117 - .30 Cal. A.P.

53 - .30 Cal. Tracer.

12 - Pistol.

South Group Command Post detail at stations at 0810. NO repeat NO interruption in communications in South Group during this period. There was rifle and automatic rifle fire on low flying enemy planes by officers and men.

BATTERY G 97th, were in camp at Fort Weaver. Its battle position is at fixed battery at Fort Weaver.

Alerted at 0810

Ready to fire 0830

Engaged enemy 0830

Fired 30 rds - 3" A.A. Shrapnel. Approximately 200 rds of .30 Cal. ball Amm. One .50 Cal. Machine Gun was in action at approximately 8:50 A.M. During this firing Private YORK gunner was wounded while engaging the enemy, he stayed at his post although ordered to take cover. Lieutenant KING states that the battery fire broke up and definitely turned back one formation of 15 enemy planes. Casualties - One (1) Officer dead -- Killed while proceeding through Hickam Field to his battle position. Four (4) enlisted men wounded.

BATTERY F 97th, was camped at Fort Weaver. Its battle position at Fixed Battery Closson, Fort Hamehameha, T.H.

Alerted 0755, and moved to Battery position across

Pearl Harbor Entrance. Ready to fire 0855 Engaged Enemy 0900 to 0920 4 27 - 3" A.A., H.E., M.K. fuse M3. Amm. fired 5 Approximately 400 rds. .30 Cal.ball в Approximately 130 rds .30 Cal.A.P. BATTERY G 64th, was in barracks at Fort Shafter, 8 battle position at Ahua Point. 9 Alerted approximately 0815, and moved to battery 10 position at Fort Kamehameha. 11 Ready to fire 1030 12 Engaged Enemy with .30 Cal. M.G. at 1030 13 Amm. Fired Approximately 50 rds. of .30 Cal. 14 ball. 15 BATTERY H 64th, was in barracks at Fort Shafter. 16 Its battle position is at Fort Weaver. 17 Alerted 0830 18 Ready to fire 1145 19 Engaged Enemy 2100 20 40 rds - .50 Cal. ball. Amm. fired 21 40 rds - .50 Cal. A.P. 22 30 rds - .50 Cal. Tracer 23 MARINE DETACHMENT: The Fleet Machine Gun School 24 at Fort Weaver. Operations were in cooperation with South 25

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Group although not tactically assigned.

Alerted 0800

Ready to fire 0810

Engaged Enemy 0810

Amm. fired

Approximately 5000 rds. of .50 Cal.

A.P. ball and tracer.

Approximately 450 rds of 20 mm A.A.

This Detachment shot down 4 enemy planes and saved a 4 engined bomber by causing enemy plane firing on its tail to pull out and cease its attack. Much shrapnel and some small arms bullets fell about Fleet N.G. School. There was excellent cooperation from Fort Weaver personnel in the liaison, phone, etc.

b. 98th COAST ARTILLERY, SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Alerted at 0800

The communications section at the Command Post, Wahiawa, shot down one enemy plane flying at less than 100 feet, with their automatic rifles at 0855.

lst Battalion 98th C.A. (AA), was in position and ready for action at the following time:

B - 98 0955

D - 98 1000

C - 98 1030

Witness Short

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BATTERY M 64th, stationed at Fort Shafter, was alerted at 0815, moved to Wheeler Field, and was ready for action at 1155.

2nd Battalion 98th C.A. (AA). This Battalion has
two batteries at Kaneohe and one at Waipahu School. They
were in position and ready for action at the following times:

F - 98 1315

G - 98 1315

H - 98 1330

c. CAMP MALAKOLE 251st C.A. (AA). All units were alerted at 0805 when fired upon by a single enemy plane. All units returned the fire with small arms and the plane was shot down.

lst BATTALION 251st C.A. (AA), was in position and ready for action as follows:

B - 251 at West Loch 1145

C - 251 Ewa Beach 1145

D - 251 South of Ewa 1145

2nd BATTALION 251st C.A. (AA), was in position as follows:

E - 251 Navy Yard

F - 251 Navy Recreation Area

G - 251 Tank Farm

H - 251 Navy Yard

Witness Short

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At 1120 and again at 1122, E, 251st fired on enemy planes, shooting down one plane. 100 rds of .50 Cal. were fired on the first plane and 200 rds of .50 Cal. were fired on the second plane.

- d. FORT KANEHAMEHA. Battery A, 97th C.A. (AA) fired 1500 rds of .30 Cal. at one enemy plane offshore at 0835.
- e. SAND ISLAND. The AA Detachment of Battery F, 55th C.A., present at Sand Island when the attack started was ready for action at 0815. This battery fired 89 rds of 3" AA and shot down two (2) enemy planes at 0815.

f. FORT SHAFTER.

- (1) Three (3) enemy dive bombers were fired on by the Headquarters Battery and the Intelligence Battery of this Brigade and by Battery E, 64th C.A. (AA).

 Ammunition Expended 3000 .30 Cal.
- (2) Enemy planes were fired on at 0700 and 1000 by Battery A, 64th C.A. (AA). Ammunition Expended 1000 .30 Cal.
- (3) All 3" gun batteries and Automatic Weapons
 Batteries of the 64th C.A. (AA) were alerted at 0815
 and were in position as follows:

B - 64 at Alea 1000

C - 64 at Aliamanu 1030

D - 64 south of Aliamanu 1100

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Witness Short

F - 64 at Pearl City 1105

G - 64 See Par. 2 a. above

H - 64 See Par. 2 a. above.

I - 64 at Aliamanu

K - 64 at Hickam Field

L - 64 at Hickam Field

M - 64 See Par. 2 b. above.

All of these units except M, 64th fired during the second attack from 1000 to 1145. Ammunition expended as follows:

> 3" 23 rds.

> .50 Cal. 2361 rds.

.30 Cal. 2821 rds.

- FORT BARRETTE. Battery H, 97th C.A. (AA), was stationed at Fort Weaver. The battery was alerted at 0755, moved out of Fort Weaver at 0830, and arrived at Fort Barrette at 0910. Enemy planes were engaged by small arms fire at Fort Weaver, while enroute, and at Fort Barrette. The detachment on guard at Fort Barrette shot down one enemy plane at 0910 by small arms fire.
- 3. Three (3) Marine AA Batteries were attached to the Brigade at 2245.

