

APPROBATED SUBMERGERS ON U. S. AND BRITAIN; LAUNCHING PACIFIC WAR BOMBS; JAPANESE AT PEARL HARBOR

Declaration of War Is Expected Today As Congress Meets

President Will Address Joint Session At 12:30; Overwhelming Approval Predicted By Solons

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(UP)—President Roosevelt and his congressional and cabinet advisers at a momentous White House conference tonight debated a declaration of war against Japan following Japanese bombing of United States army and navy bases in Hawaii and Guam.

The President is expected to ask Congress for such a declaration tomorrow. Legislative leaders said it would be approved quickly and by an overwhelming vote.

The President will address a joint session of the two houses at 12:30 p. m. tomorrow.

The chief executive's plans were revealed by Chairman Tom Connally, Democrat, Texas, of the senate foreign relations committee, after the White House conference.

The disclosure came as the capital was on a war footing. Heavily armed, steel-helmeted soldiers guarded all approaches to the war department and other strategic buildings.

All army and navy officers were called to duty. The federal bureau of investigation said it is "completely mobilized and ready" to deal with Japanese espionage and sabotage.

The war department invoked the 1917 espionage act against publication of secret military information. Press credentials and newspaper correspondents were taken up.

Legislators were stunned by news of the attack which the White House confirmed had taken a heavy toll of life and property damage. Many Republicans and Democrats called for an immediate declaration of war.

Critics of the President's foreign policy appealed for national unity. Secretary of War Henry C. Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox urged the army and navy to join in one front.

House Speaker Charles McNary, Democrat, Oregon, said Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was "an act of unprovoked aggression and a direct challenge to the United States."

Special police were rushed to the Japanese embassy after a bomb exploded in front of the building. A large crowd gathered there quickly.

The Japanese plane attack on the British embassy, British Ambassador Lord Halifax cancelled all his plans for the day and communication with the White House and London.

The President considered declaration of war against Japan.

Britain to Adopt War Act Today

Parliament Is Summoned By Churchill

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—The British parliament was called into special session for 3 p. m. today (9 a. m., E.S.T.) to hear a government statement in which everyone agreed would be a declaration of war against Japan which was expected to coincide with similar action by the United States.

Japan already had declared war on Great Britain and the United States last night at Westminster. Churchill conferred with U.S. Ambassador John G. Winant and London's ambassador to Churchill's now unneeded pledge to declare war on Japan "within the hour" Japan attacked the United States.

Belief was expressed in British quarters here that the Japanese already had attacked "some British possessions" as well as the Pacific bases of the United States.

The Japanese embassy, which had been inaccessible by telephone for hours, late last night, received a message from the British government, including the burning of its secret documents.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

The Japanese ambassador, Kuniyuki Daito, was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive instructions from the Tokyo government.

Waves of Bombers Attack U. S. Base At Pearl Harbor

Jap Planes Strike At Base and Honolulu; U. S. Fleet Steams Out, Probably to Battle Japanese

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—(UP)—War broke with lightning suddenness in the Pacific today when waves of Japanese bombers assailed Hawaii and the United States fleet struck back with a thunder of big naval rifles.

Japanese bombers, including four-motored "flying fortresses," dive bombers and torpedo-carrying planes blasted at Pearl Harbor, the great United States naval base, the city of Honolulu and several outlying American military bases on the island of Oahu. There were casualties, of unestimated number.

Parachutists appeared off Harbor Point, five miles from the center of Honolulu. (It was assumed that they were suicide squadrons of saboteurs.)

Then the United States fleet steamed out of Pearl Harbor. The sound of gunfire was heard off Oahu and gunflashes were seen from the shore. It was believed that most of the Japanese bombers operated from aircraft carriers, which might have been intercepted.

The cry, "Now let's get the Japanese," was raised as the fleet steamed out. Japanese sources at Shanghai reported that a Japanese-American naval battle was under way "in the western Pacific."

The air attacks began at 7:55 a. m. and continued for several hours. Some were still prowling the city at noon in their planes. Several persons were killed.

Estimates of the number of attacking planes ranged from 50 to 100. They were said to have come from carriers anchored off Barber's Point. Pearl Harbor is protected from that direction, the northeast by a range of mountains and the raiders skimmed the peaks and were almost over the harbor before they were detected.

At least one plane was seen to launch a torpedo off Pearl Harbor. The United States forces here had known for a week that the attack was being planned. It broke with such suddenness, however, that it was almost over the harbor before they were detected.

