(193)

# Vol. 45 Congress of the United States

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Joint Committee

on the

Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack
S. Con. Res. 27

January 25, 1946

Washington, D. C.

Pages: 8330 to 8521

WARD & PAUL

NATIONAL 4266 4267 4268 OFFICIAL REPORTERS

1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

TESTIMONY OF: PAGE SHORT, Major General Walter C. (Resumed)

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S. Con. Res. 27

Friday, January 25, 1946

Congress of the United States,

Joint Committee on the Investigation

of Pearl Harbor Attack,

Washington, D. C.

The Joint Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10:00 a. m., in the Caucus Room (room 318), Senate Office Building, Senator Alben W. Barkley (chairman), presiding.

Present: Senators Barkley (chairman), George, Lucas, Ferguson, and Brewster.

Representatives Cooper (vice chairman), Clark, Murphy, Gearhart and Keefe.

Also present: Seth W. Richardson, General Counsel; Samuel H. Kaufman, Associate General Counsel, and John E. Masten, of counsel, for the Joint Committee. h2 2

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The Vice Chairman: The committee will please be in order. Does counsel have anything at this point?

Mr. Masten: Mr. Chairman, the other day a request was made for any further information that might be available regarding the message of December 7 to General Short signed by General Marshall.

We have received the following memorandum from Colonel Duncombe that I would like to read into the record.

The Vice Chairman: Of the War Department?

Mr. Masten: Yes.

The Vice Chairman: You may proceed.

Mr. Masten: (Reading)

" WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

"24 January 1946

"MEMORANDUM TO MR. RICHARDSON:

"The following inclosures relate to General Marshall's message to General Short, dated 7 December 1941:

- "(1) Copies of papers which show that, at the time of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearings, a search was made for General Marshall's handwritten draft of the message and that the draft was not found.
- "(2) A photostat of a copy of the encoded message sent from the War Department. On the photostat, to avoid dis-

closure of U. S. codes, the encoded text of the body of the message has been blocked out.

- "(3) A copy of Committee Exhibit 61, which is a photostat of General Gerow's memorandum to The Adjutant General concerning the message. This memorandum, as indicated by General Gerow's memorandum in Committee Exhibit 39, 'was typed later during the day (7 December) and formally made of record.'
- "(4) A photostat of a handwritten memorandum by General Adams, The Adjutant General, dated 29 January 1942.
- "(5) A photostat of the message as decoded in Hawaii.

#### /s/ HARMON DUNCOMBE

"5 Incls."

Lt. Colonel, GSC

We suggest that the memorandum I have just read, together with enclosures 1, 2, 4 and 5, be spread on the record at this point.

The Vice Chairman: It will be so ordered.

Mr. Masten: I omit enclosure 3 since it is already Committee's Exhibit No. 61.

The Vice Chairman: It may be so ordered.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

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8 September 1944

#### NOTE FOR RECORD:

- 1. On 8 September, Mr. Schneider, Secretary to Mr. Justice Roberts and Secretary to the Roberts Committee, informed General North that
- a. he had no recollection of having seen

  General Marshall's handwritten draft of the 7 December 1941

  message,
- b. all documents received by the Committee from the War Department were returned to the Secretary of War by Colonel Brown who acted as liaison officer,
- c. Mr. Schneider has no signature indicating receipt by an official of the War Department.
- 2. On 8 September 1944 Lt. Col. William M. Connor Jr., reports that General Weir of the Judge Advocate General's Office stated that he does not have the hand-written draft in his possession.

#### THOMAS NORTH

Brigadier General, G. S. C.

Chief, Current Group, OPD

Col. Brown, who returned the papers to the War Department, and Col. Bratton, who carried the manuscript message in question to the Message Center, have both been questioned, and noth disclaim any knowledge of what became of the

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manuscript draft.

C. G. J.

SECRET PRIORITY

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WAR 32425 18TH DESIRE TO LOCATE HANDWRITTEN ORIGINAL OF WARNING MESSAGE DISPATCHED ON SEVEN DECEMBER NINETEEN FORTY ONE PERIOD THIS DRAFT WAS USED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE ROBERTS COM-MISSION AND IT WOULD APPEAR THAT IT WAS SUBMITTED TO THAT COMMISSION PAREN FOR RICHARDSON FOR COLONEL CHARLES W WEST FROM NORTH SIGNED MARSHALL PAREN COLONEL LEE HOW BROWN COMMA USMC COMMA NOW BELIEVED STATION WITH HQ FIFTH MARINE DIVISION COMMA WAS LAW OFFICER FOR THE COMMISSION PERIOD REQUEST YOU CONTACT HIM TO DETERMINE WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE OF THIS DRAFT AND RADIO YOUR FINDINGS.

COPY

SECRET 20 September 1944

GRUNERT PRESIDENT ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD

BLDG # 36 PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO

To: ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

OPERATIONS DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON D C

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RERAD SEPTEMBER EIGHTEENTH FROM GENERAL NORTH INQUIRY COLONEL BROWN MARINE CORPS REVEALS HE DOES NOT RECALL WHAT DISPOSITION WAS MADE HANDWRITTEN ORIGINAL MENTIONED MESSAGE PERIOD HE SUGGESTED THAT ALBERT J SCHNEIDER NOW SECRETARY TO JUSTICE ROBERTS THEN CLERK OF COMMISSION MAY BE ABLE FURNISH INFORMATION LEADING TO DISCOVERY ITS WHEREABOUTS END LT GEN GEORGE GRUNERT, U S ARMY PRESIDENT, ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD

OFFICIAL:

R. G. HURT

Major AGD,

Aide-de-Camp

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

Received at

DI 56 74/73 US GOVT

D1 WASHN DC DEC 7 1941 1201 PM

HAWAIIAN DEPT

FT SHAFTER TH

529 SEVENTH

(\*)

MARSHALL

1217 PM

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(\*Reporter's note: Context blocked out)

#### WAR DEPARTMENT

#### The Adjutant General's Office

Washington, D. C.

#### MEMORANDUM:

Checked on the history of this radio of Dec. 7, 1941 with Lt. Col. John R. Deane, G.S.C., who states that a pencil draft of it was taken directly to the Message Center by Col. Bratton for immediate dispatch which was done.

T.A.G. did not enter the picture at that time in any way except as custodian of the record message.

E. S. A.

1-29-42

File

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#### SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

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SECRET

1549WS WASHINGTON DC 74/73 RCA ETAT 7 1218P CG

HAWN DEPT FT SHAFTER TH

529 7th JAPANESE ARE PRESENTING AT ONE PM EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY WHAT AMOUNTS TO AN ULTIMATUM ALSO THEY ARE UNDER ORDERS TO DESTROY THEIR CODE MACHINE IMMEDIATELY STOP JUST WHAT SIGNIFICANCE THE HOUR SET MAY HAVE WE DO NOT KNOW BUT BE ON ALERT ACCORDINGLY STOP INFORM NAVAL AUTHORITIES OF THIS COMMUNICATION

#### MARSHALL

(Time and date stamp - Received at 3 - 7 Dec 1941 Hq. Haw. Dept. AGO SRS)

Decoded by

Lt. J H BABCOCK

251P DEC 7 1941

Answer should be marked "ANSWER to Code Message No. 529 7th 70E

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Witness Short

## TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL WALTER C. SHORT (Resumed)

The Vice Chairman: General Short, do you have anything further that you want to bring to the attention of the committee before your examination is resumed?

General Short : Yes, sir.

First, I would like to have an opportunity for me and my counsel to look over this material that has now been introduced, because we have not seen it.

The Vice Chairman: You have that right.

General Short: I have a statement here. I do not know whether I should read it now.

Senator Lucas asked me a question that I was unable to answer at the time. I have the answer out of the testimony of Admiral Inglis. I can read it now.

The Vice Chairman: Would you permit a suggestion, General?

Since Senator Lucas asked you about that, don't you think it might be desirable to wait a little longer until he comes in? He is detained a few moments now.

General Short: I think it would be.

The Vice Chairman: Since he is the man that wanted to know about it, I just offer that suggestion for your consideration.

General Short: All right, sir, we will put it to one side.

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Withess 3hort

Questions by: The Vice Chairman Mr. Murphy

The Vice Chairman: With respect to the memorandum from Colonel Duncombe and the attacked data which has been spread upon the record, I assume, General, you are familiar with General Marshall's testimony?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: That he wrote out in his own handwriting that message of December 7, and you know about that? General Short: That is correct.

The Vice Chairman: All right.

Colonel Karr: We have no objection to the introduction of that exhibit.

The Vice Chairman: Counsel states that he has no objection to that being put in the record, which has been done.

Mr. Murphy of Pennsylvania will continue his inquiry.

Mr. Murphy: General Short, the reference I made yesterday afternoon and was about to read was from page 46 of volume entitled "Previous Testimony of General Short."

Colonel Karr: That is the Roberts Commission hearing?

Mr. Murphy: The Roberts Commission hearing. And, apparently, a quotation from the prepared statement which you presented to the Roberts Commission. It reads as follows:

"The question of just how the total reconnaissance was carried out was never known by me."

General Short: About where is that on the page?

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: Page 46, General, six lines from the bottom. General Short: Yes, sir, I have it.

Mr. Murphy: (Reading)

"The question of just how the total reconnaissance was carried out was never known by me. If they called on us for a squadron of planes they would assign it to a certain sector, say, maybe from zero to 70 degrees, to search out 600 miles, or whatever it was. I assumed that the Navy planes were searching all the other critical areas, and they probably were. I say, that was a matter that was not under my control."

My only reason for referring to that is that I get the impression from that that you thought the Navy were doing a pretty good job on reconnaissance.

General Short: On the critical areas. The best they could do with the material they had.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, my other question is, if you thought they were having reconnaissance in the critical areas, why did you have your pursuit planes on 4 hours notice?

General Short: Because, on my information from Washington, I had nothing to indicate that we were going to have an air attack.

Mr. Murphy: Ild you think the reconnaissance was being made as a result of the message of November 27?

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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General Short: I thought the reconnaissance was being made on account of both that and the message of October 16.

They were giving exactly the same instructions on October 16 as they were in the message of November 27.

