

Service Men

Men of Salem and vicinity are in uniform with Uncle Sam over the face of the globe. Follow them daily in The Statesman's "Service Men" column—on page 3 today.

The Oregon Statesman

Dimout

Sunday sunset 5:36 p. m.
Monday sunrise 6:46 a. m.
Weather: Fri. max. temp. 43, min. 33, Sat. rainfall .19 in. Weather data restricted by army request.

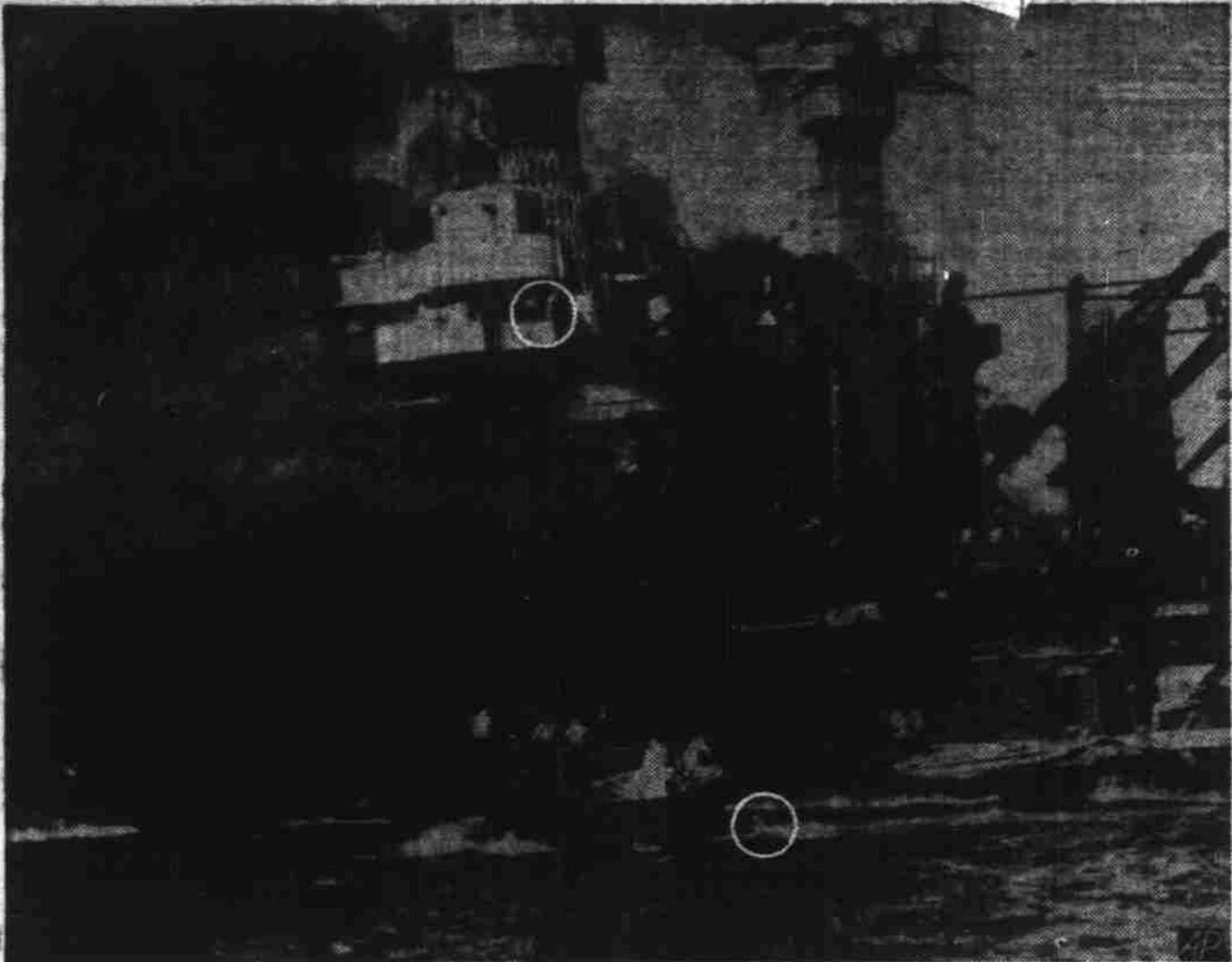
NINETY-SECOND YEAR

