

[Japanese announcement about the attack at Pearl Harbor]

[Japan], 1941

Printed document, 2 pages

[*Translation*]

IMPERIAL FORCES REAP GLOWING RESULTS

What an uproar! Japan's Imperial Forces got things off to a quick start with one splendid strike then another in historic surprise attacks on Pearl Harbor, where the bravado of the US Asia fleet met with sudden defeat, and off the Malaya Coast, where the main forces of the British Asia fleet were utterly annihilated. Word has it that Roosevelt and Churchill were shaken up and went pale upon hearing of the defeats. In a third strike, Hong Kong Island, England's strategic base for its 100-year exploitation of East Asia, fell into ruin in only a matter of ten days. During this time, Churchill was sent reeling, cutting off contact with others and showing up in Washington.

What these two headstrong countries are striving for will only lead them on a downhill path to military defeat. Our barbaric enemies are already cowering in fear in the Pacific, and the fall of Manila shall mark the day of the Philippines' subjugation and reversion back to Greater East Asia. The enemy power of Singapore, which was —alas — boasting of its impenetrable stronghold before the Imperial Forces penetrated the jungle area of the Malay Peninsula and advanced southward like a raging tide, shall also vanish into nothingness in the midst of this glorious chapter in history.

The military gains of the glorious Imperial Forces are truly great, and the army, navy, and air force should be given our heartfelt gratitude. We should also honor our courageous men who are ready to lay down their lives when charging enemy lines, as well as those who went out to conquer but never returned. We offer these eight photos to our readers both as a memento of the great work being done by this incomparable Empire of ours, and also as food for thought about the many trials that have yet to be overcome.

DETAILED REPORT OF HAWAII NAVAL BATTLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Imperial Headquarters Naval Division Report (Dec. 18th, 3 pm)

1. Through eyewitness accounts of the units carrying out the attack and post-attack photo reconnaissance, we herein give the following results of the Hawaii naval battle, based on announcements made at the time upon receipt of confirmed information, and can confirm the crushing victory over the military might of the United States' Pacific fleet and Hawaii-area aviation forces.
 - (1) 5 battleships attacked and sunk (one California-class ship, one Maryland-class ship, one Arizona-class ship, one Utah-class ship, and one unidentified ship), as well as 2 first- or second-class armored cruisers and 1 oil tanker.
 - (2) Majorly damaged (unrepairable or repairable with extreme difficulty): 3 battleships (one California-class ship, one Maryland-class ship, and one Nevada-class ship), 2 light cruisers, and 2 destroyers.
 - (3) Moderately damaged (considered repairable): 1 battleship (one Nevada-class ship) and 4 second-class armored cruisers.

- (4) Damage caused to enemy army and navy aviation forces: 450 aircraft in flames due to artillery or bombing, 14 aircraft shot down, several other aircraft crushed in addition to the above, 16 hangars in flames, and 2 hangars destroyed.
2. In the Hawaii naval battle, our Special Attack Forces composed of special submarines stormed the carefully guarded Pearl Harbor in do-or-die missions and, at the same time as an onslaught from our allied aviation units, fiercely attacked the main enemy forces or faithfully carried out night raids, and at least one of the above-mentioned battleships, an Arizona-class ship, was sunk immediately, all exceptional results which dealt a heavy shock to the enemy fleet.
3. Damage incurred on our side: 29 airplanes, as well as 5 submarines that failed to return.
4. Enemy aircraft carriers that were said to be sunk on December 8th in unconfirmed reports are confirmed to have evaded sinking and be hiding out in _____ Harbor.

