

LSC # 66
Action A

9-19-91

COVER SHEET: Request for Approval to Use W-Designation

TYPE I. PROFESSOR COMMITMENT

- () Professor GEORGE T. WILEY Phone 2284
 () Writing Workshop? (If not at IUP, where? when? _____)
 () Proposal for one W-course (see instructions below)
 () Agree to forward syllabi for subsequently offered W-courses?

TYPE II. DEPARTMENTAL COURSE

- () Department Contact Person _____ Phone _____
 () Course Number/Title _____
 () Statement concerning departmental responsibility
 () Proposal for this W-course (see instructions below)

TYPE III. SPECIFIC COURSE AND SPECIFIC PROFESSOR(S)

- () Professor(s) _____ Phone _____
 () Course Number/Title _____
 () Proposal for this W-course (see instructions below)

SIGNATURES:

Professor(s) George T. Wiley
 Department Chairperson Paul B. Palmer
 College Dean _____
 Director of Liberal Studies Chadwick

COMPONENTS OF A PROPOSAL FOR A WRITING-INTENSIVE COURSE:

I. "Writing Summary"--one or two pages explaining how writing is used in the course. First, explain any distinctive characteristics of the content or students which would help the Liberal Studies Committee understand your summary. Second, list and explain the types of writing activities; be especially careful to explain (1) what each writing activity is intended to accomplish as well as the (2) amount of writing, (3) frequency and number of assignments, and (4) whether there are opportunities for revision. If the activity is to be graded, indicate (5) evaluation standards and (6) percentage contribution to the student's final grade.

II. Copy of the course syllabus.

III. Samples of assignment sheets, instructions, or criteria concerning writing that are given to students.

Provide 12 copies to the Liberal Studies Committee.
 Please number all pages.

WRITING SUMMARY

HI 481 - "Pearl Harbor and Its Aftermath"

This is a "Special Topics" course with an anticipated enrollment of 25 students per semester. Although there will be a number of history and history education majors in the course, a cross section of other majors is also expected. Students will be attracted to the course because of interest in the topic, particularly during this 50th anniversary year. The class is not suitable for freshmen, but is open to all students beyond that. The course does earn credit toward a history major.

THERE ARE FOUR TYPES OF WRITING IN THE COURSE:

1. **Free Write.** At the start of the course students will do a 20 minute in-class free-write on their perception of Pearl Harbor before studying it. The assignment is ungraded, but I will record that it has been done. My comments on the paper will be in the form of observations rather than editing. The free write also serves as an early opportunity for me to know something about the knowledge students bring to the class and to identify any serious writing problems. 1-2pp

2. **Historical Analyses of Films.** There are two writing assignments that help students look at films from a historian's viewpoint.
 - (a) An early assignment asks students to compare presentations of Pearl Harbor in popular cinema (Victory at Sea, Crusade in the Pacific, and December 7) with the historical account in Walter Lord's Day of Infamy. 2-3 pp. [10% of grade]

 - (b) At the end of the course, an assignment asks for a historical review of Tora, Tora, Tora. Revised, fully edited prose. 2-3 pp. [20% of grade]

3. **Journal.** Students will keep a journal in which they summarize their reading of popular press (newspapers and news magazines) from the 1930s. Journals will also include comparisons between what is found in the popular press and what secondary sources (Prange and the Heath booklet on Roosevelt's diplomacy) say about the period. Students will exchange and read each others' journals and may incorporate in their own journals insights gained from those of others. I will collect and grade the journals at regular intervals. Approx. 8-10 pp. [35% of grade]

4. **Historical Essay.** Each student will choose one from a list of topics that are part of the historiographic controversy about Pearl Harbor. Students will share their findings orally and may exchange written essays. Students will revise their essays to incorporate information from other students' oral reports and from my comments. Final submission is expected to be typed and well edited. 6 pp. [35% of grade]

SYLLABUS

HI 481 --"Pearl Harbor and Its Aftermath"

I. Course Description.

The course will explore the background to the bombing of Pearl Harbor from both the Japanese and the American side. A description of the bombing itself will be discussed and the majority of the course will be spent examining the repercussions of the bombing, especially the disputes about causation. Major works in the field will be read and video preparations of the attack used. Students will examine accounts in contemporary newspapers and will write articles on various aspects of the attack.

II. Course Objectives

There are two main objectives for this course. The first is to put the event of Pearl Harbor in the context of the 1930s. The second is to examine the impact of Pearl Harbor on the politics of determining historical causation. This second objective will include an investigation of contemporary revisionist conclusions.

