

False Flag: Pearl Harbor

By Anonymous

Background

Nobody wants to pick a fight with another party who is a lot more powerful and they have no chance against. On the other hand, a powerful party may want to pick a fight with a weaker party that they can easily defeat. If we are aware that Japan had less than 1% of the oil production of the United States¹, and less than 10% of its industrial production², then the Pearl Harbor narrative is very bizarre, because Japan would have been picking a fight with another country which was 10x to 300x more powerful (depending on how you measure it).

Could there be more to the story than what they're telling us?

Do historians know something we don't?

What would have led to the strange decision to attack Pearl Harbor?

If Japan had indeed attacked Pearl Harbor, one would expect that historians would have a detailed, concrete explanation of what exact circumstances would have led to the Japanese government making such a uniquely strange and suicidal choice. Instead, what can be found seems to be non-sensical such as:

*To Japan, war with the United States had become to seem inevitable, in order to defend its status as a major world power. Because the odds were stacked against them, their only chance was the element of surprise.*³

How is attacking a country that is so much more powerful going to “defend its status as a major world power”? Surprise is not much of an explanation, because it is not clear how even a successful attack would have allowed them to defeat a much more powerful adversary. With no means of forcing peace on the United States, the explanation makes no sense.

What were the Japanese demands?

If Japan were to be the aggressor, it would be up to Japan to set forth its demands for peace. These demands should be easy to find, but the author has not been able to find any list of demands that the Japanese might have made, instead a web search for the Japanese demands, lists only demands being made by the United States on the Japanese⁴.

1 <https://www.histclo.com/essay/war/ww2/stra/w2j-oil.html> (<https://archive.ph/1AILL>) May 26, 2020

2 <https://www.quora.com/What-was-Japans-industrial-capacity-during-World-War-2?share=1> (<https://archive.ph/A4oFr>) May 26, 2020

3 <https://www.history.com/news/why-did-japan-attack-pearl-harbor> (<https://archive.vn/U9VtS>)

4 <https://archive.vn/I3qKr> May 26, 2020

Other Reasons For Doubt

The United States' History of False Flag Events

Some known or suspected false flag events are:

- The sinking of the USS Maine in 1898, used to start the Spanish American war
- The sinking of the Lusitania⁵, used to bring the United States in to WWI
- The Gulf of Tonkin Incident of 1964, used to start the Vietnam war
- The USS Liberty of 1967, intended to bring the United States into a war in the Middle East
- The destruction of the World Trade Center in 2001

5 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Lusitania#Bombardment/destruction_of_the_wreck (<https://archive.ph/tEH1c>)
May 26, 2020

What's wrong with the narrative?

The Alleged Attack

As described by wikipedia⁶, the “Attack on Pearl Harbor” consisted of:

- An attempt to declare war on the United States, before the attack began
- Attack on Targets:
 - Airports
 - Ford Island Naval Air Station
 - Wheeler Field
 - Kanehoe
 - Barber's point
 - Ships
 - 21 Damaged
 - 18 Repaired
 - 3 Total Loss
 - 1 Capsized
 - 2 Sunk or destroyed

This document will focus on looking at these alleged attacks and showing how none of this checks out.

Attempt to Declare War

The narrative that most people seem to be familiar with goes something like this: Japan wanted to deliver a declaration of war minutes before the attack, but it was delayed because of reasons. This declaration of war was delivered a few minutes or hours late. This alleged declaration of war is supposed to amount to an admission that Japan was behind the attack, and made them war criminals because in those days a war could not be carried out without a declaration of war.

The alleged attempt by Japan to declare war on the United States minutes before the attack began, is the easiest of the narrative part to debunk, since it seems to have been dropping out of the narrative for some time. The Wikipedia article on the Pearl Harbor attack states that the Japanese plan was to declare war on the United States before the attack, but admits that the message that was delivered *neither declared war nor severed diplomatic relations*.

6 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attack_on_Pearl_Harbor (<https://archive.vn/RjdzX>) May 27, 2020

The Japanese actually delivered a declaration of war, the next day⁷, December 8, after it had become clear that they were being blamed for the “attack”. This is also admitted to by the Wikipedia article.

⁷ <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/japan-declares-war-1941>
(<https://archive.ph/ynmCD>) Aug 18, 2020

Photo # NH 50473 Burning planes and hangars at Wheeler Field after Japanese air attack, 7 Dec. 1941



Figure 1: Wheeler Field

The Attack on the Airports

Photographs taken after the alleged attack on the airports contain extremely clear evidence that the damage was not done from the air. Since the airports were supposedly attacked by fighters and bombers one would expect to see:

- Bomb craters
- Blast damage
- Bullet holes, arranged in a line that would indicate they were fired from a machine gun or cannon

At Wheeler Field (depicted in *Figure 1*), we can see planes still arranged in neat little rows, burning on the ground. **There are no bomb craters or blast damage**, indicating that this is not damage from bombs.

