Doc. 2067 Evid

Foller 2

(372

10.7061



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

February 20, 1948

Washington, D. C.

Pages: 13,341 to 13,708

WARD & PAUL

NATIONAL 4266 4267 4268 OFFICIAL REPORTERS

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

	11		
	1	CONTENTS	
WARD & PAUL WASHINGTON D C	2	TESTIMONY OF:	PAGE
	3	SONNETT, John F. (resumed)	13,349
	4	ELLIOTT, George E. Jr.	13,380
	5	CKEIGHTON, Captain John M., U. S. Navy	13,515
	3	BICKNELL, George W.	13,537
	7		
	8	EXHIBITS	
	9	NUMBER	PAGE
	10	154	13,342
			13,348
	11	117-A	13,348
	12	123-A	13,483
	13	155	
	14	156	13,621
	15	132-A	13,665
	16		
	17		
	18		
	19	11	

Wednesday, February 20, 1946

Congress of the United States,

Joint Committee on the Investigation

of Pearl Harbor Attack,

Washington, D. C.

The Joint Committee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 9:30 a.m., in the Caucus Room (318), Senate Office Building, Senator Alben W. Barkley (chairman) presiding.

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

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

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

The Chairman: You may proceed.

Mr. Masten: Mr. Chairman, we have distributed to the committee this morning several additional documents, which we would like to mark as exhibits.

The first is the yellow folder entitled "Correspondence between General Arnold and General Martin."

I believe some of this is already in evidence, but this is a complete compilation, as I understand it, of the correspondence between those two gentlemen.

We would like to have that marked as Exhibit 154.

The Chairman: That may be done.

(The document referred to was marked as Exhibit No. 154.)

Mr. Masten: Throughout the transcript there are various letters and dispatches on the subject of basing additional aircraft at Wake and Midway.

We have one additional letter, which is dated November 10, 1941, and signed by Admiral Kimmel, which we would like to have spread in the transcript at this point inasmuch as there is no exhibit on that general subject.

The Chairman: That will be done.

(The letter of November 10, 1941 is as follows:)

h3	1	UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
	2	U.S.S. PENNSYLVANIA, Flagship
	3	Cincpac File No. Pearl Harbor, T. H.,
	4	L24/VZ/(95) November 10, 1941.
	б	Serial 01825
	6	CONFIDENTIAL
	7	From: Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet,
	8	To: Commander Aircraft, Battle Force
	9	Commander Patrol Wing TWO.
	10	Subject: Naval Air Station Wake and Naval Air Station
WAR	11	Midway - Basing of Aircraft at.
WARD & PAUL	12	1. In order to be able to meet emergency requirements
Jr. WA	13	for basing of aircraft at Wake and Midway, while minimizing
PHINGT	14	logistic demands of those places for the present, the Com-
ON. D	15	mander-in-Chief desires that the following action be taken
n	10	immediately:
	17	(a) Make preparations at Wake for basing:
	18	(1) 12 patrol planes.
	19	(2) 12 Marine scout bombers or 12 Marine fighters.
	20	(b) Make preparations at Midway for basing:
	21	(1) 12 additional patrol planes (total 24).
	23	(2) 18 Marine scout bombers or 18 Marine fighters
	23	2. These preparations shall include the following pro-
	24	visions and assumptions:

(a) When the aircraft movements are ordered, it

θ

shall be necessary only to fly the patrol planes and landplanes (from a carrier in the latter case) to the designated places and it shall be practicable to operate on arrival without attendant transportation of material or personnel by ship.

- (b) It shall be practicable to continue operations on this basis for a period of six weeks, at the end of which time relief may be expected, either by air exchange of planes and flight crews or by provision of additional support transported by ship, or by combination of the two.
- (c) Preparations shall, accordingly, include transportation to Wake and Midway of:
 - (1) Necessary tools, spares and equipment for minor repairs, adjustments and checks.
 - (2) Necessary minimum number of ground personnel to meet the requirements of subparagraph 2(b) above, assuming the full availability of Naval Air Station personnel and Marine defense personnel already present for non-technical manpower assistance.
 - (3) Necessary additional bombs, with necessary additional bomb handling equipment. (Note: With delivery of the 48 1,000 lb. bombs approved for the patrol planes at Wake the bomb situation for patrol planes will be satisfactory at both Wake

в

and Midway. The following additional bombs
are needed for the Marine planes; Wake, 12 1,000
1b., 24 500 lb.; Midway, 18 1,000 lb., 36 500 lb.
150 100 lb. bombs each, of those already available
at Wake and Midway, shouldbe designated for the
Marine planes. Aircraft machine gun ammunition
already at Wake and Midway is sufficient)

- (d) Patrol plane personnel at Wake shall base and subsist in excess accommodations available in Contractor's Camp No. 2 near the air station site. Patrol plane personnel at Midway shall base and subsist at the Naval Air Station with additional accommodations, if and as necessary, to be provided by the use of Contractor's space.
- (e) Marine squadron personnel at Wake shall base and subsist adjacent to the landplane runways. Marine squadron personnel at Midway shall base and subsist on Eastern Island. At both places it is necessary to set up a suitable tent camp. The assistance of Marine defense personnel shall be used to accomplish this.
- (f) Commander Patrol Wing TWO shall provide, by patrol plane tender, the necessary personnel and material transportation for both patrol plane and Marine aircraft preparations.
- 3. By copy of this letter the Commandant Fourteenth Naval District is directed to take immediate steps to:

(a) Make available the 48 1,000 lb. bombs still due for patrol planes at Wake and the additional bombs for the Marine planes (paragraph 2(c) (3) above).

- (b) Provide for necessary storage of bombs and ammunition for Marine landplanes adjacent to landplane runways at Wake and Midway.
- (c) Make available the Contractor's accommodations needed for patrol squadron personnel at Wake and Midway.
- (d) Cover the bulk subsistence and potable water requirements of the personnel of the foregoing preparatory parties and anticipate the additional requirements resulting from actual aircraft basing.
- (e) Expedite expansion of tank storage of aviation gasoline at Wake and anticipate the aviation gasoline and lubricating oil requirements at both Wake and Midway resulting from actual aircraft basing.
- (f) Provide lumber needed for the tent camps of Marine aircraft personnel at Wake and Midway.
- (g) Make available the needed assistance from Naval
 Air Station and Marine defense personnel for camp construction and, on arrival of aircraft, for aircraft
 operations.

H. E. KIMMEL

Copy to:

Combatfor

ž:

3

4

в

б

7

9

8

10

11

13

14

15

17

10

18

19

20

21

23

23

24

25

Comscofor

Combasefor

Comairscofor

Com-14

Nad, Oahu

C.O. Marine Air Group 21

/s/ P. C. Crosley

/t/ P. C. Crosley

Flag Secretary

Received S-C FILES

Room 2055

Nov 26 1941

ROUTE TO: - 38

Op File No.(SC)A43/V2

Doc. No. 38467

Copy No. 1 of 2

PRN 711

h8 3

Mr. Masten: Exhibit 117 contains various correspondence relating to the air defense of the Hawaiian Islands.

That correspondence is in addition to other material which appears in the transcript or exhibits at various places.

We would like to add to Exhibit 117, as 117-A, the letter entitled "Maximum Readiness of Aircraft in Hawaiian Area," which is dated 17 February 1941, and signed by General Short.

The Chairman: That will be done.

(The letter referred to was marked Exhibit 117-A)

Mr. Masten: Finally, we would like to add to Exhibit 123, which contains correspondence relating to Joint Operations Centers on Oahu, the correspondence which was distributed to the Committee this morning, and the first letter of which is dated January 10, 1942 from the Assistant Chief of Staff, War Plans, Admiral Turner, to the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet.

We would like to add that to Exhibit 123, as 123-A. The Chairman: That will be done.

(The letter referred to was marked Exhibit 123-A).

Mr. Masten: That is all we have.

The Chairman: Commander Sonnett.

ō

Witness Sonnett h9 .

3

4

5

в

7

8

8

10

11

13

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

TESTIMONY OF JOHN F. SONNETT (Resumed)

The Chairman: Senator Ferguson, I believe you were to examine.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Sonnett, what is your present occupation?

Mr. Sonnett: I am an Assistant Attorney General of the United States and in charge of the so-called Claims or General Civil Division of the Department of Justice.

Senator Ferguson: Did you go to the Department of Justice at the time you left the Navy?

Mr. Sonnett: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: You had spent all of your service in the Navy in the Secretary's office?

Mr. Sonnett: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: When did you first learn that there was to be a new investigation under Admiral Hewitt?

Mr. Sonnett: Approximately in November of 1944, that there was to be a new investigation. The selection of Admiral Hewitt by the Secretary as the investigating, or hearing officer, came later.

Senator Ferguson: About when did it come?

Mr. Sonnett: Sometime in the spring of 1945. unable to give you the exact date.

Senator Ferguson: Wasn't it in May?

WARD n

18 14 15

10

17

18

18

80

21

23

23

24

B

3

4

õ

8

7

8

9

10

11

13

13

14

15

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Mr. Sonnett: It may have been.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did you conduct a personal investigation between November and May?

Mr. Sonnett: To the extent, Senator, of reviewing all prior Navy investigations to determine what subjects had not adequately been covered by the previous investigations.

Senator Ferguson: You were familiar with the report of the Navy Board?

Mr. Sonnett: I was, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And didn't it recommend that no further proceedings be taken? Wasn't the last recommendation:

"The Court recommends that no further proceedings be had in the matter, the court having finished the inquiry."

Then:

"At 4 p. m. Thursday, October 19, 1944, adjourned to await the action of the convening authority."

Did you know that?

Mr. Sonnett: I am sure I did, Senator. I read the report at the time.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, can you give us just what led up to the new investigation after the Board had recommended that no further proceedings be had in the matter?

The customary practice, Senator, under Mr. Sonnett:

WASHINGTON.

10

19

18

17

20

23

21

23

24

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Naval regulations is that reports by courts of inquiry are advisory only to the Convening Authority.

The Convening Authority was the Secretary of the Navy.

In accordance with the usual practice under Navy regulation, he caused a review to be made of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. That review, in which I participated, led to the further investigation.

Senator Ferguson: Who did the actual reviewing of the testimony and the report?

Mr. Sonnett: Well, that was done by several people.

It was done by myself, it was done by then Major Mathias

3. Correa, who was a special assistant to the Secretary also,
and it was done by the Secretary himself. How much of the
actual record he read, I am unable to state. I know that he
read some of it.

hll

4

3

. 5

в

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

15

n 10

AL fls

18

19

17

20

21

23

23

24

4

5

0

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

AL-1

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Who was in charge of the review?

Senator Ferguson: Now, the Secretary of the Navy had

Mr. Sonnett: The Secretary of the Navy, sir.

Mr. Sonnett: He did, sir.

many other things to do?

Senator Ferguson: Didn't he designate you as the one in charge of review to get his report out?

Mr. Sonnett: I don't mean to argue, Senator, but I don't think I was in charge of the review. I assisted the Secretary in his review.

Senator Ferguson: What did Mr. Baecher have to do with the review?

Mr. Sonnett: Mr. Baecher was selected by me as an assistant, Senator, in the spring of 1945 when it became apparent that further investigation was necessary. He reviewed documents, participated with me in the preliminary examination of prospective witnesses, and later participated throughout as assistant counsel during the Hewitt Investigation.

