

To Fatten GOP War Chest

PARTLY CLOUDY AND WARMER MONDAY; CLOUDY AND COLDER TUESDAY. (Complete United States Weather Bureau Data on Page 25.)

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

HOME EDITION

13 865 TELEPHONE 3-4242 RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941 3 CENTS IN RICHMOND—5 CENTS OUTSIDE CITY 30 PAGES

DIGEST Of Day's News

WAR

PAGE 1—Congress votes a declaration of war against Japan in swift action after a request by President Roosevelt.

PAGE 1—Thailand opens negotiations with invading Japanese after brief resistance ceases.

PAGE 1—Japanese bombers struck at military and naval establishments the length of the Philippines today, Manila reports.

PAGE 1—The White House announces that the Japanese attack on Hawaii had resulted in the capsizing of an old battleship, the destruction of a destroyer, damage to other vessels and destruction of a relatively large number of planes.

PAGE 1—Casualties of Singapore from a sudden Japanese air attack are listed as sixty-three killed, 133 injured.

PAGE 1—Great Britain declares war on Japan, allying herself with the United States, Thailand and Free China.

PAGE 1—At Tokyo the Japanese report that two battleships and a minesweeper had been sunk, four heavy cruisers damaged, many merchant ships seized, and scores of planes destroyed aground and in the air in Hawaii and the Philippines.

LOCAL

PAGE 1—Sergeant James Guthrie, son of Claude Guthrie, of Halifax County, is the first Virginian known officially to have been killed in the hostilities with Japan.

PAGE 3—Military authorities and Richmond police move swiftly to place the Lee Bridge and public utilities under guard while the Mayor confers with safety heads.

PAGE 3—The twenty-ninth comes back from maneuvers, and 2,300 vehicles move efficiently through the city.

PAGE 3—Ensign Richard W. Carrington, Jr., came home from Pearl Harbor for a wedding and missed the Japanese bombings; word from other Richmonders in war zone is awaited.

PAGE 3—Milk consumption in Richmond public school cafeteria drops 10 per cent. in the two months following a price rise of 1 cent a half pint.

PAGE 3—Richmond's approximately 29,000 public school pupils stop classes to listen to the President's address.

PAGE 3—No orders for changing Selective Service methods have been received by the Virginia office.

PAGE 3—Six persons arrested in South Richmond on slot machine charges are fined \$50 and costs each after hearing in Police Court, Part II.

PAGE 13—Cotton growers overwhelmingly favor marketing quotas on the 1942 crop, an AAA statement says, but too few show interest in voting in the forthcoming referendum.

PAGE 26—Fred P. Wilmer, district manager of the Richmond Priority Field Service office, in a talk before the Virginia Highway Users Association, asks patriotic co-operation in the priorities program.

PAGE 26—J. H. Steck, head of the membership department of France Forever, the Free French movement in the United States, will address a meeting of the Richmond branch tomorrow.

GENERAL

PAGE 1—Charles Lindbergh remains in seclusion, and declines to see interviewers or to receive inquiries by telephone over Japan's attack on the United States.

SPORTS

PAGE 16—Arthur Jones, former University of Richmond star, is named to the National Professional League all-star second team.

PAGE 16—Virginia's "Big Six" basketball squads appear inferior to last year's teams.

PAGE 17—Jack Ittner, of John Marshall High School, is named the city's most outstanding line-man.

Sgt. James Guthrie, Of Halifax, First Virginian Killed

The first Virginian known officially to have given his life for his country in the hostilities with Japan is Sergeant James Guthrie, son of Claude Guthrie, of Republic Grove in Halifax County.

The father received a message early today from the War Department saying his son, an aerial engineer with the Air Corps, was killed in action Sunday in Hawaii, according to a dispatch from Brookneal.