Mr. Murphy: Is it your impression that there was no change in the situation from November 27 on than that which existed from October 16?

General Short: As far as the deployment of the Navy, because both messages stated that the Navy would take a defensive deployment preparatory to carry out --

Mr. Murphy: But you did say, General, many times in the record, that you felt after the 27th the Navy tightened up?

General Short: That is correct. They said they did.

Mr. Murphy: Right. At any rate, you did not have your pursuit planes on other than a 4-hour preparatory state; isn't that right?

General Short: However, I may state that when the situation arose they were actually in the air in 55 minutes.

Mr. Murphy: Some of them were.

General Short: All that were in condition to get in the air.

Mr. Murphy: General, do you have any report made by you to Washington immediately after Pearl Harbor on that situation?

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General Short: (Addressing Colonel Duncombe)

They want that and I think Colonel Phillips can tell you definitely whether it was put in and when.

Mr. Murphy: Don't you know, General, whether you made a report to Washington or not?

General Short: I think I did. I was just referring to my Chief of Staff who would be responsible for assembling

General Short: On the planes in the air?

Mr. Murphy: On exactly what happened. We have a report before us, a letter, which Admiral Kimmel wrote to Washington, and which I am going to discuss with you. Do you have a report that you made as to what planes were ready, how your anti-aircraft was situated, and so forth?

General Short: I think we made a written report. I haven't got it immediately available.

Mr. Murphy: I think it is important that we have it. I will ask the Army limison to produce a copy of it if they will.

General Short: May I say one word to Colonel Duncombe if he is here.

I think Colonel Phillips, who is in the audience, can tell you definitely whether we did put in a written report.

The Vice Chairman: The question was about a written report made by General Short to the War Department following the attack on December 7, 1941.

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

the details of the report. We made several reports by telephone. I think we put in a written report.

Here is a report put in by radiogram on December 7.

Mr. Murphy: No, I want a report from the Commanding General to Washington of the over-all picture.

General Short: This was a previous report on the over-all picture.

Mr. Murphy: Signed by whom?

General Short: Signed by me.

Mr. Murphy: All right.

General Short: Do you wish me to read it?

Mr. Murphy: No, I would like to examine it, if I may. It probably is quite lengthy.

Captain Ford: It is about seven lines.

Mr. Murphy: Oh, then read it, General. I thought perhaps it was six or seven pages.

General Short: This was dated the 7th of December and was addressed to the Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

"JAPANESE ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS ESTIMATED NUMBER SIXTY
ATTACKED HICKAM FIELD WHEELER FIELD PEARL HARBOR AT EIGHT
AM STOP EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TO AT LEAST THREE HANGARS WHEELER
FIELD THREE HANGARS HICKAM FIELD AND TO PLANES CAUGHT ON
THE GROUND STOP DETAILS NOT YET KNOWN STOP RAID LASTED OVER

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

ONE HOUR STOP UNCONFIRMED REPORT THAT THE SHIPS IN PEARL HARBOR BADLY DAMAGED STOP MARINE AIR FIELD EWA ALSO BADLY DAMAGED STOP DETAILS LATER"

Mr. Murphy: It is the details that I am interested in. General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: I would like to have a report, if there is one, by you, giving your explanation as to what happened and your impression of why it happened.

General Short: I think Colonel Duncombe will be able to find that.

Mr. Murphy: I have reference in that regard to a letter dated December 12 --

General Short: There are other radiograms making additional reports. The photostats are very dim and very difficult to read.

Mr. Murphy: I will ask the Army to get us the detailed report which the General made explaining what happened on December 7.

In that connection I refer to a letter dated December 12, 1941 sent by Admiral Kimmel to Admiral Stark in which he said the Army anti-aircraft guns were not manned. Did you know that Admiral Kimmel said that?

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Was that a fair statement?

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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General Short: It was not. They were partly manned.

Mr. Murphy: There was only a skeleton anti-sabotage crew, wasn't there?

General Short: That is correct, but they were able to fire, and brought down a considerable number of planes in that first raid.

Mr. Murphy: You do not agree with that statement of the Admiral?

General Short: Not entirely. I don't know how he meant it. He may have meant that the full crews were not there. If that is what he meant that is correct.

Mr. Murphy: He also said:

"Ships in harbor opened fire very promptly but the first attack was practically unopposed."

Do you agree?

General Short: We knocked down a number of planes in the first attack wave.

Mr. Murphy: You don't agree then with the Admiral's statement that the first wave was practically unopposed?

General Short: If he means the dive bombers that came in a distance above the water estimated to have been anywhere from 10 feet to 200 feet, the torpedo planes, that is probably correct, because nobody fired on them until they were close enough to identify.

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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Mr. Murphy: Now, General --

General Short: I have, Mr. Murphy, a radio report here by General Martin, commanding the Air Corps, on the 7th, which was a little more detailed than the one I read.

Mr. Murphy: I will ask counsel and the liaison officer if they will assemble a report, the reports from Hawaii from the Army on what happened on December 7.

General Short: Yes, sir.

May I interject one other thing.

Mr. Murphy: Yes, sir.

General Short: Colonel Phillips, who is in the audience, the Chief of Staff, says that a detailed report was made about the 10th or 11th in written form.

Mr. Murphy: You say that Colonel Phillips made a detailed report?

General Short: I signed the report but he remembers more of the details.

Mr. Murphy: But did Colonel Phillips know what went on between you and Admiral Kimmel?

General Short: I think he knew anything of importance.

Mr. Murphy: He testified that he didn't, didn't he?

General Short: No, no, Iwouldn't say that. I would like to have you read that testimony.

Mr. Murphy: Well, let's get down to that exactly.

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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fact is that one Phil Hayes -- was he a general or colonel?

General Short: He was a colonel.

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Mr. Murphy: Colonel Phil Hayes was your Chief of Staff up to November 1st of 1941; isn't that correct?

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General Short: Yes, sir.

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Mr. Murphy: And every time you had a meeting with the

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Navy you took your Chief of Staff with you?

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General Short: That is correct.

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Mr. Murphy: Then on November 6 you got Colonel Phillips as your Chief of Staff and you never brought him to the Navy

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meetings with you; isn't that correct?

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General Short: Yes, sir. Do you wish me to make an explanation on that?

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Mr. Murphy: Yes, why you wouldn't have your Chief of Staff in your conferences with the other branch.

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General Short: Colonel Hayes had been there for three or four years. He knew all the Navy people and had been

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present at all these conferences. I took him because I thought

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he had considerable background of what had gone on before.

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At the same time that Colonel Hayes had been attending conferences with me Major Fleming had been carrying on a great

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deal of the liaison work with the Navy and I thought he had more of a background than my new Chief of Staff.

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For that reason, the fact that he was an unusually keen

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able officer, with a remarkable memory, I thought he would know a great deal about the things that Colonel Hayes had participated in.

Mr. Murphy: In other words, Major Fleming, who was in daily contact with the District Engineer in Honolulu and in contact with the civilian engineer and in contact with the engineer at San Francisco and was one of your --

General Short: May I add, his contact with the engineer in San Francisco was through the District Engineer in Honolulu.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, he was one of your engineers, in contact daily with the civilian authorities in Honolulu, and with the District Engineer, and when you were discussing matters subsequent to November 27 instead of having your own Chief of Staff with you you took one of the members of G-4, your engineer, with you?

General Short: Because I thought he had more background.

He had a background over a considerable period. He knew

probably most everything that Colonel Hayes had known for

the last year.

Mr. Murphy: How was your Chief of Staff every to learn or ever to know or ever to understand if you were taking the engineer to the conferences instead of your Chief of Staff?

General Short: I explained to the Chief of Staff anything of importance.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: But the Chief of Staff never saw these messages of the Navy, did he?

General Short: Yes, I am sure that the important ones were delivered to him; copies of the important ones he did see.

Mr. Murphy: Did he at any time engage in conversation where you had Admiral Kimmel in conversation?

General Short: After November 27, in those few conferences, he was not present.

Mr. Murphy: He was not present at any conference after the war warning. Was he ever present at any conference between you and the Navy from the time he became your Chief of Staff on November 6th?

General Short: He was not present at formal conferences. He was present at a considerable number of informal conferences where Admiral Kimmel and I talked.

Mr. Murphy: And the Chief of Staff, who was never present at any formal conference between you and the Navy, was the only person you talked to before you decided on Alert No. 1?

General Short: Yes, sir, because I considered him the best informed man on the staff.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, you considered him the best informed man, but yet you never took him to the conferences.

General Short: May I put in here, that when you consider

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

a Chief of Staff you must not consider him on only one phase. I would like to compare slightly Colonel Hayes and Colonel Phillips.

Colonel Hayes was an excellent administrative man. He had had dealings with the Navy over considerable periods of time. Colonel Phillips was a far more competent man on field work and training. A far more competent man.

Mr. Murphy: Isn't it so -- excuse me, go ahead.

General Short: This November 27, if anything was going to come of it, it was going to come of it as field work.

Mr. Murphy: That is the trouble. It was going to come of it as field work.

General Short: If anything came he was the more competent.

Mr. Murphy: In other words, you were field work conscious, weren't you?

General Short: I am talking fighting.

Mr. Murphy: Are you talking about the air, though? I don't mean about the infantry.

General Short: He knew more than any staff officer I had of the fighting, the combined Army.

Mr. Murphy: How could he when he is presiding as Chief of Staff over a staff conference of your organization intelligently discuss with your staff what was going on if he wasn't in conferences where the two services got together?

Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: I think I had better explain those conferences were conducted.

Mr. Murphy: I wish you would, and will you --

Senator Ferguson: I don't think the witness had completed his answer.

The Vice Chairman: Let him finish his question first.

Mr. Murphy: I wish you would discuss that. General, I don't want to interrupt. But in that connection I wish you would tell us what staff conference, if any, was had by the Army between November 27 and the date of the attack.

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General Short: The conferences were habitually held on Saturday morning.

Mr. Murphy! Was there one held on December the 6th? General Short: There was.

Mr. Murphy: All right. Now go ahead.

General Short: And the Chief of Staff conducted these conferences but he did not do all the talking. Each staff officer, the head of each section was called upon in turn. If he had anything of interest or importance he discussed it. If the Chief of Staff had anything to add to it, or if some other section of the General Staff was interested in the thing and had some additional information it was brought in.

