Storm Breaks Over Outposts Of America

WASHINGTON.—(AP) — Japan's sudden attack on Hawaii immediately thrust into the Pacifics front line a chain of American outposts strung along a 10,000-mile irregular arc from the Arctic Circle almost to the Equator.

As war clouds lowered in recent months, defense of Alaska and the Philippines, which anchor the north and south flanks of the line, have been urgently reinforced. Hawaii, vital naval and air base in the center, for years has been in process of conversion into a mid-ocean Gibraltar.

A dozen or more small islands in the South Pacific likewise have been transformed into naval air patrol stations with an eye to the peril of the explosion that came without warning.

The Japanese attack on the bastion of the entire defense has dramatized the peril faced by all as frontier outposts of continental defense, their safety and military value hinging on co-operation with the fleet.

GUAM, WAKE EXPOSED

As the war storm broke, most exposed of all were Guam and Wake Islands, stepping stones on the trans-Pacific air route in use since 1935. They were, as anticipated, initial objectives of an attack aimed at severing the route of commercial air clipper planes linking the United States with the Far East, and of the Army bombers which sped in recent months to bolster Hawaii, the Philippines, British Malaya and The Netherlands East Indies.

It is no military secret that both Guam and Wake lacked defenses capable of coping with a determined attack in force. To avoid giving offense to Tokyo, Congress several times has rejected naval requests for funds to fortify Guam, closest to Tokyo of all American possessions. Wake is a mere island stopping place for planes.

Surrounded by Japanese islands, Guam is but 1,500 miles from Manila by air, and 5,000 miles from San Francisco. Wake is 1,200 miles nearer California. Reports of Wake's capture have not yet been confirmed.

It is no secret likewise that their loss would fail to sever the trans-Pacific air route. Other islands make it possible to reach the Philippines and other parts of the Far East by way of Australia.

PICTURE OF EFFORTS

Official data made public before the war emergency imposed a ban on all current military and naval information in the Pacific gives this picture of the recent efforts to strengthen the outpost line:

Alaska—The Navy has sped work for more than two years on air and warship bases.

Hawaii—Aerial defenses here were reinforced quickly last Spring when a Japanese attack was feared. Hickam Field, between Honolulu and the Pearl Harbor naval base on the principal island of Oahu, has been developed into one of the greatest of all Army air posts.

Hickam Field, along with the Navy's Ford Island Field and the Army's Wheeler Field near Schofield Barracks were immediate objectives of Japanese attack.

Hawaii was credited with a sizeable Army garrison before all such information was withheld beginning several months ago. The Navy has developed Pearl Harbor into a base capable of servicing and repairing all warships of the—main United States fleet.

South Pacific islands—as a part of an air patrol undertaken in the last three years, a number of islets within 1,000 or so air miles of Honolulu have been provided with air facilities.

Some 1,200 miles to the northwest, Midway Island has been converted into an important aerial outpost. It has been used by Pan-American clipper planes for six years.

Far to the south of Honolulu, on the route to the Philippines, another frontier post is American Samoa, where additional naval and air facilities have been created.

Philippines—only a little more than 2,000 bomber miles from Tokyo the Philippines have been converted in a few months from a defensive liability into a base for possible hard air blows on Japan.

Creation this Fall of a Far Eastern Army Command headed by Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur, and establishment of full air force under Major General Lyle H. Brereton attested the Army's determination to this end. From one of their airfields the Japanese heard only last week that America's Army had scores of long-range four-motor bombers in the Philippines, but he voiced assurance that they were outmoded, incapable of flying with bombs to Tokyo.

Whether American bombers based on the Philippines can fly to Japan and unleash destruction from great heights with munitions plants and Navy yards waited for events to answer. Such craft as B-17 "Flying fortress" bombers and B-24 consolidated bombers which the British have dubbed "Liberators," are credited in this country with cruising speeds of the former have been reported able to attain heights of 25,000 feet or more, possibly beyond the reach of any Japanese pursuit planes.

