

DOC. 2069-A

Folder 5

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2069-A

Vol. 69-A

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

April, 1946

Washington, D. C.

Pages: 14,055 to 14,246

NATIONAL { 4266
 4267
 4268

WARD & PAUL
(ELECTREPORTER, INC.)
OFFICIAL REPORTERS
1760 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 69-A

C O N T E N T S

E X H I B I T S

NUMBER

PAGE

163, 164

14,055

165

14,056

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

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VOL 69-A

1 Mr. Richardson: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that
 2 the members of the committee cannot attend for several days,
 3 if you could give us another half hour we could clear the
 4 record so as to help the printer out on the record. We need
 5 but one faithful committee member to remain with us while we
 6 put this material in.

7 The Vice Chairman: Go ahead.

8 Senator Ferguson: May I ask what it will be?

9 Mr. Richardson: This is a summation of requests heretofore
 10 made, and counsel is now prepared to present the matter.

11 Mr. Morgan will present it.

12 Mr. Morgan: Mr. Chairman, at page 879 of the record
 13 Congressman Gearhart requested the log of the U.S.S. HELENA.
 14 Commander Baecher has provided the log, and we would like to
 15 offer as Exhibit 163.

16 The Vice Chairman: It will be received.

17 (The log referred to was marked Exhibit 163)

18 Mr. Morgan: At pages 8342 and 8346 Congressman Murphy
 19 requested reports supplied by General Short with respect to
 20 the attack on Oahu. These reports were shown to Mr. Murphy
 21 and we have them compiled and will offer them as Exhibit 164.

22 The Vice Chairman: They will be so received.

23 (The reports referred to were marked as
 24 Exhibit 164.)

25 Mr. Morgan: We have a committee report on the attack on Oahu.

Office dated April 10, 1946 reading as follows:

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON:

"In response to Congressman Murphy's inquiry at page 4532 of the committee transcript, there is enclosed a copy of a partial translation of a document relating to a 23 February 1941 conference between German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop and Japanese Ambassador Oshima. The partial translation was obtained from the Office of the United States Chief of Counsel for the Prosecution of Axis Criminality."

This document was distributed among the members of the committee. We would like to offer it as Exhibit 165.

The Vice Chairman: It will be so received.

(The document referred to was marked as Exhibit 165.)

Mr. Morgan: Some time ago there was distributed to the members of the committee a copy of the dispatch from Ambassador Winant to the State Department dated November 2, 1941. Instead of offering this as an exhibit we would like to have it spread on the record.

The Vice Chairman: The document referred to will be spread on the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

PI Oo
stat
London
11/2/41
SoS/Winant

Buy

TEM
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (SC)

London

Dated November 2, 1941

Rec'd 7:36 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

5213, November 2, noon.

PERSONAL AND SECRET TO THE PRESIDENT FROM
THE FORMER NAVAL PERSON

"As your Naval people have already been in-
formed, we are sending that big ship you inspected
into the Indian Ocean as part of the squadron we
are forming there. This ought to serve as a
deterrent on Japan. There is nothing like having
something that can catch and kill anything. I
am very glad we can spare her at this juncture
as it is more than we thought we could do some
time ago. The firmer your attitude and ours, the
less chance of their taking the plunge.

I am grieved at the loss of life you have
suffered with REUBEN JAMES. I salute the land
of unending challenge!"

WINANT

ALC

FWS
photo
stat
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fwg
p 056

1 Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to the request of Senator Lucas
2 at page 154-5 of the record, we have the following communica-
3 tion, dated November 30, 1945, from Commander Baecher, the
4 Navy liaison officer:

5 "Subject: Time of receipt of the message from the
6 U.S.S. WARD, by Admiral Bloch and Admiral Kimmel."

7 We would like to have this communication plus the
8 enclosure spread on the record at this point.

9 The Vice Chairman: The communication and the enclosure
10 will be spread on the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

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Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to the request of Senator Lucas at page 154-5 of the record, we have the following communication, dated November 30, 1945, from Commander Baecher, the Navy liaison officer:

"Subject: Time of receipt of the message from the U.S.S. WARD, by Admiral Bloch and Admiral Kimmel."

We would like to have this communication plus the enclosure spread on the record at this point.

The Vice Chairman: The communication and the enclosure will be spread on the record at this point.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

30 November 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. William D. Mitchell.

Subject: Time of receipt of the message from the U. S. S. WARD,
by Admiral Bloch and Admiral Kimmel.

1. Pursuant to your request there is enclosed a report
indicating the time the message, from the U. S. S. WARD,
was received by Admiral Bloch and Admiral Kimmel.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

Lt. Comdr. USNR

Acknowledge receipt of the above enclosure.

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TIME OF RECEIPT OF WARD'S MESSAGE BY ADMIRAL BLOCH AND

ADMIRAL KIMMEL

RECEIPT BY ADMIRAL BLOCH

Robert's Report The dispatch from the WARD was received
Page 1727 by Lt. Cmdr. Kaminski, the watch officer
for the 14th Naval District, at 0712.

Robert's Report Captain John B. Earle, Chief of Staff of
Page 1747 the 14th Naval District, states that he
received this message from Lt. Cdr. Kaminski
at 0710 or 0712, and that he immediately

f8

1 called Admiral Bloch, Commandant, 14th
2 Naval District.

3 **Murfin Court**

4 Vol. 2, page 401 Admiral Bloch states that he was informed
5 of the WARD'S message at about 0715 by
6 Captain Earle. They discussed the possi-
7 bility of this report being another false
8 contact, and before the matter had been
9 clarified, the air attack had begun.

10 **RECEIPT BY ADMIRAL KIMMEL**

11 **Robert's Report** Lt. Cdr. Kaminski, the watch officer for the
12 **Page 1727** 14th Naval District, states that he phoned
13 the message to CincPac's duty officer a
14 minute or two after received it at 0712.

15 **Murfin Court** Admiral Kimmel (CincPac) states that on
16 **Vol. 2, pages** receiving the message from his duty officer
17 **332-3** between 0730 and 0740, he presumed that
18 this report was another false contact, and
19 while waiting for amplification of it, the
20 bombing attack started.

21 **Robert's Report** At 0800, CincPac sent a message to all
22 **Page 1544** ships and stations, stating: "Air Raid
23 on Pearl Harbor. This is not a drill."
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Mr. Morgan: At page 185 of the record, Senator Ferguson inquired as to why the B-17's which were sent to Hawaii shortly before the attack were unarmed. We have a communication from the Army liaison officer, dated 2 April, 1946, in this regard, which we would like to have spread on the record at this point.

The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

(The communication referred to is as follows:)

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1 WAR DEPARTMENT

2 Washington

3 Room 4D757

4 The Pentagon

5 2 April 1946

6
7 MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON:

8 At page 185 of the Committee transcript, Senator
9 Ferguson asked why the B-17s which arrived at Oahu from
10 the West Coast on the morning of 7 December 1941 were
11 without ammunition. Testimony on this subject by
12 General Marshall will be found in the Committee transcript
13 at p. 2960 and in the Army Pearl Harbor Board top secret
14 transcript at pages 20-21, and by General Arnold in the
15 Army Board's secret transcript at page 168.

16 /s/ Carl R. Nelson

17 Capt., AUS
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NLC2

1 Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to a request made by Senator
2 Ferguson at pages 200-201 of the transcript for all drafts
3 and notes in connection with Admiral Inglis' statement of the
4 attack, we now have a communication from the Navy Department
5 dated January 25, 1946 which we would like to have spread on
6 the record pursuant to that request.

7 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

8 (The communication referred to is as follows:)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

25 January 1946

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson.

1. Reference is made to the request of Senator Ferguson (transcript pages 200-201) that all drafts and notes in connection with Admiral Inglis' statement of attack be furnished the Committee. All of the material involved was destroyed as, in the course of work, it was superseded by more finished drafts, and when the final draft was completed on 24 November, all previous material was destroyed.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

Lt. Comdr., USNR.

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

WLC3

1 Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to a request made by Mr. Gearhart
2 at page 276 of the record with respect to a search of the
3 Navy Department files concerning any instructions relative
4 to maintenance of radio silence in effect in the Atlantic and
5 Pacific fleets at the time of Pearl Harbor, we have a detailed
6 memorandum from Commander Baecher in this regard, dated
7 February 19, 1946, which we ask be spread on the record.

8 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record at
9 this point.

10 (The detailed memorandum referred to is as follows:)

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WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1083A
R#120

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

19 February 1946

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson

1. Pursuant to committee request, a search has been made to determine the conditions of radio silence in effect in the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets at the time of Pearl Harbor.

A. ATLANTIC FLEET

In accordance with a directive issued by the CinC, Atlantic Fleet [CINCLANT Op-Plan No. 7-41, dated 1 September 1941, file A4-3(4)/(00164)] and under which the Fleet began to operate about 1 October 1941, radio communication was prohibited except that which was authorized by the following portion of the directive:

(1) "To forward contact and important amplifying reports which it is impracticable to transmit by visual methods."

(2) "All traffic pertaining to operations in progress for which plans are being made, may be transmitted by radio if trans-

1 mission by visual methods or mail are
2 considered impracticable."

3 (3) "Information considered vital to
4 the accomplishment of the task and of a
5 greater importance than the preservation
6 of communication security may be transmitted
7 by radio to units not within visual communica-
8 tion."

9 B. PACIFIC FLEET

10 In accordance with CinCPac directives to
11 individual Task Forces (for example, CinCPac
12 dispatch 230447 of November 1941 to Task Forces
13 TWO and EIGHT), the fleet was operating under
14 Radio Condition 19 which prohibited radio com-
15 munication except that which was authorized
16 by the following:

17 (1) "To forward traffic vital to the
18 accomplishment of an assigned task when no
19 other means of transmission would suffice."

20 (2) "To make the limited transmissions
21 necessary for a parent vessel to recover lost
22 planes."

23 /s/ John Ford Baecher

24 Lt. Cmdr., USNR
25 - - - - -

1083A
R120DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

2 April 1946

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson

1. By memorandum of 19 February 1946 (1083A R#120) information was forwarded you by the undersigned in respect of the conditions of radio activity and silence in effect in the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, including that the Atlantic Fleet was operating under Op-Plan 7-41. In amplification of the information in that memorandum; it is desired to further advise you that Op-Plan 7-41 was placed in effect in the Atlantic Fleet at 1200 hours dated 10 September 1941.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

Lieutenant Commander, USNR

WLC4

1 Mr. Morgan: At page 299 and again at 780-2 of the
2 transcript Congressman Gearhart requested records relating
3 to the transfer of ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic
4 from May to December, 1941. This material was rather extensive
5 and detailed and for purposes of the record we would like to
6 indicate that it was delivered to Congressman Gearhart on
7 April 10 with the request that he advise as to portions, if
8 any, he desired incorporated in the record.

9 Senator Ferguson: May I request the Chair that the aide
10 to the military, the Army, furnish us with all logs kept
11 in the Secretary's or Chief of Staff's office for the month
12 of November and the first seven days up until the 7th of
13 December.

14 Mr. Masten: What kind of logs?

15 Senator Ferguson: Any logs like we have seen here today.

16 Mr. Masten: Telephone operators?

17 Senator Ferguson: Duty officer logs and watch officer
18 logs.

19 And I would like to have the Navy produce their logs for
20 the same period.

21 The Vice Chairman: The liaison officers will take note
22 of the requests.

23 Proceed.

24 Mr. Morgan: At page 7844 of the record Congressman Murphy
25 requested a copy of the order which started the formation of

LC5

1 the Naval Coastal Frontier Forces after they had set up a
2 command. This information has been supplied by the Navy.
3 For the purpose of the record we would like to indicate that
4 it was presented to Mr. Murphy on April 10, 1946 with the
5 request that he indicate what portions he desired incorporated
6 in the transcript.

7 At page 7940 Senator Ferguson requested identifying data
8 concerning a message dated November 29, 1941 from the Adjutant
9 General to Commanding General, Hawaii, which was read into the
10 record at pages 7937-7938. This has been supplied under
11 communication dated January 22, 1946 from the Army liaison
12 officer, Lieutenant Colonel Harmon Duncombe, which we ask be
13 spread on the record.

14 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

15 (The communication referred to is as follows:)

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington

22 January 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON

The Office of the Adjutant General has supplied the following information concerning radio message #489, dated 29 November 1941, from the Adjutant General to the Commanding General, Hawaii:

- a. "AG 381 (11-29-41) MC-E" in the upper right corner is the file notation for the message. "AG 381" is the designation for "Far Eastern Situation"; "(11-29-41)" is the date of the memorandum directing the preparation of the cable. "MC" shows that the cable was prepared in the Miscellaneous Division, Confidential Section of the Office of the Adjutant General. "E" indicates that the memorandum directing the preparation of the cable was issued by the War Plans Division.
- b. "EHB/cdm - 1712" shows that Elmer H. Boughton in the Miscellaneous Division, Secret and Confidential Section of the Adjutant General's Office was in charge of the physical preparation of the cable, that it was typed by Corrine D. Moss, and that the work was done in Room 1712 Munitions Building.
- c. The signature is that of Colonel A. P.

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1 Sullivan, who at the time of the preparation of the
2 cable was in charge of the Operations Branch, Adjutant
3 General's Office.