Mr. Murphy: You say there was a conference --The Vice Chairman: Does that complete your answer, General?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: All right.

Mr. Murphy: Now, there was a staff conference on December the 6th, 1941?

General Short: There was.

Mr. Murphy: And who were present at it, General? General Short: I think -- I was not present at it but I am sure that all of the General Staff and probably the

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

special staff were present at it.

Mr. Murphy: Well, you were not present, at any rate, to give them the benefit of what you knew about what the Navy knew, isn't that right?

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: And there was noone else in your organization who discussed anything from a staff standpoint with Admiral Kimmel, was there?

General Short: I am sure that Phillips knew anything of importance that I knew.

Mr. Murphy: Well, at any rate, you said there was no one --

General Short: He was present.

Mr. Murphy: You said before he was not.

General Short: Oh, yes. He conducted the conference.

Mr. Murphy: Oh, no, I beg your pardon, we are misunderstanding each other. Phillips, your Chief of Staff, was not at the formal conferences with the Navy?

General Short: No, sir, he was not.

Mr. Murphy: That is right. Now, then, he is the one presiding over the staff conference and yet he had not been present at the conferences with the other service, isn't that correct?

General Short: That is correct.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murhhy

Mr. Murphy: Yes.

Gener al Short: That is correct, but he knew what had taken phace.

Mr. Murphy: He knew only what you told him, isn't that right?

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: And he never saw the reports as such or what went on or did not have the benefit of looking over these people as they discussed things and sizing them up. He took what you told him about what went on, isn't that correct? General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, do you know whither the man from the Engineers was requested by the Staff conference to give his impressions as to what went on at the conference?

General Short: I don't know whether he gave his impression or not. He was there and if he thought there was anything that needed to be added I am sure that he would have added 1t.

Senator Lucas: Will the Congressman yield right on that point for one question?

Mr. Murphy: Yes, surely.

Senator Lucas: General Short, did Colonel Phillips know about the war warning message that came from the Navy? General Short: Oh, I am sure he did because that mes-

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

sage -- it happens that that particular message was not delivered to me personally, I think, but delivered to the G-3 section and unquestionably he brought it to me from the G-3 section.

Senator Lucas: It is your opinion that he saw that message?

General Short: I am confident that he knew exactly what was in the message.

Mr. Murphy: I thought, General, that Layton testified -oh, no, that was the 24th, Ibeg your pardon -- no; I thought
it was Layton who testified that he delivered that war warning message to you personally.

General Short: I may be confused but I think the message of the 24th was delivered to me personally but that the
message of the 27th was delivered to Colonel or Major Donnegan in charge of the G-3 section. It might have been the
other way around, but I do not think so.

Mr. Murphy: Now I wish you would turn to page 534 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearings. I would like to read question 838:

"General Grunert: One question, here. Somewhere in my notes, here, I have something to the effect that your Chief of Staff, Colonel Phillips, stated that he was not informed as to what took place at your ornfer-

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

ences with the "dmiral. Did you keep him informed, or did you discuss with him what happened?

"General Short: Anything of any importance, I am sure I discussed with him. We were on a very friendly personal basis" --

you are meaning there that you were on a very friendly basis with your own Chief of Staff?

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Yes. (Reading)

"-- and I am sure that if I picked up any piece of information that I thought was of any importance -- and I know that I talked to him about certain task forces, because when it came to sending an officer along, why, he would be the one that would get out the order."

Now, that was a very accurate statement as far as what Phillips knew as to what the Navy was doing? General Short: That is a correct statement.

Mr. Murphy: Then you told him whatever you thought was 1mportance?

Genéral Short: That is a correct statement.

Mr. Murphy: And you then attended meetings with the Navy on November the 27th and December the 1st and December the 2nd and December the 3rd and then a meeting between Major Fleming and Colonel Pfeiffer on December the 4th where there

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were many Navy men present, at least at some of the meetings and not your own Chief of Staff, isn't that right?

General Short: I don't know who was present between Major Fleming and Colonel Pfeiffer. On December 2nd there was nobody but Admiral Kimmel and me. On December 3rd in all probability Admiral Bloch was there, I don't remember definitely and I do not knew what additional naval officers were there. I think in all probability that Major Fleming was with me, although General Martin may have been.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, I would like to ask you to turn to page 522 of the same record, question 790:

"General Grunert: The notes on the testimony before the Roberts Commission indicates that General Wilson, commanding the 24th Division, was never called in conference or consulted regarding the warning message of November 27th."

Was that a correct statement?

General Short: I sent a staff officer the afternoon I received the message to General Wilson to explain exactly what was in the message. I did not scatter copies around on account of limiting the strictly secret/information as I had been directed.

General Wilson had the north sector, which was much less populated than the south sector and where we feared much

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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less subversive measures or sabotage. There were practically no changes made in the alert, in the sabotage alert as presoribed in our standing operating procedure in General Wil-

son's sector.

Witness Short

On the other hand, in General Murray's sector, the south sector, as a result of inspections by General Murray and by Colonel Fielder we very largely revamped the guard system in that sector, which was the more dangerous of the two sectors.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, General, General Vilson said he was never consulted about the war warning, and that is a correct statement.

General Short: But he does not say that he did not have the message, intelligence on the message of November 27th. A staff officer was personally sent to him to explain.

Mr. Murphy: Well, do you know that?

General Short: I do know it, yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Who did explain it to him?

General Short: I do not know the name of the staff officer. I directed that the staff officers be sent and I know they were sent.

Mr. Murphy: Well, let me read you a little bit more. "General Short: D id he say he got it from the Division Officer?

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"General Grunert: He said he was never consulted.

"General Short: He had the north sector where the
anti-sabotage work was not nearly as serious. While I
had repeated conferences with Murray, I may not have had

any with Wilson.

"General Grunert: Wilson thought the Navy had an inshore and offshore patrol. Why was he not instructed and informed?

"General Short: His job was quite different from that of the other divisions. While I had repeated conferences with Murray, and I had Murray personally inspect every post and he came back to me with recommendations and made a lot of changes --

"General Grunert (interposing). That was in connection with your Alert 1?

"General Short: Yes.

"General Grunert: But in connection with the possibility of his giving advice as to any other alert, he, Wilson, did not have any information?

"General Short: I did not have any conference with him as to whether he wanted to advise me as to something different."

Now, at any rate, General, Wilson was not at that meeting on Saturday morning, December 6th, was he?

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, let us come to Colonel Fielder, at the bottom of page 522, question 795. Colonel Fielder, he was your G-2, wasn't he?

General Short: Yes, sir.

"Gener al Grunert: Colonel Fielder says he discussed the possibility of an attack with the Commanding General in a purely academic way. I do not quite understand how there is anything academic about discussing the possibility of an attack.

"General Short: I do not. We discussed the possibility, probably because he was G-2 and was supposed to have some information."

Do you know whether or not G-2, - what he meant by "a purely academic way?"

General Short: I do not know why he used that terminology, but he had more information on sabotage than anybody in the Department. He had a very through understa nding of it.

Mr. Murphy: About sabotage?

General Short: And any internal disorders and was supposed to know more about what the Japanese population in Hawaii were doing and thinking than anybody in the Department.

Mr. Murphy: That was covered very well by everybody, but what about the air warning and the messages of the Navy?

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Witness Shert Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Why didn't he see that or why was he left out of that conference with the Navy?

General Short: Because we had no message of an air warning.

Mr. Murphy: Well, the Navy had McMorris there, didn't they, their war plans man? He was their war plans man, wasn't he, McMorris?

General Short: He was the war plans man.

Mr. Murphy: Yes. Why didn't you have your war plans man there if you were going to have a conference?

McMorris I do not think was -- I am not sure but I do not think he was in on the conference all the time. He was immediately available where "dmiral Kimmel could call him in. That was true of all of Admiral Kimmel's staff. I took with me to that conference General Martin, who was the head of my air force, and Colonel Mollison, who was his Chief of Staff. This was an air conference. They were the two best men, the two best informed men in the Department on the situation. It was perfectly logical to take them.

Mr. Murphy: General, you say it was an air conference but it had nothing to do with the message of November the 27th, did it?

General Short: Not directly because we had not received

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

the message.

Mr. Murphy: That is right, you did not get that message until some time around two o'clock in the afternoon and this meeting in the morning for about three hours was about something else entirely, wasn't it?

General Short: But it necessarily covered all the elements of danger because the conference was about the reinforcement of Midway and Wake by Army planes, but we had disoussed the danger connected with the reinforcement and the danger connected with lessening the air equipment at Cahu.

Mr. Murphy: Did you ever at any time between November the 27th and December the 7th have your staff and the naval staff together to discuss the war warning?

General Short: There never was any time that I know of, and I have not heard of any time in the past, where the complete Army and Navy staff were assembled. If any previous commander ever did so I never heard of it.

Mr. Murphy: Now, your key officers, did you assemble them, I mean your G-3 and your G-2?

General Short: We did not.

Mr. Murphy: Now I direct your attention to page 525, question 803. Do you have that, General, at the bottom of the page?

General Short: Yes, sir.

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

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"General Grunert: 'Lt. Col. Bicknell, Assistant G-2, informed the staff at a meeting on December 6 that the Japs were burning papers on December 5. Says it meant that war was imminent, to him. Did he so inform his Chief of Staff or his Commanding General? If so, what conclusions were reached with regard to it?

"General Short: I am sure he didn't inform me." As a matter of fact, General, you did not see him about that until the next day, did you?

General Short: Well, I think that I did not but both my G-2, Colonel Fielder, and my Chief of Staff, Colonel Phillips, stated in their testimony before the Roberts Commission that they did inform me that they were burning papers. Colonel Fielder also stated to the Roberts Commission that he attached no importance to it because we did the same every day and he thought it was a routine burning of papers.

Mr. Murphy: Well, the fact is, General, that you did testify here and again in these hearings that you did not know about that until the next day.

General Short: All right, will you give me the quotations?

Mr. Murphy: All right. Now, you say that you did not testify on several occasions --

General Short: I am asking you to give me the quota-

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

tions where I did testify.

Mr. Murphy: I will.