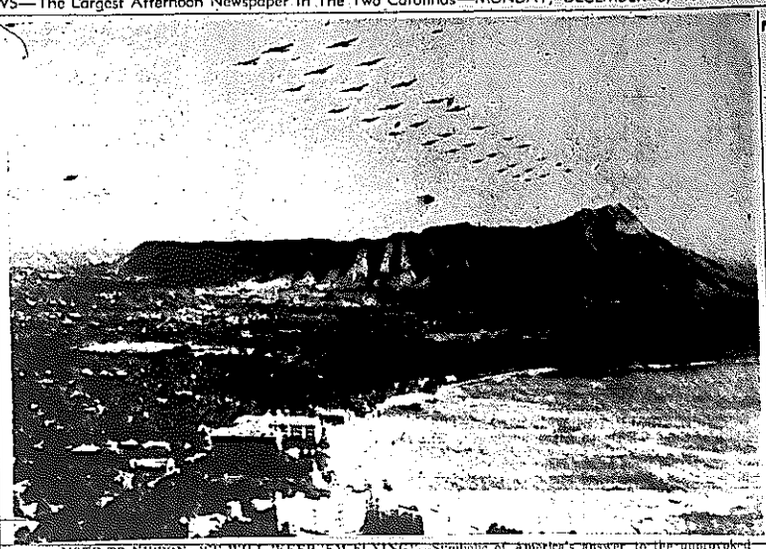
General MacArthur's defensive Army force was reported to Congress this month by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, as "well-balanced force composed of Filipino soldiers of the Philippine Commonwealth, with a substantial stiffening of American Army regulars.

Broadcasting Chains Offer Support to U. S.

NEW YORK —(AP)— Officials of the three major radio networks—the National Broadcasting Co., the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Mutual Broadcasting System—have offered their facilities as in the government for whatever may be necessary for the national defense.

Free French Join Allied Bandwagon

LONDON —(AP)— The Free French national committee, meeting today under the leadership of General Charles De Gaulle, declared that a state of war exists between all Free French territories and Japan.



NOTE TO NIPPON: WE WILL 'KEEP 'EM FLYING!—Symbolic of America's answer to the unprovoked Japanese attack on Pacific outposts of the United States is this striking picture of U. S. medium bombers winging their way over Honolulu's famed Diamond Head and beautiful Waikiki Beach. In war as in peace, we'll "keep 'em flying."

To Increase Army Fast As Possible

Equipment Main Factor in Rapidity

BOISE, Idaho —(AP)— Availability of equipment will dictate how fast men may be taken into the Army, said Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of the Selective Service System, in commenting on effects of the Japanese declaration of war.

General Hershey, canceling the remainder of a tour of Western state induction centers, prepared to go to Washington by train today.

The future policy of the Selective Service System, he told interviewers, "depends entirely on what the Army believes it needs in the way of men."

There is no question of personnel, the General said. Availability of equipment, as it has right along, will determine how fast men will be taken.

"With not much more than a twist of the wrist," he added, "Congress could decrease the age limit, eliminate dependency as an exemption, lower the health requirements or do any of a number of things."

Japan Guns For Central Pacific

~~Think Pearl Harbor Attack Was~~ Attempt to Drive Fleet Out

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER

WASHINGTON.—(AP) — A staggeringly audacious attempt to drive the United States Fleet entirely out of the Central Pacific by wrecking its principal base west of San Diego with a single lightning blow in the manner and strategy dictated Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

This was the opinion expressed by many naval experts today as they unofficially pieced together the fragments of information coming in from the world's newest battle area. Admittedly based on inconclusive evidence, this view, nevertheless, was advanced as the one which most nearly fitted the known facts to date.

In official quarters there was no evident disposition to minimize the difficulties in the months ahead. American strategy, as disclosed in recent weeks, has been developed on the theory that the best way to defend Hawaii, Alaska was by blockade of their commerce and aerial bombardment of their military-industrial centers, in other words, a probably long war of attrition.