Senator Ferguson: What were your duties as counsel for Admiral Hewitt?

Mr. Sonnett: To explore the documentary evidence, to investigate in a preliminary fashion by taking statements of witnesses, to make recommendations to the Admiral as to the witnesses to be interrogated by him, and to put questions to

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTO

GTON, D C

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

3

4

6

6

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson witnesses during the course of the hearings, to assist in the preparation of the final report and to give the Admiral

any assistance I could generally.

Senator Ferguson: You had been in the Navy at that time how long?

Mr. Sonnett: I went -- that requires a little explanation, Senator. I went to the Navy in the fall of 1943 as a civil special counsel. I worked in that capacity until January of 1944 when, at the request of then Under Secretary Forrestal, I applied for a commission and was commissioned. I was on active duty from January of 1944 until May of 1945. I then was appointed a civil special assistant at the Secretary's suggestion, and continued in that capacity until approximately the end of August of 1945.

Senator Ferguson: Well, in order that you might assist Admiral Hewitt, it was necessary for you to know what was to be developed or what your purpose was in conducting a further inquiry, was it not?

Mr. Sonnett: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What was the purpose of the further inquiry?

Mr. Sonnett: To obtain all of the facts which had not edequately been obtained before, either by re-interrogation of previous witnesses, or, in addition, by the interrogation

14 15 16

17

18

19

go

21

23

23

24

4

2

8

7

6

8

9

10

12

11

14

18

15

16

0

17

18

18

20

21

28

24

23

25

Questions by: Senator Ferguson Witness Sonnett of other witnesses who had been in combat before and not available.

Senator Ferguson: If a witness had fully testified before the Board, did you interrogate him if his testimony conflicted with someone else's?

Mr. Sonnett: Not unless there was some ambiguity or uncertainty in his testimony.

Senator Ferguson: Was there any uncertainty in Captain Safford's testimony?

Mr. Sonnett: There was, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What was it?

Mr. Sonnett: The uncertainty consisted primarily, as I recall, in the fact that Captain Safford had told varying stories, in the sense of the date when he thought he saw the winds execute message, the names of other people whom he said also saw that winds message. I am unable at the moment to recall any of the other conflicts in his statements, but there were such.

Senator Ferguson: Was there any conflict in Admiral Stark's testimony?

Mr. Sonnett: It was my personal opinion, Senator, that the testimony of Admiral Kimmel and Admiral Stark both had been fully stated in the Naval Court of Inquiry and I was unable to see any item on which further investigation was

î

8

3

4

8

6

?

8

10

11

12

13

14

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

required in order to obtain their full statements.

Senator Ferguson: Did Admiral Hewitt review the evidence so that he knew of these conflicts?

Mr. Sonnett: He did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Were there any so-called leads prepared?

Mr. Sonnett: Well, the scope of the further investigation, Senator, was decided by Admiral Hewitt in the form of his own view, and then presented in formal fashion to the Secretary of the Navy for his approval of the further investigation. I can get that for you. Commander Baecher has produced the memorandum by Admiral Hewitt to the Secretary dated 18 May 1945 setting forth the items of further review.

Senator Ferguson: I would like to see those.

Mr. Sonnett: And the approval of the Secretary.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, prior to Admiral Hewitt coming in on the 18th of May, had you taken any statements or interviewed any witnesses?

Mr. Sonnett: I had, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What were the witnesses that you had interviewed prior to Admiral Hewitt's coming in?

Mr. Sonnett: I am unable to recall them all, Senator.

I can recall, among others, Captain Safford; Captain Rochefort,

WARD & PAUL. WASHINGTON. D C

15

17

18

19

20

12

23

23

24

(2)

-13

Witness Sonnett Questions by: Senator Ferguson I believe, was interrogated before the arrival of Admiral Hewitt. I can't give you off-hand the names of the others.

Senator Ferguson: D'd you take any evidence down, or memorandums?

Mr. Sonnett: No. These were purely informal exploratory meetings, Senator, with the purpose of, in a preliminary fashion, arriving at some view as to what the witness could testify to.

Senator Ferguson: Hadn't Captain Rochefort already testified and hadn't Captain Safford already testified?

Mr. Sonnett: They had, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Before Admiral Hewitt came in, you had a definite purpose that you were going to follow. Will you state what that purpose was, what were you going to prove or try to prove?

Mr. Sonnett: My instructions, Senator, from the Secretary of the Navy were to conduct a thorough review of all prior Navy investigations and upon completion of that to see whether in my opinion there was further investigation required. I did that. My later instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, when it was apparent that further investigation was necessary, were to obtain directly and as counsel to Admiral Hewitt all of the facts from whatever source.

8

3

4

ð

8

7

8

10

11

48

13

14

15

16

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Did you review the Roberts Report?

Mr. Sonnett: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And was it your duty, under your instructions from the Secretary, to review that as well as the Admiral Hart Report, the Navy Board Inquiry?

Mr. Sonnett: I am unable to state, Senator, whether I had any specific instructions concerning the Roberts Report.

I can state that I did review it.

Senator Ferguson: Did you review the evidence?

Mr. Sonnett: I examined portions of the evidence, as I recall it.

Mr. Ferguson: Did you review the Secretary Knox report?

Mr. Sonnett: I did not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Had you ever read that?

Mr. Sonnett: I had not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Pardon?

Mr. Sonnett: I had not.

Senator Ferguson: Was it not in the Department?

Mr. Sonnett: I assume it was, Senator, but I am unable to state. I have never seen that report.

Senator Ferguson: You had access to magic?

Mr. Sonnett: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: All of the magic, I assume?

Mr. Sonnett: I did, sir.

17

18

18

21

30

23

23

24

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Secretary of State's office?

Mr. Sonnett: I did not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you go into any question in the Executive Office, the White House?

Mr. Sonnett: I did not, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you try to find out what agreement or understanding there was if there was an attack on the British and not on America, what the policy was?

Mr. Sonnett: I didn't try to review any particular thing, Senator. As I stated before, my immediate function at the outset was to review the Naval Court of Inquiry Investigation and Admiral Hart's Investigation; as part of the customary regular routine under Naval regulations to assist the Secretary in his decision, whatever it might be upon the advisory opinion of the Naval Court of Inquiry.

PAUL WASHINGTON D

Shefner

3

4

5

C

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

22

Senator Ferguson: You did not quite answer my question. My question was in relation to the A-B-C-D understanding.

Mr. Schnett: Well, I am not familiar with that, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: You are not familiar with that?

Mr. Sonnett: My attempt to answer your question was to state that I had my instructions and I complied with them. Those instructions were limited to the Navy. I did not investigate outside of the Navy in any way, shape or fashion.

Senator Ferguson: Did you take any testimony from any Army officers?

Mr. Sonnett: I did, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Are you familiar with exhibits 16 and 17?

Mr. Sonnett: I do not remember them.

Senator Ferguson: They were signed by Admiral Stark. They had to do with the so-called line in the Pacific.

Mr. Sonnett: If I could look at them, Senator, I could refresh my recollection. I do not know the numbers of the exhibits,

Senator Ferguson: Here is 16 and we will have 17 in a minute. This is 17. (Handing documents to witness).

Mr. Sonnett: Looking at 16 first, Senator, I note the recommendations at the end of that memorandum by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations.

WASHINGTON. 0

24

23

3

4

5

0

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

23

24

25

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Sonnett: And it indicates to me that I have seen it before. As to exhibit 17, I do not recall having seen it be-

Senator Ferguson: The exhibit 17?

Mr. Sonnett: I do not, Senator, no.

Senator Fergusen: Well, I want to review your memo here of the 18th, so I am through at the present moment until I review it, Mr. Chairman.

The Cha irman: All right. Mr. Keefe?

Mr. Keefe: I do not have but a couple of questions.

I just wondered, - I was not here at the beginning of your testimony, Mr. Sonnett, - but I have before me the examination of Captain Kramer taken before Admiral Hewitt on the 22nd day of May 1945. Now, prior to your interview with Captain Kramer he had previously testified, had he not?

Mr. Sonnett: He had, sir.

Mr. Keefe: He had testified before the Naval Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Sonnett: That is my recollection, sir, yes.

Mr. Keefe: I believe he had not testified in the Hart inquiry, and then followed the final Hewitt inquiry, of which you were a part.

Now, just what was the purpose of going all over that

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

again with Captain Kramer?

Mr. Sonnett: Well, Mr. Congressman, there were a number of items upon the review of the prior investigations which were regarded as being important. Those items are in the document which Senator Ferguson is now examining. There were, I think, some twelve or fourteen of them.

Mr. Keefe: Pardon the interruption. Items drawn up by whom?

Mr. Sonnett: By the Secretary of the Navy, sir, and by Admiral Hewitt, in whose opinions I should say that personally, if you want my personal opinion, I wholly concurred.

Of those items, one was the winds code execute. The only real importance that had, in the judgment of the Secretary and in the judgment of Admiral Hewitt, was because there was a conflict between the witnesses and because the evidence of the existence of such a message rested almost entirely on the testimony of one man and was disputed by many others. In order to resolve that point the winds code investigation was done, along with the investigation on the other more important matters.

Mr. Keefe: Well, of course, I fully realize that all of these subject matters were investigations pursuant to an Act of Congress directing the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War to make investigations, with no prescribed method set forth in the resolution, and they could continue it in

3

4

5

0

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

24

3

4

5

8

7

B

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

10

30

21

22

23

24

25

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

any form and in any manner that they saw fit.

Now, if I understand your testimony, when a review of the testimony taken by the Navy Court of Inquiry came before the Secretary of the Navy for review it was apparent that there were some disputes among the witnesses as to what were considered to be essential facts and you attempted to resolve those facts, is that right?

Mr. Sonnett: Not quite, Mr. Congressman, no. It was apparent that there were certain matters of great importance which I have mentioned, particularly the question of the intelligence which Admiral Kimmel had at Pearl Harbor, "apart from messages from Washington, was a matter of considerable importance,

That had not been adequately investigated. We investigated it and I trust did it adequately. That was important, only importance the winds code message had, as I indicated to jou before, was because there was a conflict and that confliot required that there be further investigation. Captain Safford, for example, had named certain people as having seen the winds code message, the execute or alleged execute. Those people had not been interrogatedd We interrogated all of them and, incidentally, none of them -- as you know, none of them saw the message; at least they so testified, but it was because --

WASHINGTON.

ð

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Mr. Keefe: Well, I don't agree with that at all. The testimony is quite to the contrary before the committee.

Mr. Sonnett: Not the testimony I am referring to, Mr. Congressman. The people named by Captain Safford in his previous testimony as having seen the winds code execute testified before us that they had not seen such a message.

Mr. Keefe: Captain Kramer was one of them, wasn't he?
Mr. Sonnett: He was one of them.

Mr. Keefe: He certainly did not testify that he did not see this winds execute.

Mr. Sonnett: Well, I don't know what he statisfied to here, Mr. Congressman, I haven't been following this inquiry that closely, but I do know that before Admiral Hewitt he was unable to testify or state that he ever saw a genuine winds code message prior to the attack relating to the United States.