Photo Main units of the terrifying US forces

The photo is an overhead view taken from directly above the enemy battleship fleet about to be submerged (see explanatory diagram below). An Oklahoma-class ship is dimly visible on the left edge with darkish fuel oil floating up around it and over half the ship's body underwater. The next Oklahoma-class ship, located further inward, has what looks like white smoke after being hit from the side by a bomb. The large battleships to the right are Maryland-class and Pennsylvania-class ships, and a Pennsylvania-class ship on the outside already has a water column rising high above its side from the moment it was hit by a torpedo. A distinct white streak is left on the surface of the ocean by the torpedo that struck the ship. Of the two ships in the center of the photo, the body of the outer Maryland-class ship is already starting to split apart at the middle. Three of the airplanes on board the ship are visible near the rear turret, but one of them has a broken wing from the impact of a torpedo strike and is about to be flung into the ocean. Next to it is a California-class ship whose powder magazine explodes from a bomb striking directly behind it, causing the ship to sink instantly.

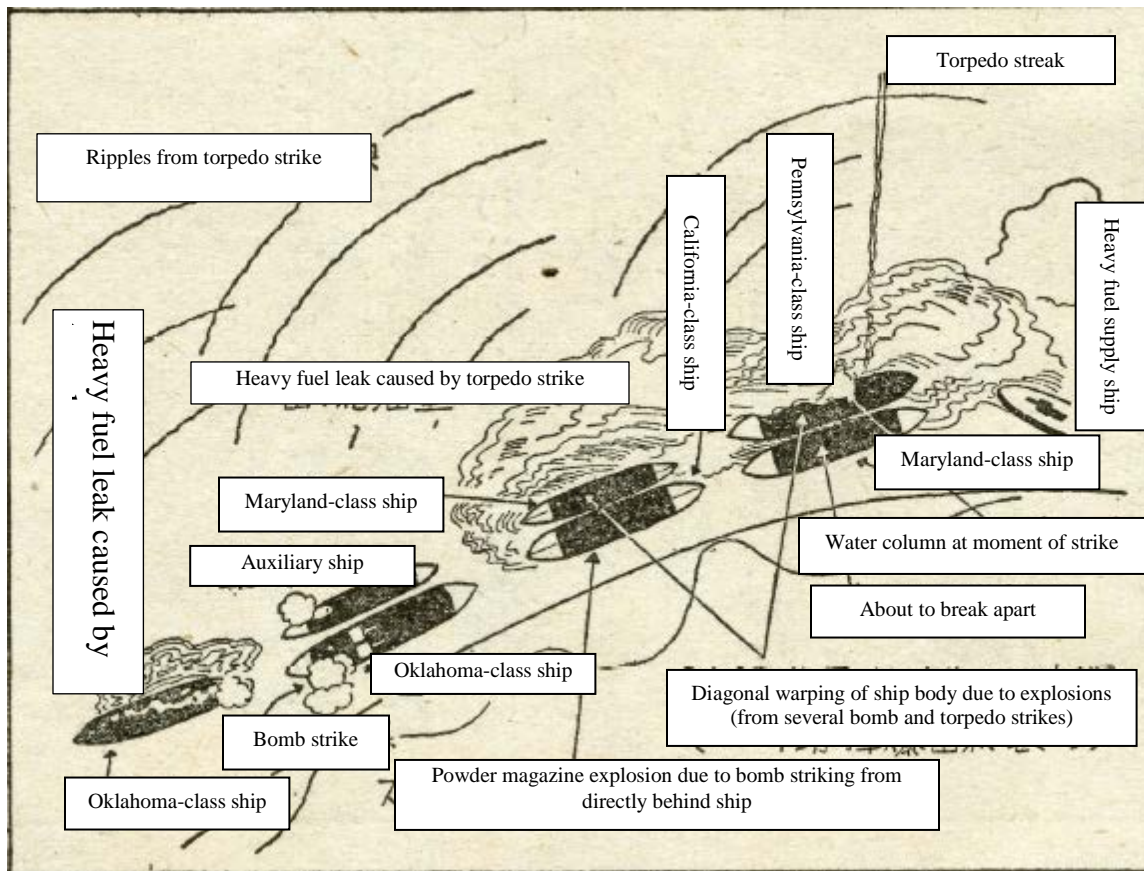
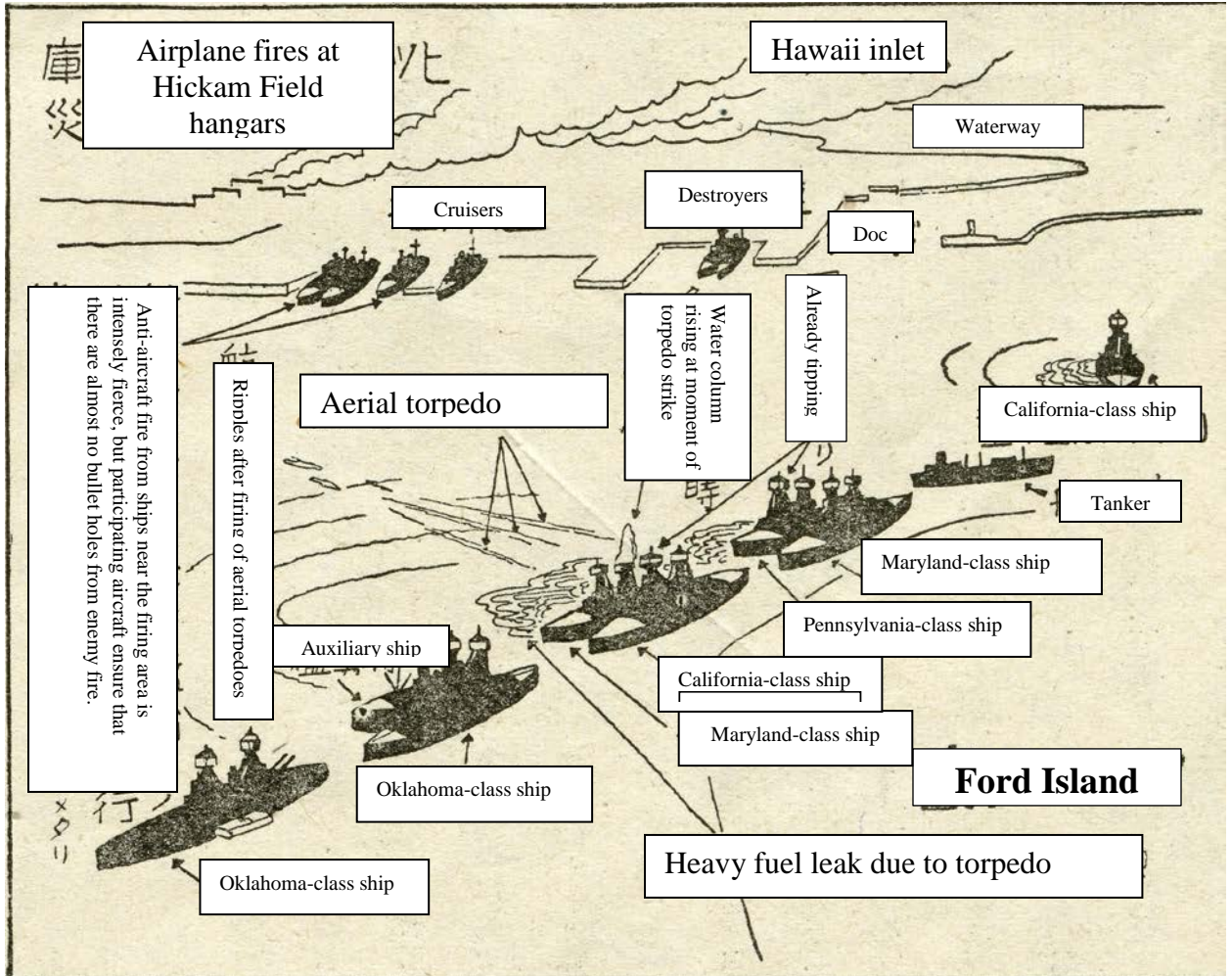