This strategy envisioned the likelihood that only as a last desperate resort would the Japanese risk their fleet in an engagement with the American fleet. To the extent that fleet units such as airplane carriers participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor this theory, naval men say, was badly shaken.

The picture, blurred as it was, seemed to hold one bright spot however in the Japanese daring by such an action as they did against Pearl Harbor to cripple the fleet and force it to retire to San Diego they probably have prepared for deep-sea strategy—by the decline that unless the United States Navy could be quickly eliminated as a force in the Far East, Japan in the long run was doomed.

One question which had naval experts frankly baffled was this: How could the Japanese expect to knock out so powerful a fortress as Pearl Harbor with aerial bombardment alone? This led to speculation that either they misjudged the strength of the defenses, staged a much more extensive attack than has yet been reported, or assaulted Pearl Harbor merely as a diversion.

The diversion theory was widely discounted, however, in the absence of immediate reports of an major Japanese attack in some other potential theater of action—Burma with its vital supply route to China, the Dutch East Indies with their rich oil resources badly needed by the Japanese, or Malaya where Singapore stands grim guard over Japan's most direct route for southern expansion.

Reports of both Japanese and American warship losses were slow to come in. That there were some was a foregone conclusion among the experts. Pearl Harbor is about 3,400 miles from Japan and the nearest Japanese outlying bases, the Marshall Islands, are more than 2,000 miles from the American fleet base.

The Japanese, therefore, had to use some of their eight airplane carriers tone more than the U. S. has in service in both oceans combined; to get their medium bombers within striking distance of Hawaii. In this maneuver they were protected by the vastness of the Pacific and that great military advantage—complete surprise in attack.

But once the attack was made, it was surmised here, American warships—immediately went after the carriers. Losses of long-range, four-motored Japanese bombers were also believed to be considerable. Those ground-based planes must have operated from the Marshall Islands. Assuming they have a maximum range of 3,000 to 4,000 miles few of their pilots could have hoped to bomb Pearl Harbor and return.

Perhaps they went out as suicide Squadrons, or possibly by prearrangement with Japanese warships they pancaked their big planes into the ocean somewhere beyond the Hawaiian Islands and

In the long view, the Japanese attack raised up around the Hellcrose Island nation a circle of enemies whose strength in men, resources, equipment and resources far outnumbers her own.

The ring of Anti-Japanese bases runs from Alaska and the Aleutians through the Northern Pacific around the Asiatic Coast, through Russia, China and the Malay Peninsula, to the South Seas, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia, and thence northeastward to Guam and the other island outposts connecting with Hawaii.

The Japanese Airforce has been estimated at 2,500 to 3,600 planes — most of which are rated obsolete according to European and American standards. The American and Allied Powers, on the other hand, are reported to have under hundreds of modern long-range bombers and some of the world's fastest, most powerful pursuit planes.

The Japanese Fleet has been rated by many American experts the most excellent fighting force, but probably inferior in total numbers to combined British and American strength in the Pacific—despite the fact that the latter two must operate in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific.

The Japanese Fleet is believed in informed quarters here to number twelve battleships, including two modern 40,000-ton vessels with nine sixteen-inch guns each. The American Navy, with little use for capital vessels in the Atlantic, numbers seventeen battleships, including two new 35,000-ton vessels, the Washington and North Carolina, which are armed with nine sixteen-inch guns. The British recently added to their naval force at Singapore two battleships—one of them the Prince of Wales—plus supporting smaller units.

Strategists say the United States weakest points in the Far East are her small outposts, such as Guam, which are relatively near Japan. Should Japanese air attacks on Guam be followed by an amphibious attack in sufficient force they conceded that Guam might have great difficulty in resisting capture.

Ham Radios Blacked Out

Amateur Radio Sets Banned From Air

Charlotte's amateur radio stations were blacked out today under a special precautionary ruling of the Federal Communications Commission.

Instructions went out over the air last night that Station WIAW, headquarters station of the American Radio Relay League, would be the only amateur station operating in the nation. It will remain on the air constantly, sending out on 3575 kilocycles, and voice transmission in the 75 meter phone band.