4. AMMUNITION.

Status at 0730, 7 December 1941. All units of the

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Witness Short

Brigade had in their possession, the initial issue of small arms ammunition. This included ammunition for rifles, pistols, automatic rifles and machine guns. In addition, the 3-inch ammunition was so positioned that it was readily accessible to all units of the Brigade except four (4) batteries for which ammunition was at Aliamanu Crater. These batteries completed drawing their initial allowance, 1200 rounds per battery, by 1015.

(Sgd) C. E. Wing

C. E. Wing,

Colonel, 53d C. A. Brigade (AA),

Commanding.

ACTION AND DISPOSITION OF 53RD CA BRIGADE

(ANTIAIRCRAFT) ON 7 DECEMBER 1941

64th CA (AA) Regiment

All 3-inch gun batteries and automatic weapons batteries of the 64th CA (AA) were alerted at Fort Shafter at 3:15 a.m. and were in position as follows:

Battery	"A"	(Searchlight)	at Honolulu	10:00 a.m.
	"B"	(3-inch)	at Aiea	10:00 a.m.
	"C"	**	at Aliamanu	10:30 a.m.
	"D"	11 .	south of Aliamanu	11:00 a.m.
	"E"	(Searchlight)	at Ewa-Pearl Harbon	time not know
-	"F"	(3-inch)	at Pearl City	11:05 a.m.
	"G"	11	at Ahua Point	10:30 a.m.
	" H"	11	at Ft. Weaver	11:45 a.m.
	"I"	(37 mm.)	at Aliamanu ·)	known only that
	$^{tt}K^{tt}$	n	at Hickam Field)	in position
	"L"	11	at Hickam Field)	before 11:45a.m.
	"M"	11	at Wheeler Field	11:55 a.m.

97th CA (AA) Regiment

Batteries of the 97th CA (AA), except Battery "A" at Fort Kamehameha, were stationed at Ft. Weaver. They were alerted between 7:55 and 8:10 a.m. and were in position ready to fire as follows:

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Battery "A" (Searchlight) at Ft. Kamehameha 8:34 a.m. (Engaged enemy with small arms at 8:34 a.m.) "F" (3-inch) at Ft Kamehameha 8:55 a.m. (Engaged enemy at 9:00 a.m.) "G" at Ft Weaver 8:30 a.m. (Engaged enemy at 8:30 a.m.) "H" at Ft Barrett 10:20 a.m. "B", "C", "D", "E" and 3rd Bn not yet organized. 98th CA (AA) Regiment

Batteries of the 98th CA (AA) Regiment were stationed at Schofield Barracks with the exception of Battery "D" which was stationed at Camp Malakole. They were in position ready to fire as follows:

Battery "A" (Searchlight) at Schofield Barracks time not known "B" (3-inch) at Schofield Barracks 9:55 a.m. "C" at Schofield Barracks 10:30 a.m. "D" at Puuloa Dump, South 11:45 a.m. of Ewa

"E" not yet organized

"F" and "G" (3-inch) at Kaneohe Naval 1:15 p.m. Air Station

"H" (3-inch) at Waiphu High School 1:30 p.m.

3rd Bn 98th CA (AA) not yet organized.

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251st CA (AA) Regiment (less 3rd Bn)

All units of the 251st at Camp Malakole were alerted at 3:05 a.m. Batteries of the 1st Battalion were in position and ready for action as follows:

Battery "A" (Searchlight) at Ewa time not known "B" (3-inch) at West Loch 11:45 a.m. "C" at Ewa Beach 11:45 a.m. "D" at South of Ewa 11:45 a.m. "E" (50 cal.) at Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor 12:41 p.m. "F" (37 mm.) at Navy Recreation Area 12:30 p.m. "G" at Tank Farm, Schofield Barracks 11:00 a.m. " IT IT at Navy Yard 12:05 p.m.

AA Det Battery "F" 55th CA

This detachment was at Sand Island when the attack started and engaged the enemy with 3-inch guns at 8:15 a.m., shooting down two enemy planes at that time.

Witness short: Questions by: Mr. Kaufman

Mr. Kaufman: I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

General Short: You asked a question about this (indicating).

Mr. Kaufman: Yes, I want to finish that.

With the permission of the Chairman, may I suggest that this be made an exhibit? I would like to ascertain something about that chart. Does that state your staff of officers and is it correct?

General Short: I think that chart is correct.

Mr. Kaufman: May we have that marked as an exhibit?

The Chairman: You want that made an exhibit?

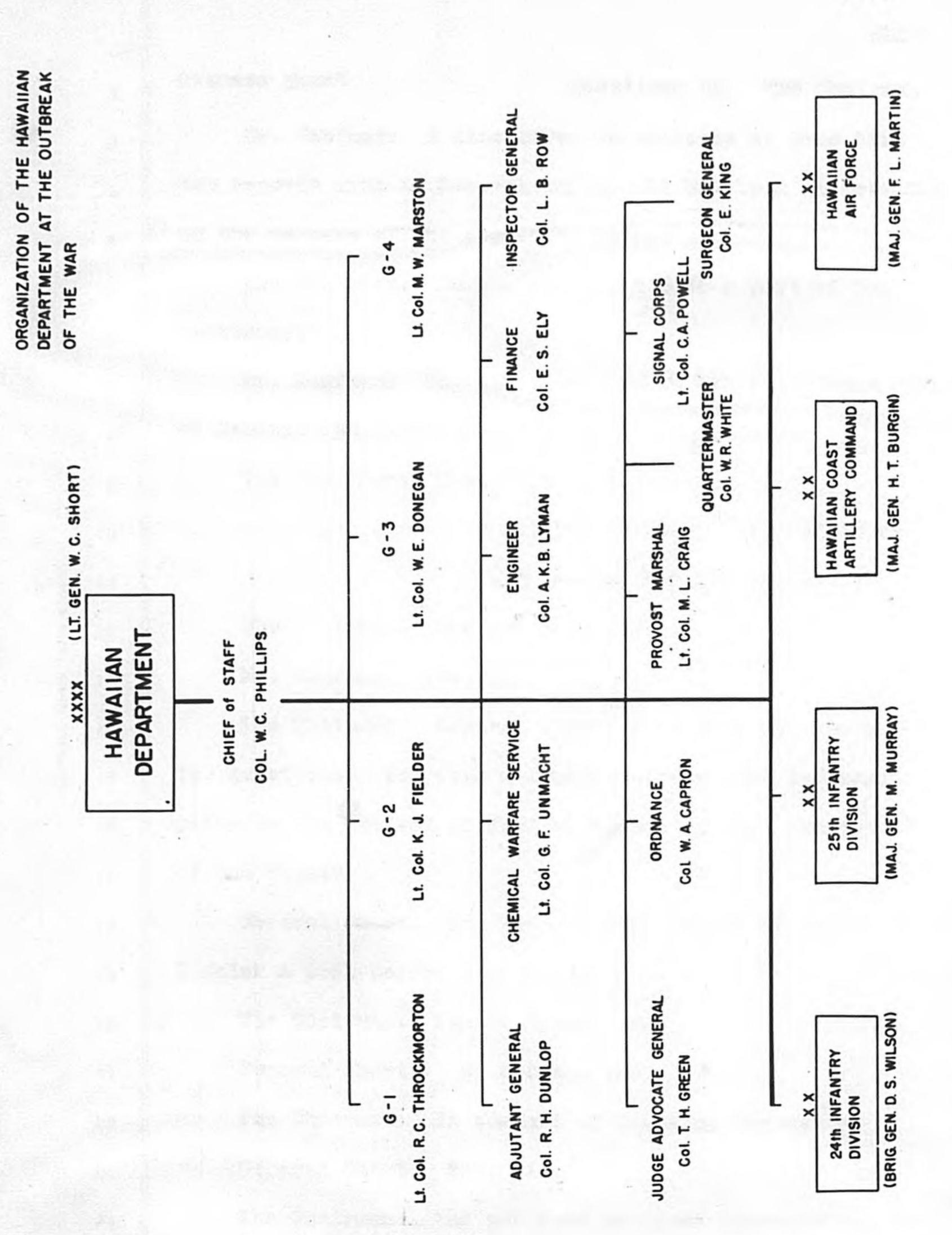
Mr. Kaufman: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: What number will it be?