Mr. Keefe: Well, I don't want to go off on a tangent about this winds execute. We have had two or three weeks about that kind of business and as far as I am personally concerned I don't care for my own thinking whether there was or was not a winds execute. Whatever the facts are they are before this committee and we can take them for what they are worth. I don't think myself that it was of very great importance in view of the other evidence and facts that were at hand, but I have before me Captain Kramer's testimony taken before the

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Hewitt investigation. I note that he was examined at some length by Admiral Hewitt and then after Admiral Hewitt got through with him you examined him. That was on the second day of the examination.

Did you talk with Captain Kramer before you reduced his testimony to writing?

Mr. Sonnett: I am sure I did, Mr. Congressman, yes.

Mr. Keefe: You went over the testimony that he had given before to point out the conflicts?

Mr. Sonnett: I don't know that we went over the exact testimony he gave before. I know that we reviewed his recollection with him to try tr find out what the facts were according to his best recollection.

Mr. Keefe: Well, all I can say, Captain, after the full examination before the Army B oard, and the Navy Board and the Hart investigation and the Hewitt investigation and the Sonnett investigation and this investigation here I think we are more muddled up than we were before we started so far as the winds message is concerned. We still haven't got any clear, definite picture as to exactly what did take place. That is all.

The Chairman: Are you ready to resume now, Senator Ferguson?

Senator Ferguson: Well, I will be as soon as I finish

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Questions by: The Chairman

reading it.

2

3

4

5

0

7

8

0

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

The Chairman: In the meantime I will ask a question. Senator Ferguson: Yes.

The Chairman: Reference has been made to the statement of the Navy Board, "The Board recommends that no further proocedings be had in the matter." That is a report to the Secretary of the Navy and I suppose it is based upon the last paragraph of their opinion, which says?

"Finally, based upon the facts established, the Court is of the opinion that no offenses have been committed nor serious blame incurred on the part of any person or persons in the naval service."

In other words, they exonerated in that paragraph everybody in the Navy and then the first recommendation was that there be no further proceedings.

I suppose that might be interpreted to mean that inasmuch as they found no offense had been committed and no serious blame on the part of anybody, not to proceed against anybody under courts-martial or any other legal proceeding, but regardless of that the Secretary was not satisfied that an adequate investigation had been had of all these matters and, therefore, he set up this supplementary investigation under Admiral Hewitt.

Mr. Sonnett: That is correct, sir, and after his re-

n

23

24

3

4

5

B

7

8

0

10

11

12

13

14

13

18

17

18

19

30

21

22

23

24

25

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: The Chairman

view of the entire investigations and facts in all of them you will recall that his conclusions which differed markedly from the Court so were set forth in his endorsement.

The Chairman: Yes. In other words, the mere fact that the Board recommended that no further proceedings be had was not binding on the Secretary of the Navy, who had been directed by Congress to make an investigation, and the Secretary of War had been directed to make an investigation, and they had full authority to set up any commission or any board, or as many commissions or as many boards as they might think were necessary in order to get the facts?

Mr. Sonnett: That is correct, sir.

The Chairman: And if it were not for the fact that after these investigations that had been had by the Army and the Navy Congress itself and probably the country felt that the matter had not been adequately gone into, this committee has been sitting here since the 6th of September to get further facts with reference to the matter.

In other words, after each investigation it had been felt that some further inquiry was necessary and that is why this committee was created. I don't know whether there will be another one or not, but I can guarantee one thing that if there is another one that this member will not be on the committee that carries it out.

3

4

5

0

8

0

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

10

20

21

23

23

24

25

Senator Brewster: Is that a threat or a promise?

The Chairman: Well, in your case it will be a promise, I think.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. Chairman, I ask that there be spread on the record at this point the citation from the Secretary of the Navy and the citation from Admiral Hewitt as to the witness on the stand at the present time.

The Chairman: It will be so ordered. That is all I want to ask.

(The citations above referred to are in words and figures as follows, to-wit:)

"12 July 1945

From: Admiral H. K. Hewitt, U. S. Navy

To: The Secretary of the Navy

Subject: John F. Sonnett; Commendation of

- 1. John F. Sonnett served from 14 May 1945 to 11
 July 1945 as my counsel for the further investigation into
 the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, directed by the Secretary of the Navy's precept of 2 May 1945.
- 2. During this period he exhibited professional skill to a high degree, and was of the greatest assistance to me.
- 3. His efficient conduct of these hearings and thorough development of the testimony contributed immeasurably

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

ð

в

Witness Sonnett

to the completion of the investigation.

4. It is respectfully requested that the substance of this correspondence be made a part of his official record.

H. K. HEWITT."

"THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

WASHINGTON

The Secret ary of the Navy takes pleasure in commending LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN F. SONNETT

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

for service as set forth in the following CITATION

the Secretary of the Navy from January 22, 1944, to May 5, 1945. Applying himself with keen foresight, effective resourcefulness, purposeful initiative and delicate tact to the complex problems inherent in confidential assignments of paramount importance, Lieutenant Commander Sonnett skillfully formulated and executed missions of the highest classification pertaining to, affecting and furthering the war effort. His constant devotion to duty and loyal discharge of weighty responsibilities reflect the highest credit upon Lieutenant Commander Sonnett and upon the United States Naval Service.

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

"A copy of this citation has been made a part of Lieutenant Commander Sonnett's official record and he is hereby authorized to wear the Commendation Ribbon.

/s/ James Forrestal

Secretary of the Navy."

The Chairman: Are you ready, Senator Ferguson? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Sonnett, under "F" on page 2 you were?

"To determine the basis for the statement at page 6 of 'Battle Report' that 'There were two powerful task forces sent against Pearl Harbor, the major elements of one lurking just over the horizon from its companion force to overwhelm any American attempt to engage the invaders. The United States, too, had two task forces at sea, and Japanese espionage had so informed Tokyo."

Did you make any investigation of that "F"?

Mr. Sonnett: We did, yes. We made an investigation of

Senator Fergusen: What did you find on that particular one?

every one of those items, Senator.

Mr. Sonnett: That related, Senator, as I recall it, to the question of Japanese intelligence or espionage at Hawaii, a subject which we felt had not been fully explored.

The stamement in the book "Battle Reports" indicated

WARD & PAUL WASHINGTON, D C

13,370

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

that two task forces of ours were at sea.

We wanted to find out whether or not that was so and, as
I recall it, although I am trusting to recollection a year old
now, as I recall it we found there was no specific evidence
so indicating, but that that was a fair inference from the
various reports which the consul at Honolulu had sent to Tokyo.

Shef-- 9 Shack fls 10

3

5

в

7

8

17 18

10

19

30

23

21

23

24

Shack (1) am follows Shefner AL-1

3

3

4

Ö

в

7

9

8

10

11

12

14

18

15

17

18

19

80

21

22

23

24

20

Witness Sonnett Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Now do I understand then that the Hewitt investigation and your investigation prior to the Hewitt never made any report to the Secretary?

Mr. Sonnett: No, we made a report, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: You did make a report?

Mr. Sonnett: We did, yes. My impression is it was before this committee. It is a rather long one with findings of fact and conclusions.

Mr. Kaufman: It is part of the Hewitt Report.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever have any discussion with the Secretary as to having the Court of Inquiry complete its work?

Mr. Sonnett: Not that I recall, Senator, no.

Senator Ferguson: Can you give us any reason why the Court was not continued to do this work? They had the previous history and they had all the facts that they had obtained, at least.

Mr. Sonnett: I am unable to give you any reason, Senator, except I am confident of one thing, that the Secretary wanted all of the facts and he wanted them accurately, and he wanted them from whatever source he could get them.

Senator Ferguson: Was there any dissatisfaction with the report that the Navy Court of Inquiry had made?

Mr. Sonnett: To the extent, Senator, that, first, their

3

8

4

8

6

7

8

0

10

11

48

13

14:

15

16

17

:13

19

30

21

28

24

24

25

Questions by: Senator Ferguson Witness Sonnett investigation was not complete, and second, that certain of their findings were erroneous, yes.

Senator Ferguson: That certain of their findings were erroneous?

Mr. Sonnett: That is correct, sir.

Senator Ferguson: What were those particular findings? Mr. Sonnett: I cannot recall, but the Secretary's subsequent endorsement considers each one in detail and sets forth the Secretary's findings on the basis of the various findings of the Board.

Mr. Kaufman: Senator Ferguson, the Hewitt Report is part of Exhibit 107.

Senator Ferguson: Is that the third volume?

Mr. Kaufman: Yes.

Senator Brewster: And that includes the report by this witness?

Mr. Kaufman: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Does this include your report also? Mr. Sonnett: Senator, I made no report individually. I drafted, with the help of my assistants Admiral Hewitt's report which he revised and then submitted to the Secretary.

Senator Ferguson: Mr. Chairman, Iwould like to have in the record the two exhibits, if they are not already in, the one creating the Hewitt Board and the other one the

a fi

4

6

ø

7

8

0

FØ

11

48

14:

WASHINGTON. D

13

15

17

:18

10

20

23

21

23

25

24

Witness Sonnett Questions by: Senator Ferguson further investigation of the facts, and then it proceeded to give what was to be investigated, so that the record will be complete.

The Chairman: All these matters are in the record as exhibits.

Senator Ferguson: That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. Kaufman: Commander Baecher tells me that one of
these is not in at the present time. Commander Baecher says
the one dated May 18, which sets forth the scope of the
examination, is not in the record.

Senator Ferguson: I ask then that that be made part of the record here in the transcript, because I think it is material to many other questions.

The Chairman: That will be done.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

SECRET

18 May 1945.

From: Admiral H. Kent Hewitt, U.S. Navy.

To: The Secretary of the Navy.

Subject: Further investigation into the facts surrounding the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941.

Reference: (a) Precept 2 May 1945 appointing Admiral H. Kent
Hewitt, U. S. Navy to conduct further Pearl
Harbor investigation.

g

3

4

5

G

1

6

0

EO.

11

48

13

14

15

10

17

18

10

30

21

22

23

24

28

Witness Sonnett

In accordance with reference (a) a study has been made of the report of the Robert's Commission, of the record of examination of witnesses directed by the Secretary of the Navy 12 February 1944, the record of proceedings of the Court of Inquiry convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy 13 July 1944, and of various other documents relating to this matter. It appears that further investigation is necessary in order

- (A) to obtain the information now available concerning the composition and movements of the Japanese forces which attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941;
- to obtain the information which was available at (B) Pearl Harbor, at Cavite, and at Washington, during the period 26 November 1941 to 7 December 1941, concerning the location, composition and movements of Japanese neval forces, including (1) examination as to the activities of the Radio Intelligence Unit at Pearl Harbor and the information obtained by it, with particular reference to the location of the major portion of the Japanese carriers, to the change in radio contact with units of the Japanese Fleet on or about 1 December 1941, and to the apparently erroneous belief that on 7 December 1941 the attacking force was located south of Hawaii; (2) examination

LO

Witness Sonnett

December 1941; (3) examination as to the information furnished by the Navy to the Army, at Washington and at Pearl Harbor, concerning Japanese naval movements and radio contact with Japanese units; (4) examination as to information of Japanese Naval units obtained by Army reconnaissance, with particular reference to the War Department's directions to General Short, about 26 November 1941, to conduct reconnaissance to Jaluit, to the action taken, and to the question whether Admiral Kimmel was advised of this;

operated in and around Pearl Harbor prior to
7 December 1941, including (1) whether a captured
Japanese map, as indicated in the Army Pearl Harbor
report, establishes that such submarines were in
Pearl Harbor before that date, or, as indicated in
the book entitled "Battle Report", that the map was
made on that date and erroneously fixed the
positions of United States ships in the harbor;
(2) what submarines contacts were made in or around
Pearl Harbor prior to 7 December 1941; (3) according
to "Battle Report", at about 0500 on 7 December 1941,

ARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Witness Sonnett

a naval radio station on Oahu intercepted and logged a conversation between the WARD and CONDOR concerning the sighting of a submarine at approximately 1350. It should be determined what was done about this and why were the net gates allowed to remain open from 0445 until 0800;

- to obtain the information received in Hawaii through (D) the interception of Japanese telephone and cable messages by the Office of Naval Intelligence, or so obtained by other agencies of the United States Government or of other governments and communicated to the Naval Intelligence at Hawaii;
- to determine who obtained the intercepted Japanese (E) messages concerning ship movements, sent to and from Honolulu, which are set forth in Exhibit 63 of the Naval Court's Record, and how, when and where they were obtained and decoded;
- to determine the basis for the statement at page 6 (F) of "Battle Report" that "There were two powerful task forces sent against Pearl Harbor, the major elements of one lurking just over the horizon from its companion force to overwhelm any American attempt to engage the invaders. The United States, too, had two task forces at sea, and Japanese espionage

6

8

4

10

11

12

13

141

18

16

18

17

18

20

21

28

23

24

3

4

8

Ø

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18.

