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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: There is also a statement in this same piece from the Washington Post by the Associated Press, not that of the Associated Press writer, but that of a distinguished gentleman, that the Navy was holding you incommunicado.

Captain Kramer: That statement is incorrect, sir.

I have previously indicated that I had a number of visitors, and I made some phone calls as well.

Mr. Murphy: I am referring now to another story from another issue of the Washington Times Herald, an article by an able writer, Ted Lewis, in which he quotes another distinguished gentleman, other than the one who had made the previous statement, to the effect that there was a missing winds message of December 6, 1941, which purportedly showed that the Japs were committed to immediate attack.

You do not know anything about any message of December 6, do you?

Captain Kramer: I do not , sir.

Mr. Murphy: I now quote from the Scranton Times of Scranton, Pennsylvania, United Press dispatch of November 7:

"The Navy today denied Republican charges that a potential witness in the Pearl Harbor inquiry had been broken in mind and body and was being held incommunicado

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy in a hospital psychopathic ward."

Were you broken in mind or body?

Captain Kramer: I do not believe so, sir.

Mr. Murphy: You were in this room for several days were you not?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And under questioning by members of this committee yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon, this morning and this afternoon?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, when you were at the hospital, you were interviewed, were you?

Captain Kramer: By Mr. Keefe and Mr. Gearhart, yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Did you tell them what you know about this inmuiry, and what facts you knew?

Captain Kramer: Our discussions lasted approximately 4-1/2 hours, interrupted in the early part of those discussions by some members of the press. I believe we covered most of my story that I had given in previous hearings and have given in this hearing in those conversations.

Mr. Murphy: Do you feel you told them the truth at that time?

Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Is what you are telling today and told yesterday under oath different in any respect from what you told them at that time?

Captain Kramer: In no respect whatsoever, sir.

Mr. Murphy: My reason for going into this is if there is one single individual who has approached you in any way, low or high, no matter who he is, in any way to attempt to influence your testimony, I think in fairness to yourself, and the members of this committee, we ought to know about it.

Was there ever any such person?

Captain Kramer: There was never any such person, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, sir, I would like to review with you your testimony before the Hewitt inquiry. You stated at page 128:

"The evaluation was normally done by Commander McCollum, the head of the Far Eastern Section, or Admiral Wilkinson, but I gave them the benefit of my opinion about it too."

Is that so?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: You stated on page 129, that you had seen those two dispatches set forth on pages 154 and 155 of Exhibit 1. That would be circular 2353 and circular

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murph

2354, would it not?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Then you were asked if you had seen the dispatch marked Exhibit No. 3 from Aluska, Batavia, and you said, "I do not recall having seen that."

Which one was that? Would that be the one sent to the Pacific, or would that be the so-called Foote dispatch?

Captain Kramer: No, sir, it would be the dispatch from the U. S. Naval Liaison Officer stationed in Batavia.

Mr. Murphy: And distinct from either 2353, 2354, and the so-called dispatch that we received by way of Admiral Hart?

Captain Kramer: That is right, sir.

Mr. Murphy: At page 130, you stated:

"We were very interested in seeing any of this traffic after the thing was set up, which was about the end of November, but traffic did not appear in this system until the 7th of December and the latter part of December, 1941."

I take it at that time you were talking about the hidden word dispatches.

Captain Kramer: Mr. Murphy, until I was shown a photostat of the hidden word message during Admiral Hewitt's hearing, I was still under the impression that the dispatch received

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy Sunday morning was a winds message.

Mr. Murphy: Is it not a fact that from December 7, 1941, down to the time you testified before Admiral Hewitt, you thought the December 7 dispatch was an execute of the winds code?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir that is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Now, I take you to the bottom of page 130:

"Captain Kramer: That is correct. That refreshes my memory now. I remember now that you remind me of it, that these reams of plain language traffic that we were getting in, several weeks weeks before Pearl Harbor, were searched for that indicator. That, however, I didn't recall specifically, because I didn't do the searching. It was done by the GY watch officers.

"Admiral Hewitt: I believe that about the middle of the first week of December, there was a teletype message which, to the best of your recollection, one of the watch officers had in his possession and which was subsequently delivered to Admiral Noyes. Willyou tell me about that to the best of your recollection?

"Captain Kramer: I previously testified on that matter at Pearl Harbor, Admiral. I would like to go over that previous testimony again in the light of thinking it over since Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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"I had no recollection of that message at the time it was first mentioned to me in the spring of 1944. However, after being given some of the details of the circumstances surrounding it, I did recall a message some days before 7 December, 1941, I believe about the middle of the week 1 - 7 December, and I do recall definitely being shown such a message by the GY watch officer and walking down with him to Captain Safford's office, and being present while the GY watch officer turned it over to him.

"A brief conversation ensued, and Captain Safford then took it, I assumed, to Admiral Noyes, since that message we had all been on the qui vive about for a week or ten days.

"That is the last I saw of such a message.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

"Admiral Hewitt: Can you recall what the general subject of the message was?"

Now this is important. You speak up above about the one on December 7 and here, as I understand it, you are describing the one you saw with Safford.

"Admiral Hewitt: Can you recall what the general subject of the message was?

"Captain Kramer: It was, as I recall it, a 'winds' code message. The wording of it I do not recall. It may have been, 'Higashi no kaze ame', specifically referring to the United States, as I have previously testified at Pearl Harbor, but I am less positive of that now than I believe I was at that time. The reason for revision in my view on that is the fact that in thinking it over, I have a rather sharp recollection in the latter part of that week of feeling there was still no overt mention or specific mention of the United States in any of this traffic, which I was seeing all of and which also was the only source in general of my information since I did not see, as a rule, the dispatches from the Fleet Commanders or going out to them from Operations."

Is your memory more clear now than it was then on that subject, or do you still feel the same way?

I still feel the same way regarding Captain Kramer: the precise wording of that piece of teletype. I, however,

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy
am thoroughly convinced from my study of the papers in
the last few days, in the last few weeks, that the United
States did not appear on that thing. That is my current
conviction.

At the time I was testifying in previous hearings I had not thought particularly about this. In fact the first time that there was occasion to think about it at all was in preparing my reply to Captain Safford's first letter, in which there is no mention or reference to what country was involved.

Mr. Murphy: Well, Admiral Hewitt then said to you:
"Then it is still your belief, the best you can recall
in view of that, there was no indication --

"Captain Kramer: I would like to continue that statement, Admiral, by saying: For that reason, I am now at
least under the impression that the message referred to
England and possibly the Dutch rather than the United States,
although it may have referred to the United States, too."

Captain Kramer: That is simply because I was unpositive, and still am unpositive, of the precise wording.

Mr. Murphy: Then Admiral Hewitt says:

"Or possibly it may have referred to Russia?

"Captain Kramer: I just don't recall."

Now Admiral Hewitt said:

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

"Reference to one or more of the messages supplied by the FCC is in Exhibit 65. Can you recall whether any of those may have been seen by you?"

Is it your recollection that you did or did not see any of those?

Captain Kramer: I believe I saw some of those, yes, sir. Mr. Murphy: You said then:

"Captain Kramer: This document I is not a message and document 4 is the one of the 8th of December about midnight GMT. I may have seen these specific messages. I cannot be certain, however, because we saw a great many messages of this kind in looking for this particular type of 'winds' code message. When we started monitoring all Japanese plain language some weeks before Pearl Harbor, the volume of material coming in was simply tremendous, swamping. We had only three linguists at the time for translation purposes, with a pretty heavy volume of coded traffic concerning the negotiations. Consequently, we felt the extra burden of having to scan all this Japanese plain language stuff and there were many instances of weather occurring in that, but because of the fact that the particular code thing we were looking for, we felt it was incumbent on us to examine it all. The reason I cannot state specifically that these particular ones were ones I had seen, but they were of the

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy same nature as many I did see."

Then at the bottom of the page Admiral Hewitt said:

"My understanding is that when that was first decoded,

the word "minami", which related to the United States, was

overlooked, so that the translation merely referred to

England. Is that your recollection?

"Captain Kramer: Last summer when that question of the late morning of 7 December had come up at Pearl Harbor, my recollection had been that it was a 'winds' message. It wasn't until I saw these exhibits yesterday afternoon --" and that would be sometime between May and July of 1945, would it not?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Your testimony was on Tuesday, May 22, 1945, so I take it that you saw the message on May 21, the day before.

Captain Kramer: I believe that is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: You said, "It wasn't until I saw these exhibits yesterday afternoon that my recollection was refreshed to the extent that I thought it was one of these hidden word messages rather than the 'winds'. I do recall on that that after my return from the State Department near 10:30 the morning of 7 December, we had just had translated a message specifying the time of delivery of the 14 part

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy note from the Japanese Government to the United States.

That item, together with several other minor messages, one thanking the Ambassador for his services and another to the Embassy Staff and another directing final destruction of codes, all added up in my mind to a crisis to take place at 1:00 o'clock. Consequently, I was in very much of a hurry to get the word out. The books were made up in the course of a couple of minutes and as I was leaving the office, I looked at another short plain language message that had just come in, had just been brought in, and I recognized, as I recall it now, the first word in there as being a code word in this plain language text."

Now at that point, do we have here, or is it available

Now at that point, do we have here, or is it available, the plain language text of the Japanese message before translation?

Captain Kramer: Here it is (indicating).

Mr. Murphy: Now will you look at that just a minute, please? The first word was "Koyanagi", was it not?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And if you will look at page 186 of Exhibit 1, "Koyanagi" was England, wasn't it?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Then there are several other words, "rijivori seirinotugoo, arunituki", and then "hattori", and

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy Witness Kramer "hattori" meant "relations between Japan and (blank country) are not in accordance with expectation", is that not right? Captain Kramer: That is precisely what it means, sir. If the committee is interested they, of course, may call a Japanese expert other than presumably myself, and refer to a dictionary which I have in front of me. Mr. Murphy: At any rate, the way it was set up for the Navy on page 187 was precisely "relations between Japan and (blank country) are not in accordance with expectation", is that not so? Captain Kramer: That is precisely an exact translation, sir. Mr. Murphy: Now, then, after "hattori", which was the general part, the next word is "minami", which means the U.S.A., is that right? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir. Mr. Murphy: Now, then, at that time you said you dictated a translation of this particular message. Is that true? That is true, sir. Kramer: Mr. Murphy: And then you apparently, in your hurry, left with the translation as you thought it was at the time,

having overlooked "minami" or the U.S.A. word.

Captain Kramer:

I did not overlook it exactly. I

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy overlooked it to the extent of not identifying it as a code word. The plain text message, which this is, should be translated, "Please have director Koyanagi send a wire

stating the sum which has been decided to be spent on the hattori minami memorial library in order that this business

may be wound up", and then the code indicated a stop.