After the shock of the first bomb impacts had been absorbed, Gov. Joseph B. Easton declared a state of emergency, ordered the public to stay out of streets and urged all roads and important intersections to be closed.

The attack on Hawaii, as well as the one on the international settlement at Shanghai, where Japanese were firing on the Westerner and Japanese gunfire sank the British warship *Petrel*, was believed to be a part of a coordinated surprise of resistance to Japan in various blows.

The method followed was similar to the blitzkrieg tactics which were used in Europe. The Japanese used a combination of air, land and sea warfare over incomparably greater distances.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

The first attack began at 7:55 a. m. and several more attacks followed. The planes apparently were based on an aircraft carrier. They came in at great altitude, but swooped low in dive attacks.

Sudden Assault Fatal To 350 U. S. Troops

Two U. S. Warships Reported Sunk; America May Declare War On Axis Powers As Well As Japan Today

Japan assaulted every major United States and British possession in the central and western Pacific and invaded Thailand today (Monday) in a hasty but evidently shrewdly-planned prosecution of a war she began Sunday without warning.

Her formal declaration of war against both the United States and Britain came 11 hours and 55 minutes after Japanese planes spread death and terrific destruction in Honolulu and Pearl Harbor at 7:55 a. m., Hawaiian time (1:05 p. m., E. S. T.) Sunday. The death toll was set at 350 by an N. B. C. observer in Honolulu.

The claimed success for this fell swoop included sinking of the U. S. battleship *West Virginia* and setting afire of the battleship *Oklahoma*.

From that moment, the tense tick of the clock brought new and flaming accounts of Japanese aggression in her secretly launched war of conquest or death for the land of the rising sun.

The United States, it was believed, probably will enter the second world war today with formal declarations of hostilities not only against Japan but also Tokyo's axis allies—Germany and Italy.

Aroused by savage Japanese surprise attacks Sunday on the Hawaiian islands, the Philippines, Guam, and the Pacific ocean area involved in Japanese attacks upon American and British possessions is shown on page 10. Text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress (Honolulu on page 3).

probably Wake and Midway, many observers believed that Congress was ready for a full plunge into the great world conflict.

The President was reported to have said that the U. S. bases at Guam virtually had been destroyed.

Full extent of the damage, especially in Hawaii, will be withheld as a military secret, he said.

He indicated the attacking planes were launched from two aircraft carriers. These vessels, he told his conferees, were believed to have ranged within 500 miles of Hawaii by daylight and moved under full steam at night to a point from which the attack was launched.

The White House received an unconfirmed report that some planes bore the name *Wakata*.

As compiled from official and unofficial accounts from all affected countries, the record ran like this: Honolulu bombed a second time; Lumber-laden U. S. army transport torpedoed; 1,300 miles west of San Francisco and another transport in distress; Shanghai's international settlement seized; U. S. gunboat *Wake* captured there and British gunboat *Petrel* destroyed.

Capture of the U. S. island of Wake; Bombing of the U. S. island of Guam; Bombing of many points throughout the Philippine islands; Invasion of northern Malaya and bombing of Singapore; Invasion of Thailand (Siam) and bombing of Bangkok.

The first U. S. official casualty report listed 104 dead and more than 300 injured in the army at Hickam Field, alone, near Honolulu. An N. B. C. observer in Honolulu reported the death toll at Hickam as 350.

BOMBS IN PHILIPPINES. The White House announced that President Roosevelt had received word from General Douglas MacArthur that "enemy planes were over central Luzon in the Philippines about 8 p. m., E. S. T., that a bombing attack has been made on Davao at the southern end of the southern island of Mindanao, and that another attack has been made on Camp John Hay at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. "So far," the White House announcement said, "no civilian damage has been reported."

There was heavy damage in Honolulu residential districts and the death list among civilians was large but uncounted.

The German radio reported that a sea battle between the Japanese navy on one side and the British and U. S. on the other was in progress in the western Pacific, with a third U. S. warship hit in addition to the *West Virginia* and *Oklahoma*.

The British command at Singapore announced the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

WAR BULLETINS

FIGHT AT SEA. LONDON, Dec. 8.—(Monday)—(INS)—United States army bombers and pursuit planes roared into the sea and headed northward at dawn today soon after word reached Manila of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States. This was the only attack in the western Pacific, the London Daily Express reported today, quoting the Japanese newspaper *Osaka Mainichi*.