19

20

21

Witness Sonnett

had so informed Tokyo."

- to determine whether or not there was a "winds (G) code" message relating to the United States;
- to interview Admiral Wilkinson generally and (H) with particular reference to combat intelligence and to the "winds code";
- to interview Captain McCollum generally and with (I) particular reference to the "winds code";
- determine what information the records of (J) CinCPac and ComFOURTEEN contain concerning (1) Admiral Kimmel's approval of Annex VII to the Joint Coastal Defense Plan and the "Bellinger" estimate, (2) Admiral Kimmel's receipt and evaluation of copies of the Secretary of the Navy's letter of 24 January 1941, and the Secretary of War's reply, (3) Admiral Kimmel's receipt and evaluation of the second letter from the Chief of Naval Operations concerning air torpedo attack, (4) the date when Admiral Kimmel approved the aircraft schedules which were submitted covering employment of planes during the period 15 November 1941 to 31 December 1941;
- to determine what were the reasons for the air (K) reconnaissance which Admiral Kimmel directed in

23

23

24

빏

3

4

8

6

7

8

FO

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

18

80

21

0

Witness Sonnett

or about July, 1941, toward the Jaluits.

- (L) to ascertain the facts in connection with such other questions as may arise during the investigation to be conducted by me.
- 2. Having found that such further investigation is necessary, I propose to examine the persons having knowledge of the facts in question and to obtain such documents as may be relevant thereto.
- 3. Counsel in this investigation will be John F.
 Sonnett, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Navy.
 Also assisting will be Lieutenant Commander Benjamin Griswold,
 U.S.N.R., and Lieutenant John Ford Baecher, U.S.N.R. Each of
 these men has taken a special oath to maintain the security
 of the information received during this investigation.

H. KENT HEWITT

FIRST ENDORSEMENT:

5-21-45

The further investigation set forth herein is hereby approved. (Copy)

FORRESTAL

28

8.4

25

g

3

4

8

6

7

8

4

10

11

13

.13

14

15

10

Witness Sonnett

Questions by: Senator Ferguson Senator Brewster

Senator Ferguson: Did you, Mr. Sonnett, make a report after you made this preliminary investigation? Did you make a report to the Secretary of the Navy as to what you thought should be done?

Mr. Sonnett: I made no formal or written report, Senator, no.

Senator Brewster: As I understand, you made a draft of a report for the Secretary, on which his report was finally based, is that correct?

Mr. Sonnett: Well, on the Hewitt Report to the Secretary,
I drafted that at the completion of the Hewitt investigation.
Admiral Hewitt revised it and then submitted it to the
Secretary as Admiral Hewitt's Report.

Senator Brewster: Were there material variations from your recommendations, or did it follow substantially the outline of your conclusions?

Mr. Sonnett: There were some changes of substance which Admiral Hewitt made. He made a number of changes in form.

Just what they were, off-hand I cannot state, but I know there were some.

The Chairman: Are you finished, Senator Ferguson? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

The Chairman: Are there any further questions? If not, thank you very much, Captain. I am not demoting you? Are

WARD & PAUL. WASHINGTO

TON. D C

17

18

18

20

12

83

(2) 23

2.4

Witness Sonnett Witness Elliott you Captain or Commander? Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Sonnett: Lieutenant Commander, sir. You have promoted me.

The Chairman: Thank you very much.

(Witness excused)

The Chairman: Who is next?

Mr. Richardson: Sergeant Elliott.

The Chairman: Will you be sworn, please? TESTIMONY OF GEORGE E. ELLIOTT, JR.

(Mr. Elliott was duly sworn by the Chairman.)

Mr. Richardson: Sergeant Elliott, will you state your name for the record?

Mr. Elliott: George E. Elliott, Jr.

Mr. Richardson: How old are you?

Mr. Elliott: Twenty-eight, sir.

Mr. Richardson: You are not in the service at present?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, I am lucky enough to have been discharged four months ago.

Mr. Richardson: You were on duty in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?

Mr. Elliott: That is right, sir.

Mr. Richardson: In what division of the Army?

Mr. Elliott: I was in the Signal Corps, Aircraft Warning

Hook 85 follows

22

23

3

4

5

8

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Richardson: And that brought you in contact with the radar sets that the Army had on Oahu?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: You were present at one of those mobile radar sets on the morning of the attack?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Can you indicate on this map, Sergeant, where the mobile station was located, and where you were on the morning of the attack?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Indicate on this map where the station is located where you were on the morning of the attack.

Mr. Elliott: The station was located at the top of the mountain, I believe they call it Opana, at the northern-most point of the Island of Oahu, as I indicate here (indicating).

Mr. Richardson: Now, coming to this map, Sergeant, this colored chart of what is supposed to be a radar chart of approaching Japanese planes prior to the attack, you were at this point (indicating)?

Mr. Elliott: That is correct.

Mr. Richardson: Will you indicate with the pointer where you saw any indication of approaching planes, where it would be on this map?

WARD & PAUL, WASHINGTON, D C

3

4

8

6

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

18

30

21

23

23

24

25

WASHINGTON, D

0

Mr. Elliott: At this point up here (indicating) three degrees northeast at the Asimuth that they came in on.

We picked them up at the mileage of 136 or 137 miles. That was the very first indication of the flight that we had picked up.

Mr. Richardson: Now, follow with your pointer, just generally how the planes came down toward your station.

Senator Brewster: Will you place the time so it will be identified?

Mr. Richardson: What was the time when you first found any information of planes?

Mr. Elliott: That was 7:02.

Mr. Richardson: All right. Now, follow with your pointer the course, as nearly as you can recall it, that the planes followed as you watched them on the radar.

Mr. Elliott: I believe that they came in on a very straight line. I do not recall of their being any differences, as indicated here. It was fairly straight.

Mr. Richardson: Now, when they approached your station did they disappear finally from your radar?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, they disappeared at approximately 15 to 20 miles away from the Island. We lost them due to distortion from a back wave from the mountains, and

it was impossible to follow them further than we had.

Mr. Richardson: Up to the time they disappeared, had there been any diversion of the planes? Were they still all in the main group which you had seen at 7:02?

ō

3

4

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, they were all in the same

8

group, so far as I know.

7

Mr. Richardson: That is the last you saw of them?

8

9

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

10

Mr. Richardson: Who was with you, Sergeant, at the time these planes were sighted?

11

Another private, Joseph L. Lockhart. Mr. Elliott:

12

Mr. Richardson: Who first saw these planes? You or

13 14

Lockhart?

15

Mr. Elliott: We actually both saw them together.

10

Mr. Richardson: What discussion was there between you

17

with reference to the matter when you saw them?

18

on the operation of the scope. Lockhart looking over my

Mr. Elliott: At the time I was receiving instructions

20

18

shoulder noticed that there was a target, so he, knowing

21

more about the operation of the scope, actually took over the control there. I went over to the plotting board, and

33

23

we got an azimuth and mileage and figured out a reading as

24

to the location where the flight was, where the target was. Mr. Richardson: How long did that take you, would you

say?

3

4

5

6

7

3

8

10

11

13

13

14

15

10

17

13

10

30

21

23

23

24

20

Mr. Elliott: Well, just avery short time.

Mr. Richardson: A minute or two.

Mr. Elliott: Less than a minute.

Mr. Richardson: All right, go ahead.

Mr. Elliott: At that time I suggested to Private
Lockhart that we send it in to the Information Center. Private Lockhart, figuring that our problem was over at 7
o'clock disagreed as to sending the reading.

Mr. Richardson: What do you mean by your problem was over at 7?

Mr. Elliott: The normal operating period at that time was from 4 in the morning until 7 in the morning.

Mr. Richardson: Was that true on week days as well as on Sundays?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, I believe it was.

Mr. Richardson: For how long a period prior to the morning of the 7th had you been on the 4 to 7 status?

Mr. Elliott: Well, our particular station at that time had only been set up, it was only in operation about two weeks before December 7th.

Mr. Richardson: And during that whole two weeks, were you on the 4 to 7 schedule?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, I believe we were.

WARD & PAUL. WASHINGTON, D

3

4

3

8

0

7

8

0

10

11

13

13

15

16

17

10

18

20

23

21

23

24

25

station up to 7 o'clock that morning?

Mr. Elliott: No. sir. The only ones present at the

Mr. Richardson: Had there been other men in the

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. The only ones present at the station were Private Lockhart and myself.

Mr. Richardson: Now, before that, during the 4 to 7 period that morning, had there been other men on this station?

Mr. Elliott: Oh, yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: And what had become of them?

Mr. Elliott: I do not quite understand.

Mr. Richardson: What became of them? How did it happen that only you and Lockhart were left there?

Mr. Elliott: I will have to go back to December 6th.

It was a standing rule that we would keep two men at the unit at all times.

Mr. Richardson: 24 hours of the day?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: All right.

Mr. Elliott: That was for protection of the unit. They were armed with .45 guns.

Mr. Richardson: That was to protect the unit? It was not to operate the unit as a radar system?

Mr. Elliott: Well, they were there to protect the unit but they did not operate.

When the men that operated came to the station, the

в

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

15

17

18

19

18

50

23

24

23

24

witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson two men that guarded the unit were there at the same time, although they did not do any operation.

Mr. Richardson: All right. Go ahead now.

You got back to the 6th. What were your hours on the morning of the 6th?

Mr. Elliott: Well, we went out to the station at Opana to relieve the two men that had been on the unit, guarding it all the week. We went out there to give them a break, more or less, to come in and get a pass to go to town.

Mr. Richardson: Did you go out as guards?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, we went out as guards. The idea was we would stay there all night and be there at four o'clock in the morning, to start working on our problem.

Mr. Richardson: This was the night of the 6th?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Go shead. When did the other men that had been on the station during the night, leave?

Mr. Elliott: Well, there had been no other men there since 12 o'clock on December 6th, when we relieved them, when Private Lockhart and I relieved them.

