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You see there are three -ment?

Colonel Clausen: I must have talked with him, Senator, on numerous occasions about so many things that I do not recall any specific conversation.

Senator Ferguson: Golonel, there are three very important questions which were leads in writing for you. Now, have you taken testimony on them so that there is a report on those three questions by either you or the Secretary of War, or were they later ignored and nothing said about those three important questions?

Colonel Clausen; Senator, whatever testimony I took is in here and I haven't in mind right at the present time who said what about what.

Senator Ferguson: I think I have read it all andat the present moment I am unable to discover anything that is said in here other than what you told me about General Miles and several other instances, but did you attempt to make a report, or did the Secretary of War, if I have missed it, attempt to make a report on those three important questions?

Colonel Clausen: What question? On the question of a joint action agreement?

Senator Ferguson: That is right.

Not that I recall, no, sir. Colonel Clausen:

Senator Ferguson: They 111 not?

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Witness Clausen

formation.

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: Not that I recal,

Senator Ferguson: All right. And that was left to this Senate and House committee to do as far as you were concerned? Colonel Clausen: Senator, the answers I have given before I think are the correct answers to that question. In other words, the war with Japan had ceased, the purpose of Public 339 could be carried out better by the Congress than having an officer like myself or Admiral Hewitt try to get the in-

Senator Ferguson: Did you discuss that with the Secretary of War?

Colonel Clausen: I am pretty sure that I discussed it with Mr. Bundy the non-necessity of pursuing these leads to finality in view of the changed situation.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. And the Mr. B undy you have already described was this legal adviser to the Secretary of War?

Colonel Clausen: Well, he is not the legal adviser. He was a special assistant.

Senator Ferguson: Special assistant, all right. But he was a lawyer?

Colonel Clausen: He is a lowyer.

Senator Ferguson: Is he at the Secretary of War's office now, to you know?

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. He is practicing law in Boston, Massachusetts.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, it is very difficult to examine anyone in relation to taking affilavits of anyone until we examine the person who made the affidavit, you appreclate that. For instance, if I wanted to examine you on Colonel Bratton's affidavit I haven't the least 1dea of what he is going to say about it. Therefore, it is difficult to ask you questions on that affilavit. You will agree on that, will you not?

Colonel Clausen: Well, only that Colonel Bratton is here now.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, but I don't know what he is going to say about that affliavit. You agree, to you, that there is direct conflict between Colonel Bratton's affidavit and his previous sworn testimony?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I don't like your use of the word "conflict".

Senator Ferguson: All right, you choose a better word then.

Colonel Clausen: Well, he corrected, certainly, his testimony that he had previously given to the Board because of a refreshed recollection and examination of documents.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, take the 13-part message .

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Isn't it true that Colonel Bratton originally swore that he had delivered a copy of the 13part message in a locked bag to Colonel Bidell Smith in the Chief of Staff's office on the night of the 6th of December, 1941?

Colonel Clausen: That is what he testified before the Grunert Board, I am sure.

Senator Ferguson: You were present when he testified to that?

Colonel Clausen: Yes.

Senator Ferguson: And later he made an affidavit that he did not deliver a pouch with the 13-parts on the night of the 6th of December, 1941?

Colonel Clausen: That is right, Senator. He, on thinking it over and being shown testimony of other witnesses which I did for the reason of getting accurate testimony said that he recalled that on the night of 6 December, if I remember his affidavit correctly, he wasmore interested in getting the 13 parts to the Secretary of State than anybody else, since it involved a diplomatic matter, and therefore when he testified before the Grunert Board he was

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson confused and thought that he had actually delivered the 13 parts to the other usual recipients.

Senator Ferguson: Why were you trying to get testimony, Colonel, on the fact as to whether or not Bidell Smith had given the 13 parts to anybody? What was the point?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I did not try to get testimony as to any particular point. I wanted to know just who delivered what to whom, and after Colonel Bratton had testified before the Grunert Board, I talked with Colonel Dusenbury, and Colonel Dusenbury happened to be in G-2 at the time that I started this investigation, and told me that he was the one who delivered these 13 parts to these people.

That meant there was then a discrepancy between what Dusenbury said and what Colonel Bratton said.

Now, then, I therefore went to Colonel Bratton and showed him what Colonel Dusenbury said, and said, "Who is correct?"

Senator Ferguson: Well, you had an affidavit then from Dusenbury thathe had delivered the 13 parts to Bidell Smith; is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: I had affidavits, Senator, from various people, and several of these people had mentioned

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

things concerning the deliveries of messages.

For example, Colonel Dusenbury, in his affidavit, put it down that he who took these intercepts around more in the latter part of the year 1941, than did Colonel Bratton.

Senator Ferguson: Do I understand that you took to Colonel Bratton the affidavit of Dusenbury, and the affidavit of General Bidell Smith, who became a General at that time, and took up the question with Colonel Bratton as to whether or not he was mistaken about giving it to Bidell Smith, the 13 parts, in General Murshall's office on the night of December 6th?