BOMBERS HEAD NORTH. MANILA, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—United States army bombers and pursuit planes roared into the sea and headed northward at dawn today soon after word reached Manila of the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States. This was the only attack in the western Pacific, the London Daily Express reported today, quoting the Japanese newspaper *Osaka Mainichi*.

JAP CARRIER SUNK. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—(INS)—The Japanese aircraft carrier from which planes presumably operated to attack Pearl Harbor, has been sunk by units of the United States navy, according to unofficial reports circulated in London tonight and reported to New York by C. B. S. The same unofficial source said that other carriers had been sunk at Singapore.

IST DIVISION READY. FORT DEVENS, Mass., Dec. 7.—(AP)—The United States' crack First Division, which many believe would be the first to see action, was placed on a war-time basis tonight.

Col. William A. Smith, post commander, issued the order and announced that all leaves and furloughs had been cancelled, guards had been doubled and a ban has been placed on all visitors.

BAG 6 PLANES. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(UP)—Reliable quarters said tonight anti-aircraft fire and naval action had bagged six Japanese planes from all affected countries, the record ran like this: Honolulu bombed a second time; Lumber-laden U. S. army transport torpedoed; 1,300 miles west of San Francisco and another transport in distress; Shanghai's international settlement seized; U. S. gunboat *Wake* captured there and British gunboat *Petrel* destroyed.

Capture of the U. S. island of Wake; Bombing of the U. S. island of Guam; Bombing of many points throughout the Philippine islands; Invasion of northern Malaya and bombing of Singapore; Invasion of Thailand (Siam) and bombing of Bangkok.

The first U. S. official casualty report listed 104 dead and more than 300 injured in the army at Hickam Field, alone, near Honolulu. An N. B. C. observer in Honolulu reported the death toll at Hickam as 350.

BOMBS IN PHILIPPINES. The White House announced that President Roosevelt had received word from General Douglas MacArthur that "enemy planes were over central Luzon in the Philippines about 8 p. m., E. S. T., that a bombing attack has been made on Davao at the southern end of the southern island of Mindanao, and that another attack has been made on Camp John Hay at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. "So far," the White House announcement said, "no civilian damage has been reported."

There was heavy damage in Honolulu residential districts and the death list among civilians was large but uncounted.

The German radio reported that a sea battle between the Japanese navy on one side and the British and U. S. on the other was in progress in the western Pacific, with a third U. S. warship hit in addition to the *West Virginia* and *Oklahoma*.

The British command at Singapore announced the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)

Two Tar Heels Sit On Committees Taking Up War Declaration Today

By ROBT. A. ERWIN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Two North Carolinians will sit tomorrow on the Senate and House foreign affairs committees when they go through the formality of approving a declaration of war against Japan.

The House Rep. W. O. Bustin, of Lexington, long-time advocate of aid to Britain and a strong stand against aggression, and the late Senator Robert Rice Reynolds.

The house foreign affairs committee will meet at 9 a. m. Mr. Bustin said by Chairman Carl Albert, Democrat, New York.

The North Carolina representative delegates will be in the segment of American life in the tenting of the homeland and the outpouring of the nation's strength in sectional bonds to achieve world domination.

Cold Halts Soviet War Germans Silent On Blitz Progress

LONDON, Dec. 7.—(AP)—The Moscow radio asserted tonight that the Russians had broken the German front on the Moscow front.

In one break-through, north of the city, the German divisions were said to have been completely wiped out.

Another break-through, near Kalinin, 50 miles northwest of the Russian capital, a village was said to have been recaptured by the Russians.

Berlin, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Sub-rosa reports from the German front today, German war reports indicated. Extremely reticent, the German high command passed in silence both the Moscow front, where the heaviest Nazi push was reported yesterday, and the Rostov front, where the Russians were on the offensive.

Tanker Blazing At Wilmington

WILMINGTON, Dec. 8.—(Monday)—A fire on a German tanker began blazing early this morning in the Wilmington port. The federal bureau of investigation was summoned to the scene. The vessel's identity was not immediately announced.

The German radio reported that a sea battle between the Japanese navy on one side and the British and U. S. on the other was in progress in the western Pacific, with a third U. S. warship hit in addition to the *West Virginia* and *Oklahoma*.

The British command at Singapore announced the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 2)