Photo US Pacific fleet on the verge of destruction

Starting in front and from the left, there is an Oklahoma-class ship, an auxiliary ship, another Oklahoma-class ship, and a Maryland-class ship—a water column rises up at the moment of a torpedo strike. Heavy fuel leaks from California-class and Pennsylvania-class ships, which are already tipping. Next are a Maryland-class ship and an oil tanker, and on the right edge is a California-class ship, which is also already leaking fuel from a Japanese bomb strike. Ford Island is at the bottom right. Ripples spreading from the left side of the ocean surface to the center are made by aerial torpedoes, and to the right of the ripples are the aerial torpedo streaks. In the top left is an arsenal, and the white smoke above it is from an enemy plane in flames as a result of a Japanese bomb strike. To the left of it is a Hickam Field hangar, and all four of the ships in front of this are cruisers. Anti-aircraft fire from ships like these was intensely fierce, but participating aircraft ensured that there were almost no bullet holes from enemy fire. The two ships to the right are destroyers. (See explanatory diagram below.)



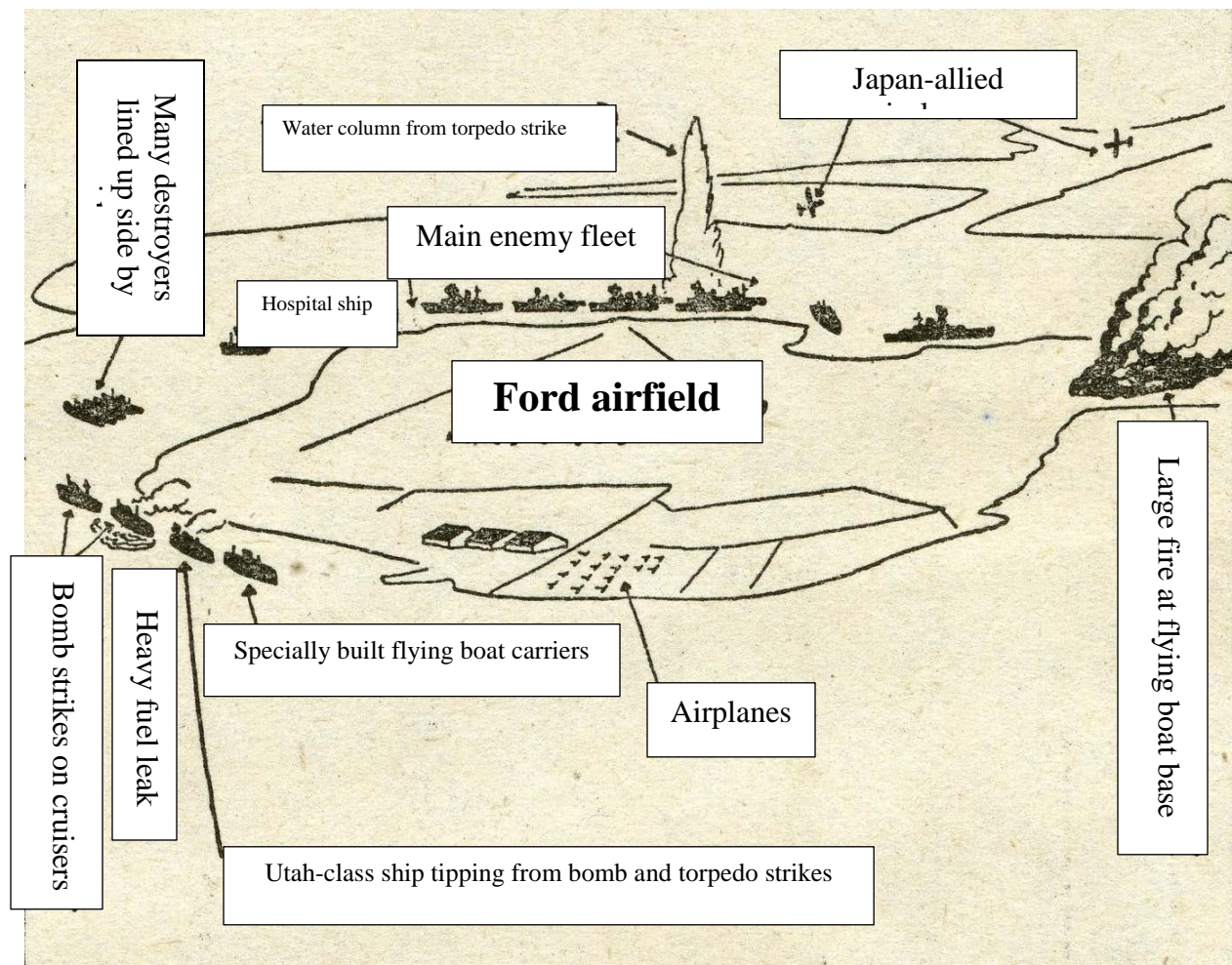
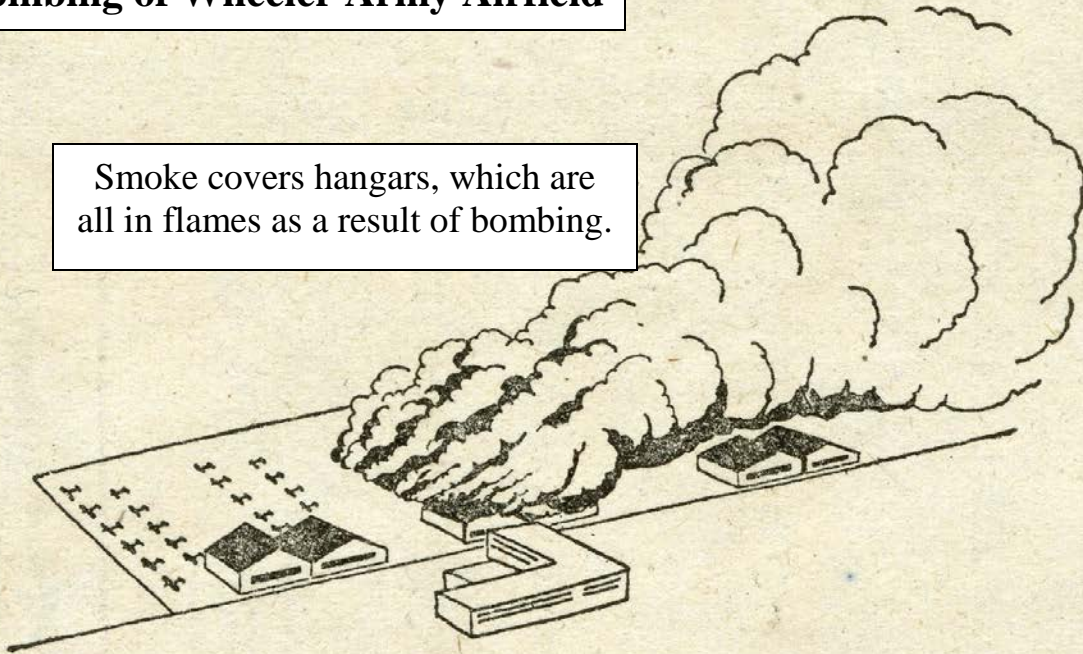


Photo Tragedy befalls area around Ford Island.

As shown in the diagram above, two fighter planes are flying in the sky in the upper right. They are causing the large fire at the flying boat base in the bottom right. In the top middle portion of the diagram, heavy bombing by Japanese forces causes a water column to rise high over a ship from the enemy's main forces, putting it on the brink of peril. The Ford airfield is in the center of the diagram. At the bottom left, cruisers are struck by bombs, causing the ocean to turn pitch black with heavy fuel, and the third ship from the left, a Utah-class ship, is on the verge of sinking. The enemy fleet is about to be utterly slaughtered and finds its facilities in a desolate state.