CONTENTS TODAY

	Page
Amusements	18
Comics	27, 28, 29
Cross-Word Puzzle	27
David Lawrence	21
Dorothy Dix	21
Editorial	12
Mrs. Roosevelt	8
Radio	8
Serial Story	6
Society & Woman's	19, 20, 21
Sports	16, 17
Local News	3
The Weather	25
Uncle Ray's Corner	21

WAR DECLARED ON JAPAN BY SWIFT CONGRESS VOTE



PEARL HARBOR, WHERE JAPANESE PLANES STRUCK TWICE AT AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS



AMERICAN PLANES LINED UP ON HICKAM FIELD, HAWAII, WHERE JAP BOMBS FELL

Great Britain, Allying Self With the United States, Declares War Against Japan

Churchill Assails Tokyo for 'Wanton Act Of Unprovoked Aggression'

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

At the same time Britain made allies of Thailand and free China. 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 for Parliament should be immediately summoned."

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

Churchill told Commons that the war declaration against Japan was authorized at a noon 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.

Assailed as Wanton Act Of Unprovoked Aggression

"Instructions were sent to our Ambassador at Tokyo and a communication was dispatched to the Japanese charge d'affaires at 1 o'clock today (7 A. M., E. S. T.) stating that in view of Japan's wanton acts of unprovoked aggression, the British Government intended to go to war."

See BRITAIN, Page 2

Thailand Negotiates With Japs

BANGKOK, Thailand, Dec. 8.—(AP)—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.

Japanese forces poured into Thailand from three coastal points, Prachuabkhirat, Singora and Patani, which are on the southernmost part of Thailand's Gulf of Siam coast, close to British Malaya, and across the land frontier from their southern Indo-China base at Siemreap.

(Domei broadcast from Tokyo that the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok reported that British forces had crossed from Malaya into Thailand shortly after dawn this morning and were being swept back by the Japanese. Japan, it said, was acting to save Thailand's independence and peace.

(CBS in New York heard a British broadcast quoting official British sources that the Japanese are in possession of Southern Thailand.)

There are about 200 United States citizens in Thailand. Those in the north were advised to remain temporarily where they are and try soon to leave by way of Burma.

The American Legation here has invited United States citizens to go to it.

Philippine Bases Heavily Bombed

Manila Blacked Out, Still Not Raided

MANILA, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Japanese bombers struck at military bases and ports the length of the Philippines today, smashing at the big Fort Stensburg, Clark Field, the summer mountain capital at Gaguio, the ports of Davao and Aparri and the far northern Batan Island group.

Manila had heard no air-raid alarms and seen no raiding planes early tonight although Japanese warcraft were reported within forty miles of the densely populated city.

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

The army headquarters announced that Davao, center of concentrated Japanese population on the southernmost of the large islands, and Baguio, summertime mountain capital of the Philippines north of Manila, had been bombed by daylight.

Up to 7:20 P. M. (6:20 A. M. See PHILIPPINES, Page 2

Lindbergh Remains In Seclusion; Gives No Views on Japan

WEST Tisbury, Mass., Dec. 8.—(AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh, one of the country's leading isolationists, remained in seclusion on the Island of Martha's Vineyard today as he was sought for comment on Japan's war on the United States.

He declined to see interviewers or to receive inquiries by telephone.

The transatlantic flier was visiting at Seven Gates Farm and reports have been circulated he and his family intended to make their home on this island.

Lindbergh instructed the telephone and telegraph companies to accept no messages for him.

Old Battleship Is Capsized, Destroyer and Big Number Of Planes Are Destroyed

Active Resistance 'Still Continuing' Against Japanese Attacks in Vicinity of Hawaii

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP)—The White House announced today that the Japanese attack on Hawaii had resulted in the capsizing of an old battleship, the destruction of a destroyer, damage to other vessels and destruction of a relatively large number of planes.

It added that several Japanese planes and submarines had been accounted for.

An official White House statement, the first authentic government appraisal of the attack yesterday, said that casualties were expected to mount to about 3,000, nearly half of them fatalities.

It was disclosed that active resistance was "still continuing" against the Japanese attacking force in the vicinity of Hawaii.