Now in translating this message -- the word "minami"

I might explain is a very common word in the Japanese language.

It simply means "south". In a hasty scanning of this message,
without referring to the Japanese code list on this hidden
word set-up, that message could be translated in the same

**Ay I have just read, except that it could also mean, if
it was not immediately apparent that "minami" was a code
word, "Please have director Koyanagi send a wire stating
the sum which has been decided to be spent on the hattori
southern memorial library in order that this business may be
wound up."

It was for that reason, the fact that that word "minami" fitted very well into a normal translation, did not stand out at the moment as a code word, that it was overlooked.

The words "Koyanagi" and hattori are proper names in the Japanese language, which can readily immediately be distinguished from any ordinary Japanese word.

Mr. Murphy: Well, at any rate, upon examination of

Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy
part 4 of the hidden word code set-up on page 187 you
found that "minami" was a code word meaning "U.S.A."?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, you did add in pencil on that particular paper that correction, did you not?

Captain Kramer: On one copy of that particular write-up, yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And that copy, did it have any more than just the word "minami", or did it have some of your writing?

Captain Kramer: Just an insertion with the word "United States", and it was done with a view to sending around a corrected translation, which was not at all an infrequent occurrence, on the next dissemination of this material.

Mr. Murphy: I was wondering if Captain Safford saw that message with your handwriting in it "United States".

Captain Kramer: I doubt if he did, sir.

Mr. Murphy: I think you will find from the evidence that he did, or at least he examined it later.

Captain Kramer: Normally the copies of this traffic -Mr. Murphy: (Interposing) I do not mean on December
7, but at a subsequent time he saw the message.

Captain Kramer: That is what I am referring to.

(Continuing) -- were destroyed, except the numerical

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Witness Kramer . Questions by: Mr. Murphy time during 1941, two other copies which we retained for cross-references by subjects.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, when you translated this message which would then say that relations between Japan and England are not in accordance with expectations on the 7th of December, you immediately put that into the pouch and took that to the addressees, did you not, the receivers of the pouch?

Captain Kramer: That first version, yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Then subsequently you made a phone call saying there would be a correction adding the translation of the word "minami"?

Captain Kramer: My memory on that point is not very clear. That, too, was not an unusual thing to do. I made frequent phone calls, and in fact every time I started delivery prior to leaving the office I made a number of phone calls to locate recipients. There were a number of times that I specifically recall during 1941 when I made calls indicating corrections, whether major or minor.

My recollection on this thing is that when I first noted it I did make two or three phone calls indicating that the United States should be included in that.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, the force and effect of it had been considerably lessened by the delivery of the 1:00 o'clock message to the recipients of the pouch before you

Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy had discovered that "minami" was a code word?

Captain Kramer: I believe that was my impression at the time, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now what puzzles me is that here is a message that is a hidden word message on the 7th, and it immediately comes to you and it immediately is distributed to all of the receivers of the pouches, and I am wondering why the difference was made between that one of the 7th and why there was this treatment of this other one of the 5th which would go direct to Noyes.

Captain Kramer: When this so-called hidden word system was set up, the first knowledge of which we had, I believe, in early December, it was so involved by comparison with the winds system, which was extremely simple in nature and character, there were so many code words involved, that no special provision was made to handle it. It would have required, in view of the complicated character of this by comparison with the winds thing, processing like our other coded traffic.

Mr. Murphy: Is it not a fact, Captain, that the cards that were distributed to Noyes and the others had the code words from the messages of 2353 and 2354?

Captain Kramer: That is precisely correct, sir.

Mr. Murphy: They did not, however, have the code words

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Captain Kramer: (Interposing) They had the translations of those code words.

Mr. Murphy: The translations. They did not have the word "minami", which meant "U.S.A." or the word "kodama", which meant "Japan", or the word "Koyanagi", which meant England, or the word "hattori", which meant "relations between Japan and (blank country) are not in accordance with expectation"?

Captain Kramer: Absolutely not, sir.

Mr. Murphy: So then, if they got a message which purported to be an intercept and it was under the hidden word code, and they were to make any comparisons at all they would not know whether it was a real execute under that code because they did not have that translated?

Captain Kramer: I do not see how they could possibly have gotten anything under this hidden word system in other than the pouch I delivered to recipients.

Mr. Murphy: I do not know that they did. I am just talking about Noyes.

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now the message that was delivered to Moyes, is it your recollection that the Japanese words as such were delivered to him or an English translation of the words?

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Captain Kramer: I can categorically state, sir, that no message in the winds system was delivered in any pouch which I brought to the recipients of this material.

Mr. Murphy: Now let me ask you just one final question.

If you will refer, Captain, to Exhibit 1, at page 226 -- do you have a copy of Exhibit 1?

Captain Kramer: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: These is a message from Tokyo to (Circular)

3 December, 1941, "Please keep the code list (INGO HIKAE)" -which means "hidden words", and "INGO DENPO" which means
"hidden words", too, doesn't it?

Captain Kramer: "DENPO" means "telegram".

Mr. Murphy: That is important, for this reason, that in setting up the hidden word code on page 186 of Exhibit 1 they refer to "INGO DENPO" as "hidden word" and that would be the hidden telegram, is that it?

Captain Kramer: "IN" means "hidden", "GO" means "word" and "DENPO" means "telegram".

Mr. Murphy: Now on page 226 they speak of "INGO HIKAE".

Would that mean one would be by telegram and the other

would be by voice?

Captain Kramer: There is no distinction of that kind that I am aware of, sir. I am uncertain off-hand as to the reason for the discrepancy between those two. "HIKAE" might

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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Safford to Admiral Noyes' office.

Mr. Murphy: Do you recall my reading from Sadtler's testimony, that he wanted to know what word was used?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Captain Kramer: My recollection and understanding is

that the piece of teletype which I saw was taken by Captain

Mr. Murphy: And I take it from that that he apparently had certain Jap words such as "kita" and the other words from the winds code. Do you know whether they were furnished the Japanese or English?

Captain Kramer: I do not know, sir, what Admiral Noyes phoned to him.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, so far as your testimony goes, you state that it is your best recollection that you did not see a message which was a winds intercept referring to the United States?

Captain Kramer: No, sir, I never did.

Mr. Murphy: And are you able to state yes or no to the question as to whether or not, on December 4, 5, -- let me change that -- on December 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 you delivered any message in any pouch which would be a winds intercept to the White House and the other recipients showing a break in relations, negotiations, either one of those two, between Japan and the United States?

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy be an inaccurate recovery of the code group applying to that, and this circular may have been sent in a quite

different system from the earlier one.

Mr. Murphy: Now these two messages then on page 226:

"Please keep the code list (INGO HIKAE) (including those in connection with broadcasts) until the last moment," and then the next one from Tokyo to Vancouver, "Please retain the 'hidden meaning' codes and the codes to be used in conjunction with radio broadcasts until the last moment", would that indicate to you the possibility, and the ability of Tokyo to broadcast to London by the PA-K2 code any message they wanted to about relations between the two countries not being in accordance with expectations?

Captain Kramer: These two dispatches do not refer to the so-called PA-K2. That was still another system which the Japanese referred to, I believe, by the name "0" or "Oite".

Mr. Murphy: Will you get the original, Mr. Masten, and have it here?

You think it is "0", is that right? You think it would be the code "0", or "Oite"?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: In that connection, if it is "Oite" I would like to refer you to page 216, a dispatch from Bern

Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy to Ankara. In that case it says, "Orders have been issued to our diplomatic officials in North America (including Manila), Canada, Panama, Cuba, the South Seas (including Timor), Singora, Chienmai, and to all our officials in British (including our Embassy in London) and Netherlands territory to inform me immediately upon the burning of all their telegraphic codes except one copy of Oite 'L'."

So if it is "Oite" they could still get the broadcast spout the break in relations, could not they, on the code referred to on page 226?

Captain Kramer: There are three codes involved, Mr. Murphy: The Oite, the "L", which we knew as "LA", and the hidden word code, which had been set up only a few days previously.

Mr. Murphy: Right. Well, do you know of any reason why, on December 3, 4 and 5, Tokyo could not broadcast to England, as well as to all other places, a message to the effect, by international Morse or by what you call Kani Morse, or by any other system of communication generally used, the fact that relations were in danger?

Captain Kramer: I do not have any first-hand knowledge of what systems were actually held or burned by the Japanese imbassy in London. From this dispatch which you have read on page 216, however, it is apparent to me that Japan

Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Murphy could have sent via either of these code systems or via the hidden words system indications of any disruption in relations to England.

Mr. Murphy: The fact is that on the 7th of December

Japan did send such a message, did it not, referring to

England? I refer you now to page 251, from Tokyo to (Circular Telegram), 7 December 1941, "(plain Japanese language using gode names) Circular #2494, Relations between Japan and

England are not in accordance with expectation".

Captain Kramer: That was a circular telegram which could very well have included England, yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: You mean as a recipient?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir, as a recipient.

Mr. Murphy: But it did refer to relations between Japan and England on the 7th of December?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: I have no other questions.

The Chairman: Senator Brewster being absent, Congressman Gearhart is recognized.

Mr. Gearhart: Captain, there are certain respects in which your testimony coincides completely with that of Captain Safford, is that not correct?

Captain Kramer: I believe that is the case, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Captain Safford testified that on the 4th

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witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart 10,637 of December, 1941 you appeared before him at his office with a yellow teletype paper in your hands and said to him "This is it". To that extent your testimony is in agreement, is it not?

Captain Kramer: Except for the date in my present conviction on the matter, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: What is your present conviction?

Captain Kramer: That incident occurred on the morning
of 5 December.

Mr. Gearhart: Not the 4th?

Captain Kramer: No, sir. I explained, I believe,.

yesterday afternoon the reason for the confirmation of my
conviction on that is that was an examination of our
directives to our outposts in the Western Pacific and Asia
on destruction of codes. That showed the dispatches were
drafted, as indicated by the date time group on the dispatch
on the afternoon of 4 December. I specifically have had
my memory refreshed by these things on that point, because
I do have a definite recollection of the fact that those
dispatches were drafted, the first two, I think, by Admiral
Newes in his office in my presence while he was examining
a folder which included the directive from Japan to the
Western Hemisphere to burn and destroy certain systems.

There was nothing "winds" whatsoever connected there-

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: Is that the only reason why you think that the date was the 5th instead of the 4th, the fact that Admiral Noyes was writing these messages directly to our cutlying positions to destroy their codes, code machines and particular papers, and you do not remember that contemporaneously with the preparation of those orders there had been any discussion of a winds message, is that it?

