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Witness Clausen

blockaded by them."

That is on page 83.

Now, page 85 is a military attache report with the buck sheet initialled by General Short.

Special Intelligence Report regarding Tojo, giving his background.

And pages 91 and 95 contain what I think they call
the summaries from Washington. This is one that was sent
from Washington to Hawaii and it is a document that sets
forth that they have received from a party in Mexico certain
Information which says in part:

"If and when war comes between Germany and the U.S. or Japan and the U.S. the plan is to at once use this small fleet of submarines for lightning attacks on the U.S. Navy Fleet anchored Pearl Harbor."

That is at page 95.

Senator Lucas: What is the date of that?

Colonel Clausen: That is June 1941, from a military attache in Mexico City. June 17, 1941.

This same subject of midget submarines referred to in this dispatch from Washington is tied in in other ways because when that came to General Short he sent it to Admiral Bloch and there was an exchange of correspondence and after the attack there was a re-examination of this

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Witness Clausen

intelligence to see whether it related to the attack.

So you will find those references in my Exhibit 3.

Also pages 15 and 20.

Page 105, there is some intelligence that passed back and forth regarding a George Paish -- '

Senator Lucas: Before you get to that, Colonel: You said that there was a re-examination of this intelligence between General Short and Admiral Bloch?

Colonel Clausen: I said that after the attack --

Senator Lucas: After the attack.

Colonel Clausen: At the time it was received, Senator, the intelligence was sent by General Short to Admiral Bloch.

Senator Lucas: Well, they re-examined it for one purpose and that was to ascertain whether or not the intelligence gave them any information that they had overlooked, I take it?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Lucas: What was their findings on it, do you know?

Colonel Clausen: I will read it.

Senator Lucas: All right.

Colonel Clausen: I see a note here on the buck slip, Senator, on page 91 of my Exhibit 2:

"Subject: Military Attache Report entitled 'Activities

of Foreigners in country. Mexico.

"1. The appended report is forwarded for re-evaluation in the light of developments since December 6, 1941. This matter formed the basis for requests to commanding officers of the outlying districts for close surveillance of near off-shore waters soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor."

Hook follows 8

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Then in handwriting this appears:

"This is like a Rube Goldburg cartoon, but is of interest to read. No particular significance. Believe informer got a tip on pigmy submarines and let his imagination run wild. Navy does not attach importance to theory. Searching could have been continued to extent of personnel available anyway. Return for file after anyone interested has read it."

Senator Lucas: What do you make out of it?

Colonel Clausen: I make out of it that this party who reported this information from Mexico, Senator, gave the information that when war would break out between the United States and Japan, Japan would strike us with submarines at Pearl, and the attack having happened they sent it out for re-evaluation, and they didn't think there was any connection between the two. That is what they say.

Senator Ferguson: I am not quite clear as to who wrote the instrument that you just read.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, it looks to me as if it is in the handwriting of General Fielder, but I am not sure.

I say that because I seem to see here, "K.J.F."

Senator Ferguson: Whose initials would those be? Colonel Clausen: That would be Kendall J. Fielder.

But I am not sure. And he was G-2 after Pearl Herbor.

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Senator Ferguson: Has it a date on it?

Colonel Clausen: This is the 30th of January, 1942, and it refers to the information which I have indicated came in in June, 1941.

Mr. Murphy: In addition, wasn't there some talk about them seeing those midget submarines around the Islands?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: That was sometime before the 7th of December?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Now, this instrument, in the photostating, is very hard to read. If the committee desires to read it, they should get the original, I mean the original from which the photostats were made.

The general idea was that these submarines would be planted in Pearl Harbor waters, and would there lurk to strike when the attack was about to commence.

Senator Ferguson: That information, as I understand it was sent from someone in Mexico?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: To Hawaii?

Colonel Clausen: It was sent from the War Department at Washington to Hawaii. It came to Washington and then went to Hawaii.

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Senator Ferguson: Came to Washington from Mexico in June of 1941?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Murphy: Somewhat similar to Ceptain Zacharias's theory.

Senator Lucas: That is nearly as good as the Bellinger Martin report.

Colonel Clausen: At any rate, when the information came there was an exchange of correspondence and you will find the additional data in my exhibit 3, pages 15 and 20.

Now, page 105, regarding a warning that Mr. Paish had given the President --

Mr. Keefe: Mr. who?

Colonel Clausen: George Paish, P-a-i-s-h.

Senator Lucas: Who was he?

Colonel Clausen: He was a lecturer that came through the Hawaii Islands and wrote a letter to the President regarding what he called the inadequately guarded installations. That correspondence went back and forth between.

Then the FBI was in the picture, and also G-2.

