

# BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON JAPAN, AIDS U. S.

## THAILAND, CHINA LISTED AS ALLIES

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Britain, like the United States under Japanese attack, declared war today on the Tokyo government, without waiting for Washington first to formulate an American declaration.

Said Prime Minister Churchill: "It only remains now for the two great democracies to face their tasks with whatever strength God may give them."

At the same time Britain made allies of Thailand and Free China. Churchill told the British tonight that the outbreak of war with Japan meant that some American aid to Britain would cease coming "for the moment" and called on aircraft workers to redouble their production.

Pointing out that supplies which Britain had counted upon for herself had been diverted to Russia while others from America could not just now be counted upon, he said in a radio address that the British would have to fill the gap themselves.

Churchill said in a radio address to the world that "we are fighting for maintenance of the parliamentary system."

Churchill told the House of Commons that instructions had been forwarded to the British embassy at Tokyo and that a note was handed to the Japanese charge d'affaires here "stating that in view of Japan's wanton acts of unprovoked aggression the British government informed them that a state of war existed between the two countries."

Churchill recalled that "with the full approval of the nation and of the Empire, I pledged the word of Great Britain about a month ago that should the United States be involved in war with Japan, a British declaration would follow within the hour."

Churchill declared that Britain had assured Thailand "that an attack on her will be regarded as an attack on us" and that he had messaged Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of Free China, "assuring him that henceforward we would face a common foe together."

Churchill disclosed that he consulted President Roosevelt in a transatlantic telephone call last night "with a view to arranging the timing of our respective declarations." He explained that the president informed him only the Congress could declare the United States at war.

"I then answered him we would follow immediately. However, it soon appeared that British territory in Malaya had also been the object of Japanese attack and later on it was announced from Tokyo that the Japanese High Command was in a curious form, not the imperial Japanese government but the Japanese High Command—had declared that a state of war existed between them and Great Britain and the United States."

"No Need to Wait" That situation, Churchill went on, left no need to wait for a congressional declaration at Washington.

The House stood and cheered. The prime minister spoke of recent reinforcement of Britain's Far Eastern naval power with "some of the finest ships of the Royal Navy," which he said was made possible by United States naval help in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Summing up, Churchill said: "We can only feel that Hitler's madness has infected the Japanese mind. The root of evil and its branch must be extirpated together. We have no need to doubt the justice of our cause or that our strength and will power will be sufficient to sustain it. We have four-fifths of the population of the world on our side."

"In the past our light has flickered. Today it flames. In the future there will be a light that shines over all lands and seas."

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."

Cabinet Declares War Churchill told Commons that the war declaration against Japan was authorized at a noon session of his cabinet. He said the Japanese began landing in British Territory in Northern Malaya at 6 a. m. yesterday (3 p. m., Saturday, Seattle time) and were engaged immediately by British forces, "which were ready."

The prime minister said Home Office measures against Japanese nationals were begun at 12:45 p. m. Sunday.

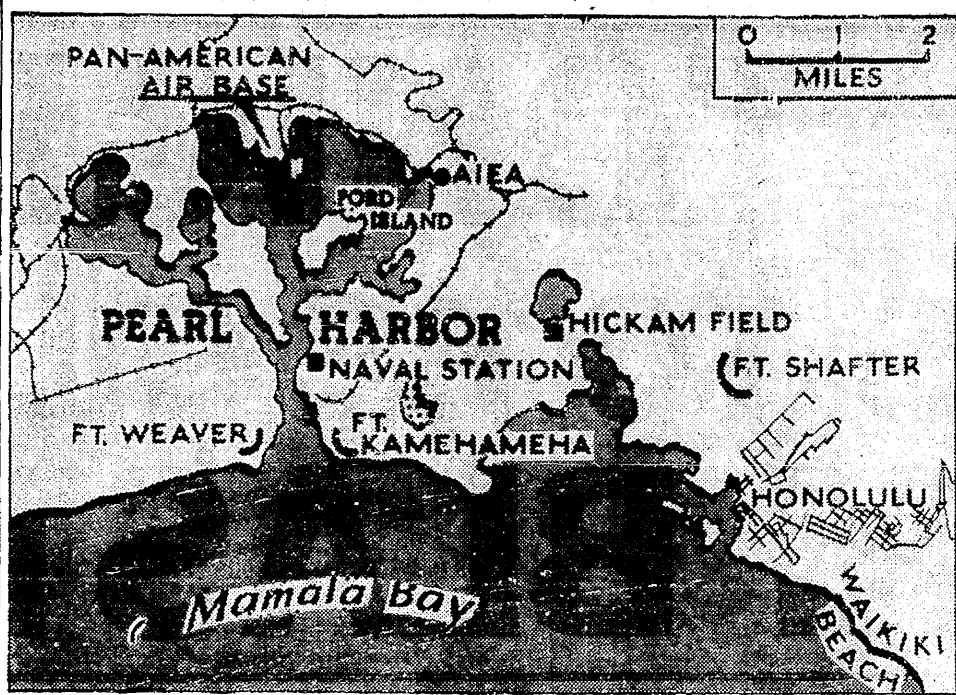
Churchill charged that Japanese envoys were ordered to prolong their mission in the United States "in order to keep conversations going while a surprise attack was being prepared and before a declaration of war could be believed."