Captain Kramer: Until I saw those dispatches quite recently and read parts of the so-called Narrative prepared by Lieutenant Commander Baecher in which there is quoted some of the Army testimony bearing on this point of the date I was still uncertain as to the precise date that this incident occurred.

Mr. Gearhart: But you did not indicate in any of your previous testimony that there was any uncertainty in your mind until you came here to testify?

Captain Kramer: I invariably indicated that there
was uncertainty as regarding the date that incident occurred.

My mind was only refreshed on that point when I saw this
series of our directives, and --

Mr. Gearhart: (Interposing) Then the only basis -The Chairman: Let the witness finish his answer, please.

Mr. Gearhart: Is there anything further you wanted to say, Captain?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Captain Kramer: I do not think it is material. I have given what I was about to say already, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Now is the only basis for your saying that it was the 5th instead of the 4th that you remember distinctly the sending out of the code destruction method, and you remember distinctly that preceding that there was no discussion of a winds message, is that it?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: That is the only basis for it?

Captain Kramer: That is the only basis. That was testimony taken from the Army inquiries that fixed positively the date in my mind, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Then you want us to understand that your memory five years later is better than it was shortly after the event, is that correct?

Captain Kramer: I do not want to create that impression, sir. I never have created, or intended to create, that impression.

Mr. Gearhart: Your attention has been called to the fact that a certain message was sent out by direction of Admiral Noyes to destroy codes, which had been prepared by Captain Safford.

Captain Kramer: They were prepared in final form I believe by Captain Safford, yes, sir.

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: Yes. Now for the first time you remember that those messages were sent out at a date different from the date upon which there was discussion of the winds message?

Captain Kramer: I recall no discussion of any winds message, sir, except the few words exchanged with Captain Safford and the GY watch officer, and a few remarks I may have made on the date the winds message was received in the process of disseminating the folders of other decrypted traffic.

Mr. Gearhart: And now, after five years, you are positive that those two subjects were on different days.

Now will you tell me why it was on the 5th that the winds message was discussed rather than on the 4th?

Captain Kramer: I have never been positive of the date, sir. I stated --

Mr. Gearhart: (Interposing) Well, you mean --

The Chairman: Let the witness finish his answer.

Mr. Gearhart: Go ahead.

Captain Kramer: I stated that my memory was refreshed only in the last few days as to the date, and that is my surrent conviction, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: And are you positive today?

Captain Kramer: I am positive only to the extent that these things I have mentioned refresh my memory, sir.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: Well, there is nothing to refresh your memory in respect to the date when the winds message was received. There is no record you have been able to look at. You simply say it was the 5th because it was not the Hth, is that it?

Captain Kramer: That is not quite it, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: All right, name one paper that refreshes your memory in respect to the discussion of the winds message. Upon what do you base your conviction of today?

On the relative times of occurrence Captain Kramer: of this incident in Admiral Noyes; office when he drafted these dispatches and I received this piece of teletype paper containing the words which might have been the winds message.

Mr. Gearhart: All right. I know that you have the evidence of the messages that were sent forth to destroy the codes and code machines and secret papers, you have refreshed your memory on that occurrence, but tell me from what record do you refresh your memory in respect of the day when the winds code message was received.

Captain Kramer: On the basis of no record whatsoever, sir. Mr. Gearhart: Then you want us to understand that that is purely memory bestirred after five years of discussion to the contrary, is that correct?

Captain Kramer: My first recollection of this incident

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart in Admiral Noyes' office was only after I saw those four dispatches which we sent out directing our destruction of codes. At that time my memory was refreshed to that extent.

I might remark in that regard, sir, that my memory has been refreshed on a number of other details connected with this hearing --

Mr. Gearhart: (Interposing) I am only asking about one thing now.

The Chairman: Let the witness finish his answer.

Captain Kramer: (Continuing) -- concerning events

taking place about the time of Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Gearhart: Has anybody pointed out to you that it might be in corroboration of Captain Safford's testimony that when they received the winds code they immediately prepared the code destruction notices and that, therefore, you better put it on a subsequent day?

Captain Kramer: Will you repeat that question?

Mr. Gearhart: Has anybody suggested that to you recently?

The Chairman: What was that question?

Mr. Gearhart: Read it, Mr. Reporter.

(The question was read by the reporter.)

Captain Kramer: Mr. Gearhart, no one has pointed out anything to me at any time concerning the matter you just

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart mentioned. My current conviction, based on refreshing due to examination of these dispatches, was my own personal conviction, not due to pointing out or discussions with anyone, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Now the winds message was being watched for, wasn't it?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Everybody having to do with the interception of the messages was on his toes, very alert, looking for the winds message?

Captain Kramer: I believe that was the case, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: And you received a message which related to the possibility that it was a winds message that came on the teletype paper and you went in and said to Captain Safford, "This is it"?

Captain Kramer: It was far more than a possibility in my mind, sir. The fact is it was a conviction in my mind at that time, that the words appearing on that piece of teletype paper coincided precisely with what was called for by this winds system. That could very well be, since it was very simple Japanese language, which might well be used in any normal weather broadcast.

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Mr. Gearhart: When you were on your toes, alert, looking for this message, and were at the time convinced that it was the message, convinced at the time that it contained the words directly pointing to the United States, how do you explain the fact after five years your conviction today is to the contrary?

Captain Kramer: Mr. Feargart, I have never been of the positive conviction that that piece of teletype paper referred to the United States. My statement as to the wording of that is hazy. It has always been hazy. My contact withthat was only for a few seconds duration. If it had referred to the United States, I am fairly certain that it would have impressed itself on my memory.

Mr. Gearhart: Captain, you had been looking for this paper for a long time. You had it in your own hands. You looked at it, and you said after reading it, "This is it." Do you mean to say that you weren't convinced at that moment that it was it?

Captain Kramer: I certainly was convinced that it was it to the extent of being the first thing that we had seen which was believed by me and by the GY watch officer was something in that hidden word -- rather in that winds system. That, purely, and simply, is what I meant by this expression which I apparently used. I have no positive

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart recollection of using that expression, incidentally.

Mr. Gearhart: You have no positive recollection of having said, "This is it"?

Captain Kramer: I have repeatedly so testified.

Mr. Gearhart: You have testified in this hearing that it was the expression you used, haven't you?

Captain Kramer: I have stated I may well have said that. I have no positive recollection of having said it.

Mr. Gearhart: Now, will you tell us why, when you had been waiting for this paper for a long time, when you read it, and you felt it was a winds message, why you didn't make out any file for it?

Captain Kramer: Of this approximately quarter of a mile of plain language traffic that we had been receiving for a week or ten days past, there is no record that I am aware of that was ever maintained on all that traffic.

The only record I kept in my section, Section GZ, was of broken down messages by the decrypters, or in the case of plain language papers that were sent in to my section for translation, every one of those papers were filed.

I am fairly certain every one of those papers will now be found in the files of the Navy Department.

Mr. Gearhart: The paper you had been waiting for, the paper you had been waiting for,

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart the one you took to Captain Safford, you made no file out for it?

Captain Kramer: Made no file of anything, sir, except what came in to my section. That did not come into my section. There were specific provisions made why it should not have come into my section. I do not believe, sir, that any record was kept by the GY Section of any of that plain language traffic coming in either.

Mr. Gearhart: Who was this watch officer that brought it to you?

Captain Kramer: To the best of my recollection it was a Lieutenant Murray, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Was he in your section?

Captain Kramer: He was in the adjacent section, GY.

Mr. Gearhart: The missing file 7001 is a file that might have been filled by paper that came in during the first week in December; is that right?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: What was the last you saw of this teletype yellow sheet of paper?

Captain Kramer: The last I saw of that piece of teletype paper was when I left Captain Safford's office.

Mr. Gearhart: It was then in his possession? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: At the time, as you have testified, you considered that message to be the winds execute?

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

I might amplify that remark, as I believe I have previously testified, that that is the first occasion I know of where I left my office and accompanied a GY watch officer to Captain Safford's office. It was primarily for the purpose of confirming with Captain Safford the language

The watch officer himself had instructions on how to handle anything coming in in that particular winds system.

Mr. Gearhart: Why did he bring it to you?

appearing on that piece of teletype paper.

Captain Kramer: He did not bring it to me, sir. As he was passing the door of my office, he noted that I was in and he called me to the door to confirm his interpretation of what appeared on that piece of teletype.

Mr. Gearhart: Then you read it carefully to confirm his interpretation, and you don't remember anything about it now?

Captain Kramer: I do not sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Well, you weren't too much help to him in reading it, were you, then?

Captain Kramer: I believe I was of some help at the time, sir. I saw that paper for only a few seconds. All

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart these other things which my section handled, I saw from 6 or 8 to two or three dozen times. I read and studied them carefully in order to be familiar with what the recipients were reading when I was present while they were reading.

Mr. Gearhart: He asked you for the purpose of checking himself, asked you to read it with care and to see if he interpreted it correctly.

In the days gone by, you remembered that it contained words referring to the United States, and now you are uncertain because the paper was in your hands so fleetingly?

Captain Kramer: In days gone by, sir, I have never definitely remembered that piece of teletype as referring to the United States. I have never recalled and still do not recall the precise wording of that piece of teletype.

Mr. Gearhart: And upon that you are sure and you are willing to say that you never testified that it did refer to the United States?

Captain Kramer: My first reaction when that question was first propounded to me during the course of Admiral Murfin's court of inquiry was having in mind very well the expressions involved and in view of the fact that we had been engaged in a serious war for two years with Japan, that of course it was the United States.

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Later on in that hearing, however, I indicated in reply to another question that the only thing involving the United States in all this decrypted traffic was the disclosure at the end of November to Berlin wherein they used the expression "Anglo-Saxon" which included the United States, presumably.

Mr. Gearhart: Now, a question has been raised as to whether or not there was any reason behind the winds message being sent by directional broadcast to London two or three days before the actual breaking out of hostilities.

Can you think of any reasons why the Japanese would want London advised in advance of the event and would take great chances possibly of exposing their hand to advise London?

Captain Kramer: I believe, sir, that it would have been an illogical thing to do.

Mr. Gearhart: A what?

Captain Kramer: An illogical thing to do.

Mr. Gearhart: You can't think of any reason why London, that is, the Japanese Embassy in London, would want to know in advance?

Captain Kramer: In view, Mr. Gearhart of the stringent security measures imposed by the Japanese military on all their moves connected with the outbreak of war between Japan

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and England and the United States, I very much doubt it.