Salem, Oregon, Sunday Morning, December 8, 1942

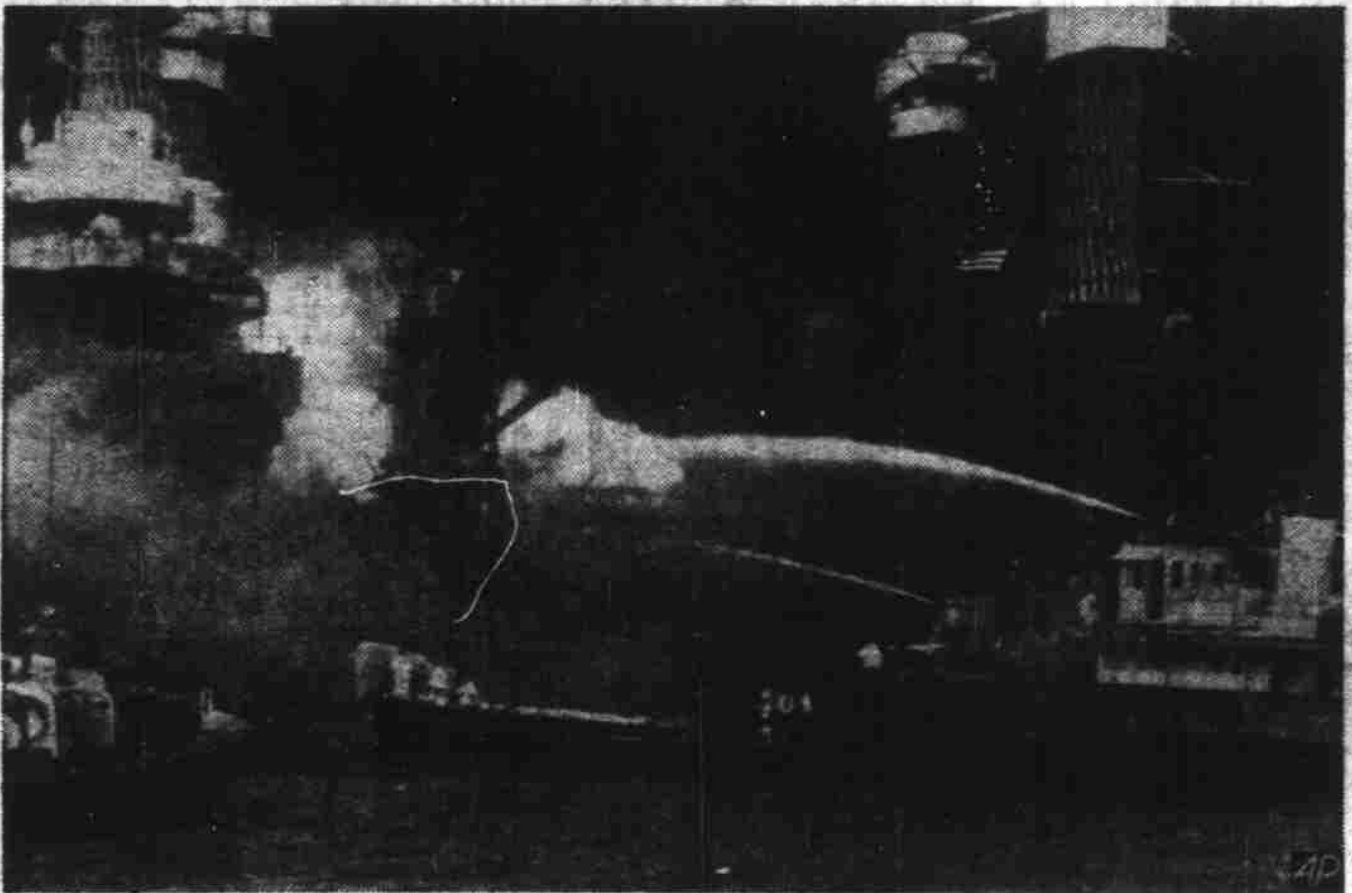
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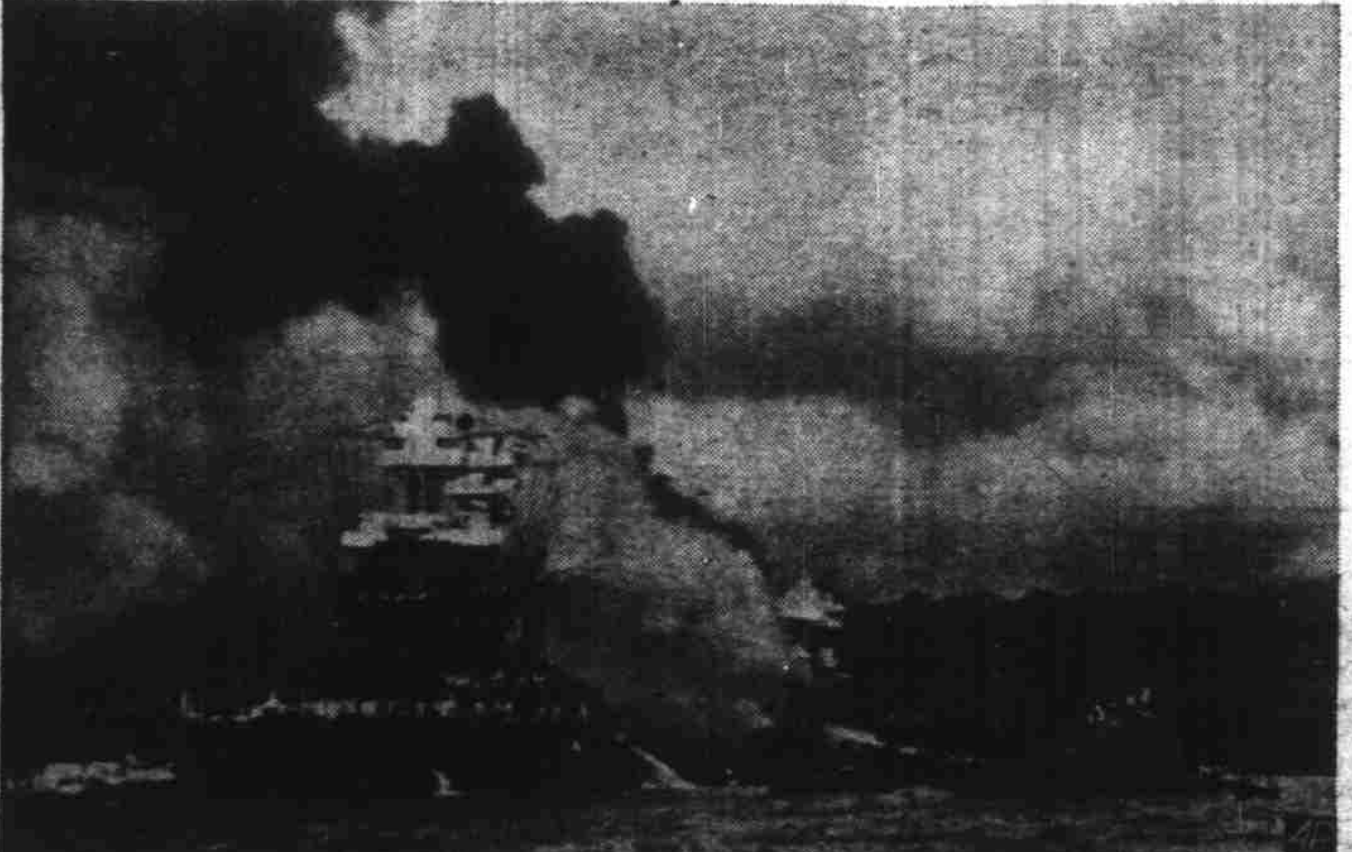
Official 'Harbor' Scenes