Mr. Keefe: Why not do it now? You said you were going to do it half a dozen times and you haven't done it. I would like to get it while the General is being interrogated on the subject.

Mr. Murphy: Be calm, I have the references here and I have a thousand pages here. I promise you I will.

General Short: I would like to have the references so that I can judge which one it was.

Mr. Murphy: I cannot turn to it right now, but I will later.

Now, your Assistant G-2 said he thought that the burning of papers meant that war was imminent. You were not at the staff conference. Did anybody tell you, did your Assistant G-2 tell you on December the 6th that he thought war was imminent and about that being discussed at the conference?

General Short: Not the Assistant G-2, he did not tell me that. G-2 says he told me that they had been burning papers and he apparently -- he had heard the talk and the report of the Assistant G-2. He apparently did not consider it a matter of importance, and I wish to invite your attention to one thing further.

Bicknell said he got this information on the fifth.

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If he had considered it so terrifically important he would not wait till the morning of the sixth to report it.

Mr. Murphy: All I know, General, is that here is one of your staff saying under oath that he thought that war was imminent and that he discussed it at a staff meeting and you do not go to the staff meeting and apparently nobody tells you that in that staff meeting there was a feeling that war was imminent on the part of at least one person there, isn't that right?

General Short: And he also stated that he received the information on December 5th and apparently he did not tell Colonel Fielder and he did not tell me, which would not indicate that he attached such great importance to see that we got it.

Mr. Murphy: Well, at any rate he was right, wasn't he? General Short: He was right in that respect. He was a much less experienced man than the G-2.

Mr. Murphy: Now, may I ask counsel, do you have handy exhibit 37, the basic exhibit?

Mr. Masten: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: Now I direct your attention to exhibit No. 37, the last paper. I think I can make it clear to the General, it is just a one sentence dispatch.

General, on December 6th, 1941 there was sent from

Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

COM Fourteen, "ACTION: OPNAV," Information for the Navy:

"Believe local Consul has destroyed all but one system although presumably not included your eighteen double five of third."

Did you have any information from the Navy that they had sent word to Washington that the Japs at Honolulu were destroying their systems?

General Short: I did not.

Mr. Murphy: Now, did you have any information from the Navy that on December the 6th a message was sent to Admiral Kimmel:

"In view of the international situation and the exposed position of our outlying Pacific Islands you may authorize the destruction by them of secret and confidential documents now or under later conditions of greater emergency X Means of communication to support our current operations and special Intelligence should of course be maintained until the Mast moment."

Did the Navy tell you about that?

General Short: They did not.

Mr. Murphy: You were not in any conference on any day from the third on, were you, with the Navy?

Gener al Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Right. Did you know from the Navy that

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they had a dispatch on the 4th of December about destroying confidential publications and other matters at Guam?

General Short: I did not.

Mr. Murphy: Did you know from the Navy that on the 4th of December -- I beg your pardon. On the 4th of December -rather, the 3rd of December that there was a message sent to them, -and this is important in view of your testimony, General:

"Circular Twenty Four Forty Four from Tokyo One December ordered London HongKong Singapore and Manila to destroy Machine XX Batavia machine already sent to Tokyo XX December second Washington also directed destroy X All but one copy of other systems X and all secret documents XX British Admiralty London today reports Embassy London has complied. " The Navy did not tell you about that either, did they?

Mr. Murphy: Did you know from the Navy that on the 3rd of December they had a message:

General Short: They did not.

"Highly reliable information has been received that categoric and urgent instructions were sent yesterday to Japanese diplomatic and consular posts at Hong Kong, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Washington and London to destroy most of their codes and siphers at once and to

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burn all other important confidential and secret doouments."

Did you get that either, General?

General Short: I did not.

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, as I read your testimony in the other hearings you testified that if you had received the one P.M. message that there were two matters in the message, one the ultimatum, the date, the one o'clock hour, and the other about the destruction of the codes and you said that that would have much more importance to you than the one o'clock business, is that right?

General Short: Will you restate that, because I do not believe you made your meaning clear.

Mr. Murphy: All right. Will you read the question? (Question read.)

Mr. Murphy: Do you understand that?

General Short: The one o'clock business included both; that is the reason I did not understand your question.

Mr. Murphy: Well, at any rate did you attach great importance to the information about the destruction of the codes or to the fact that there was a one o'clock hour set?

Mr. Murphy: Did you testify before the Navy -- excuse me, I don't mean to interrupt.

General Short: It would have been a combination of both.

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Witness Swort

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: I think you are misquoting me again.

Mr. Murphy: Again I am misquoting you?

General Short: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: Well, then, Geheral, I guess I had better quote you exactly so that I won't be accused of that after this hearing.

General Short: All right, sir.

Mr. Murphy: I want to be eminently fair with you, but I want the facts. When did I misquote you before, General?

General Short: When you have read from the -- I cannot say exactly when but a number of times you have made a state-ment that I think did not coincide exactly with my testimony.

Mr. Murphy: You think I misquoted you?

General Short: I don't mean intentional at all, but when we quote without reading it is pretty hard to state definitely what has been said.

Mr. Murphy: Well, I will quote you exactly, General.

I now refer to page 256 of your testimony before the Navy
Court of Inquiry.

General Short: 256?

Mr. Murphy: 256, General, question 179.

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Question mark. Period.

"General, would you have made a very quick re-

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estimate of the situation and have ordered such an alert had you had that scrambled telephone conversation with General Marshall?

"A. I think I would because one thing struck me very forcibly in there, about the destruction of the code machines. The other matter wouldn't have made an impression on me. But when you destroy your codes or code machines, you are going into an entirely new phase. I would have had this advantage also: I could have asked him the significance to him. But leaving that out, the code machine would have been very significant, the destruction of the code machine would have been very significant to me. I would have been very much more alarmed about that than the other matter."

General, would that be misquoting you by what I said about that message?

General Short: You may have drawn the wrong inference from my answer.

Mr. Murphy: What did you mean by that?

General Short: I meant by that just the delivery of the ultimatum, because at previous times they had stated that the negotiations were practically terminated. I was not talking about the one P.M. I was talking about the ultimatum.

Mr. Murphy: General, you say you were not talking about

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Witness Short

Q uestions by: Mr. Murphy

the one o'olook message?

General Short: Not the hour. In my statement there I was compa ring the importance in my own mind of the statement that the code machines were ordered destroyed and the statement that the ultimatum, - that an ultimatum was to be delivered, not the hour of the ultimatum but that an ultimatum was to be delivered; that is what I had in mind.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, General, you were saying that the dode machine business was very significant to you, isn't that right?

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Right. And the fact is that the Navy on the third and the sixth had several messages about code destruction abd then this from your own Honolulu to Washington on the sixth sent a message to Washington, isn't that so?

General Short: Let me get your last statement.

Mr. Murphy: On the sixth they sent a message to Washington about the destruction of the system?

General Short: Who did?

Mr. Murphy: The Navy.

Gener al Short: I believe that that is correct but I knew nothing about any one of them.

Mr. Murphy: Well, let me quote it correctly so that we wen't have any charges against me that I am misqueting.

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I do not want to misquote you.

General Short: Yes, sir, I have the message that they sent on the sixth.

Mr. Murphy: Well, I will read it exactly:

"Believe local Consul has destroyed all but one system although presumably not included your eighteen double five of third."

Do you see that, General?

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And the fact is that you time and again in this hearing have stated that Admiral Kimmel gave you everything of importance, isn't that right?

General Short: No, sir. I said he gave, - I was pretty sure that he gave me everything that he considered of importance to me that I should know.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate you considered these messages important?

General Short: Very important, yes.

Mr. Murphy: And the fact is that they were very important, as you have testified.

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And you and Admiral Kimmel had no conference about the air messages and you say you had no conference with him after the third?

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: The message on the third came in after the conference.

Mr. Murphy: Well, you had no conference?

General Short: We had no conference and I did not get the message.

Mr. Murphy: And it was your understanding that Admiral Kimmel was not to give it to you unless Washington told him to give it to you, is that right?

General Short: I think his practice was definitely to transmit messages, as I said, only when he received instructions from Washington to do so. He might mention the thing to me informally, but he did not transmit the message to me.

Mr. Murphy: Did you know, General, that Admiral Kimmel was getting a lot of information over the months from Manila?

General Short: I think that I knew that he was getting something on location of Japanese intercepts, perhaps, but I did not know of anything else that I remember.

Mr. Murphy: Well, did you know that he got a message from Manila about the winds code?

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: He did not pass that on to you either, did

General Short: No, sir, I never heard of the winds

Witness Short

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

code for many months afterwards.

Mr. Murphy: Well, let me quote exactly. Did you know that there had been sent on the 28th of November from "CINCAF, ACTION OPNAY, INFO: COM SIXTEEN CINCPAC COM FOURTEEN", a message on the winds code which I believe is already in the record?

General Short: I did not.

Mr. Murphy: Did you know that there was a message on the lat of December from "COM SIXTEEN, ACTION: CINCAF, INFO: CINCPAC, OPNAV, COM FOURTEEN, Ø11422", as follows:

"J-V-J PRESS TONIGHT IN CLOSING SEVENTEEN HUNDR"D SEHEDULE STATED QUOTE 'ALL LISTENERS BE SURE AND LIST'N IN AT ZERO SEVEN ZERO ZERO AND ZERO SEVEN THIRTY TOMORROW MORNING, SINCE THERE MAY BE IMPORTANT NEWS UN-QUOTE XX SUGGEST FREQUENCIES SEVEN THREE TWO SEVEN X NINE FOUR THREE ZERO X AND ONE TWO TWO SEVEN FIVE X TIMES TOKYO LCT. "

Did the Navy ever tell you about that message? General Short: They did not.

Mr. Murphy: Did you know that "dmiral Kimmel subsequent to the 27th of November instituted a twenty-four hour war plan?

General Short: I don't know what you mean by a "twentyfour hour war plan."

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Mr. Murphy: Well, let me quote exactly. I am referring to exhibit 118 in this record;

"MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Pearl Harbor, T.H.,

1200, 30 November, 1941.

"Steps to be taken in case of American-Japanese War within the next Twenty-four Hours."