Mr. Kaufman: May we have it spread in the record at this point instead of having it marked as an exhibit?

The Chairman: That will be done.

(The chart referred to is as follows:)



Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

Mr. Kaufman: I also offer in evidence at this time two reports made to General Short. It has been distributed to the members of the committee today.

The Chairman: Do you want that made a part of the testimony?

Mr. Kaufman: No, sir. Just as an exhibit. That will be Exhibit 139.

The Chairman: That will be done.

(The document referred to was marked Exhibit No. 139.)

The Chairman: Are you through?

Mr. Kaufman: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: General Short, I wish to ask you a few questions. You were Commander of the Army in Hawaii prior to the arrival of Admiral Kimmel to take charge of the Fleet?

General Short: No, sir, he took charge of the Fleet I think a week before I arrived.

The Chairman: You followed him?

General Short: By about a week.

The Chairman: In command of the Army forces?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And you were assigned there during the whole time up to the attack?

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Witness Short Questions by: The Chairman

General Short: That is correct.

The Chairman: Did your duties require you to remain on the Island constantly?

General Short: I was never out of the Hawaiian group. I made visits of inspection on the outlying islands.

The Chairman: You were going from place to place within the territory under your jurisdiction?

General Short: That is correct.

The Chairman: During the entire time?

General Short: That is correct.

The Chairman: What proportion -- I am asking you this question because I was unavoidably absent when Admiral Kimmel's testimony was concluded, and did not get an opportunity to ask him a ny questions at all --- what proportion of the time you were at Pearl Harbor -- Pearl Harbor was your headquarters?

General Short: Fort Shafter.

The Chairman: Fort Shafter, on the Island of Oahu?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: How much of the time during your presence at Fort Shafter, or on the Island of Oahu, was Admiral Kimmel in the Harbor at his headquarters?

General Short: I think he was in almost constantly. He was undoubtedly out at sea for a few days at a time,

Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

but I do not remember specifically. I think the greater part of his time he was in his headquarters.

The Chairman: He spent most of his time there on the Island, at Pearl Harbor?

General Short: I think so.

The Chairman: And was only out at sea when his Flagship went out?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Was there any time during that nearly a year from the time you took over in the Army and Admiral Kimmel took over in the Navy, when Pearl Harbor was completely empty of naval vessels?

General Short: I do not know, sir. Naturally you could see the vessels in Pearl Harbor every time you drove along the road, but I could not say definitely.

The Chairman: During this year, from February on up until the 7th of December, you and Admiral Kimmel conversed in a general way about the situation?

General Short: We talked about the situation, I think from every angle, more or less. We talked many, many times about it.

The Chairman: How many times would you say a week during that year?

General Short: I probably saw him officially at least

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witness short Questions by: The Chairman once a week, and I usually played golf with him every other Sunday, and we talked of all kinds of things around the course at that time.

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Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: You talked over the international situation on the Fairway?

General Short: Over everything, in effect, yes, sir.

The Chairman: Now, as time went on toward the 7th of December, did he and you both recognize that the situation was becoming more tense?

General Short: I think from July 25 on, when the sanctions were put into effect, that we both felt it was tense, from then on.

The Chairman: You didn't have to have any message from Washington in order to know that?

General Short: No. We read the papers.

The Chairman: Yes. And you got general information from Washington, sizing up the situation as did the Admiral?

General Short: Not very often. The number of messages were very limited, but we did get them.

The Chairman: Did you get letters as well as cablegrams?

General Short: I didn't get letters on the international situation. I got letters from General Marshall, but usually pertaining to measures that were being taken to strengthen our defenses.

The Chairman: There is voluminous correspondence between Admiral Stark and Admiral Kimmel. It fills a

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

volume as thick as Blackstone's Commentary. Did you have any such correspondence as that?

General Short: The correspondence between General Marshall, and me I think is all in this exhibit here, Exhibit No. 53.

The Chairman: When does that start?

General Short: That correspondence started on, the first letter was written by General Marshall on the 7th of February, and the last letter written by him was on October 28th.

The Chairman: Now, was there any touchiness between Admiral Kimmel and you --

General Short: We were extremely friendly.

The Chairman: Let me finish the question before you answer, please.

General Short: I am sorry.

The Chairman: Was there any feeling of touchiness between Admiral Kimmel and you that might have prevented either of you from making a too detailed inquiry into what the other was doing, lest he be offended?

General Short: I don't think there was at all. I
think that maybe either one of us wouldn't have wanted
the other prying into business he thought didn't concern
him in any way, but our relations were extremely friendly.

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I think I could have asked Admiral Kimmel anything that really concerned me and --

The Chairman: Well, of course, the national defense concerned both of you, did it not?

General Short: Oh, yes; no question about it.

The Chairman: Concerned you both.

General Short: Yes.

The Chairman: And as the situation grew worse, presumably would concern both of you more and therefore any inquiry from either as to what the other was doing would not necessarily be prying into his business, would it?