III. Course Outline (TR class schedule)

A. December 7, 1941

The first three class periods will be a study of the attack itself. Free write on prior perceptions before studying the attack. Viewing of three films (Victory at Sea, Crusade in the Pacific, and December 7) and comparison of films to Walter Lord's Day of Infamy.

B. The 1930s

The next five sessions will be an examination of the background to Pearl Harbor concentrating on the period after 1931. This part of the course will use individualized lesson planning. Students will be given different periods of the 1930s (perhaps two weeks a year) to examine in the daily newspapers. What each student finds concerning activities in the Pacific will be recorded in a journal and shared with peers. Students will also compare their findings to Gordon Prange, At Dawn We Slept and to a collection of articles in the Heath booklet Roosevelt and the Coming of the War.

- C. **The Historiographic Controversy.** The major segment of the course will be the analysis of the aftermath, the determining of responsibility. The committees that discussed the issue during World War II ^{are} detailed in Prange's At Dawn We Slept. The controversies that developed after the war are in Prange, Pearl Harbor and Its Aftermath and John Toland's Infamy. Class discussion will dominate, although I will examine several other books through lectures--Edwin Layton, "And I Was There" (breaking the secrets of Pearl Harbor); David Bergamini, Japanese Imperial Conspiracy; Ladeslas Farago, The Broken Seal: The Secret Road to Pearl Harbor. Writing assignment: historical essay based on research on some aspect of the controversy.
- D. **Wrap-Up.** The final class periods, probably three, will be in viewing and analyzing the film Tora, Tora, Tora, the docudrama of the events of the weeks surrounding Pearl Harbor. Writing: a review of the film from a historical point of view.

IV. Evaluation. May vary depending on contract established with class, but an approximate evaluation system will be:

- 10% -- Part A (First Essay on films)
- 35% -- Part B (Journal)
- 35% -- Part C (Essay)
- 20% -- Part D (Essay on Tora, Tora, Tora)

V. Required Reading

Walter Lord, Day of Infamy
 Heath booklet, Roosevelt and the Coming of the War
 Gordon Prange, At Dawn We Slept
 Gordon Prange, Pearl Harbor and Its Aftermath
 John Toland, Infamy

JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE UNITED STATES
IN THE AMERICAN POPULAR PRESS
1931-1941

Our task is to trace the relationship between Japan and the United States from 1930 to the bombing of Pearl Harbor on an almost daily basis. Here are some suggested sources:

The New York Times
The Chicago Tribune
TIME
NEWSWEEK
The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

These and others are available in the Stapleton Library periodical and microfilm section.

You are responsible for these two weeks for the years 1931-1941

Keep a log. Make accurate entries concerning incidents involving Japan and the United States. Where did you find the entry (source, date, year, page)? What was the length? Summarize the article, including at ^{least} some proper names. Also, what is the tone of the reporting (sensational, matter-of-fact, is there a "slant?") Maybe ~~mark~~ mark out a very important item rather than copy it all.

Be ready to share your findings with the class. Leave room in your log for this or simply have separate pages, 1931, 1932, etc.

The companion article in Pearl Harbor: Roosevelt and the Coming of the War is Herb & Feis, "The Road to Pearl Harbor." How do your findings and those of the class fit in?

I will collect the logs on October 1. You should have six years completed by then.

From:
G. WILEY

"THE BATTLE OF CHINA" (WHY WE FIGHT - FRANK CAPRA)

WWII PROPAGANDA FOR ARMED FORCES

CHINA

- history - 4,000 years old
- land - rich in raw materials; importance of rivers
- people - never waged a war of conquest

WHY FIGHTING JAPAN

TANAKA MEMORIAL, 1927

1. Manchuria for resources
2. China for manpower
3. oil from Indies
4. crush U.S.

HOW CHINA AND JAPAN REACTED TO WESTERN INFLUENCES

CHINA

Sun Yat-sen following Lincoln
science to modernize
concepts of fair play
BUT China still not a nation

JAPAN

War aims and using Western methods to achieve them.
Washington Naval Conference

DECADE OF 1930S CHINA-JAPAN CONFLICTS

1931 Manchuria, Peking

1932 Jehol

1937 July 7 "Incident" at Marco Polo Bridge
August Shanghai

issue of foreign compound
bombing from air

Nanking, Dec. 1937 "rape of Nanking"

Dec. PANAY

China develops will to resist; Flying Tigers

1938 building Burma Road

flooding of Changchow

China strikes back at Changchow.