Now, these documents came from various officers, and for that reason some tie in to this and are in some of the other exhibits.

For example, this subject is page 105 in Exhibit No. 2

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Witness Clausen

and there is also something on the same subject in Exhibit 3, page 6; Exhibit 1, page 18.

Page 105 is dated November 28, 1941, to the Hawaiian Department, G-2, transmitting a report by the FBI regarding this subject, and referring to previous communications.

Mr. Keefe: Regarding what subject?

Colonel Clausen: The subject that I stated, sir, the fortifications being what he said were inadequately guarded.

Mr. Keefe: Is that referring to this letter of this man Paish?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Reefe: That you are talking about?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: Who was he?

Colonel Clausen: He was a lecturer. Do you want me to read the FBI report?

Mr. Keefe: No.

Colonel Clausen: He was a lecturer.

Senator Lucas: Colonel, these last two or three exhibits that you have been talking about, I don't quite follow you with respect to the importance of the subject matter that we are trying to elicit from you.

Do you consider these last three or four exhibits you have given to the committee of any importance?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, except that it was in the office, and Colonel Bicknell suggested that they be preserved, obtained and preserved.

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Witness Clausen

Senator Lucas: Well, I am primarily interested in information that involves any information that Hawaii had out there that apprised them, that they did not get in Washington. I think that was the gist of the question last evening.

Colonel Clausen: These other documents, Senator, are documents that I have entered on my notes, documents of the same general character. In other words, they had been sending some information to Hawaii. You understand, sir, that one of the things General Short said before the Grunert Board was that he got no information from Washington.

Senator Lucas: I understand.

Colonel Clausen: So that was tied into that.

Senator Lucas: All right.

Senator Ferguson: Mr. Chairman, do I understand now that that is what you were investigating then?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: To find out what he did get? Was that one of your tasks?

Colonel Clausen: Not exclusively, Senator. The files of the G-2, Hawaiian Department, and the other files over there showed that he had a great deal more information, Senator, than he testified before the Board regarding this general subject.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever take an affidavit from

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Witness Clausen

Gener al Short?

Colonel Clausen: No. sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever confront him with any of the information and take an affidavit from him?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Do you have a reason for that?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. I just assumed that the hearings that had been conducted before the Board and the other information that I gave to the Secretary was sufficient. I mean I was not told to do that.

Senator Ferguson: Well, were you told to do these other things, to interview these other people?

Colonel Clausen: I was told what, in general, to do and reported back, as I said yesterday, from time to time as to the progress of my investigation as shown in the report,

Senator Ferguson: Yes. But as I understand it now General Short had made a statement before the Board about the information he got. You went out to find out what information you could find that was around in the files, is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: That is right.

Senator Ferguson: And then you did not go back to Short and give to Short, - and inquire of Short as to whether or not he actually get the information?

Colonel Clausen: That is right.

Senator Ferguson: Now, why not?

Colonel Clausen: Well, one reason, Senator, was as I explained yesterday, that in my own mind the Congress was go-

Senator Ferguson: Oh.

Colonel Clausen: So far as I was concerned -- I mean I was willing to do anything that would be required but with '.

thend of the Japanese War and with the opportunity of the

Congress to confront General Short with whatever it wanted and

to go into the matter it would seem to me that the entire

subject then could be taken up at that time.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Then, as I understand it, you did not complete your investigation because you understood and it was your understanding that Congress would complete it?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir; no, sir, that is not correct, sir. The investigation that I conducted was for the purpose of assisting the Secretary and if he wanted the additional testimony of General Short I assume he would have told me to do it, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did he tell you he wanted this other information, did he directly tell you?

Colonel Clausen: The additional information that I got here in this form was the information and all the affidavits and the data that I have referred to here presented to the

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to what I was doing and what I had done and what I was going to do, so these periodic reports do appear in here, - these periodic reports which appear in my large volume contain that progress information, these interim reports.

Secretary and my job was from time to time to make reports as

Senator Ferguson: Did you get any st atement or any affidavit from Admiral Kimmel?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. I have a memorandum --

Senator Ferguson: From Admiral B looh?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. Senator --

Senator Ferguson: No, I just want to know whether there is anything else in any of those books.

Colonel Clausen: You mean that I got?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. I had been on the Board and they testified when I was on the Board.

Senator Ferguson: And you were satisfied with their testimony?

Colonel Clausen: Well, you see, so far as the Navy was concerned, as you pointed out yesterday, my functions were to extend to the Army personnel, responsibility and actions.

Senator Ferguson: And not the Navy?