The FCC told amateurs NOT to dismantle their antennas or any other equipment, and said that more definite word would be sent out in the new two days.

In the first World War, amateur operators were banned from the air and were required to dismantle their facilities for transmitting messages. This was a precautionary measure to cut down the possible use of the amateur bands by concealed enemy stations.

Gov. Broughton Forms Sort Of 'War Cabinet'

RALEIGH— — Governor Broughton formed a sort of war cabinet today to prevent sabotage in North Carolina, and simultaneously announced that Army guards had been ordered to patrol all strategic bridges in the state.

Named to the cabinet were Adj.-Gen. J. Van B. Metts; T. S. Johnson, director of civilian defense; Fred C. Hand, head of the SBI; Col. John W. Harrelson, chairman of the Civilian Defense Council; T. Bodie Ward, head of the Motor Vehicles Department; John Armstrong, commander of the Highway Patrol; and Sherwood Brockwell, State fire marshall.

Acting at the request of the Department of Commerce, the Governor asked local and county law officers to patrol every air field in the State, and to prevent private planes from taking off.

The State Guard and civilian airplane spotters were warned to be ready for further instructions.

A meeting of all fire chiefs was called for 11 A. M. Wednesday at the hall of the house here. Officers of the State associations of police chiefs and sheriffs will meet with SBI and FBI officials here at 10:30 A. M. Wednesday. The executive committee of the State Defense Council will meet here at 11 A. M. Friday.

All local defense councils were asked to meet in their respective communities.

The Highway Patrol was ordered by the Governor to make a list of all strategic bridges and roads which might be vulnerable to sabotage. The Governor disclosed that the Highway Patrol, cooperating with the FBI, had investigated "hundreds" of persons of German descent within the last two months. No Japanese were investigated.

Manila Is Blacked Out

Japanese Fliers Strike At Philippines

MANILA — (AP) — Japanese bombers ranging from Luzon to Mindanao struck at least twice at the Philippines today and Manila which so far has escaped bombing, was blacked out tonight beneath overcast skies.

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

CITY ESCAPES

Up to 7:20 P. M. (6:20 A. M. EST) Manila itself still was free from attack, but the night drew near, anxiety increased that Japanese air raiders would break through the city's outer defenses under cover of darkness.

A full blackout was in force and all radio stations were ordered off the air from 5:30 P. M. (4:30 A. M. EST) to 5:30 A. M. (4:30 A. M. EST, so 3 P. M. today).

The attacks on Davao and Baguio were carried out in daylight, government officials said they were investigating reports that Tarlac on the island of Luzon also had been bombed.

Army and Navy centers near Manila, such as the big island fortress of Cor Egidor, Nichols Airport and the Cavite, escaped attack in the daylight raids, though the Japanese struck at some outer military objectives.

Seventeen raiders were reported to have struck at Baguio.

The Mayor of Davao reported later that the Japanese had made a second assault on Davao and had attacked a U. S. Aircraft carrier in the bay.

An NBC report from Manila said there was an unconfirmed report there that the aircraft carrier Langley had been damaged.

One Japanese plane was said to have been shot down in Davao Bay, but the result of the reported attack on the aircraft carrier was not clear.

SITUATION IN HAND

Francis B. Sayre, American high commissioner in the Philippines, meanwhile declared that the situation was "well in hand."

"Japan without warning attacked America," Sayre declared. "The constituted authorities have the situation well in hand. There is no need for anxiety. With quiet determination and courage the Philippine American people will show the stuff that's in them."

Reports reached here meanwhile that the Japanese also had attacked the U. S.-owned island of Guam, some 1,600 miles east of the Philippines.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, commander of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, announced that a small American Army and Marine garrison at Peiping had been forced to surrender to the Japanese and that the American gunboat Wake at Shanghai also had been compelled to surrender.

"There was nothing else they could do," Admiral Hart said, emphasizing the futility of resistance against overwhelmingly superior forces.

Green Calls for Stop in Strikes

WASHINGTON —(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."