Mr. Gearhart: I direct your attention to intercept
No. 1410 which appears on page 234 of Exhibit 1, the message
from Berlin to Tokyo, December 4, 1941, translated December
5, 1941:

"In case of evacuation by the members of our Embassy in London --"

That would seem to indicate that Berlin was expecting evacuation and war, wouldn't it?

Captain Kramer: Not necessarily war, sir. We ourselves had evacuated all of our language officers from Tokyo in August of 1941.

Mr. Gearhart: That is possibly another explanation, isn't it?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: War is still another possibility, isn't it?

Captain Kramer: That would be a matter of personal deduction, if you wanted to stretch this thing to that meaning, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: That is no more of a stretch than the other, is it?

Captain Kramer: By that token, you could stretch our evacuation of our language officers from Tokyo as meaning we intended to go to war with Japan.

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: It says "evacuation by the members of our Embassy."

That means all, doesn't it?

Captain Kramer: I don't see that it does, sir. We evacuated members of our Embassy, namely, the language officers.

Mr. Gearhart: This doesn't say anything about part of the members, but it says "the members". A fair interpretation of that, even to an Intelligence Officer, is that it would mean all, wouldn't it?

Captain Kramer: You could put that extreme interpretation on it, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Well, let's go on:

"In the case of evacuation by the members of our Embassy in London, I would like to arrange to have Secretary MATSUI of that office and three others --"

And they are named in the message.

That is from Berlin.

"-- stay here. Please do your best to this end."

Now, there is a possible direct reason, is there not, why London should know before the breaking out of hostilities, because after the breaking out of hostilities there would be no chance to evacuate any members of the Japanese Embassy in London, would there?

Witness Kramer

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Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Captain Kramer: Presumably not.

Mr. Gearhart: They would be immediately interned, would they not?

Captain Kramer: That is correct.

Mr. Gearhart: So there is a reason given right here given in the intercept why London should be advised in order to accomplish a purpose before it was too late; is that not true?

Captain Kramer: I would invite your attention, Mr. Gearhart, to the following message.

Mr. Gearhart: That is right, but we are talking about this one first.

In that message we have been discussing, the one I have just read, is contained a possible reason why London should be advised before the outbreak of hostilities, isn't there?

Captain Kramer: Not necessarily hostilities. It might be the breaking of diplomatic relations, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Diplomatic relationship does not mean internment, does it?

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Well, then, they could go on and evacuate their men if it was just a breach of diplomatic relations?

Captain Kramer: Not necessarily. They would be dependent then, presumably, on special arrangements for shipping.

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Mr. Gearhart: That is right, unless they had arranged to take their people off the island by the German sub-marines?

Captain Kramer: That is possible, of course, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Then, in all fairness -- now, I am not asking you to strain your conclusions -- in all fairness, if the Japanese wanted to get some people of the British Isles, and over to Berlin before the outbreak of hostilities, that would be a reason for a directional broadcast of a winds message three days before the attack on Pearl Harbor, is that correct?

Captain Kramer: You could put such a construction on that, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: Now, it has been testified that any directional broadcast from Tokyo to London could be heard on the East Coast of the United States; is that not so?

Captain Kramer: I am not familiar with the technicalities of what could be heard or not heard in various parts of the world.

Mr. Gearhart: You were present in this room when testimony was given that because of admospheric conditions, natural phenomena, scientific consequences, that a directional broadcast from Tekyo to London could be and would be heard on the Atlantic Coast of the United States?

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

captain Kramer: I heard that testimony, sir, and I am in general familiar with the subject of communications as a line officer in the Navy, and also with the difficulties which we had at various times with our own intercept set and the reallocation of certain monitoring stations to cover certain circuits, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: If that were the consequence of that kind of a directional broadcast, the Japanese would know it, their scientists would know it there just as ours here?

Captain Kramer: Presumably, yes, sir.

Mr. Gearhart: It seems by the next message that Tokyo wanted to get some people out of the United States before hostilities broke out.

The next message reads:

"From: Tokyo

"To: Washington

"5 December, 1941.

"Re your #1245

"Will you please have Terasaki, Takagi, Ando, Yamamoto and others leave by plane within the next couple of days."

In that message you see a possible reason why Tokyo wanted the United States to know that relations with the United States were failing and were about to end; isn't that correct? Isn't that a fair conclusion?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Mr. Gearhart

Captain Kramer: That is a possible conclusion, sir.

However, there are many movements of diplomatic officials disclosed by this traffic to us. In fact, every transfer of a Japanese diplomatic official was as a result of instructions of this kind. Referring back to page 227 of this exhibit, in a message from Washington to Tokyo dated 3 December, Washington apparently objects to detaching Secretary Terasaki.

The message is incomplete. Apparently badly garbled. Presumably there had been prior discussion in this traffic which we had not read because of it not being picked up, or other reasons, concerning the movement of of the Secretary Terasaki.

This one that you have just read, of 5 December, apparently is a later message bearing on the subject of evacuation -- not evacuation but the transfer or movement of Terasaki and certain other people, and the officials.

Mr. Gearhart: I was merely asking you the possibility.

I don't care to pursue it any further.

The Chairman: Is that all?

Mr. Gearhart: Yes.

The Chairman: Senator Ferguson.

Senator Ferguson: Captain, I am not going to speak to you about the winds message for a while. We will take a

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson rest on that message.

Captain Kramer: Thank you, sir.

Senator Ferguson: I want to show you a message in Exhibit 1. No. 904, page 245. Are you familiar with that message?

Captain Kramer: I am, sir.

Senator Ferguson: When did you first see that message?

Captain Kramer: I believe on Saturday evening 6

December, 1941, sir. It was translated, as indicated at the bottom on the 6th of December.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Now, was that message delivered to the Secretary of the Navy and the President on the evening of the 6th? Captain Kramer: I am quite certain, sir, that that

was included in the folder delivered thatnight.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, just read that message, will you. I want to ask you some questions about it.

The Vice Chairman: Read it aloud for the record, Captain.

Captain Kramer: (Reading)

"From: Tokyo

"To: Washington

"December 6, 1941

"#904.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Forguson

"Re My #902

"There is really no need to tell you this, but in the preparation of the aide memoire be absolutely sure not to use a typist or other person.

"Be most extremely cautious in preserving secrecy." Senator Ferguson: Now, that message, "In re my #902" referred to the long diplomatic reply to Secretary Hulls message of the 26th?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What interpretation did you give this message that they were to use no typist on it, they were to do it personally, themselves, and to "he most extremely cautious in preserving secrecy"?

I want you to consider that at the same time you had a pilot message indicating that this 902 was to be delivered when a certain time was given to them here in Washington.

How do you interpret this message?

Captain Kramer: I do not recollect precisely my reaction to this thing, sir. It was included, however, as I told you in the folders delivered that might with the first 13 parts of the note. I believe my reaction at the time was that the note itself was of a much more serious nature than previous notes forwarded to this country.

Senator Ferguson: You had read the 13 parts, had you?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: I believe I had read part of the 13 parts at the time this came in. I believe this came in while we were still writing up the 13 parts.

Senator Ferguson: Before they went to the White House had you read the 13 parts?

Captain Kramer: Before I went to the White House, I had, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you come to the conclusion that the end had come as far as relations between the United States and Japan were concerned?

Captain Kramer: There was certainly a strong possibility of that, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Just a possibility?

Captain Kramer: Well, perhaps a probability.

Senator Ferguson: Didn't this message, that they were to be sure and not use a typist or any other person on it, together with the pilot message, indicate to you that the time had come when negotiations were ended?

Captain Kramer: I believe my reaction at the time was, particularly after reading most of the note, that negotiations which had been going on were ended, yes, sir, but as regards the interpretation or construction to be put on this cautionary message, 904, the Japanese Embassy in Washington had previously in very strong language

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson been cautioned on security, particularly in the spring of 1941 when quite categorical orders were sent from Tokyo to the Japanese ambassador in Washington that no one except himself and his Counsellor of Embassy was to handle a certain code.

Senator Ferguson: Well, at one time the messages indicated that they knew that we were breaking their code; isn't that true?

Captain Kramer: As a result of their investigation in the spring of 1941, they concluded that we were reading something. We did not know, and do not know to this date what they found out at that time.

Senator Ferguson: I appreciate that, but you had indications that they knew that you were breaking the code and reading messages; isn't that true?

Captain Kramer: Breaking some code, yes, sir, because one of their messages so stated.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, their method then, to keep you from, or to slow you down on reading their code, was to change the cipher, was it not?

Captain Kramer: Was to change a cipher they suspected our reading.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: In that connection, sir, there were a number of incidents, not only during 1941, but during 1940, when they cancelled codes arbitrarily as soon as they had the first inkling or suspicion that we were reading their code.

A code which we designated as AJ-12, in my recollection, I have not seen the message since those days, I remember Japan cancelling arbitrarily, because as I recall that message, they suspected that the British and the Dutch I believe, were reading that system.

In, I think it was May of 1941, one of their systems, a naval system in this case, was compromised by a search of narcotic agents in San Francisco. Within 24 hours of the time that search was made, a report had been made to Tokyo about this search and Tokyo had issued instructions to cancel it at once.

Senator Ferguson: There is nothing unusual about the changing of ciphers so that someone can't read your code, is there?

Captain Kramer: Not at all, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And that saves you at times changing your code book, isn't that true, by changing your cipher?

Captain Kramer: That was the usual practice.

Senator Ferguson: Then it takes some time to get back

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson into stride, as it were, to get the cipher, and then you can decode again, but if they change again on you, you have the same trouble; isn't that true?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I notice in reading your testimony of yesterday that you didn't mention this 904 as being taken to the White House and the Secretary of the Navy the night before.

Captain Kramer: I was not questioned on that point, sir. That night, however, there were probably five or six messages in the folders, distributed.

Senator Lucas: Will you tell us what five or six messages were in the folders the night you left the 13-parts at the White House?

Captain Kramer: This is the first time that question has been propounded, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Well, I am not going to repeat, if I can help it.

Captain Kramer: I would presume, without having made a study of this traffic to determine that point, that you ask, that my file numbers 7142 through 7149 were distributed that night.

Senator Ferguson: What book have you got? You are reading from another book?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Four one what?

Captain Kramer: I will correct that 7143, which was the note.

Senator Ferguson: That was the 13 parts?

Mr. Murphy: The JG number is at the bottom of the page.

Senator Ferguson: What other numbers -- 7144?

Captain Kramer: Presumably numbers 7143 through 7149, sir. I recall distinctly that one of the messages in that folder was on the Tokyo-Berlin circuit, or vice versa.

I have made no study of this file to determine the parti-

cular point you are bringing up, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you have a conversation

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you have a conversation with the aide at the White House?

Captain Kramer: A brief one, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What was said?

