

D. D. 1500-W-1

Letter from Admiral C. C. Bloch via Admiral Richardson
to Admiral Stark - 30 December 1940.

C-A16-1/A7-2/MD14
(629)

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDANT
FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT
AND

Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, U.S.A.

30 Dec. 1940

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Commandant, Fourteenth Naval District.
To : The Chief of Naval Operations.
Via : Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet.
Subject: Situation Concerning the Security of the
Fleet and the Present Ability of the
Local Defense Forces to Meet Surprise
Attacks.

References: (a) Oprav dispatch 092135 of October 1940.
(b) Oprav dispatch 182128 of October 1940.
(c) Chief of Naval Operations' personal
letter addressed to CINCPAC dated 22
November 1940 (copy sent to Com 14).
(d) Com 14 dispatch 150055 of October 1940.
(e) Com 14 dispatch 220230 of October 1940.

1. In view of the inquiries contained in refer-
ences (a), (b) and (c), I consider it desirable to write
this letter to set forth the present ability of the Four-
teenth Naval District to meet surprise hostile attacks of
an enemy with the equipment and forces at hand.

2. AIRCRAFT RAIDS.

Aircraft attacking the base at Pearl Harbor
will undoubtedly be brought by carriers. Therefore, there
are two ways of repelling attack. First, by locating and
destroying the carrier prior to launching planes. Second,
by driving off attacking bombers with anti-aircraft guns
and fighters. The Navy component of the local defense
forces has no planes for distant reconnaissance with which
to locate enemy carriers and the only planes belonging to
the local defense forces to attack carriers when located
would be the Army bombers. The Army has in the Hawaiian
area fifty-nine B-18 bombers. All of these are classified
as being obsolete. The model is six years old and the
planes themselves are five years old. Therefore, it is
my opinion that neither numbers nor types are satisfactory
for the purpose intended. New bombing planes are expected
sometime in the future. However, not before July 1941.
For distant reconnaissance, requisition would have to be
made on the forces afloat for such as could be spared by
the Fleet.

To drive off bombing planes after they have
been launched will require both fighting planes and anti-
aircraft guns. The Army has in the Hawaiian area thirty-
six pursuit planes, all of which are classified as obsolete.
Some of them are six years old and some of them are four
years old. In numbers and models, there is a serious de-
ficiency existing. New fighters are expected when the P-40

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is in production to the extent that the 185 projected for
Hawaii can be delivered. This does not appear to be pro-
bable before the end of 1941; this number does not appear
adequate.

The Army is charged with the protection of the
Pearl Harbor base by anti-aircraft guns. There are in Hawaii
twenty-six fixed 3-inch guns and forty-four mobile 3-inch
guns. There are projected twenty-four more, to be delivered
in 1941. There are no 37-millimeter and only 109 .50 caliber
out of the projected 120 37-millimeter and 306 .50 caliber
machine guns. The Army plans to place the greater part of
the 3-inch guns around Pearl Harbor and only a few near other
military objectives. In my opinion, it will be necessary to
increase the numbers of guns around Pearl Harbor greatly to
have any semblance of anti-aircraft defense. Furthermore,
I express my doubt as to the efficiency of a 3 inch gun with
a 21-second fuse for driving off high altitude bombers. The
Army has made no plans for the anti-aircraft defense of
Lualualei or Kaneohe; furthermore, it will be necessary to
have a considerable concentration of anti-aircraft guns to
defend the shipping terminals and harbor of Honolulu in order
that lines of communication may be kept open. With a limited
knowledge of the density of anti-aircraft barrages abroad,
I am of the opinion that at least 500 guns of adequate size
and range will be required for the efficient defense of the
Hawaiian area. This number is in addition to 37-millimeter
and .50 caliber machine guns.

In addition to the above, the Army has planned
an aircraft warning service which will consist of eight Radar
stations. Three of these stations are fixed and five are
mobile. When completed at an indefinite time in the future,
this warning net should be adequate.

3. DEFENSE AGAINST SUBMARINES.

The ideal defense against submarines would
be conducted by patrol vessels and aircraft working in con-
junction. The district has no aircraft for this purpose.
Recently, there have arrived here three vessels of Destroyer
Division EIGHTY which is assigned to the local defense forces.
These vessels have listening gear and, when repaired and ready
for service, will be a valuable contribution for anti-sub-
marine and escort work. A large number of patrol vessels will
be required for anti-submarine work in the vicinity of Oahu
and the other islands. At present, the district has none
and request would have to be made on the Fleet for such
vessels and planes as could be spared for this most important
work. No anti-submarine nets are planned, nor are any con-
sidered desirable. Anti-torpedo nets are projected for the

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entrances of Honolulu and Pearl Harbor. They will probably
be delivered about 1 March 1941. The net depot will be
completed somewhat later.