Mr. Richardson: Then, as a matter of fact, from four until seven on the morning of the 7th, you two were the only men at that station?

Questions by: Mr. Richardson

since he did not want to send it in, even if we sent it in

and the Army and Navy would work together, they may not

Witness Elliott

1

24

по

4

2

3

б

B

7

8

8

10

11

13

18

14

WASHINGTON, D

0

16

15

17

18

18

21

20

22

24

23

24

witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson know just whose planes they are, but if we worked out through the information center and had it not on any scheduled problem, that it would be more effective as to actually going out there and intercepting like, say, the Army go out and intercept planes, or vice versa.

Finally, after mentioning a few of those things to Private Lockhart, he finally told me to go ahead and send it in if I liked.

Mr. Richardson: How long from the time you discovered the planes was it until you concluded to phone the Information Center? How many minutes?

Mr. Elliott: I would say offhand seven or eight.

Mr. Richardson: During that time, you could still see the target on your charts, these planes coming from the north?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sîr.

Mr. Richardson: You called up the Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. We had two phones in the mobile unit: One was a direct line, a tactical line, as it was called. That was from the plotting board directly to the Information Center which was located at Fort Shafter.

Mr. Richardson: Which phone did you use?

Mr. Elliott: I picked up the tactical phone on the plotting board, and I found nobody on the other end at the

7

6

Ω

11

10

13

15

14

17

16

18

18

12

20

22

23

24

28

Witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Information center.

After that, I went to the Administrative line and called the Information Center.

After getting the Information Center --

Mr. Richardson: Who answered?

Mr. Elliott: A corporal or Private McDonald answered the phone. He was a switchboard operator at the Information Center.

Mr. Richardson: All right.

What conversation occurred?

Mr. Elliott: At that time, I explained to Private
McDonald what we had seen, and he told me that there was
nobody around there, and he did not know what to do about
it.

I asked him if he would get somebody that would know what to do and pass on the information, and have him take care of it.

Well, a few minutes later --

Mr. Richardson: How many minutes? Just make a guess.

Mr. Elliott: Two or three, I would say.

Mr. Richardson: Two or three. All right.

Mr. Elliott: Two or three minutes later, this lieutenant that is referred to, or was first referred to in the Roberts Report, called back to the station, and Private Lockhart

hlo

3

4

õ

8

7

8

0

10

11

13

13

44

15

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Mr. Richardson

picked up the phone and spoke to the Lieutenant.

It was at this time that the Lieutenant told us to forget about the flight.

Mr. Richardson: Well, now, you, of course, did not hear what the Lieutenant said over the telephone.

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Richardson: What did you hear Lockhart say over the telephone, to whomever he was talking.

Mr. Elliott: Well, he only acknowledged that we were to forget it, that we were to forget the flight.

Mr. Richardson: Did Lockhart say anything to the Lieutenant about having discovered planes coming on the chart?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, I believe he did. He again repeated the distance that we had picked up the planes.

Mr. Richardson: When Lockhart had finished his telephone conversation, what did he tell you the Lieutenant on the other end said?

Mr. Elliott: He told me that the Lieutenant said to forget it.

Mr. Richardson: Did he say anything about the Lieutenant mentioning what these planes might be, or from where the planes might be coming? Did he make any statement that the Lieutenant had mentioned that subject to him over the telephone?

0

16 17

18

18

20

21

23

24

hll g

. .

4

3

8

6

7

8

0

10

11

13

13

14

10

17

18

19

2 t

20

22

23

24

25

Mr. Richardson: I am referring to the question of whether the Lieutenant mentioned the fact that a flight of B-17's from San Francisco was expected in that morning, and that these planes were probably those planes.

Mr. Elliott: I do not recall whether or not he did.

Was there any discussion on that subject by Lockhart in reporting the telephone conversation to you?

Mr. Elliott: That is what I do not quite remember.

I cannot place it together, whether we received that information then, or whether that came out after the publicity of the Roberts Commission.

I cannot say for sure.

Mr. Richardson: Now, what did you continue to do after the end of the conversation over the telephone with the Lieutenant at the Information Center? What did you and Lockhart continue to do, if anything?

Mr. Elliott: Private Lockhart at that time wanted to shut down the unit and just go off the air, and the original intention was that I was to have gotten further training on the unit. I insisted again, and we continued to operate.

Mr. Richardson: You could still see the plane target?
Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: And you followed it in until it got within about 20 miles of your station?

hll g

B

1

3

a

6

7

0

8

10

-12

11

13

15

14

10

17

19

18

20

2 t

22

24

23

25

Mr. Richardson: I am referring to the question of whether the Lieutenant mentioned the fact that a flight of B-17's from San Francisco was expected in that morning, and that these planes were probably those planes.

Mr. Elliott: I do not recall whether or not he did.

Was there any discussion on that subject by Lockhart in reporting the telephone conversation to you?

Mr. Elliott: That is what I do not quite remember.

I cannot place it together, whether we received that information then, or whether that came out after the publicity of the Roberts Commission.

I cannot say for sure.

Mr. Richardson: Now, what did you continue to do after the end of the conversation over the telephone with the Lieutenant at the Information Center? What did you and Lockhart continue to do, if anything?

Mr. Elliott: Private Lockhart at that time wanted to shut down the unit and just go off the air, and the original intention was that I was to have gotten further training on the unit. I insisted again, and we continued to operate.

Mr. Richardson: You could still see the plane target?
Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: And you followed it in until it got within about 20 miles of your station?

3

8

10

11

13

13

15

n

10

18

18

80

18

23

23

24

25

Witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Elliott: That is right, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Now, then, did you make any chart of the course of those planes?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. We had an overlaid chart, that is, a transparent paper that is put over the map itself, of the Island, with true north on the overlay. That is the grid lines on the overlay were true north on the map, and in the center is a radius, a mileage radius rule.

From your azimuth and your mileage you can plot exactly where your location is on the map. That is used so that
you could have a record of all the flights that you had.

In other words, as you posted your target on this overlay, you could take it off of there and put it on a new sheet of transparent paper and continue on again.

Mr. Richardson: Now, you did complete a chart following the course of those planes as they approached your
station?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Did you make any readings?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, we had a running log, a record of reading sheets that covered the time, mileage, azimuth and coordinate readings.

Mr. Richardson: And you filled that out?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

3

8

6

7

0

10

11

13

13

14

15

16

17

18

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Richardson: When did you leave the station that morning?

Mr. Elliott: It was approximately 15 minutes of 8.

Mr. Richardson: Where did you go?

Mr. Elliott: Our station at Opana was nine miles away to our camp where he billeted and of course coming down the mountain to the highway took sometime, and then the nine miles was from the highway.

Mr. Richardson: How did you go?

Mr. Elliott: At approximately just shortly before 15 minutes of 8, a private --

Mr. Richardson (interposing): How did you go, by shank's mare or in a car?

Mr. Elliott: That is just what I am going to explain.

Mr. Richardson: All right.

Mr. Elliott: Just a few minutes before a quarter of 8, Private Farnback came out in a truck to pick us up, and take our bedding, and ourselves back to the camp.

Mr. Richardson: He took you back to the camp?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: What time did you get back to the camp, do you think.

Mr. Elliott: It was very close to 8 o'clock.

Mr. Richardson: Did you have with you either your chart

Witness Elliott

4

d

3

7

10

8 2

12

13

14.

Questions by: Mr. Richerdson

or your readings? hl4

> Mr. Elliott: We only had the record of readings, the log.

Mr. Richardson: Did your record or reading log show the direction from which these planes were coming?

Mr. Elliott: It could have been replotted on the map with the information given to get the exact location of the flight.

Mr. Richardson: What did you do with that log? Mr. Elliott: That log was turned over to a Lieutenant Upson, the Commanding Officer of the two platoons that were out in that particular camp.

Mr. Richardson: Was it turned over immediately upon your return to the camp?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. We were very proud of the reading that we had gotten, that is, the distance out, and we brought it along, not knowing what was taking place, but it was just the fact that the reading was a very good reading.

We brought it back to show it off, so to speak.

Mr. Richardson: Now, you gave it to your platoon commander?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Do you know what he did with it?

10

15

18

17

19

80

21

23

23

24

4

¥

8

Œ

8

7

0

10

1 1

12

18

14

PAUL. WASHINGTON.

1.5

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

23

84

25

Witness Elliott

questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, I do not.

Mr. Richardson: Who was your platoon commander?

Mr. Elliott: A First Lieutenant -- at that time Second Lieutenant John Upson.

Mr. Richardson: And he was in the Aircraft Warning Division?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Who was his superior, if you know?

Mr. Elliott: A Captain Tetley.

Mr. Richardson: And where was he stationed?

Mr. Elliott: He was stationed in Schofield Barracks, at the headquarters. That is where the main body of the company stayed.

We had several headquarters. We had the Fort Shafter, at the Information Center was one headquarters, and also within the same company we had the headquarters at Schofield Barracks, where most of the men stayed, and then, of course, we had the outlying platoons, where we had our individual stations.

Mr. Richardson: Where and to whom would your platoon commander have reported to his superior?

Mr. Elliott: He would have reported directly to Captain Tetley.

Mr. Richardson: At Schofield Barracks?

3

4

5

0

7

8

8

10

11

13

18

14

24

25

Witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Elliott: At Schofield Barracks, yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Do you know who was over Tetley?

Mr. Elliott: Offhand, I believe it was Colonel Powell, although I am not sure of the chain of command.

Mr. Richardson: They we re all in the aircraft warning section?

Mr. Elliott: I am not sure about Colonel Powell. I believe he was head of the Signal Corps installations.

Mr. Richardson: And the material which you had given to your platoon commander could have been read by any competent person to whom it came, and would indicate where you saw the planes, the direction from which they came and when they disappeared from your view?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir; very definitely, sir.

Mr. Richardson: With the times of day involved?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. An identical chart could have been made, as is indicated up there on the map.

Mr. Richardson: Did you remain in camp after you arrived there, and during the attack?

Mr. Elliott: No. sir. We stayed in camp only long enough to get up our main belongings that we would need, and we went right back to the unit nine miles away.

Mr. Richardson: And you stayed at the unit the rest of the day?

4

1

2

8

7

8

9

8

10

11

43

13

14

15

WASHINGTON.

0

10

17

18

19

80

21

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Mr. Richardson

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, we stayed there day and night from then on; we did not go back to the camp.

Mr. Richardson: There were two operating phones to that unit?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: Did anyone call you up while you were there to inquire concerning what you discovered and the details?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, they did not call me. They called back, but Private Lockhart answered the phone.

Mr. Richardson: Who called him, do you know?

Mr. Elliott: Well, as I said before, it is explained as this Lieutenant through the Roberts Report. That is the only knowledge I have actually as to who called.

Mr. Richardson: Someone called him?

Mr. Elliott: Well, the information was relayed by Corporal McDonald at the switchboard to the Lieutenant.

Mr. Richardson: You do not get what I mean, I don't think, Sergeant.

Mr. Elliott: You mean the Lieutenant called --

Mr. Richardson: After you came back from the camp on the morning of the attack, after you came in at 8 o'clock and turned over your reading, you then went back to the station, as I understand it. incoming planes?