Captain Kramer: The general tenor of our conversation was to the effect that there was something of high importance in that pouch, which the President should see as soon as possible.

Senator Ferguson: Do you recall who the aide was?

Captain Kramer: I do not recall his name, sir, but

it was one of the junior officers which Captain Beardall

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson had on duty in that office he set up.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know whether it was Schmidt? Captain Kramer: I cannot be sure, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know a man named Schmidt? Captain Kramer: I do not recall him now, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Was he the same man as you delivered the 14th part and the one o'clock message to the following morning?

Captain Kramer: I again do not know who the man was.

The delivery, however, was made to the Situation Room in the White House where these men were on watch.

Senator Ferguson: The Situation Room was merely a map room was it not?

Captain Kramer: A map room and a file of considerable classified material including dispatches from the Navy Department.

Senator Ferguson: Wasn't this true, that that was one of the few times that you left a message there? As a rule you waited until it was read, did you not?

Captain Kramer: There were only two occasions, sir, one subsequent to Pearl Harbor, but one occasion prior to Pearl Harbor, when I took material directly into the President, and that occurred in the late summer or early fall of 1941. At other times delivery was made to the Naval

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Aide.

There was a short period during the summer when there was no Naval Aide, and Admiral McIntyre, the Surgeon General of the Navy, acted in that capacity.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, what was the occasion that you took it in to the President personally?

Captain Kramer: I do not recall just what was in the dispatches, sir, but it was something bearing on these negotiations which I mighg characterize as "hot" and I felt the President should see at once, and Admiral McIntyre was not available to take charge of this particular pouch and I did not entrust it to Mr. Roosevelt's private secretary to take.

Senator Ferguson: Being that "hot" you can't recall it? As you say, it was so "hot" you wanted to take it in personally?

Captah Kramer: My principal purpose, Senator, was to see that the President got it promptly, and it was of sufficient importance to see that he did get it promptly. It probably concerned some negotiations to take place the following morning. That may have been the "hot" aspect of it.

Senator Ferguson: You didn't consider this 13th part as "hot" then, because you left that with an assistant;

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is that true?

Witness Kramer

Captain Kramer: I believe I left that with an assistant, yes, sir, but I further stated during this brief conversation that I had learned in phoning to Admiral Wilkinson's home, that Admiral Beardall was there, and I stated that undoubtedly Admiral Beardall would check up later in the evening to see whether the President had yet received it, presuming that if he had not, Admiral Beardall himself would then come down to the White House to see that he did see it.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you tell the aide that? Captain Kramer: I did.

Senator Ferguson: So the aide was instructed that if he didn't get it to the President, that Admiral Beardall would check up later in the evening?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Have you ever learned as to whether or not Admiral Beardall did check up with the President as to whether or not he got that 13th part, and this 904?

Coptain Kramer: I know, sir, only that I informed Admiral Beardall when I arrived at Admiral Wilkinson's home of the instructions I left with his assistant in the White House. I do not know what further action Admiral Beardall took.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: You never learned later? Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, there wasn't any doubt that Admir al Beardall was not the appraiser or the evaluator of these messages, the President received these messages and he evaluated them personally, so far as you know.

Captain Kramer: Presumably Admiral Beardall did do evaluating, but undoubtedly the President had evaluations from many other high officials too.

Senator Ferguson: Now, were thee delivered to Beardall for the President, or to Beardall for Beardall? Who was getting these messages?

Captain Kramer: They were intended for the President, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Wasn't it your understanding that the President was personally receiving these raw messages to place his own evaluation on?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And that was why you told the aide in charge on Saturday night, that he was to give it to him, and it was important and that you would speak to Beardall later about it?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, before you went to the White

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson House, did you telephone the White House?

Captain Kramer: No, sir, I did not. I had prior to setting up of that Situation Room. After that was set up, I knew it was manned 24 hours, there was no need to phone.

Senator Ferguson: So you went to the White House knowing that there would be someone in the map room, or Situation Room, and would see him without calling.

Now, who did you call before you left the Navy Department?

Captain Kramer: I attempted to call Admiral Stark's home, Admiral Turner's home. I didn't succeed in reaching either of those people. I called my own home, requested by wife to bring the car down to expedite delivery that night.

I called Captain McCollum at his home in Alexandria.

I called Secretary Knox's apartment at the Wardman Park Hotel. And after making all these calls, I then called Admiral Wilkinson to inform him of who I had been able to contact and what I proposed to do in the way of delivery.

Senator Ferguson: Now, Admiral Stark, next to the President, was in charge in the Navy?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: The Commander in Chief, and then

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Admiral Stark?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: In the line of orders, the Secretary of the Navy came in between --

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: In a certain way.

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: But the highest ranking officer was Admiral Stark; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you know that the evaluation of these messages had been turned over to Admiral Turner's office and taken away from the Intelligence Branch? Did you know that?

Captain Kramer: I was unfamiliar with that, sir, until these hearings commenced.

Senator Ferguson: You didn't know it then, when you called Admiral Turner; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: On that particular point, yes, sir, that was my understanding.

Senator Ferguson: So, as I understand it, your office was fully alerted to war on the evening of the 6th of December, 1941?

Captain Kramer: I believe it was, sir. It was no

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson differently alerted, however, that it had been during a large part of the year of of 1941.

Senator Ferguson: Well, when did the change in the kind of alert come in your office?

Captain Kramer: When the volume of this traffic, particularly with reference to the war in Europe and the negotiations of the United States --

Senator Ferguson: Do you include in the war in Europe the war in the Atlantic that we have heard here from the witness stand, about the undeclared war that started in August? Is that what you have reference to?

Captain Kramer: By the war in Europe, I refer specifically to the Tokyo-Berlin circuit and anything bearing on hostile action of the Germans and the Italians. That would include, of course, the war in the Atlantic, if anything came up in this traffic.

Senator Ferguson: If it came in on this same traffic? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then, as I understand it, from the testimony we have here now, that Admiral Turner's office had taken over the evaluation of these messages, his office was apparently not alerted for war on the night of the 6th, because you couldn't reach him; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: I am unfamiliar with that point, sir.

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Well, you couldn't reach him?

Captain Kramer: I could not reach him, no, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Where did you call?

Captain Kramer: His home.

Senator Ferguson: You had that telephone number?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And Admiral Stark, apparently his office was not alerted, because you couldn't reach him; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: I was unable to reach him, sir; that is all I can say.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: You personally tried to call his home and your couldn't reach him?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did the telephone not answer or he was not there, which?

Captain Kramer: My recollection is that the telephone did not answer.

Senator Ferguson: The telephone did not answer. Did it answer at Admiral Turner's?

Captain Kramer: I believe the same thing in the case of Admiral Turner.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you try the Deputy, Ingersoll? Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know any reason why you didn't call him? Hadn't it been your custom to deliver to Ingersoll if you couldn't reach Stark?

Captain Kramer: It had not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Had you ever delivered to Ingersoll?

Captain Kramer: On a few occasions when Admiral Stark

was absent from his office and his flag secretary, Commander

Wellborn, indicated that Admiral Ingersoll would probably

want to see that right then, and because the flag secretary

was busy at the moment with other paper work. Normally

deliveries to Admiral Stark's office were made to Admiral

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Stark's private secretary, his flag secretary, rather,

Commander Wellborn, who got them to Admiral Stark, as well
as the Assistant Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Ingersoll,
as well as many of them to then Captain Schuirmann, head
of the Central Division.

Sen. Ferguson: Did you try Admiral Stark's office that night?

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did it answer?

Captain Kramer: I do not believe it did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you try Turner's office that night?

Captain Kramer: I tried those first before I tried their homes.

Senator Ferguson: And it didn't answer?

Captain Kramer: It did not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: So there were two offices and their homes that were not alerted to war that evening as far as telephone communications were concerned?

Captain Kramer: On that interpretation of the alerting for war, sir, I know nothing about it. What provisions Admiral Stark and Admiral Turner had made in that regard I am not familiar with, only in a general way in that there were certain senior captains on duty at night in the Navy

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Department to take care of getting dispatches that might come into those officers.

Senator Ferguson: Did you find any of these officers in charge to get these dispatches to that night?

Captain Kramer: Those officers, sir, on the watch list that I referred to included many captains, I believe certain admirals as well, who never had access to this decrypted material, and they were, therefore, never shown it, and would not be shown on that night.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Then as I understand it now, Opnav, Admiral Stark's office, could not be reached. His home couldn't be reached. The next in line, the War Plans, which was Operation at the time, couldn't be reached, and his home couldn't be reached, and there were no other officers assigned to which these important messages could be delivered?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir, there were.

Senator Ferguson: Who were the officers?

Captain Kramer: Admiral Wilkinson, the Director of Naval Intelligence, whose prime responsibility it was to see that these things were delivered.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, do I understand that you were not the man to deliver these messages but Wilkinson's duty was to make

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

deliveries?

Captain Kramer: It was my responsibility as a subordinate of Admiral Wilkinson to make such deliveries as I was instructed to make.

Senator Ferguson: Then do I understand you conferred with Wilkinson and that it didn't reach anyone out of his office -- and he didn't have the authority, we have learned here, to evaluate these messages, they were to be delivered to War Plans for evaluation as far as the Navy was concerned, were they not?

captain Kramer: I have stated I am unaware of what arrangements were made regarding evaluation. My position on that was that in carrying out the general instructions in effect to deliver this traffic to the normal recipients, in case I was unable to reach Admiral Wilkinson first, which was the normal procedure, that that particular night when I informed Admiral Wilkinson of who I had been able to reach and what I proposed to do, and further that later that night when I showed these things to Admiral Wilkinson, that if he decided further efforts should be made in reaching the Chief of Waval Operations that he would so instruct me.

His instructions to me were to have this material ready to deliver promptly early the following morning as soon as the Admiral reached his office.

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Witness Kramer Qu

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: I understand then that you called Wilkinson before you called Stark and Turner?

Captain Kramer: I called Admiral Wilkinson last, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Last. Did you call him and tell him that you couldn't reach these two men or reach anyone in their offices?

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And did he tell you to bring it out to his home?

Captain Kramer: He approved my proposed distribution first to the White House and then to Mr. Knox and then to his home.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did he say then that you were not to deliver to Admiral Stark and Admiral Turner that night?

You didn't try them again after that one call, did you?

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And what time would you say you called their homes?

Captain Kramer: It was within a few minutes of 9:00 o'clock.

Senator Ferguson: Now, let's go to Mr. Knox. Did
you call him on the phone and offer to deliver these messages,
which included the one not to use any typist or any other person?
Captain Kramer: Yes, sir, I did call his home.

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: When you went there you found Mr.

Knox there?