Colonal Clausen: I took around with me, Senater, so there would be no question about it, the actual papers -that is, in the affidavit of Colonel Bratton, he mentioned exactly what I showed him, so there would not be any question about it.

I see in the affidavit, Senator:

"Colonel Clausen has shown me and asked me to comment on certain testimony adduced before the Army Pearl Harbor Board, and affidavits of Carlisle Clyde Dusenbury, Colonel, General Staff Corps; M. W. Pettigrew, Colonel; Ralph C. Smith, Major General; Charles K. Gailey, Brigadier General; Thomas J. Betts, Brigadier General; Walter B. Smith, Lieuten-

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson ant General; L. T. Gerow, Lieutenant General; Robert E. Schukraft, Colonel; John F. Stone, and George W. Renchard, which statements and affidavits were given by the abovenamed persons to Colonel Clausen in the course of the investigation mentioned."

In other words, Senator, I showed Colonel Bratton these affidavits, and said, "Now, what is your comment with respect to what these people say?"

Senator Ferguson: And those people said, in effect, that Colonel Bratton did not give Bidell Smith a copy of the 13 parts on the night of December 6th?

Colonel Clausen: No. sir.

Senator Ferguson: I was only talking about that part.

I am sorry, but I misconstrued what you were telling me.

Colonel Clausen: General Smith is the one who could say whether he got the 13 parts on that night or not.

Senator Ferguson: Then, as I understand it, you took an affidavit of General Smith to Colonel Brattonand said, "Here I have an affidavit of Colonel Smith" - General at that time - "who says you did not," or showed it to him, and told him to read it, and it, in effect, said "You did not deliver to me these 13 parts on the night of the 6th," is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: I showed him that, and I also showed

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson him these others, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: And some of the others, or all of them said that he did not deliver the 13 parts?

Colonel Clausen: On the night of the 6th.

Senator Ferguson: On the night of the 6th.

Colonel Clausen: Well, for example, the one of Dusenbury frankly said that he was supposed to have taken them around and did not do it.

Senator Ferguson: Did Dusenbury tell you why he did not take them around?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, he says so in his affidavit.

He did not think it of sufficient important, I remember that, because he said the next day he found out the importance.

Senator Ferguson: Now, do I understand then that Colonel Bratton thought they were so important that he spent all of his time getting these to the Secretary of State?

Colonel Clausen: I mean, Senator, Colonel Bratton and Henry Clausen agree, I am quite sure, that the most important information that came into the War Department was information that the Jap consuls and their diplomatic representatives were burning their codes. That spells war in any man's language, and we do not need that long, self-

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson serving hocus-pocus 14 - part message to know it.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Then you are one of the officers in the War Department that came to the conclusion that when you learned that Washington knew that the Japanese were burning their codes, that meant war in any man's language?

Colonel Clausen: Yes.

Senator Ferguson: And war, in effect, would be on any moment.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, was imminent.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, did you try to find out why an alert was not sent out on those codes?

Colonel Clausen: An alert was sent out on those codes.

Colonel Bratton sent the message to General Fielder that

General Fielder said he did not get. The G-2 War Department sent it on 5 November, if you read my affidavit, sir.

You will agree, Senator, that it went from the War Department to Hawaii, and that Colonel Fielder, General Fielder now, said if he had gotten it, he would have given it

Colonel Bicknell and Colonel Bicknell who is now in

Washington said he saw it on General Fielder's desk, so

it is very clear it went to Hawaii.

Senator Ferguson: You mean just the Rochfort message do you not?

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir. That is the message that Colonel Bratton and these other men had in mind asgoing out on 5 December.

Senator Ferguson: Read into the record what message you are talking about, and see whether it is not the Rochefort message.

The Vice Chairman: Just a moment, Senator.

Colonel, in order that we may be clear, once or twice you used November 5 as the date.

Do you mean November or December?

Colnnel Clausen: I am sorry sir, I mean December.

The Vice Chairman: I think you will find several times you said November 5.

Senator Ferguson: Look on page 72.

Colonel Clausen: That isright here, yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: "Will contact Commander Rochefort immediately through Com 14 Naval District regarding broadcast from Tokyo reference weather. Miles."

Colonel Clausen: Yes. He pronounces his name "Rochefort".
Senator Ferguson: All right.

That was the message that Colonel Bratton sent and that Fielder said he never got, but Bicknell said he saw it on Fielder's desk?

Colonel Clausen: That is right.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: I think that is the wayyou stated it.

Colonel Clausen: Except, Senator, when you send a message of this kind, as I understand it, when it comes out on the end of the recipient, it does not have the same wording. Do you see what I mean? That is for security purposes.

Senator Ferguson: I understand it is coded, or it is paraphrased even after the translation is made.