An argument could be put forth that maybe the Japanese might have used some kind of incendiary bomb. However, the allegations as to what type of bombs the Japanese are alleged to have used are

specific⁸. The Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum describes all of them as either “ordinary” or “land” bombs. The “ordinary” bombs match up to the armor-piercing bombs described in the Wikipedia article, and the “land” bombs are described as being of the “general-purpose” type. Wikipedia defines it as:

*as a compromise between blast damage, penetration, and fragmentation in explosive effect*⁹

In short, the historical narrative as shown in Wikipedia and the Pearl Harbor Aviation Museum denies that the Japanese used any kind of incendiary bombs. Therefore the Pearl Harbor “attack” narrative must be wrong.

At Ford Island (*Figure 2*), we can see more fire damage that is concentrated on a hangar, with no craters, or blast damage.

Figure 3 is one of the most common pictures that show up when searching for Pearl Harbor. We can note in this photograph two things. First, like the 2 previous photographs, it lacks evidence of the weapons that the Japanese are supposed to have used. There are no bomb blast or bomb craters present, or any bullet holes that can be seen. There is something burning in the background. It resembles burning fuel such as in photographs of napalm, but that wasn’t invented until later¹⁰. Additionally, from the Wikipedia article on Pearl Harbor, we know that the oil storage facilities were not hit.

So what could have burned when the photograph was taken? Consider the possibility that the photograph was staged. When staging a photograph, using a high-explosive or a general-purpose bomb might not be ideal because military grade explosives are designed to create as little smoke and flame as possible. It would also be over in a fraction of a second, giving very limited opportunities for photography. For this reason, if one were to be staging a photograph for dramatic effect, it would make more sense to use something that explodes rather slowly creating a large fireball as shown in the image.

Second, we can note the behavior of the people in the photograph. There are at least 12 people who can be seen standing around, plus one walking casually and one running. This kind of behavior is inconsistent with soldiers at a military base. The military trains every day on how to respond to an attack, this is their job. They know exactly what they should be doing during an attack. It’s unlikely that the procedure is to simply to just stand around and have a look, and if, like the man in the sailor suit in the foreground, one is carrying a fellow wounded American, to just set him down on the ground because he might want to have a look also.

Some procedures that they might have rehearsed in order to perform during an attack might include:

- Seeking cover, soldiers or sailors protect themselves from the incoming bombs
- Fire back, with AAA or whatever weapons are available
- Prepare fighter planes to take flight and defend the base
- Get the equipment to safety
- Prepare a counter attack against enemy aircraft carriers and ships

8 <https://www.pearlharboraviationmuseum.org/pearl-harbor-blog/pearl-harbor-the-bombs-of-the-second-wave/> (<https://archive.ph/5FQXg>) June 23, 2020

9 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General-purpose_bomb (<https://archive.ph/gQo0x>) June 23, 2020

10 <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Napalm> (<https://archive.ph/AtsJG>) May 30, 2020

Yet, the majority the servicemen just stand around and have a look.



Figure 2: Ford Island Naval Air Station after the alleged attack on December 7, 1941



Figure 3: An airport in Hawaii during December 7, 1941

Comparison With Actual Attacks

On *Figure 4* we can see what an actual attack on an airport looks like. It's a German-controlled airport that was bombed by the Allies during 1944. The damage contrasts with the Pearl Harbor photographs on two points:

- Bomb craters and blast damage are clearly visible
- The damage is spread out, and not concentrated in a small area, as one would expect before the era of smart bombs