Colonel Clausen: And not the Navy except insofar as they were tied in with the Army, like the officers whose affidavits

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#### Witness Clausen

were read this morning and today,

Senator Ferguson: This is what I am getting at: Rochefort was a witness as well as Bloch before the Board.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And you went and took an affidavit from Rochefort, but did not take one from Bloch,

Colonel Clausen: Well, the reason for that, Senator, was that Rochefort was in the decrypting work at Honolulu and when he testified before the Grunert Board he did not give us any information concerning the magic. He was one of the witnesses who didnot do that,

Senator Ferguson: Did you ask him about it?

I have --Colonel Clausen:

Senator Ferguson: Did the Board ask him about it?

Colonel Clausen: No, the Board did not ask him about it. I assume the Board did not know the details.

Senator Ferguson: I will inquire later.

The Vice Chairman: Go ahead, Colonel.

Senator Lucas: Let me ask one question of Colonel Clausen first as a result of the questions asked by the Senator from Michigan.

As I understand, what you are testifying to at the present time is merely documentary proof that has been taken from the files in Hawaii?

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Colonel Clausen: That is right.

Senator Lucas: And the documentary proof speaks for itself. It would not be necessary under those circumstances to take an affidavit of General Short?

Colonel Clausen: That is correct, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Go ahead, Colonel.

Senator Ferguson: Do I understand now that all that you are giving us is documentary proof? You are giving us a lot of other statements in affidavits besides reading out of a document.

The Vice Chairman: Well, probably, Senator, your attention was detracted there. He announced that he had completed the affidavit part of the evidence in response to the request of the committee and he was then taking up the documents and going through them.

Senator Ferguson: That is not my question. As I understand, his last answer to Senator Lucas would indicate that all he has been giving us, his whole investigation is based just upon documents.

Colonel Clausen: Not the whole investigation, Senator.

What I have been giving you is just stated in the record. I

have in the last memorandums here been reporting primarily to
documents, referring primarily to documents.

Senator Ferguson: Primarily to documents, yes, but much

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of your other evidence is from statements.

Colonel Clausen: From affidavits.

Sengtor Ferguson: From statements of witnesses in affidavits.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: But you did not take any such statements from the three men that I have named.

Colonel Clausen: General Short, Admiral Kimmel --

Senator Ferguson: Admiral Bloch.

Colonel Clausen: (Continuing) -- and "dmiral Bloch?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: No, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Go ahead.

Mr. Keefe: Mr. Chairman, permit me to inquire. Inasmuch as I was not here yesterday, this examination has been sort of a round robin, questions being asked by everybody of the witness. Have we reached a point where I can understand that at some time I will be permitted to inquire?

The Vice Chairman: Yes, you will be recognized, Mr. Keefe, after Colonel Clausen finishes. He is now intending to read all of the documents that he secured in Hawaii.

Mr. Keefe: I understand that.

The Vice Chairman: So go ahead, Colonel.

Colonel Clausen: Incidentally, these documents were as-

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### Witness Clausen

sembled over a long period of time and it is like if you send somebody out in an orchard to get some fruit and he came back with some that is too ripe and some that is no good and you cast that out and somebody makes the selections. It is neoessary, Senator Lucas -- I don't want to go over those, but exhibit 3, page 17, contains some information of the same general type that I referred to which was in the Hawaiian Department. Page 28 --

The Vice Chairman: More information of what general type, Colonel?

Colonel Clausen: Intelligence information, Mr. Vice Chairman, regarding -- well, for example, at page 17 is a, -I just have my rough note here, - is a book slip, apparently acquired by General Short, which refers to a book.

Now, the Grunert Board I remember asked him virious questions, whether he read various books about this and something else, and this is one of the books tha: was pass ed upon; that showed the intentions of Japan in the mind of one of these authors. It is entitled, "Three-Power Alliance and American-Jap War " by Kinoaki Matsuo, and he predicts there is going to be a final battle of the world.

New, on the Japanese Consul's desk pad on the day that the winds code message was expected, he thought that there were some references to a weather broadcast. That is on page

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120 and I just offer it to the committee for what it is worth.

I don't know what it means. It might be probably he got the winds code andhe put it on his desk pad himself. This is page 120 of this exhibit 5 and he has there, in parentheses

"J = Foreign radio program", and then he has the times at which a station will broadcast a news broadcast, so it looked to me as though he had gotten his winds code setup and put it down on the desk pad.

The Vice Chairman: What is the date?

Colonel Clausen: That is November the 19th, which was the date of one of the winds codes setup.

The Vice Chairman: I see.

Colonel Clausen: Now, exhibit Number 4 contains translations and photographs of the Japanese log book or register
from the consulate as gotten together after the attack.

Also, there is a check against this winds code in there because it refers to the information that came into the Jap

Consul. In other words, after the attack they took these various dispatches and decoded them and one of them is the winds
code.