Mr. Elliott: Yes.

h18

hl8 g

3

4

5

8

7

8

10

11

12

18

16

15

. 18

17

18

21

80

23

22

24

25

Mr. Richardson: While you were at the station did anyone contact you to find out what you knew about the

Mr. Elliott: That, sir, I could not answer.

When we went back to the unit, we did not go back to -at least I did not, and I not recall just what Private

Lockhart did -- we did not go back to the operation. The
operation of the unit was being manned by other men in the
platoon.

As I recall, we were busy setting up tents, since we were not going to travel back and forth to our old camp.

Mr. Richardson: Well, but, Sergeant, did anybody come to you during that day and ask you to tell them what you saw in the radar at 7 o'clock that morning?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, only the men at our individual camp that were interested to know just what had gone on.

Mr. Richardson: Well, by the time you had worked around there for a while, all of the men at that unit knew the story of what had happened to you, and your companion after 7 o'clock in that radar station that morning?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, very definitely, sir.

Mr. Richardson: And if anyone had called that unit on the telephone they could have gotten that information from hl9

3

4

7

G

8

10

11

12

14

WASHINGTON. D

13

15

17

10

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Witness Elliott Questions by: Mr. Richardson practically anybody on the job, could not they?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Mr. Richardson: When you went back from camp to your station, did you have any instructions from your officer in camp as to what you were to do, or anything of that kind?

Mr. Elliott: None at the camp. We were just told to go back to the unit and that we would receive all of our instructions. That is, it was understood as to the working arrangement, what we were going to do, arranging the camp, and so forth, that would have been taken care of out there.

Mr. Richardson: Did you get any instructions after you got back to the camp?

Mr. Elliott: Only as I said before, that we broke up into different groups.

Mr. Richardson: I see.

Mr. Elliott: And did the necessary work.

Mr. Richardson: I see.

When did you first know of the attack?

Mr. Elliott: At the time that we arrived at our camp. However, as we were going to the camp, and just, oh, about a quarter way away from the camp, we noticed from our truck all of the men from the camp driving very fast in the opposite direction in which we were going. They were going to the unit.

h20 They had their field packs, and helmets, and what not.

We still had no indication as to what had happened until we arrived at the camp, when we were told that we had been attacked by the Japanese.

Mr. Richardson: I have no further questions.

The Chairman: Sergeant, if I understand you, this unit up there on this mountain at the tip of the Island, was under guard 24 hours of the day by somebody.

Mr. Elliott: Yes.

The Chairman: What were they guarding against?

Mr. Elliott: Well, the only thing they were guarding against was to see that no one came around to interfere with the equipment we had.

The Chairman: Now, during four hours of that 24, or three hours, from 4 to 7 in the morning, the radar station was in operation?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Why was it in operation during those particular hours?

Mr. Elliott: Well, those were the instructions that we had from our company commander, and, as I imagine, they came from --

The Chairman: Headquarters?

Mr. Elliott: He had taken the orders from higher head-

5

1

2

3

4

ef

8

7

9

10

18

11

18

15

14

16

17

0

18

10

20

23

21

23

24

.

h21

8 .

ö.

ġ.

AL fls 13

Witness Elliott Questions by: The Chairmlan quarters.

The Chairman: Did the selection of those three hours from 4 to 7 have any relationship, as far as you know? Was it generally understood that those hours were selected because they might have some relationship to a possible air attack?

Mr. Elliott: As a matter of opinion, as I would have looked at it at the time, I would say we were not operating under those conditions.

I mean, it was more practice than anything else.

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

18

13

14

15

16

17

18

18

20

21

22

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: As far as you were concerned, and Private Lockhart, you were students, in a sense, you were practicing to become more proficient in the operation of the radar station?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: But there must have been some reason why, from 4:00 to 7:00 o'clock in the morning was chosen as the hour during which the station was to be in operation. Would you be able to inform the committee, if you have any opinion, as to why those hours were chosen?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, I could not.

The Chairman: You do not know about that?

Mr. Elliott: I could not form any opinion.

The Chairman: Those hours were fixed by higher officers?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Do you know who determined that it should be done from 4:00 to 7:00?

Mr. Elliott: Well, only through the Information Center, down through the chain of command from Captain Tetley, our Commanding Officer. But that was understood, that we were to work from 4:00 to 7:00 in the morning.

The Chairman: Was there any information passed down to you as to why those hours were selected?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

23 24

3

4

õ

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: Did you learn anything about that at any time, either before or after the attack, as to why those hours were chosen for the operation of the radar?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. That angle of the question of 4:00 to 7:00 never came up, that I recollect.

The Chairman: You don't know whether it had any relationship to the general feeling that if an attack occurred there it would be sometime in the early morning, around daylight or sunrise?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

The Chairman: You have no information on that?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

The Chairman: Now how far were these planes when you first picked them up?

Mr. Elliott: They were actually 137 miles.

The Chairman: 137 miles. And you traced them all the way in until they got within 20 miles?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, I believe that is what it was, until they got within 20 miles.

The Chairman: How long did that take you, or how long were they in making that flight from 137 miles to 20 miles, within that distance?

Mr. Elliott: I am not particularly sure. I think it was about 20 minutes of 8:00.

WASHINGTON.

0

18

18

20

22

21

23

24

3

4

ō

6

7

8

10

11

12

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: About 20 minutes of 8:00?

Mr. Elliott: Between 7:35 and 20 minutes of 8:00.

The Chairman: So from 2 minutes after 7:00 until approximately 20 minutes of 8:00 you were tracing these planes in towards the island?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Now did you call, or did Private Lockhart, or either one of you, call the Central Information Station while they were being traced in, or after you lost sight of them?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. We sent it in -- I sent it in to the switchboard operator I would say about actually 7:07 or 7:08.

The Chairman: I did not get that.

Mr. Elliott: 7:07 or 7:08. I picked up the flight at 7:02.

The Chairman: You picked up the flight at 7:02?

Mr. Elliott: Yes.

The Chairman: At 7:07 or 7:08, five or six minutes after that, after you picked up the flight, you phoned in to the Central Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. We gave them the reading as of 7:02.

The Chairman: Did you continue to call them as you got

WASHINGTON.

17

18

18

21

30

23

22

24

3

4

5

0

7

8

8

10

11

13

13

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Chairman

the reading as the ships came in closer?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

The Chairman: You did not?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

The Chairman: Just that one call?

Mr. Elliott: That was when we carried on, when he was told to forget ...

The Chairman: Do you recall the name of the Lieutenant who told you to forget it?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, at the time I did not know.

The Chairman: You did not know at the time?

Mr. Elliott: I think it was Lieutenant Tyler. I mean this information I received later.

The Chairman: Yes. Did you know anything about the expectation that some B-17's or P-17's were scheduled to come in from San Francisco?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. I know that I did not know about it before we picked up the target, and as I told Mr. Richardson here, I am not sure just when we actually did find out that those were B-17's.

The Chairman: You did not know that they were coming in from San Francisco? Would you have known whether they were coming from the north, the direction in which these planes you picked up were coming, or would they have come

WASHINGTON, D 0

22

23

24

Witness Elliott

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

13

18

20

21

22

Questions by: The Chairman

in more directly from the east?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, we would not have known that.

The Chairman: You would not have known that?

Mr. Elliott: No. That would have been handled in the information center, probably by the liaison officer, and they would not pass that information to us.

The Chairman: Well, with your knowledge of the island out there, and the directions generally from there towards Japan and towards California, would you be able to say, if you thought they were P-17's, would you have expected them to come in from that direction?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: From the north?

Mr. Elliott: Ordinarily, yes, sir.

The Chairman: Why would they do that?

Mr. Elliott: Well, that would have been the closest route.

The Chairman: From San Francisco to Oahu would they come in from the north?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. That would bring them in just about the place where the flight was picked up that morning, at 3 degrees northeast.

The Chairman: That is all.

Mr. Cooper.

23

24

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 18

13 14

Lary 15 fols.

16

18

17

10

20

23

21

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: Sergeant, you were then a private?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: You and Lockhart were both privates?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: How long had you been engaged in this radar work?

Mr. Elliott: Only about three months.

The Vice Chairman: Three months?

Mr. Elliott: Not quite three months.

The Vice Chairman: You were still being trained for that type of work?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Was Lockhart your instructor?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, he was.

3

4

6

6

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: How long had he been engaged in that radar work?

Mr. Elliott: I am not sure. I believe that it might have been a year or so. I can't say on that.

The Vice Chairman: Then he was considered as an experienced, capable radar man and qualified to give instructions to you?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, so far as the operation of the unit went he knew the different phases of operation.

The Vice Chairman: And you and he worked together there that Sunday morning in operating the radar?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. During the problem he operated the scope and I operated the plotting board. In other words, the targets that he would have picked up from the scope he would have relayed the information and I would have plotted it on the map and followed through on sending it to the Information Center at Fort Shafter where they would have coordinated with the liaison officers as to whether anybody had a flight in that particular area, and from then on they would have followed through.

The Vice Chairman: What was the name of that station where you were?

Mr. Elliott: Opana.

The Vice Chairman: 0-p-a-n-a?

17 18

18

21

20

23

23

24

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, you had been on duty there from 12:00 o'clock noon on Saturday the day before?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: As guards of that station? Mr. Elliott. Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And then during the period from 4:00 o'clock on Sunday morning to 7:00 o'clock on Sunday morning you operated the station?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you were due then to go off duty in the operation of the station at 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. The original plans were that we would stay there until 12:00 o'clock noon Sunday December 7 and at that time the two men that we had relieved the day before would have been back on pass and they would have taken over the guarding of the unit.

The Vice Chairman: They would have taken over as guards? Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. And then we would have returned to our camp. However, that was changed and it was decided that since they came back from there, on a pass, earlier, they figured they would come out to the unit at 8:00 o'clock in the morning.

The Vice Chairman: But you were due to stop operating

11 12 13

14 15 16

18

18

17

20

22

21

23

24

22

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

the unit at 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And from 7:00 o'clock on until you were relieved you were to just serve as guards there?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, but that also at that time we were to continue on with my instructions, my further instructions as to the operation of the unit.

The Vice Chairman: Well, it was more or less voluntary on your part as you wanted to get as much training as you could?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And voluntary on Lockhart's part to give you that training?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: After 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: So you were just staying on on a voluntary basis after 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you just continued to practice?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: After 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And then at 7:02, why, you picked

3

4

5

8

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Questions by: The Vice Chairman Witness Elliott up this flight of planes coming in?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. I wonder if I could make mention of the fact that at the time that we reported off the air to the Information Center by our clock at the unit I am very sure the time was six minutes of 7:00 and I can't recall just whether or not we had made a time check with the Information Center. But I know very definitely that the time on the clock when we actually closed down the unit, that is, went off the air with the Information Center, was approximately six minutes of 7:00.

The Vice Chairman: Six minutes before 7:00 o'clock? Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: You notified the Information Center? Mr. Elliott: We were told at that time that the problem was over and that we were to go off the air. In other words, we wouldn't forward then to the Information Center.

The Vice Chairman: Anything you received after six minutes to 7:00 o'clock you would not send on to the Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. The point I am trying to bring out there is that it was six minutes before 7:00 and I don't recall whether or not we had made a time check to verify the time with the Information Center.

The Chairmen: That is, your clock showed six minutes

WASHINGTON.

W'tness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

to 7:00 and you don't know whether you synchronized your time with the Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: That is right.