Colonel Clausen: That is right.

Senator Ferguson: Now, that message was not sent "urgent" or "priority" was it?

Colonel Clausen: It certainly was. I have the slip here.

Senator Ferguson: Let me see where on the message it is marked "priority."

Colonel Clausen: Page 73, "Important. Place priority tag on here."

Senator Ferguson: Yes, but was a priority tag ever put on it?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I did not find the message.

Senator Ferguson: No, but here we have a copy of it, a photostatic copy.

Colonel Clausen: Do you mind if I ask Colonel Bratton

Witness Clausen here?

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Not at all.

(Colonel Clausen and Colonel Bratton conferred.)

Colonal Clausen: I am informed that these went out automatically on high priority.

Senator Ferguson: I did not understand from the Navy
that that was true. They did not have priority unless
they were marked "priority" is that right, Commander?

Commander Baecher: I do not know, Senator, what the Army system is.

Senator Ferguson: But your system is they have to be marked?

Commander Baecher: Yes, it is indicated on the message.

Senator Ferguson: Will you turn to page 75? That is
a little different message.

Colonel Clausen: That is a paraphrase.

Senator Ferguson: "Commander Rochefort who can be located through the 14th Naval District has some information on Japanese broadcasts in which weather reports are mentioned that you must obtain. Contact him at once."

Now, did you ever contact Commander Rochefort?

Colonel Clausen: I certainly did.

Senator Ferguson: To ascertain whether or not he had any such information?

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Senator Ferguson: What was the information?

Colonel Clausen: He certainly did.

Colonel Clausen: Do you want me to read his affidavit?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Did you know there was --

The Vice Chairman (interposing): Go ahead and read the affidavit.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know what page it is on?

Colonel Clausen: I am going to find it, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: One affidavit he did not sign and one he did.

Colonel Clausen: Pages 52 and 53:

"AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN JOSEPH J. ROCHEFORT,

United States Navy.

"Captain Joseph J. Rochefort, United States Navy, on duty at Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., being first duly sworn, and informed of the investigation by Major Henry C. Clausen, JAGD, for the Secretary of War, supplementary to proceedings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, and the authority of the Secretary of the Navy with respect toNavy personnel and records, does depose and state:

"During the period from the fall of 1941 to 7 December 1941, I was the Combat Intelligence Officer in charge of

Washington.

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson the Combat Intelligence Unit at Pearl Harbor, which was a field unit to the home office at Washington. I was attached to the headquarters of the Commandant of the 14th Naval District. My duties involved primarily the acquisition of intelligence as directed by the head office in

"At Pearl Harbor there was also a Fleet Intelligence Officer, and a District Intelligence Officer.

"My opposite number in the Army in the Pearl Harbor area was, prior to December, 1941, Colonel Kendall J. Fielder, G-2, Hawaiin Department. Prior to and during December, 1941, we had established and maintained liaison for the purpose of exchanging information pertaining to our functions on matters of mutual concern to the Army and Navy in the Hawaiian area.

"For this purpose I had discussions with him and his staff at his headquarters and in Pearl Harbor. During the fall and including the period up to 7 December, 1941, we maintained most cordial and close relations, meeting informally.

"My normal duties during the period from the fall of 1941 to December 7, 1941 did not include the gathering of information or intelligence from Japanese political or

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson

diplomatic sources.

Witness Clausen

"On occasions, however, I would receive special assignments relating to this type of material.

"I have read the various documents shown me by
Major Clausen marked Top Secret Exhibit 'B'. I did not
know the substance of any of these before 7 December 1941,
except those numbered SIS 25392, SIS 25432, SIS 25545,
SIS 25640, and SIS 25787, on the reverse side of which I
have written my initials and today's date."

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

I believe, Senator, those refer to the winds code set-up and the destruction by the Japs of their codes.

Senator Ferguson: That is right on the set-up.

Colonel Clausen: You mean the authentic implement message?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: No. He says here what he found.

"In my talks with Colonel Fielder I gave him such information as I received concerning the substance of these documents and similar matters. It was my practice to give Colonel Fielder all the information of importance in which who Army and Navy were jointly interested and which came to my knowledge in the course of my duties. This was done so that Colonel Fielder and I would keep abreast of intelligence developments in our common interests.

"Following are examples of such intelligence. My essignment with respect to those numbered SIS 25392 and SIS 25432, after being informed of the substance thereof, was to monitor for an implementing message and, I in turn so informed Colonel Fielder, to the best of my knowledge and recollection, during the latter part of November 1941. I did not receive in Hawaii any implementing message of the kind for which I had been instructed to monitor.

Concerning those numbered SIS 25545, SIS 25640, and SIS 25787,

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RD & PAUL WASHINGTON, D

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

I was informed of the substance thereof and gave this
information to Colonel Fielder and Robert L. Shiver, FBI

Agent in Charge, Honolulu, about the 4th or 5th of December,
1941. This was done during the course of conversations
relating to the destruction of secret papers by the Japanese

Consul in Honolulu, which information I gave to my head
office in Washington."

