

Destruction at Pearl Harbor



A pall of smoke filled the sky over Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941 after Japs attacked. In the foreground of this official U. S. navy photo is the capsized to the left is the U. S. S. Helena, 10,000 ton cruiser, hit by an aerial torpedo. Beyond is the superstructure of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, and at the right is the destroyer Shaw, ablaze in drydock. The ship is back in action.

U. S. OUTLOOK IS FAVORABLE, SAYS NIMITZ

By WALTER B. CLAUSEN
PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 7 (AP)—A year from the infamous Japanese sneak attack, Pearl Harbor stands today, a monument to American engineering skill, courage and plain hard work, as the greatest naval base in the world.

The authority for that statement is Rear Admiral William R. Furlong, commander of the navy yard at Pearl Harbor, whose words today heightened the significance of a statement by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Pacific fleet, that "the outlook for our advance into enemy waters is very favorable."

Hawaiian Citadel
Furlong said simply this: "What Gibraltar and Malta are in the Mediterranean, it (the Pearl Harbor base) is in the Pacific on a larger scale. What Singapore should have been, we are."

Furlong noted that he could not say to what extent the base has been strengthened. "But I may say that its man power and equipment have expanded in one short year to what American strategists had always known it should be. It is more, far more, than a base of equipment and numbers of men. It is a base of enthusiastic, eager American workmen, speeding repairs, doing the impossible to return ships quickly to the battle line."

Smash Japs, Then Quit
Even before nightfall on the day of attack the work of reconstruction had begun. The fury abated but the work increased. Ships were raised in the ensuing twelve months and sent back to sea to face the enemy. This was accomplished by rushing thousands of workmen to the islands from the mainland. Admiral Nimitz, at a press conference, declared the war would last "until we have completely smashed" Japanese power in the Pacific.

"Our shipyards and aircraft are functioning very rapidly in producing the extra equipment," he said.

More Surface Action
"We have used what we have to the best advantage and even though we have taken considerable loss, we have made the enemy suffer much heavier losses. Our air forces are doing a grand job, and every time they meet the Japs they take a toll something of the order of five to one."

Admiral Nimitz concluded that "from now on we can expect more and more surface actions, because the enemy's carrier strength is becoming depleted." As for the U. S., he said "we have carriers coming out of the yards and expect to build up our carrier force to be a tremendous scourge and threat to Japan in the western Pacific."

Nimitz Is Proud
He was proud, too, of the ferrying of troops and supplies across the Pacific with so little loss. "I think that was another great accomplishment," he added.

Admiral Nimitz was especially gratified by the way his submarine commanders are carrying the war to the enemy. "From the very beginning our submarines began taking a toll of merchant shipping, and an occasional

man-of-war," he related, "and as our submarines increased in numbers, the rate of enemy sinkings increased accordingly. As we moved to his shore installations our meetings were more frequent, almost a daily occurrence. Our submarines have given an excellent account of themselves."

They're Smart
"Emphatically, yes!" he answered when asked if the Japs would be driven out of the Aleutians. "As to the time, I will make no comment. I don't want to disclose anything that we have in mind. But they will be driven out before they can do any harm."

He warned that there was one thing our people never must overlook: "Never doubt a Jap's intelligence, or his courage."

He went on to say that a hard job lies ahead. "Don't ever underestimate the Japs. They have been trained from childhood to the thought of war, and the sacrifices of war. They are taught that it is a disgrace to be taken prisoner, and will fight to the last gasp. That's why it will take so long."

NEWEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER LAUNCHED

By The Associated Press
On the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor, America launched its newest aircraft carrier—the USS Bunker Hill—named for one of the most famous battles of American history, and elsewhere in the nation new launches rose to a thunderous crescendo.

The mighty battleship New Jersey was due to hit the water at the Philadelphia navy yard during the day, while at Tampa, Fla., seven warships were to be launched and a navy receiving station commissioned.

The Destroyer USS Sigbee, named for the late Admiral Charles Dwight Sigbee who commanded the USS Maine when she was sunk in Havana harbor in 1898, went down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock company, Kearny, N. J. The Bunker Hill, sister ship of the recently-launched new carrier Lexington, was launched at Bethlehem Shipbuilding corporation's Fore River yards at Quincy, Mass., from which the heroic carriers Lexington and Wasp went forth to serve their country until they went down.

The Alarm, Apex, Alchemy, Arch and Armada—all minesweepers—were to slide into the water at Tampa during a day climaxed by the christening of the destroyer tender Piedmont.

FARMERS, TRUCKERS MAY ASK FOR GAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Senator McNary (R-Ore.) has been advised by the office of defense transportation that farmers and truck operators needing gasoline could apply to their nearest rationing board and get allotments enough to last them until February 1.

McNary took up the question of furnishing sufficient motor fuel to the farmers and truck operators after Erwin L. Peterson, county judge of Coquille, Ore., and S. H. Williston, of the Oregon Mining association, Portland, complained to him that lack of gasoline would soon force suspension of mine trucking and cause a breakdown in farming operations.

OREGON FOOD GOALS TO BE STEPPED UP

PORTLAND, Dec. 7 (AP)—R. B. Taylor, chairman of the Federal Department of Agriculture war board of Oregon, today announced increased food goals for next year.

Greatest increases are in meat, where a 15 per cent boost is asked in slaughter of hogs and poultry, and a 14 per cent increase in cattle.