And then subsequently a revision of that on December the 5th, 1941. Did you know that the Navy had taken those steps? General Short: No, sir, I did not. .

Mr. Murphy: Don't you think if you had had conferences with the Navy where these problems were discussed from November 27th on that you most certainly would have been told about a twenty-four hour plan that the Navy had?

General Short: That was a later date, I believe, than any of our conferences,

Mr. Murphy: Well, one was the 30th of November.

General Short: The 30th of November.

Mr. Murphy: That is when it was constituted and you had a conference on the first, on the second, on the third and Major Fleming with Colonel Pfeiffer on the fourth.

General Short: That is correct, but I was not told about that.

Well, don't you think you should have been? Mr. Murphy:

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: I have not read the thing. I could not make a statement.

Mr. Murphy: Well, I ask you to look it over now, if you will, General, please. It has been an exhibit for some days. (Handing document to the witness.)

Have you examined it, General?

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Had you any word of that plan?

General Short: I had not.

Mr. Murphy: General a while ago, -- oh, I don't want to go off this subject yet. Don't you think you should have been told about the fact that they after the 27th had a twenty-four hour plan and that on the very 5th of December they had a revision of it?

General Short: I think if you read it carefully that they had two things in there: First, the details of what he was doing to carry out his instructions for a defensive deployment and the next the naval details of what he expected to do in case that he put war plans, - was directed to put War Plans 46 into effect.

I do not believe that he would have thought it necessary to tell me what he expected to do on details of that kind. He possibly would have -- he probably would have told me if he had ever, - when he put the thing into effect. You see, among

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Witness Short 1 other things they are to include the bringing back from the 2 West Coast another carrier and he undoubtedly did not think . 3 that that was a matter, - he had not ordered it back, he just 4 contemplated doing it if the war came on. I can see why he 5

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did not tell me.

Mr. Murphy: The fact is that he did have three or four days ahead -- may I have it so that I will quote it exactly, Please?

General Short: Yes.

Mr. Murp hy: He did have a plan called, "Steps to be taken in case of American-Japanese War within the next twenty-four hours."

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And do you or do you not think you should have been told about the creation of that plan on the 30th of November 1941 and the revision on December 5, 1941?

General Short: Looking it over it is practically all details of ship, movements, and so forth and I can readily understand why he did not think it directly concerned me.

Mr. Murphy: General, war within twenty-four hours would very much concern you, wouldn't it, as the General in Hawaii?

General Short: Yes, sir, but the location of a particular ship might not concern me.

Mr. Murphy: General Marshall did tell you your mission

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

first concern was to protect the Fleet, didn't he?

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: And wouldn't you be concerned then if there
were going to be war involving the Fleet within twenty-four
hours?

Witness Short

General Short: If there was going to be?
Mr. Murphy: Yes.

General Short: Definitely, but I would not necessarily be concerned whether cruiser A was here and B over here, or vice versa.

was to protect the base and the naval communications and your

Mr. Murphy: Would you be concerned whether the Fleet was in or out of the harbor?

General Short: Very decidedly.

Mr. Murphy: Wouldn't the twenty-four hour plan affect that very decidedly?

General Short: I do not believe as I looked over that paper what there is any provision for the Fleet coming in from outside the harbor except to come in long enough to refuel and go out. That provision was there.

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, I wish you would come back to page 525 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearings.

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: General Martin was your air officer, isn't

that right?

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General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: Now, will you turn to question 807?

"General Grunert: And General Martin did not seem to know that the Interceptor Command was not activated until December 17.

"General Short: Well, the fact was it was actually operating, and there was such a technical difference there that apparently Bergin and Martin, neither one realized it hadn't gone out as an order. It was actually operating daily."

Was there some confusion in Martin's and Bergin's mind about the status of the air warning service?

General Short: I think it was more likely confusion in reference to terms used because I think they both knew that it was actually in operation. The printed order or typed order putting it into operation did not go out until the 17th.

Mr. Murphy: In other words, prior to December the 17th the air warning service was under the control of the Signal Corps and had not yet been turned over to the Air Corps, isn't that right?

General Short: That is not correct.

Mr. Murphy: It is not correct?

General Short: No, sir. They were operating on a basis

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

of cooperation. The control officer in every case was an Air officer. We had not put the whole thing directly under the Air people. The Signal were responsible for the training of the operators and for the training of the men at the information center, but whenever they oper ated they had an Air officer in control, the control officer was always an Air officer.

Mr. Murphy: Well, the Signal Corps --under the order of the 17th it went under the "ir Corps, did it not?

General Short: Even for training, yes, and they were not under it for training previous to that time.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: But after the 17th it would be under the exclusive control of General Davidson?

General Short: For training and everything else. Mr. Murphy: For training and everything else? General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Then before the 17th, the Signal Corps was doing the training?

General Short: They were responsible for the training when they operated as part of an interceptor command. The Air Control Officer actually controlled the whole operation.

Mr. Murphy: Then on page 1103 --

General Short: 1163?

Mr. Murphy: No, you do not have this, General. I am now referring to Transcript of Proceedings Before the Army Pearl Harbor Board, pages 973 to 1105, in which I find the following -- I do not think there is another copy of this available, General. Will you come up and check me as I am reading it, so I will have it correctly?

Lieutenant Colonel Karr: Just go ahead and read it. Mr. Murphy: (Reading)

"General Russell. You were not to go into action as a pursuit officer until these other people who evaluated the information, had evaluated it, and told you that

Witness Short

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Questions by: Mr. Murphy

hostile aircraft was enroute to the Island? That is the situation, isn't it?

"Colonel Tyler. That is right, sir.

"General Russell. I think it was not your job to evaluate this information?

"Colonel Tyler. No, sir, it was not."

Do you know whether or not that is true?

General Short: I will tell you how the thing functioned.

We had an officer from the pursuit squadron right there in the Information Center. If he looked on the board when this report came in, he should have known exactly where our own planes were, and when a plane was reported at a certain place, and he knew that that was our own plane, then he would not alert pursuit planes.

You see, there was no way at that time for the men operating the oscilloscope saying "This is an enemy plane," or "This is a friendly plane." All he could say is "There is a plane at such and such a place, "and it was up to the officer representing the pursuit people to try to determine whether there was any possibility of a friendly plane there before we opened fire, or before we sent someone out to shoot it down.

Mr. Murphy: General, on the floor of Congress time

Witness short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

after time after time there have been castigations at this gentleman. I do not know who he is, except his name is Tyler.

As I understand it from reading this record, he was there and his duty was to order these pursuit planes where to go, after he had been told by somebody else that there was a problem that called for that being done.

Is that your understanding?

General Short: If the Interceptor Command had been operating at 7:20, which it was not, before he had the bomber squadron at Wheeler Field, there would have been a check-up by the pursuit officer to be sure we would not go up and knock down our own planes.

There was nobody at the station at 7:20, as I understand, but a man named McDonald, who was a telephone operator, and Lieutenant Tyler, because the station as such had been closed about 7 o'clock.

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Mr. Murphy: Well, at any rate, wasn't it his job to direct the planes from the ground after someone said there

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was a reason for them to leave the ground?

General Short: Under the circumstances, I will tell you what I think he should have done. He should have called the Pursuit Command at Wheeler Field and they would have made the check then whether they had planes in that vicinity, before they sent anyone up to fire upon them.

Mr. Murphy: As a matter of fact, would not they then have to call you, or somebody else, to reverse Alert 1 and put into some other order so that they could take them off the ground?

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Who had the authority to alter Alert 1? General Short: There was a provision in the Standing Operating Procedure that in case of a surprise attack the alert would go automatically into effect. They would notify me after they would put it into effect.

Mr. Murphy: What was he then? A lieutenant? Could a lieutenant do anything about that?

General Short: I beg pardon?

Mr. Murphy: I say he was only a lieutenant. It was Lieutenant Tyler, wasn't it?

General Short: Yes, sir.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: He says at page 1101:

"General Russell and you knew the only thing you had to do was to get in touch with the people who could put those planes up, isn't that true?

"Colonel Tyler: That is not exactly true, sir, because we had nothing on the alert. We had no planes."

Would he be in error in that respect?

General Short: He would be in error. I have checked that statement of his with General Davidson, who was the Pursuit Commander at Wheeler Field, and he said there would have been no question, that if he had received a message from Tyler to alert the command he would have turned out everything. He would have immediately checked afterwards to find out whether there was justification for it, but the first thing he would have done was to alert the command.

Mr. Murphy: In other words, the Second Lieutenant would identify the planes as being enemy planes?

General Short: He would not, because he did not have the information there. The station was closed. In normal times there would be a pursuit officer there whose business would be to identify them.

May I call your attention to paragraph 13. I think that will answer you. The last two lines, or part of the last three lines.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: "-- will be initiated by Department Order except in the case of a surprise hostile attack."

General Short: In case of a surprise hostile attack it went into effect automatically, it did not have to be put into effect by the Department.

Mr. Murphy: In other words, if this lieutenant knew there were any planes --

General Short: (Interposing) He could put it into effect by simply calling the Pursuit Command, and they would start operations and then notify me. The first thing they would have done would be to start operations.

Mr. Murphy: Now I direct your attention to page 517, General, of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. Question 764:

"General Frank. It strikes me that right within the Army itself you had a situation between the Air Force and the Signal Corps where this A.W.S. was operating on a cooperative basis rather than on a positive command basis.

"General Short. Because it had not reached a state of training where we thought it could work to the best advantage.

"General Frank. But if the vast proportion of the people concerned with its operation were Air Force people ---

"General Short. (Interposing) Not the technical operation. The operation of the communications and the radar

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

system is definitely for the Signal Corps."

That is a correct statement?

General Short: That is absolutely correct. There probably may have been ten times as many men of the Signal Corps working as of the Air Corps.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, General, we have a letter placed in the record from Admiral Kimmel ordering the Navy not to bunch the planes but to disperse them, and then, as I remember it, the testimony was that the ones that were dispersed and anchored in the Bay were destroyed and the ones that were together were not destroyed.

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, your planes were bunched, based upon a survey of General Burwell, isn't that correct? General Short: That is correct. It was a very extensive survey.