The Vice Chairman: So that from the time you were told by the Information Center at six minutes before 7:00 o'clock that you could go off, the remaining time then was just on a voluntary basis by you and Lockhart?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you picked up this flight of planes coming in at two minutes after 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And within five or six minutes after you first sighted them, why, you undertook to contact the Information Center to tell them about it?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. It was between six and eight minutes, off-hand. I can't recall just what it was.

The Vice Chairman: Between six and eight minutes after 7:00 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: Somewhere between there.

The Vice Chairman: And when you used the first phone there was nobody that responded at the Information Center?

Mr.Elliott: No, sir. That was the actual phone that went through to the actual plotting table in the Information Center.

(2)

10

13

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

14

10

n

15

17

18

18

80

22

12

23

24

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

17

18

19

80

21

22

23

24

25

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: That was the phone you were supposed to use to give that information?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And there was nobody that responded at the other end?

Mr. Elliott: That is right.

The Vice Chairman: Or, at the Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: That is right.

The Vice Chairman: Then you used the other phone which you say was the administration phone?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And Private McDonald answered that switchboard?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you gave him the information and he told you that there was nobody there to tell him what to do about it?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you asked him to please get word as quickly as he could to somebody who would know what to do?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. I might mention that as I was explaining it to McDonald on the switchboard I spoke in a very nervous voice and from the time that I spoke that way

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman Lockhart seemed to take more note of what I was trying to do in sending in the reading, although I didn't know at the

time that they were enemy planes. It was just that I did talk

The Vice Chairman: That was probably your first experience of that type, was it?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, it was.

over the phone in a very nervous tone of voice.

The Vice Chairman: I see.

Mr. Elliott: It probably was the idea of getting such a large flight of planes at such a distance, because ordinarily before then we hadn't picked up anything really over 100 to a 110 miles, I would say. But this was very big and it was very noticeable and it was just something out of the ordinary.

The Vice Chairman: It was out of the ordinary to the extent that you were a little bit excited about it?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And also proud of your achievement? Mr. Elliott: Well, yes, sir. I only wish that it could have been followed through. It could have saved any number of lives.

The Vice Chairman: Well, you really did do a good job in the work you did there.

Mr. Elliott: I hope I did, sir.

4

5

6

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

18

30

21

22

23 24

4

5

0

7

8

9

10

11

12

18

14

15

16

17

18

18

20

21

22

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: How many men were there at that time that operated this radar?

Mr. Elliott: In our platoon we had, I believe it was, 18 men. Out of that 18 men there were three drivers, I believe, truck drivers, and I believe there were two cooks.

The Vice Chairman: That would leave --

Mr. Elliott: That would leave --

The Vice Chairman: Thirteen.

Mr. Elliott: Thirteen.

The Vice Chairman: Operators.

Mr. Elliott: Operators, yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, although you were still in training and had not had the experience that Lockhart had, why, the events of that occasion showed that you had become rather efficient in that line of work.

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, just how did you conduct this type of work Sergeant? Was there a platoon or squad or definite number of men assigned to each of these radar units?

Mr. Elliott: We had the men assigned, we had what we called the crew chiefs, and I believe with the assigned strength that we had they only had two men under them, and the three men together each operated the unit in shifts of, as I recall it on December 7 especially, very close to that

WASHINGTON.

n

23

24

ā

5

4

8

7

8

10

8

11

12

13

14

15

WASHINGTON. D

٦,

17

16

18

19

21

80

22

24

23

85

Witness Elliott Questions by: The Vice Chairman time, we operated four hours on duty on the radar, four hours on guard on the unit, and then four hours off, and then repeating four hours on the unit and so forth; and I believe at that time we had four different crews.

The Vice Chairman: Four different crews of two men each?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. There were three men, actually
three men on each crew.

The Vice Chairman: Three men on each crew and you had four crews?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. I believe that is the way it was set up, yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you had four crews?
Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Well, of course, then you spent as much time on guard duty as you did in operating the unit?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. The number of men we had at that time was not a sufficient number to operate 24 hours a day.

The Vice Chairman: Well, now, if all the operators had been used for operational purposes and ordinary infantry soldiers had been used for guard duty, you could have done that, couldn't you?

Mr. Elliott: Oh, yes.

The Vice Chairman: And ordinary infantry soldiers could

3

4

5

8

8

9

7

(3)10

> 11 12

> > 14

13

16

15

18

17

18

30

21

22

23

24

25

The Vice Chairman Questions by: Witness Elliott have been used for guard duty, and were used for guard duty at all other places around the island, weren't they?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, but there were none assigned to us at that time.

I know, but that could have been done, The Vice Chairman: for the guard duty?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And then that would have left all of you operators to work in shifts just in operational work?

Mr. Elliott: Well, yes, although in the Army they sort of put you to work to the best advantage. In other words, they wouldn't have considered us working four hours on the unit and eight hours rest, whereas they probably would have fixed it up eight hours work and four hours rest.

The Vice Chairman: Yes, that could have been done.

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. I mean that is the general practice, so to speak.

The Vice Chairman: What was done in that respect after the attack, after December 7, how did they do it?

Mr. Elliott: Well, at the time I believe we received a few more men from the company. I would say off-hand four or five to help out in the operations. We operated under those conditions for approximately three weeks.

The Vice Chairman: After December 7?

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

13

14

15

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. And at that time our company was enlarged to a regiment and we had some men transferred there from the infantry to enlarge our company and the infantry men were to be trained in the operation of the unit.

The Vice Chairman: They assigned other men there on the island to train in radar work?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: That was done after December 7? Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir; approximately, I am not sure whether it was two or three weeks. It was somewhere in between that time.

The Vice Chairman: The forces were greatly enlarged then? Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. Instead of 18 men, as we had on December 7, we had approximately 40 men. That was two or three weeks after December 7.

The Vice Chairman: I see.

Mr. Elliott: But they had to be trained.

The Vice Chairman: But those same men had been on the island before December 7?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, what hours did you operate the unit after December 7?

Mr. Elliott: Twenty-four hours a day, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Twenty-four hours a day?

16 17

18

19

21

20

22

23

24

WASHINGTON. n

Questions by: The Vice Chairman Witness Elliott 1 The Chairman Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. 2 The Vice Chairman: After December 7? 3 Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. The Vice Chairman: You increased it from three hours 5 to 24 hours a day? 6 Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. 7 The Vice Chairman: Well, didn't anybody have to go to 8 the hospital as a result of that, did they? 9 Mr. Elliott: Well, none that I recall, sir. They 10 were probably afraid to go to the hospital. 11 The Vice Chairman: All right. Thank you. 12 The Chairman: I would like to ask one other question. 13 You say that you called this Information Center about 14 7 or 8 minutes after 7:00? 15 Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. 16 The Chairman: And talked to Private McDonald at the 17 switchboard. He was the switchboard operator? 18 Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. 18 The Chairman: How long was it after that before 20 Tyler came back and talked to Lockhart? 21 22

Mr. Elliott: Between one or two or three minutes, I don't recall. It was fairly shortly.

The Chairman: From the time of that conversation between Tyler and Lockhart until you went into the Information

23

25

3

4

8

9

7

8

10

11

12

18

14

15

10

17

18

19

20

21

23

23

24

25

13,420

Witness Elliott

The Chairman Questions by: The Vice Chairman

Center did they call back any more to seek any information about these planes?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. The last time that we talked to the Information Center during the flight that we had plotted, the plane flight, there was no other conversation about it. Now then, when the flight was finished and we took the record of the reading sheets back to the platoon commander, he passed that on, I imagine, to the company commander.

The Chairman: That was about a quarter to 8?

Mr. Elliott: At the time that we went.

The Chairman: Now, the attack was on right away pretty soon after that?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. As I understand it it was on about 5 minutes of 8.

The Chairman: That is all.

The Vice Chairman: There is one question I overlooked.

You told us that after December 7, why, the hours of operating the station were increased from 3 hours to a full 24-hour basis.

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And the men held up all right under that. Did this wear out the sets, radar sets, did they operate all right?

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

Witness Elliott

Questions by: The Vice Chairman Senator George

Mr. Elliott: Well, our particular set was somewhat of a good set. I mean, we continued operating, I don't know just whether we were lucky or what, but we didn't have very much trouble. Another thing I might mention is that the different units on the islands could overlap each other and where one went off for servicing, and incidentally we did go off an hour a day for servicing and repair, they would cover the particular unit that went out.

But so far as having any serious trouble with the unit I don't recall any.

The Vice Chairman: You don't recall any?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

The Vice Chairman: That is all.

The Chairman: Senator George.

Senator George: You say you have been out of service about four months?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, since the 20th of September last year.

Senator George: When did you enter the service?

Mr. Elliott: On November 12, 1940.

Senator George: Where did you enter the service, from what State?

Mr. Elliott: I entered in Chicago, sir; Chicago, Illinois.

Senator George: And do I understand that you and Mr.

14

15 16

18

17

20

18

22

21

23

24

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

14

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Senator George

Lockhart were the only two people at this station from midnight, say, of the 6th until the morning of the 7th, when you picked up this flight of planes?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Senator George: There was no one else there? Mr. Elliott: No, sir. I might make a comment, if I may. Senator George: Yes.

Mr. Elliott: On December 8, I believe it was -- well, on December 7 Lockhart, Private Lockhart was called into the company commander, Captain Tetley, and Captain Tetley sent him back to the unit for a statement from Lockhart and myself, a signed statement as to what had happened. And at that time Private Lockhart told me that he wanted me to incorporate in the statement the name of a man that was not there, the man that ordinarily would have run the motor, the motored generator for the unit. It was put to me that they wanted to keep the records straight.

The C.O. called for no one to operate the unit unless the motor man was present to operate that motor and we were not qualified motor men or mechanics to do that.

However, in that statement that I have given reference to I wouldn't agree to that, to incorporating this other man's name in that statement. The statement itself was just, it was put in the form of "we". Everything that was written

18

16

15

18

17

19

20 21

23

24

23.

3

4

2

6

.

6

8

8

11

10

13

WASHINGTON.

12

14

16

17

18

19

20

21

23

22

24

25

Witness Elliott Questions by: Senator George

in there was "we" did this and "we" did that. There was no individual "I" did this or "I" did that.

Senator George: But actually you and Private Lockhart were the only two people at the station at this unit?

Mr. Elliott: That is correct, sir.

Senator George: I fix the time arbitrarily from midnight on because that was the important time. And you say at 7:02 you picked up the planes on the radar 3 degrees east of north?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Senator George: Could you tell anything about the number of planes in the flight?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, not definitely. You could just tell that there was a large number.

Senator George: Now, on that very point, Sergeant,
I think the committee would like to have full information.
Did you judge it to be a large number of planes?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, by the size of the echo we judged it to be a fairly large number of planes.

Senator George: And not merely one or two or three or four planes?

Mr. Elliott: We knew that it was not one or two or three or four since at that distance the echo would have shown up very much smaller. This was very definitely very

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Senator George

big.

2

3

4

ō

6

7

8

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

Senator George: And you picked up this flight actually at a distance of about 137 miles?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Senator George: Now, you say that when you called to make the report you did not find anyone at the station except Private McDonald, as I believe you said his name was?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, McDonald.

Senator George: And within a very short time, two or three minutes, someone did call and Private Lockhart did the talking to the officer who called?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. Private Lockhart was the nearest to the phone and picked it up and spoke to the lieutenant.