Signed, "Joseph J. Rochefort, Captain, U. S. Navy."

Senator Ferguson: Now he does not say in that affidavit that he ever had the implementing winds message, is
that right?

Colonel Clausen: That is right, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Therefore he would know nothing about the implementing message to destroy the codes.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, these others here mentioned in this affidavit were the ones about the destruction of codes, which was the action contemplated, Senator, when the winds code was implemented, and which winds code, Senator, by the way, set up was arranged for severance of the telegraph or radio. In other words, the set-up of the winds code, the way I read it, was in the event that you could not send in the normal channels then they would have this last ditch way of informing the consuls.

Senator Ferguson: Now did not the messages that were

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson ment out there by the Navy, as set up in Exhibit 37, did not they indicate that not all codes were being destroyed, that only part of the codes and part of the machines were being destroyed? That is on pages 40 and 41.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I do not know what you mean by Exhibit 37, or whatever it was that you said.

Senator Ferguson: Pages 40 and 41 of Exhibit 37. Do you notice the difference in those messages? One refers to Washington as far as the machines are concerned, and the other one does not, and we are intercepting messages showing that they have not destroyed their codes after the receipt of these.

Colonel Clausen: Some of the consuls, Senator, sent in the word "Haruna", you know.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, indicating that they had. Where did that come in from?

Colonel Clausen: That one came from another intercept.

Senator Ferguson: From what country?

Colonel Clausen: Well, they went from all over the United States.

Senator Ferguson: Was it destroyed in Washington?

Colonel Clausen: I do not know, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: You made a very broad statement.

Colonel Clausen: What was it, Senator?

WARD & PAUL WASHINGTON, D C

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: That the destruction of these code messages to you meant war.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, you have shown me in Exhibit 37 two documents that I never saw in that form before. If they are the ones, Senator, referred to in Captain Rochefort's affidavit, then I am in harmony with you, but I do not know that they are.

Senator Ferguson: Now we better find out on that.

I think that is where we will have to stop for a moment to find out whether nose are the same documents that Rochefort was talking about. The best of my knowledge is, from what we have here, this Exhibit 37, would indicate that that is true.

Now I want to be corrected. Now let us get Exhibit 1.

Do you have Exhibit 1? Let us check the SIS number from Exhibit 1.

Colonel Clausen: I would rather see the Top Secret Exhibit "B" of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: I doubt whether that is in the room.

Colonel Clausen: That is the one that Captain Rochefort had reference to, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Can we get that to compare with Exhibit 1? I am sorry to delay it but this is a very important point, as far as I see it. I think you will

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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agree on that. Colonel Clausen: Very important, Senator. Did not one of those refer, Senator, to the destruction by Washington of the purple machine?

Witness Clausen

Senator Ferguson: Not that I know of . I do not think the words "purple machine" were mentioned in any that I have seen.

Colonel Clausen: You see "purple machine" means an awful lot.

Senator Ferguson: I appreciate that. If these messages had said "destroy the purple machine", that is a different question.

Colonel Clausen: We can find out if you will let me have Top Secret Exhibit "B" before the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Senator Ferguson: But you see the purple was coming in as late as Sunday morning.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, as I understood it, the purple machine was ordered destroyed.

I am reading here, Senator, from the affidavit of Captain Thomas A. Huckins, which I took at Pearl Harbor.

He is in the Navy and I wanted to see from the Navy there just what dispatches they had gotten from Washington, so they at that time had preserved them on a microfilm. We

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Witness Glausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson sat down and they ran these things off while I watched to see what dispatches had come in.

Senator Ferguson: Just one moment, if you please, until we get these numbers straightened out here.

Colonel Clausen: Here is one, Senator, which says, "Please discontinue the use of your code machine and dispose of it immediately."

Senator Ferguson: What one is that?

Colonel Clausen: That is on page 209 of this volume of yours, Exhibit 1. Then it goes on to tell them how to break up the machine.

Senator Ferguson: That is from Tokyo to Washington, the first of December? Is that the one you were reading?

Colonel Clausen: I was reading the one from Tokyo

Senator Ferguson: Yes. That has been put in evidence. It says:

"Please discontinue the use of your code machine and dispose of it immediately."

That would indicate there was going to be war with Britain then on the first? You had that knowledge, but that was never sent to Kimmel and Short, was it?

Colonel Clausen: It certainly was. There was a dispatch that went to General Short's G-2 stating that the war would

Questions by: Senator Ferguson Witness Clausen break out with Britain, with America and not with Russia. It was sent on 3 December 1941. It came from the British Intelligence at Manila, based upon this magic traffic.

Senator Ferguson: That is something new now.

Colonel Clausen: I know it s in my exhibits here.