General Short: I was thinking, Senator, more in the way of asking him as to details, how they performed certain things, that he might possibly have figured wasn't my business.

The Chairman: In his testimony before the Grunert Committee, I believe it was, Admiral Kimmel made the statement, or testified in effect that he hesitated sometimes to ask you in too much detail for fear he might be regarded as trying to pry, although I don't think he used that language.

General Short: I think he probably meant the same thing that I am trying to say, that if I would have asked him how often he opened the hatches, for instance, of

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General Short: Yes, sir; and I think I tried to

carry that out; and our think our terms were excellent.

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The Chairman: Did you have any such characteristics as might have embarrassed the Admiral in approaching you?

General Short: Well, I might have, but he wasn't told about it.

The Chairman: He wasn't warned against you? General Short: I don't believe he was.

The Chairman: I note in your statement that you have followed the pattern rather closely, in a sense, adopted by Admiral Kimmel in his statment, that if he had had all of the information that was available in Washington, he might have acted differently; you take the same position, that if you had had all of the information that was in Washington, you might have acted differently?

General Short: I am sure that we have taken that position absolutely independently, because, if you will take my statement, the statement I made before the Roberts Commission, the first 50 pages I dictated, I had never talked with Admiral Kimmel during that period, and you will find the same claims that you will find in my statement here.

The Chairman: Did you and Admiral Kimmel consult or confer about this hearing?

General Short: Oh, I have talked to him frequently about this, but at the time of the Roberts hearing we

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Witness short Questions by: The Chairman were both so busy -- I think I had three days, and spent most of the nights preparing that large volume that I have turned in to you, so you can see I had very little time to consult with anybody.

The Chairman: Is it customary, or is it required, or is it military or naval practice that the commanders in the field shall be given copies of diplomatic messages sent back and forth between their Government and other governments?

General Short: I wouldn't say that it was, but they at least, if it is anything that is going to affect them, it seems to me they would always be given the substance, even if they were not told where it came from.

The Chairman: Have you read all of the intercepts that Admiral Kimmel recited in his statement that he thinks he should have been entitled to see?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Outside of the message carving up

Pearl Harbor into the five divisions in which ships were

located, is there anything in any of those messages which

pointed to an attack upon Pearl Harbor any more than upon
any other place?

General Short: That was the most definite thing, and then the fact that the delivery of the message was at one

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Witness short

Questions by: The Chairman

p. m., Washington time, which would be shortly after dawn in Honolulu, which I think was an indication --

The Chairman: Well, you couldn't have gotten that one any sonner than you got it, could you?

General Short: Yes, we could have gotten that, we could have gotten it -- they had it all decoded in the War Department between 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the morning.

The Chairman: That was decoded in the Navy Department?

General Short: Yes, sir, but it was received in the War Department between 8:30 and 9 a.m.

The Chairman: General Marshall testified as to the time when he received it.

General Short: That is correct, but General Miles and Colonel Bratton had it in their possession from at least 9 o'clock to 11:25 a.m., and did nothing.

The Chairman: Well, General Miles testified as to what he did, and Colonel Bratton will, I suppose.

At any rate, there were none of these messages that are complained of because of their non-delivery in Hawaii, these intercepts, that gave any indication of an attack on Pearl Harbor, except the one dividing up Pearl Harbor?

General Short: No.

The Chairman: They all indicated, most of them, an

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Witness short Questions by: The Chairman attack somewhere.

General Short : Yes, sir.

The Chairman: But I am talking about Pearl Harbor.

General Short: I think those two things are the really definite things that pointed to Pearl Harbor.

The Chairman: And the other intercepts related to the more tense situation as it developed?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: But did not give indication as to where or when any attack would be made.

General Short: Well, I think you could get an indication possibly of when. You knew when they set deadlines that something was going to happen.

The Chairman: That was a conclusion that might have been drawn, that when the set a deadline of the 25th and then moved it up to the 29th, you could draw the conclusion that something was going to happen?

General Short: Anybody who was familiar with the weather conditions in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands and happened to think along that line, I think would have drawn a direct conclusion, because about that time of the year the weather gets very bad out in the Aleutian Islands. I happen to have spent two years in Alaska, and know that. And to a Navy man that might well mean that the condition

Witness short

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Questions by: The Chairman

was getting to the point where the fueling of ships at sea would be hazardous.

The Chairman: The weather in Alaska wouldn't necessarily indicate whether the Japanese were going to make an air attack or whether they would make it at Hawaii or the Panama Canal or Puget Sound.

General Short: It would only indicate the difficulty of proceeding by that northern route.

The Chairman: In other words, if anybody familiar with the weather in Alaska had sat down to speculate on it, he would have speculated they wouldn't send the six ships through that route?

General Short: Not later than that. It was getting about the limit on where it would be bad after that.

The Chairman: But even that speculation wouldn't have told you anything if they were coming to Pearl Harbor?

General Short: If they went by the northern route, they would be probably going to either Seattle or Hawaii.

The Chairman: Now, this message that the Navy Department sent to Admiral Kimmel on the 24th was shown to you?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Of course, while it was shown to you for information, it was also shown to you for your guidance?

General Short: Yes, sir.

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The Chairman: Under the mutual arrangement that you were supposed to have out there either one of you who got an important message or a directive from Washington was supposed to show it to the other?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: To keep one another advised?

General Short : Yes, sir.

The Chairman And you got this message of the 24th of November, which has been read time and time again into the record, but which states:

"CHANCES OF FAVORABLE OUTCOME OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH
JAPAN VERY DOUBTFUL. THIS SITUATION COUPLED WITH THE
STATEMENTS OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND MOVEMENTS THEIR
NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES INDICATE IN OUR OPINION THAT
A SURPRISE AGGRESSIVE MOVEMENT IN ANY DIRECTION INCLUDING
ATTACK ON PHILIPPINES OR GUAM IS POSSIBILITY. CHIEF OF
STAFF HAS SEEN THIS DISPATCH CONCURS AND REQUESTS ACTION.
ADDRESSEES TO INFORM SENIOR ARMY OFFICERS THEIR AREAS.
UTMOST SECRECY NECESSARY IN ORDER NOT TO COMPLICATE AN
ALREADY TENSE SITUATION OR PRECIPITATE JAPANESE ACTION."

And so forth.

Now, this is a message saying that an aggressive attack may be expected in any direction, including two places; it doesn't exclude any other place, does it?

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Witness Short Questions by: The Chairman

General Short: No, sir.