Exhibit Number 5 is the District Intelligence Office information from the 14th Naval District and that contains the
winds code intercept which was the nearest I came to finding
an implementing message; I mean actually senforming to the

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formal setup. This page 120 of exhibit 5 is a --

The Vice Chairman: What is the date?

Colonel Clausen: Well, you see it came in on the 8th of December.

The Vice Chairman: 8th of December?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, 1941.

The Vice Chairman: All right.

Colonel Clausen: And on page 120 -- this was a recording. It says:

"Here a weather forecast was made" -- this is in the exact words he gives -- "Here a weather forecast was made as far as I can recollect, no such weather forecast has ever been made before. His exact words were "Allow me to especially make a weather forecast at this time, "West wind, clear". Since these breadcasts are also heard by the Japanese Navy, it may be some sort of code."

In other words, a man is putting this down on the 8th of December. Then in addition to being in the center at the end he has this: "At this time allow me again to make a weather forecast 'West wind-clear'" and then in parentheses "Repeat this broadcast."

The Vice Chairman: That was on the 8th of December 1941?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, Now, exhibit number 6 is a

complete file of those British dispatches from Manila.

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Exhibit No. 7 is from Top Secret Exhibit "B", plus those two that we refer to as having been intercepted at San Francisco; and then my exhibit No. 8 is a series of the intercepts that I got in Great Britain which covered the period of time immediately before 7 December 1941 and contains some intercepts similar to those that we had picked up.

The Vice Chairman: Does that complete your presentation of the documents you secured at Hawaii?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: Do counsel have any questions now?

Mr. Richardson: No. I was just going to suggest that

it might be feasible to regard the Colonel's testimony in the

same way in which you regarded the written statements which were

offered by certain witnesses, evidence that then would be open

to examination, exactly the same as you carried on the examin
ation before by members of the committee. That would make his

appearance here and the evidence that he has given appear on

the record in the same general way that other witness' testi
mony has appeared.

The Vice Chairman: All right. Well, as I recall now, the committee had questioned him some, had begun the examination of Colonel Clausen yesterday. I asked some questions and Senator George then asked some and Mr. Clark did not have any. Then Senator Lucas was recognized and was questioning

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## Witness Clausen

the Colonel at the time he and Senator Ferguson made the request for what we received here trday.

Senator Ferguson: And he has been answering all day the one question.

The Vice Chairman: He has been answering all day Senator Lucas' request, which was joined in by Senator Ferguson, so technically Senator Lucas still is recognized.

Senator Lucas: Well, I think I will pass in view of the fact that it has taken him all day to answer that one question.

The Vice Chairman: Mr. Murphy of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Murphy: Colonel Clausen, did you have here the Summary of Far Eastern documents?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir. It was our Top Secret Exhibit "A" before the Grunert Board.

Mr. Murphy: The committee has two copies furnished to it, one copy of which has been in Senator Ferguson's possession since November or October and one in Mr. Gearhart's possession since November and I would like to take a look at it. Do you have it in any exhibit where I can take a look at it?

Colonel Clausen: It should be readily available here.

Mr. Murphy: If you have it I would like to see it. I have no other questions.

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Witness Clausen

Colonel Clausen: I just haven't seen it here, Mr. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy: I want to see it for the first time.

The Vice Chairman: Are you through now?

Mr. Murphy: Yes, I am through.

The Vice Chairman: Senator Brewster being absent Mr. Gearhart will inquire at this time. Well, Mr. Gearhart is absant.

Mr. Murphy: I am looking for the Summary of Far Eastern documents prepared by one Moses Pettigrew and from a glance on Colonel Bratton's testimony he does not seem to have any familiarity with the facts in the record and I would like to see it. I don't know why it has not come in. There have been two copies furnished. Two members of the committee have had it all the time and now we are going to get to it definitely, so I ask now is there a copy of it that I can examine?

Senator Ferguson: I don't know that I have it.

Mr. Murphy: You have had it since October 25th and Mr. Gearhart has since November 17th.

Senator Ferguson: Well, it has been mislaid in my office then.

Mr. Murphy: I am not making any insinuations or anything. I am trying to get it. If we are going to read it we ought to reach it sooner or later,

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Senator Fergusen: Summary of Far Eastern Documents? Mr. Murphy: Yes. You never went into that, did you, the Summary of Far Eastern Documents? It was not prepared until 1943.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, it was introduced as an exhibit before the Grunert Board.

Mr. Murphy: But you did not file it and have it as an exhibit here somthat I can look at it?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, I did not.

Mr. Murphy: I have no other questions.

The Vice Chairman: Senator Ferguson of Michigan.

Senator Ferguson: Are you familiar with exhibit 63?

