MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941

This is a reproduction of a historic page to commemorate The News-Sentinel's 175th anniversary.

Clearing And Colder Tonight; Tuesday Generally Fair And Rather Cold.

The News-Sentinel

14 SHOPPING DAYS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

109TH YEAR—291 | FORT WAYNE, INDIANA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941. | 24 PAGES—PRICE 3 CENTS

U. S. AND JAPAN AT WAR

Huge Loss Of Life On Oahu As Result Of Jap Treachery

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Casualties on the Hawaiian Island of Oahu in yesterday's Japanese air attack will amount to about 3,000, including about 1,900 fatalities, the White House announced today.

The White House confirmed the loss in Pearl Harbor of "one old battleship" and a destroyer, which was blown up.

Several other American ships were damaged and a large number of Army and Navy airplanes on Hawaiian fields were put out of commission, the White House disclosed.

It reported at the same time that American operations against Japan were being carried out on a large scale, resulting already in the destruction of "a number of Japanese planes and submarines."

The White House statement said:

"American operations against the Japanese attacking force in the neighborhood of the Hawaiian Islands are still continuing. A number of Japanese planes and submarines have been destroyed.

"The damage caused to our forces in Oahu in yesterday's attack appears more serious than at first believed.

"In Pearl Harbor itself one old battleship has capsized and several other ships have been seriously damaged.

"One destroyer was blown up. Several other small ships were seriously hurt. Army and Navy fields were bombed with the resulting destruction of several hangars. A large number of planes were put out of commission.

"A number of bombers arrived safely from San Francisco during the engagement—while it was underway. Reinforcements of planes are being rushed and repair work is underway on the ships, planes and ground facilities.

"Guam, Wake and Midway Islands and Hong Kong have been attacked. Details of these attacks are lacking.

"One hundred Marines—all that remain in China—have been interned by the Japanese near Tientsin.

"The total number of casualties on the Island Oahu are not yet definitely known but, in all probability, will amount to about 3,000. Nearly half of these are fatalities, the rest are being wounded. It seems clear from the report that many bombs were dropped in the city of Honolulu, resulting in a small number of

Russia Makes Further Gain In The South

Germans Are Reported In Retreat, Abandoning Their Equipment.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Russian troops have stormed and taken the important Belgorkhov-Tula arterial highway on the South Moscow front and the Germans are retreating in the southeast, abandoning their tanks, trucks and guns, the Moscow newspaper Pravda asserted in a special dispatch today.

The road connects Tula with Moscow, 126 miles to the north.

Front dispatches said Russians had repulsed new German attacks by fierce counter-attacks on the Moscow front and had forced the 45th German infantry regiment to retreat with heavy casualties.

While Nazis tightened its grip on the front, the Russians reported new success in checking temporary Nazi breakthroughs on the Moscow front and at the railroad town of Tikhvin, 125 miles east of Leningrad.

The infantry regiment annihilated by storm, was put to flight across the Nara River and along the Minskoye as Soviet guard and tank units plied a pincers movement with "until well-calculated slows."

The official news agency said the Nazis ended encirclement by abandoning guns and equipment. Wounded soldiers, it said, were "shot in the back" to facilitate the retreat.

Cold Is Intense.

(The German high command said bitter cold on the Moscow front made operations difficult, but claimed the Nazis nevertheless were "gaining ground." "Local successes" were claimed in the Donets basin area.)

Tikhvin's encirclement has been virtually completed after two days of severe fighting the Rostyatov radio reported. Soviet troops were said to have smashed through Nazi defenses and occupied the strategic village of Kamarovichi. The radio said fierce fighting was continuing at the city's approaches.

In the Shlisselburg sector, southeast of the capital, more than 1,000 Germans were killed as Soviet troops increased 20 villages. Two captured. On the southern front, the Russians were said to have advanced 70 miles west of Rostov along the sea of Azov.

BRITISH CLAIM GAIN.

Libyan Desert Stronghold Is Reported Recaptured.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(I.N.S.)—Military authorities in London announced today that British troops once more have captured Sidi Rezegh, pivotal stronghold in the Libyan Desert, south of Tobruk.