Re-enforcements of planes are being rushed to the islands, the White House said, and repair work is under way on ships, planes and ground facilities.

The White House said Wake and Midway Islands, in addition to the island of Guam and Hong Kong, China, had been attacked but that details were lacking.

Planes Believed to Have Come From Carriers

Asked whether there was any official information why Japan was able to get inside the outer defenses of the Hawaiian group, Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said it was the consensus of experts that probably all the attacking planes came from carriers which had moved forward during the night, and sent their

See OLD SHIP, Page 2

Green Calls for End Of Defense Strikes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(AP)—President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, called today for an end to strikes in defense industries.

He added in a statement that Japanese "treachery and aggression had aroused in American workers an unconquerable determination to see this fight through to a victorious finish at any cost."

Japanese Aver Smashing Air, Naval Success

TOKYO, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Japan claimed today smashing naval and air victories against the United States in the first shock of her offensive in the Pacific.

Imperial headquarters, in an announcement broadcast by Domei, said that two battleships and a minesweeper had been sunk, four heavy cruisers damaged, many merchant ships seized and scores of planes destroyed aground and in the air in Hawaii and the Philippines.

Senate, House Speed Request Of President

Legislators Cheer Roosevelt at Joint Session and Rush Resolution Through

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP)—The United States, through its Congress, declared war today on Japan.

Overwhelmingly, and with the greatest unity shown in many a day on Capitol Hill, the Senate and House backed up President Roosevelt's request for a war declaration with unprecedented speed.

The officially announced loss of two warships and 3,000 men dead and wounded in Japan's raid on Hawaii was fresh in the minds of the legislators.

The Senate and House had assembled together to hear President Roosevelt ask the declaration. They cheered him

Text of President's Message on Page 22

enthusiastically and then pushed the resolution through with not a moment's waste of time.

"I ask," the Chief Executive declared, "that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, Dec. 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire."

The President said that yesterday was "a date which will live in infamy."

The Senate vote of 82 to 0 and the House vote of 388 to 1 told their own story of unity in the face of common danger. The speed with which the two chambers granted

For Editorial Comment, See p. 12

President Roosevelt's request for a declaration was unprecedented.

The single adverse House vote was that of Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican Congresswoman from Montana, who was among the few who voted against the 1917 declaration of war on Germany.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CONGRESS

The next of the joint resolution adopted by Congress, declaring war on Japan follows:

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial government of Japan 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.

Standing on the rostrum of the House chamber, the Chief Executive, in a scene such as had not been enacted since 1917, disclosed that Japanese bombers had "caused severe damage to American naval and military forces" and that "many American lives have been lost."

(Mr. Roosevelt did not give figures in his address, but

See WAR DECLARED, Page 2

Jap Bombing of Singapore Kills 63 and Injures 133

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Japanese air raiders killed sixty-three persons and injured 133 today in a fierce assault on Singapore, but Japanese units were being "mopped up" in an attempted land invasion of Malaya from the north, a British communique declared.

Japanese warcraft which had landed troops at two places in Northern Malaya near the Thailand border were put to flight and forces remaining on the beaches were heavily machine-gunned, the British announced.

A later communique tonight said that there also had been two Japanese landings in Southern Thailand, but that mopping-up operations were continuing near Kota Bharu, on the Gulf of Siam, just inside Northern Malaya from the Thailand border.

Three British airplanes were acknowledged to be missing.

British fliers reported that Japanese troops also had been landed from transports and destroyers at

Patani, on the Thai section of the Malay Peninsula sixty miles from the border of British Malaya.

Announcement of the flight of the Japanese naval units followed by some hours a communique acknowledging Japanese landings at Sabak and Kemassin, a few miles farther north.

The first communique said the troops which had landed at Kemassin were filtering through toward Kota Bharu, which is the site of an airdrome and is near the northern terminus of a rail.

See JAPANESE, Page 2

14 Shopping Days till Christmas