Captain Kramer: I did, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did he read all of the information that was in your folder?

Captain Kramer: He did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did he remark anything, did he make any remarks to you?

Captain Kramer: There were some brief remarks and conversation, none that stands out in my mind, however.

Senator Ferguson: Was there anything said about evaluating these messages? That is, as far as Knox was concerned?

Captain Kramer: My recollection is that he agreed with the construction I had placed on it, that it aimed towards a conclusion of negotiations.

Senator Ferguson: Did you tell him that there was a 14th part yet to come?

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And what other conversation had you on this 14th part?

Captain Kramer: After he made his phone calls, apparently to Mr. Hull and Mr. Stimson, he instructed me to appear at the State Department the following morning by 10:00 o'clock,

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson Witness Kramer when there would be a conference of the three Secretaries and to bring at that time the material I had just shown him, as well as the 14th part, and any other thing of thattype which might have come in during the night up to the time that delivery was made at 10:00 o'clock.

Senator Ferguson: Did you have any discussion with him that prior to the 14th part, or did you remind him that there had been a message which indicated it was to be delivered to the American Government at a certain time and that that time would come later, did you explain that to Mr. Knox?

Captain Kramer: I believe that message was also in the folder, sir.

Senator Ferguson: The pilot message then was in the folder that you were delivering to the White House and to Knox?

Captain Kramer: I am quite certain it was, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then, as I understand it, Admiral Stark didn't have this pilot message on Saturday at all, or he didn't have any of the 13 parts, or this message about the typing; is that true?

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: You say it is not true?

Captain Kramer: That is true, sir, he did not have it.

And Turner had none of these messages? Senator Ferguson:

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Witness Kramer

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: So far as I am aware, no, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Because they hadn't been delivered, and you were the only one that had the pouches?

Captain Kramer: That was normally the case. However, it is possible that they would get delivery or at least see these things by other means, namely, the Director of Intelligence or Captain McCollum or possibly some officers, senior officers in the War Department.

Senator Ferguson: But as far as delivery was concerned they had not seen them?

Captain Kramer: So far as my delivery was concerned they had not.

Senator Ferguson: And you had no knowledge that they had seen them or had copies or you wouldn't have taken the trouble to deliver to them?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. I will take up later when these messages were received but I want to go along on this.

Did you hear Secretary Knox telephone?

Captain Kramer: I did not hear his phone conversation, no, sir.

Senator Ferguson: That I assume was in another room?

Captain Kramer: I believe it was in an adjacent room.

Senator Ferguson: In an adjacent room. When he came

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson came back he told you that he had arranged a conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy at the State Department with the Secretary of State at 10:00 o'clock on the following morning; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did he tell you to bring the 13-part message, the pilot message, and this typist message to the State Department at 10:00 o'clock?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir; he told me to bring all the messages in that folder.

Senator Ferguson: And whatever came in that night? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, then, I assume that you drove --is that all the conversation you had with Secretary Knox?

Captain Kramer: That was approximately the sum total of the sense of our conversations in private. There was a subsequent conversation for about 10 minutes in which Mrs. Knox and the business associate of Mr. Knox engaged.

Senator Ferguson: Did he ask you what your evaluation-by the way, you were in the Intelligence Branch of the Government?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And part of your job was to know all of the Intelligence and therefore have an overall view

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson of it to evaluate these things?

Captain Kramer: At that time I had a comparatively limited view, sir. Approximately two years before, when I was in charge of the Japanese desk in the Far East Branch of Naval Intelligence I had a much more comprehensive picture than I did at that time.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Who was the man in that Department or the Intelligence Branch that had the comprehensive view and the overall view?

Captain Kramer: Captain McCollum, Admiral Wilkinson and presumably their seniors.

Senator Ferguson: Admiral Wilkinson had only been there, had never been in Intelligence before, he only came there October 15; isn't that true?

Captain Kramer: That is true as far as his arrival is concerned, sir. Just what his Intelligence background was I was and am unfamiliar with.

Senator Ferguson: Are you just assuming that he had the overall view of this?

Captain Kramer: It is my presumption that a Director of Naval Intelligence would have a much more comprehensive view than I had.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, even though he had only been there a month and a half?

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: Now, you went down to Wilkinson's home, did you not?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Captain Kramer: Admiral Wilkinson's home, yes, sir. Senator Ferguson: And you found there what officers? Captain Kramer: The Naval Aide to the President, Beardall, Admiral Wilkinson, and, as my memory has been recently refreshed, General Miles, the head of Military Intelligence.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, you really had Intelligence in one office, dian't you?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir; one room.

Senator Ferguson: One room. You had the top man in the Army, you had the top man in the Navy, and you had the top man in the White House, as far as Intelligence was concerned; isn't that true?

Captain Kramer: I can say that is approximately true. Senator Ferguson: That Army and Navy Intelligence for one time in one room; isn't that correct?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And you had in a bag, in a brief case, a pilot message for delivery of a 14-part message, and you knew of the message between Tokyo and Berlin telling us that there was going to be war sooner than they would think between the Anglo-Saxons, meaning America and Britain, you

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson had the 13th part of this message, and you have described what you thought of it, and you had this typist part and these other messages; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: You gentlemen took them out there and read them; is that correct?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: I will ask you now, what was the conclusion of the Army and the Navy Intelligence after they read these various messages?

Captain Kramer: I cannot state what their conclusions were, what the conclusions they reached in their minds were, sir. There was some conversation --

Senator Ferguson: That is what I want, the conversation, and that will tell me what the attitude of mind was.

Captain Kramer: There were some conversations during that period in Admiral Wilkinson's home that I took part in. The general tenor of the conversations in which I took part was approximately as I have described in the case of Secretary Knox. There were other conversations at the side of the room one or two times, while I left that room to go out to my car where my wife was waiting, that I did not engage in.

Senator Ferguson: Well, let's keep to the part that

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson you were in. How long were you in this room with these gentlemen?

Captain Kramer: I should say approximately one-half hour before we all left that room and went to another room where a number of Admiral Wilkinson's dinner guests were.

Senator Ferguson: I assume that nothing was discussed there in relation to the message?

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, I assume, and is it correct, that you told them that the Secretary of the Navy was the only man in the Navy outside of the President that you had been able to reach on these messages?

Captain Kramer: Except for the fact that I informed Admiral Wilkinson that I had phoned Captain McCollum about them.

Senator Ferguson: I will come back to get Captain McCollum's conversation with you later.

Now, did you tell them that Secretary Knox had arranged a meeting for the following morning at 10:00 o'clock with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of State?

Captain Kramer: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And what was their reply and who replied to it?

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: I do not recall the precise wording of their reply. Admiral Wilkinson, I believe, told me to be sure to be there on time, or something to that effect.

Senator Ferguson: Did he tell you that it would not be necessary for you to try later to get Stark?

Captain Kramer: My recollection is that I asked him about that point and I was not so instructed.

Senator Ferguson: What did he tell you?

Captain Kramer: He told me specifically to be sure to have those things ready for delivery to Admiral Stark as soon as he arrived in the office the following morning.

Senator Ferguson: Did he tell you not to bother him that night, it was late, and therefore you could give it to him the next morning?

Captain Kramer: I don't recall that he put it in so many words, sir, but that was the general effect of what he told me.

Senator Ferguson: Prior to that time did you know that Admiral Stark had not visited his office on Sunday?

Captain Kramer: I am uncertain of what Sundays Admiral Stark visited his office. He wasthere on some Sundays during 1941. Other Sundays I know he was not because I made delivery to him at his home.

Senator Ferguson: What I am getting at is, you couldn't

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson reach him on the phone at night, and you had no knowledge that Wilkinson had reached him on the phone?

Captain Kramer: I was under the impression that
Admiral Wilkinson phoned Admiral Stark that night, but that
was only an impression.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, he phoned him, and when he came back he said, "Deliver him the information tomorrow morning, he will come down to the office to get it?"

Captain Kramer: Admiral Wilkinson left that room on several occasions during the approximately half-hour while these officers were reading this material. I simply presumed that he may have made phone calls similarly to those made by Secretary Knox.

In any case, he instructed me to be sure that Admiral Stark saw them the first thing in the morning.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Somehow Wilkinson knew that night and told you to deliver this to Admiral Stark the next morning at his office?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And that is the reason that you paid no more attention to delivering it that night, and didn't try to deliver it that night?

Captain Kramer: That is not quite accurate, sir, in that the impression I had from the instructions and the conversations with Admiral Wilkinson were that no efforts to reach those officers that night were called for.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Then we come to the conclusion that one of the Intelligence officers, the top -- you told us Wilkinson was the top of the Evaluation Section because you didn't know that that had been taken away by Admiral Turner?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: He told you that these messages were not so important that they should receive attention that night? That was the substance of what he told you. It would be perfectly all right the next morning?

Captain Kramer: That is the substance, yes, sir. There was no evaluation or construction of that kind put I am referring in what I am saying simply to when I

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Witness Kramer was instructed to get them to Admiral Stark. h2

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Senator Ferguson Questions by:

Senator Ferguson: You drew that conclusion from what

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

he said after he read them?

Senator Ferguson: By the way, how did they read them? You had enough copies for all, and they sat there and read them, or did one read it aloud?

Captain Kramer: I believe I had two copies with me. I may have had three when I went to Admiral Wilkinson's home. I am sure I had two, and those three officers read them between them.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, did each one sit and read them, or did someone read them aloud so they could all hear?

Captain Kramer: There was no reading aloud.

Senator Ferguson: Se it was necessary that each one take them and read them?

Captain Kramer: I believe two of those individuals were reading one copy at certain parts of that half hour.

Senator Ferguson: Well, do I understand now that that wasn't of such importance that a man would sit and really read it, but that he would just look over the other man's shoulder and read part of it?

Captain Kramer: I believe all three of those officers

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson read every word appearing in that folder.

Senator Ferguson: All of the words in the folder? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did General Miles tell you anything about or comment in any way about these messages?

Captain Kramer: I have no recollection of anything General Miles may have stated. I could very well have informed Admiral Wilkinson at that time -- I believe I did inform him that all this traffic, specifically the note which we had been writing up, had been sent to the Army by nine o'clock.

I believed that Colonel Bratton knew about it. I presumed that as he always did in the past, that he was making his usual prompt deliveries of that material.

Senator Ferguson: And therefore you would assume that Colonel Bratton had delivered them the same as you were delivering them?

Captain Kramer: That was my presumption, yes, sir.

I have a distinct impression that Colonel Bratton knew about it that night. In fact, I even may have called him as I didon a number of occasions in the past to make sure that he had gotten something.

Senator Ferguson: Your best recollection is that you didn't want to scoop him on this delivery, that you called

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

him?