Mr. Murphy: I now direct your attention to page 526 -by the way, I will get through in ten minutes -- page 526, question 808:

"General Grunnert: General Rudolph, the Commanding General of the bombers, stated that had he had any intimation of preceding trouble his planes would not have been bunched or concentrated but would have been ready for the air. Then, in parenthesis, 'especially on a Sunday morning' parenthesis.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

"Was he not informed by the Commanding General, or the Commanding General of the Air Forces, of the warnings of the immediate past?

"General Short: I went over the thing very fully with General Martin, talked over with him at as great length as anybody. I would imagine that he talked with his subordinate commanders."

Would that be a proper subject for discussion at that meeting on Saturday morning?

General Short: No, sir. I mean General Rudolph was not present at that meeting.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, General Martin, if General Rudolph was telling the truth, should have passed on the message to him, is that right?

General Short: He should have passed on the message to him. I do not know whether he did or not. I would like to read General Martin's report, what he says about that in his report to the War Department.

Mr. Murphy: I wish you would.

General Short: I would also say, in view of General Burwell's extensive study -- in the first place, General Rudolph could not have dispersed those B-17's because you did not dare take them off the runways, the ground was so soft that you would have never gotten them into the air if

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

you had.

I would like to read this:

"8 DECEMBER 1941

"CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES WASHINGTON DC

"MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION ON QUESTIONS ASKED BY GENERAL ARNOLD: COMMAND ALERTED PREVENTION SABOTAGE REQUIRED CON-CENTRATION RATHER THAN DISPERSION STOP ALL PLANES NOW DIS-PERSED COMMA PURSUIT IN BUNKERS STOP BOMBERS CANNOT BE BUNKERED ON ACCOUNT OF SOFT GROUND OFF RUNWAYS STOP LOCAL JOINT AGREEMENT PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR SEARCH ON NAVY WHO MAY CALL ON ARMY FOR HELP WHEN THOUGHT NECESSARY STOP PLANES IN FERRY FLIGHT ALL LAND CAHU TWO LANDED SMALL FIELDS AND WERE BADLY DAMAGED COMMA ONE DESTROYED BY GUNFIRE AND ONE BADLY DAMAGED STOP ATTACK SO PERFECTLY EXECUTED SURPRISE ATTACK IN STRICT ACCORD WITH OUR PRESCRIBED TACTICS STOP DIVE BOMBER WAS HIGHLY ACCURATE STOP EVERY EFFORT MADE WITH THE BOMBERS LEFT TO LOCATE CARRIERS WITHOUT SUCCESS STOP CASUALTIES DEAD SIX OFFICERS TWO HUNDRED SEVEN ENLISTED MEN COMMA WOUNDED SOME SERIOUSLY THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN ENLISTED MEN STOP MORALE HIGH.

## "MARTIN."

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, will you kindly go to page 524 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearing, question 800: "General Grunnert: You had a conference once a week.

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Witness Short Questions

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

What did you confer on if it were not what the condition of things was and what should or should not be done, and so forth? I do not know whether this is the truth, but that is what is in the record, and we will question about it.

"General Short: Undoubtedly that is correct. Burgin was not in on the weekly conferences. I did confer with the staff.

"General Grunnert: Then the weekly conference was a staff conference and not a conference with subordinate commanders?

"General Short: No. We had a conference with subordinate commanders on irregular occasions, whenever there was something we thought we should take up with them."

Do you know whether there was a staff conference with the subordinate commanders between November 27 and December 7?

General Short: I had a conference with General Martin and General Burgin within an hour or an hour and a half after the receipt of the November 27 message. I had probably at least four or five conferences with General Murray, who was commanding the Division in the South Sector. I do not believe I had a conference with General Wilson in the North Sector, because there was nothing in particular that I felt I needed to confer with him about.

Mr. Murphy: General, if you had had all of the radar that you had ordered present, would you have had any different

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

schedule on Sunday morning December 7, in view of the situation as it then confronted you?

General Short: In view of the parts situation and in view of the fact that we had to train men, I doubt if I would.

I would like to read you, in that connection, a reference to this spare parts. This is a memorandum made out on yesterday.

## " WAR DEPARTMENT

### ARMY SERVICE FORCES

# OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

#### WASHINGTON

24 January 1946

#### MEMORANDUM:

"I have examined the budget estimate for the FY's 1941 and 1942 and, in addition, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the first appropriated funds for the maintenance and operation of Radar sets SCR 270 were in the Third Supplemental Estimate, Fiscal Year 1942, page 35, submitted 13 November 1941, which was approved by the Congress on 17 December 1941. The original planning for these funds was made 10 October 1941 (preliminary estimate, F.Y. 1942).

"These appropriated funds were for the operation of this type of set for a period of two hours per day, five days a week, and 50 weeks a year to provide training of

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personnel in the operation of this equipment."

That was signed by K. C. Lawton, Colonel, Signal Corps.

That shows what the War Department planned their estimate of funds on, and that was two hours operation a day five days a week.

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, I would like to ask you, if you will --

General Short: (Interposing) In connection with that, there is a statement here from Major Berquist, now Colonel Berquist, who was our Chief Control Officer and who was one of the two officers who had some training prior to the return of General Davidson and Colonel Powell. This is from Volume 10, pages 1197 and 1198 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. This is a paraphrase and not a direct quotation:

"The design of the gasoline engines was defective and we had very serious trouble. We had very serious trouble with electric power failures."

He also said in connection with this number of hours, on page 1197, and again I paraphrase:

"Colonel Berquist pointed out that some of the enlisted men had been ruining their eyes because we had to keep them on the radar work too long."

Now he was the man who was actively in charge of the operation of the radar and Interceptor Command, the man that

Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

we thought had the most knowledge.

Mr. Murphy: Berquist?

General Short: Berquist.

Mr. Murphy: Now in that connection I direct your attention to page 1088 of the hearing before the Army Pearl Harbor Board. You do not have that.

"General Grunnert: But if somebody came down there and said 'we have got to get this thing going, anything is liable to pop any minute; you might have shortened up the time?"

This is General Grunnert questioning Commander Taylor. General Short: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: "Commander Taylor: I think both Berquist and Taylor had that attitude, but unfortunately we could not get that much information out of the people we dealt with.

"General Grunnert: Could not Berquist or Powell, or you, as far as the Navy was concerned, have had access to the Chief of Staff and said, 'The most important thing is lacking. We have got to get it in'?

"Commander Taylor: We saw the Chief of Staff, but we found that somebody else was always responsible.

"General Grunnert: So they were not sufficiently impressed to make this their business or push it in comparison
with all the other things they had to do?

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

"Commander Taylor: No, sir, they lacked the power packs to get it going.

"General Grunnert: General Short expressed himself as most concerned about getting this in. It seems to me if you had approached him he would have been able to do something about it. Do you know whether or not permanent radar equipment had been on the island awaiting construction projects such as roads, cables, and so forth?

"Commander Taylor: It could be, sir, but not according to the Signal Corps. My information is from the Signal Corps Officers on the station."

Do you know whether or not that is a correct statement? General Short: Commander Taylor was a Naval Officer and probably did not know as much about the details of what was required and what had not been received as Colonel Powell would have known. There was one thing that we had definitely not received. I think it was sent from the States about December 10 or 12. That was the plans for the erection of the radar towers. The engineer could not go ahead and erect those towers until he got the plans of the footings that had been provided for in the specifications in the States, and those were not received until after the attack.

Mr. Murphy: I understand he is talking here, General, about the air warning service that was operating.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

General Short: As far as that is concerned, as I pointed out yesterday, on the station at Haleakula, in the park, the negotiations with the park people lasted from June 1940 to April 1941, and I personally had a conference with the head of the park system before we got that straightened out. So we were not asleep at the switch.

Mr. Murphy: I am thoroughly familiar with that. You made every effort, and you had your difficulties, but, as I understand it, Commander Taylor is talking about the mobile sets. He may be talking about the permanent sets, but I am not sure.

General Short: I am talking about the permanent sets.
Mr. Murphy: Yes, sir. He says this:

"General Grunnert: There was one remark that set me back when I saw it in your testimony. You said you never saw Short. Was he not the Commanding General and was he not around there?

"Commander Taylor: I saw his Chief of Staff. I saw his Operations Officer. We were very closely tied in with his staff and the Air Force staff."

General Short: May I state there that Commander Taylor, being a Naval Officer, a Junior Naval Officer, may not have felt that he could come to me, but I am sure Colonel Powell, my Signal Officer, told him he could come to me any time, and he was the man who was responsible, although Taylor was helping him out.

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Witness short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: Now I want to conclude, General, by asking you to go to the supplemental part of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearing.

General Short: We have it here. Is it part of the Roberts Commission?

Mr. Murphy: Yes.

Now, the bottm of page 1619, the fifth paragraph up, beginning, "Now, General."

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: (Reading)

"The Chairman. Now, General, have you in mind the contents of General Marshall's message of the morning of December 7? You have in mind its content, have you?

"General Short. You mean the one --

"The Chairman. That never reached you.

"General Short. --"that didn't come until 2:58; yes, sir. I know exactly what it was.

"The Chairman. If that message had reached you, let us say, three hours before the attack, would have that changed your dispositions?

"General Short. Yes. Oh, yes. I would have gone immediately to either -- to at least an alert against an air attack, and I probably would have gone against a complete attack, because it looked so significant.

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"The Chairman. Well, can you tell me what was in that message that would have stirred you up?

"General Short: The thing that would have affected me more than the other matter was the fact that they had ordered their code machines destroyed, because to us that means just one thing; that they are going into an entirely new phase, and that they want to be perfectly sure that the code will not be broken for a minimum time, say of three or four days. That would have been extremely significant to me, the code machine, much more significant than just the ultimatum."

That was what I was referring to a while ago. General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, if the Navy had given you that information on any of those days about the codes, you probably would have gone into a more serious alert; is that right?

General Short: Yes, sir. It would have been very significant. I would like to call your attention to the fact that when I made this statement about the ultimatum that I had no conception of what that ultimatum consisted of as magic as shown us. Here I found out how serious it was. At that time I had no idea what it was.

Mr. Murphy: But, General, all we are interested in

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is what you knew on December 7. Not hindsight.

General Short: Yes, sir. That is the reason for my making the statement. I did not know the seriousness of what the War Department had received.