The Chairman: It emphasizes --

General Short: It emphasizes those two places, and when some other place is equally important, I feel that if they intended to include the other place they would mention it.

The Chairman: Wouldn't a careful interpretation of that message mean that the Japanese were calculated to make an aggressive movement in any direction, and that "any direction" means the Philippines or Guam, as well as every other place, but that they emphasized those two places?

General Short: I would say that it was possible in any direction, but probable toward the Philippines and Guam because they were singled out.

The Chairman: Well, that is a matter of interpretation.

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: The word "including" means, for instance, if I want to sell some stock, I advertise I have a lot of stock for sale, including a horse and a mule, that wouldn't mean that all the rest that I had for sale wouldn't be sold?

General Short: That is true, but that would definitely emphasize the horse and the mule.

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: Yes; I wouldn't want to overlook selling them.

General Short: No, sir.

The Chairman: In thismessage of the 27th -- which was shown to you also, was it not?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And for the same purpose?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: It was a little stronger. "This is to be considered as a war warning."

General Short: There is one very significant thing there, though. You notice that Guam was included in the probable attack, or possible attack on the 24th, and in that message they talk about Guam only in terms of sabotage.

The Chairman: Yes.

General Short: It would indicate that they were dwelling even more on the southwest Pacific.

Guam, which was very close to Japan, had been eliminated.

The Chairman: Let me ask you this. Everybody in Washington, all the high officers in Washington, Navy, Army, Intelligence, War Plans, General Staff, all saw these intercepted messages, but as to which Admiral Kimmel

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Witness short Questions by: The Chairman complains and you complain not having been transmitted to you?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: They all have testified that notwithstanding those messages, they did not really expect an attack at Pearl Harbor and were surprised when it came.

Do you think thatif you had gotten all of those, or if the Admiral had gotten them, or both of you together had gotten them, you would have reached any different conclusion from that reached by everybody in Washington?

General Short: I think there was a possibility because Pearl Harbor meant a little more to us. We were a little closer to the situation, and I believe we would have been inclined to look at that Pearl Harbor information a little more closely.

We might not have made the correct decision, but I believe there was more chance that either we or someone on our staffs would have had the idea.

The Chairman: You say that Pearl Harbor meant more to the Admiral and to you and that therefore you were more concerned about it.

If that is true, why did you rely for the action you took upon some definite instruction from Washington instead of exercising greater judgment and discretion in doing what

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

you could do with what you had?

General Short: Because they were my only sources of information. I had no source of information outside Hawaii, except the War Department.

The Chairman: In other words, you mean to say that with your general information and sizing up the situation during the whole year that you would take no action that meant anything in the way of preparation until you got meticulous detailed instructions from Washington to do it?

General Short: I mean that I knew that the War Department had many sources of information. They had military attaches. They got reports from the State Department and the Commerce Department.

They had a certain number of agents scattered around in the Far East. If they were in a position to get information that I had no access to at all, I had every reason to believe that their judgment would be better than my just arriving at a conclusion from reading the newspapers.

The Chairman: Well, we had military attaches and ambassadors in Tokyo, but due to the secretiveness of the Japanese Government, we didn't get much information.

General Short: That is true. I didn't know whether they were getting much or getting little.

The Chairman: Yes.

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Now, let me get down to the message that you got yourself from General Marshall, which you call in your statement the "Do-Don't" message.

General Short: The Army Pearl Harbor Board was the one that designated it that.

The Chairman: Do you mean by that description to rather ridicule the message that Marshall sent to you, by calling it the "Do-Dont" message?

General Short: The Army Pearl Harbor Board gave it that term, because of conflicting ideas presented, because of the fact that practically everything they gave was qualified, except two things. It was not my terminology. I adopted it. I adopted it from the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

The Chairman: It is not original with you, then? General Short: No, sir.

The Chairman: Now, this message to you, No. 472 --- General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: (Reading)

"NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN APPEAR TO BE TERMINATED

TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES WITH ONLY THE BAREST POSSIBILITIES

THAT THE JAPANESE MIGHT COME BACK AND OFFER TO CONTINUE."

That was the day following the delivery of the tenpoint note to the Japanese ambassador by Secretary Hull?

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Witness short Questions by: The Chairman

General Short : Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Which he delivered on the 26th?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: (Reading)

"JAPANESE FUTURE ACTION UNPREDICTABLE BUT HOSTILE
ACTION POSSIBLE AT ANY MOMENT. IF HOSTILITIES CANNOT BE
AVOIDED THE UNITED STATES DESIRES THAT JAPAN COMMIT THE
FIRST OVERT ACT."

That was our pelicy in all departments. All of you understood that if war had to come that our own country desired that Japan precipitate it instead of our country precipitating it; that is correct, isn't it?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: You understood that?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: And that is what the Secretary of
State, the President, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and all of the high officers understood
that if there had to be hostilities, we didn't want to
start them; isn't that true?

General Short: .I very strongly got that impression from that message.

The Chairman: (Reading)

"IF HOSTILITIES CANNOT BE AVOIDED THE UNITED STATES

Witness Short Questions by: The Chairman DESIRES THAT JAPAN COMMIT THE FIRST OVERT ACT. THIS POLICY COULD NOT BE CONSTRUED AS RESTRICTING YOU TO A COURSE OF ACTION THAT MIGHT JEOPARDIZE YOUR DEFENSE. PRIOR TO HOSTILE JAPANESE ACTION YOU ARE DIRECTED TO UNDERTAKE

As might be necessary under the circumstances.

General Short: It made, however, a rather difficult situation. If we discovered a carrier 800 or a thousand miles out at sea, it would have been a very fine point whether under that we should attack.

The Chairman: Well, you didn't have to pass on that fine point, because you were just in charge of the Army? General Short: Yes, I might have had to furnish

The Chairman: Yes.

General Short: Admiral Kimmel would be the one.

The Chairman: That was a naval decision.

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: (Reading)

"PRIOR TO HOSTILE JAPANESE ACTION" --

This is not a request. It is not an intimation. It is a direction:

-- "YOU ARE DIRECTED TO UNDERTAKE SUCH RECONNAISSANCE

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

In general broad terms, that doesn't mean to look out after sabotage, does it?

General Short: No, sir, but long distant reconnaissance, by the agreement with the Navy, was definitely a
Navy problem, and General Marshall agreed that under that
construction all I had to do was to turn over my planes
to the Navy if they were called for.

The Chairman: When did he agree to that?

General Short: I have the quotation. He was asked,
I think, before the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

The Chairman: He hadn't agreed to that before this took place?