Bombing of Wheeler Army Airfield

Smoke covers hangars, which are all in flames as a result of bombing.



Several airplanes are seen on airfield and get utterly destroyed in second stage of artillery and bomb strikes.

Photo Wheeler Army Airfield suffers heavy bombing.

The Hawaii air attack units, in addition to annihilating the enemy fleets, also carried out a simultaneous raid of all military bases, including Hickam Field, Wheeler Army Airfield, and Ford Island's naval airfield (located inside the Pearl Harbor naval port), all of which secured the port.

By swooping down on nearby enemy planes lying in wait on the ground or using artillery or bombs to decimate and destroy enemy forces, Japanese forces caused hangars to go up in flames and shot down enemy planes that boldly accepted their challenge. As seen in the photo, the first stage of bombing quickly caused the Wheeler Airfield to go up in a blaze, with explosions that sent the hangars up in flames beneath the black smoke. On the airfield, several enemy planes are lined up in an orderly fashion, and these are also continuously assaulted and annihilated by the second-stage naval fighters' artillery strikes and bombing. (See above diagram.)

[page 2]

DETAILED REPORT OF MALAY SEA NAVAL BATTLE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

[The Imperial Headquarters Naval Division Report] (Dec. 10th, 4:05 pm) The Japanese Imperial Navy has kept a close eye on the developments of the British Eastern fleet, particularly its two main ships, since the outset of fighting. Yesterday afternoon on December 9th, Imperial Navy submarines discovered enemy ships being dispatched and have been investigating the matter with the close cooperation of Imperial Navy aviation units, and upon confirmation of this by our submarines again today on December 10th at 11:30 am off the eastern coast of Kuantan on the Malay Peninsula, Imperial Navy aviation units put their undivided attention into launching

another daring, resolute strike against them, completely sinking the HMS *Repulse* battleship in a matter of moments at 2:29 pm that same day. At the same time, the state-of-the-art HMS *Prince of Wales* battleship was forced to flee, sharply listing to the left, and soon thereafter finally suffered a major explosion and sank at 2:50 pm. Consequently, the main forces of the British Eastern fleet were utterly destroyed after only three days of fighting.

As for detailed information about the major forces of the British Eastern fleet, which were sunk as a result of our undauntingly courageous sea fighters, the surviving crew members of the HMS *Repulse* say that the commander-in-chief Admiral Sir Tom Phillips signaled the following historic statements from the flagship HMS *Prince of Wales* when it led the British fleet northward along the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula on the night of December 8th:

“We are currently in pursuit of the enemy to launch a surprise attack on the Japanese fleet consisting of the _____ battleship and transport ships, and I expect each crew member to do their part.”

“As a red sun made its way down in the west on December 9th, the British fleet changed course in response to information that we were nearing the Japanese fleet. The following day, on the morning of the 10th, we were given our tasks for the HMS *Repulse*, but then we saw _____ planes from the Japanese air force approaching at an altitude of _____ feet.

During the time that we saw this, both ships were enveloped in **a rain of bombs** by Japanese air force planes in nosedive formation and suffered direct hits to their decks. One shell blew the *Repulse*'s onboard plane hoist to smithereens and penetrated as far as the lower deck before exploding, and in an instant, there was a deafening noise, after which the *Repulse* was enveloped in a dense conflagration.