"No one can doubt that every effort to bring about a peaceful solution has been made by the government of the United States and that immense patience has been shown in the face of a growing Japanese menace," he said.

The government of The Netherlands, Churchill announced, "marked their solidarity with Great Britain and the United States by stating that as a consequence of Japan's action a state of war now exists between the Kingdom of The Netherlands and Japan."

House Cheers The House cheered enthusiastically as the prime minister informed it: "Every preparation in our power has been made and we shall give a good account of ourselves. . . . There is the closest cooperation with the powerful American naval and air forces and with the strong, efficient forces of The Netherlands East Indies. We shall do our best."

## WHERE JAPAN ATTACKED FIRST



ISLAND NAVAL BASE This map shows relative positions of Pearl Harbor, naval base on the Island of Oahu, Hawaii, Hickam Field and Honolulu, all of which were attacked yesterday.—Map prepared by the Associated Press and transmitted by wirephoto.

## RAID SERVICE AT ALERT HERE

Operations of the 2nd Interceptor Command and the Air Raid Warning Service were at "alert" in Seattle and at Fort Lawton today and awaiting orders.

The 2nd Interceptor Command is organized to discover and intercept any raid by land, sea or air in this area. Its control room is in the County-City Building. The Army has trained about 400 men and women civilians to operate the aircraft warning "filter board" in the County-City Building and was calling some of the volunteers to duty.

Soldiers on week-end leave returned in haste yesterday to stations at Fort Lawton, summoned back to immediate duty.

The 2nd Interceptor is in charge of air raid listening devices to guard huge national defense plants such as Boeing Aircraft and Seattle shipyards but officers said they could not reveal to what extent such devices were prepared to function.

## Kent, Japanese Center, Alert For Sabotage

The small City of Kent south of Seattle, where one of the largest Japanese colonies in the Pacific Northwest, hills, lettuce fields and garden patches, "alerted" itself last night for home defense.

Mayor R. E. Wooden called a special meeting of Kent's home-defense council and 35 men responded immediately. Protection of Kent properties against sabotage and guarding of strategic points were provided for at the meeting.

Mayor Wooden called a special meeting of the City Council for tonight to authorize greater power for the home-defense unit.

Churchill Has Tommy Gun LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Winston Churchill, who spends his week-ends in the country when he's not too busy to get away from Downing Street, disclosed today that he carries a tommygun in the back of his automobile—just in case of parachutists.

So sacred is bread considered by the Arabs of Morocco that they never cut it with a knife.

## Seattle Told How to Act In Air Raid

Wellington Rupp, Seattle civilian defense leader, gave citizens this air-raid precaution advice today: "Seek shelter, even if it is a log or curbing. Bombs splinters fly out almost horizontally. If in your home, go to the basement or some place that has strong supporting walls. Overhead protection is not so important because few roofs would give protection in a direct hit."

If you see burning fragments that probably would be incendiary bombs, do not put water on them but smother them with dirt.