4 d. The handwritten notation "#489" is the number
5 assigned to the message by the War Department Message
6 Center.

7 e. "BASED ON: WPD 4571-5, 11/29/41" in the
8 lower left shows that the cable was prepared from a
9 War Plans Division memorandum having the file number
10 WPD 4571-5, of 29 November 1941.

11 f. The stamp "47 AGO DEC 8 1941 Received" in
12 the lower right shows that this copy of the cable was
13 received on 8 December 1941 by Classifier No. 47 in
14 the mail room of the Office of the Adjutant General.

15 g. "File Dec 23 1941 BJS" in the lower right
16 corner shows that the cable was received in the
17 classified files of the Office of the Adjutant General
18 on 23 December 1941; the initials are those of Betty
19 J. Sherbourne.

20 h. "Green cy w/d & destroyed by burning,
21 12/30/41, CDM - 1705" in the lower left shows that
22 the green-paper duplicate copy of this cable retained
23 by the Miscellaneous Division, Secret and Confidential
24 Section of the Office of the Adjutant General was
25 withdrawn and destroyed by burning on 30 December 1941

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"CDM" are the initials of Corrine D. Moss, Room 1705
Munitions Building.

1. "Ro 1-6-42" in the lower left corner shows
that this cable was indexed on 6 January 1942 by Rose
Coccaro.

HARMON DUNCOMBE
Lt. Colonel, GSC

- - - - -

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

WLC6

1 Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to a request made by Senator
2 Ferguson at page 8531 of the transcript for information on
3 the number of priority dispatches sent to Hawaii by the War
4 Department on 7 December 1941, we have a communication, with
5 enclosures from the War Department, dated 27 February 1946,
6 and we would request that the letter of transmittal and
7 enclosures be spread on the record at this point.

8 The Vice Chairman: The material will be so spread on the
9 record.

10 (The material referred to is as follows:)

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1 WAR DEPARTMENT

2 Washington

3 Room 4D757

4 The Pentagon

5 27 February 1946

6 MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON:

7 In response to your 31 January memorandum forwarding
8 Senator Ferguson's request for information on the number
9 of priority dispatches sent to Hawaii by the War Department
10 on 7 December 1941, and to Senator Ferguson's further inquiry
11 (Tr. 8530-1) as to what periority messages were decoded in
12 Hawaii before the 7 December Marshall warning, the follow-
13 ing information is submitted:

14 a. In a search of the War Department records,
15 file copies have been found of four radios to Hawaii,
16 each marked "priority" and bearing the notation "Sent
17 12/7". Three (Nos. 524, 525 and 527) are dated 6
18 December; the fourth, No. 530, is dated the 7th.

19 b. No. 529, the Marshall warning, which was
20 sent over commercial facilities, carried in its
21 heading the notation "U. S. Govt", entitling it to
22 priority in transmission in accordance with Western
23 Union and RCA tariffs then in effect (Incbsure No. 1).
24 Testimony concerning additional measures taken to
25 expedite transmission of No. 529 appears at page 195

f22

1 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board transcript and page 1843 of
2 the Roberts Commission transcript.

3 c. No. 529 was received by RCA Honolulu at 7:33 a.m.,
4 delivered to the Signal Office, Fort Shafter, about 11:45 a.m.,
5 and decoded at 2:41 p. m. No records are available showing
6 when the four messages mentioned in paragraph a were received
7 and decoded in Hawaii. A delivery book of the Headquarters
8 Hawaiian Department shows that the three dated 6 December
9 were delivered (presumably after decoding) as follows: No.
10 524 at 7:25 p. m. on 6 December, No. 525 at 5:14 p.m. on
11 7 December and No. 527 at 9:25 a.m. on 8 December, all
12 Hawaiian time. The delivery book shows that No. 530 of
13 the 7th was delivered at "1002A", probably on the 7th
14 (messages entered in the delivery book immediately before
15 and after No. 530 have "12-7-41" in the "date delivered"
16 column; the date space for No. 530 contains initials
17 rather than a date). If delivered at 10:02 a.m. on 7
18 December, No. 530 must have been decoded before the Marshall
19 warning was decoded. It will be noted, however, that No.
20 530 could not have been decoded before the attack, since,
21 according to the time stamp on the back of the War Department
22 copy, No. 530 did not leave the War Department until sometime
23 after 2:14 p. m. Washington time (8:44 a. m. Hawaiian time).

24 /s/ Harmon Duncombe

25 2 incls.

26 Lt. Colonel, CSC

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

14077

W. D. Sig. C. Form No. 20

Signal Corps, United States Army

Received at

DI 56 74/73 US GOVT

DI WASHN DC DEC 7 1941 1201 PM

CG

HAWAIIAN DEPT

FT SHAFTER TH

529 SEVENTH

MARSHALL

1217 PM

14078

SIGNAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY

The following message was received at Radio Station WTJ in CODE

4758

SECRET

~~**CONFIDENTIAL**~~

~~**RESTRICTED**~~

1540WS WASHINGTON DC 74/73 RCA USG ETAT 7 1218P

C O

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



(SECRET)
Received as a ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~ communication
~~(RESTRICTED)~~)
(Strike out two)

Decoded by:
LT J H BA...
251P...DEC 7 1941

Answer should be marked "ANSWER to Code Message No. ... 529 7TH

NOTE. See A.R. 330-5 and 335-5 for handling messages of this classification.

70E

The Western Union Telegraph Company

TARIFF BOOK No. 73

1941

LONGRAMS are telegrams accepted at rates lower than telegram or serial rates as a deferred service subordinated to telegrams and serials in transmission and delivery. These messages are identified by the symbol "LG". The service is available between points in the United States only.

The **RATE** for a **LONGRAM** of 100 words or less between points at which are located Western Union offices or agencies is twice the rate for a ten word telegram between the same points and an additional charge for each group of five words or less in excess of 100 words as indicated in the following table:

Where the full telegram rate for 10 words is	A LONGRAM of 100 words or less costs*	Each additional 5 words or less cost
.20	.40	.02
.25	.50	.02
.30	.60	.03
.32	.64	.03
.36	.72	.03
.37	.74	.03
.40	.80	.04
.42	.84	.04
.48	.96	.04
.60	1.20	.05
.72	1.44	.06
.90	1.80	.08
1.20	2.40	.10

*LONGRAMS of 60 words or less take the lower Day Letter Rates.

14080

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MESSAGES

DEFINITION.

1. United States Government messages are those sent by duly accredited representatives of the Federal Government (this includes U. S. Senators and Congressmen) on official business of the Federal Government or its various bureaus and agencies and paid for out of Federal Government funds.

2. Such messages are identified by the symbol "GOVT." The messages of the U. S. Weather Bureau, while actually government messages, are classed separately as weather messages and are identified by the symbol "WEA."

CLASSES OF SERVICE.

3. Any of the following classes of service may be used for government messages:

Telegram
Day Letter
Overnight Telegram
Serial
Timed Wire Service

ACCEPTANCE OF MESSAGES.

4. Government messages have priority in transmission and delivery over all other messages of the same class of service.

5. All messages offered for transmission at government rates must be endorsed, "Official Business" by the sender. The endorsement shall also include the sender's name and title and the name of the department, bureau, agency, etc. with which he is connected. Such messages not so identified will be charged for at commercial rates.

6. Messages offered by telephone for transmission at government rates will be accepted without prepayment of tolls if telephoned from a subscriber's telephone, but will not be accepted without prepayment of tolls from public telephone stations. The sender of such a message will be required to furnish his full name, title, and the name of the department, bureau or agency with which he is connected and to state that the message is on official government business.

7. Messages of United States Marshals and United States District Attorneys should not be sent "collect" to the Department of Justice at Washington, but should be prepaid by the senders. Other Government messages addressed to Washington, D. C. will be accepted "Collect."

COUNT OF GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

8. Government messages will be counted at commercial count, address and signature free. Extra words, code signatures, etc., will be counted as in commercial messages.

CHECKS OF GOVERNMENT MESSAGES.

9. The check will show the designation "GOVT.," the number of words according to commercial count, and in the case of day letters, overnight telegrams, serial or timed wire service, the class of service designation.

10. Care should be taken to check all messages sent collect at government rates "Collect Govt." The omission of "Govt." in the check causes serious difficulties.

RATES

11. Government telegraph rates apply to official United States government business exclusively, and no private individual, association, company or corporation should in any way be benefited thereby. In cases where it becomes necessary for a government official to use the telegraph on any business in the special interest of any

private person or persons, in which the government has no interest, the party for whom the service is performed will be required to pay for the messages both ways at commercial rates.

12. The this-line charges for government telegrams, day letters and overnight telegrams are 60% of the charges for the same messages at commercial rates.

13. The this-line charges for government serials and timed-wire-service messages are 80% of the charges for the same messages at commercial rates.

14. In calculating the charges on government messages, if the result shows a fraction of a cent, such fraction will be dropped if less than one-half and will be counted as an extra cent if one-half or over.

15. The following minimum charges apply to government messages between points where there are offices of the Company:

For an Intracity Telegram	\$0.20
For all other Telegrams	.25
For a Serial	.54
For a Timed-wire-service message	.45
For a Day Letter	.45
For an Overnight Telegram	.30

16. The government tolls must be computed on each separate message. It is not permissible to bill a series of government messages at commercial rates and then apply the government percentage to the total.

17. Except as indicated below, other-line charges to one-star points in the United States will be computed at sixty per cent (60%) of serial or timed-wire-service of the commercial other-line rates at commercial count with the same minimum charges as shown in paragraph 15.

18. Exception: On government messages to one-star points in Alabama listed via York; to one-star points in Arizona listed via Holbrook; to one-star points in Texas listed via Laredo; to points in Minnesota listed as "30-2.5 more than Square 178, ck. Minneapolis"; to one-star points in Idaho listed via Weiser; to one-star points in Minnesota listed via Duluth; to one-star points in Georgia and North Carolina listed via Cornelia, Ga.; and to one-star points in Idaho and Montana listed via Armstrong, Mont. the other-line tolls will be charged for at the full commercial other-line rate shown in the directory of stations.

19. To certain other one-star points government messages are carried by the other-line free or with a special rate. This is shown by special notation in connection with the listing of such one-star points.

20. On government messages going to two-star, three-star or four-star points the this-line rate will be at government rates, and the other-line rate will be the regular other-line rate shown in the directory of stations unless otherwise indicated in connection with the listing of the point in question.

21. In no case shall the rate charged for a government message exceed the amount charged for a commercial message of the same class of service and of the same length between the same points.

22. The rates for government messages between points in the United States and points in Canada, where there are offices of the Canadian National Telegraphs, and points in Newfoundland and Miquelon Island are shown in the table below. For rates to points in Canada other than those where there are offices of the Canadian National Telegraphs, add the other-line rates shown in the directory of stations to the rates computed from this table.

23. The rates for government messages between points in the United States and points in Alaska and Mexico are shown in the directory of stations with the listings for Alaska and Mexico respectively.

R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

F.C.C. NO. 15 14081
6TH REVISED TITLE PAGE
(CANCELS 5TH REVISED TITLE PAGE)

TELEGRAPH TARIFF

CANCELLED

FOREIGN RADIO-TELEGRAPH AND WIRE-TELEGRAPH RATES

FROM See 7^{1/2} revised
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Title Page No. 15 NEW YORK F.C.C. No. 15

Eff. 9/4/42 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

BOSTON, MASS.

CAMDEN, N. J.

CHICAGO, ILL.

DETROIT, MICH.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SEATTLE, WASH.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

TO

ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (EXCEPT ALASKA, CANADA, MEXICO, NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST PIERRE-MIQUELON), GUAM, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MIDWAY, PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS AND TO SHIPS AT SEA AND FROM

HONOLULU, T.H. AND SAN JUAN, P.R.

TO

ALL COUNTRIES, INCLUDING ALASKA, CANADA, MEXICO, NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON

AND TO SHIPS AT SEA

APPLICABLE TO ALL CLASSIFICATIONS OF SERVICE SHOWN HEREIN

AND

SUBJECT TO RULES AND REGULATIONS SHOWN HEREIN

TRANSMISSION BY RADIO-TELEGRAPH OR WIRE-TELEGRAPH OR A COMBINATION THEREOF

Issuing Date:
Feb. 21, 1940

Issuing Officer:
C. Beckwith, Manager Tariff Bureau,
22 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Effective Date:
April 1, 1940 except as
otherwise indicated
Original tariff effective
February 1, 1935

not attached

The sender of an Ordinary Press telegram must write before the address the indicator "PRESSE" which is counted and charged for as two words. Ordinary Press telegrams take equal rank in transmission with ordinary Full Rate and CDE telegrams.

Press telegrams may, if the sender desires, be sent as Urgent Press telegrams. The sender of such a telegram must write before the address the indicator "URGENT PRESSE" which is counted and charged for as two words. Urgent Press telegrams take equal rank in transmission with ordinary URGENT and CDE URGENT telegrams.

To certain countries a Deferred Press service is also available. The sender of a Deferred Press telegram must write before the address the indicator "LCFS" which is counted and charged for as one word. Deferred Press telegrams take equal rank in transmission with regular Deferred telegrams.

The supplementary services, Reply Paid (RP), Collation (TC), Notification of Delivery (PC or PCP) are not admitted in Press telegrams.

f) Government Telegrams

Government telegrams must be properly endorsed to the effect that they are on official business of the Government in whose behalf they are sent.