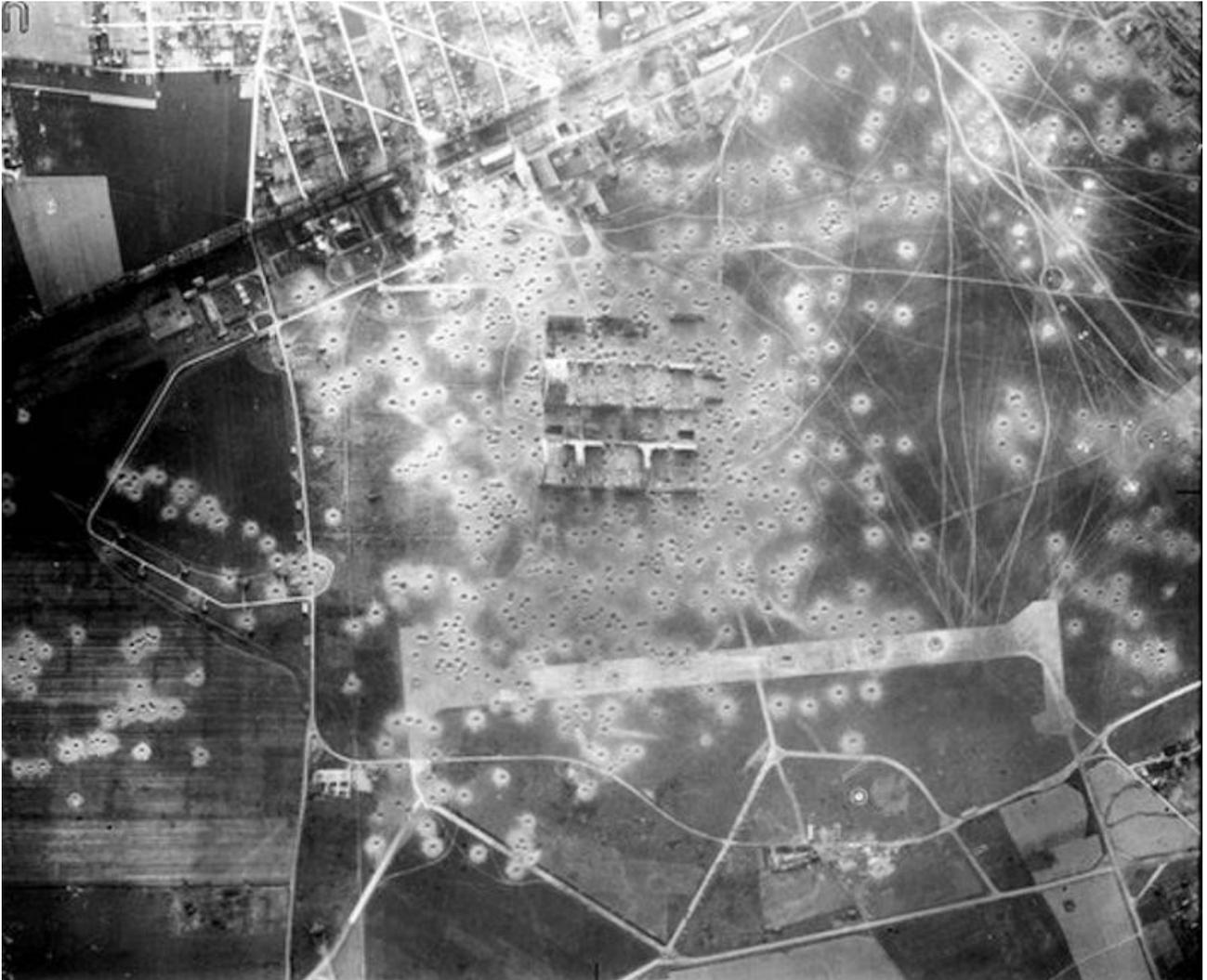


Figure 4: Villeneuve-Orly airport after Allied air attack, August, 1944

The Attack on the Ships

There were 350 airplanes attacking, and there were only 2 ships destroyed. This is unexpectedly light, given that the attack was supposed to be a surprise, therefore there would have been little or no AAA and the targets would have been static.

The Two Destroyed Ships

In a false flag attack, it would be desirable to reduce expenses and produce dramatic photographs at the expense of relatively light damage. Therefore, it would be best to use old or useless ships for such a purpose. One of these was the *USS Utah*. In 1931, it had been demilitarized and converted into a *target ship* fated to be sunk during military exercises¹¹. If only the target ship was destroyed, it

11 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Utah_\(BB-31\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Utah_(BB-31)), Aug 10, 2020

might cause suspicions to come up. This made it necessary to destroy a second ship during the “attack”, which is the slightly newer, *USS Arizona*.

USS Arizona (BB-39)

The *USS Arizona*¹² was a Pennsylvania-class battleship, displacing about 30000 tons that was launched in 1915. It had a length of 185.3m and a width of 29.6m. According to the official narrative, the *Arizona* was destroyed after a Japanese bomb detonated the forward magazine of the ship, which contained shells and smokeless powder. The *Arizona* is the ship that is most often seen in photographs of the Pearl Harbor “attack”.



Figure 5: USS Arizona after the "attack". The ship was admittedly loaded with black powder in a special magazine. Black powder burns creating a large amount of smoke, resulting in dramatic photographs.

The Value of the Arizona

The *Arizona* was a ship built in 1916. Wikipedia says that it had been renovated several times. However, it was not a ship that would have been able to compete with modern ships of the WWII era. According to Quora:

¹² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Arizona_\(BB-39\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Arizona_(BB-39)) (<https://archive.ph/OJAUV>), Jun 7, 2020

*if Bismarck or Tirpitz instead ran into one of the old U.S. Navy battleships which were still in service during WWII — the ten “Standard type” battleships of the Nevada, Pennsylvania, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Colorado classes, they would have a huge advantage in speed and a substantial advantage in firepower against any but the Colorado class, as the older Standards mounted only 14” guns.*¹³

It would not have been able to compete with modern ships of the WWII era. Even compared to older battleships, the *Arizona* was not impressive. It had a 17.5” armor belt compared to 16.3” on the *HMS Hood* (a British battleship of 1918). However, the *Hood* was more than 10 knots faster (32 vs 21 knots).