Senator George: You have since learned that the officer who called was a Lieutenant Tyler?

Mr. Elliott: I don't believe at that time the name was mentioned, but the only thing that I knew was that it was some officer that had called and told Lockhart to forget it.

Senator George: To forget it; just to forget it?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. As I recall I never did know the name of the officer until sometime later.

Senator George: But your best information subsequently secured was that he was Lieutenant Tyler?

25

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

13

18

14

15

10

17

18

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Senator George

Mr. Elliott: Not at that time.

Senator George: Not at that time but I mean since that time.

Mr. Elliott: Senator George: That is your present information, in other words?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Senator George: Where is he now?

Mr. Elliott: That I don't know, sir.

Senator George: Did he remain in the service on the island after the 7th of December?

Mr. Elliott: I don't know anything about Lieutenant Tyler with the exception that he has, as I understand, been promoted through the grades to Lieutenant Colonel. That is all that I happen to know.

Senator George: I wanted to find out if he had been promoted.

Mr. Elliott: That is all that I know of the man in question.

Senator George: Now, I further understand you were able to follow this flight of planes in until your radar was broken by the projection of the mountains. In other words, you traced them in or followed them in until they were within about 20 miles of the island?

Mr. Elliott: That is right, sir.

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

Hook fols.

Questions by: Senator George

hl 2 fls AL

3

4

8

B

7

8

8

10

11

13

13

14

15

16

17

18

Senator George: Were any other radar stations on the Island in operation that morning?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, there were. Offhand I don't know how many. Onethat I do know definitely of was on until 7 o'clock.

Senator George: Until 7 o'clock?

Mr. Elliott: I believe they continued on a little after 7 also, and they had a partial record of the flight that we had picked up. It wasn't quite out as far as the one we had picked up because the station itself was right on the coast, it wasn't up higher in the air.

Senator George: It didn't have the elevation? Mr. Elliott: The efficiency wasn't as great, but that is the only station that I know of that actually picked up any portion of the flight that we recorded that morning.

Senator George: I believe that is all.

The Chairman: Mr. Clark.

Mr. Clark: No questions.

The Chairman: Senator Lucas.

Senator Lucas: Sergeant, what do you mean by the technical term "echo."

The screen goes about a circle, about Mr. Elliott: a 5"circle. On this screen you will see a horizontal line, and that horizontal line was broken up from zero to 150

WASHINGTON, D

0

20

18

21

23

24

23

h2

e

WASHINGTON.

. 21

witness Elliott Questions by: Senator Lucas miles of scale. At the point that the target is hit by the transmission being sent out and referred back to the unit, it will come up and there is a break in that line and there extends a vertical line up. Then, by the mechanism on the scope we bring the air line over to the echo, and that is where you get your mileage. But the echo looks like a straight line, and at a right angle a vertical line up which is the particular target that you see.

Senator Lucas: When you first discovered these planes, did you find more than one?

Mr. Elliott: As I recall it, there were a couple of other flights, but we only followed the main flight because we had all we could do to follow that one.

Senator Lucas: Would you care to give the committee an estimate of the number of planes you thought, from radar, was in that flight?

Mr. Elliott: Any figure that I would say, or that we did have in mind would be only a guess.

Senator Lucas: I understand that, but it would be interesting to the committee to get the guess, from your experience out there with this radar.

Mr. Elliott: I really don't recall even guessing that there were any particular number. We knew that there were probably more than 50, but, of course, we didn't know. I

h3

3

4.

8

6

.7

8

0

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

17

18

19

30

21

83

Witness Elliott Questions by: Senator Lucas mean, it all enters into the picture, just how high the plane is flying and just where you strike it, as to the size of the echo you might get.

Senator Lucas: Now, do you recall when you talked to Private McDonald over the phone, whether you indicated as to the number of planes you thought might be in this flight?

Mr. Elliott: There was no definite number stated. It was just that there were many, very many.

Senator Lucas: Will you recall, and this may have been given before I came in, will you recall again the substance of the conversation that you had over the phone with McDonald?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. I called Private McDonald on the Administrative line and told him who I was and explained what we had found.

Senator Lucas: Can you say what language you used? Can you remember the exact language that you used? I don't suppose you do recall.

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. As I said before, I said it very nervously, and as to the exact wording, I couldn't say. Senator Lucas: All right.

Mr. Elliott: I gave him the information that there were a large number of planes coming in, and gave him the location, that is, the reading of those planes.

24

23

3

e

8

8

7

10

11

8

43

14

18

10

18

17

18

30

21

23

23

24

20

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Senator Lucas

Senator Lucas: Where was the Information Center on the Island located with reference to Opana?

Mr. Elliott: Well, that was down in Fort Shafter. Fort Shafter itself was about, I believe 8 miles from Honolulu.

Senator Lucas: And Fort Shafter is where General Short and his staff were located?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir. That was the Hawaiian Department headquarters.

Senator Lucas: You had a direct communication from the radar station to the Information Center?

Mr. Elliott: We had two lines. One, a tactical line was connected directly to the information desk where the individuals would place their targets in respect to the map.

Senator Lucas: What was your understanding as to what the Information Center was supposed to do with the information that you sent day after day while you were in that training program?

Mr. Elliott: By plotting the different targets that we sent in, the plotters on the end of the Information Center would plot the targets on the table with the map.

Directly overhead in a balcony would be the liaison officers and Signal Officers and they would determine as

h5

Ø

witness Elliott Questions by: Senator Lucas
they saw the target going up in that locality, each unit,
each Liaison Officer would decide whether it was his slight
or not, and if nobody could identify that flight, of
course, they had pre-arranged routes that their planes
would be taking, and if no one could identify that flight
it was considered an enemy flight.

Senator Lucas: Did you ever learn, Sergeant, whether or not those men who were charged with this responsibility were on duty that morning, December 7, 1941?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. I had no contact with them.

I mean, I assume that they were there. That is all I can
say. I didn't have any direct conversation with any of
them, to know.

Senator Lucas: I understand.

Now, how long had this training program been going on from 4 to 7 in Hawaii?

Mr. Elliott: As I recall, it was going on all the time that we were in operation which was two weeks prior to December 7.

Senator Lucas: Two weeks prior to December 7?
Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

As to the other units and the time for duty, 4 to 7, I would not be able to state.

Senator Lucas: Did you get any different information

h6

3 3

ĭ

5

4

7

8

8

10

11

18

WASHINGTON. D

0

16

17

18

18

80

19

21

23

24

25

witness Elliott Questions by: Senator Lucas or orders after November 27, 1941?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, none that I can recall.

Senator Lucas: Well, now these men in the plotting room, these men in that plotting room, as I understand it, were presumed to take your findings and were supposed to work them out, between the hours of 4 and 7 each morning?

Mr. Elliott: That is correct, yes, sir.

Senator Lucas: And were they too on duty after 7 o'clock; is that your understanding?

Mr. Elliott: That is my understanding, yes, sir.

Senator Lucas: So could it be possible that the reason Lieutenant Tyler said, "Forget it," was because they had no one there to carry through?

Mr. Elliott: It might be interpreted that way.

Senator Lucas: But anyhow, if these men in the plotting room had taken this intercepted radar message and plotted it properly, there wouldn't have been any question but what they could have probably determined whether or not this particular flight was enemy planes or otherwise?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, they could have, but I think it would have possibly reverted to the same thing that came up, and that was the B-17's coming in. It is just my opinion, but I think the Japs knew every move we made.

Unless they considered that it was not the B-17 flight,

4

8

5

7

8

8

10

18

11

WARD & PAUL.

WASHINGTON.

13

15

14

16

17

18

18

20

21

23

23

24

设数

Questions by: Senator Lucas Witness Elliott as you say, nothing, probably, would have been done about it.

Senator Lucas: If these men in this room charged with the responsibility of mking that determination were there, they undoubtedly would have known how many B-17's were coming in from the Coast?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, they would have had that information.

Senator Lucas: And if they had that information and a flight of planes turned up on this radar screen to the extent that you said, possibly 50, then certainly they would have known definitely, under those circumstances that there was something unusual and probably would have considered it an enemy flight of planes?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

Senator Lucas: I don't believe there were over 14 B-17s.

Was there anything, when you picked up the planes, was there anything in the way the planes were flying so that you could make a determination as to whether or not they might be fighters, pursuit planes, or bombers, or what not?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir. I don't recall offhand how fast they were going. We could have figured it out by the h8

Shef fls

witness Elliott. Questions by: Senator Lucas time element just how fast they were going, but that would mot have been our responsibility. I don't know as though we could determine just whether it was a fighter plane going slow or a bomber going faster. But at that time it was very hard to identify whether it was one plane or a large number of planes.

Senator Lucas: That is testimony in the record. It was difficult, according to the testimony, to determine whether it was a hostile plane or a friendly plane that was coming in.

Mr. Elliott: Yes. As I said, from my knowledge of how the information center worked, the only way they could tell at that time whether it was enemy or a friendly plane, was by checking up on their own flights, and if they didn't have any flight in that particular area, it was considered an enemy plane.

Senator Lucas: S ergeant, did General Short ever call you to headquarters to talk to you about this?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

Senator Lucas: Did Colonel Phillips ever talk to you about this?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir.

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Sen. Lucas

Senator Lucas: Did anybody on General Short's staff ever take enough interest in this radar situation to call you and discuss it with you?

Mr. Elliott: They hadn't called me in at all. Private Lockhart was called in to speak to the company commander. Whether he spoke to anybody else after he spoke to the .mompany commander I do not know.

Senator Lucas: Did your own company commander ever talk to you?

Mr. Elliott: No, sir, he did not. He called Private Lookhart only. Private Lookhart only testified before the Roberts committee.

Senator Lucas: You did not, Have you testified before any committee heretofore?

Mr. Elliott: I have testified before the Army and Navy committees only.

Senator Lucas: Your testimony, I presume there was about the same as you have given here?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir, only I have had a little wore freedom, so to speak, here.

Senator Lucas: You feel a little freer with Senators than you do with Generals, is that it?

Mr. Elliott: Very definitely, sir.

The Vice Chairman: You have got on a different uniform

0

10

11

12

13

14

15

10

17

18

10

20

21

23

23

24

autot.

Witness Elliott

Questions by: Sen.Lucas

now.

4

5

0

7

8

0

10

11

12

13

Senator Lucas: I want to include the Congressmen in that, too.

The Vice Chairman: He is wearing a different uniform now. Senator Lucas: So after the attack on December the 7th no one in the Army ever discussed this question with you at any time in trying to learn any additional or further information about what happened, until the Army Board got ahold of you, I am talking now about anybody in General Short's command or any officer now. I am not talking about any particular private that you probably discussed it with.

Mr. Elliott: I don't know whether you were in here when I told of the statement.

Senator Lucas: No, I was not.

Mr. Elliott: Well, anyhow there was a statement prepared by Lockhart and myself to the effect as to what was done on that morning.

Senator Lucas: Who asked you to prepare that statement? Mr. Elliott: That was relayed to me through Lookhart from the commanding officer, Captain Tetley, when he had gone in to see the company commander.

Senator Lucas: They merely asked you and Lookhart to get together and make a joint statement?

Mr. Elliott: Yes, sir.

> 17 18

> > 19

20

21

23

23

24