The telegrams of consular agents carrying on private business are only regarded as Government telegrams when they are addressed to an official person and relate to official matters.

Government telegrams are given priority of transmission over all other classes of telegrams, except telegrams relating to safety of life at sea or in the air, unless they are filed at Deferred rate, or Radioletter rate, or unless the sender renounces the priority privilege at the time of filing.

Government telegrams are repeated back by the receiving office at each stage of their transmission.

Unless special reduced Government rates are in effect, Government telegrams are charged the Full Rate or CDE rate according to the language in which they are written.

Issuing Date:
April 8, 1941

Issuing Officer:
C. Sandbach, Manager Tariff Bureau,
66 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

Effective Date:
May 12, 1941

CANCELLED
Page No. 105 P.C.C. No. 15
8/4 - 7/42

14083

SECRET

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 16, 1925

FROM: WAR DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OCSigO, Signal Intelligence Service

R.W. Minckler
R.W. Minckler, Lt.Col., Signal Corps

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

PRIORITY - SECRET

DECEMBER 7, 1941

734 SIGNALS MANILA PI
530 — FORT SHAFTER TH
403 — PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO CALIF

SEND TO WAR BY PRIORITY ENCIPHERED RADIO ALL JAPANESE CLEAR MESSAGES
ENDING WITH ENGLISH WORD QUOTE STOP UNQUOTE SPELLED REPEAT QUOTE STOP
UNQUOTE SPELLED COPIED SINCE NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN AND HEREAFTER

COLTON ACTING

SENT NO 734 to Manila, 12/7
SENT NO: 530 to Hawaii, 12/7
SENT NO. 403 to Pres. of S. f. 12/7

SECRET

WLC7

Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to a request of Senator Ferguson at pages 8579-80 of the transcript we have the following communication from the Army liaison officer, dated February 21, 1946:

"MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON

"At pages 8579-80 of the transcript, Senator Ferguson asked what the radar stations at New York City, San Francisco and Seattle were doing on 6 and 7 December 1941, and whether they were alerted and operating 24 hours a day.

"In response to Senator Ferguson's request, there are transmitted herewith:

"(1) a paraphrase of a 31 January 1946 radio from the Commanding General Eastern Defense Command (Inclosure No. 1);

"(2) an 8 February 1946 memorandum from the Commanding Officer of the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, Bradley Beach, New Jersey (Inclosure No. 2);

"(3) an 18 February 1946 memorandum from the Headquarters First Air Force (Inclosure No. 3);

"(4) a 4 February 1946 radio from the Commanding General of the Fourth Air Force (Inclosure No. 4).

(Signed) "Harmon Duncombe, Lieutenant Colonel, GSC."

We would like to have these inclosures spread on the record at this point.

The Vice Chairman: They will be spread on the record.

(The inclosures referred to are as follows:)

cy qte

RADIO FROM COMMANDING GENERAL EASTERN
DEFENSE COMMAND TO WAR DEPARTMENT,

DATED 31 JANUARY 1946

(Paraphrase)

On 6 and 7 December Twin Lights, Atlantic Highlands,
N. J. (radar equipment not stated) and SCR 270 at Mount
Cadillac, Maine were operated by First Interceptor Command
24 hours a day. Foregoing from 1st Air Force historical
records. Officer this command, then Arty Eng Ft. Hancock,
informally advises that in December SCR-268 sets operated
in secret area Ft. Hancock.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES

HEADQUARTERS, SIGNAL CORPS ENGINEERING LABORATORIES

BRADLEY BEACH, NEW JERSEY

Refer to: SPSGS-GO

8 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General G. L. Van Deusen

Chief, Engineering & Technical Service.

S U B J E C T : Telephone Request of Captain Carl R. Nelson.

1. These Laboratories are in receipt of a request for
information concerning radar operation on the dates of 6 and
7 December 1941. This information was requested by Capt.
Carl R. Nelson, Legislative and Liaison Division, War Depart-
ment Special Staff, Room 4D761, the Pentagon. (Ext. 71470).

18

1 2. As nearly as may be ascertained from a survey of files
2 currently available at this organization, and from discussion
3 with individuals who were present during December 1941, there
4 were no radar sets in tactical operation manned by employees
5 of Signal Corps Radar Laboratory, presently part of Signal
6 Corps Engineering Laboratories. During the month of December
7 1941 there were in operation by this organization, one SCR-271
8 at Twin Lights, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., one SCR-271 at
9 Atlantic City, M. J., an experimental 400 mc unit in the
10 vicinity of Fort Hancock, plus a number of sets which were in
11 varying stages of assembly. All of these equipments were being
12 run only for technical observation, such as: life test of
13 components, performance test of newly assembled equipments,
14 and experimental work on new designs. Data from these tests
15 would be in statistical form only and would not include dates
16 of operation or times of day operated. Accordingly, it is
17 not known what equipments under control of this organization
18 were in actual operation on the specific dates of 6 and 7
19 December 1941.

20 3. Based purely on the memory of individuals present
21 during that period, it appears that some Radar Sets SCR-270
22 were in operation in Long Island by the First Signal Air
23 Warning Company and some Radar Sets SCR-268 were in operation
24 by Coast Artillery personnel of Fort Hancock. Since there
25 is no organizational tie between these organizations and the

1 Signal Corps Engineering Laboratories, there is no detailed
2 information available here on location, method, or times of
3 operation of this equipment.

4 4. It is requested that if you see no objection to the
5 above it be forwarded to Capt. Nelson.

6 /s/ VICTOR A. CONRAD

7 VICTOR A. CONRAD

8 Colonel, Signal Corps

9 Commanding

10 - - - -

11 HEADQUARTERS

12 FIRST AIR FORCE

13 MITCHEL FIELD, NEW YORK

14 In Reply
15 Refer To:

16 J 413.44

17 18 FEB 1946

18 SUBJECT: Photostatic Copy of Logs of Radar Sets in Operation
19 on 6 and 7 December 1941

20 TO : War Department Special Staff, Room 4D761, Pentagon
21 Building, Washington, D. C. (Attention: Capt. C.R.
22 Nelson)

23 In accordance with letter of Commanding General,
24 Eastern Defense Command, dated 5 February 1946, above subject,
25 to forward copies of radar logs of radar sets operating in
the New York area during 6 - 7 December 1941, a search was
made of records. An SCR-271A set was operated at site GA on

1 dates in question by 1st Air Warning Company (SG) as a train-
 2 ing measure. Existing records fail to reveal these logs. It
 3 is assumed these records were destroyed along with other con-
 4 fidential material due to lack of storage space and no apparent
 5 need for preservation by the New York Air Defense Wing prior
 6 to its deactivation.

7 FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

8 RAYNOR GAREY,
 9 Colonel, A.G.D.,
 10 Adjutant General.

11 - - - -

12 WAR DEPARTMENT

13 CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER

14 INCOMING CLEAR MESSAGE

15 From: CG, 4th Air Force, San Francisco, California

16 To: War Department

17 No: 4 AF 6 E 293 4 February 1946

18 From Hale CG 4th AF to WDGS attn OPD Wash DC

19 4AF 6 E 293 ref yr WCL 43319

20 No radar stations were in operation in the Seattle area
 21 on 6 and 7 December 1941. Stations in San Francisco area
 22 were operating during daylight hours on 6 and 7 December but
 23 only for testing and calibration in preparation for a pro-
 24 posed maneuver. No stations were alerted prior to 1400 7
 25 December 1941

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ACTION: OPD

INFO : L & L Div

MC IN 53328

(6 Feb 46)

DTG 042335Z meo

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WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

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Mr. Morgan: Pursuant to a request of Senator Ferguson at page 9550 of the transcript for a copy of a letter written by Admiral Nimitz, then Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, dated 25 November, 1941, we have now been supplied by the Navy Department a copy of this letter, which we asked to have spread on the record at this point.

The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

(The letter referred to is as follows:)

14091g

Nav-1-22

CONFIDENTIAL

November 25, 1941.

My dear Kinnall:

I am enclosing a memorandum which will give you a pretty clear picture of what we are doing in connection with Radar instruction.

This, as you know, is highly important and while we have been working at it for sometime, we have been handicapped by the inability to obtain any Radar material. That is coming along now and we are pushing these schools as fast as possible.

From a morale point of view, we felt that it would be most desirable to take radiomen second class and give them this training, but in view of your strong protest, we are endeavoring to obtain recruits having basic knowledge of electronics. The field has been pretty well combed over by Army, Navy, and British agencies and it is impossible to get men with the necessary qualifications to enlist as seamen second class. We are therefore taking them in as second class petty officers and will send them to the Fleet as first class or chief petty officers. They will be specialists in their particular line and while they will have had no previous seagoing experience, I hope they will be found satisfactory. For such specialists we are creating a new rating as specialist third class, second class, first class, or chief specialist, so as to reduce the discontent that would otherwise be felt by petty officers of long standing at sea if men who have had no seagoing experience were placed over their heads as would undoubtedly have been the case if we would send them out as radiomen first class or chief radiomen.

We are constantly keeping your needs in mind and endeavoring to do everything possible to fill up the Fleet, but we do have problems that are most difficult for solution. With the expanding Navy, our recruiting is not producing sufficient men and we have asked for language in the supplementary appropriation for 1942 and in the appropriation bill for 1943 to utilize men from Selective Service. We had to come to this, but men must be obtained and if we cannot get them by straight recruiting, we will have to go to Selective Service for they have to be produced. The Pacific Fleet, I think, is in many ways fortunate. The percentage of men is greater than in the Atlantic which, at present, is engaged in active operations, and the number of Reserves in the Atlantic Fleet is considerably greater than in the Pacific.

With kindest regards and best wishes to you, I am,

Most sincerely,

Admiral H. E. Kinnall, U.S.N.,
Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet,
U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA,
c/o Postmaster,
San Francisco, California.

FF 12/M/M (55)

CONFIDENTIAL

WIC9

1 Mr. Morgan: In accordance with a request of Senator
2 Lucas, at page 9917 of the transcript, with respect to a
3 query as to a false weather message, we have a communication
4 from the Navy liaison officer, dated 6 February 1946, which we
5 ask be spread on the record.

6 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

7 (The communication referred to is as follows:)

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WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

file 1

1 "Winds"

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

2 Office of the Secretary

3 Washington

4 6 February 1946

5 MEMORANDUM

6 To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson

7 1. On 4 February 1946 Senator Lucas made
8 a query as to a false weather message (Transcript Page
9 9917). These were two messages intercepted on 4 and 5
10 December 1941 by the Federal Communications Commission
11 at approximately 2200 GMT and 2130 GMT respectively.

12 2. These messages were in NCI Exhibit #65
13 and the full text of each can be found in the Narrative
14 Statement, Volume II, Page 550 and Pages 573-574.
15 Confirmation of the transmittal of these messages by the
16 Federal Communications Commission to the Navy 20-G Watch
17 Officer may be found in the Federal Communications
18 Commission watch log which is Exhibit 142A in the present
19 investigation.

20 /s/ John Ford Baecher

21 Lt. Comdr., U. S. N. R.

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WLC10

1 Mr. Morgan: At page 12,996 of the transcript Congressman
 2 Murphy requested that there be incorporated in the record
 3 information concerning the organization of lend-lease, and
 4 we now have a detailed letter from Chester T. Lane, Deputy
 5 Commissioner, Office of Foreign Liquidation Commission,
 6 Department of State, which we would like to have spread on
 7 the record at this point.

8 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.

9 (The detailed letter referred to is as follows:)

Room 506
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WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

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1 OFFICE OF FOREIGN LIQUIDATION COMMISSIONER

2 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3 Washington

4 Room 506

5 1818 "H" Street, NW

6 Dear Mr. Richardson:

f2

7 1. This is in reply to your letter dated March 6, 1946
8 addressed to Mr. Benno C. Schmidt, General Counsel of this
9 Office, requesting a statement, for insertion in the record
10 of the Committee's proceedings, "as to the organization
11 which was set up by this Government (i.e. the United States)
12 for the purpose of determining what distribution should be
13 made under lend-lease and what officials were responsible for
14 such distribution". It is apparent from your letter that
15 our reply may generally be limited to the method of allocat-
16 ing military equipment items, such as raw materials and
17 supplies for civilian consumption.

18 2. On December 6, 1939, the President appointed an
19 informal inter-departmental committee for the coordination
20 of foreign and domestic military procurement which became
21 known as the President's Liaison Committee. This Committee
22 functioned as the coordinating body for all foreign military
23 procurement in the United States until it was abolished in
24 April 1941 after passage of the Lend-Lease Act. The member-
25 ship of this Committee consisted of Rear Admiral Ray Spear,

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1 Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, representing
2 the Navy, Major General James H. Burns, representing the
3 Army, and Mr. Philip Young, representing the Treasury Depart-
4 ment. All early requests for lend-lease aid were channeled
5 through this Committee to the appropriate agency of the
6 Government for actual procurement and transfer of defense
7 articles.

8 3. On May 2, 1941, the Division of Defense Aid Reports
9 in the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive
10 Office of the President was established by Executive Order.
11 The President appointed Major General James H. Burns as
12 Executive Officer of the Division. The Division of Defense
13 Aid Reports was established to provide for the effective
14 administration of the Lend-Lease Act. This Division succeeded
15 the President's Liaison Committee as the channel through
16 which requests for lend-lease aid were forwarded to the
17 procuring agencies.