Senator Ferguson: I say it is new from this message. This particular message, being Circular 2443, was not sent to Kimmel and Short. Will you show him that? That is the one you just called my attention to on page 209.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, Captain Huckins' affidavit --Senator Ferguson: (Interposing) Will help us, will it? Colonel Clausen: Yes, because he has got in his affidavit the intercepts. He looked my intercepts over. I cannot recall, as I am looking at it now, but there is some tie-in between the two.

Senator Ferguson: Just give me an answer to this one question and then we will go to the affidavit. Just look at that circular 2443 on page 209, Tokyo to London, and tell me, if you can, if you had any information or affidavit that that particular message was sent to Kimmel and/or Short? Colonel Clausen: Yes, sure.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Then you are going to find that later for us?

Colonel Clausen: I have got it right here.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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Colonel Clausen: Shall I read a portion of it?

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, I should like to have it.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, this affidavit that I now have before me is a joint affidavit of Captain Thomas A. Huckins of the Navy, and Captain Wilfred J. Holmes of the Navy, taken by me at Pearl Harbor. The reason it is in this form with some statements interspersed in here by a Commander Holtwick was that I had not, when I arrived at Pearl Harbor, been authorized to speak with Commander Holtwick. These things were cleared with the Navy.

Now this is what he goes on to say:

"That he, Commander Huckins, on 7 December 1941, and for several months immediately prior thereto, was in charge of the IBM machine room; was assistant to the principal crypt analyst, and was the administrative assistant to Captain Joseph J. Rochefort; that the records now available at Pearl Harbor concerning the intercepts SIS 25545, SIS 25640, and SIS 25787" --

Senator Ferguson: Just a moment. Stop right there. With SIS 25787.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: That is the one that we had? That is circular 2443?

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: That is what I said.

Senator Ferguson: All right, just so the record will show it is the same number.

Colonel Clausen: This is tied in further.

"-- mentioned in said affidavit of Captain Rochefort, consist of dispatch 4 December 1941 from OPNAV to CINCPAC concerning report of Japanese circular ordering destruction by Washington of purple machine and papers excepting one copy of certain system, and by London, Honghong, Singapore, and Manila of purple machines, which dispatch has been microfilmed and is contained in Incoming Code Book No. 1."

Then I go on with the pertinent messages that come out of Pearl Harbor. Do you want me to read that?

Senator Ferguson: No, I do not think it is material to what we are looking for.

Now, as I understand it, there was a message there in Hawaii showing that the purple machines were to be destroyed?

Colonel Clausen: Just what this states, Senator. There is some more here about the Japanese Consuls.

Senator Ferguson: All right, give us the rest of it. The Vice Chairman: Go ahead and read it.

Colonel Clausen: "That the pertinent outgoing messages now available at Pearl Harbor are contained in Outgoing

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Code Book No. 1 and consist of dispatch 26 November 1941 from COM14 to OPNAV of communication intelligence analysis, dispatch 28 November 1941, from COM14 to OPNAV of British Consul information that the Japanese will attack Krakaw Inthmus on 1 December 1941, and, dispatch 6 December 1941 from COMIN to OFMAV of opinion that Japanese Consulate · Romolulu destroyed all codes except one system; that the Communication Intelligence daily summaries covering the period 1 November 1941 to and including 6 December 1941 are included in Exhibit 'A' herewith attached and made a part hereof, and consist of a resume or evaluation showing the results of traffic analysis based on intercepts of Japanese naval radio communications only, and were prepared for Captain Rochefort with copies thereof disseminated on the dates of preparation, as indicated on the copies in Exhibit 'A', only to Captain Edwin Tom Layton, U.S.N., Fleet Intelligence Officer; that on 7 December 1941, and for several months prior thereto, the said unit supervised by Captain Rochefort did not have any facilities for decrypting the Japanese diplomatic radio messages which required the use of a machine and the USN decrypting facilities at Pearl Harbor did not include a purple machine and the only machine available was one

designed by Commander Holtwick and covered a Japanese code

Hook follows

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson which was abandoned in 1938 and not used since that time."

This is then signed by Captain Thomas A. Huckins, Captain Wilfred J. Holmes, and I had Commander Holtwick read and approve it.

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purple messages in Hawaii? Colonel Clausen: That is what they teld me, yes, sir. I was very interested, because I had been given

there was no purple machine or method of transmitting

Senator Ferguson: That indicates at the last that

various versions of that before I left Washington, and I wanted to run it down.

Senator Ferguson: Do you know what code this 2443 was in, the one on page 209 of Exhibit 1?

Colonel Clausen: It should show on top secret exhibit "B" .

Senator Ferguson: I sent out for that exhibit B. These exhibits which you have here, these eight volume do not contain these messages that you have been reading?

Colonel Clausen: They certain do, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Could you find them in there?

Colonel Clausen: That is what I asked for.