General Short: No, but he said that was his interpretation, the same as it was mine.

The Chairman: (Reading)

"UNDERTAKE SUCH RECONNAISSANCE AND OTHER MEASURES
AS YOU DEEM NECESSARY BUT THESE MEASURES SHOULD BE CARRIED
OUT SO AS NOT TO ALARM CIVIL POPULATION OR DISCLOSE INTENT.
REPORT MEASURES TAKEN."

In reply to that message, --

Then it does on to say:

"SHOULD HOSTILITIES OCCUR YOU WILL CARRY OUT THE TASKS
ASSIGNED IN RAINBOW FIVE."

And so forth.

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Witness short

Questions by: The Chairman

In reply to that message -- which I believe was the next day, was it?

General Short: No, sir, it was the same day.

The Chairman: The same day?

General Short : Yes, sir.

The Chairman: You cabled him that you had taken steps against sabotage and had created liaison with the Navy?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: Did you regard that reply as responsive to General Marshall's dispatch?

General Short: I did. There was one very important part of that message you didn't read.

The Chairman: I tried to read it all. What part did I omit?

General Short: "LIMIT DISSEMINATION OF THIS HIGHLY SECRET INFORMATION TO MINIMUM ESSENTIAL OFFICERS."

The Chairman: Oh, yes. That was a direction for you not to spread it around in the vicinity.

General Short: You couldn't possibly take up Alert No. 2 or Alert No. 3 without telling all of the enlisted men what they were out there for, who they were to shoot at.

The Chairman: You had Army practices from time to

Witness short

over.

Questions by: The Chairman

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General Short: But we didn't give them live ammunition and tell them to shoot at a Jap plane if one came

The Chairman: The population, hearing these guns firing, wouldn't like whether they had live ammunition.

time that involved these alerts, did you not?

General Short: This limited information wouldn't have allowed me to disclose that to an enlisted man.

Merely to "minimum essential officers."

The Chairman: If General Marshall knew, as you say
he knew, that you had no responsibility as far as reconnaissance was concerned, why do you suppose he directed
you to institute reconnaissance and take every step you
thought necessary to protect yourself?

General Short: Because he did not write that message.

I would like to read what he said in regard to that. This
is a quotation from General Marshall:

"Distant reconnaissance. -- was a naval function, and the Army Commander was liable to furnish them such of the planes suitable for that purpose that could be provided."

That is one quotation. There is another quotation from before the Army Board.

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

The Chairman: Well, now, if it is true that you could understand this ressage and you knew what it reant when it said for you to institute reconnaissance?

General Short: Yes.

The Chairman: The worls are simple, there is no ambiguity about it. If you knew and you knew he knew that all you could do about that was to make your planes available to the Navy --

General Short: That was exactly 1t.

The Chairman: (Continuing) -- why didn't you in your reply to him say either that you had made the planes available to the Navy or you had not done so and why you had not done it, instead of just saying that you had taken steps against sabotage? Sabotage can be carried on where there are no actual hostilities between two nations. That is something that all the spies in Hawaii could indulge in, blowing up an installation on the ground or things of that sort without war being actually declared.

Why in your reply to General Marshall did you limit this to sabotage instead of saying something about reconnaissance, which is the only specific thing he mentioned in his direction to you?

General Short: I was directly obligated by the agreement with the Navy to furnish these planes. It had been approved

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by the Chief of Staff and the Chief of Naval Operations and it did not seem to me that it was necessary to reiterate that because without they told me that -- there was also a provision in that agreement that if the agreement were to be abrogated it would be in writing.

The Chairman: Was that a written agreement?

General Short: That was a written agreement signed by

Admiral Bloch and me, approved by General Marshall and by Admiral Stark and it had a provision that any abrogation must

be in writing.

The Chairman: I cannot understand then why if General Marshall knew that you had no duty in regard to reconnaissance that he put this in this instruction to you and that if you knew he knew that why you did not call his attention to itin your reply to him so that he would not be under any misapprehension?

General Short: Yes, I think I can possibly explain that. In the first place, General Marshall was out of town when the message was irawn. In the second place, this message was written basically for General MacArthur in the Philippines and then adopted to the rest of us, and in the Philippines they had no such agreement. The Army were responsible for reconnaissance and they got together with the Navy and agreed upon what sectors that each would cover.

Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

Mr. Murphy: Will the Chairman yiel??

The Chairman: Would you regard it as the duty of a high commanding officer in the field, a man of your rank and you obtained that rank after long, distinguished service, as the Admirals in the Navy do, - if there was any possibility of misunderstanding a direct instruction given by the Chief of Staff or the Chief of Naval Operations to the high ranking commanding officer in the field, that it is the duty of that ranking officer in the field to call that to the attention of the originating office and clarify it instead of just sitting around waiting for further instructions?

It seems to me there ought to be some liaison between the two respective offices; if there is any misunferstanding or misapprehension or any lack of comprehension that ought to be brought to the attention of the other office so as to clarify it immediately. Now, it seems that after you received this message on the 27th you made no further effort and so far as the naval end of it is concerned they made no further effort to ascertain just what it was that Washington had in mind when they gave these instructions about reconnaissance and defensive deployments and all that language that has been used here in this hearing.

What have you to say about that? That bothers me, General. General Short: I believe that Airiral Kimmel felt full

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

responsibility for the reconnaissance, I think he realized that it was his full duty.

The Chairman: Well, inasmuch as this message had come to you about reconnaissance didn't it ever occur to you that you ought to a dvise General Marshall that under the agreement the naval end of it had assumed full responsibility for reconnaissance and that it was not a part of your responsibility, so that he would not be expecting you to do it?

General Short: Frankly, I believed General Marshall would have known it.

The Chairman: You believed he would have known it? General Short: I believed he would have known it because he personally approved that.

The Chairman: Well, if that is true this language in here, this direct instruction to you to institute reconnaissance was just idle words, it didn't mean anything so far as he was conderned you think?

General Short: You wi ll notice it says "Such reconnaissance as you may leer necessary."

The Chairman: No, that is not what it says. "You are to take such reconnals sance and other measures."

General Short: I think the "deer necessary" applies to all. I don't think there is any question of it in reference to any part of it.

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Mr. Murphy: Will the gentleman yield at that point? The Chairran: Yes.

Mr. Murphy: I think I have something precisely in point. I would like to read from page 380 of the Army Pearl Harbor Board hearing, General Grunert to General Short!

"In your message of November 27th you say 'liaison with the Navy. Just what did you mean by that? How 114 that cover anything required by that particular message?