Mr. Murphy: Now, you will recall that I said I would show you in the transcript where you said you hadn't seen the information until the next day.

Will you come to the next question?

"General McCoy. Didn't you have on the night of the 6th a bit of information from your intelligence officer that they were burning the consular records?

"General Short: No, sir, I did not know anything about that until probably the afternoon of the 7th, that they had. I think that he did get some information that they had burned something.

"General McCoy: It was not given to you?

"General Short: It was not given to me."

Isn't that what I said before?

General Short: As I have explained, I may have, in
the first part, thought that he meant the information given
me the following day about burning codes, and at that time
I did not remember, as I have stated, about the burning
of papers, but after reading the testimony of Colonel Fielder
and Colonel Phillips, I am sure the report was made to me

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Witness Short Questions by: Mr. Murphy of the burning of the papers on Saturday morning of the 6th.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, you did say at page 1620: "As a matter of fact, I didn't know that they had really burned anything until the time that the FBI arrested them on the 7th; they interrupted the burning. I wasn't cognizant of the fact that they had burned the previous day."

You did say that?

General Short: I believed that at the time. When I later saw the Chief of Staff, I knew that my memory was at fault. I am perfectly willing to accept your statement.

Mr. Murphy: General McCoy did say:

"And you would consider that a serious slip on the part of your intelligence officer, then?

"General Short: Well, that is a little questionable, General, because we burn every day. Any secret stuff that we are destroying, we burn to be sure that there is no chance of helping somebody break the code, and I wouldn't have been surprised if the Japanese consul's office was burning every day. It wouldn't have surprised me at all to learn that they habitually burned everything in their waste-baskets every day. I don't know that I would have gotten terribly excited about just the burning

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Witness short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

of the stuff in the waste baskets. I would expect it.

"General McCoy: But the fact is that that did not come to you.

"General Short: That did not come to me, no, sir. I learned the next day that when they arrested the consul and the assistant consul, they interrupted the burning of a file."

Now, General, I am asking you this question simply because it was passed on to me. Did somebody from the FBI call you on the night of December 6, and ask to see you before you went to a social affair at Schofield Barracks?

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Did you talk to anybody in the FBI that night?

General Short: No, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Did you on the night of the 6th tell anybody that they were "too security minded," anybody in the FBI?

General Short: No, sir. I talked to no one. talk to Colonel Bicknell, who had information from the FBI.

Mr. Murphy: That was to Bicknell and Fielder at your house?

General Short: Yes, sir.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: You were at a social affair at Schofield Barracks, some kind of a relief proposition, on the night of the 6th?

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: And the Air Corps had a party that evening but not in this building?

General Short: On an entirely different post.

Mr. Murphy: At a different post?

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now I come to page 1622, the third paragraph:

"General McCoy. And, as I remember it, you had in mind, however, not any fear of an attack at that time, and that you were trying to get warning of that, but that you were trying to get the personnel accustomed to the worst time, the most dangerous time?

"General Short: Frankly, that is more nearly correct, that I was more serious about the training, rather than expecting something to happen at that time."

That would be about the radar?

General Short: About all material.

Mr. Murphy: About everything,

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Right.

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Now, then, General, I come down to page 1622, the bottom of the page. The other day I made some statement about the radar being on a volunteer basis, and at that time you felt that wasn't correct. I believe you said yesterday that it was on a more or less voluntary basis?

General Short: It was, as far as Sunday was concerned. Mr. Murphy: That is what I meant.

General Short: And over hours. They were working more than the prescribed hours.

Mr. Murphy: I think this will answer it squarely. I direct your attention to the question at the bottom of the page.

"Admiral Standley: In one of the affidavits made by your officers, the affidavit of Grover C. White, the Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, he says, 'On Saturday, December 6, 1941, I contacted the Control Officer to request authority to have all stations operate from 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. only, December 7, 1941.

"General Short. Yes, sir.

"Admiral Standley: This was agreed to by the Control Officer.' Have you any information as to why that request was made that way on that Saturday?

"General Short. I haven't any information except I had ordered these stations to work only from four until

seven, and then they were supposed to carry on routine training for the restof the day. In agreement, they had gotten together and decided that if they carried on until 11 o'clock in the morning as a body, they would get more out of it than they would if they went on their own after 7 o'clock, and they had agreed among themselves that they would carry on the training three teams at a time until 11 o'clock and from thereon to four they would be on their own and making repairs, and things of that kind. So that since I had not ordered that, and they were doing it by agreement, they apparently thought that they could eliminate it on Sunday, by agreement. That's the only way I can account for it.

"The Chairman. In other words, they were not going to do the training after 7 o'clock on Sunday?

"General Short. On Sunday. They had agreed that just on Sunday alone, in place of working right straight through, they would stop at 7 o'clock on Sunday.

"Admiral Standley: We have a great many coincidences in this incident here on the 7th.

"General Short: Yes, sir.

"Admiral Standley: And this is one of them. I was trying to see if there was any reason why that request was made on that Saturday, not to work after 7 o'clock in the

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Witness Short

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morning on Sunday.

"General Short: I think it was only because it was Sunday, and they were working every day practically from 4 o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, making a good long training day, and then they decided that on Sunday they would chop off Sunday hours, the only way I can figure it. They were working 12 hours a day the other days."

Then, the next question:

"Admiral Standley: General, under the date of 5 November, 1941, you issued a Standing Operating Procedure. That was signed by Adjutant General Colonel Robert H. Dunlop, and you stated that copies of this were furnished the Navy."

In that connection, General, the Army have testified that they did not get a copy of your Standing Operating Procedure of November 5 until sometime in early 1942.

Do you know whether or not that is correct?

General Short: I have no way of knowing. The Army regulations at that time had a prescribed distribution of every order that we issued, every paper of any kind the Adjutant General was supposed to mail to Washington without letter of transmittal, these various things, to meet the Army regulations. The only record that was made of the

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mailing of these things was when the document was secret and this was not a secret document. I have talked with General Dunlop, who is here in town, and was Adjutant General, and he says the fact that it was distributed by the Adjutant General to all of the units in the Department would make him sure that he must have sent it to Washington, but there would be no record of that, because it wasn't secret.

Now I have a copy of the Army regulations in effect at that time, and it mentions only corps areas, but the Department, that worked on the same basis as corps areas, applied it to them, and we habitually mailed these prescribed copies of whatever we got out.

Mr. Murphy: I don't think it particularly material anyhow. I was just going into it to clear up the record.

General Short: I would be glad to put this in the record as an exhibit.

Mr. Murphy: What I say is this: Alert No. 1 could not be confusing because you didn't say that, you said sabotage.

General Short: That is correct.

Mr. Murphy: The fact is the Army, and I am just trying to clear the record, said they didn't get it until 1942, but I don't think it would make any difference one

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way or the other, whether they had it or not.

General Short: Hawaii cannot prove whether they did or not, because there are no records.

Mr. Murphy: Now, as to the AWS, I agree the record says it is by cooperation, but I refer you to page 1628, and I was only quoting you when I made the statement I did:

"General Short: I hadn't definitely -- we hadn't given it a definite organization. It was working, but we waited to bring out the orders until General Davidson got back from the mainland, so we would not have to revise that. We were working informally.

"Admiral Standley: But it was still working under the Signal Corps at that time?

"General Short: Yes, sir.

That is what I had reference to.

General Short: My answer there was not -- as far as Aircraft Warning Service, not the Interceptor Command, but specifically the Aircraft Warning Service, that was entirely a Signal function, and I may have made the answer on that account.

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, I was quoting a pretty good witness.

General Short: The combined thing was a combination

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worked by cooperation.

Mr. Murphy: Then I want to come to page 1633, the third last paragraph from the bottom of the page:

"General Short: Frankly, I do not know how much search the Navy made, as that whole business of search was tied in between the ships and the planes, and it was their responsibility, and I do not know when their task forces — as I say, they have two task forces out at the time. I don't know what instructions their task forces had as to search. I assume that whenever their task force went out, if it located Japanese ships, it would report them.

"Admiral Standley: But as for the search from Oahu itself, which in wartime was to be an all-around search, did you know that that was not being carried out daily?

"General Short: I didn't know just what the Navy
were doing, frankly. I knew they had task forces out
and I assumed any searching they did was tied in with the
task forces."

You made that statement?

General Short: May I say Admiral Standley's statement where he says that they were supposed to make a complete all-around search from Oahu would never be correct, because they would use the perimeter from Wake to Johnston-Wake to

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Midway so as to get the most economical use of their planes:

Mr. Murphy: At any rate, the war plan called for a 360 degree search, but they couldn't do it?

General Short: No, sir. If the Navy had been gone, and the Army had had to do this, if we hadn't occupied the outlying islands, we would have had to do it from Oahu.

Mr. Murphy: Now, page 1634:

"Admiral Reeves: It seems to me, General, that the recommaissance search and the radar search are absolutely parallel in locating possible ships at sea. One was a longer range affair than the other, but otherwise there was no difference whatever.

"General Short: Oh, there should be -- they would be tied it.

"Admiral Reeves: It seems to me that prior to any hostile or air -- or declaration of war, that neither of these procedures was being operated regularly day after day.

"General Short: They were being operated as a training matter, Admiral, rather than as a real intelligence service just combing the ocean.

"Admiral Reeves: Yes.

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"General Short: Now, I say I do not know just exactly what the Naval instructions were, but I know that was true from our point of view, that we were operating as a training proposition.

"Admiral Reeves: Your failure to operate the radar after 7 a.m., was that in any way dependent on the fact that you thought the Navy reconnaissance planes were operating?

"General Short: It frankly was that we didn't think
-- from all the information that we had, we did not think
the situation demanded it.

"Admiral Reeves: Yes.

"General Short: We would have been working 24 hours a day, if we had had anything to indicate that the situation demanded it."

Now, again at page 1636, at the bottom of the page, referring to the carriers, General, five paragraphs up from the bottom:

"General McCoy: Did any information come to you that day from your own sources of information or from the Navy that indicated the carriers were to the north of Oahu?

"General Short: The only thing that indicated that to me was the fact that they picked up this group of planes at 7:20 132 miles 3 degrees east of north. That

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would indicate one carrier was in there, was in that direction."