USE OF THIS FILM

- a) Frank Capra died this week.
- b) How was the propaganda developed? words, images?
- c) focus on events in 1930s. Does popular press at the time agree?

in-class writing 9/5 (bluebook provided) 15-20 minutes

current impressions on the Pearl Harbor attacks. I don't want to suggest what to include. just write on all the items that come to mind. There is no need to worry about organization. Just write.

Tuesday

writing for Monday, September 10. (in a bluebook from bookstore)

"As Pearl Harbor Day Looms, String of Old Women's Reviews"

1. Summarize article briefly.
2. what do Pearl Harbor survivors believe 50th years anniversary should be like?
3. How do others agree or disagree?
4. Is Hawaii a special case?
5. What are your opinions of issues raised?

As Pearl Harbor Day Looms, Sting of Old Wounds Revives

By ROBERT REINHOLD

Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, Aug. 31 — When the solemn observances of the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor are over this Dec. 7, the American survivors will hold a final banquet at the Sheraton Waikiki Hotel. The hotel is owned by a Japanese company, Kokusai Kogyo of Tokyo.

This circumstance underscores the powerful cross-currents pulling at Hawaii as it prepares to commemorate that infamous day at a time when the Japanese have achieved with yen what their grandfathers could not with bombs.

High hopes that the observance would begin a new era of cooperation have now turned into fears of an entirely different outcome.

Some people are demanding that Japan apologize. Some worry that the ceremonies will intensify anti-Japanese sentiments in this country and anti-America feelings in Japan. Some fear a backlash against Asian-Americans that could drive away the Japanese tourists who are a mainstay of the Hawaiian economy.

Others hope bygonees can at last be bygonees. "Fifty years of pain and hatred is long enough," Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, a Japanese-American, at a dinner held last week by the Japan-America Society of Honolulu. "The time has come for reconciliation."

That Mr. Inouye, a Democrat who lost his right arm as an American soldier fighting in Italy, should have to issue such a plea served only to emphasize the tense state of Japanese-United States relations today.

Neither government appears willing to use the Pearl Harbor ceremonies to grapple with the issues that divide them. In July the Bush Administration, under pressure from veterans groups, said no official foreign guests would be invited to the Pearl Harbor events, thereby avoiding the painful matter of

whether to invite the Japanese. The Japanese have been silent, saying the question of how Pearl Harbor is remembered is strictly an internal American issue.

The anniversary comes at a time when the economies of the two countries are more intertwined than ever, but when tensions and resentments are greater than at anytime since the end of the war in 1945, largely because of disputes over trade and investment.

Complex Contradictions

Nowhere are the contradictions between the nations more pointed or complex than here in Hawaii, where the economy is closely tied to Japan. Indeed, as planners sought a site for the final Pearl Harbor observance, they could hardly avoid using one with Japa-

nese ties: Nearly every hotel in Honolulu large enough for the event is owned by Japanese interests.

As the commemoration draws closer, survivors are coming forward with harrowing memories of the attack, the fearsome blasts, the mangled, burned and bloated bodies. The early morning air raid left 2,403 Americans dead, 21 ships sunk or damaged and 188 aircraft destroyed, and drew the United States into the war that ended with the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki three years and eight months later.

Richard I. Fiske, a Marine bugler on the battleship West Virginia, still recalls seeing a Japanese pilot's smiling face as he veered off after delivering a bomb to the nearby battleship Arizona, which was sunk with the loss of 1,177 sailors and marines. "For years I dreamt about it," said Mr. Fiske, who is now 70 years old. "I can still see that smile."

Passions still run high among many of the American survivors. "We did not invite the Japanese 50 years ago and we don't want them now," said Gerald Glaubitz, the national president of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association, who is Mayor of Morningside, Md. "This is our own thing. We've been planning for almost five years. I've had widows call me and say, 'You mean they are going to invite the people who killed my husband?'"

Such sentiments have been a source of discomfort to Hawaii's political and business leaders, who hope the events focus not just on a painful past but also on a hopeful future of cooperation.

"Pearl Harbor was very prominent in our history," said Adm. Ron Hays, retired, a former commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific Command who was appointed by Gov. John Waihee 3d as chairman of a special committee to review the events. "But we are also talking about a strong ally. Our economy and security are interdependent. We both stand for democracy

and freedom. So I would hope to see a balanced program to pay tribute to those who lost their lives and also look ahead."