SAILORS RESCUED FROM BLAZING BATTLEWAGON—A navy launch pulls up to the blazing USS West Virginia to rescue sailors (lower circle) from the battered battleship during Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. Note the two men (upper circle) in the superstructure. (AP Telemat from US Navy) (Also see pictures on pages 2 and 3.)



SAILORS FIGHT BATTLESHIP BLAZE—Despite danger of explosions, US sailors man hoses from boats at side of the burning battleship, USS West Virginia, and fight flames started by Japanese torpedoes and bombs during attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941. Note the Stars and Stripes against the smoke-blackened sky. (AP Telemat from US Navy.)



USS MARYLAND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED—The 31,500-ton USS Maryland, battleship moored inboard of the USS Oklahoma, which capsized, was damaged slightly in the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, and was one of the first ships to rejoin the fleet. (AP Telemat from US Navy.)



DESTRUCTION AT PEARL HARBOR—A plume of smoke fills the sky over Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, after the Japs attacked. In foreground is capsized mineslayer, USS Ocala, and to the left is the USS Helena, 10,000-ton cruiser, hit by an aerial torpe-do. Beyond is the superstructure of the USS Pennsylvania, and at right is the USS Maryland, burning. At right center the destroyer Shaw is ablaze in drydock. (AP Telemat from US Navy.)

Cordon Holding Around Bizerte

Enlistment in Armed Forces Ended by FDR

No More Men Over 38 to Be Taken; McNutt 'Czar'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP)—Voluntary enlistments in the armed forces were stopped Saturday by President Roosevelt, except in special cases, and the army and navy were told to get their recruits henceforth through the selective service system, which was placed under Paul V. McNutt.

At the same time the war department called a halt to the induction of all men over 38 and opened the way for the honorable discharge of such men already in service if they can serve the war effort better as civilians. The president acted, after weeks of study of the knotty manpower problem, in an executive order which not only vested supervision of military procurement in McNutt as chairman of the war manpower commission but gave him stronger powers as well over all government departments concerned with manpower and over the practices of private industry. McNutt was empowered to direct that the hiring of workers in any occupation or area which he might designate should be done through the United States employment service, an adjunct of his manpower commission and to channel workers into the most essential jobs from those less essential.

Mr. Roosevelt's order ending voluntary enlistments, a step designed to bring military and civilian manpower procurement and disposal under unified supervision, applied to men 18 to 38. The armed forces thus might continue to receive enlistments of various specialists above that age. And the navy was enabled to continue its recruiting of 17-year olds. The army enlisted no men below 18.

The ban on enlistments referred to "the enlisted personnel of the armed forces, including reserve" (Turn to Page 2)

Parity-Wage Bill Favored

Farm State Solous Insistent; Block Other Measures

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP) Farm state senators united today in an effort to prevent passage of any more legislation this session until consideration is given a house-approved bill boosting parity price levels to include the cost of agricultural labor.

The senate agriculture committee, with 11 members present, unanimously approved the bill in exactly the form it passed the house, and Senator Thomas (D-Okl.) told reporters:

"If any legislation goes through before the adjournment of this congress, this bill is going to have consideration."

His stand was backed by Senator Aiken (R-Vt.), who said he believed it would be relatively easy for the farm state senators to block any major measures until they had obtained action on the parity proposal.