"Answer: To my mind it meant I was definitely keeping in touch with the Navy, what information they had and what they mere doing.

"Question: Did it indicate in any way that you expected the Navy to carry out its part of that agreement for long distance reconnaissance?

"Answer: Yes, without any question whether I had sent that or not it would have effected it because they signed a very definite agreement which was approved by the Navy as well as by our Chief of Staff. "

The Chairman: What do you say about that answer to that question?

General Short: Well, I want to finish the quotation that I started to read from General Marshall because it was taken before the Army Pearl Harbor Board also.

The Chairman: Yes, go ahead.

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General Short: This is from the testimony of General Marshall. This is the testimony on distance reconnaissance:

"As I recall the matter, the only way the Army would have been involved in the deep reconnaissance would have been in letaching units to serve under the Navy.

"General Russell: Well, is it your wew that both having seen the message of November 27, without more ado the Navy should have started their distant reconnaissance?

"General Marshall: That is right. That is my view." In other words, I think he had the same view of the responsibility that I had there.

The Chairman: Do you know why, General, and can you tell the committee why it was that there was no reconnaissance on the 6th of December, the lay before the attack?

General Short: I believe, it is my impression that Aimiral Kirrel was making a considerable reconnaissance.

The Chairman: He said that there were some Navy planes flying to the south.

Senator Lucas: No, patrol planes.

The Chairman: I am not talking about patrol planes. I ar talking about reconnaissance, long distance reconnaissance.

General Short: I think all of his reconnaissance from Johnston Island to Wake Island to Midway was very definitely distance reconnaissance. He was doing it on the perimeter in

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Chairman

place of flying ther out and back from Oahu. He could accomplish more with the same number of planes.

The Chairman: He could accomplish more with the same number of planes if he had them at the right place at the right tire.

General Short: Yes.

The Chairman: But he could not accomplish more with them down to the south if the attack was coming down from the north. It seems to me there was no reconnaissance from that direction.

General Short: It is apparent the Navy had not considered that because you will recall Admiral Richardson stated before this committee that his reconnaissance extended from 10 degrees west of north down to the south. He did not think his reconnaissance ever went to the east of north.

Mr. Murphy: Will the Chairman yield?

The Chairman: I am through. Ongressman Cooper.

The Vice Chairman: Mr. Chairman, I suppose as usual we do not want to detain General Short too long and we will quit at four o'clock as we have been doing?

The Chairman: Unless General Short is willing to go on further.

General Short: Just at the pleasure of the corrittee.

The Chairman: Unless there is some reason for the members on the House side wanting to quit at four there is no reason

that I know of why the Senators would want to quit in view of the situation in the Senate.

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The Vice Chairman: Well, while General Short is on the

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stand we have suspended heretofore at four o'clock and I think

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we ought to do that.

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The Chairman: All right.

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The Vice Chairman: Are you through?

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The Chairman: Yes.

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The Vice Chairman: Parton me. Do you have something further you want to look at, General?

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General Short: That is alright.

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The Vice Chairman: I would like to inquire of you to get some additional information, if I may, please. You had

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served about forty years in the Army, hain't you?

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General Short: Yes, sir.

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The Vice Chairman: I believe you stated that you went in the military service from the State of Illinois?

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General Short: Yes, that is correct.

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The Vice Chairman: You did not attend the Military Academy at West Point?

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General Short: No, sir.

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The Vice Chairman: And I understood you to say you were

recommended by the President of the University of Illinois for

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corrission.

Witness Short

Questions by: The ViceChairran

General Short: That is correct.

The Vice Chairman: And commissioned in 1902?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, at the time you were in command of the Hawaiian Department you were one of the senior officers of the Army, weren't you?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: You at that time held the rank of Lieutenant General?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: At that time there were very few holding the rank of Lieutenant General, weren't there?

General Short: I think there were nine, two of whom were air officers. I am not sure.

The Vice Chairman: Certainly there were not near as many as later developed during the war?

General Short: No, by no means.

The Vice Chairman: The rank of Lieutenant General back at that time was really pretty high in the Army, wasn't it? General Short: Yes sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, on December 7, 1941, General, you held one of the most important commands in the Army, didn't you? General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Our fortress at Hawaii was one of the

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

greatest possessions for national defense that this country had?

General Short: That is correct.

The Vice Chairman: And it was your responsibility to protect that?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, you received considerable information in the form of correspondence between you and the Chief of Staff, as you have indicated in the booklet that you have up there, during the period that you were in command at Hawail? General Short: A great deal of information on the de-

General Short: A great deal of information on the de-

The Vice Chairman: Yes.

General Short: A very limited amount on the international situation.

The Vice Chairman: Wall, you kept informed on the international situation from every source that you could inform
yourself, did you not?

General Short: That is correct.

The Vice Chairman: And it was a matter of rather general knowledge that the situation was growing exceedingly tense between the United States and Japan, wasn't it?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And the situation was growing more

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oritical all the time. You knew that as you very frankly stated here.

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Did you consider that war between the United States and Japan was inevitable?

General Short: I would not go that far. I think I would say that I considered it probable but I thought that Washington, from the message I had, was making every possible effort to avoid war and to avoid an international incident in Hawall that they must, therefore, still have some hopes of averting it.

The Vice Chairman: Well, that was your very clear and definite impression of the efforts being exerted at Washington?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: But you also knew what Japan was toing, too, didn't you, General?

General Short: I knew that she was pressing down into China and getting on towards the south and that sooner or later might cause a conflict.

The Vice Chairman: And you knew that every indication pointed to Japan's further conquests, didn't you?

General Short: Without we were able through negotiations to arrive at something that would stop them.

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The Vice Chairman: But every move Japan was making gave clear indications that she was bent on further conquest, didn't it?

General Short: It looked that way.

The Vice Chairman: It looked that way and you understood that?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, did you ever consider that Japan would attack Pearl Harbor?

General Short: I frankly felt with the Fleet, as large a Fleet as we had in the Hawaiian waters, that they would be able to either keep the carriers up there from the vicinity of Hawaii or at least get the information of their approach in time for us to be prepared for the attack.

The Vice Chairman: I did not understand the last part.

General Short: I say if they were not able to intercept ther that they would at least get information in tire to give us sufficient time to prepare for the attack.

The Vice Chairman: You thought the Fleet would be able to do that?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Now, it was true that the Fleet had certain units out at sea most of the time?

General Short: Always, I think.

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The Vice Chairman: And certain task forces were operating between Hawaii and other islands such as Midway and Wake and Johnston and through that area?