Colonel Clausen: Your exhibit 63?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Cyausen: Nos sir.

Senator Ferguson: Would you show it to him? It is on page 48, Top Secret. It is "Unexplored Leads" and it is signed by Myron C. Cramer. I will read it to you:

"In the course of my examination of the Report and record certain further inquiries have suggested themselves to me which, in my opinion, might advantagecusly be pursued. The answers to these inquiries would not, in all probability, in my opinion, affect the result; at the same time in order to complete the picture and in fair-

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

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ness to certain personnel these leads should be further explored. I do not mean to suggest that the Board should be reconvened for this purpose; the work could be done by an individual officer familiar with the matter."

That is signed by Myron C. Cramer. You have the dooument?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir. I have it before me now, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Whose Language is that? Who drew that up?

Colonel Clausen: Well, that is signed by General Cramer, so it is assumed to be his language.

don't always do the work, the General that signs the order does not do the work.

Colonel Clausen: Well, I really cannot say offhand, Senator, whose work it is. I know that there were various assistants to General Cramer in the preparation of the document.

Senator Ferguson: Did you help prepare this with Hughes?

Colonel Clausen: Well, Hughes, myself, Colonel -- I mean

Captain Ford, there was a Captain Eblen and I suppose Major

Burkhart. I just don't know all who worked on it.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: I know that my contribution, Senator,

Questions by: Sen. Fergusen

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to the cause of -- I mean of assisting the Judge Advocate General was in light of my experience in finding papers and documents, and so forth, and conferring for that purpose.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I want to get these words, "And in fairness to certain personnel these leads should be further explored."

Who were the personnel that in fairness to them certain leads should be explored?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I really could not say. I mean I wouldn't say that because I wouldn't know who General Cramer would have in mind.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, here: General Cramer, that is not General Cramer's words. Isn't that what you say?
This was prepared by other men and you had been one of them.

Colonel Clausen: Nr. I didn't say that. This was prepared by General Cramer and he has other assistants.

Senator Ferguson: Well, this was given to you as an aid to ascertain certain facts, isn't that true?

Colonel Clausen: You mean the --

Senator Ferguson: The document.

Colonel Clausen: The document itself, Senator, the document itself I had knowledge of and I have a copy of it in my report as an exhibit.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. You would not start out on an

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investigation when you were given an order such as this,
"Unexplored leads" and "in fairness to certain personnel
these leads should be explored" without knowing who the personnel were, would you?

Colonel Clausen: Well, by reading the document through, senator, and having in mind those involved in the catastrophe and especially, as I recall this document, I believe he took to task people like General Gercw and people of that kind, I would read the document and find out exactly what was in the document.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, Colonel, you were assistant recorder and someone was not satisfied with the Board's report where you were an assistant on, isn't that correct?

Colonel Clausen: The answer is that more investigation was certainly required by the situation.

Senator Ferguson: Wait. Somebody was not satisfied, somebody at the top was not satisfied with the investigation that was made by a Board of which you were a member in the capacity as an assistant recorder.

might be misconstrued, Senator. You might be not satisfied with the result of a board, you might not be satisfied with the conclusions of the board. It might be the essence of the conclusions that would be unsatisfactory. I might read an

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opinion of the Supreme Court and be dissatisfied with it because it might find against my client, but that might be only one ground. Maybe I might be dissatisfied and thought the Judge rambled too much. Now, maybe --

Senator Ferguson: Your answer reminds me of a rambling answer on this question. Let me get back. Is it true that someone was dissatisfied for some reason with what the Board had done? Is that a clear question?

Colonel Clausen: Well, you ask such a broad question.

General Grunert, who was a member of the Board, was not dissatisfied with myself as assistant recorder.

Senator Ferguson: I understand.

Colonel Clausen: You ask these broad questions, Senator, that it is hard to answer specifically. Now, I don't know just what you mean. When I testified yesterday I tried to point out that the Secretary of War felt there should be an additional investigation conducted. Now, if you mean by "dissatisfied" that he felt that the leads given by Captain Safford to Admiral Hart should be pursued, that these magic phases should be gone into and that some of the additional things that I have mentioned, such as, query, did the 5 December 1941 message from the G-2 War Department get to Hawaii, why, yes, that is a type of dissatisfaction.

Senator Ferguson: All right. But here was the Secretary

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Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

of War who had a report of three Generals. You were the assistant recorder on that Board.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: They made a report, this Board did. You interviewed witnesses before they went into the chamber to testify, isn't that true?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever talk to the witness es? Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever interview any of them before they testified?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir. I handled -- Senator, on the Grunert Board my major activity was preparing for and interviewing and questioning those concerned with the allegations against Theodore Wyman, Jr., having to do with the House Committee report of 14 June 1944, which charged a connection between derelictions of Colonel Wyman and the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever re-investigate the Wyman report?