I will ask that that be stricken. That is not the part I wanted.

Go to the bottom of page 1638, General, the third last paragraph:

"General Short: I think the system is all right.

I think that we made avery serious mistake when we didn't
go to an alert against an all-out attack. I think that
our system was perfectly all right. Our estimate of
the situation was not.

"General McCoy: Do you think there would have been any change in your attitude, possibly, or a more complete meeting of the situation, if there had been unity of command?

"General Short: I don't believe it would have had any particular effect without the Commander in that instance had decided that there was the danger of an air attack. You could have had the same degree of alertness under unity of command that you had under cooperation."

Did you make that statement, General?

General Short: I believe that is a perfectly correct statement, that we made our estimate of the situation based on the information we had from Washington, that one man

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would have made the same estimate if he had been in full command, if he had the same information, because Admiral Kimmel and I absolutely independently arrived at the same conclusion.

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, will you go to page 1639, again, at the bottom of the page. You are referring there to the conferences you had about Wake and Midway.

"\* \* \* -- in the whole discussion the fear was submarines, because Wake is close to some of the Japanese bases, and not a question of air, although they wouldbe close enough that land-based planes could have operated against them when they were executing the relief of Wake. I don't think that that was given very serious consideration, but there was a lot of discussion at that time, owing to, the fact that we were going so far out to make this relief, going practically into the Mandate Islands."

That was a discussion, was it not, about Wake and Midway, General?

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Is that a fair statement?

General Short: Yes, sir. But I think that that statement may not be absolutely correct, inasmuch as I remember that the Navy was not willing to send the carriers closer than 200 miles to Wake, and I think for both reasons

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Witness short Questions by: Mr. Murphy

and we even went to the point where Admiral Halsey took a carrier, we had never flown P-40 planes off of a carrier, and he took his carrier out and two planes and made the experiment to determine that afternoon whether we could do it, and we succeeded in doing it. That was before the decision had been definately made not to replace them.

Mr. Murphy: General, it is getting close to the adjourning hour, and I want to say that I am sorry that I have to ask you some questions here where we talk about radar going 132 miles, when we have passed from that time to reaching the moon by radar.

General Short: I hope I did not give you the idea that I thought you were purposely misquoting, but it is hard to quote from memory.

Mr. Murphy: No. Life is too short for me to misquote anybody.

The Vice Chairman: You are not quite through?
Mr. Murphy: I will want about five minutes.

The Vice Chairman: Senator Lucas, General Short wants to present some material that you inquired about.

General Short: On page 8272 of the record, Senator Lucas asked me how the midget submarines got in the vicinity of Hawaiian Waters, and Admiral Inglis in his

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statement in Exhibit 8, page 16, makes an explanation of why he thought they got there, and I would like to read that.

Senator Lucas: Let me say, General, I had forgotten the testimony that the Admiral had placed before the committee, but since I have too read his testimony. I thank the General for calling my attention to it again.

General Short: It is just eight or ten lines, if you wish me to read it.

The Vice Chairman: Do you want it read, Senator?

Senator Lucas: That is perfectly all right.

General Short: (Reading)

"Between 50 and 100 miles off Pearl Harbor, five midget submarines were launched from specifically fitted fleet submarines as a "special attacking force to conduct an offensive attack against American ships within the harbor, and to prevent the escape of the American Fleet through the harbor entrance during the scheduled air strike. Available data indicates that only one of the five midget submarines penetrated into the harbor. It inflicted no damage on American units, and none of the five rejoined the Japanese force."

The Vice Chairman: Is that all, General. General Short: That is all.

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The Vice Chairman: We will stand adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 12:00 o'clock noon, the committee recessed until 2:00 o'clock p. m., of the same day.)

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## AFTERNOON SESSION

2:00 p.m.

Mr. Clark: The committee will be in order.

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL WALTER C. SHORT

(Resumed)

Mr. Murphy: General Short, I direct your attention to page 1641 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearing, the fourth last paragraph from the bottom of the page:

"General McCoy: If you had been furnished with all of the things that you felt necessary, would that have made any difference in this particular action?

"General Short: I do not believe it would." Was that a correct answer?

General Short: What I intended to imply by that, that in the absence of information from the War Department we would not have been in a proper alert and that we would not have been much more effective.

Mr. Murphy: Even though you had all the planes, all the radar and all the things you required?

General Short: It would have made some difference in the anti-aircraft fire, that is all.

Mr. Murphy: In the anti-aircraft fire you still would not have the men at the guns?

General Short: Only the skeleton crews.

Mr. Murphy: Just to guard the guns from the islanders?

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General Short: And they could fire them.

Mr. Murphy: Now continuing:

"Admiral Standley: Right there: In case the patrol planes that were necessary to make the effective off-shore patrol were here in sufficient numbers, do you still think that no change would have been made in the plane?

"General Short: None whatever, because you couldn't tell when some of them might have been ordered away. If they had been left they just simply would not have called upon us. As a matter of fact, as I said, in most of our exercises the assumption was that they had enough to make the patrol, so they made the patrols and called upon us to execute the bombing mission, because they considered that our B-17's were more effective as bombers than their own planes.

"Admiral Standley: Yes, but in this estimate they stated definitely that there were not sufficient forces to make a continuous air patrol as required in war.

"General Short: Yes, sir. Well, there wouldn't be --

"Admiral Standley: Now, if you had had that force here do you think under the circumstances you would have been making that patrol every morning? Not you, I mean, but the Navy?

"General Short: But the Navy.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

"Admiral Standley: The combined effort, yes.

"General Short: Well, I think that would be a fair question to ask the Navy. I don't hardly think under the conditions that they would; I think that they would have been doing it as an exercise now and then in connection with us. I do not believe that they would have been doing it habitually if they had had them, but I don't know. It would be a fair question to ask them."

Were those questions asked you and did you make those answers before the Roberts Board?

General Short: I think that is perfectly O.K., yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, General, one more question near the bottom of the page:

"Admiral Reeves: Before you go to that, General, let me ask General Short this:

"On the other hand, if you had had material and fully equipped radar stations, would you have been operating them throughout the day or would you have operated them as you did on the morning of the 7th?

"General Short: I probably would have operated them just as I did."

Is that a correct question and a correct answer, as reported there?

General Short: That is assuming that I had just the

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same information from Washington that I did have.

Mr. Murphy: Now I direct your attention to this question by the Chairman of the Roberts Board, at page 630 of Admiral Kimmel's previous testimony. Do you have that?

General Short: Page 630?

Mr. Murphy: Page 630.

General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: The very top of the page:

"The Chairman: (Justice Roberts) In the picture of it es drawn by Admiral Standley's question and your answer, if that is correct as I understand it, the Army knew that it was not going to get any warning from your distant reconnaissance?

"Admiral Kimmel: No, sir."

Do you think Admiral Kimmel was justified in making that statement?

General Short: I do not know that he intended to answer that we knew we would not get any, but with all the reconnaissance that I know he had out I could not count on getting them, put it that way.

Mr. Murphy: Now I direct your attention to page 109 of the Roberts Board hearing of the Army, General, and I will only ask a few more questions.

General Short: Yes.

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Witness Short

Questions by: Mr. Murphy

Mr. Murphy: Page 109. I see, down about 12 lines:

"Anybody who has lived here in the last year would
know he could hardly ever step out of his house without
hearing planes \*\*\*"

Do you see that?

General Short: Page 109?

Mr. Murphy: Yes.

General Short: Yes, sir, I have it.

Mr. Murphy: (Reading)

"Anybody who has lived here in the last year would know he could hardly ever step out of his house without hearing planes, \*\*\*"

You made that statement, did you not, before the Board? General Short: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: I go to page 127, General, the middle of the page:

"General Short: Yes, habitually there were planes in the air from 4 o'clock on. There were planes in the air almost all the time except from about 11 o'clock at night until 4 o'clock in the morning. As I said before, you couldn't step out of your house and look in the air without seeing planes."

Then at the bottom of the page General McCoy said:
"Well, they were apparently not up on that Sunday morning.

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"General Short: That Sunday morning they were not up, most unusual. Each Sunday morning you are likely to --

"General McCoy: How do you explain that?

"General Short: I wouldn't be able to explain it without asking General Davidson just why; but if they had been up and training they wouldn't have had ammunition, for normally in the training they did not carry ammunition."

In that connection, General, I direct your attention --Will you give me the number of this exhibit, Kimmel
Exhibit 5 to Report of Action, dated December 19, 1941.

Mr. Masten: Exhibit No. 120.

Mr. Murphy: Exhibit No. 120. Do you have that? Lieutenant Karr: We don't have it.

Mr. Murphy: I will read it to the General. There is what is called the Kimmel Exhibit 5 to Report of Action, and it is dated December 19, 1941, and on page 2, under paragraph 4, it says:

"All planes, except those under repair, were armed with machine guns and a full allowance of machine gun ammunition."

I was wondering why the Navy planes would have machine guns and ammunition and not the Army?

General Short: Our planes were grouped for sabotage alert. If you put machine gun ammunition in the planes and a grenade was exploded you would probably set off the

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Witness Short Questions by: Mr. Murphy

ammunition and start a lot more trouble. We deliberately kept out ammunition when we grouped them for sabotage.

Mr. Murphy: Now, then, I ask you, General, if you would outline where you were on the 6th of December. That question has been asked of each of the important witnesses so far.

General Short: I was, as I remember, in my office until probably sometime around 5 o'clock, or a little after. I then went to my quarters. Around about 6:30 Colonel Bicknell arrived with the so-called Mori message. Colonel Bicknell and General Fielder and I discussed that for some time.

Mr. Keefe: What message was that?

General Short: The Dr. Mori message.

Mr. Keefe: Yes.

General Short: We discussed that for some time.

Mr. Keefe: The poinsettia message.

Mr. Murphy: Habiscus and poinsettia.

Mr. Keefe: Yes.

General Short: Yes. After that discussion we, my wife and I, drove with Colonel and Mrs. Fielder to Schofield Barracks where we attended a dinner for some type of local relief. I left the club sometime between 10 and 10:15, arrived at home at about 10:45, and retired.

Mr. Murphy: Now, General, you were speaking about so