18 4. By Executive Order dated October 28, 1941, the
19 President established the Office of Lend-Lease Administra-
20 tion, and transferred to this Administration all the functions
21 previously vested in the Division of Defense Aid Reports and
22 most of the powers conferred on the President by the Lend-
23 Lease Act. Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. was appointed
24 Administrator, a position which he retained throughout the
25 period with which this report is concerned.

r4 1 5. Military supplies transferred under the Lend-Lease
2 Act prior to Pearl Harbor may be divided into three categories:

- 3 a) equipment procured by the War and Navy Department
4 with funds appropriated prior to March 11, 1941
5 (a limit of \$1,300,000,000 was placed by the Lend-
6 Lease Act on the value of material transferred out
7 of this category);
8 b) equipment in the possession of the Army or Navy,
9 but procured with funds appropriated after
10 March 11, 1941;
11 c) equipment procured with funds appropriated to the
12 President for lend-lease purposes, under U. S.
13 contracts placed with suppliers directly in
14 response to requests submitted by foreign
15 governments.

16 Section 3(a)(2) of the Lend-Lease Act provides that the
17 equipment described in (a) and (b) above could be trans-
18 ferred to foreign governments only after consultation with
19 the Chief of Staff of the Army or the Chief of Naval Opera-
20 tions of the Navy. Most of the pre-Pearl Harbor lend-lease
21 transfers were in category (a), and all transfers in that
22 category were personally approved by the Chief of Staff or
23 the Chief of Naval Operations. Procurement of defense
24 articles covered by (c) above, was effected by means of
25 requests filed with one of the agencies described in

f5 1 paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above. After approval by one of
2 these agencies, procurement was subject to priorities and
3 controls established by the Office of Production Management,
4 which operated in consultation with the Army and Navy Muni-
5 tions Board.

6 6. There was created in the War Department by order
7 of the Secretary of War of April 8, 1941, a Defense Aid
8 Division of the Office of the Undersecretary. This Division
9 was responsible for coordinating and maintaining records on
10 the lend-lease operations of the War Department. The
11 officers in charge of the work of this Division were Colonel
12 Henry S. Aurand, Lt. Col. Edward E. MacMorland and Major
13 John H. Franks. Army Air Force lend-lease activities were
14 under the direction of Lt. Col. Benjamin Meyers. In the
15 Navy, Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, Liaison Officer for the
16 Secretary of the Navy on lend-lease matters, and Rear Admiral
17 Ray Spear, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
18 were chiefly concerned with lend-lease operations. The
19 requests of the foreign governments for military supplies,
20 which were first submitted for approval to the agencies
21 described in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this letter, were
22 routed to these officers in the War and Navy Departments
23 for allocation and procurement of such supplies.

24 7. A special committee handled allocations of air-
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f6

1 Aircraft Committee, with membership consisting of General
2 Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, Rear Admiral
3 J. H. Towers, Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, two
4 representatives of the Office of Production Management, a
5 representative of the President's Liaison Committee and
6 representatives of the British Air Commission. This Committee
7 controlled the allocation of all aircraft production in the
8 United States prior to Pearl Harbor. The presence of General
9 Arnold and Admiral Towers on this Board assured that no other
10 governments would be allocated any aircraft which in the
11 view of our military authorities was more urgently needed
12 by our own forces.

13 8. I trust that this explanation will be found to be
14 a satisfactory description of the procedure followed in
15 allocating lend-lease military supplies prior to December 7,
16 1941. The period in which you are interested was during the
17 formative stages of these operations when the assignment
18 machinery as it ultimately developed was not entirely in
19 operation. However, I believe that it is evidence that
20 at all times the allocation of military supplies was subject
21 to the approval of the high officers of the United States
22 Army and Navy in the distribution of valuable equipment.

23 Very truly yours,

24 /s/ Chester T. Lane

25 Deputy Commissioner

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Mr. Morgan: We have a series of communications from Admiral Noyes, Mr. Sonnett, Former Secretary Hull, Captain Kramer, and Captain McCollum, with respect to certain corrections they would like to have indicated in their testimony.

We would like to have these communications placed in the record at this point.

(The communications referred to are as follows:)

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

NAVY DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY

Washington 25, D. C.

25 February 1946.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Counsel, Joint Pearl Harbor

Inquiry Committee.

Enclosure: (A) List of Typographical Errors Found in
Record of Proceedings, Investigation
of Pearl Harbor Attack.

In reading over my testimony I noted that I failed to
bring out the following point, which, however, is supported
by my previous testimony and by documentary evidence.

In connection with the alleged telephone conversation
with me on 5 December to which Colonel Sadtler testified and
which I did not recall in that form:

On 5 December there was received by the Navy Department
the message from Colonel Thorpe in Batavia addressed to General
Miles in the War Department. This message was transmitted by
the Naval Attache to Navy Department for delivery to General
Miles. As I have already testified, the subject matter was
under discussion between me and the War Department during that
day. It is very probable that I would have called Colonel
Sadtler and notified him of the fact that this message had
been received and was being delivered to the War Department.

df 2
 1 for General Miles on account of its importance. Since dis-
 2 cussion took place between me and the War Department during
 3 that day on the subject matter of this message and the War
 4 Department recommended that we should make no change in our
 5 original translation of the setup of the Winds Code (see
 6 previous testimony), it would appear that any possible authen-
 7 tic or false execute of the winds message would have also
 8 been discussed and settled during that day.

9 Very respectfully yours,

10 /s/ Leigh Noyes

11 LEIGH NOYES,

12 Real Admiral, U.S. Navy.

13 ENCLOSURE A

14 - - - - -

15 NAVY DEPARTMENT

16 BOARD OF INSPECTION AND SURVEY

17 Washington 25, D. C.

18 25 February 1946.

19 MEMORANDUM FOR:

20 Lieut. Comdr. Baecher, USNR.

21 Subject: Corrections in Report of Proceedings,
 22 Investigation of the Pearl Harbor
 23 Attack - testimony of Rear Admiral
 24 Leigh Noyes, U.S. Navy.

25 1. The following is a list of corrections to be made

df 3

1 in the testimony of Rear Admiral Leigh Noyes, U.S. Navy:

2 Page 12,559 - line 18: change Bidell to Biddle.

3 Page 12,559 - line 25: change to read, "Chief of
4 Staff to Commander".

5 Page 12,560 - line 15: change to read, "No, September
6 1944, in San Francisco."

7 Page 12,561 - line 10: change to read, "what I do now."

8 Page 12,562 - line 1: Witness Noyes

9 Page 12,564 - lines 13,14: strike out, "Who acted in
10 my place" insert "or".

11 Page 12,568 - line 18: change to read, "they could not
12 decipher the diplomatic traffic and send it all to Honolulu."

13 Page 12,571 - lines 13,14: strike out, "or by ML the
14 important ones."

15 Page 12,574 - line 14: "inkling."

16 Page 12,580 - line 12: change "words" to "worries".

17 Page 12,581 - line 19: change to read, "knew what the
18 rules were."

19 Page 12,586 - lines 20,21: change to read, "Chief of
20 Naval Operations and the Army Chief of Staff to the Command-
21 ing General."

22 Page 12,592 - lines 21,22: change to read, "Naval
23 Communications."

24 Page 12,595 - lines 20; change to read, "several booklets
25 and the Chief of Naval Communications"

df 4

1 Page 12,598 - line 7: change to read, "I do now".

2 Page 12,603 - line 9: "change "mine" to "mind".

3 Page 12,614 - line 6: change "present" to "presented".

4 Page 12,615 - line 9: change to read, "Safford said".

5 Page 12,625 - line 19: change to read, "I believe a
6 reference to forty-six words".

7 Page 12,643 - line 14: change to read, "and it was some
8 time after I got back."

9 Page 12,686 - line 15: change to read, "information to
10 the Naval Attaches."

11 Page 12,686 - line 24: change to read, "At the time when
12 Italy came into the war, which".

13 Page 12,688 - line 14: change "by" to "but".

14 Page 12,699 - line 21: change "warning" to "morning".

15 Page 12,710 - line 6: change "technical" to "tactical".

16 Page 12,711 - line 21: change "Canada" to "Japanese".

17 Page 12,729 - line 1: strike out, "and I supposed the
18 record was supposed to bear on subsequent events".

19 Page 12,735 - line 23: change "execute" to "setup".

20 /s/ Leigh Noyes

21 LEIGH NOYES,

22 Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy.

23 ENCLOSURE B

24

25

1 ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

2 Washington

3 February 27, 1946

4 Dear Mr. Richardson:

5 The Navy Department has made available to me Volumes 66
6 and 67 of the transcript before the Joint Committee on the
7 Investigation of the Pearl Harbor Attack, which contain my
8 testimony along with the testimony of various other witnesses.

9 In examining the transcript of my testimony I have
10 noted a number of minor typographical and grammatical errors,
11 which I have indicated on the transcript, and respectfully
12 request be corrected.

13 Very truly yours,

14 /s/ John Sonnett

15 John F. Sonnett

16 Seth W. Richardson, Esquire

17 General Counsel for the Joint

18 Committee on the Investigation

19 Senate Office Building

20 Washington, D. C.

21
22 ENCLOSURE A

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1 The following is a list of corrections to be made in
2 the testimony of John F. Sonnett:

3 Page 13,330 - line 25 - add "of Justice" after "Depart-
4 ment"

5 Page 13,331 - line 6 - add "a" after "was"

6 Page 13,331 - line 17 - change "investigate" to "review"

7 Page 13,331 - line 20 - add "and in general" after "tion"

8 Page 13,331 - line 22 - change "was was" to "as might be"

9 Page 13,332 - line 5 - change "1944" to "1945"

10 Page 13,332 - line 16 - add "in the Navy" after "where"

11 Page 13,333 - line 13 - change "at tempt" to "attempt"

12 Page 13,334 - line 16 - change "t en" to "then"

13 Page 13,335 - line 6 - change "is" to "was"

14 Page 13,335 - line 6 - add "This was in" after "crazy."

15 Page 13,335 - line 7 - add "and" after "document"

16 Page 13,336 - line 20 - change "Navy" to "Navy,"

17 Page 13,351 - line 6 - change "lation," to "lations,"

18 Page 13,351 - line 13 - change "S. Correa" to "F. Correa"

19 Page 13,353 - line 9 - change "civil" to "civilian"

20 Page 13,353 - line 13 - change "civil" to "civilian"

21 Page 13,358 - line 16 - change "be" to "be,"

22 Page 13,359 - line 9 - change "the Navy" to "Naval
23 matters"

24 Page 13,362 - line 11 - strike out "which I have mentioned"

25 Page 13,366 - line 3 - strike out "which"

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Page 13,366 - line 4 - change "so were set" to "and were
so set"

Page 13,369 - line 25 - change "Reports" to "Report"

ENCLOSURE B

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

CORDELL HULL

WARDMAN PARK, WASHINGTON, D. C.

My dear Mr. Richardson:

It will be appreciated if you will cause the following corrections to be made in my testimony as it appears in the transcript of the Pearl Harbor hearings:

Volume 9, page 1460

Line 5: "Explore" should read "expose".

Line 8: "Money" should read "cotton".

Volume 9, page 1470

Line 9: Omit "and for 90 days".

Volume 10, page 1594

In reference to the first sentence of my reply to the Vice Chairman's question I find, upon careful rechecking of the time, that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor occurred at 1:20 p.m., Washington time, so that the telephone message from the White House must have occurred shortly after 1:20, at which time the appointment to see the Japanese Ambassador had already been postponed upon the Ambassador's request to 1:45 p.m.

Volume 10, page 1612

In reference to Senator Lucas' question beginning at line 5, to which I replied, "No," I had in mind the question whether the Army Board had conferred orally with me on this point. As to correspondence, the Secretary of War in a letter

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

df 9

1 dated September 14, 1944, reciting that it was at the instance
 2 of the Army Board, asked me as to the truth or falsity of an
 3 allegation that an ultimatum had been delivered to Japan on
 4 November 26, 1941. I replied in a letter dated September 28,
 5 1944, stating that my communication to the Japanese repre-
 6 sentatives on November 26 was in no sense an ultimatum. I
 7 added that if I could further assist the Board in its investi-
 8 gation I would be glad to do so. The correspondence was made
 9 public by the State Department on August 30, 1945.

10 Volume 10, page 1614

11 Line 4: Enclose in quotation marks, "poor, innocent,
 12 peace-minded".

13 Sincerely yours,

14 /s/ Cordell Hull

15 The Honorable

16 Seth W. Richardson, General Counsel,

17 Joint Committee on the Investigation

18 of the Pearl Harbor Attack,

19 Congress of the United States.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

11 March 1946

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson

1. Forwarded herewith is a letter of Captain Alwin D. Kramer, U.S. Navy, requesting corrections in the reporter's transcript of his testimony before the Joint Committee.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

John Ford Baecher

Lt. Comdr., USNR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

8 MAR 1946

Mr. Seth W. Richardson,
Chief Counsel,
Congressional Committee Investigating the
Attack on Pearl Harbor,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the reporters, I have checked the transcript of my testimony before the Congressional Committee,

df 11

1 and request that the corrections listed on the attached pages
2 be made in the record.