If you should be near liquids sprayed, it probably would be gas. Avoid getting any on the person and keep away from it.

In all cases cooperate with air wardens who will be on duty.

## Mayor Warns Citizens To Remain Calm

Mayor Earl Millikin today called upon citizens to stay away from military establishments and, in case of a sabotage fire or other untoward event, to stay in their homes and away from the scene of the event.

"Keep your car off the streets and, above all, do not converge on important points of defense and hamper the work of the city's defenses," the mayor said.

Millikin warned against hysteria. "There is no reason for tremendous concern," he said. "We already have men trained in civil defense, and these guards, air raid wardens, transportation officers and others are at their posts."

Millikin asked citizens to be tolerant of American-born and educated Japanese who, he said, are loyal to the United States. At the same time he warned Japanese here against "any utterances or actions that might incite reprisals."

## Army Asks Radio For Cooperation

LOS ANGELES, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—The Army early today asked that all California radio stations cease broadcasting immediately if an air raid should become imminent.

The stations are used by the Army to put its ground observers on the alert.

Aachen Bombed Heavily LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Strong formations of the Royal Air Force attacked Western Germany during the night, concentrating their assault upon Aachen, the British announced today.

The United States Patent Office, Department of Commerce, receives applications for patents relating to everything made and used by man.

## DAMAGE HEAVY IN MANILA RAID

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—The German Radio broadcast tonight a report credited to Domel saying that Japanese air raiders had "blown up a number" of oil tanks at the United States naval headquarters in the Philippines and that the population of Manila was trying to flee the city in panic.

NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—An N. B. C. reporter, broadcasting in the midst of an air attack on Manila early Tuesday morning said that "terrible damage" had been done by the Japanese attackers, including the apparent destruction of the gasoline supply at Nichols Air Field.

There was a lull in the action some time after 3 a. m., Manila time, but at 3:41 a. m., the anti-aircraft fire reopened, said the radio reporter, Don Bell. He added that the fire had died down at Nichols Field, in the southern part of Manila. He continued: "From what we can see from the top of this building, the whole sky is a brilliant red."

A few minutes after the renewed anti-aircraft firing, the all-clear was sounded.

The raiders had smashed at Fort William McKinley and the Radio Corporation of America short-wave transmitter as well as Nichols Field.

Bert Silen, a colleague of Bell's, had said earlier: "The fire is simply raging out there."

Silen said the Tokyo Radio, heard in Manila, predicted Germany would follow Japan shortly in war on the United States. He said Tokyo broadcasts were admitting United States military superiority, but telling the people that Japanese courage would win for them in the end.

## Bombers Strike at Many Points in Philippines

By R. P. CRONIN, JR. Associated Press Foreign Staff MANILA, Monday, Dec. 8.—Japanese bombers struck at military bases and ports the length of the Philippines today, smashing at the big Fort Stotsenburg, Clark Field, the summer mountain capital at Baguio, the ports of Davao and Aparri and the far northern Batan Island group.

Manila, which has no public air-raid shelters, was blacked out by night heavily overcast skies from soon after dusk. Other ports also shut off lights and waited tensely.

Yesterday the city was reported to have been saved from Japanese air attack when interceptor planes from Clark Field met them over Pampanga Province, 40 miles to the north, shattered their formations and forced them to turn back.

The United States aircraft carrier Langley was attacked by bombers during daylight while lying in Manila Bay, an undeveloped United States naval base near Davao. This, it was feared, was a prelude to a serious attempt to wrest control of sea lanes leading toward Barneo.

Daylight Attacks Reported Army headquarters announced that Davao, center of concentrated Japanese population on the southernmost of the large islands, and Baguio had been bombed by daylight.

During the afternoon Japanese bombers struck at Fort Stotsenburg, one of the biggest Army encampments in the Philippines, and nearby Clark Field.

Numerous buildings were said to have been set afire and the Army's telephone communications to Manila were cut.

Private advices said three Japanese planes were shot down during the attack.

(Dome) broadcast what is described as a reliable report from neutral sources that the Japanese air force attacked Fort Stotsenburg, heavily damaging an airfield and blowing up numerous oil reservoirs. Another Tokyo broadcast said the Island of Palawan, in the Philippines, had been bombed.)