The proposal has been fought vigorously by the administration in the past but the bill was permitted to go through the house this week without objections.

Thief Trades Teeth For Gasoline; Flees As Police Arrive

Everyone knows gasoline is worth more than the service stations charge in this year of war rationing, Salem police declare, but they think the highest price paid to date was by a man who not only was willing but actually did give his eye teeth for the wanted motor fuel.

Frightened away from a car parked on North Fifth street, where he had started to siphon gasoline into a can, one would-be thief left his upper plate on the car's gas tank, they said.

Women Saved After Smoke Overcomes

Fire of mysterious origin swept through three-fourths of Glenwood apartments, 343 1/2 North Commercial street, Saturday night and threatened the entire business block of which it is a part. Firemen fought the blaze for two hours and watched through the night.

Starting in the unheated upstairs storeroom of the Salem Bargain House & Junk company, the fire was discovered by a woman tenant, who told firemen she heard the crackling through the wall as she was taking a bath at 9 o'clock, fled in bathrobe to notify them and rescued only a small box of her goods from the southernmost rear apartment of the establishment.

Mrs. Rose Albers, 62, resident of apartment 14, overcome by smoke, was carried from the building by Fireman Don Morley and taken by the city first aid car to the home of friends. Another woman, who fainted, was carried out. Both rapidly revived.

Files, safe and some office furniture. (Turn to Page 2)

Hollister May Be GOP Chief

Taft for Schroeder And That May Open Wilkie Tussle

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5—(AP)—Hoping to avoid a fight so soon after their gains in the recent national elections, republicans began arriving today for Monday's meeting to select a new national committee chairman and map a drive for funds for the 1944 presidential campaign.

Approximately a dozen names were being mentioned for the chairmanship, with John B. Hollister, Cincinnati lawyer and former congressman, reportedly gaining strength as a compromise between the so-called isolationist and interventionist wings of the party.

Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa national committeeman, and Walter S. Hallinan, member from West Virginia, also were among those mentioned.

Veteran party spokesmen were striving to avoid a head-on clash between the advocates and adversaries of Wendell L. Wilkie, the party's 1940 presidential nominee and strong believer in America taking a leading part in keeping the peace after the war.

Senator Robert Taft, upon his arrival here, announced he would vote for Werner W. Schroeder, Chicago lawyer and Illinois national committeeman, who had strong backing among some mid-west groups, for the national chairmanship. However, friends of Wilkie objected to him for what they termed his pre-Pearl Harbor "isolationist" views.

Hard Fighting Ahead, Warns

BRADFORD, England, Dec. 5—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill told an audience in this North England industrial center today that "very hard fighting" faces the allies before they will be able to kick the axis out of the last 20 miles in Tunisia.

Reminding his hearers to be on their guard against overconfidence as a result of recent good fortune for United Nations' arms, he also warned that "the hard core of nazi resistance and villainy is not yet broken in upon" in Europe, and that the most tense part of the struggle is only approaching.

Beaming and smiling as he strode through Bradford's factories, clad in a great blue overcoat and clenching his habitual cigar, the prime minister repeatedly responded to cries of "Good old Churchill" with a two-finger "V" salute, and then addressed a crowd from the steps of the town hall.

Blast Kills 50

BERLIN (From German broadcasts), Dec. 5—(AP)—Fifty persons were killed in an explosion in a chemical works at Bazian-Wexel in the province of Antwerp, a transoceanic dispatch from Brussels reported today.

Is Reinforced Rapidly; Foes Striking Back

Nazis Capture Towns But Escape Gap Is Being Narrowed

By GAYLE TALBOT Associated Press War Editor

Although German armored forces have launched three heavy counter-attacks in the last four days and have thrown Anglo-American troops out of two hotly-contested Tunisian towns, they have failed to break the allied cordon being drawn around them, allied headquarters announced Saturday.