I also, Senator, got from the British, from their secret place, corresponding intercepts when I was in England.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever get any information from the British when you were in England that there was a winds execute message?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. I had that specific

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson question put to the Brittish people, and they investigated for me and gave me the report that there was no evidence of an execute message, but they did have two suspicious messages of that type that they would run down, and when I got back to Washington, I had them run these down through our super-duper agency that connected with the British and they got some information from out in the Far East, but they were not the ones that you and I would consider an

authentic winds code intercept. I expect that I have actual copies in my exhibits of these messages.

Senator Ferguson: Was there a Morse code execute in the British file?

Colonel Clausen: You mean with the one code word? Senator Ferguson: No, with the three code words, but in a Morse code, or in international code, and not a voice.

I am talking about different kinds of messages. Did you find in the British file any suspicious message that was in Morse code, or international code, rather than voice?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I would want to review that. They are in one of my exhibits. To me the most suspicious circumstance of a winds code intercept coming in about the time that Captain Safford said was a document that I saw in Hawaii, which was dated 3 December, and which

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			Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson
n3		1	gave a highly reliable source.
		2	If you knew a winds code set-up, this would flag your
		3	mind. It said "War with Britain; war with America,"
		4	and "Peace with Russia."
		5	Now, when I saw that I thought, "There is the winds
		8	code."
		7	Senator Ferguson: Where is that message?
		8	'Colonel Clausen: It is in my exhibits.
		9	Senator Ferguson: I wish you would find that.
		10	The Vice Chairman: Just a moment. Let me see if I
		11	that maggage was in Hawaii?
			diageninated to the
		12	COTOMO
		1.3	FBI, to the Navy and to Colonel Bicknell in the Army.
		14	The Vice Chairman: In Hawaii?
		15	Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, that is where I got it.
		16	It did not go to Washington.
		17	Mr. Richardson: Go ahead and find it.
		18	Senator Ferguson: Find that one. I want to see that
		10	one.
		20	Colonel Clausen: It is in Exhibit 1, and it is also
3		21	in my affidavit, on the back of the affidavit of Mr.
		22	Russell.
		23	I WILL COLL YOU
		24	han mangage first.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

"A-1. Accelerated Japanese preparation of air fields

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson and railways.

"2. Arrival since November 10 of additional 100,000 repeat 100,000 troops and considerable quantities fighters medium bombers tanks and guns (75 millimeter).

"B. Estimate of specific quantities have already been telegraphed Washington November 21 by American military intelligence here.

"C. Our considered opinion concludes that Japan envisages early hostilities with Britain and United States.

Japan does not repeat not intend to attack Russia at present but will act in South."

Senator Ferguson: That is the part that you thought was the winds code execute?

Colonal Clausen: No. I thought whoever wrote this up had before him the winds code execute.

I haven't finished the message.

The Vice Chairman: Go ahead and finish it.

Colonel Clausen: (Reading):

"You may inform Chiefs of American Military and Naval Intelligence Honolulu."

At the bottom, sir, it says:

"Carbon copy: Colonel Bickmell, Mr. Shivers, Captain Mayfield."

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Colonel Bicknell being General Short's G-2 in Hawaii, Mr. Shivers being the local FBI agent in charge, Captain Mayfield being the District Intelligence Officer of the Navy.

I have a statement from the man who got it. That was received by Theodore F. Davies, on the strength of which they cancelled some shipments from the Philippines. The British always tied in their magic to the commercial interests of their country.

Senator Ferguson: Colonel, when you say the British always tied it in, you mean that Britain used the messages to take care of and protect her commercial shipments?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir. There, you see, this message that I have just read for the Vice Chairman, was one of many sent by a man named Wilkinson, who was in Manila.

Wilkinson was in the commercial business. And if you read the affidavit of General MacArthur and the affidavits of others, you will get somewhat the background of Colonel Wilkinson.

In any event, if you turn to my Exhibit 1, and page 50, you will find that what I did was to run down the source of this subparagraph C, where they say:

"Our considered opinion concludes that Japan envisages early hostilities with Britain and United States."

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Senator Ferguson: I don't quite follow you, Colonel, that "our considered opinion concludes," could mean that the man or person who sent that had seen the winds execute message, because it would be a simple matter to say that he got it from the wind execute message.

Who is signing this memorandum?

Colonel Clausen: That is what I am going to show you.

The source of that information was magic.

The Vice Chairman: Go ahead and show us that.

Colonel Clausen: At page 50, in my exhibit 1, is again set forth this same document I have just read.

Now, when I was in London, I talked with the British party in charge of all this magic stuff, and he couldn't find, he said, any connection between what I have just stated and an implement message to the winds code, but after I got back here, I gave more thought to it, and I went to see Colonel Wilkinson who then was working in New York.

I showed him this portion and I said I would like to know --

Senator Ferguson: This portion is "C"?

Colonel Clausen: "C".