Hartnett Given Post

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—(A.P.)—Appointment of Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, veteran big league catcher, as manager of the Indianapolis American Association Baseball Club for 1942 was announced today by Frank McKinney, one of the new owners of the club.

Gillie, Willis Would Strike Back At Japs

Congressman And Senator Abandon Traditional Stand To Support U. S. In War.

(Special to The News-Sentinel)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Sen. Raymond Willis, of Indiana, and Cong. George W. Gillie of the Fourth Indiana District, both Republicans, today abandoned their traditional stand against intervention in the European conflict, and declared for immediate support of the United States in war.

"There is only one thing to do," Senator Willis said, "and that is to declare and prosecute unrelenting war against Japan."

A short time after he issued the statement, Senator Willis, Congressman Gillie and the entire Indiana Congressional delegation, voted to declare war against Japan.

"Our shores have been attacked and our soldiers and citizens in peaceful pursuits have been murdered by a dastardly bombing without warning," Senator Willis said. "There is only one thing to do and that is to declare and prosecute unrelenting war against Japan."

In language more vigorous than he normally employs, Congressman Gillie demanded in Congress today that America "strike back" at Japan with "every resource at our command."

Gillie Speaks.

Congressman Gillie, representing a district which has long been opposed

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First Things First

(An Editorial)

OUR AMERICA is at war.

That grim fact supersedes and eclipses every other fact today.

It nullifies every controversy and resolves all the major differences that have been dividing our people.

It solidifies American purpose into one indissoluble amalgam.

It welds our people into one impervious phalanx.

It unifies our people and galvanizes their determination toward one common and identical objective.

It charts a course which must and will be followed by 130 million Americans as they lay aside their usual badges of distinguishment to unite in the uniform of our common devotion toward a single goal.

Our America is at war.

That grim fact has, within the past 24 hours, served as the clear signal for a closing of ranks in an instantaneous creation of the most rugged solidarity.

For, war has come to America—despite the fervent prayers and earnest resolutions of her majority—not through any act of American violence or through the pursuit of any American policy of aggression.

War has been brought to America by an unexampled act of savage treachery and barbarous fiendishness on the part of the armed forces of Japan.

And Americans will return to that vicious assault the only answer which decency and manly courage could conceivably counsel.

That is to say, Americans, united in an unshatterable front, will direct the full might and magnitude of their resources toward crushing this Asiatic arrogance and reducing it to that abysmal oblivion which every law of God and Man decrees.

* * * *

THE UNSPEAKABLE BRUTALITY, the utter lack of honor or fair-play, displayed by these doubly-yellow bargies who hurled from Hawaiian skies death and devastation upon American encampments under the American Flag has terminated the long controversy over "foreign policy."

Through this craven cowardice of Japan, every argument advanced on either side of that "foreign policy" controversy is now rendered obsolete and inapplicable.

First of all, this is an "foreign war"—for it has been waged against our soil, our Flag, our boys, without the slightest military or naval provocation.

Therefore, in making appropriate answer to that unpardonable and foully murderous affront, the President of the United States will violate no personal or platform pledge. This is clearly a "case of straight"—an attack against the United States and its people.

So there is no longer a division between "interventionists" and "isolationists."

Japan has done the "intervening" here—to give her murderous madness the mildest name.

Nor can the American conscience be "isolated" against the powerfully-magnetic pull of such a challenge.

This newspaper is in complete agreement with that great Massachusetts Democratic "isolationist," Sen. David I. Walsh, when he says that it is pointless now to consider whether pursuit of another line of diplomatic policy might have avoided this dark tragedy which, coming out of the ancient East, has spanned the Pacific to loom upon our own western horizon.

For this is not a diplomatic crisis—it is starkly military.

Japan, unjustified by any act of force or violence on the part of any American citizen, high or low, has unquestionably menaced our very existence as a Nation.

And that menace challenges us—nay, compels us—to do what another great Democratic "isolationist," Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, has proclaimed as America's imperative necessity: To "lick the hell out of 'em!"

In similar vein, various distinguished Republican "isolationist" Senators—including Taft of Ohio and Vandenberg of Michigan—have joined their Democratic colleagues in calling for that closing-of-ranks which has invariably characterized Americans' reaction to every comparable crisis and will certainly characterize their reaction to this one.