4. DEFENSE AGAINST MINES.

The district has recently built and equipped
one sweep barge and three tugs are being equipped for towing
and energizing the coil. This barge can probably look out
for Honolulu and Pearl Harbor until such time as it is
seriously injured. The district has no vessels available
for use as sweeps for anchored mines. A number of mine
sweepers are being built or purchased, but their delivery
dates here are uncertain. A large number of sweepers will
be required in order to keep the harbors of Pearl Harbor,
Honolulu and Kaneohe clear and, in addition, Hilo on
Hawaii, Kahului and Lahaina on Maui, and Port Allen and
Newiliwili on Kauai. With the delivery of sweepers now
being built or purchased, the general situation will be
improved immeasurably.

5. DEFENSE AGAINST BOMBARDMENT.

The coast defenses of the Army are considered
adequate except that Kaneohe receives very little protection
from the batteries.

6. SABOTAGE.

There are two tank farms, the upper and the
lower. The lower is entirely contained in the government
reservation and, by the use of roving patrols, is considered
reasonably secure. The upper farm is adjacent to a public
highway. The farm is surrounded by an unclimbable fence and
each tank with an earth barn. Its chief exposure is along
the highway. To counteract this, three elevated sentry
stations have been erected, each equipped with searchlights.
This enables sentries to keep a continuous lookout over the
entire fence line day and night; the upper farm is considered
fairly secure.

7. WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY.

Recently, a guard house has been erected and
an arrangement has been made, the Marines alternating with
the Army, for constant guard on the water supply.

A constant guard is kept on the electric
supply lines through which outside power is received.

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8. An elaborate system of photographic passes, search and examination is in effect. There are over 5,000 Civil Service employees who come into the yard each day. In addition, there are about 5,000 employees of civilian contractors and several thousand enlisted men. In addition to the above, there is a constant stream of trucks and vehicles of all descriptions carrying supplies, stores, et cetera. It is impossible to maintain absolute security without disruption of the work of the yard. However, surprise searches and periodic stops, et cetera, are in effect in order that the alert may be emphasized. The main gate has been strengthened to prevent rushing; there have been two drills for the purpose of giving surprise training to the yard garrison in the event of a surprise riot in the yard. In addition to the above, a survey has been made not only of the yard but of all of the outlying stations, and every effort is being made to close holes and stop gaps. While the Commandant is not satisfied, he feels that the precautions taken are reasonably effective but that they are susceptible to improvement, which will be made as occasion warrants.

9. It should be borne in mind that until comparatively recently none of us in this country had very much conception of what measures were necessary and what provisions were desirable in order to effect any measure of protection against aircraft, against submarines, against mines and against subversive elements. The officers and men of this command have been alert, zealous and vigilant in executing all measures under their control in order to properly prepare the district for any exigencies.

10. It should be assumed that the War Department is fully aware of the situation here and that they are proceeding vigorously with a view to overcoming deficiencies. It may be that they have failed to recognize the necessity for large numbers of anti-aircraft guns and pursuit planes. I suggest that the Chief of Naval Operations make inquiry from the War Department as to what their plans are and on what dates they predict that they will be accomplished and then, if the numbers and dates are not satisfactory, these features may be discussed at length.

11. It is considered highly undesirable from my point of view that the War Department should in any way come to believe that there is lack of agreement between the Army authorities and Navy authorities here, or that the officials of the Fourteenth Naval District are pressing the Navy Department to do something in regard to Army matters.

C. C. BLOCH

辯護文書一五〇〇一W一

昭和十五年十二月三十日 C. C. ブロック海軍大將よりリチャードソン海軍大將を通じてスターク大將に宛てたる音信

CIA 一六一/A 七一/D 一四 (六二九)

アメリカ合衆國第十四海軍區司令部及ハワイ真珠灣海軍造船所

昭和十五年十二月三十日

秘

第十四海軍區司令官

海軍作戦部長

アメリカ艦隊司令長官

經由

件名、艦隊の安全度及奇襲に對する地方防衛官の現在能力に對する件

關係書類イ、昭和十五年十月海軍作戦部發第〇九二一三五號

ロ、昭和十五年十月海軍作戦部發第一八二一二八號

ハ、昭和十五年十一月二十二日附米國艦隊司令長官宛海軍作

戦部長私信(為、第十四海軍區司令官に送付済)