I said"I would like to know if you know the source of that."

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Witmess Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

He said he didn't know. And since it was British, I said, "Will you find out for me?"

And as a result of that request, this came from the British to the Americans in Washington.

Page 51-E.

The Vice Chairman: Read it.

Colonel Clausen: (Reading):

"From London 31 August, 1945.

"ULTRA . "

You don't want me to read all of it?

Senator Ferguson: No. I want to get to the part that relates to this message.

Colonel Clausen: (Reading):

"A. Colonel Wilkinson, who was stationed at Manila and is now with 48000 and temporarily in U.K. was recently approached by Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Clausen, of Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S Army, in connection with investigation of General Short and Admiral Kimmel for Pearl Harbor disaster. He carried credentials from the Secretary of War.

"B. He brought copies of two telegrams from Manila to Honolulu, of November 26, and December 3 which were as follows: --"

I have already read you the one of December 3rd. Do

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

you want me to read you the one of November 26th?

Senator Ferguson: Does it have to do with this message?

Colonel Clausen: It speaks about the break. It talks about attacking the Krakow Isthmus. I had better read it.

"1. 'November 26, 1941. Most immediate. Secret source (usually reliable) reports:

"(a) Japanese will attack Krakow Isthmus from sea on December 1st without any ultimatum or declaration of break with a view getting between Bangkok and Singapore.

"(b) Attacking forces will proceed direct from Hainan and Formosa. Main landing point to be in Songkhla area valuation for above is No. 3 repeat 3 (ie), only about 55 to 60 percent probable accuracy. American Military and Naval Intelligence Manila informed."

Now, skipping down to paragraph "C":

"Colonel C. anxious to know basic source of para C of telegram of December 2nd."

The one I read.

The Vice Chairman: December 3?

Colonel Clausen: They had December 2. They quote

it. There is no question as to what it is.

"And in particular whether this was in 'special'

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Witness Clausen category."

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

They mean whether it was magic.

"In point of fact of fact, para C was based on a B.J.Wilkinson was unaware of source and passed information to Honolulu as he appreciated that I possessed no direct communications."

B.J. is magic.

If you want to prove that, you can call General Carter Clark.

"D. As far as can be judged, the earlier information was based on agents reports but Clausen only pressing for origin of para C.

"E. You should consult with G-2, as security ultra at stake if this evidence made public."

Senator Ferguson: Is that the information you have on that paragraph C?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Now, there is only one thing that I want to inquire about. That is when I get back this Exhibit B that you carried with you, I want you to compare it to those numbers so we can find out about this purple machine.

Do you have it now? Colonal Clausen: Yes.

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: If you will show me how the message is different from the ones on pages 40 and 41, of Exhibit 37?

Colonel Clausen: Here is 2578757.

Senator Ferguson: How does it read?

Colonel Clausen (reading):

"Please discontinue the use of your code machine and dispose of it immediately."

Senator Ferguson: Wait just a moment. This is Circular 2443, Exhibit 1, page 209?

Colonel Clausen: That is right, sir.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Will you read it?

Colonel Clausen: (Reading):

"Please discontinue the use of your code machine and dispose of it immediately.

"In regard to the disposition of the machine please be very careful to carry out the instructions you have received regarding this. Pay particular attention to taking apart and breaking up the important parts of the machine.

"As soon as you have received this telegram wire the one word SETUJU in plain language and as soon as you have carried out the instructions, wire the one word HASSO in plain language.

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rules for the use of the machine between the head office and the Ambassador Resident in England)."

That is what this says.

Senator Ferguson: And that is what this says too.

They are identical. That was identified as being in Hawaii?

Colonel Clausen: From my affidavit there of Captain

Huckins.

"Also at this time you will, of course, burn the

machine codes and the YU GO No. 26 of my telegram (The

Senator Ferguson: Now, go to page 40 of Exhibit 37.

Mr. Kaufman: I think the Senator would be interested in the testimony of Captain Layton on the point of this. purple machine.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Kaufman: He testified at page 228 as follows: Saptain Layton was the Fleet Intelligence Officer of Admiral Kimmel.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Kaufmun: He testified:

On December 3, OPNAV addressed CINCAF and COM10, information CINCPAC and COM14, that Tokyo had ordered London, Hongkong, Singapore and Manila to destroy their purple mechines. The Estavia machine had already been to the transfer of the compact of

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Witness Clausen

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson to destroy their purple machine and all but one copy of other systems. It stated that the British Admiralty that date had reported that the Japanese Embassy in London had

"Mr. Sonnett: What was the purple machine, Captain? "Captain Layton: It was an electric coding machine.

omplied with its orders to destroy it.

"Mr. Sonnett: Did you have any discussion with Admiral Kimmel concerning the destruction of the purple machine by the Japanese?