3 Very respectfully,

4 s/s A. D. Kramer

5 A. D. KRAMER,

6 Captain, U.S. Navy.

7 - - - - -

8 Underline indicates error or omission

9 Volume 55, of 6 February 1946

10 Page Line Change

11 10,432 19 After "San Diego in" add "1935 and".

12 433 16 "area" should be "Area".

13 435 20 should read "known as OP-20-GZ, OP-20-G being" etc.

14 436 18 should read "until 9 or 10 or 11" etc.

15 441 2 "knowledge of"

16 444 4 & 5 Word after "indicating" should be "punctuation."
17 Text should therefore read: "three letter code
18 groups, indicating punctuation of various kinds."
19 445 25 "stronger in language".

20 450 8 "believe at".

21 451 20 After "folder" add "", i.e. (close quotes).

22 454 21 Should read: "featrues required in handling".

23 462 24 Put a period after "Fort Myer".

24 464 17 Should read "heading only, and to".

25 464 21 Should read "Side of island island".

- df 12
- 1 467 17 "between him, Mr. Hull", etc.
- 2 470 19 "about to leave".
- 3 20 Change to "plain language Japanese message."
- 4 21 Change to "that carried".
- 5 471 9&10 Should read "(blank) country", (name to be in-
- 6 sserted) was not in accordance with expectations".
- 7 11 Should read "yeoman the sense"
- 8 10,472 6 Change "days" to "months".
- 9 477 20 Insert comma after "interruptions".
- 10 478 22 Change "quarters" to "country".
- 11 484 20 Should read "supplements to that, four or five in."
- 12 488 8 Change "Russian" to "Russia".
- 13 489 22 Comma after "before".
- 14 489 23 Read "there was effected at about".
- 15 Volume 55 of 6 February 1945
- 16 10,498 20 Read "message of 7 December".
- 17 510 13 Read "the GY section for".
- 18 513 14 Read "Yes, sir, if I can finish, etc.
- 19 Volume 56, of 7 February 1946
- 20 10,524 8 Change "test" to "technique".
- 21 12 Read "cancelled".
- 22 526 17 Read "so indicated".
- 23 536 3 Read "machine. My presumption."
- 24 552 34 Read "called for by".
- 25 553 4 Read "execute"

df 13

YARS & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 555 5 Read "reference to England. Things more
 2 emphatic" etc.
 3 7 Read "been. That is the scheme" etc.
 4 10 Read "Thailand with Japan. We knew" etc.
 5 558 17 "This".
 6 18 Read "indication".
 7 21 Comma after "Germans".
 8 568 6 "Romaji".
 9 572 9 Comma after "messages".
 10 583 25 "alone".
 11 584 6 Read "running to 12 and 15 feet in length", etc.
 12 16 Read "news broadcast".
 13 586 16&17 Read "messages 901 to 910".
 14 589 8 Put the word "beginning" in quotes.
 15 593 11 Should read "That is, presumably other codes
 16 intended for distribution"
 17 10,605 25) Should read "originating an encoded or en-
 18 10,606 2) ciphered message", etc.
 19 608 23 Should read "in a Division of Naval Operations" etc.
 20 611 13 "subsist out" should be quoted.
 21 618 5 Read "from Alusna, Batavia".
 22 625 25 Should read "riji yori seiri no tugoo aru nu tuki".
 23 627 7 Read "the code indicator STOP."
 24 635 19 Read "call KANA Morse," etc.
 25 640 26 Read "Intercepted by ..."

df 14

- 1 660 7 Read "designated as J-12, in my" etc.
- 2 662 7 Read "The JD number" etc.
- 3 664 10 Read "which I might characterize" etc.
- 4 690 9 Read "impression on that point."
- 5 694 22 Should read "Captain Kramer: That is" etc.
- 6 706 25 Omit comma.
- 7 710 5 Read "particularly certain" etc.
- 8 716 19 Omit "much as".
- 9 Volume 57, of 8 February 1946
- 10 10,728 16 "shirts" should read "shifts".
- 11 730 14 Should read "broadcast, one of", etc.
- 12 731 9 Read "impression of irritation" etc.
- 13 733 24 Change "should" to "shall".
- 14 735 2 Read "number for" etc.
- 15 4 Read "last night, and there" etc.
- 16 736 2&3 Read "during the war in interrogation", etc.
- 17 7&8 Read "corresponds in Japan to our Joint Chiefs
of Staff, in the months preceding Pearl Harbor.
- 18 743 12 Add "of the" at end of line.
- 19 746 21 Read "inserted".
- 20 747 17 Insert comma after "down".
- 21 748 6 Omit "and now" to read "at the time presumed".
- 22 755 25 Change "was" to "were".
- 23 775 20 Change "day" to "say".
- 24 785 2 Change "to" to "and"
- 25

df 15

WARD & PAUL WASHINGTON, D C

- 1 790 12 Read "other than that I knew that the Naval" etc.
- 2 794 3 Read "approximately 8:15," etc.
- 3 809 3 Change "sited" to "sighted".
- 4 5 Read "contact with it, special" etc.
- 5 809 25) Read "Intelligence, deals, perhaps 90 percent is
- 6 810 2) more accurate, is of anything but a positive
- 7 nature."
- 8 814 20 Change "At" to "--was the arrival" etc.
- 9 816 12 Change "he" to "we".
- 10 837 3 Change "no" to "not".
- 11 837 13 Read "Pearl Harbor at" etc.
- 12 838 14 Extend answer to read: "I did, yes, sir, but
- 13 the matter of the time of crew's mess, and of
- 14 the number of ship's personnel above or below
- 15 decks were simply part of the factors in my mind
- 16 when I was remarking on 7:30 Sunday morning being
- 17 the quietest time of the week. These factors were
- 18 not stated, however, in my present best recollec-
- 19 tion."
- 20 844 2 Read "refresh my memory on that point. I do not"
- 21 etc.
- 22 847 7 Change "characters" to "character".
- 23 848 20 Change "hearings" to "hearing".
- 24 875 2 Read "the Japanese word "KORYAKU", which means" etc.
- 25 18 Read "Alusna, Batavia".

df 16

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 877 24 Omit comma after "at least".
- 2 879 18 Change "Javorach" to "Jabberwock".
- 3 888 17,18 Should read: "translation of the Japanese version,
- 4 & 19 which, in the light of seeing the work sheet
- 5 just a few days ago I believe reads:
- 6 NIHON TO TO NO KANKEI KITAI NI HAN SU".
- 7 904 12 Read "through 1941, the only" etc.
- 8 907 13 Expand to read: "Yes, sir, the original letter."
- 9 912 17 Read "made by me only".
- 10 919 22 Insert comma after "questions".
- 11 927 6, 7, Change "Wilkinson" to "Kimmel" on these 3 lines.
- 12 & 9
- 13 931 14 Read "and no reply to it".
- 14 937 4 Read "impose on any friendships etc.
- 15 22 Read "what I already had. Not to" etc.
- 16 Volume 58, of 9 February 1946
- 17 10,960 3 Read "Greenwich Mean Time, yes, sir".
- 18 961 19 Read "Those trips, however, etc."
- 19 984 7 Change "confirmation" to "consummation".
- 20 10 Change "know" to "knew".
- 21 990 23 Read "between about 8:15^{and} 9:30, at " etc.
- 22 996 23 Read "Pearl Harbor than" etc.
- 23 997 2&3 Read "with Admiral Kimmel's request" etc.
- 24 9 Read "hoped that it would not be" etc.
- 25 21,000 25 Read "hoped that it would not be" etc.

df 17

- 1 11,008 7 Add comma after "Sunday".
- 2 010 8 Read "gotten up to it", etc.
- 3 012 17 Read "Have no information" etc.
- 4 013 2 Read "him only rarely" etc.
- 5 18 Read "understanding" etc.
- 6 016 11 Read "Thank you. I hope I don't etc.
- 7 NOTE: The following corrections on pages 11,020 and 11,021
- 8 apply to the page numbers as corrected by the Official Reporters
- 9 in their note of 10 Feb. 1946.
- 10 11,020 2 Read "Communications, When" etc.
- 11 021 5 Read "--by the watch officer" etc.
- 12 027 25 Read "A." "On receipt of" etc.
- 13 031 9 Read "who presumably would get it".
- 14 20&21 Read: "East Wind, Rain" meaning United States;
- 15 "West Wind, Clear" meaning England;
- 16 "North Wind, Cloudy" meaning Russia.
- 17 051 10&11 Change capital to small "i" in the word "investi-
- 18 gation" on both lines.
- 19 11,052 8&9 Read "It was only, incidentally, in" etc.
- 20 053 12 Read "and which was subsequently" etc.
- 21 077 22 Read "by comparison with days" etc.
- 22 078 21 Read "amounted to perhaps 100 feet" etc.
- 23 097 22& The statement: "Senator Barkley informed me of
- 24 23 that proposal" should appear as a remark of
- 25 Senator Brewster rather than of the Vice Chairman.

df 18

- 1 098 14 Insert to read "Yes, using the touch system.
- 2 &15 I have never" etc.
- 3 104 8 Read "Colonel Bales" etc.
- 4 Volume 59, of 11 February 1946
- 5 11,117 10& Read "classified papers, reading from this;
6 (brown wrapping paper)" originated" etc.
- 7 119 18 Read "the questions".
- 8 121 19 Read "I therefore feel it" etc.
- 9 127 8 Read "before that hearing" etc.
- 10 129 4 Read "Will show him these later."
- 11 131 22 Read "for the past month because" etc.
- 12 23 Read "they consist" etc.
- 13 133 8,9, Rearrange to read: "read these papers from
14 10,11 mid-day 1944 to this moment, other than to glance
15 at the headings or first paragraphs of each on
16 certain days and times last December" etc.
- 17 134 22 Read "It was her I was about" etc.
- 18 137 22 Read "teletype. Station 2 was" etc.
- 19 24 Read "by Army and retained" etc.
- 20 138 5 Read "except possibly Christmas" etc.
- 21 142 4 Read "for periods varying" etc.
- 22 147 20 Read "I most certainly" etc.
- 23 160 12 Repunctuate to read: "I recollect that this was
24 to interpreted, I am uncertain of the precise word-
25 ing of the statement of this was considered"

df 19

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 and I believe it was approximately my consid-
 2 eration at the time, as being an attempt" etc.

3 11,160 23 Read "Diplomatic posts were" etc.

4 25 Read "were usually pared," etc.

5 165 6 Read "the Japanese shoehorned, if I may use that
 6 to term, military men into the delegation conducting
 7 those negotiations. The Ambassador, or Special
 8 Envoy, as I recall it, was named Yoshizawa."

9 165 17 Read "in Panama and in all parts of" etc.

10 170 6 Read "who, when I was speaking to him, was about
 11 & ten or fifteen feet away from the conference table,
 12 7 and just outside the closed door of the room, Mr.
 13 Hull's office, where the three secretaries were
 14 conferring."

15 170 21 Read "because the names associated with each
 16 each other in my mind."

17 172 15 Insert comma after "officials".

18 177 14 Read "Lasswell, Commander Roenick," etc.

19 181 23 Change "Halsey" to "I".

20 183 13 Read "testified to,"

21 18 18 Read "engagement, which I previously testified to,
 22 at" etc.

23 188 4 Read "That is Greenwich Meridian Time, is it?"

24 202 14 Change "code developed" to "word developed" etc.

25 17 17 Read "has""1, 10, 12, 2X, P, S, G, MIS, BE, B".
 What is that?"

df 20

- 1 11,202 19& Read "Pound sign. "AF, X, Y, MONO". Is that
 2 20 correct?
 3 204 25 Read "we actually never used it, sir".
 4 205 9& Read ""B". "BE" not used. "B" OP-16-B, I think.
 5 10 what is that?"
 6 17 Read ""AF". CinCAF, Asiatic Fleet "X" 20-GL--".
 7 207 12,13 Read ""Tokyo to Honolulu, 24 September," that
 8 & 14 being the originator's date; originator's message
 9 "number 83", and an asterisk meaning "an interest-
 10 ing message"."
 11 208 16 Read "would see exhibit 2," etc.
 12 212 18 Read "gists were" etc.
 13 213 12 Change "Talk" to "Take".
 14 215 17& Read "footnote says: "JD-1; 6944".
 15 18 "I relayed"" etc.
 16 217 7 Read "that latter".
 17 250 12 Read ""No", is a postposition identical"" etc.
 18 16 Read "mean" for "meang".
 19 258. 25 Read "There you have 4".
 20 4 Change "12-41" to read: "12-4-41".
 21 259 10 Read "4 or 5 December dates".
 22 11 Read "dividing" etc.
 23 261 24 Read "Nos. 7152 to 7184 run chronologically" etc.
 24 262 23 Change "fact." to "facts."
 263 13 Read "testified and those shown" etc.

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- 11,263 13 Read "testified, "and those shown" etc.
- 267 4 Read "simply to give Admiral Halsey" etc.
- 11 Change "what" to "that", and change "onr" to "our".
- 268 12 Read "did I have that conception" etc.

- - - - -

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
Office of the Secretary
Washington

1 April 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson

1. There are forwarded as enclosures A and B, respectively, a letter from Captain A. H. McCollum, U.S.N., requesting that certain typographical and grammatical errors be corrected in the transcript of his testimony before the Joint Committee and a list of the items by page and line number.