This is important, because a party conducting a false flag attack wouldn’t want to sacrifice high value assets in order to minimize the expense of staging the attack. The Quora article hints, that in 1941, a battleship such as the *Arizona* would have had some value as a convoy escort, but not much beyond that.

The Attack on the Arizona

An surprising item in the description of the attack (in the Wikipedia article for the *Arizona*) is that the ship was (supposedly) attacked by 10 Nakajima B5N2 torpedo bombers flying at 3000m, using bombs instead of torpedoes. This caused the forward magazine to explode, destroying the ship.

Why the Japanese would choose such a bizarre way to attack is not explained. Why would they use torpedo bombers instead of dive bombers to drop bombs? Why would they attack at 3000m and risk missing their targets, when the defenders had been supposedly caught by surprise?

This bizarre attack profile is probably because an explanation was needed for the fact that the “Japanese” had completely missed several ships on battleship row. Yet, the explanation is even more inexplicable than what it’s supposed to explain.

The Alleged Magazine Explosion

Was the damage that was done consistent with a magazine explosion on the *Arizona*? For this purpose we shall calculate the amount of high explosive in the magazine and perform comparisons.

The Pennsylvania-class ships, such as the *Arizona*, had 12 14-inch guns, and 100 shells for each gun in the magazine¹⁴. This makes a total of 1200 rounds of ammunition. These shells could either be 510kg high explosive shells, or 680kg armor-piercing shells. Four 48kg bags of smokeless powder were used to propel each shell, for a total 192kg of propellant. Wikipedia labels it smokeless powder, which during the WWII era might mean something like cordite.

Precisely calculating how much explosive would have been in the *Arizona* normally, is difficult since we don’t know the exact content of the explosive content of the AP shells. An armor piercing shell for a gun similar to the *Arizona*’s is shown in *Figure 6*¹⁵. It looks like it might be about ¼ explosive from the total weight.

13 <https://www.quora.com/Being-that-the-Bismarck-sank-HMS-Hood-rather-quickly-what-is-the-likelihood-that-either-the-Bismarck-or-the-Tirpitz-would-do-the-same-to-an-American-battleship> (<https://archive.ph/7PDvo>) June 12, 2020

14 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pennsylvania-class_battleship (<https://archive.ph/YtDE9>), June 9, 2020

15 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BL_15-inch_Mk_I_naval_gun#World_War_II_ammunition (<https://archive.ph/2YqHw>), June 9, 2020

A rough estimate, gives us:

$$1200 \text{ rounds} \times (192 \text{ kg of propellant} + 170 \text{ kg of high explosive in the shell}) \approx 400 \text{ tons}$$

400 tons of high explosive should be considered a minimum, since some of the shells would have been of the high-explosive type, each of which would have contained nearly 500kg of high-explosive.

In addition, Wikipedia, does admit that on December 7, 1941, the Arizona had an additional magazine with black powder. Black powder had been phased out as a propellant decades earlier, the black powder magazine would have been there for another purpose¹⁶.

If the smokeless powder magazines of the *Arizona* had actually detonated, the way it is claimed in Wikipedia, the results would have been far more damaging than they actually were. The only thing that could have exploded based on photographs and damage to the *Arizona* and to the harbor, is the black powder magazine. Which was there for the purpose of creating an explosion that would create a large amount of fire and smoke which would look dramatic (See Figure 5).

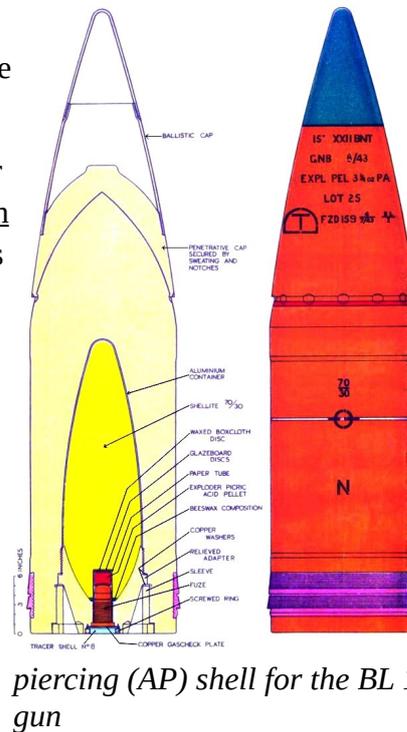


Figure 6: Armor piercing (AP) shell for the BL 15-inch Mk I naval gun

Two comparison points that are especially useful to realize this. The explosion of the *SS Clan Fraser* can tell us what a detonation of a large amount of explosives would look like in a harbor. But the *Clan Fraser* was a cargo ship. Therefore, we can take a look at the magazine explosion of the *HMS Hood*, another Dreadnought-type ship, similar to the *Arizona*. This can tell us what kind of damage would be expected in such a battleship in case of a magazine explosion.