* * * *

THUS, THE NUMBER ONE ISSUE of yesterday has been supplanted by the Number One issue of today.

The issue of war-or-peace, as previously premised and predicated, has disappeared before the impact of the issue of our survival or degradation.

The Number One issue of today is this:—

Whether America, brutally assaulted on her own territory, is to be beaten down by the conquests of a perfidious pagan power; or whether she is to survive as a custodian of Christian civilization and elemental justice.

And so, there is no choice of "foreign policies" as affecting America and Japan. Americans today agree upon just one foreign policy. Its name is VICTORY.

To that end, *The News-Sentinel* appeals to every reader for persistence in the purpose assuredly activating every mind in every race and party and section of this country today—the purpose to see this thing through to a triumphant conclusion.

This means the performance by every single citizen of every duty which the common conscience may prescribe through the duly constituted processes of government.

It means deferment of consideration and diversion of attention from every occasion for bitterness or soreness which may have plagued us and engendered rancor or resentment. It means placing first things first, and subordinating everything else to the necessity of vanquishing the vainglorious adversary who has had the impudent presumption to assail us.

It means an avoidance of excited and hysterical emotionalism. It means a square-chinned, calm, cool, level-headed approach to one of the biggest jobs ever assigned to any people in any hour of history.

It means an emulation of our fathers' reverend petitions for divine guidance in an enterprise too large for human energy unguided by supernatural wisdom.

It means our own valorous response to the same appeal made by Galgacus to the ancient Britons: "Think of your forefathers—and think of posterity!"

Official Text Of Congressional Declaration Of War Against Japan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(A.P.)—The text of the joint resolution adopted by Congress today declaring war on Japan follows:

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the Imperial Government of Japan has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Declaration Overwhelmingly Passed By Congress Quickly After Roosevelt Asks Action

Britain Now Formally In War On Japs

Churchill Keeps Promise To Join U. S. In Its Pacific Strife.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(A.P.)—Great Britain declared war on Japan today, allying herself with the United States.

Prime Minister Churchill, beginning a statement as soon as he entered Commons, summoned in a special session to hear his declaration, said:

"As soon as I heard last night that Japan had attacked the United States I felt it necessary that Parliament should be immediately summoned."

The House of Lords also had been called in an simultaneously to hear the British Prime Minister's historic pronouncement.

Churchill told Commons that the war declaration against Japan was authorized at a joint session of his Cabinet.

"I spoke to President Roosevelt on the Atlantic telephone last night with a view to arranging the time of our respective declaration," Churchill disclosed.

"Instructions were sent to our ambassador at Tokyo and a communication was dispatched to the Japanese charge d'affaires at 1 o'clock today (8 a.m. EST) stating that in view of Japan's wanton attack on unprovoked aggression, the British government informed them that a state of war

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Japs Declare U. S. Navy Is Heavy Loser

Sinking Of Two Battleships And Airplane Carrier Reported By Tokyo.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—The Japanese radio claimed today that Japanese naval forces have sunk two American battleships and an aircraft carrier and damaged four other U. S. battleships, four U. S. heavy cruisers and inflicted other widespread losses on American sea forces.

The broadcast, heard by the United Press listening post, claimed that the chief losses to the American fleet were inflicted in the air attack on Hawaii.

Attributing its information to imperial naval headquarters, the Tokyo radio said the "Japanese losses were slight."

A large number of American planes, it was claimed, were destroyed on the ground at their Hawaii bases.

The American aircraft carrier, it was claimed, was sunk by a Japanese submarine off Honolulu but it was admitted that this information "has not yet been confirmed."

The U. S. seaplane tender Pengulu, she said, was sunk by Japanese planes in an attack on Guam early today.

"Many enemy merchant ships," said

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THE WEATHER

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941.

FORT WAYNE AND VICINITY: Cloudy this evening, with some snow flurries followed by clearing and colder tonight with lowest temperature 25 to 30 and fair, moderately cold tomorrow; gentle but fairly cold with moderate to locally fresh westerly winds.

TEMPERATURES IN FORT WAYNE

Central Standard Time.