/s/ John Ford Baecher

JOHN FORD BAECHER

Lieutenant Commander, USNR

U. S. S. HELENA (CA 75)

c/o Fleet Post Office,
New York City, N.Y.,
March 18, 1946.

The Honorable Alben W. Barkley,
United States Senate,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

My dear Senator,

I have but recently had the opportunity of reading over the transcript of the testimony of ... on January 20, 1946.

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

df 23

1 before your committee investigating the Japanese attack on
 2 our Fleet at Pearl Harbor on Sunday, December 7, 1941. In
 3 reading over the transcript of the record furnished me, I
 4 find what appear to be either clerical errors and omissions
 5 or errors due to lack of clarity of expression on my part. There
 6 There are not many of these, and in the interests of clarity
 7 and precision I venture to suggest that, subject to the Com-
 8 mittee's pleasure, I may be permitted to correct my testimony
 9 as transcribed in accordance with particulars listed on a
 10 separate page.

11 May I again express to you and to the Committee my appreci-
 12 ation for the thoughtful consideration and courtesy shown me
 13 during my testimony before you.

14 Respectfully,

15 /s/ A. H. McCollum

16 A. H. McCOLLUM,
 17 Captain, U.S.N.,
 Commanding.

18 ENCLOSURE A

19 - - - - -
 20 U. S. S. HELENA (CA 75)

21 SUGGESTED CORRECTIONS TO TESTIMONY OF
 22 CAPTAIN A. H. McCOLLUM, USN

23 Page Line

24 9115 18 Change 6th word from "destroyer" to "transport"
 25 9116 5 Change 7th word from "June" to "January"

df 24

1 Page Line

2 9116 10 After last word of the line add "and"

3 9117 6 Change last word from "billing" to "billet"

4 9117 11 After 5th word insert "I served in the Mediterranean
5 and"

6 9117 22 After 6th word insert "as head of"

7 9119 24 After 4th word insert "intelligence"

8 9121 22 Strike out 5th, 6th and 7th words - "on the idea"

9 9121 23 Strike out 2nd and 3rd words - "and it"

10 9122 25 After 1st word insert "of it"

11 9123 21 After 6th word insert "that". Change 8th word "to"
12 to "or".

13 9128 9 Strike out 4th and 5th words "me and", and 9th
14 word "the".

15 Change 11th word "Plans" to "Operations"

16 9132 2 After 7th word insert "towards"

17 9132 12 Change 8th word from "Hurd" to "Heard"

18 9138 15 After 3rd word insert "had to make"

19 9139 7 Change 12th word from "much" to "such"

20 9139 8 Change 8th word from "much" to "such"

21 9140 14 Change last word from "the" to "a"

22 9142 19 At end of line insert "from watch standing"

23 9142 21 Strike out first three words "I take it"

24 9143 2 After 1st word insert "Saturday night"

25 9146 12 Change 11th word from "will" to "will"

df 24

	<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	
1			
2	9116	10	After last word of the line add "and"
3	9117	6	Change last word from "billing" to "billet"
4	9117	11	After 5th word insert "I served in the Mediterranean .
5			and"
6	9117	22	After 6th word insert "as head of"
7	9119	24	After 4th word insert "intelligence"
8	9121	22	Strike out 5th, 6th and 7th words - "on the idea"
9	9121	23	Strike out 2nd and 3rd words - "and it"
10	9122	25	After 1st word insert "of it"
11	9123	21	After 6th word insert "that". Change 8th word "to"
12			to "or".
13	9128	9	Strike out 4th and 5th words "me and", and 9th
14			word "the".
15			Change 11th word "Plans" to "Operations"
16	9132	2	After 7th word insert "towards"
17	9132	12	Change 8th word from "Hurd" to "Heard"
18	9138	15	After 3rd word insert "had to make"
19	9139	7	Change 12th word from "much" to "such"
20	9139	8	Change 8th word from "much" to "such"
21	9140	14	Change last word from "the" to "a"
22	9142	19	At end of line insert "from watch standing"
23	9142	21	Strike out first three words "I take it"
24	9143	2	After 1st word insert "Saturday night"
25	9146	12	Change 7th word from "bill" to "billet"

df 25

1	9146	24	Change 6th word from "is" to "was"
2	9147	23	Strike out first three words "as they appeared"
3	9149	22	Change 4th word from "taking" to "checking"
4	9152	21	Change 1st word from "movement" to "unit"
5	9152	22	Change 7th word from "movement" to "unit"
6	9152	24	Change 3rd word "sets" to "setup working"
7	9152	24	Change 10th, 11th and 12th words "route of entry"
8			to "unit"
9	9153	21	Change 3rd word "that" to "as"
10	9158	18	Change 2nd word "a" to "back the"
11	9161	22	After 11th word insert "no"
12	9170	11	After 9th word "on" insert "Japanese"
13	9178	22	Change 4th word "discovered" to "so covered"
14	9219	13	After 7th word "might" insert "not"
15	9220	15	Strike out 4th word "and"
16	9221	12	Last two words change "they did" to "did they"
17	9252	9	Change 7th and 8th words "at the" to "as to"
18	9275	24	Change 8th word "1907" to "1904"
19	9287	15	Change 2nd word "Hurd" to "Heard"

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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ENCLOSURE B

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Mr. Morgan: At page 7625 of the record Senator Brewster requested information concerning the sources from which the timetable of attacks appearing on page 7622 of the record was prepared. A rather detailed reply has been received from the Navy Department under date of April 4, 1946, and we would like to have this communication spread on the record.

The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record at this point.

(The communication referred to is as follows:)

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C

ewe 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

4 April 1946.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Seth W. Richardson.

Subject: Time Table of Japanese Attacks - source of material.

Reference: (a) My memorandum to Mr. William D. Mitchell, dated 29 Nov. 1945.

(b) My memorandum to Mr. Seth W. Richardson, file 1083A(HLB)R#112, dated 22 Jan. 1946.

(c) My memorandum to Mr. Seth W. Richardson, file 1083A(HLB), R#112, dated 24 Jan. 1946.

1. In response to the oral request of 28 March 1946 from Counsel for more specific data as to the information and sources of information which were heretofore forwarded in reference (a) at the request of Mr. William D. Mitchell, in reference (b) at the request of Senator Brewster (Record of Proceedings, page 7625) and in reference (c) at the request of Congressman Keefe, concerning the times of attacks by the Japanese on various places in the Pacific Ocean areas, the information, supplemented as requested, is restated and summarized for purposes of clarity as follows:

PLACE	LOCAL TIME	GREENWICH TIME	WASHINGTON TIME	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Kaneohe	7:50 am	6:20 pm	1:20 pm	War Dairy of Commandant
NAS	7th	7th	7th	14th Naval District
Pearl Harbor	7:55 am	6:25 pm	1:25 pm	Report by Admiral Nimitz dated 15 Feb. 1942 of the attack at Pearl Harbor and War Dairy of the Comdt. 14th Naval District, dated 3 Feb. 1942.
Singapore	3:00 am	8:00 pm	3:00 pm	Statement by Captain John M. Creighton, U.S.N. who was at Singapore.
	8th	7th	7th	
Khota Baru	3:40 pm	8:40 pm	3:40 pm	This information obtained by oral inquiry of the War Department, Col. Mc Nall, USA, G-2 MIS File.
	8th	7th	7th	
Davao	7:10 am	11:10 pm	6:10 pm	War Dairy of U.S.S.Wm. B. Preston
Gulf, P.I.	8th	7th	7th	
Guam	9:10 am	11:10 pm	6:10 pm	War Dairy of Comdt.U.S. Marine Corps, dated 31 March 1942.
	8th	7th	7th	

PLACE	LOCAL TIME	GREENWICH TIME	WASHINGTON TIME	SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Hong Kong	8:00 am 8th	Midnight 7-8th	7:00 pm 7th	This information obtained by oral inquiry of the War Department, Major R. E. Guest, USA, G-3.
Wake	12:00 noon 8th	1:00 am 8th	8:00 pm 7th	Report of Comdt. U. S. Marine Corps, dated 31 March 1942.
Clark Field, P.I.	9:27 am 8th	1:27 am 8th	8:25 pm 7th	This information obtained by oral inquiry of the War Department.
Midway	9:30 pm 7th	9:20 am 8th	4:30 am 8th	Log of the Coast Guard Cutter WALNUT.
Nichols Field (Manila)	3:00 am 9th	7:00 pm 8th	2:00 pm 8th	Report of 16th Naval District Intelligence Officer, file 40207.

(sgd) John Ford Baecher,
John Ford Baecher,
Lieutenant Commander, USNR.

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1 Mr. Morgan: At this point, I would like to read a
2 portion of a memorandum supplied by the War Department,
3 dated January 14, 1946, as follows:

4 "Reference is made to Mr. Mitchell's memorandum of 31
5 December 1946 forwarding Senator Ferguson's request for any
6 records showing who was in charge of the offices of the Chief
7 of Staff and of General Gerow on the night of 6 December 1941.

8 "General Gerow indicated to the Committee that as of 6
9 December 1941 War Plans Division had an arrangement whereby
10 a duty officer was designated for the 24-hour period and,
11 though not required to remain at the office throughout the
12 night, was required to stay within calling distance of a
13 telephone (Tr. 4320-1). The Office of the Secretary General
14 Staff maintained a similar duty officer arrangement for the
15 Chief of Staff. A thorough search has been made for the duty
16 rosters of War Plans Division and of the Office of the Secretary
17 General Staff for the period including 6-7 December 1941.
18 Those rosters have not been located and apparently it was not
19 the practice to preserve such rosters."

20 Pursuant to a request made by counsel we have a communica-
21 tion from the War Department dated 21 February 1946 setting
22 for the authority on which Lieutenant Colonel Clausen administered
23 oaths during the course of his investigation. We would like to
24 have this letter spread on the record.

25 The Vice Chairman: It will be spread on the record.
(The letter referred to is as follows.)

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

21 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON:

With reference to your inquiry concerning Lt. Colonel Clausen's authority to administer oaths during the investigation which he conducted at the direction of the Secretary of War, your attention is invited to U. S. Code, Title 10, Section 1586 (Article of War 114), reading as follows:

1586. Authority to administer oaths (article 114).

Any officer of any component of the Army of the United States on active duty in Federal service commissioned in or assigned or detailed to duty with the Judge Advocate General's Department, any staff judge advocate or acting staff judge advocate, the President of a general or special court-martial, any summary court-martial, the trial judge advocate or any assistant trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial, the president or the recorder of a court of inquiry or of a military board, any officer designated to take a deposition, any officer detailed to conduct an investigation, and the adjutant, assistant adjutant or personnel adjutant of any command shall have power to administer oaths for the purposes of the administration of military justice and for other purposes of military administration; and shall also have the general powers of a notary public in the administration

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1 of oaths, the execution and acknowledgment of legal in-
 2 struments, the attestation of documents and all other forms
 3 of notarial acts to be executed by persons subject to
 4 military law; Provided, That no fee of any character shall
 5 be paid to any officer mentioned in this section for the
 6 performance of any notarial acts herein authorized. (As
 7 amended Dec 14, 1942, ch 730, 56 Stat 1050)

8 (sgd) Harmon Duncombe

9 Lt. Colonel, GSC

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Mr. Morgan: At various places in the transcript, particularly at pages 5484 and 11,853-4, information has been set forth concerning the air situation in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war. We have received a communication from the War Department, dated 1 February 1946, enclosing additional material in this regard, and we would request that this letter and the enclosures be spread on the record.

The Vice Chairman: The material will be spread on the record.

(The material referred to is as follows:)

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, D. C.

Room 4D 761

The Pentagon

1 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARDSON:

Three memoranda have been submitted by this office in response to requests by Committee members for information concerning the air situation in the Philippines at the outbreak of the war. The first, dated 27 December 1945, forwarded an account of the initial Japanese air attack against the Philippines contained in the Army Air Force narrative entitled "Army Air Forces in the War Against Japan 1941-1942". A second memorandum of the same date transmitted the available information on (a) the total number of planes in the Philippines on 7 December 1941, (b) the number of bombers at Clark Field when the Japanese first attacked, and (c) the number of bombers lost at Clark Field in that attack. The third memorandum, sent to you on 30 January, forwarded material from the War Department files with regard to Japanese air reconnaissance over the Philippines and other U. S. possessions in the Pacific prior to 7 December 1941.

Transmitted herewith is further information from the War Department files regarding the initial Japanese

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WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1 attack against the Philippines. Inclosure No. 1 consists
2 of photostats of documents on which the account of the
3 Japanese attack contained in "Army Air Forces in the War
4 Against Japan" was based. Inclosure No. 2 is a memorandum
5 concerning the command organization of the United States
6 Army Forces in the Far East and the Far East Air Force
7 as of 7 December 1941.

8 /s/ Harmon Duncombe

9 Lt. Colonel, GSC.

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WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
 FAR EAST AIR FORCES
 APO 925

HISTORY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE
(and its Predecessors)
PART I, December 1941 to August 1942

December, 1941, Instalment

INVENTORY SHEET accompanying package bearing Messmore Center
 Registration No. H43.