Request for an Apology

The debate has been fanned in recent weeks by Honolulu's pugnacious Mayor, Frank F. Fasi. He has suggested the Japanese apologize for Pearl Harbor and then be invited to attend the ceremonies. That brought a testy retort from some Japanese politicians, who said the United States should apologize for the atomic bombings.

In a move rich with symbolism, Takashi Hiraoka, the Mayor of Hiroshima, visited Honolulu this week and laid a wreath at the Arizona Memorial.

For the Japanese, the events present a delicate problem in a state where heavy Japanese investment in real estate has stirred resentment in recent years. At the Japanese consulate just five miles from where Japanese bombers once rained bombs, Consul General Masaji Takahashi chose his English words carefully.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1991

"Who should be invited is a matter to be decided by the American side," said Mr. Takahashi, who was born in 1937 and has no memory of the momentous events of 1941. "The expatriate Japanese here are rather uncomfortable."

The feeling is that this may be the start of Japan bashing."

He added, "Fundamentally, the relationship will not be damaged, but there is a certain worry."

Four Days of Events

From 6,000 to 10,000 survivors and their families are expected here for the four days of official events. They are scheduled to begin Dec. 4 and culminate with a solemn ceremony at the Arizona memorial at 7:55 A.M. on Dec. 7, the exact hour the Japanese aerial attack began. President Bush plans to attend the session, on his way home from a trip to Japan. The events are being organized by the Navy and the National Park Service, which maintains the memorial.

Today it is hard to believe that Pearl Harbor, just west of downtown Honolulu, was once the scene of such devastation. About 4,000 visitors a day pass through the museum on shore and then take a Navy barge to the memorial that straddles the sunken remains of the Arizona.

Greeting the visitors are a handful of aging survivors of the attack like Mr. Fiske, the Marine bugler, and Robert Kinzler, who was a 19-year-old Army radio operator from Irvington, N.J., in 1941.

The sharp edges of bitterness have worn off over the years for Mr. Fiske, at least. About a month ago, a Japanese tourist of his own generation put his hand on Mr. Fiske's shoulder, said in halting English "I am so sorry," and broke into tears.

"The war's over now," Mr. Fiske said. "Besides, my daughter married a Japanese boy, so what can I do?"