The Explosion of the SS Clan Fraser

The *SS Clan Fraser* was unloading cargo, which included 200 tons of TNT, at the Port of Piraeus in Greece, when it was attacked by the *Luftwaffe*. The explosion sank 11 other ships in the harbor¹⁷.

Wikipedia states:

*The shock of the blast was felt 15 miles (24 km) away in Athens, where doors were blown in; and in Psihiko, where windows were shattered. White hot debris detonated TNT in other nearby ships, setting them and buildings ashore on fire.*¹⁸

A witness, who was living outside of the harbor at the time of the explosion writes:

We all went to bed and then, a couple of hours later, we were all awakened by a tremendous deafening sound. The doors and windows were all blown out. A 2m long chicken coup that was in our yard landed right on top of me, while I was sleeping, but fortunately, all that I suffered were some minor scratches. We all run out on the street in our nightwear and found out that all our neighbors were out too. We could see the flames from the burning ships, less than 1km away. There was a real pandemonium and nobody could explain what was happening. I tried to tell them about the burning ship and the expected explosion as told by the policemen, but nobody was listening.

16 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Arizona_\(BB-39\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Arizona_(BB-39)) (<https://archive.ph/0JAUV>) June 23, 2020

17 http://www.cieldegloire.com/001_hermann_h.php (<http://archive.ph/XHnQ7>), June 10, 2020.

18 [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Clan_Fraser_\(1938\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Clan_Fraser_(1938)) (<http://archive.ph/KhgvJ>) June 10, 2020

Our house as well as most of the other houses were ruined and uninhabitable. So my father decided that we should collect as many clothes as we could carry and try to reach some relatives living in Nikaia (Νίκαια), nearly 2hrs walk from our home. That was the last time (for many years) that I saw the house where I was borne and lived all my life until then.¹⁹

Since the amount explosive involved in the explosion of the *SS Clan Fraser* is in the same order of magnitude as that which would have been in the *Arizona*, an explosion of the *Arizona*'s magazine, containing both shells and smokeless powder, would have destroyed ships and buildings for miles around. But as we can see in *Figure 5*, a couple of cranes within a short distance of the *Arizona* are completely undamaged.

By carefully placing explosive charges within the ship, so that structures outside remained undamaged, and avoiding the ejection of excessive debris and projectiles, the costs of the *false-flag* attack were kept under control. In an actual Japanese attack, it's unlikely that the damage would have been so tightly contained.



Figure 7: The SS Clan Fraser burns before the explosion

The Magazine Detonation on the HMS Hood

The *HMS Hood* was the capital ship of the Royal Navy, which sank after a magazine explosion during the Battle of the Denmark Strait. If the *Hood* and the *Arizona* both were damaged in the same way, their respective wrecks should show similar kinds of damage. But they don't. The wreck shows that the explosion that occurred on the *Hood* was vastly more violent than the one that sank the *Arizona*.

The explosion that destroyed the *Hood* was so violent that nearly half the ship no longer exists (see *figure 8*), as it was broken up in a large number of tiny pieces, that were scattered on a debris field that is at least a mile wide. The mid-section of the *Hood* lies 700m from the remnants of the bow in a "massive impact crater."²⁰

As can be seen on *figure 9*, the *Arizona* on the other hand is still in one piece. Only the superstructure is not there because it was removed in 1942.

¹⁹ <http://ww2today.com/7th-april-1941-disaster-in-piraeus-harbour> (<http://archive.ph/gfvQG>) June 10, 2020

²⁰ <http://hmshood.com/hoodtoday/2001expedition/index.htm> (June 12, 2020)

Filmed Explosions for Comparison

Videos exist of the detonation of conventional military explosives such as TNT in quantities that would be comparable to the explosion that would have occurred on the *USS Arizona*.

Operation Sailor Hat

Operation Sailor Hat was a series of tests consisting of a charge of 454 tons of TNT detonated on the shore close to ships. This would be comparable to the explosion that would have occurred during a magazine explosion on the *USS Arizona*. It can be seen from the the video that the likelihood of the ship remaining in one piece such as it did in actuality would be close to 0 in case of an explosion of this magnitude.