By this time, all crew members were already working to put out the fire, but there were no longer enough hands to go around. Before this, both ships were furiously engaged in defensive anti-aircraft fire with high-angle guns, but the Japanese air force was treating us to a furious helping of airborne torpedoes, one after another. Only the *Repulse* was able to dodge these torpedoes, but the HMS *Prince of Wales* was hit by a torpedo in the stern and rendered no longer navigable. Finally, the Japanese air force bombed us once again in nosedive fashion, and as we saw that the *Repulse* was taking shells in both its bow and stern from straight overhead, major damage was accompanied by

a huge deafening noise, after which the ship quickly began to sink. At this time, the captain ordered all crew members to “Abandon ship!” Those on board, covered in heavy fuel, clamored this way and that to evacuate the tilting deck in an utterly confusing scene of pandemonium and carnage and jumped into the ocean, where we hung on to lifeboats and pieces of wood and drifted in the water. After a while, we were subjected to a horrifying spectacle of thick black smoke rising up to the sky from the HMS *Prince of Wales* five or six nautical miles away, and I was stricken with a deep sense of tragedy and grief that this marked the end of the glory of the “invincible fleet” that had existed from Nelson’s time onward. Finally, the ship’s huge body sank into the water, and there was nothing left of it on the surface of the water but fragments and heavy fuel.

Photo* Scrambling British fleet on the verge of sinking

After 1 pm on December 10th, the already immobilized HMS *Repulse* (furthest away) gets torpedoed by our deadly sea fighters, and the HMS *Prince of Wales* in front of it is already listing to the left. In the immediate foreground is a large destroyer trying to escape.

Photo* Two large British warships meet agonizing death.

December 10th, around 12:45 pm: two enemy battleships scramble to escape after being heavily bombed by our sea fighters. At the bottom is the HMS *Prince of Wales*, which has already suffered several direct hits from the central portion to the stern and belches black smoke. The marks visible near the stern were made several seconds earlier by bombs striking the side of the large ship as it fled at a speed of 30 knots. There's something awe-inspiring about the precision of our forces' bomb strikes. Fleeing towards the top of the photo is the HMS *Repulse*, which is also belching black smoke as a result of direct hits. Immediately afterwards, both ships suffered direct hits from deadly Japanese torpedo fire, and after nearly 20 torpedo hits, the *Repulse* sank at 2:29 pm, followed by the *Prince of Wales* at 2:50 pm.

DETAILED REPORT OF STRATEGIC HONG KONG BATTLE

Photo* City burns from Japanese shelling.

On Dec. 20th, according to reports from our correspondents, the situation at the height of the strategic battle on the island was as follows: the dock area at the foot of Braemar Hill on the east end of Hong Kong showed not even the slightest visible trace of fighting aftermath, such as houses that lost their roofs, houses that burned, or household items scattered about. Following the coastline in this area, one soon notices large structures lined up side by side, such as a road 20 *kan* (about 36 meters) wide, a bridge, a typing building for the Hong Kong branch of the Department of Commerce, a piano factory, and an electrical power station, with a train track running right down the middle. Each of these buildings turns out to have been a fort for enemy defense forces. After penetrating through the 1st Tochka division by the seaside and breaking through the street where the tramcars run, our landing units were met in the area with fierce fighting in the form of a constant shower of hand grenades thrown

from overhead by Indian troops hiding behind houses, and our artillery units eventually crushed the Indian units by firing on them at point blank range. However, the streets show not even the slightest hint of destruction, and on the afternoon of December 19th, the Chinese, who fled to the mountains, are now starting to make their way back, little by little, to their old homes. Although the heavy fuel tanks in the town of Victoria, which overlooks Braemar Hill, may be covered with black smoke, the modern Western buildings set off from the pleasant, wide driveways running along the seaside still boast a certain beauty and splendor, and the main thoroughfare in the middle of town still keeps up Hong Kong's image as a flourishing city. The attractive red and green roofs of the elegant bungalow-type clubs and lodges around the horse race track area are lit up with soft sunlight and imbue the area with an atmosphere of the pleasant, luxurious way of colonial life favored by the British. Keeping the Hong Kong streets in perfect functioning order without destroying them— this took supreme effort on the part of the army called upon to lay siege to and capture Hong Kong.

