit another man on the head with a hammer, but in drawing the weapon back to strike, he hit himself on the head. He suffered a deep cut.