"Say I saw it in The News. Thank you."

Australia Declares War

NEW YORK — (AP) — Australia joined other members of the British Empire today in a declaration of war on Japan.

"For the first time in the history of the Pacific, armed conflict stalks abroad," Prime-Defense Minister John Curtin said in a statement broadcast by the Australian radio and heard here by CBS.

"No other country but Japan desires war in the Pacific. The guilt for plunging this hemisphere into actual warfare is therefore upon Japan.

"Australia therefore goes to its battle stations in defense of its free way of living."

Elaborate plans for Australian participation in the vast theater of conflict were reported to have been put into operation. According to word last week the master plan included Australian reinforcement of The Netherlands East Indies defense.

Physicians Await Call

Medical Corps Unit Ready for Service

About 25 prominent Charlotte physicians, all of them holding reserve commissions in the U. S. Army medical corps, awaited today official word which might send them into active duty.

Major Paul Sanger, officer in charge of the Charlotte Medical Evacuation Unit, said he had received no communications from the office of the U. S. Surgeon-General in the War Department.

"So far, it looks as if it will be for a naval and air war. The chances of our being called up, I think, hinge largely upon the extent of ground operations," Major Sanger said.

The unit, similar to one organized in World War I under Dr. Addison G. Brenizer, was set up here months ago as a precautionary measure. Physicians who passed the necessary physical qualifications were awarded reserve commissions.

ITS PURPOSE

If called to active duty, the unit will be enlarged and will include its own nurses, transportation facilities, medical experts, communication lines, etc. Its general purpose is three-fold: (1) to render first aid service at the battle front; (2) to handle transfer of wounded men from the front lines; (3) to render skilled medical services at base hospitals.

Under the plan of organization, the unit is attached to the Charlotte Memorial Hospital. If called to active duty, however, it will take its place with the armed forces at the scene of combat.

FBI Chief Here Urges Civilian Co-Operation

Ed Scheidt Calls on Citizens To Report Any Information About Sabotage

Ed Scheidt, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in North Carolina and Western South Carolina, today urged every citizen to report to the FBI any information which might be of value in its program of combating espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities.

Mr. Scheidt declined to comment on the purpose of Japanese aliens in this district or on the specific steps which the FBI is taking to protect the internal security of the nation.

Investigations of sabotage, espionage, and matters affecting the internal security of the United States are within the jurisdiction of the United States and these matters are receiving every attention, Mr. Scheidt said for the record.

"Consistent with that policy, the FBI urges every citizen to report to it any information coming to his attention which might be of value to the Government in this program."

In September, 1939, the Attorney-General of the United States was requested by Pres. Roosevelt to authorize the Federal Bureau of Investigation to take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage, sabotage, and the internal security of the nation.

Whereas no specific announcements are being made by the FBI at present of the definite actions which are being taken by it in the new situation which confronts the nation, the bureau in this district is a bitter beehive of activity today, indicating that the wheels are moving swiftly and efficiently.

Deanna Durbin Wins Worst Cook' Ballot

FORT BRAGG —Soldiers in the quartermaster bakery here doubt that Deanna Durbin can cook, but they're willing to take a chance.

In an election resulting from an argument between two soldiers, the bakers—who daily produce 29,000 loaves of bread for camp consumption—voted Deanna to be "probably the worst cook in Hollywood." Their choice as "probably" the best was Ginger Rogers.

But the soldiers said their decisions were made purely on the basis of what they've seen in the movies. To make it official, they invite the Misses Durbin and Dunne to submit samples.

Will Support Allied Cause

LONDON—(AP)—Stanislaw Stronski, Polish Minister of Information asserted today that Poland stands united with all the other allies against Japan just as she has aligned with all 10 allies against all countries co-operating with Germany in this war.

He said the Japanese attack which brought the United States into the war gave the defenders of freedom a "mighty ally . . . A guarantee of victory."