1. APPENDIX I, Maps and Charts, History of the Fifth Air Force, (and its Predecessors), Part I, December, 1941 - August, 1942.
2. APPENDIX II, Documents, History of the Fifth Air Force, (and its Predecessors), Part I, December, 1941 - August, 1942.
3. Notes: Narrative to which these appendices are transmitted is sent by photomail, Title: Narrative, History of the Fifth Air Force, (and its Predecessors), Part I, December, 1941 - August, 1942, December, 1941, Instalment.

SECRET

5257-1

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DESIGNATION SHEET

(Official designation, including number, of
unit and of each echelon in chain of command)

AIR FORCE: FAR EAST AIR FORCES
 COMMAND: _____
 WING: _____
 GROUP: _____
 SQUADRON: _____

AREA: _____
 BATTALION: _____
 CENTER: _____
 COMPANY: _____
 DEPOT: _____
 DETACHMENT: _____
 DISTRICT: _____
 DIVISION: _____
 PLATOON: _____
 REGIMENT: _____
 REGION: _____
 SCHOOL: _____
 SECTION: _____
 UNIT: _____
 ETC.: _____

Has Security Classification of material been
checked? YES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

re

History of the Fifth Air Force, Part I, December 1941 to August (Dec. 1941 Instalment).

This document and its appendices purport to represent only a portion of the story of aerial operations in the Southwest Pacific Theater for December 1941. It incorporates such information as was found during the period of its preparation - namely between Jan. 1944 and June 1944 - in the files of Hq. Far East Air Forces (which were the files of Hq. Fifth Air Force until 15 June 1944), Hq. U.S. Army Air Forces in the Far East, and Hq. G.H.Q., S.W.P.A., augmented by personal interviews with several persons who were present in the theater in December 1941. It is expected several additional statements from persons in the latter category will still be obtained at A.P.O. 925.

According to information obtained during the preparation of these documents, and from other sources, the following additional sources of information exist in the U.S.:

1. The office of the Adj. Gen., G.H.Q., S.W.P.A., states that a number of records from the Philippines were transmitted to the War Dept., Washington in Oct. 1942.

2. An oral report states a report on the modification of the P-40E was sent from the Philippines to Washington.

3. Operations reports and unit casualty reports sent from the Philippines to Washington.

4. At the Fighter Command School (later the Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics), Orlando, Fla., some detailed transcripts of statements by returned pilots, including those of a combat pilot's round table, were taken during the summer, fall and winter of 1942. These included a statement by Lt. Col. Boyd D. ("Buzz") Wagner. The latter also supplied a statement to the A-2 and A-3 offices of Hq., Army Air Forces, Washington.

5. The papers of Lt. Col. W.E. Dyess, and his published book.

6. General Eugene L. Eubank, Commanding General of Army Air Forces Board, Orlando, Fla. He was commander of the 19th Bombardment Group in the Philippines.

7. Lt. Col. H.G. Thorne. In charge of certain phases of P-38 training near Los Angeles. Was 1st Lt. in command of 3rd Pursuit Squadron, Iba, Luzon, P.I. at outbreak of war.

8. Col. Orrin L. Grover, Was stationed at Army Air Forces Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla. in Jan. 1944. Was C. of 24th Pursuit Group in the Philippines, and is said to be the author of the History of the 24th Pursuit Group (Doc. I, App. II).

9. Various members of 19th Bombardment Group in the U.S.

Additionally is Major General Lewis H. Brewster who was commanding General, Far East Air Force, in the Philippines.

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HISTORY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE
(AND ITS PREDECESSORS)

PART I
DECEMBER, 1941 TO AUGUST, 1942
DECEMBER, 1941, INSTALMENT

NARRATIVE

SECRET

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Secret

HISTORY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE
(AND ITS PREDECESSORS)

Part I
December, 1941 - August, 1942

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HISTORY OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE
(AND ITS PREDECESSORS)

PART I

DECEMBER 1941 to AUGUST 1942

SECTION I

THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE

When the month of December, 1941, opened in the Philippines the Far East Air Force was under the command of Major General Lewis H. Brereton. Units were fully alert. Due to the tense international situation, from November 14 (1) "all pursuit aircraft were fully loaded, armed and on constant alert 24 hours each day with pilots available on 30 minutes notice" (2). Throughout the Air Force intensive training was in progress and a number of newly arrived units were being integrated into the Air Force. Despite this fact, the Far East Air Force had but small forces to meet the attack which was about to be launched.

ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT OF
THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE

In the Philippines the Far East Air Force was itself a new organization. The name had undergone two recent changes. The first change had followed the creation of the United States Army Forces in the Far East. Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur had assumed command of USAFFE on July 27, 1941 (3). Following this he had redesignated, on August 4, 1941 the Philippine Department Air Force as the Air Forces, United States Army Forces in the Far East (4). This operated "directly under the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, except for routine administration and supply, which will continue through Headquarters, Philippine Department" (5). At this date the Commanding General of the Air Force was Brigadier General Henry B. Clagett, who had arrived in the Philippines on May 4, 1941. Subsequently, on October 7, 1941 (West Longitude Time), the War Department designated Major General Lewis H. Brereton as the air commander (6). He brought with him a number of officers, including a new Chief of Staff, Colonel Francis M. Brady. The War Department, on October 28, 1941 (West Longitude Time) redesignated the Air Force as the Far East Air Force. This redesignation became effective on November 16, 1941 (7).

STAFF OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE

With the arrival of General Brereton, his staff was organized as follows: (Table I, P. 2.).

1. In this narrative all time is given as Philippine Department Standard Time and all dates are East Longitude unless otherwise indicated.

2. History of the 24th Pursuit Group in the Philippines (Document I Appendix II). This document is from Fifth Air Force Files, and is dated October 10, 1942. Lieutenant Colonel Allison W. Ingham, Allied Intelligence Bureau, and Colonel L. A. Diller, Public Relations, GHQ, SW A, both state that this history was written by Colonel Orrin L. Grover, who was the Commander of the 24th Pur. Gp. in the Philippines.

3. G.O. No. 1, United States Army Forces in the Far East, July 27, 1941.
4. G.O. No. 4, USAFFE, Aug. 4, 1941 (Doc. 2, App. II).
5. G.O. No. 4, USAFFE, Aug. 4, 1941 (Doc. 2, App. II).
6. Chronology of the Fifth Air Force, War Department, Washington, D.C.
7. G.O. No. 28, USAFFE, Nov. 14, 1941 (Doc. 3, App. II).

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**TABLE I
ORGANIZATION OF FAR EAST AIR FORCE**

COMMODOR STAFF
 Maj. Gen. Lewis E. Brewster
CHIEF OF STAFF
 Col. Francis M. Brady

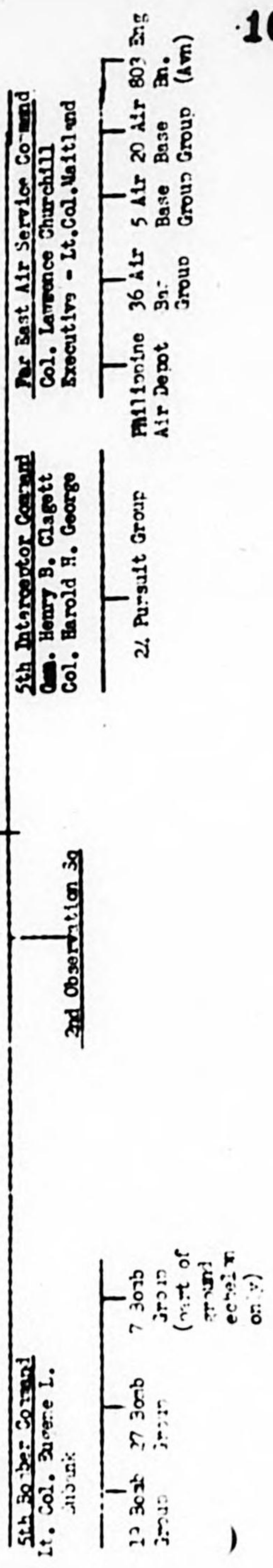
GENERAL STAFF

G-1 Not Known	G-2 Maj. R. P.C. Vance	G-3 Maj. Charles H. Caldwell	G-4 Maj. K. J. Gregg
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SPECIAL STAFF

S-1 Capt. Harold Sals	SIGNAL Capt. L. Mason	A-1 Capt. J.R. Mansrow	S.M.C. Lt. Col. McConathy	ATTENDANT Capt. H.O. Porter
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LINE UNITS



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COMPONENTS OF THE FAR EAST AIR FORCE

Next in chain of command in the Far East Air Force were the Fifth Interceptor Command, Fifth Bomber Command, and Far East Air Service Command. The Fifth Interceptor Command was commanded by Brigadier General Henry B. Clagett, with Colonel Harold E. George as Chief of Staff. The authority for activation of this unit in the Philippines has not been found, but it is listed as operating on December 8, 1941, in the document tracing the chain of command of the Far East Air Force, which is in the USAFFE files (8). The Fifth Interceptor Command also appears on the movement order to Bataan (Dec. 23) (9), and in subsequent General Orders of USAFFE (10). In the first available strength report this unit is shown as having five officers and fifteen enlisted men (11).

The Fifth Bomber Command and Far East Air Service Command were activated on November 16, the same day as the creation of the Far East Air Force. (12) Lieutenant Colonel Eugene L. Mubank, also the commander of the 19th Bombardment Group, became the commander of the Fifth Bomber Command. This was only a skeleton unit, and although authorized full Table of Organization strength, had only one officer and twenty enlisted men on December 23 (13). The Far East Air Service Command, under Colonel L.S. Churchill, had eight officers and sixty enlisted men (14).

PURSUIT UNITS

The pursuit units in the Philippines consisted of the five squadrons of the 24th Pursuit Group, commanded by Major Orrin L. Grover (15). This unit was an outgrowth of the Fourth Composite Group, which at the start of 1941 had as its components all of the tactical air units in the Philippines. The three pursuit squadrons in this group, the 3rd, 17th, and 20th, were all equipped with P-26's until May, 1941. At that time they were re-equipped with P-35's. (15) Next, in July 1941, one squadron was equipped with P-40B's, and still later, P-40B's were received (16). On September 16, 1941, the 24th Pursuit Group was activated and the three pursuit squadrons transferred to it from the Fourth Composite Group (17). In November two additional squadrons, the 21st and 34th, arrived from the United States. They were a part of the 35th Pursuit Group, but pending the arrival of the rest of its units, were attached to the 24th Pursuit Group (18).

- 8. FEAF Chain of Command. (Doc 4, App. II)
- 9. Doc. 5, App. II
- 10. GO No. 40, USAFFE, Mar. 14, 1942 (Doc. 6, App. II)
- 11. Movement Order to Bataan (Doc. 5, App. II) It should be noted that Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron of the Fifth Interceptor Command was under movement orders from the United States when war started. It had been activated from the Second Interceptor Command (under WD letter, 14 October, 1941, AG 320. 2 (10-1-41) MR*M*AAF, "Constitution and Activation of Air Corps Units"). Under command of Lieutenant Colonel Willis R. Taylor, this unit, with eight radar sets sailed from San Francisco at 1800 on December 6, 1941 (San Francisco Time) on the Tasker H. Bliss. This ship put back into port on December 8 (San Francisco Time) and the Hq. and Hq. Sq., Fifth Interceptor Command debarked and returned to Seattle. History of the Headquarters and Headquarters Squadron, II Interceptor Command, II Fighter Command and V Fighter Command, May 1941 - December 1942. By Major Edward J. McCormick, Jr., pp. 10-15. This history also states that the 557th Signal AW Battalion, also under orders to proceed to the Philippines, was in the Port of Embarkation at the time, but was also ordered back to Seattle.
- 12. G.O. No. 28, USAFFE, Nov. 14, 1941 (Doc. 3, App. II).
- 13. (Doc. 5, App. II).
- 14. (Doc. 5, App. II).
- 15. History of 24 Pur. Gp. (Doc. 1, App. II).
- 16. History of 24 Pur. Gp. (Doc. 1, App. II).
- 17. G.O. No. 10, USAFFE, Sept. 16, 1941 (Doc. 7, App. II)
- 18. History 24 Pur. Gp. (Doc. 1, App. II)

TRAINING OF PURSUIT PILOTS

In the summer of 1941 "100 new pilots from training schools" in the United States arrived and were used to build up the three original pursuit squadrons to strength. Because these pilots had not received combat training a training unit was formed at Clark Field (19). In addition it was necessary to train these pilots in gunnery, so a gunnery training camp was established at Iba (20). In October 35 more new pilots were assigned to the pursuit units and the same program of training was started with them (21). At the gunnery camp at Iba "an extreme amount of difficulty was experienced in the malfunctioning of the guns, due to improper adjustment and mal-installation. In order to properly function it was imperative that all gun installations should be modified" (22).

BOMBARDMENT UNITS

In the fall of 1941, the 19th Bombardment Group (H), with B-17's arrived in the Philippines. This group was commanded by Lt. Col. Eugene L. Hubank. Prior to its arrival the bombers in the Philippines had been B-10s and B-18's, which were not suitable for combat. These planes had been assigned to the 28th Bombardment Squadron of the Fourth Composite Group. With the arrival of the 19th Bombardment Group the 28th Bombardment Squadron was transferred to the 19th Bombardment Group, re-equipped with B-17s and redesignated from medium to heavy on November 16, 1941 (23). This gave the 19th Bombardment Group a headquarters squadron and a total of four instead of three subordinate squadrons. The group had a grand total of 35 B-17s.