1:00 p.m.	36	10:00 p.m.	31	7:00 a.m.	26	4:00 p.m.	36
2:00 p.m.	36	11:00 p.m.	31	8:00 a.m.	26	5:00 p.m.	34
3:00 p.m.	36	Midnight	31	9:00 a.m.	26	6:00 p.m.	34
4:00 p.m.	36	1:00 a.m.	31	10:00 a.m.	27	7:00 p.m.	31
5:00 p.m.	36	2:00 a.m.	31	11:00 a.m.	28	8:00 p.m.	31
6:00 p.m.	36	3:00 a.m.	31	12:00 m.	29	9:00 p.m.	31
7:00 p.m.	36	4:00 a.m.	31	1:00 p.m.	30	10:00 p.m.	31
8:00 p.m.	36	5:00 a.m.	31	2:00 p.m.	30	11:00 p.m.	31
9:00 p.m.	36	6:00 a.m.	26	3:00 p.m.	30	Noon	29

Highest temperature: 36 on the 6th.

Lowest temperature: 26 on the 7th.

Highest temperature this date last year: 38.

Lowest temperature this date last year: 26.

Highest since the first of the month: 46 on the 4th.

Lowest since the first of the month: 26 on the 7th.

Precipitation (inches): Total for the 24 hours, .00; total since the first of the month, 1.41.

Total snow for the 24 hours, trace; total since the first of the month, 1.0; the depth of the Maumee River at 7 a.m. was 2.8 feet.

Still Going Up!

Total average PAID circulation

68,240

NOVEMBER, 1941

Highest circulation in the history of THE NEWS-SENTINEL

WAR BULLETINS

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Press dispatches reported that 100 to 200 troops, 60 of them Americans, were killed tonight when Japanese warplanes raided Iba, on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, north of the Olongapo naval base.

In Berlin the official German News Agency reported from Tokyo that 40 American planes were destroyed in a raid on Iba and that 50 planes were wrecked when the Japanese raided Clark Field, air base at Fort Stotsenburg, 100 miles from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(A.P.)—Federal agents arrested 736 Japanese aliens during the night in the United States and Hawaii, Attorney General Biddle announced today.

The Japanese are being placed in custody of immigration officials after arrest by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Attorney General said that hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the FBI and determine the "future status" of the aliens.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—A Nazi military spokesman said tonight that Germany had abandoned attempts to capture Moscow for this Winter.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—The United Press listening post today heard radio Vichy broadcast Tokyo reports that a great sea-sea battle was in progress off the Philippines Coast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(I.N.S.)—The United States aircraft carrier Langley is unofficially reported in Manila to have been damaged during today's engagements with the Japanese, NBC reported from Manila.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(I.N.S.)—The United States base at Guam was heavily strafed by Japanese dive-bombers "almost from ground level," Reuter's (British) Agency reported from Manila today.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 8. — (A.P.)—Thailand, after brief resistance to Japanese invasion from the sea and across the French Indo-China border, ceased firing today and opened negotiations with the invaders.

The results of the negotiations were expected to be announced shortly.

TOKYO, Dec. 8.—(A.P.)—Army and navy actions of the imperial headquarters announced today 70 or 60 American planes were shot down in air combats over Clark Field, in the Philippines and 40 more over Iba, 80 miles northeast of Manila. Domei broadcast the announcement.

The announcement said two of the Japanese planes were shot down.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—The National Broadcasting Company's correspondent at Manila reported today that "Manila is now under Japanese bombardment."

MANILA, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Naval authorities announced today that United States Marines of the Peiping and Tientsin garrisons, isolated when Japan attacked the United States, had been captured by the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—The Singapore radio heard by a United Press listening post here today reported that two American-built Hudson bombers operating off the Northern Malayan coast had scored direct hits on two Japanese troop ships and another Hudson bomber had scored a direct hit on a barge loaded with Japanese soldiers.

Measures Invoked To Keep Fort Wayne War Industries Rolling

Every effort to keep Fort Wayne war industries rolling at top speed is being made by city officials and industrial leaders, who are taking strong measures to guard against the possibility of sabotage.