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3bQE2FYcKs>
- <https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmZ5DDtEszEy5XsegUyRG4hRkMciXAgFzXxMNkhd4ZXJX2>

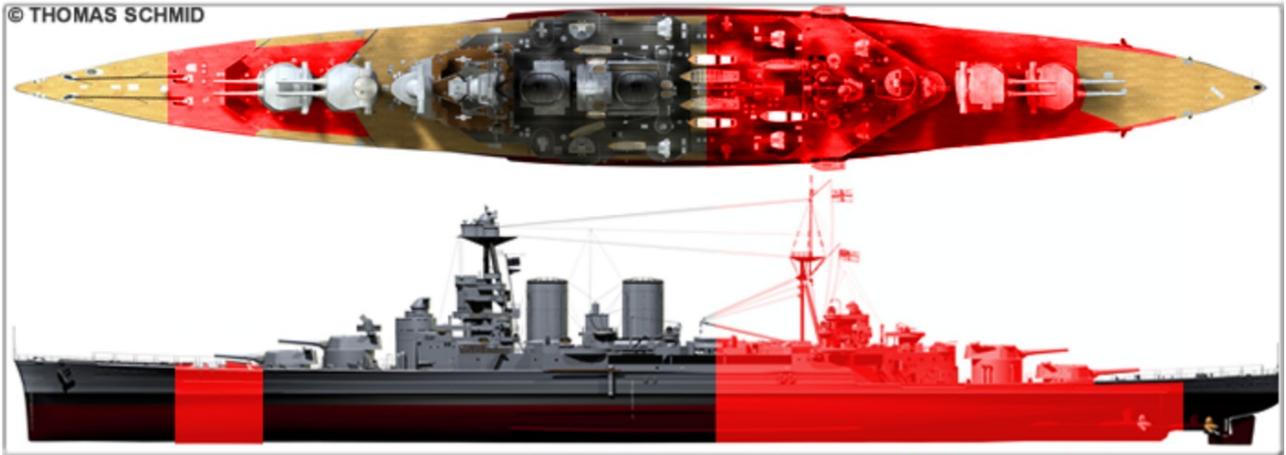
Operation Blowdown

Operation Blowdown was an explosives test containing only 50 tons of TNT that was carried out in the Australian jungle²¹. The video shows that even if an explosion with only 50 tons of TNT (only about 1/10th of what would have likely been present) had taken place inside the *Arizona*, it is unlikely that the damage would have been contained without causing massive damage to nearby facilities within the harbor.

Videos of the explosion of Operation Blowdown are available at:

- <https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmaAoSVYNYutYsYRNL5tUJFNUsNY4uTwzeVvJHj8Wgnhq9>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bIQr62lZbsM>

21 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Blowdown Aug 18, 2020 (<https://archive.ph/wip/5mvvb>)



You can view more of Thomas Schmid's great renderings at his [3D History web site](#)

Figure 8: The red areas indicate the parts of the HMS Hood that no longer exist because they were destroyed during the magazine detonation on the Hood.



Figure 9: The superstructure of the Arizona was removed in 1942. The hull is still in one piece as can be seen in this current photograph.

What sank the USS Arizona?

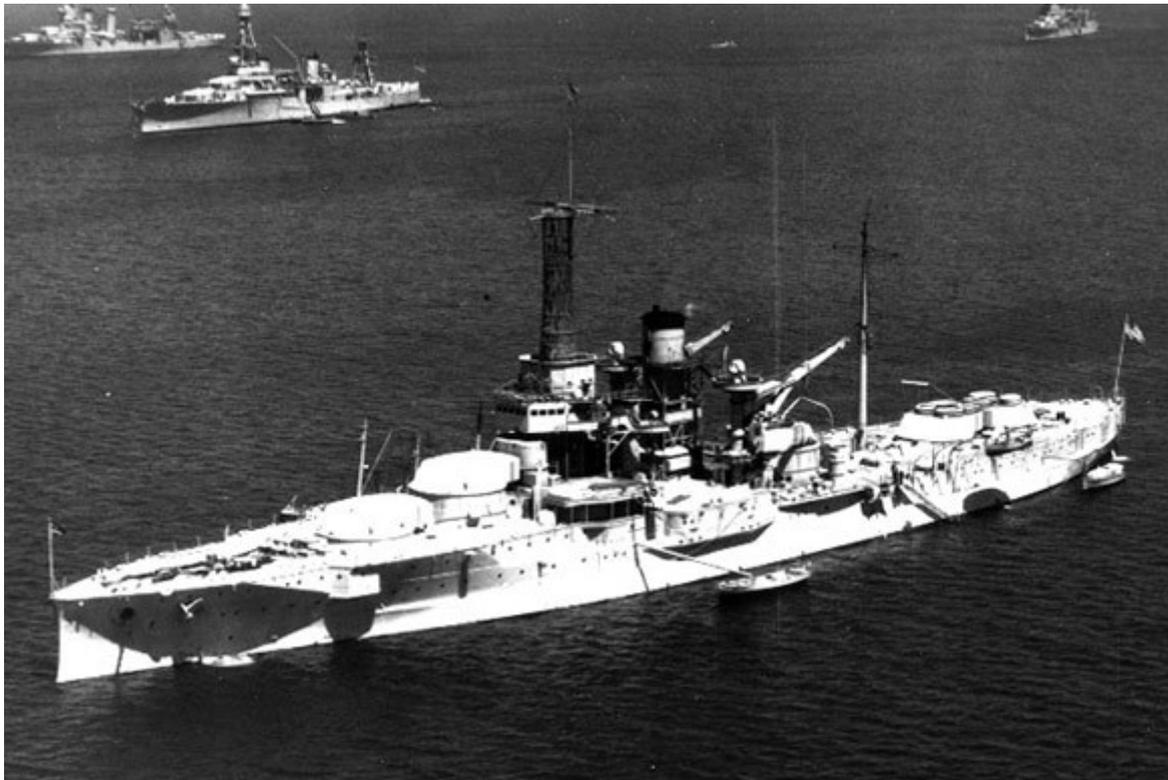
The relatively light damage occurred to the *Arizona* when it exploded is completely different from what would be expected during the detonation of a magazine. A magazine loaded with ammunition and smokeless powder propellant would have caused much more severe damage to the wreck and to the entire harbor.