ニ、昭和十五年十月海軍區司令官發第一五〇〇五五號

ホ、昭和十五年十月第十四海軍區司令官發第二二〇二三〇號

一、關係書類イ、ロ、及ハにありたる回合に鑑み本書面により、現有裝備並に勢力を以て敵の奇襲に對する第十四海軍區の現在の能力に就いて述べることは適當と思考せらる

二、空襲

真珠灣海軍基地に對する空襲が空母を以てせらるることはない。之には二つの擊退方法がある。第一は敵機の離艦前に於て母艦の所在を發見之を擊沈する方法である。第二は高射砲及機關砲によつて攻撃し來れる爆撃機を擊退する方法である、方面防衛には敵空母の所在を發見する爲の遠距離偵察用航空機無く、且敵空母を發見しても之を攻撃する地方防衛用の航空機は陸軍爆撃機のみである。陸軍はハワイ地區には七一一八爆撃機五八基を有するもこれ等はいづれも舊式に屬する。型は六年前のものであり、機そのものは五年前の型作である。依つ

て小官は予期目的の爲には機敏に於ても型式に於ても満足なるもの
にあらずと思考せらる。將來に於ては新鋭爆撃機の到来を期待し得
るも、それは昭和十六年七月以後のことである。遠距離偵察に於て
ては、艦隊に於て制空で得るだけの餘力を海上力として此の方に向
けらるゝよう要請したのである。

敵爆撃機の離艦後に之を撃退せんには、戦闘機及高射砲共に必要で
ある。ハワイ地區の陸軍は追撃機三十六基を有するも、是等はすべて
て舊式に屬し、機齡六年のもの或は四年のものであり、機敏に於て
型に於て甚しく缺陷のあることが認められるのである。新鋭戦闘機
の到来はD-140がハワイに對し一八五基も配備さるゝ程度に製作
される場合に之を期待し得るのであつて、これは昭和十六年未迄は
見込はまづなく又この數も適當ではなからうである。

陸軍は高射砲による真珠灣防衛の任に當つてゐるのであるがハ
ワイには三インチ定着砲二十六門、三インチ可動砲四十四門があり、
昭和十六年度に於て二十四門の増加配備が計畫されてゐる。且予定

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の三七耗機砲一二〇門半インチ機砲三〇六門の中三七耗砲は皆無、半インチ砲は僅かに一〇九門である。陸軍に於ては大部分の三インチ砲を眞珠灣の周圍に、少数を他の軍事目標の附近に配置するよう計畫して居るが、小官の意見としては苟しくも防空と稱するには眞珠灣周邊の砲の門数は非常を増強をしなければならぬと考へらる。更に小官の危惧する所は高度爆撃機に對する二十一秒信管三インチ砲の効果である。陸軍はルアラレイ又はケネオーへの防空の爲には飛行機を持つてゐない。且又、兵站線を確保する爲にはホル、港及荷揚地點を防護する高射砲を相當に集結する必有りと思考せらる。外國の高射砲彈幕の密度については充分には判らぬが小官としてはハワイ地區に對する充分なる防衛には至少五〇〇門の適當なる口径、射程距離の砲が必要と考へらる、而してこれは三七耗砲又半インチ砲の外に尙追加される數字である。

上記の外陸軍に於ては電探見照所を八箇所に設置する對空監視計劃がある。この八箇所の中三箇所は定着他の五箇所は可動的なもので

ある何時か將來に於てこれが完備される時はじめて監視網が十分なものとなるであらう。

三、潜水艦に對する防備

潜水艦に對する理想的な防備は哨戒艦艇と航空機の連繫によつて行ひ度いのであるが、本地區にはこの目的に使用される航空機がない。最近第八十驅逐分艦隊が地方防衛軍に配属されて當地に到着してゐるが、これ等の艦艇は騒音装置を有つてゐるので、これが修理後就役すれば潜水艦に對する防禦及警備の目的には非常に有效であらう。オアフ島及び他諸島の周邊に於ける潜水艦に對する防禦作業には多数の巡察用艦艇を必要とするのであるが、現在管區域に於てはこれが皆無であるから、この最も重要な仕事に對して、都合し得る限りの艦艇及航空機を配置さるるよう^に艦隊に對して要請すべきであらう。潜水艦網を張る計畫もなくまたその必要も考えられてゐない。ホノルル港及眞珠灣の入口に水雷網を張ることが計畫されてゐるがこれは多分昭和十六年三月一日頃に實施される予定であり、該水雷