"Captain Layton: All I recall of it is that Admiral Kimmel sent for me when he received this dispatch I have just mentioned, or one similar to it, and asked what was the purple machine. I told him that I didn't know, that I would find out. I then approached Lieutenant Coleman, the Fleet Security Officer, who had come from Washington, end asked him, and he told me it was the Japanese diplomatic electrical coding machine.

"Mr. Sonnett: Did you communicate that to Admiral Kimmel?

"Captain Layton: Which information I communicated to Admiral Kimmel."

Senator Ferguson: Had you known of that testimony, Colonel, of Captain Layton, in the Hewitt Report?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. He testified before Admiral

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson Newitt after I had seen him. I saw Captain Layton at Guam. I took an affidavit from Captain Layton and I notice here on one of my intercepts he wrote this, apparently regarding this same message:

"Message not seen but British reported that Japs had destroyed their purple machine in London. 26 April 1945. E.T. Layton."

He signed that. Captain Layton made that statement on that.

I haven't examined the affidavit of Captain Layton that he gave to me on the subject.

Senator Ferguson: The only thing I am not clear on is as to the two messages, 40 and 41, in Exhibit 37. You were going to clear that up for me. How your messages differed from those.

Colonel Clausen: I didn't say they were different, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Well, is there any difference? Colonel Clausen: I will see now.

Senator Ferguson: I took it from what you said that there was a difference.

Colonel Clausen: No. I don't want to say that at all. I just said that my Top Secret Exhibit "B" was the document that I showed the witheases and that I had not seen beforehand

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

these papers.

Senator Ferguson: Then you do not purport to say that there is any difference?

Colonel Clausen: No, I don't say there is any difference.

I just say that the ones I showed these people were my

Top Secret Exhibit "B".

Senator Ferguson: That is all I have at the present time.

Senator Lucas: Mr. Chairman --

The Vice Chairman: Senator Lucas.

Senator Lucas: Mr. Chairman, it is getting rather late and I do not care to ask any questions, but it does seem to me that in view of this examination and the tremendous amount of information that Colonel Clausen has, that this committee ought to have Colonel Clausen review overnight all of the traffic which these affidavits claim was received in Hawaii between November 25 and December 7.

Certainly there has been information brought before this committee that I didn't know anything about up to this time. Probably that is my fault because I haven't been able to read, sir, all of your affidavits. I doubt if any member of the committee has read all of the information that has been obtained through the various investigations that have been made. But you have demonstrated a very thorough

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Witness Clausen

: owledge of what happened as a result of your complete investigation, and as one member of the committee, if you could do that, sir, I would like to have you go over these sifidavits overnight and give this committee definitely and completely the traffic that was received from November 25 up to December 7 by Admiral Kimmel or any of Admiral mmel's staff or other subordinates and the same with General Short and his staff or any subordinates.

In other words, we have had the testimony of very few witnesses in this hearing who were in Hawaii outside of General Short. I think he is the only witness that has testified here from Hawaii on the Army's responsibility at Fearl Harbor. Your testimony raises some questions in my mind as to whether or not we ought not to go into that pretty thoroughly.

The Vice Chairman: Will you do that, Colonel, as requested by Senator Lucas?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Mr. Chairman, I would like to join in that and I would like to have him tie that in to Exhibit 1 and Exhibit 37 if possible. Or Exhibit 2. If you can do that then we would know in previous testimony what you were referring to.

Colonel Clausen: I don't follow you because I don't

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Witness Clausen

your exhibits, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: All right. That is what I wanted to give you. We can have a man with you to help on those exhibits. Exhibit 1, Exhibit 2 and Exhibit 37 have been referred to from day to day here. Now, if you will try to tie those in when you tell us what messages were received from the 25th of November to and including the 7th of December as to where they appear in our exhibits, if they to appear, then that would make our record clear here, so that we could understand this record.

Colonel Clausen: I will try to do that, Senator, but it is a large order. The thing that I thought you ought to have from me was perhaps my opinion as to what of these documents in my exhibits might tie in.

Senator Ferguson: Well, if you can tie them in with that we could have one of our men tie them in into some of the others.

Colonel Clausen: Some are important; some are unimportant. But there is a lot of tying in.

For example, the British in their file of intercepts, Senator, have some of the same messages I think that you have, and we also have others.

Senator Ferguson: That isn't quite the question. The quest on is to find out what traffic went into Hawaii and

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Witness Clausen

was there and in the hands of any subordinate or General Short or Admiral Kimmel.

Colonel Clausen: You won't think I am try'ng to put the blame on Hawaii if I do that?

Senator Ferguson: All we want are the facts.

Colonel Clausen: All right, sir.

The Vice Chairman: You can do that, as requested by Senator Lucas?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And as far as you are able you can try to comply with Senator Ferguson's request.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: The committee will stand in recess until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Thereupon, at 4:50 o'clock p.m., the committee recessed until 10:00 o'clock a.m. of the following day, Wednesday, January 13, 1946.)

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