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U. S., Britain Expected To Declare War Today

Hawaii's Death Toll In Raids Is Set At 350

Battleship West Virginia Is Said To Have Been Sunk and Oklahoma Set Afire As Japan Declares War

(Compiled from AP and UP Dispatches).

Japan assaulted every main 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 two hours and 55 minutes after Japanese planes spread death and terrific destruction in Honolulu and Pearl Harbor at 7:35 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 at Honolulu.

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

From that moment, each 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.

DECLARATION TODAY.

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

(Map of Pacific ocean area involved in Japanese attacks upon American and British possessions is shown on page 10. Text of President Roosevelt's message to Emperor Hirohito 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 nazi swastika.

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 was 350.

BOMB 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 Hayes at Baguio in the northern mountains of Luzon. "So far," the White House announcement said, "no essential 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

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Parliament Summoned For Today

QuickDeclaration Of War On Japan By Britain Likely

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 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 as Prime Minister Churchill conferred with U. S. Ambassador John G. Winant and as London awaited fulfillment of Churchill's now unneeded pledge to declare war on Japan "within the hour" if 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 bastions of the United States.

Japs to Leave.

The Japanese embassy, which had been inaccessible by telephone for hours, late last night completed arrangements to quit Britain immediately, including the burning of its secret documents.

Japanese Ambassador Kamimura was expected to be called to the foreign office today to receive his passports. The Tokyo government previously had ordered the ambassador home for consultation.

The ambassador said he expected all the 500-odd Japanese in Britain to be interned immediately "at least in principles."

Japanese third secretary Matsui said the news of war "comes as a surprise, but not as a shock."

The only documents from Prime Minister Churchill's official residence, said both the house of commons and the house of lords would meet at 3 p. m. and "a statement will be made in both houses."

This, it was expected on every hand, would be Britain's declaration of war as a partner of the United States.

Leaders Confer.

Churchill and Winant were closeted in conference quickly after President Roosevelt's announcement that Japanese planes had attacked Hawaii and the Philippines and British sources said Britain's cabinet probably would be called for a rush meeting during the night.

The prime minister and ambassador were said reliably to be out of London but it was assumed that both were in closest communication with Washington.

Efforts to communicate with the Japanese embassy here by telephone were unsuccessful.

Preparations for any eventuality in the Pacific have long been un-

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U. S. Fleet Steams From Pearl Harbor To Hunt Jap Ships

Sound of Gunfire At Sea Heard; Japanese Sources Report Naval Battle Begun In 'Western Pacific'

By FRANCIS M'CARTHY.

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 unstated 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., rousing most Honolulans from their beds. Some were still prowling the city at noon in their pajamas. Several persons were killed in the city.

Estimates of the number of attacking planes ranged from 50 to 150. 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 naval base before they were detected. At least one plane was seen to launch a torpedo at warships in the harbor.

It now is possible to reveal that the United States forces here had known for a week that the attack was coming and they were not caught unprepared. It broke with such suddenness, however, that at first the identity of the planes was not definitely known. But observers soon could plainly see the rising sun insignia of Japan on the dive bombers' wings.

After the shock of the first bomb impacts had been absorbed, Gov. Joseph B. Poindexter declared a state of emergency, ordered the public to stay off the streets, and threw out police cordons to guard all roads and important intersections.

The attack on Hawaii, as well as the one on the international settlement at Shanghai, where Japanese marines took over the main business section and Japanese gunfire sank the British warship Petrel, was believed designed to knock out the centers of resistance to Japan in surprise blows.

Nazi Methods.

The method followed was similar to the nazi blitzkrieg tactics which depend largely on surprise and powerful blows at enemy bases and communications lines in the rear, but in this case it was applied to sea warfare over incomparably greater distances.

Heavy antiaircraft fire shook the Pearl Harbor sector as the defense forces struck back at the attacking planes, especially around Ford island air base in the center of the harbor. Some attack planes were seen falling in flames and smoke rose over some targets.

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.

This correspondent saw one dive bomber swoop down in an attack, the red ball on its wing tip clearly discernible.

Summoned By Radio.

With the first burst of antiaircraft fire, policemen and firemen were summoned by radio to army and navy posts, in accordance with a prearranged plan.

Heavy smoke from antiaircraft guns drifted from the Pearl Harbor navy yard and from Hickam field, army bomber base.

Spectators also reported fires in Ford island, in the middle of Pearl Harbor.

Fifty planes were said to have attacked the navy yard.

"Many" of the attacking planes were reported shot down.

Spectators reported seeing a few ships at sea.

Civilians were ordered off the streets but many gathered on the hills nearby to watch the attack.