On November 20 the 27th Bombardment Group (D) arrived in the Philippines. This unit was commanded by Major John H. Davies. All of its aircraft (A-24s) were on a later convey, which was on the high seas at the time war broke out, and had to be diverted to Brisbane, Australia. The non-arrival of the five bombers left the bombardment component of the FFAF unbalanced, there being no unit specially adapted for use against shipping.

Also in the Philippines was part of the ground echelon of the 7th Bombardment Group (H) (24). On December 7 (West Longitude) part of the air echelon, flying from California landed at Pearl Harbor; but none of the air echelon reached the Philippines.

OBSERVATION

With the transfer of all units except the 2nd Observation Squadron from the 4th Composite Group, Headquarters squadron of this group was abolished on November 16 and the 2nd Observation Squadron was thus placed directly under Headquarters, FFAF (25). The squadron was equipped with observation type aircraft and was commanded by Captain J.Y. Parker (26).

AIRDROMES

At the start of 1941 there were three major military airfields in the Philippines, Clark Field, near Ft. Stotsenburg about 60 miles north of Manila, and Nielson and Nichols Fields on the outskirts of Manila. These were all extended during 1941. Because of the shortage of suitable fields some had to be used even while under construction, which increased the accident rate among the pursuit (27).

-
19. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II).
 20. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II).
 21. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II).
 22. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II).
 23. GO 28 USAFFE, Nov. 14, 1941 (Doc. 3 - App. II).
 24. Statement of Colonel E.L. Fry (Doc. 8 App. II) and Statement of Colonel Ray T. Elmore (Doc. 30a, App. II)
 25. GO 28, USAFFE, Nov. 14, 1941, (Doc. 3, App. II)
 26. FFAF Chain of Command (Doc. 4, App. II).
 27. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II).

AIRDROMES CONTINUED

By December 1, the following fields were in use, or rapidly nearing completion: (For location see C.I.U. Map, Chart 1, App. I).

PURSUIT FIELDS (28)

Nichols Field
Nielsen Field
Clark Field
Iba Field
Rosales Field
Del Carmen Field

BOMBARDMENT FIELDS: (29)

Clark Field
Del Monte Field, Mindanao

FIELDS NEARING COMPLETION (30)

O'Donnell Field
San Fernando Field
Fernate Field
San Marcelino

In addition to the fields listed as nearing completion a more extensive airdrome construction program had been started in Luzon, but had not reached a point where it affected the situation prior to evacuation to Bataan (31). The fields provided did not allow for sufficient dispersion, nor for sufficient mobility of the air force. This was a cause of concern to General Brereton (32).

South of Luzon, Del Monte in Mindanao was in use as already indicated. Santa Barbara on Panay, and Cebu, together with a few other fields in Mindanao were also used after war started (33). (See Chart 1, App. I).

CO-ORDINATED WITH OTHER COMMANDS

It was recognized that any defence of the Far East would demand the closest coordination with the British, Dutch and Australians. Much of the work to this end was carried out by military staff missions of foreign governments in Washington in consultation with the War Department and does not fall within the limits of this narrative (34). However, a considerable amount of planning was carried on through direct consultation. In the early summer of 1941 General Clagett received instructions to proceed to Singapore and China, where he carried on a number of conferences (35).

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28. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II)
29. Statement of Colonel Harold Hads (Doc. 3, App. II).
30. History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1; App. II).
31. Radio General Brereton to General Arnold. (Doc. 9, App. II) and
History 24 Pur. Op. (Doc. 1, App. II)
32. Radio General Brereton to General Arnold. March 2, 1942 (Doc. 4, App. II)
33. Journal of 19th Bombardment Group - (Doc. 11 App. II)
34. Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff 1941-1943 (War Department) p.
35. Lt. Col. Allison W. Ind (Bataan) (Mss). This book, as an unofficial source, is used only for material where the author was a direct participant, and where the subject discussed falls within his field of military specialty, which is Intelligence. In this case, for example he went on the trip with General Clagett. Permission for use in this official history has been granted by Lt. Col. Ind.

Still later, General Brereton went through the Dutch East Indies, the Australian Mandates, and Australia. He held a number of conferences, concerning the improvement of ferry-routes to the Philippines, and the arrangement of routes for ferrying pursuit aircraft from Australia via Koepong, Kendari, Sandakan, Balikpapan, Tarakan, Del Monte (in Mindanao) and Santa Barbara (on Penay) (36). Before the start of the war supplies of bombs and gasoline had already been sent into Rabaul, Port Moresby and Darwin. Arrangements were also under way to send such stocks to Singapore and Balikpapan, but the war came first. Also General Brereton arranged future plans for staff coordination with the Australians and the Dutch, which paved the way for later developments. Among the most far-sighted of his arrangements was the development of Projects 1 and 2, which envisioned the use of Australian maintenance facilities, and called for considerable expenditures. These plans were left with Sir Charles Burnett Chief of The Australian Air Staff in Melbourne. Some work was in progress when the war started. This was then speeded up and proved capable of meeting many of the actual requirements of the situation which developed early in December (37).

AIR WARNING SYSTEM AND COMMUNICATIONS

The development of the Air Warning System in the Philippines was based primarily on a system of native observers. These reported in over the lines of the Philippine Telephone System to Interceptor Headquarters at Nielson. Data was then reported to the plotting board at Clark Field and based on it, orders were issued to the various squadrons. Commercial lines of the Philippine Telephone Company were all that existed for receiving reports. Delays were frequent. Clark, Nielson and Nichols Fields were linked by teletype, and this circuit, supplemented by telephone when necessary, was used for direct communication. The third means of communication was radio, the major fields each having an SCR 297 which was used for both point to point and ground to air communication.

In addition to the ground observer system the first radar had been installed in the Philippines at Iba. A second was being assembled near Aparri, and a third was en-route to Legaspi. The set at Iba was in tactical use, and operated on a 24 hours per day basis (38).

ANTI AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

Next to the inadequacy of the Air Warning System, was the shortage of AAA. General Brereton in March 1942, stated that before he left Washington in 1941, he declared that - "To put a bomber force in the Philippine Islands without providing adequate anti-aircraft defence measures was almost certain to mean their destruction." (39). Also General Brereton mentioned the inadequate fighter protection and inadequate air warning system. The amount of anti-aircraft was inadequate. The one anti-aircraft regiment at the airfields was the 200th CA (AA) Regt., a mobile unit of one battalion of 3rd and 1 battalion of 37mm guns. This unit was stationed at Clark Field. The remaining anti-aircraft regiment was the 60th CA with units on Bataan and the harbor forts in Manila Bay (40). The remaining airbases were protected by only a few 50 calibre and 30 calibre machine guns. These offered but slight protection.

36. Iba, Bataan (Mes) p. 196 ff.
 37. Colonel Merle Smith to General Clagett, Dec. 24, 1941 (Doc. 12, App. II)
 38. History 24 Pur. Grp. (Dec. 1, App. II).
 39. Brereton to Arnold, March 1, 1942 - This was actually written over a week earlier - (Doc. 9, App. II).
 40. Lt. Col. Mellnik, AAA in Philippines, (Doc. 24, App. II). It should be noted that a training program for Filipino AAA was in progress at Fort Mifflin. The organization of the Filipino Units was in progress and a number of regiments were scheduled to be trained by March, 1942. Equipment was being supplied from the U.S.. From this equipment, after war was declared two additional regiments were organized; the 20th Provisional CA (AA) which came in part from the parent 200th, was moved to Nichols Field and areas of Manila on the night of December 8th.

JAPANESE STRENGTH

Intelligence estimates showed that the Japanese had overwhelming strength, in comparison with the Far East Air Force equipment in the Philippines. In the R.A.A.F. the air order of battle was given as follows:

TABLE IIJAPANESE AIR STRENGTH, DEC.
8th, 1941

Fleet Air Arm	612
Manchuria	800
Japan	600
N. and Cen. China	198
Mandated Is.	100
Malaya	300
Phil inc. Canton Hainan, Formosa	250

Total first line strength :
2860

While this estimate is from Australian sources, similar figures had been made available to General Brereton and his staff when they were in Australia on Nov. 21-23 (40a). Royal Air Force figures for this date placed the size of the Japanese Air Forces as around 4,500 aircraft of front line strength, which is now generally accepted as correct (41). The RAAF and RAF figures are cited at this point because no estimates from the War Department, Washington, for the period December 8, 1941, are available here (A:O 925).

The estimates shown above indicate that from the Japanese bases in Southern Formosa (430 to 450 miles north of Clark Field) it was possible to throw vastly superior formations against the Philippines. It was also possible for the enemy to increase this superiority by the use of carriers. Finally, the southernmost islands of the Philippines were within range of Japanese air units based on Palau. (Chart VII, AppJ).

In the field of intelligence the Japanese knew the disposition of our units, the location of important stores, the capabilities of our planes. They had excellent maps of the entire area, and objective folders on the important targets. Within the Philippines many of the large Japanese minority were organized as Sakhadistas, a fifth column under the orders of Japan. In addition to transmitting information, this group even lighted flares at night to designate important targets. In some of the islands in the Far East, the Japanese withdrew their nationals prior to the outbreak of the war. In the Philippines they organized them. Our counter-espionage system was inadequate to cope with this organization; and the security measures around our installations were not great enough to prevent observation of the equipment and installations (42).

40. (Continued.) It was functioning by December 10th and was equipped with 12-3" and 12 - 37mm AAA guns, as well as some 50 calibre which were placed at Nichols Field and at the port area on the night of December 8th. Also the 51st CA (AA) was organized and used after war began. It does not appear to have operated on air fields.

40a. Central Operational Intelligence Center, Situation Report (now under OMC, SWPA,) Dec. 12th 1941.

41. Figure from Enemy Appreciation Section, Allied Air Forces, A-2, SWPA. (S/L Feltham).

42. Ind. (Batuan) (Mes) p. 246 ff.

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One of the available estimates of the situation of our forces in the Philippines at the end of November, 1941, was contained in a general intelligence summary used by the Tanaka Force. An exact extract of this document (to which are added translations) reports the FEAF as consisting of :-

UNIT	TYPE
24th Kuchiku Sentai (Pursuit Group)	P-35
3rd Kuchiku Chutai (Pursuit Squadron)	P-36
17th Kuchiku Chutai (Pursuit Squadron)	P-38
20th Kuchiku Chutai (Pursuit Squadron)	P-40
24th Kuchiku Chutai (Pursuit Squadron)	- 27 planes at Nichols Field above types included.
19th Bakugeki Sentai (Bombardment Group)	
1st Chutai of Kuchiku	P-38 or P-40 - 27 planes.
14th Bakugeki Chutai	B-17 12 planes.
28th Bakugeki Chutai	B-18 13 planes.
36th Bakugeki Chutai	(Type of plane unknown)
2nd Teisatsu Chutai (Reconnaissance Squadron)	O-19, O-46 O-47, O-57.
1st Teisatsu Chutai	unknown.

The information above is essentially accurate, as comparison with the following table of our dispositions will show. The chief mistake is in listing part of the pursuit as components of the 19th Bombardment Group and not listing two of the squadron numbers in the 19th Bombardment Group. Also aircraft types are listed which were not in the Philippines. About December 1, the summary was shown by the Japanese to include:-

Fighters	130
Bombers	30
Naval Patrol	20
Total	180

This is also substantially correct, if it is assumed that observation be included under fighters. The fact is that this information is more accurate than that sent to the Australians by their Washington sources following the outbreak of war. The Japanese figure is closer to the number of operational aircraft, whereas those of the Australian Attache included obsolete planes to a greater extent, and also those not in commission (43).

FEAF DISPOSITIONS ON DEC. 7, 1941

In opposition to the Japanese Army and Navy Air Services, our dispositions on the eve of war were as follows: (See Chart II, App. I.)

TABLE III

STATUS & LOCATION OF AIRCRAFT (44)

C.O.	UNIT	LOCATION	TYPE	NUMBER OPERAT.
Major O.L. Grover	24 Pur. Grp.	Clark		
Lt. V.B. Putman	Hq. & Hq. Sq.	Iba	P-40-E	18
Lt. H.G. Thorne	3rd Pur. Sq.	Nichols	P-40-E	18
1st Lt. Boyd Wagner	17th Pur.	Clark	P-40-	18
1st Lt. J.H. Moore	20th Pur.	Del Carmen	P-35	18
1st Lt. Sam Harrett	21st Pur.	Nichols	P-40-E	18
1st Lt. W.E. Dyess	34th Pur.			
		Total Pursuit		90

43. Compare the Japanese "No. 3, The Situation of Both Sides Prior to War", AFIS, Current Translations, No. 46 with COIC SITREP for the period after December 8, and through December 30, 1941. Further, the Australian Naval Attache in Washington reported to his government on Dec. 12, that the 52 A-24's were operational in the Philippines (Doc. 13, App. II). Actually these aircraft were unloaded at Brisbane on December 22. Twelve of them were eventually ready for the Java campaign.

44. This table has been compiled from the History 24 Pur. Grp. (Doc. 1), and

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