Colonel Clausen: I did also conduct an additional investigation with respe ct to some of the witnesses concerning Colonel Wyman.

Senator Forguson: Well, new, do I understand then that

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you did not have anything to do with the investigation of the Grunert Board except as to the Wyman end of 1t?

Colonel Clausen: Absolutely not, that is not what I said. I said my major functions on the Grunert Board. Now, Senator, certainly by "major functions" I do not mean to say that all my functions were. I had many requests made to me by the Generals of the Board. I sat next to General Frank. I on many occasions prepared questions for them to ask.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Now, will you tell me what the duties of an assistant recorder is in a B oard such as you were serving on?

Colonel Clausen: Ours was a rather special B oard, Sen tor, and I wondered myself. We did what we did and what we did were our duties.

Senator Ferguson: Well, that is a very, very definite and olear answer. That, I know, gives the committee a lot of information. Let us go back a little. You were a lawyer. You were sent down on the Board because you were a lawyer.

Colonel Clausen: Senator, why I was put on the Board I den't know but by being put on I am here today. Now, why I was put on I think probably was because somebody, including President Truman and Hugh Fulton, thought that I did a good job on the Cincinnati prosecutions and because I did that they put me on the Hawaiian assignment, on the Crlonel Wyman

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case and then somebody thought that since the Colonel Wyman case was of grave import that that should be handled by the Grunert Board and since Clausen had been asked to do something on the Colonel Wyman case, I am selected to be assistant recorder of the Grunert Board and am called again today here.

Senator Ferguson: All right. That is as near as you can get as to why you were on the Grunert Board, but you did interview the various witnesses on occasions before they went in to testify before the Grunert Board?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I don't know what witnesses you have reference to.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did you interview any of them?

Colonel Clausen: Before they went before the Board, as
I said, I have interviewed some. I remember I interviewed

General Reybold, for example.

Senator Ferguson: Now, this Board didn't do a satisfactory job of which you were assistant recorder.

Colonel Clausen: I think the Board did a very find job myself if you are asking me my opinion of what it did. I think it did a fine job, and I think not only a fine job but I think a most courageous job.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, why did you have to go out as an assistant recorder afterwards and spend many days?

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guess.

Colonel Clausen: Well, I don't know, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Well, many many days. You interviewed how many witnesses?

Colonel Clausen: I interviewed about a hundred witnesses.

Senator Ferguson: Now, orming back, you had as one of your directives unexplored leads, "In fairness to certain personnel these leads should be further explored." Your senior officer, General Cramer, had signed a document that you were to use as carrying out your duties and that was one of them. I am just trying to find out who these people were.

Colonel Clausen: Well, Senator, I would like to answer your question but I cannot say that when General Cramer signs a document that it is or that he means to say more than what it says. I cannot put in his words about something he signed.

Senator Ferguson: Well, then, you don't know who in fairness to you were to go out and get certain affidavits?

Colonel Clausen: I can let my imagination run and I can

Senator Ferguson: I don't want you to guess. You were the man doing the jcb and I wonder whether or not you had any information from which you could draw the conclusion that some injustice had been done to someone because there are those words, "In fairness to certain personnel these leads should be further explored."

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Colonel Clausen: Well --

Senator Luces: Will the Senator yield?

Senator Ferguson: Now, just a moment. I would like to have him answer that one question.

Senator Lucas: I want to help if I can.

Colonel Clausen: Well, you are trying to get me to say, Senator --

Senator Ferguson: No, I am not trying to get you to say anything except to answer.

Colonel Clausen: I want to finish what you are trying to get me to say. Senator, you are trying to get me to say who. General Cramer had in his mind when he signed the dooument and I am telling you I cannot answer your question more specifically than to say it means what it says. There is no ambiguity in it to me.

Senator Lucas: Will the Senator yield?

Senator Ferguson: Then there were no names ever mentioned by anyone and you had no specific people in mind under that command, is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: There were names mentioned in the dooument to which you refer, there were names mentioned in the press, there were names mentioned in the Erberts report and there were names in many sources as to people involved in the Pearl Harbor disaster. Now, quory: When you have in the

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Questions by: Sen. Terguson

last week of a Board's proceedings a situation where we start back ends first, - now, you know, Senator, from what you know now of magic, that if you were going to start this thing from what you know now, and suppose you had gone on up to this point today knowing nothing about magic, and you now know about magio, what would you think? Why, the most important place to start would be on the magic.