Mutton, Lamb Cut
Taylor said a total of 79,000 hogs, 422,000 cattle, 19,000,000 pounds of chickens and 36,000,000 pounds of turkeys must be produced to meet the goal.

The lamb and mutton quota, however, was cut 15 per cent to 744,000 head, to conserve Oregon flock.

A reduction also is suggested for wheat. The quota calls for 720,000 acres, 8 per cent below the state AAA allotment for 1943.

Wheat in storage, plus 650,000 acres of corn, oats, barley and rye expected next year will meet the demand, Taylor said.

USDA Meat Set
Other goals: 41,000,000 dozen eggs; 1,500,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,090,000 acres of hay, up 5 per cent; 38,100 acres of potatoes, up 3 per cent; 13,000 acres of sugar beets, no change; 3000 acres of dry beans, no change; 20,000 acres of dry edible beans, a shift from wrinkled to smooth varieties, but no change in acreage; 2000 acres of flaxseed, no change; 9000 acres of alfalfa seed, up 80 per cent.

County quotas will be established at a state USDA war board meeting in Corvallis Thursday.

SERVICE STATION QUOTAS LIFTED

With the cancellation of dealers' gasoline quotas effective December 1, service stations which have been operating at a considerable reduction in the gallonage pumped during the same period last year now have more leeway in the amounts they can sell, the state OPA here announced.

Dealers are now limited in their sales only by the fact that they must receive in exchange for each sale the equivalent value in mileage rationing coupons, the OPA says. Lifting of the quota restrictions will in effect add materially to the amount of gasoline which may be stored in the northwest, as each filling station tank now becomes a full capacity reservoir, the OPA points out.

SAMARITAN
BONNER SPRINGS, Kas., (AP)—A shivering, hairless calf at last has found a good home.

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Navy Lists Pearl Harbor Toll at 19 Ships, 2117 Dead

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The navy, in the first full report of its losses at Pearl Harbor, revealed today that the surprise Japanese blow sank or damaged every American battleship—eight in all—in the Hawaiian area, 10 other 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.

Two Classes

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 purposes for some time:

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

Destroyers Shaw, Cassin and Downes.

Minelayer Oglala.

Target ship Utah.

A large floating drydock.

Names Not Disclosed

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.

2117 Casualties
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 878 wounded who survived. (The navy lists as dead only those whose bodies are recovered.) Two hundred and twenty-six army officers and enlisted men killed; 396 wounded "most of whom have now recovered and have returned to duty."

Margin for Error
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 28 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 today'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 15—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 minelayer 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 today'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 out weighed by the Japanese main fleet and, had it been engaged, might have been destroyed.

Brighter Side
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.

Losses of cruisers and destroyers were light, and these categories were most needed for the immense convoying job the war forced on the navy.

Personnel responded to the challenge magnificently. The first Japanese blow was struck at the naval air station at Kaneohe bay, 12 miles across Oahu island from Pearl Harbor. Seconds later Hickam field, the army air base, Ford island (naval air station in Pearl Harbor) and the fleet were under attack.

Surprise Attack
"Torpedo planes, assisted effectively by dive bombers, constituted the major threat of the first phase of the Japanese attack, lasting approximately a half-hour," the summary said. "Twenty-one torpedo planes made four attacks, and 30 dive bombers came in in eight waves during this period. Fifteen hori-

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California Sinks Into Pearl Harbor Mud



As her crew clammers over her side to safety, the U. S. S. California settles slowly into the mud and muck of Pearl Harbor following hits by Jap aerial bombs and torpedoes during the attack on the naval base, December 7, 1941. Black, oily smoke pouring from the stricken ship all but conceals the hulk of the capsized U. S. S. Oklahoma at extreme right.

Japs Lay War Blame at America's Door, Talk of Occupying U. S. Cities

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—

Japan's propagandists noted the first anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor with a weekend radio barrage in which they laid blame for the war on the United States, spoke of exterminating America and Great Britain and even discussed the occupation of such cities as New York, Washington and London.

The federal communications commission recorded one broadcast in which it was reported that Japanese commentators now claim America "fired the first shot" at Pearl Harbor.

This claim, the broadcast said, was based on the Japanese interpretation of the Roberts report on Pearl Harbor, which describes the destruction of a Japanese submarine an hour before the attack.

It was Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, vice president of the East Asia Development association, who spoke of Japanese forces entering Australian and American cities and London.

"Such thoughts as the entering of Melbourne or Sydney, entering into Seattle or San Francisco, into New York or Washington, even entering the port of London, have been expressed," the admiral said. "Such acts may come to be."

"This must wait until the proper time arrives. But now is the time to work for the attainment of our goal."

The FCC also picked up a speech of Kazuo Aoki, Japanese minister for greater East Asia, declaring Americans "have become reconciled to the ways of war" and American workers are "giving their utmost in order to

bring about a victory." Aoki also insisted Japan had tried to maintain peace in the Pacific to the very end.

The German radio also entered into the celebration, saying that after one year "so many successes are in evidence that there is every justification for still greater hopes for the future."

HONEST CONFESSION

PASADENA, Calif., (AP)—The police department has a 40-gallon backlog of that stuff that makes the wheels go around.

Patrolman Gerald S. Wilson found eight five-gallon containers of gasoline lined up neatly at the curbing on a residential street after safety officials had pointed out the danger of home storage.

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