Our officials and other members of the Fort Wayne Defense Commission were to meet with Mayor Harry W. Baals today to select a program for the Fort Wayne defense area.

Fire Chief Charles W. Shaner called a meeting of all officers of the department for this afternoon, at which time plans will be completed for instituting a round system for returning to duty an exact number of men or officers off duty, for establishing a better watch service, particularly as regards men on duty at night, effecting a closer competition with industries, setting up around inspection against sabotage, and making arrangements to reduce the number of false alarms.

Asks Cooperation Of All.

"I am not appealing for the cooperation of our citizens in this crisis," Mayor Baals declared today, "because I know that it will be given without asking. I know that Fort Wayne citizens have met most commendably every emergency of war or other calamityup from the time our city was established as an American fort by General Anthony Wayne in 1794. The fine cooperation offered me today by industrial and civic groups assures me that any attempt to cause production in the Fort Wayne defense area through sabotage can and will be dealt with successfully by the guard systems set up around key industries and citizens working in cooperation with our city, fire, police and detective organizations.

"It is highly important that anyone issuing statements of an apparently serious or who should get any hint of a sabotage plot, immediately re-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Preparations Made To Send Envoys Home

Japs Who Talked Of Peace While Hawaii Was Bombed Will Leave.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(I.N.S.)—With war raging between the United States and Japan in the Pacific, the State Department today prepared to send home the two Japanese diplomatic envoys who talked of peace in Washington while their government prepared to attack America without warning.

Contrasted by indignant Secretary of State Hull as an foreign diplomats have ever been, the two envoys sat glumly in the closely-guarded Japanese Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, awaiting the word to depart from this country in ignominy.

With them will go the large diplomatic and consular staff of Japan in the United States, while thousands of other Japanese nationals will be

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

Vote In Senate Is Unanimous And Only One In House Is In Opposition.

President Says "We Will Triumph"

Japanese Bombing Attacks Are Branded Unprovoked And Dastardly.

The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress appears on page 8 of this issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(I. N.S.)—The U. S. today entered the Second World War when Congress formally declared a state of war has existed with Japan, since early Sunday when Nippon launched a blitzkrieg attack on America's Pacific outposts.

The House and Senate passed the war resolution within 43 minutes after President Roosevelt asked a joint session of Congress to smash Japanese "treachery" in the Pacific, and pledged the United States to an "inevitable triumph—so help us God."

The House approved the war resolution, 388 to 1; the Senate 82 to 0.

The only vote cast against the resolution was by Rep. Jeannette Rankin (R., Montana) who also voted against U. S. entry into World War No. 1.

Thirteen Senators were absent. They were Bilbo, Bone, Chavez, McCarran, Schwartz, Thomas of Idaho, Walgren, Wheeler, Spencer and Hatch, Democrats, and Brewster, Holman and Tapper, Republicans.

The amazing speed with which Congress responded to the President's request, demonstrated American solidarity in seeking vengeance for Japan's unprovoked Pacific assault. And it further reflected the determination of the American people—as asserted by the President — to "accept this premeditated challenge" and to "win through to absolute victory" over the Hypocritical empire.

Although the processes of democracy were considered slow, it required but 43 minutes for the President to ask that Congress declare war on Japan and for House and Senate to approve the war resolution. The President left the White House for the Capitol at 12:07 p.m., he was back there at 12:30 p.m. He began talking to the House member at 12:31 p.m., concluded at 12:39 p.m. The Senate voted at 1:00 p.m. and the House at 1:16 p.m.

"Hostilities Exist"

In his address to Congress, the President took his enthusiastically patriotic audience that "hostilities exist" and "there is no doubting at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger."

"With confidence in our armed forces," he added, "with the unbounding determination of our people, we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God."

And in these historic words, the President then called upon Congress to vote the United States into the second World War:

"I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

It was a sober Congress that heard the President tell of serious American losses in the Pacific. Earlier, the White House admitted specifically that there were 3,000 American casualties in Hawaii alone and that there had been grave naval losses there and at the Philippines. Re. Mr. Roosevelt's grave precision of "another victory" over Japan was a foreboding portion.

The President's speech was brief. He required only 600 words to state

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