網の罫場は其後に於て完成される。

四、機戒水雷に對する防備

本地區に於ては最近掃海用曳船一隻と之にコイルを索引緊張させる爲に三隻の曳船を備えたがこの掃海船は甚しき損傷を蒙る迄はホノルル及眞珠灣の警戒の任に堪えるであらう。本地區には差機械水雷に對する掃海の用をなす艦艇はなく、多量の掃海艦が建造或は購入せられたが、これが當地區に配備せられる時期は不明である。眞珠灣、ホノルル港カネオヘ港、其他ハワイ島のヒロ、マウイ島のカフルイ及ラハイナ、カウエイ島のアレクサンダー港及ニューイリウイリの掃海を行うには多量の掃海艦を要する。現在建造中或は購入されんとしてゐる掃海艦が砲備されたならば一般の狀態が測の知れないほど良好になるであらう。

五、砲臺に對する防備

陸軍側の海岸防備は、カネオヘが砲臺を受けた場合に掩護が殆どないと云ふ點を除いては、良好と考えられる。

六、破壊行動防止

上方及下方にタンクを設置した所は二箇所あるが下方の場所は全部政府の指定保留地に入つて居り、警備兵に巡視をさせるなら先づ安全と考えらる。

上方のタンクを設置した場所は主要道路に隣接してあるが、こゝは攀登れぬ程度の垣がしてあり、どのタンクにも土造の小屋が附けてある。この場所は主に主要道路に面してあるのとこれに對しては、見張臺が三箇所を設置されそのいづれにも探照燈が備えてあるのて日中に於ても夜間に於ても哨兵は這全体の見張を導けることが出来るから、上方のタンク設置箇所も大体安全であると考えられる。

七、給水並に配電

最近、給水関係の警備監視に就いては、監視所が一箇所設置され、海兵と陸軍とが交替、不斷に監視をする手筈になつて居る。又外部よりの送電を受ける配電線にも不斷の監視が行はれて居る。

八、官直を貼付した通行證を使用せしめ或は身体及所持品検査の如き丹念な方法が實施されてゐる。至五造船所に來る官關係使用人の数は五千を超え、加うるに民間請負業者使用人が約五千、志願兵が數千を數えるのであるが、更にこの上に、糧食、醫藥品等を運ぶトラックやあらゆる種類の運搬車が絶えず通るのであるから造船所の仕事を妨げずに、絶対にこの（イン）スペースの危険をなぐすと云ふことは不可能であるが、臨時の検査、定期の作業中止等を行うことは軍艦に行動をすることを強調する爲に行はれてゐる。正門は大勢の殺到を防ぐ爲に補強された。造船所内は急に暴動等の突發した場合に造船所守備隊が之に對處する爲の不時訓練は既に二回演習を行つた。尙又、造船所内ばかりでなく外部の各區署に於ても輪分が行はれた。又種々の缺陷遺漏なきよう極力努めてゐる。至五官として現在充分満足とは考へて居らぬが、現在までとられた防衛手段は相當有效であり、改良の餘地はあるが、これは儘に處して行かうと考へて居る。

九、留意すべき點は比較的最近に至るまで我艦は、空襲、潜水艦、

機軸水雷及（化學的）爆発物に對する防禦方法を効果あらしめらるる爲には、如何なる方法が必具なのか、又如何なる設備が望ましいのかを知悉してある者があかつた、と言ふことである。當等區内の將兵は一朝事ある際に備えてその所信のあらゆる處置を講ずるに當つて敏捷、熱心であり且細心の注意を拂つて來た。

一〇、陸軍省に於ては當地の状況を知悉し且諸缺陷を除去せしむるよう着々事を進捗せしめてゐることは勿論のこと、思考せられる、が高射砲及迫撃砲を多量必要とする點を認めて居らぬようである。依つて小官は、海軍作戰部長に於て、陸軍省に對し、その計畫及、その計畫の完了の予定期日に就いて問合せ下さるよう、且又員數、期日の點に於て不満足なる場合はその點に就いて充分申述べて置き度いのである。

十一、陸軍省に於て、萬一、當地陸軍當局者等に協力を缺くものあり、且第十四海軍區側が海軍省に對し陸軍省關係事項に對し、何等かの強請をなすが如く感ぜしむるとは專見を以てすれば、甚しく望

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ましからざることゝ思考せらる。

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