Captain Kramer: There was no question of scooping, sir. Normally delivery was made about the same time by both Colonel Bratton and myself.

Senator Ferguson: And you wanted that to continue so that they would be able to be delivered at the same time?

Captain Kramer: Colonel Bratton had responsibility for delivering to different officials than I did, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: But you wanted to see that he could deliver them at the same time so there would be no change in time, one wouldn't get it before the other?

Captain Kramer: I intended to make no reference or presumption to the time of delivery. My reference is simply to the fact that it is my distinct impression and was at that time that Colonel Bratton knew about it that night, and mypresumption merely is that he was making his usual delivery.

Senator Ferguson: Now, did you tell him that you were going to deliver that night?

Captain Kramer: I may have said that if I phoned him, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I take it, because you were delivering at night, you were quite concerned with the

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

importance of these messages?

Captain Kramer: Of course I was concerned, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: But that concern was not present with these three men at Wilkinson's home, because they then said, "Well, deliver them tomorrow morning. Be sure and be at the State Department at ten o'clock and see that Admiral Stark gets his in the morning;" is that correct?

Ceptain Kramer: I have another impression that point.

Senator Ferguson: Give it to us.

Captain Kramer: Concerning Admiral Wilkinson's reaction when I first phoned him, he was concerned that the President and Secretary Knox got it promptly.

Senator Ferguson: He was concerned thatthose two gentlemen get it promptly, but he wasn't so concerned about Admiral Stark, or Admiral Turner getting it promptly?

Captain Kramer: What his concern was in that respect, I don't know, except as I can deduce.

Senator Ferguson: Would your deduction be along that same line?

Captain Kramer: It would be that Admiral Wilkinson did not feel sufficiently concerned to instruct me to attempt further delivery to Admiral Stark that night, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What did Admiral Wilkinson say to

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson

you about delivery to Admiral Turner?

Captain Kramer: The same thing applies to Admiral Turner as to Admiral Stark.

Senator Ferguson: He told you that?

Captain Kramer: That is my distinct recollection of the impression I had.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know whether he tried to call Admiral Turner that night?

Captain Kramer: I do not know that he did, sir. It was my impression at the timethat he did make some phone calls.

I presume that a phone call would be made to Admiral Turner.

Senator Ferguson: The next morning did you deliver to Admiral Turner?

Captain Kramer: I don't believe that Admiral Turner first saw the material when I delivered it. I think Captain McCollum got it to him that morning.

Senator Ferguson: Well, then, you didn't follow out the instructions of Admiral Wilkinson to deliver to Admiral Turner immediately?

Captain Kramer: I was not instructed regarding Admiral Turner.

Senator Ferguson: I misunderstood you then.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then, as I understand it, that night Admiral Wilkinson did not tell you to deliver to Admiral Turner the next morning?

Captain Kramer: I have no recollection of any such instructions, no, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then the only one you were to deliver to was Admiral Stark?

Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir. However, I, of course, would continue efforts as soon as I arrived at the office the following morning to make delivery to Admiral Turner.

Senator Ferguson: Now, the next morning, as I understand it, you arrived at 7:30 in the morning?

Captain Kramer: Therealouts, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And immediately, I assume, you got in touch with Admiral Stark's office?

Captain Kramer: I believe I phoned it shortly after that, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Who did you reach?

Coptain Kramer: I don't recall reaching anyone, although I may have. In any case, Admiral Stark was not there on my first phone call, nor his Flag Secretary, with whom I could leave a pouch for Admiral Stark.

Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: When were you first able to alert or to get an answer from Opnav that you could deliver to Admiral Stark's office?

Captain Kramer: I --

Senator Ferguson: I assume you kept trying all the time after 7:30?

Captain Kramer: I did not keep trying, no, sir. It was, I believe, around 8 o'clock or shortly after, it may have been shortly before that those folders were brought to Captain McCollum in the Far Eastern Section of Naval Intelligence.

Senator Ferguson: The ones that you had?

Captain Kramer: The folders I had, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Captain Kramer: Captain McCollum had not seen the material the night before. He was my next senior responsible for these deliveries; he indicated that he would also keep in touch with Admiral Stark's office and get it to him as soon as he arrived.

I believe I left an extra folder; I may have left two extra folders with Captain McCollum at thatttime.

Senator Ferguson: Then you are of the opinion that Captain McCollum delivered to Admiral Stark?

Captain Kramer: I believe that is the case, sir.

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: And you therefore do not know the hour it was actually delivered?

Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: But it would include all of these messages, pilot and the other 13-parts and the typist and the other messages?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then did you leave a copy for Admiral Turner?

Captain Kramer: I do not recollect that particular point, sir. I don't believe I left a copy for Admiral Turner with Captain McCollum. However, he could make use of one of the copies I did leave.

Senator Ferguson: Now, as I understand it, the so-called one o'clock message came in at 5 o'clock in the morning.

That is on page 248. I wish you would refer to that. Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, when we get a message from Tokyo to Washington and there is a date, is that the Tokyo date?

Captain McCollum: That is the Tokyo date, presumably, of its drafting, but certain the date of the cipher used to encode or encipher the message.

Senator Ferguson; Yes.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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Now, look at that message at the top of the page. It says "To be handled in Government code." It

is No. 907.

"Re my #902."

So you could tell immediately it was in relation to the 14 part message?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: (Reading)

"Will the Ambassafor please submit to the United States Government (if possible to the Secretary of State) our reply to the United States at 1:00 p.m. on the 7th, your time."

So that made it so that there was to be a delivery to the United States, to the Secretary of State, on a Sunday at one o'clock.

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: There wasn't any loubt about that.
Captain Kramer: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now I want your to look at page 249, the top message, from Tokyo to Washington December the 7th, 1941, "Extremely urgent." The other one was listed, 907, "Urgent, very important," but this is "Extremely urgent" and I will read it:

"After deciphering part 14 of my #902 and also #907b, 908 and 909, please destroy at once the remaining cipher machine" --

you will notice it says, "the remaining cipher mechine and all machine codes. Dispose in like manner also secret documents."

Now, I will ask you when that message was received and decoded?

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Witness Kramer

Que tions by: Sen. Ferguson

Captain Kramer: I cannot state, sir, from first hand knowledge when it was received and when it was decoded. I do know that it was not received, or at least seen by me until about the middle of Sunday Forning.

Senator Ferguson: Now, what hour would that be?

Captain Kramer: I believe that this particular one, 910, which you read was seen by me first when I returned from my appointment at the State Department.

Senator Ferguson: Do I understand that it was seen at the same time as the one o'clock message?

Captain Kramer: That is my recollection, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, I have information here that a 910 and 907 -- 907, - there are two short ressages I have just read, - was filed in Tokyo on 4:18 A.M. on the 7th of December. That is exhibit 41. It is page 248 of exhibit 1. And it was intercepted in Japanese code by the Navy station at Bainbridge Island, Washington, at 4:35 A.M.

Captain Kramer: It says "4:37".

Senator Ferguson: And it appears in the testimony that it was in your possession at 5 o'clock in the morning. Now, going over to the next page;

"Teletyped in Japanese code to Navy" -- blank.

"Decoded by Na vy" -- blank.

"Sent by Navy to Army SIS" -- blank.

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decode - December 7th."

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МАВНІМЕТОМ. D.

"Translated and typed by Army SIS on basis of Navy

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

How do you account for the fact that that very vital message that had an investigation by the Roberts Commission immediately following, that you could not get the time when that message was decoded so that it would be part of the files of the Navy Department?

Captain Kramer: I know nothing about the records kept on those times, sir. It was entirely outside the province of my section. Certain files in that regard were kept by the GY wat do officers with which I have only a general acquaintance; certain other times I believe that time stamps were used by the Signal Intelligence section which I have no first-hand knowledge of.

Senator Ferguson: Whose duty was it to get that information and see that the time stamps were used on this kind of material?

Captain Kramer: I am not sure that the Navy ever used a time stamp. I know that the SIS did on certain things. The question of the keeping of a log on these incoming messages was, I presume, on Captain Safford's office orders or instructions, the duty of Section GY and its watch officers.

Senator Ferguson: It was their duty to get that information and put it there?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

Captain Kramer: I am unfamiliar with what instructions were in effect in that regard.

Senator Ferguson: You don't know, all right.

Now, let us get to 910, this message about:

"Please destroy at once" -- "After deciphering part

14 of my #902 and also #907, #908 and #909, please de
stroy at once the remaining cipher machine and all machine

codes," and so forth.

Then after that is code destruction. That describes that message, doesn't it, on page 249 of exhibit 1?

"Filed by the Japanese 6:44 p.m. 7 December Tokyo time (N & A)."

What does that stand for?

Captain Kramer: What page are you on now?

Senator Ferguson: I am looking at -- I don't know whether you have got a copy of it. This has been furnished by the Navy.

Captain Kramer: (Reading) "Filed by the Japanese 6:44 P.M." That is under No. 910, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, No. 910.

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What is the "N & A"?

Mr. Kaufman: "N" is Navy files and "4" is Army files.

Senator Ferguson: Now, the next is 4:47 on the 7th. In

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

other words, it came in at 4:44 and the one o'clock message care in at 4:18. (Reading)

"Intercepted in Japanese code by Navy Station S (Bainbriage" -- that is the same one that intercepted 907 -- "at 5:07 A.M. 7 December", and the other one was 4:37, so it is just thirty minutes apart. Then 1t says:

"Teletyped in Japanese code to Navy (A)" -- blank.

"Sent by Navy to Army SIS" -- blank.

"Decoded by Navy (A)" -- blank.

"Translated and typed by Army SIS on basis of Navy decode (A) 7 December".

Now, your answer would be the same in relation to that? Captain Kramer: Precisely, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, you had a teletype to Bainbridge? Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Therefore, these two messages -- and I assume that you alerted Bainbridge that you were looking for valuable information because you were looking for the fourteenth part, you were looking for the time of delivery; you had alerted them to that effect, had you not?

Captain Kramer: Any alerting that might have been done I am entirely unfamiliar with, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And we have information here that it

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

was in the office at five o'clock . How to you account for the fact, if this office was alerted to war or near war, that those two messages were not immediately decoded and translated in the morning at five o'clock?

Captain Kramer: I cannot account for anything in that connection, sir. I would like to state, however, that these messages in general were handled far more promptly than was the normal course throughout early months and years. In the usual routine of handling messages for which we already had broken the cipher or code it was quite normal for a period of anywhere from four to six hours to several days to elapse before such message was processed, translated and disseminated. These particular messages were handled, in my opinion, extremely promptly by all hands. As regarding a precise time schedule on which piece of paper moved where, I am unfamiliar with that aspect of it.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know what code those two messages were in? Were they in the same code?