Senator Ferguson: All right. Then under that view I am wondering what your conversation was with the Secretary of War, why he did not extend the time of this very able Board that you are talking about, who had all the knowledge that they had at that time, instead of having a Major or a Colonel do this job, why he did not have the three Generals -- there were three, were there not?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Why he didn't have the three Generals do this very important job instead of having the assistant recorder go out and do 1t?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I can only apolgize for being a Major. I don't know. I am a Major. If they wanted to pin a star on my shoulder I would have been satisfied, it would have been all right with me, Senator, but I was a major and I have to apologize for being my age. I mean I can't help that. Now, you ask why they did not go out. All right. General

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: I asked for your conversation with the Secretary of War.

Colonel Clausen: Well, do you want me to answer you? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

The Vice Chairman: Let him answer, Senator.

Colonel Clausen: General Frank had been given an important assignment by General Arnold. If you want I will tell you what it is; I know. Colonel Toulmin was on the Board and he was being let out of the Army at his request. Colonel West, who was the recorder, was professor of law at West Point and the General at West Point was clamoring and hollering for him to come back. This was taking him away from his school. General Grunert was the Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and we are in war. So, naturally, he would go back there.

I do not delude myself. They selected me, of course, because I was the fellow they could spare the most,

Senator Ferguson: All right. Now, was that your conversation with the Secretary of War? That was my question.

Colonel Clausen: No, sir. The Secretary of War, as I understand, by his personal choice, by recommendations, no, dou bt, of which I know nothing, selected myself.

The Vice Chairman: It is now five o'clock.

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Senator Ferguson: I am not through.

The Vice Chadrman: We will recess until eight o'clock this evening.

(Whereupon, at 5:05 P.M., a recess was taken until 8:00 P.M. of the same day.)

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

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Senator Ferguson: And who worked with you as far as the Hewitt investigation was concerned?

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Colonel Clausen: Well, all I did in that regard, sir, was on one occasion I met and talked with Admiral Hewitt

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and on several occasions met and talked with the Commander

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who I see in the room here from time to time, John Ford Baecher.

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Senator Ferguson: Was he in Navy uniform at that time?

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Colonel Clausen: Commander Baecher?

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Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: Yes. He was then Lieutenant Baecher.

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And I met and conferred with then Lieutenant Commander John Sonnett, later a civilian, and now the Assistant Attorney

General of the United States.

Senator Ferguson: What was Lieutenant Baecher doing

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for the Hewitt committee?

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Colonel Clausen: Well, I don't know what he was going

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for Admiral Hewitt, Senator, but for me he dug out several references. I returned from Europe and from Hawaii, and

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on those two occasions I wanted to find out what some of

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these Navy men had testified concerning the winds code,

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et cetera. So I examined some of the testimony before Admiral Hewitt, and also had discussions with these people

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concerning the witnesses in whom I was interested.

code an outstanding matter?

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Colonel Clausen: To my mind, it was important. I don't mean to enswer your question and have you think that by you saying it was outstanding that I agree it was outstanding. To me it was an important link in the chain of circumstances pointing to what happened before Pearl Harbor. But I always assumed from the wording of the set-up where it said in there that it was to be used in the event that there were no regular channels of communication, and since there were regular channels of communication and those channels were used, to me it was not the outstanding piece, but it was important to me in this way, that if you had an implement message to that before Pearl Harbor obviously it would mean just what the implement said.

Senator Ferguson: What was it that made the winds

Senator Ferguson: The reason I asked about its importance is that I notice in your affldavits you probably spent
more time on the winds code as far as volume is concerned
that any one other item.

Colonel Clausen: I don't think so, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: What was the other big item?

Colonel Clausen: What was the other big item?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: Let me have my report, please.

Questions by: Senator Fergusm Witness Clausen h4 Senator Ferguson: You cannot give it from memory? 2 Colonel Clausen: I can give you a lot of things from 3 memory, Senator, and I have given some. 4 Senator Ferguson: I will ask you about the pilot 5 message: 6 What did you spend on the pilot message? What time, 7 and who did you get affidavits from? 8 Colonel Clausen: I never used the term "pilot message." 9 Senator Ferguson: It is the message that said that 10 there would be an answer to the 26th of November message of 11 Secretary Hull, and that there would be a time of delivery 12 of that message. 13 Colonel Clausen: That was one of those in Top Secret 14 Exhibit "B"? 15 Senator Ferguson: Yes. 16 Colonel Clausen: Well, I can't segregate my mind at 17 that time, Senator. 18 fls 10 20 21 22 23

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Witness Clausen

Senator Ferguson: Look at 901 on page 238 of Exhibit 1.

Colonel Clausen: I was on the point of saying, Senator,

that I cannot at this time disentangle from a mass of material

that was in my mind as important leads one and say that

that was the important piece. That was one of many in Top

Secret Exhibit "B" and General Russell had collected those

From G-2 and brought them to the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Senator Ferguson: Will you look at this particular

message.