The reason the sinking of the *Arizona* has been described as a magazine explosion is for propaganda purposes. The *Hood* had sunk earlier in 1941 as a result of a magazine explosion, and this would have been fresh in the minds of the public as a dramatic event that can sink a ship.

What likely happened to the *Arizona* was that the ship was loaded with a large amount of black powder and possibly other low explosives, such as diesel. This did some damage to the superstructure and produced a lot of flames and smoke providing many photographic opportunities. The quantity of explosives was carefully calculated, in order to prevent damage the harbor or neighboring ships.

The *Arizona* was chosen for this purpose because it was a ship that had some value, but was not a vital naval asset. Sinking only ships with no military value, such as the *USS Utah* would have made the false flag attack too obvious. Choosing a more valuable ship would have needlessly wasted resources.

The USS Utah



The definition of a target ship according to Wikipedia:

A **target ship** is a vessel — typically an obsolete or captured **warship** — used as a **seaborne target** for naval gunnery practice or for weapons testing.²²

The *USS Utah* was the other ship that was destroyed at Pearl Harbor. It was even older than the *Arizona* having been laid down in 1909. By 1941, it had become a target ship that had had its primary and secondary armament removed, making it unusable for combat. The *Utah* “served as a bombing target for aircraft from the carriers *Lexington*, *Saratoga*, and *Enterprise*.”

On the day of the alleged attack, the *Utah* moored was where the American aircraft carriers usually anchored.

In contrast to the *Arizona*, there is no allegation that the magazines detonated. The *Utah* supposedly sank as it was hit by 6 torpedoes²³.

Given that the American aircraft carriers were not at Pearl Harbor, and the *Utah* was moored where the airmen would have easily been able to find it, could the *Utah* have been sunk by planes flying from an American aircraft carrier?

Why no denials?

One of the reasons, the myth of Pearl Harbor has persisted is because many seem to think that the Pearl Harbor attack was admitted to. We already saw that the Japanese did not make an admission, of the attack, a myth that persists, even though as seen in the previous section “Attempt to Declare War”, it has mostly dropped out of the official narrative.

But did the Japanese make any denials? What was the official position of the Japanese government towards the accusations of the Americans during WWII? These would be interesting to find out, but the author of this document has been unable to find an answer. This could be an indication that this has been very carefully censored.

However, a spokesman for the German government denied that the Japanese were involved, the very same day, see *Figure 10*. The involvement of the Japanese was also denied by US anti-aircraft gunners at the Pearl Harbor military base, during an interview by MovieTone News. The clip was included in the first cut of the 911 documentary “Loose Change”²⁴.

22 https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Target_ship, (<https://archive.ph/rg1pB>) June 17, 2020

23 [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Utah_\(BB-31\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/USS_Utah_(BB-31)), (<https://archive.ph/Run2q>) June 17, 2020

24 <https://defendingthetruth.com/threads/no-enemy-aircraft-at-pearl-harbor-december-7-1941.23313/> (<https://archive.ph/PtQP0>), June 20, 2020

U. S. DECLARES STATE OF WAR One Battleship Lost, 1,500 Killed in Hawaii

FDR Aide Bares Toll In Air Raid

Navy's Failure To Block Quick Blow Explained

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UP).—The United States forces have destroyed "a number of Japanese planes and submarines" in operations against Japan in the battle of the Pacific, the White House announced today, and the Japanese dive bomber attacks on Hawaii left 3,000 casualties.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early announced that 1,500 persons were wounded and about the same number killed in the dive bomber attacks which Japan launched on the island of Oahu at dawn yesterday. He added that despite the large number of bombs dropped upon the city of Honolulu itself, there were relatively few casualties there.

Asked how he deemed it possible for the Japanese aircraft to pierce the outer defenses of the United States' strongholds in the Pacific, Early gave this explanation as representative "expert comment":

"Probably most if not all of the planes that attacked came from Japanese carriers. The planes were the dive-bomber type, 'no attack same at dawn and the carrier naturally would have had all night under cover of darkness, in approach."