Captain Kramer: I believe all these were in the socalled purple machine, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. Now, it has been testified here that you found the key immediately, or at least you found the key on the sixth for this particular fourteenth part message and this code had a different key to it as far as

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

ciphering was concerned and you had the code. Now, how long would it take you, the department, to decode those messages that contained three lines?

Captain Kramer: It probably would not take very long but there are a number of reasons why it might not be decoled promptly. The machines we were using were constructed from a variety of manufactured parts. Our own machine in the Navy Department, - we had only one in the Navy -- broke down at various times and --

Senator Ferguson: Was it broken down this morning?

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: Not that I am aware of, sir. There were occasions when a particular key which we presumed we had recovered was inaccurate in some respects, maybe three or four letters in the whole key, were inaccurate, and therefore throughout the text of a message coming out of that machine there would be what appeared to be garbles appearing every three or four or six or eight letters, or oftener.

All of those aspects of it were purely within the province of GY.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, did you translate these two messages?

Captain Kramer: I am certain I did not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: You are certain that you did not?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Can you give us any information as to how long it would take to translate those messages after they were decoded?

Captain Kramer: Messages of this length in Japanese text, provided there were no bad garbles in them, should not take more than a very few minutes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Fifteen minutes apiece?

Captain Kramer: Less than that, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Less than that.

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Now, if you were trying to find out in that department in connection with the receipt of these messages, if you wanted to find out just when they were received, how long it took to decode them, what the delay was, if any, and the time for deciphering them and translating them, whem would you call to this witness stand, if you wanted to get that information?

Captain Kramer: On those technicalities, sir?

Senator Ferguson: Yes. They are not technicalities.

It is information I am asking about.

Captain Kramer: I think Captain Safford would be fully competent on that point.

Senator Ferguson: And if he was not there that morning whom would you call?

Captain Kramer: I think further that any of the GY watch officers would be fully competent to give you full information in that respect, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I understand also that the watch officers that were on at that time -- that record is not in existence. Do you know anything about that?

Captain Kramer: I am entirely unfamiliar with that record, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know who was on that morning, whom we can call? That is what I am trying to get at.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Captain Kramer: I cannot recall the names of the watch officers that were on that Sunday morning. My impression is there was not only the regular one on, but there was another one.

Senator Ferguson: Who was the regular one? Captain Kramer: I do not recollect who the particular one who was on that morning. Evidence has been presented here that Brotherhood was there. I have no first-hand recollecting on that point.

Senator Ferguson: Is he a decoder, or translator? Captain Kramer: He was one of the watch officers, and was primarily a cryptanalyst, or decoder. He, however, had some familiarity with simple Japanese, particularly the Japanese appearing in these dispatches.

Senator Ferguson: Then he may have translated these two?

Captain Kramer: That is extremely doubtful, sir. His knowledge of Japanese would not have extended that far.

Mr. Murphy: Will, the Senator yield? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: I think you will find in the record he said around five in the morning he knew what was in it, but he was not positive. Then it waited in the Navy from

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson then until morning, then it was sent from the Navy to the Army and then translated by the Army and then sent back to the Navy.

Senator Ferguson: It is possible, if we would get a sergeant in the Army or a yeoman in the Navy, we would get answers to some of these questions.

Captain Kramer: Senator, may I further possibly enlighten you on certain aspects of that? I do not know whether it has been brought out fully in previous testimony, at least I am unfamiliar with it.

I have indicated, already, I believe, the translator situation in effect that particular night, and the following morning in the Navy.

I would like to make further this point, however, that on the evening of 6 December, the Army Signal Intelligence Section instituted an overnight watch for the first time of translators. My distinct impression is that there were no Army translators there from the end of working hours shortly after Saturday noon, until around 6 that evening when that watch was to start. I am uncertain of the time, but in any case, there were translators on duty in the Army Signal Intelligence Section that night, a newly instituted watch. I was aware of that point, sir.

I left instructions as I had frequently done, so in

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson the past with my watch officers to call me down if anything important came in which required the efforts of a translator.

Apparently -- this is purely my presumption -- the GY watch officer exercised some discretion on Sunday morning in not calling me, as he was instructed to, but sent certain of these dispatches over to the Army to be translated rather than calling me up, probably in view of the fact that I had been up quite late the night before and he knew I would be in quite early the following morning.

Senator Ferguson: I did not want this to be intended in any way as criticism of your actions.

Captain Kramer: No, sir. I was intending by my last statement to amplify some point that may not have been brought out here.

Senator Ferguson: You were one man that was apparently alert, as you worked until after midnight and you were in the next morning at 7:30.

Captain Kramer: I do not wish to create the impression I was any more alert that any other officers in those departments.

Senator Ferguson: But you tell us this, that the Army was closed from noon until six o'clock on this important

Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson day of Saturday, the 6th of December, 1941, as far as interceptors, decoders, or translators, were concerned.

Captain Kramer: That is not correct, sir. I was referring purely to translators.

Senator Ferguson: Then I got the wrong impression.

Captain Kramer: That is simply my impression.

Senator Ferguson: The translators went home at noon?

Captain Kramer: I am not certain on that point, sir.

Senator Ferguson: You stated that, did you not?

Captain Kramer: That was my impression.

Senator Ferguson: How many translators had they in the Army?

Captain Kramer: I do not know, sir. I think they had at least as many as we did.

Senator Ferguson: How many did you have?

Captain Kramer: I had six, three of which were highly competent, and three others of which were much less competent as regards the work of our office.

One was a top notch expert in Japanese, but was in training as far as the work of our office was concerned.

The other two were what I might term our weakest translators.

Senator Ferguson: We had 12 translators between the Army and Navy. How many decrypters and decoders were there

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in your department in the Navy?

Captain Kramer: I have only a general knowledge of that, sir, nothing first hand. There are other officers who can give you precise information in that respect.

Senator Ferguson: Haven't you any idea how many we had?

Captain Kramer: My impression is that we had probably a dozen quite competent cryptanalysts on duty, and several dozen others of various degrees of competency, and in various states of training.

Senator Ferguson: And how many had the Army, if you know?

Captain Kramer: My general impression is that the Army establishment was approximately our size.

Senator Ferguson: That would be 24 or 25 decrypters, and so forth?

Captain Kramer: Cryptanalysts, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And a dozen translators. I want you to tell me why they were not all on duty that night when you had these 13 parts and these other messages coming in, so that they would get them early in the morning.

Captain Kramer: Senator, the reason I did not specifically order any of my translators -- in that connection I might point out too, that these translators were all

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson civil service personnel. There was no overtime pay in

those days. Any extended hours which they worked was in effect a gift to the Government. Those translators, particular certain ones, worked a great many hours overtime on some occasions quite late into the night. I wanted to be certain that on Sunday we had competent translators available who had not worked all night the night before. That is the reason that I did not institute an overnight watch that night myself.

However, I, as I had frequently done in the past,
left instructions I was to be called. I considered myself
as an available translator who could arrive at the Navy
Department within not over 10 minutes, probably less than
that, of the time I received a phone call.

Senator Ferguson: Now, that is the explanation of not having people work that night on this important occasion?

Captain Kramer: That is the explanation of why I had no Navy translator in my office all night that night, yes, sir.

In that connection, too, I might point out, Senator, there is one other aspect of that.

An institution of a 24-hour watch, with only three highly competent translators, meant that the talents of these highly competent individuals would be wasted for many

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Witness Kramer Questions by: Senator Ferguson hours during periods of time when no traffic was coming in.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, did you know this, that on Saturday evening, when you had the 13 parts, and the 14th part did not come in in the same intervals as the other parts, that they were greatly concerned about it?

Did you know that?

Captain Kramer: I believe all recipients I delivered it to that night were greatly concerned, at least greatly interested in seeing that 14th part, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: So the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the top of the Army and Navy being together, Wilkinson and Miles, were all greatly concerned about this 14-part message coming in and getting it immediately.

Now, we find that it came in intercepted in Japanese code by the Navy, Station S -- and, by the way, Station S had a teletype in it, and the teletype works in minutes, doesn't it?

Captain Kramer: Yes, sir. It takes time, however, to cut the ribbon for transmission.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. It came in from 3:05 to 3:10 a.m. on December 7?

Captain Kramer: Which one?

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Senator Ferguson: That important message came in to the Navy. It was intercepted at that time, and again we come to the point that the time that it was teletyped from

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Japanese code in the Navy was blank. How do you account

for that?

Captain Kramer: I cannot account for that. I have no first hand knowledge whatsoever of the details of filing and traffic logs kept by those GY and Signal Intelligence sections.

Senator Ferguson: As I understand it now, we had no one in the Navy Department as a translator from 12 o'clock at night until 7:30 when you got there?

Captain Kramer: Not actually present, no, sir.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Not actually present.

Do you know of any decoders or decryptors present from 12 o'clock until you got there Sunday morning?

Captain Kramer: I know there was a 24-hour watch on, as there had been for many months in the Navy, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Then it could have been decrypted but not decoded?

Captain Kramer: Decrypted.

Senator Ferguson: And not translated?

Captain Kramer: And decoded if it were in code, but not translated.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson Witness Kramer Senator Ferguson: All right. 2 Now, as I understand it, this message was in English. 3 Captain Kramer: Which message do you refer to? 4 Senator Ferguson: The 14-parts I am talking about, 5 902. 6 Captain Kramer: Yes, sir, that is correct. 7 Senator Ferguson: But it did have to be decoded, 8 did it not? 9 Captain Kramer: Yes, sir. 10 Senator Ferguson: And decrypted? 11 Captain Kramer: I do not believe there was any coding. 12 It was purely a cipher; in other words, decrypted. 13 Senator Ferguson: When you broke the cipher, you had MOTENIMBA 14 the English words, and they were in order? 15 Captain Kramer: That is correct, sir. 16 Senator Ferguson: So that took less time, and you 17 had the machine set up, as I understand it, so you had 18 the key to these 13 parts, so you could get immediately 19 the 14th part, isn't that right? 20 Captain Kramer: I believe they had those keys pre-21 dicted, yes, sir. 22 Senator Ferguson: All right. 23 Now, there was no one there to translate, and in fact 24 you did not need a translator for the 14th part, isn't

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Witness Kramer

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

that correct?

Captain Kramer: Not quite correct, sir.

There were introductory instructions. Probably the first three lines would have instructions in Japanese, but the main text of the 14th part of the note was in English, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Was in English.

So the minute it was deciphered, it could be sent off to the White House and to the various departments; isn't that correct?

Captain Kramer: Not quite correct, sir.