Since bombing the fortifications that concealed the entire island of Hong Kong entailed nothing more than destroying the fortifications on both sides of Tung Shan Mountain, our fighter pilots had to show some restraint. And Japanese expats also had to be on the lookout in hopes that each and every attack by enemy artillery encampments in the mountain areas would be

precisely carried out. In this way, the city of Hong Kong was protected by the strength of the attacking Imperial Forces. The landing units, who succeed in carrying out their courageous operations in the face of the enemy, also doubled up their efforts to avoid fighting in the city, choosing instead to lure the enemy forces into fighting a difficult battle in the mountains. However, the Imperial Forces' painstaking efforts to proceed carefully in preserving the city have now fully paid off. Although the British forces have been leaving fires like dog droppings here and there, the Japanese forces, having held down the mountains in the western part of the city, are now setting their sights on keeping the city of Hong Kong in perfect condition to preserve its beauty.

Photo* Ceremonious Hong Kong entry makes for grand spectacle.

This photo shows Takashi Sakai and Masaichi Niimi, the chief commanding officers who inspected our elite landing unit troops as they lined up along Queen's Road.

On December 28th, the sky, which has been overcast since this morning, is now clearing, and on top of Victoria Peak, the highest point in Hong Kong and the place where our troops met with the strongest resistance, the Japanese flag loudly flaps in response to a momentary light breeze. Indeed, this is a good day for our forces to make their entrance into Hong Kong. The invading forces' Lieutenant General Takashi Sakai, who left the Kowloon battle command site at 2 pm, has inspected the military officers and other troops lined up along Er Jun Road, the boundary street of Kowloon's main thoroughfare. From the pier to the landing point at the corner of Hong Kong Island's Braemar Hill, where his troops faced the enemy for the first time, Lieutenant General Sakai has taken an inspiring first step. From the Braemar Hill corner, the Lieutenant General gets into a passenger vehicle to greet the landing unit commanders at the Sao Han Bu intersection then, on the road where the army and navy units are lined up with their respective marching bands, rides on horseback side by side with the army unit commanders and Masaichi Niimi, chief commanding officer of the Hong Kong region's navy unit, after which they pass through the southeast end of the navy arsenal on the northwest side of East Point Hill, come out on the east side of the Gloucester Hotel, then cast

warm, appreciative glances at the officers and troops, lined up in order on the east side of Zhong Wan and on the south side of the train tracks in south Sheung Wan, before carrying on with the solemn processional. At 4:10 pm, the entry ceremony ends without a hitch. Everyone involved lined their cars up single file and drove briskly along Coastal Road to the governor's hillside mansion, where they resoundingly offered toasts to each other in celebration of their entry into Hong Kong. Fighter pilots from both the army and navy flew in a huge formation that day, joining in on the entry ceremony from the sky by scattering celebratory leaflets and putting on the most magnificent, top-notch air show, and the magnificent appearance of large and small battleships in the Hong Kong waterways also boasted of our forces' dignity and splendor and played out Japan's rapid, majestic progress in the war victory annals.

At 4:30, the army and navy commanders and leaders of each unit, who had finished their inspections, went to the governor's mansion for a short break, after which a ceremony celebrating the military occupation was held in the plaza in front of the mansion. First, the leaders of each unit solemnly participated in an imperial rescript ceremony, then responses made by the commanding officers of the army and navy's China expeditionary forces to the Emperor

were read out, after which the army's Lieutenant General Sakai gave out instructions, bringing the ceremony to a close. Next, memorial photos were taken, and people went into another room to sing the Japanese national anthem *Kimigayo*. Finally, the army and navy commanders said some closing words, followed by everyone chanting *banzai* ["long life"] to His Imperial Majesty. Then, with all the army and navy commanders assembled, toasts were made, with three *banzai* cheers given for the great Japanese army and navy, and at 5:30 pm, the ceremony closed.

Note: Although the word "Photo" appears on page two of the original document, no photos were actually used on this page.