Thousands of persons in Manila at first were unable to believe that the war had come. Crowds milled in the streets until the blackout

## NAVIES COMPARED U.S. AND JAPANESE NAVAL STRENGTH

	U. S.	JAPAN
BATTLESHIPS	17	12
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS	7	8
CRUISERS	37	46
DESTROYERS	170	125
SUBMARINES	113	71
TOTAL	344	262

RELATIVE STRENGTH How United States and Japanese navies compare in strength is shown in this chart, based on latest available information. Chart prepared by Associated Press and transmitted by wirephoto.

## MESSAGE OF F. R.

By Associated Press: WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.—The text of President Roosevelt's war message to Congress follows: TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific.

Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the secretary of state a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time, the Japanese government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu. Yesterday the Japanese government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Hongkong. Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam. Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands. Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island. This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation.

As commander in chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense. Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome this premeditated invasion, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the utmost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory and our interests are in grave danger.

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

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

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, The White House, December 8, 1941.

## MANY JAPANESE INTERNED HERE

Acting swiftly to put suspected alien enemies behind bars, law-enforcement officers in Seattle and other cities had arrested hundreds of Japanese today.

Seattle police, working throughout the night, under the direction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported they had arrested and interned 51 Japanese.

A federal official said, however, that the arrests totaled "considerably more" than 51.

In Portland, Or., last night, the F. B. I. arrested 24 Japanese and held them in jail for the Immigration Service. Portland police and Army authorities cooperated in the arrests.

The round-up here was not a hit-and-miss proposition. For months, both federal agencies have kept certain Japanese under surveillance.

Names, Addresses Listed While it was known then that the aliens' interests were against the United States, federal agents did not arrest them because this would have permitted the suspects to be replaced by others whose identity would not have been known, thus making it easier for them to commit sabotage at the appointed moment.

Files in both agencies listed names and addresses of persons whom they had investigated and learned their interests were with Japan.

When war was declared, all the agencies had to do was give Seattle police their names and addresses and the round-up was under way.

While officials declined to comment on progress of the round-up, it was known they were not arresting all Japanese nationals, nor were they overlooking American-born Japanese. They simply arrested all persons suspected of being enemies.

Held in Immigration Jail Some of the Japanese arrested were taken to the United States Courthouse, but most of them were held in the Immigration jail, 815 Airport Way. Others were placed in the county jail.

In Washington, D. C., Justice Department officials said the arrest of Japanese nationals "preceding in line with the program laid down months ago," the Associated Press reported. No figures on the number arrested were available, but one official expressed the opinion that fewer than 1,000 would be picked up "in the first two days."

May Be Turned Over to Army In New York City, at least 200 Japanese had been taken into custody by dawn. Arrests also were being made in San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities.

A Justice Department spokesman said those arrested probably will be turned over to the Army for safekeeping, as was done with enemy aliens in the World War.

Approximately 50,000 Japanese nationals are in the continental United States, and about 41,000 in Hawaii, according to alien registration records.

736 Japanese Arrested, In U. S. and Hawaii WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—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 F. B. I. and determine the "future status" of the aliens.