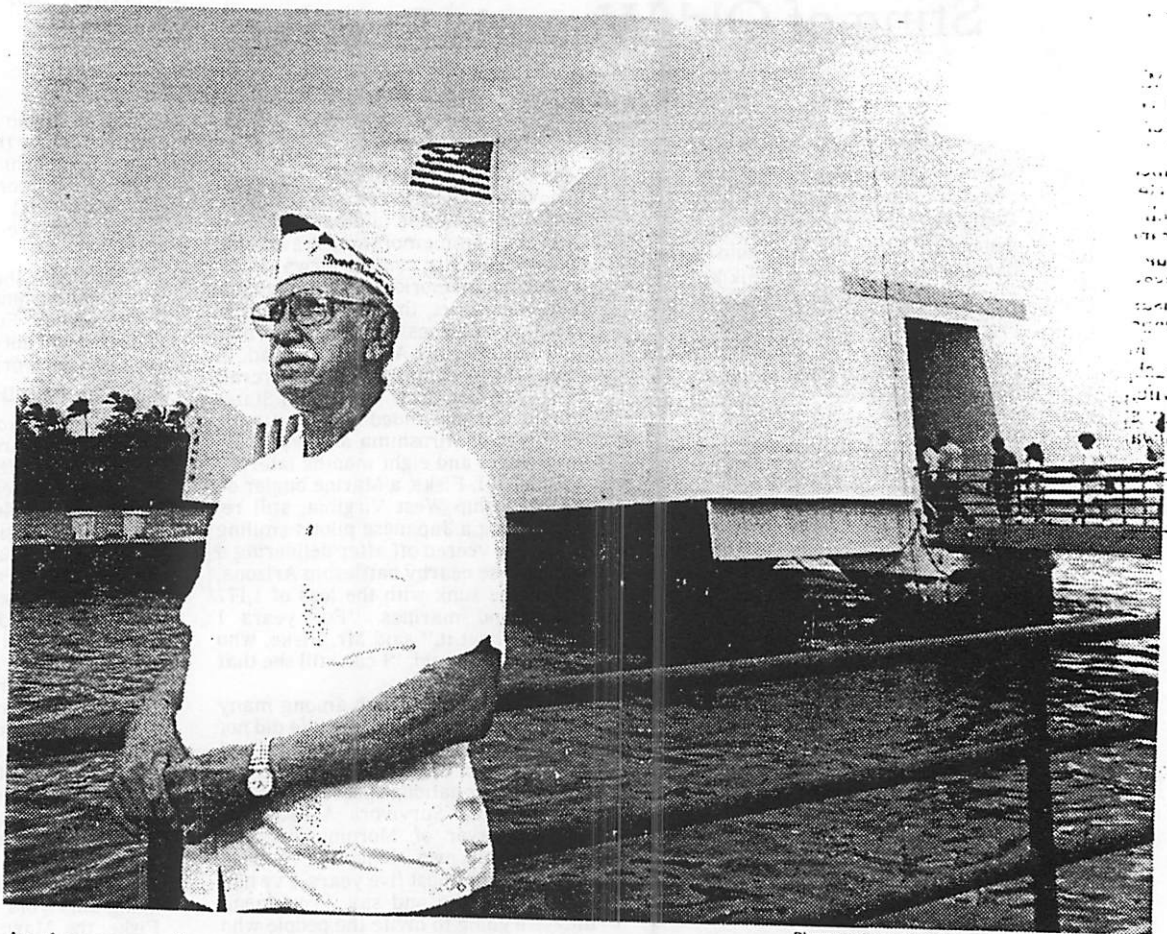
A General Ignorance

Mr. Kinzler, now 69 and a resident of Hawaii, complained that younger Japanese visitors seemed as ignorant as young Americans about the events. But he says they are very respectful; he surmises many lost relatives and friends in the war.

School children in Hawaii are first introduced to the bombing of Pearl Harbor in the 10th grade as part of their regular study of United States history. The emphasis is no different from that of schools on the mainland. But Hawaiian public schools have recently begun stressing civil rights issues stemming from the internment of Japanese-Americans during the war.

No group is more nervous about the anniversary than Americans of Japanese Ancestry, or A.J.A.'s as they say here, who make up about 23 percent of the Hawaiian population. Unlike German-Americans or Italian-Americans, the A.J.A.'s went to extraordinary lengths after the war to break from their homeland, sometimes even burning photos and family records. Thousands were interned during the war.

"The whole event raises a myriad of



Photographs by Dean Sensui for The New York Times

As the ceremonies to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor draw closer, survivors are coming forward with memories of the

attack. Richard I. Fiske, a Marine bugler, recalled seeing a Japanese pilot's smiling face as he veered off after delivering a bomb to the battleship Arizona.

issues between the U.S. and Japan," said William M. Kaneko, president of the Japanese American Citizens League, a civil rights group that claims 26,000 members nationwide. "We recognize Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and people died and we should be respectful of that. But we have a serious concern about the possibility of a backlash from people who don't distinguish between Japanese and A.J.A.'s."

For older A.J.A.'s in Hawaii, the memories are just as painful as for the Pearl Harbor veterans. Now 72, Tadao Beppu worked on the waterfront back then and was forced to wear a badge with a black border that restricted him from certain military areas. "I felt like the Jews in Germany," he said.

'Strictly American'

Mr. Beppu later joined the Army and served in the famous all-Japanese 442nd Regimental Combat Team that saw combat in Europe. He sat in the clubhouse of the 442nd Veterans Club with its executive director, Robert M. Sasaki who was just as adamant as the Pearl Harbor survivors about Japanese participation. "Our country was attacked," he said. "It should be strictly American."

If the A.J.A.'s are worried about racism, much of the rest of Hawaii is concerned about money. Japanese

tourists constitute one fifth of all visitors to Hawaii and spend nearly five times as much Americans on average. More than 25,000 arrive each week and spend an estimated \$825 million a year.

Their importance to the Hawaiian economy became all too clear last winter when the Japanese stayed away during the war in the Middle East, throwing hotels and restaurants into a slump. Hotel and tour operators fear that the Dec. 7 events, coming at the beginning of the high season, could prove damaging if the Japanese feel unwelcome.

The largest Japanese tour operator is the Japan Travel Bureau, which brings 270,000 Japanese a year.

Kenji Ito, the bureau's long-time director here said: "Every time Dec. 7 comes I feel very bad. It is the same with Hiroshima. The only difference is that Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. We cannot get away from that."

"I understand the feeling of the war veterans, but at the same time many people here depend on the tourist industry for a living."

Jack R. Carreiro, a vice president of the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, the semi-official agency that promotes Hawaiian tourism, echoed these concerns.

"No one is talking about what Hitler or Mussolini did. We don't want to relive the war. We must look forward, not backward."