Burgin, Folger Think Declaration Of War Today to Be Mere Formality

By ROBT. A. ERWIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Two North Carolinians will sit tomorrow on the house and senate foreign affairs committees when they go through the formality of approving President Roosevelt's request for a declaration of war against Japan.

They are Rep. W. O. Burgin, of Lexington, long-time advocate of aid to Britain and a strong stand against aggressor nations, and isolationist Senator Robert Rice Reynolds.

The house foreign affairs committee has been called to meet at 9 a. m., Mr. Burgin said, by Chairman Sol Bloom, Democrat, New York.

The North Carolina representative declared we are at war now and we must have unity in every segment of American life in defending the homeland and the possessions that were attacked today, and in defeating Japan, the outlaw nation of the orient which, like Germany, is seeking to break its sectional bonds to achieve world domination.

"The declaration of war will be just a formality following in the wake of one of the greatest frauds ever perpetrated in the world's history, that of Japan sending an alleged peace emissary to the United States and at the same time making and executing plans to start a war. I anticipate no opposition whatever, and naturally our committee shall meet quickly upon receipt of the President's message, act immediately and place the war resolution before the house for action. I assume the house will remain in session or take a short recess while the committee acts."

Mr. Burgin termed the Japanese attack on Hawaii a tremendous surprise. "This puts the onus of aggression on the Japs," he said, "and proves that the President by his display of good faith is not guilty of the aggressive motives ascribed to him by the axis."

"Our greatest demand tonight is national unity," said the congressman. The time for pleading is past. The banker, the butcher, baker and candlestick maker, capitol and labor, all Americans, must put everything else aside and work and fight to win. This puts John L. Lewis in his place, and he will stay there if he knows what is good for him."

Senator Reynolds is not only a member of the senate foreign affairs committee but is chairman of military affairs. Since his marriage to Evelyn Washington McLean, he has lived at Friendship, palatial and famous estate of the bride's mother, Evelyn Walsh McLean, of Hope diamond fame, on outer Wisconsin avenue.

This correspondent telephoned Friendship tonight to get a statement from the senator but was informed by the butler who answered the phone, "The senator is at dinner now. Please call back later."

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, who has been ready to fight against aggression for a long time, said tonight that he would make no statement at this time but would await further developments and President Roosevelt's message before commenting. His position, of course, speaks for itself, because he has repeatedly condemned the axis on the floor of the senate and has stood ready to vote for war anytime it becomes necessary.

Rep. John H. Folger, of Mt. Airy, asserted, "Germany is behind the whole thing. We should have been ready a long time ago, but now we are in it and we shall win."

Recognizing that fighting already was under way Mr. Folger said that Congress should have been called in war session earlier than tomorrow noon. The congressman spent the afternoon and evening at the telephone in his apartment at the Westchester and was ready for an immediate call to the capitol." I'll be available at 6 o'clock in the morning" he said.

Mr. Folger again vigorously condemned labor leader John L. Lewis and declared, "If Mr. Lewis causes further trouble, we will get what he is asking for, just as the Japanese will get, and quickly. We are fighting our greatest fight and Mr. Lewis will not be allowed to stand in the way."

Singapore Repels Jap Assault

Anzac Soldiers Fight Bitterly With Invaders

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8. — (INS)—Hard-hitting Anzac soldiers were reported engaged in bitter hand-to-hand combat today with Japanese expeditionary troops which fought their way from the sea to a landing on the Malay peninsula 350 miles north of Britain's vital Singapore naval base.

Creeping through the quiet reaches of the South China sea under cover of the black jungle night, the Nipponese invaders aboard several naval-convoyed transports attempted to land near Kota Bahru, site of an important air base in the chain of Anglo-American Pacific defenses.

Hurled Into Sea.

Here they were hurled back into the sea not long after the first adventurer set foot on Malay soil at 1 a. m.

(The A. P. quoted an official report from the northern Malaya front that all Japanese surface craft fled at high speed under British fire after leaving a few troops on the beaches. The troops were heavily machine gunned, the report said.)

Some time later, possibly reduced in numbers through the action of British bombers and coastal guns, the attackers gained a toehold at Padang Sabak, 13 miles to the south.

The Japanese drive, news of which was received with complete calm in long-ready Singapore, obviously was aimed at cutting across the narrow neck of northern Malaya to isolate Singapore from land connection with both Thailand and Burma.

Try Other Landings.

Latest reports indicated landings or attempted landings elsewhere. Heavy gunfire was heard off Mersing, 90 miles northwest of Singapore on the Malayan east coast, indicating a clash between British warships and the invading Japanese fleet.

The Japanese transport fleet had been sighted by British and Australian pilots flying American-made Catalina and Hudson planes 300 miles out to sea and off the southern tip of French Indo-China, but some of the ships obviously got through for their first taste today of British guns and empire fighting caliber.