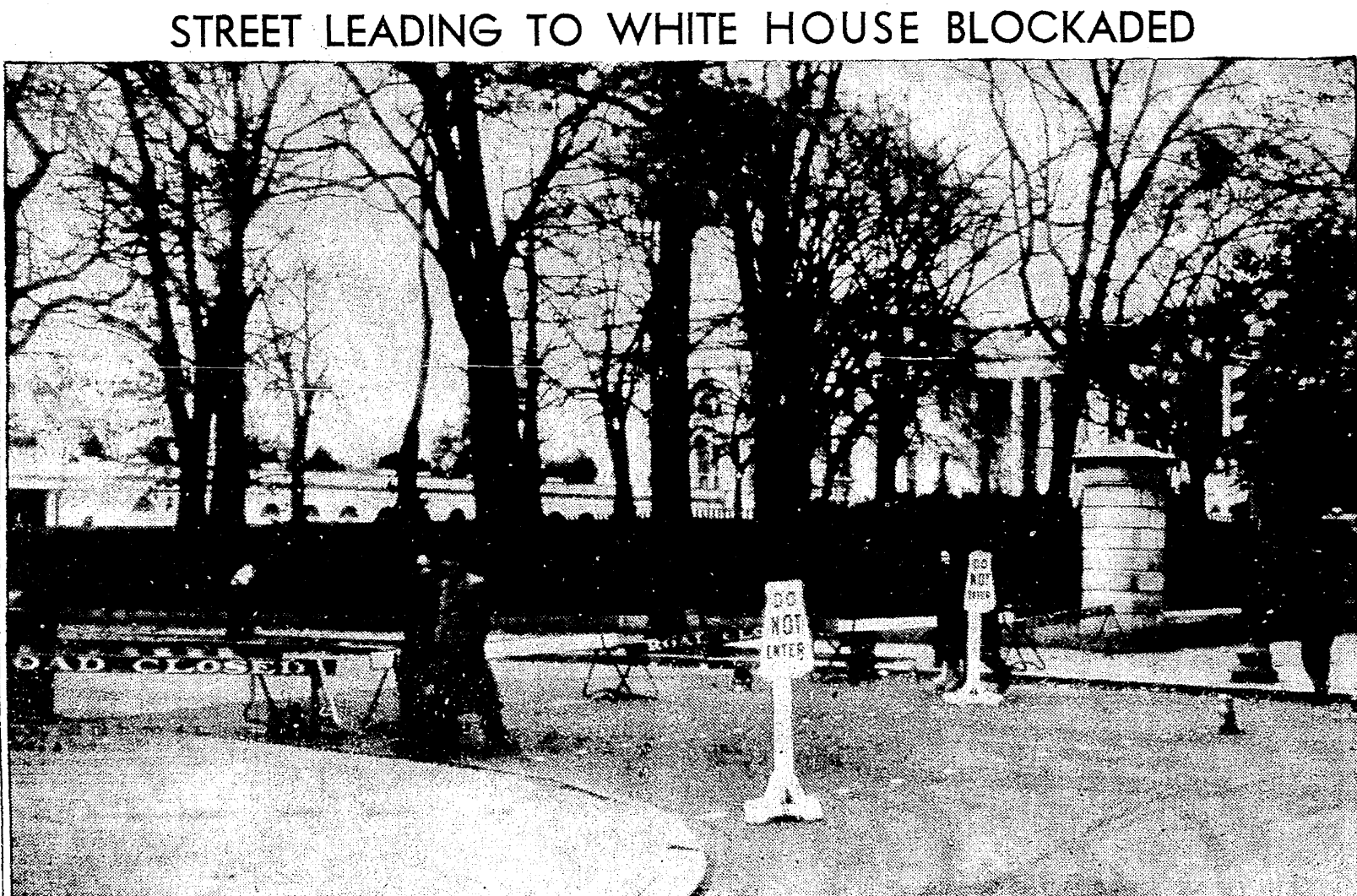
Others May Be Jailed "While it is contemplated that some additional Japanese will be taken into custody, Biddle said, the arrests made up to the present time cover the majority anticipated. The F. B. I. has for some time conducted a detailed investigation into the activities of Japanese in the United States, and the detention of the persons now in custody represents the results of these investigations."

Many Remain Loyal to U. S. "There are in the United States many persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty to this country, even in the present emergency is unquestioned. It would therefore be a serious mistake to take any action against these people."

"State and local authorities are urged to take no direct action against Japanese in their communities but should consult with representatives of the Department of Justice."

Kawakami, Writer, Is Taken Into Custody WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, well-known Japanese newspaper writer and a resident of Washington for nearly 40 years, was one of the first Japanese subjects taken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in a round-up of Japanese nationals in the capital.

Kawakami was taken from his home last night and, by telephone from the railway station, told his family he was being taken "to the country" for questioning.



TODAY IN WASHINGTON A barricade in the East Executive Avenue entrance to the White House, across the street from the Treasury Department, gives part of the capital a warlike appearance.—A. P. wirephoto.