Counter-Offensive Begins
Next offensive, meanwhile, said that the counter-offensive against Japan began the moment the first Japanese bombs exploded on the islands. The White House statement said:

Japanese Embassy Staff Burns Papers



Now We Know—and We Stand Firm

After the first cold, brutal shock, after the flaming resentment, born of surprise and pain, one can hear on all sides now: "Well, at last we know where we stand."

With the reports still coming in and still lacking confirmation of the sinking of this battleship and that, and the downing of so many planes and the quick, sudden deaths of men caught in their barracks, so much at least is certain—"At last, we know



Lone Vote Against War Cast Following President's Appeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UP).—Congress today proclaimed existence of a state of war between the United States and the Japanese empire 33 minutes after the dramatic moment when President Roosevelt stood before a joint session to pledge that "we will triumph—so help us, God."

The senate acted first, adopting the resolution by a unanimous roll call vote of 82 to 0.

(See LONE VOTE AGAINST, Page 7, Column 1)

By Lyle C. Wilson

Associated Press Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UP).—President Roosevelt today in person asked congress to declare that "a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese empire" as a result of Japan's "unprovoked and dastardly attack."

The President made his request to a joint session of congress, giving it a brief but detailed account of Japan's attack on American territory yesterday—a date which he said "will live in infamy."

"The facts of yesterday speak for themselves," he said. "The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and will understand the implications to the very life and safety of our nation."

"As commander-in-chief of the army and navy, I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense."

"Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us."
He pledged that the American people "in their righteous might

: Late War Bulletins :

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UP).—The National Broadcasting company's correspondent at Manila reported today that "Manila is now under Japanese bombardment."

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UP).—Federal bureau of investigation agents and New York police at 5 a. m. today had rounded up 85 Japanese in New York City considered "dangerous" to the country's security. Most of them were taken to Ellis Island, but some were detained for questioning.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UP).—The German radio announced today that Manchukuo had declared war on the United States and Great Britain. NBC heard the broadcast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UP).—At least 200 casualties were reported today after two air raids on the Philippine island by high-flying Japanese planes. Thomas Worthen, CBS correspondent in Manila, said today in a broadcast from that city.

ROME, Dec. 8 (UP).—The Rome radio today blamed hostilities in the Far East on President Roosevelt, saying "as a result of Roosevelt's war mongering program the first hostilities occurred between Japanese and American forces."

Nazis See 'World Curse' on FDR; U. S.-Reich Status 'Unimportant'

BERLIN, Dec. 8 (UP).—A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman said today the curse of the entire world would rest upon President Roosevelt, whom he called "the father of war," as he commented on the Far Eastern war.

He said he was not authorized to expound on the international angle as to who was the aggressor. However, he stated: "But from my commentary there should be little doubt about that."

As seen from a historical point of view, he asserted, it was unimportant whether war would be declared between Germany and the United States as a result of Far Eastern events.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UP).—The Exchange Telegraph agency reported that 30 planes bombed Hong Kong this morning, causing slight damage.

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UP).—Reuters said in a dispatch from Singapore today that a British communique declared "it is unofficially reported but not confirmed that mustard gas has been 'dropped' in Japanese attacks on Malaya."

Figure 10: German government denies Japanese behind Pearl Harbor attack, on the bottom right article titled "Nazis See 'World Curse' on FDR: US-Reich Status 'Unimportant'"

The Mini-Subs

Wikipedia tells us that there were 5 Japanese midget subs at Pearl Harbor. One of these was beached, and resulted in one prisoner of war, Kazuo Sakamaki. Sakamaki refused to speak about the war except for a single instance at a conference at the National Museum of the Pacific war in Texas²⁵.

Since submarines can move about undetected more easily than surface ships, it shouldn't surprise us that they may have been used for surveillance, especially at a time when tensions were high. The Soviet Navy performed similar incursions in Swedish harbors during the cold war²⁶. Like the Swedes, the US Navy may have become aware of the intrusions and delayed attempts to capture the submarines until the appropriate time.

The silence of Sakamaki may have been due to him being threatened in some way.

25 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazuo_Sakamaki (<https://archive.ph/v9FSx>) June 20, 2020

26 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swedish_submarine_incidents (<https://archive.ph/wip/mzH2t>) June 20, 2020

Conclusion

Two major parts of the Pearl Harbor narrative, the attack on airports and the magazine explosion on the *USS Arizona* have been shown to be false. This is enough to prove that it was a false-flag attack, because if there had been a real attack, there would not be a need to go through the trouble of damaging planes and ships from the ground to falsify additional damage.

The only part of the narrative that could have some truth to it, is that of the midget subs in the area. These subs might have been there for surveillance, not for an attack.

During this investigation, the author was made aware of many other additional things that could easily be proven as false with the official narrative of the Pearl Harbor “attack”. These may be included in future editions of this document.

Revision History

Aug 18, 2020 – Improved the writing in places where it was unclear. Also added links to videos of explosions as points for comparison with the explosion that would have taken place if the magazine on the *USS Arizona* had exploded.