Philippines Are Attacked By Japanese

MANILA, Dec. 8.—(INS)—The Japanese reportedly attacked the Philippines in several places at dawn today.

Several were killed in Baguio by 25 bombs dropped from air raiders. President Manuel Quezon, in Baguio, was unhurt.

The U. S. army staff headquarters at Davao reported hangars at the army airfield were damaged.

Tarlac also was reported bombed.

The city of Davao on the island of Mindanoa, where the largest Japanese colony in the Philippines is located, was bombed early today by 13 Japanese planes, it was reported this morning by Bert Silen, N. B. C. correspondent in Manila.

Several lives, he said, were reported lost in this raid, with some estimates running as high as 50.

For 20 years Christmas Seals have financed extended research on the X-ray, which is the chief diagnostic method for tuberculosis.

Furious War Is Raging In Pacific Areas

Capital Convinced That F. R. Will Ask Congress For Action To Meet Treacherous Jap Attack

Compiled From AP and UP Dispatches.

Furious war which the United States and Great Britain doubtless will declare officially before many hours have passed raged throughout the reaches of the Pacific today and aggressive Japan won another early round with a landing on the Malay peninsula.

It was the overwhelming opinion in the capital that President Roosevelt, who is to address a joint session of Congress at 12:30 p. m. today (the address to be broadcast nationally), intends to ask Congress for a declaration of war or to find that a state of war existed.

A British declaration was assumed to be inevitable.

Singapore was bombed as Honolulu counted a death toll of at least 350 troops and civilians in the initial, savage and warningless air attack carried out upon Pearl Harbor and the Hawaiian capital yesterday which plunged the United States into war.

CANADA LEADS.

Canada led the British dominions declaring war on Japan, followed by New Zealand, Australia and the Dutch East Indies. But even as the United States and Britain awaited for their representative bodies to assemble to hear anticipated appeals for war declarations by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, every other measure was taken to place both nations upon a full war footing against Hirohito's empire.

Naval battles were reported under way in the Pacific and Anzac troops grappled in savage hand-to-hand combat with the little brown warriors who landed at Padang Sabak in an effort to cut the narrow throat of the Malay peninsula and isolate Singapore.

Landing of Japanese parachute troops in the Philippine islands was reported in a Manila broadcast today.

Japanese residents were said to have seized control of their own regions on the island.

Fleets Successful.

In the heavy naval battle now raging, ABCD fleets under American command "appear to be successful against Japanese air and sea invasions," it was said.

U. S. legislative leaders predicted a declaration of war against Japan would be approved by an overwhelming vote. The plans of Mr. Roosevelt to address Congress were revealed by Senator Connally, Democrat, Texas, after a momentous White House conference with leading legislators.

The disclosure came as the capital went 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 of Japanese newspaper correspondents were taken up.

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

Critics of the President's foreign policies appealed for national unity.

Guard Jap Embassy.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Navy Secretary Frank Knox ordered the army and navy into uniform.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull accused Japan of a "treacherous attack and charged her with infamous conduct."

Special police were rushed to the Japanese embassy after aides had burned 15 containers of secret documents. A large crowd gathered there quickly.

Plain clothes men were sent to the British embassy. British Ambassador Lord Halifax cancelled all engagements and was in constant communication with the White House and London.

Capital air raid wardens were ordered to stand by.

The President considered declar-

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WAR BULLETINS

FIGHT AT SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(Monday)—(INS)—A Japanese naval force is now engaged in a "second sea battle" with a mixed American-British naval fleet in the western Pacific, the London Daily Express reported today, quoting the Japanese newspaper Osaki Mainichi.

BOMBERS HEAD NORTH.

MANILA, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—United States army bombers and pursuit planes roared into the air 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 sign of war here at 5:25 a. m. (4:25 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday).

AXIS WATCHES.

ROME, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Axis circles gave the impression today that neither Italy nor Germany would move against the United States immediately under the three-power pact as a result of hostilities in the Pacific. Authoritative political circles were silent, but Italian and German circles said unofficially that the attitude of Rome and Berlin for the present would be one of "watchful waiting."

GUAM SURROUNDED.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7.—(AP)—Radio Tokyo reported tonight, in a broadcast picked up by the N. B. C. listening post, that Japanese naval ships have surrounded the island of Guam and that an oil reservoir and hotel have been set afire.

AUSTRALIA AT WAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(INS)—CBS reported from Sydney today that Australia has declared war on Japan. "Carefully elaborated plans for many months were immediately put into operation," the broadcast said.

1ST 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 antiaircraft fire and naval action had bagged six Japanese planes and four submarines in the Hawaiian action.

BAN COMMUNICATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(UP)—The Federal communications commission tonight placed special restrictions upon all international communications, pending estab-

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