Court Recesses To Hear Talk

Listen to FDR's Request for War

Both divisions of Superior Court in session here recessed before 12:30 P. M. today in order that persons having business in them could listen to the broadcast of President Roosevelt's speech to Congress. On motion of Solicitor John O. Carpenter, the criminal division recessed in honor of the memory of former County Police Chief Vic Fesperman, who was killed last week in an automobile wreck. Solicitor Carpenter said the former chief "was a splendid man."

Probationers Would Join Up

Otto Woody, State probation officer for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Judicial Districts, said today that men on probation had asked for releases in order to enlist in the Army or Navy and Judge Sam Ervin, presiding as a term of Superior Court here, told him to prepare necessary papers and that he would sign them in cases in which the Army and Navy will accept such applicants.

Mr. MacKenzie's War Analysis:

It's Officially Born, And They Christen It "Second World War"

By DeWITT MacKENZIE
Wide World War Analyst

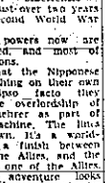
NEW YORK—As I was making my way to the office this morning a few minutes hence today, my friend the mild-mannered young policeman on point duty informed me in no uncertain tones that he was dammed-well going to fight the Japs—and, to, I take it, speaks the spirit of all America.

We no longer have to hunt a name for the conflict which was whelped in eastern Europe just over two years ago—It's the Second World War at last.

All the great powers now are officially involved, and most of the smaller nations.

It may be that the Nippones have done this thing on their own initiative, but ipso facto they come under the overlordship of the German Fuehrer as part of his fighting machine. The line is clearly drawn. It's a world-wide battle to a finish between the Axis and the Allies, and the United States is one of the Allies.

The Japanese adventure looks like a very desperate gamble—for a nation which is not only poorly equipped but is absolutely isolated from its Axis partners. Still, the line of reasoning which has impelled this onslaught is too hard to follow.



MacKenzie

Acceptance of the American terms would mean that Japan must abandon her conquests, give up her cherished program for territorial expansion in the Far East and abandon establishment of absolute hegemony over the Far East. She figures that she can't lose much more than that in material things by fighting it out with Hitler should win she also would have achieved her ambitions—provided she could handle the Fuehrer.

However, unless the signs are wrong, the Axis isn't likely to win in the war. So while there may be some who wish that our own Commodore Perry hadn't dug the Japanese out of their isolation almost 90 years ago, their ran be few who doubt that we can put them back where they came from.

It is too early to estimate the exact nature of the war which we have on our hands. Much will depend on whether Russia comes in against her old enemy promptly. The Reds have a marvelous opportunity right now to unleash some terrific air-raids against Japan with their Vladivostok fleet, which is only 500 miles away.

An assault with incendiary bombs against the flimsily built cities of the island empire likely would be devastating. Japan has lived in terror of this for years, and now is Russia's chance. It isn't a particularly easy operation—to contemplate, but the Japanese have been handing out this sort of thing to the Chinese for years—reportedly bombing and machine-gunning civilians—in Hankai yesterday,—for that matter.

The Pacific war will create a fresh threat against the British Isles. If Hitler ever attempts his invasion it will be while his fleet, the American and British navies are engaged in the Far East and the defense of England has thus been weakened. Nothing is sure, of course, about the future, but four months will bring us to the Spring again.

There is another danger spot and that is the Middle East. The Japanese threat to Burma is calculated to force the British to defend it with troops withdrawn from the Middle East. That might give Hitler his chance to drive down through the Caucasus or Turkey.

This creates an additional reason in my mind why the British will be calling on us for an expeditionary land force for the Middle East before long.

WHAT EFFECT

What effect will America's engagement in war in the Orient have on the European conflict?

It may prove to be a blessing in disguising for the Allies, as previously remarked in this column. Preservation of Russia has become vital for the Allied cause and it may easily be that the United States could make no greater contribution to keep the Japanese off the Soviet back. Anyway, the Japs have got to be dealt with.

One suspects that we have got to have some harsh news before many hours. We already know that some of our fighting men and civilians have been killed, and the enemy is claiming heavy blows against our Navy. Still, that is war, and we must steel ourselves to face it.

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