Heavy allied reinforcements were reported rushing into the battle to bring an overwhelming weight of tanks, men, planes and guns against the comparatively small but fiercely resisting axis force defending Tunis and Bizerte.

In at least three furious German attempts to break out of the allied cordon in the last four days they lost 83 of their dwindling supply of tanks and an allied spokesman said Lt.-Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's invading forces still held all vital roads and communications in the fluid battle zone between Tunis and Bizerte.

Lashing out desperately behind a barrage laid down by Stuka dive bombers, nazi infantry and tank columns were acknowledged to have thrown the allies back out of Djedeida, 12 miles from Tunis, and to have reentered Tebourba, another hotly contested town, but the importance of this hard-won (Turn to Page 2)

Hops Go Under Price Control

Beer Ceiling Pressure To Be Relieved, Said Purpose of Order

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP)—In a move to prevent "undue pressure" on present price ceilings of beer, the office of price administration today brought hops under price control for the first time.

OPA said that prices for hops had "sky-rocketed" to unprecedented levels, and that any further rises unquestionably would exert undue pressure on present price ceilings of beer."

Maximum dealer prices were set for the 1943 Pacific coast hop crop, based on the highest prices prevailing from November 30 through December 4. The New York state crop was exempt from price control because most of it already is in the hands of consumers.

Freezing of dealer prices for the 1942 Pacific coast crop at levels prevailing during the November 30-December 4 period, OPA said, will assure producers prices "well above parity, as well as above prices existing between January 1 and September 15, 1942.

Set prices for carry-over Pacific coast hops guarantee growers 38 cents a pound on the seeded and 40 cents a pound on the seedless hops. Grower cooperatives and grower dealers are allowed five cents a pound above the levels for individual growers, while dealer levels are lifted another five cents from cooperative or grower dealer prices, and brewer supply dealers are permitted to sell at a further advance of five cents.

Remembering Pearl Harbor

A year ago Monday bitter words flashed to the United States mainland from Hawaii: "Pearl Harbor has been bombarded by the Japanese!"

Today The Statesman presents the navy's story of that attack, the damage done, together with pictures of the smoking ruins, on this page and on pages 2 and 3.

For full text of the navy's report, a summary of the year of war in the Pacific by Clark Lee, see Associated Press correspondence, and a chronological listing of major events in the global conflict, turn to page 12.

US Navy Reveals Raid Story; Eight Battleships Hit

Every Dreadnaught in Hawaiian Area Sunk or Damaged in Japs' Sneak Attack One Year Ago Monday

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—(AP)—The navy, in the first full report of its losses at Pearl Harbor, revealed Saturday that the surprise Japanese blow sank or damaged every American battleship—eight in all—in the Hawaiian area, ten others ships and a large floating drydock.

Yet the job of raising and repairing these ships has been rushed at such a furious and successful pace that over half have rejoined the fleet and only one, the torpedoed, bombed and burned battleship Arizona, is accounted a total loss.

The navy's Pearl Harbor anniversary summary divided the ships hit there into two classes:

Damaged but soon repaired and which rejoined the fleet "months ago."

Battleships Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee. Cruisers Helena, Honolulu and Raleigh. Seaplane tender Curtiss. Repair ship Vestal. Sunk or damaged "so severely that they would serve no military purpose for some time."

Battleships Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Nevada and West Virginia.

Destroyers Shaw, Cassin and Downes. Mineslayer Oglala.

A large floating drydock.

A number of these vessels, the navy said, "are now in full service, but certain others, which required extensive machinery and intricate electrical overhauling as well as refloating and hull repairing, are not yet ready for battle action."

Which of these ships are back in service was not disclosed in the navy summary. It had been announced earlier, however, that the Shaw, for one, was back with the fleet.

The Arizona, as announced in the first week after Pearl Harbor, was listed as "permanently and totally lost," and it was made known that the Oklahoma, which capsized, still lies on her side on the muddy harbor bottom.