General Short: Yes, sir. They also had forces stationed at those islands and they had a certain amount of reconnaissance constantly from those islands.

The Vice Chairman: So then you assured that the Navy would become aware if any hostile act became apparent and you would receive the information through the Navy?

General Short: I expected to, yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: I believe on page 3 of your statement, General and subsequent pages -- you need not refer to it; I ar just going to ask a general question.

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: On page 3 and subsequent pages of your statement you referred to certain requests made by you to the War Department for additional equipment, material, and so forth.

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: But the fact that you were not furnished everything you asked for did not relieve you of the duty and responsibility to use what you did have to the best advantage in the defense of your Department, did it?

General Short: In no way.

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: I believe General Marshall made one statement here that I think you will agree with at least. He said that no commander was ever quite satisfied with what he got.

General Short: That is unquestionably right.

The Vice Chairman: They all ask for more than they are able to get and he said it only indicates he was a good officer because he was asking for more than he could get all the time.

Now, I believe on page 15 of your statement, General, under the heading of "War Plan", among other things in that paragraph there you say, "That no part of this joint plan would take effect until the War Department ordered M-Day under the Rainbow plan."

Well, now, M-Day was war with Japan, wasn't 1t?

General Short: Not necessarily war with Japan but it would be the mobilization towards the preparation for war with Japan.

The Vice Chairman: I see. Well, anyhow, M-Day was mobilization for war?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And you say that no part of the joint plan had to be put into effect until the War Department ordered that on M_Day?

General Short: Yes, sir.

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The Vice Chairman: Well, this did not prevent you from using every possible means for a proper defense of your command, 414 1t? ..

General Short: Not if the situation I would say was just definitely so that there was no time to communicate with Washington, but if you take their policy I think they expected in all cases to indicate when the plan was to go into effect and also if you couple that with their express desire not to create any international incidents, not to provoke Japan, I think you naturally would hesitate very seriously as long as there was time to communicate with Washington and the communications were open, to put anything into effect without first communicating with them. That was my attitude.

The Vice Chairman: Well, naturally, that would generally be true, but at the same time the responsibility rested upon you to defend your Department?

General Short: Yes, sir, but likewise an equal responsibility rested upon the War Department to provide me with all the information that I needed.

The Vice Chairman: I am not arguing with you about the responsibility of the War Department. I am just inquiring briefly about your responsibility as a Lieutenant General of the United States Army in command of the most valuable post for the national defense of this country.

Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

General Short: Yes, sir. 2 The Vice Chairman: Now, it was your luty --3 General Short: It was mine. 4 The Vice Chairman: (Continuing) -- to defend it? 5 General Short: But my estimate was bound to be made upon 8 the information I had. 7 The Vice Chairman: Yes, but it was your duty to defend 8 that post that had been assigned to you? 9 General Short: Yes, sir. 10 The Vice Chairman: Whether any M-Day had arrived or whether 11 any instructions had been received from Washington or anywhere 12 else if the occasion arose, why, it was your duty to defend 13 14 that command? General Short: And when the definite occasion did arise 15 it never occurred to me to communicate with Washington then. 16 17 The Vice Chairman: That is right. General Short: Because the situation was definitely there. 18 We went into action immediately. 19 The Vice Chairman: Well, there wasn't any leclaration of 20 war at the time it happened? 21 22 General Short: No, sir. 23 The Vice Chairman: There wasn't any M-Day put into ef-24 fect?

General Short: No, sir.

Witness Short Questions by: The Vice Chairman 1 The Vice Chairman: There wasn't any order to that effect 2 from the War Department? 3 General Short: No, sir. 4 The Vice Chairman: But when the Japanese attack came you 5 went into action? 6 General Short: Within a minute or two. 7 The Vice Chairman: Yes. Now, you have been asked a num-8 ber of questions about these particular messages that were 9 received and the Chairman has just inquired some about the 10 11 message of November 24th to Airiral Kirrel. You say you saw 12 that and conferred with him about 1t? 13 General Short: Yes, sir. 14 The Vice Chairman: And, of course, you saw in that mes-15 sage that a surprise aggressive movement in any direction is 16 stated there, isn't it? 17 General Short; Yes, sir, but it also points out particu-18 lar places. 19 The Vice Chairman: It also mentions other things but 20 those words are in there? 21 General Short: Yes, sir. 22 The Vice Chairman: All right. Now, you say there a lit-23 tle below the middle of the page: 24

> "This message indicated possible movements in the direction of the Philippines or Guar and called for secrecy, "

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

but this is not all that it indicated, was it?

General Short: I would say that that was what it indicated probable. The other was possible. When you say "attack in any direction", that is so indefinite that you cannot point it out as a probable thing.

The Vice Chairman: Well, your statement here is, "This message indicated possible movements in the direction of the Philippines or Guam and called for secrecy."

General Short: I believe that if the Department had considered Hawaii in the same way, classing it with the probable as the Phillippines or Guar, it would have included it.

The Vice Chairman: But at least the message said also what is said about the Philippines and Guar?

General Short: But in a very general way.

The Vice Chairman: At least you did not accept it as meaning anything but the Philippines and Guam?

General Short: That was all that it meant to me.

The Vice Chairman: That was all that it meant to you? General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: All right.

General Short: I think that is all it meant to Aimiral Kirrel.

The Vice Chairman: It referred to the Philippines and Guar and that is all it meant to you and you did not accept it as

Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairran

reaning anything else?

General Short: No, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Or as being worth anything else to you?

General Short: I realized that any time that there was

any Japanese action against the United States that sabotage

and subversive action might start in Hawaii even ahead of the

action to get the jump on us.

The Vice Chairman: But you did not think there was anything in this message --

General Short: I did not expect an attack.

The Vice Chairman: Well, you did not think there was anything in this message that should have meant anything to you except the Philippines and Guam?

General Short: And possibly internal disorders in Hawaii.

The Vice Chairman: In Hawaii?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: That is all?

General Short: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: And so far as all these other words that we used here they were just surplusage as far as conveying any meaning to you?

General Short: They were so general and so indefinite that it was pretty hard to say that they conveyed any specific reaning.

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Witness Short

Questions by: The Vice Chairman

The Vice Chairman: Well, it did not mean anything to you? General Short: No, sir.

The Vice Chairman: All right.

The Chairman: The chair thinks we will suspend with you until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 4:03 P.M., January 23, 1946, an adjournment was taken until 10 A.M., Thursday, January 24, 1946.)

ARD & PAUL. WASHINGTON. D. C.