"Preparations for the righting of the Oklahoma are now in process, although final decision as to the wisdom of accomplishing this work at this time has not been made," the navy said.

On this point, it was understood, the question is one of drydock space: whether it would be better to right the Oklahoma and put her in drydock for repairs or use the limited drydock space for other purposes.

The eight battleships represented almost half the navy's strength in that category. When the war began, the United States had 17 dreadnaughts. Others have since been added.

Besides ships, losses were given as 80 naval and 97 army airplanes and the following personnel casualties:

2117 officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps killed, 960 missing and 876 wounded, who survived. (The navy lists as dead only those whose bodies are recovered.)

226 army officers and enlisted men killed; 396 wounded "most of whom have now recovered and have returned to duty."

All these terrible losses, the navy estimated, were inflicted by 105 Japanese planes which, winging from carriers at sea, slipped under the easy peacetime American guard to make their treacherous and deadly attack at 7:55 a. m., Hawaii time—just as the watches were changing on the fleet units and while many of the personnel were at Sabbath services.

Conceding there was a large possibility of error, it estimated the Japanese raids were carried out by 21 torpedo planes, 48 dive bombers, and 36 horizontal bombers.

The navy alone had 202 aircraft on the island and the army had 273, but many were destroyed or disabled on the ground. Thirty-eight naval planes got into the air, including 18 which took off from a carrier which arrived off Pearl Harbor while the attack was in progress. Four were shot down.

How many army planes got aloft was not stated except that they were "few" but shot down "more than 20 Japanese planes." By navy action, the enemy lost 22 planes and three small, two-man submarines. These submarines also took part in the surprise attack but are believed not to have inflicted any damage on the fleet.

(The army issued no separate statement on its Pearl Harbor losses, damage to the enemy, etc., and did not amplify on the navy's references to it.)

Until Saturday's summary, the only official statement on the extent of the losses at Pearl Harbor was that made by Secretary of the Navy Knox last December 18—eight days after the disaster.

Knox said we had "lost" the battleship Arizona, the destroyers Shaw, Cassin and Downes, the target ship Utah, and the minesweeper Oglala with some other ships damaged. The Oklahoma, he said, had capsized. As for the extent of the damage to other ships, he said this information must be withheld as it was of value to the enemy.

President Roosevelt, discussing in a radio address February 23 what he called "damnable misstatements" about Pearl Harbor, mentioned no ships by name but said that of all the combat craft there, "only three were permanently put out of commission."

"Very many of the ships of the Pacific fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor," the president continued. "Some of those that were there were hit very slightly; and others that were damaged have either rejoined the fleet by now or are still undergoing repairs."

Mr. Roosevelt in the same speech denied a "report that we lost more than 1000 airplanes," without disclosing the true number. And he listed casualties as 2340 killed and 946 wounded. The navy's report now lists a total of 2343 army and navy deaths. The additional three probably succumbed to injuries subsequent to the president's speech. The discrepancy between the number of wounded mentioned by Mr. Roosevelt and the 1272 now reported also may be due to developments. In addition the navy now reports 960 missing, a category not mentioned by the president.

Both Mr. Roosevelt and Knox explained that certain details had to be withheld at that time because their disclosure would help the enemy.

How valuable that information might have been was made crystal clear by Saturday's report. Hawaii, its air defenses riddled, lay virtually helpless. The Pacific fleet, without a battle line and made up of units which survived the attack and those which were at sea, was badly outweighed by the Japanese main fleet and, had it been engaged, might have been destroyed.

Happily, there were some aspects that were not so bad as they might have been. When the Japanese attacked, there were 86 ships of the fleet moored in Pearl Harbor. Two task forces were carrying out missions at sea.

None of the vessels in Pearl Harbor was an aircraft carrier, and these ships, it has developed, are essential to present day naval operations.

None of the vessels in Pearl Harbor was an aircraft carrier, (Turn to Page 2)