Colonel Clausen: Surely.

Senator Ferguson: I will talk with you about that.

I want to ask you what you did in relation to finding out
when that came in and when that was delivered.

Colonel Clausen: Page 238?

Senator Ferguson: Yes, the bottom of the page, message 901.

Colonel Clausen: Well, I took all the messages, Senator, and asked Colonel Rowlett to run those things down for me, and he made a compilation, which I referred to this morning, as to all those messages.

Senator Ferguson: Well, have you anything in your report in relation to this pilot message?

Colonel Clausen: My report refers to Top Secret Exhibit "B", and so what I did was to include that when I

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#### Witness Clausen

handed Top Secret Exhibit "B" to the various people whom I interviewed, and this was in there, it was there.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did you try to ascertain when it was delivered?

Colonel Clausen: When it was delivered to the various people?

Senator Ferguson: Yes, the recipients, the White House, the Secretary of War, and so forth.

with me, Senator. In other words, I tried to run down each of those. I think everyone in the Top Secret Exhibit "B" was an important message, or else General Russell wouldn't have selected them. The most important to me in that whole batch was the one that set up Pearl Harbor, carved it into sections, and asked that the Consulate at Honolulu report regarding the ships, because I didn't see anything like that regarding any of the other ports.

Senator Ferguson: That is Exhibit 2, page 12.

Colonel Clausen: If you say it is -- I don't know.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever see the flag, the gist?

Colonel Clausen: The flag or a gist?

Senator Ferguson: Yes. Do you know what I am talking about?

Colonel Clausen: Is that in my Top Secret Exhibit "B"?

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Senator Ferguson: No. You said this was a very important message, this one laying out the duck pond.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, to me it was, and General Willoughby said that one like that definitely would indicate target areas for an attack. He called it an attack target.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. Now, did you ever try to find out what attention was paid to that particular instrument? Colonel Clausen: I surely did, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Just a few days ago we developed here for the first time that there had been a gist which went with this. A flag, in other words, so that no one would miss It when it was delivered. It was the top one that was flagged.

Colonel Clausen: That is the first time, Senator, I heard of that.

Senator Ferguson: Have you got the flag, counsel? Colonel Clausen: Show me one of these flags. I will be glad to see if I know about it.

Senator Ferguson: I will try and find one.

Now, did you try to find out what attention had been paid to that Exhibit 2, page 12? That is the duck pond chart.

Colonel Clausen: If you don't mind, Senator, I will get the actual document, so that I can tell what we are talking about.

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#### Witness Clausen

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, I did. And some of the people whom I interviewed, people like General Gerow, General Miles, said that since this pertained -- I am quoting from memory in answer to your question and, of course, if I misstate something it is because I am doing that, and recourse to the affidavits would show the actual wording used -- but the substance of what they told me was that since this pertained primarily to the Navy that they assumed it was primarily a Navy matter, and since they knew that this was going to the Navy that they assumed that the Navy would take the proper cognizance of the message.

I might state further that some people did not recollect getting that message.

Senator Ferguson: As I understand it now, and as you understood it, did you not, the Army's job was to defend Pearl Harbor? In other words, if there were ships in this duck pond that had been located it was the Army's job to defend them in there. Did you understand that?

Colonel Clausen: Well, now, Senator, I mean, a quick curbstone answer to your question is that the Army's mission in Oahu was defend the Navy. That is the gist of the Army's mission. But, obviously you know how these military things are, the Army and Navy have things written

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#### Witness Clausen

down, and the Army mission was stated somewhere explicitly, just like General Short's mission was to do certain things, and his mission is stated.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I want to go back to that sentence in the Cramer memorandum, General Cramer's memorandum, in order to complete the picture, in fairness to certain personnel, these leads should be explored.

You indicated in one of your answers that certain names got into the newspapers somewhere.

Colonel Clausen: Into the newspapers?

Senator Ferguson: Yes. Do you remember, in your answer?

Colonel Clausen: I don't remember, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: About 5:00 o'clock this afternoon.

Colonel Clausen: I say there were involved in the disaster many people in Hawaii and in Washington, and the people who were involved, their names got into the newspapers, obviously.

Senator Ferguson: What did you have in mind about the names that were in the paper, I didn't follow up at that moment, but you indicated that this personnel that you were talking about were people whose names had been connected in some way with the disaster at Pearl Harbor. Don't you recall that?

Colonel Clausen: A great many people from time to time have been mentioned in the newspapers connected with the Pearl Harbor disaster and as I said I can't single out any name that General Cramer may have had in mind.

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Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: Well, then, you cannot after thinking it over over the dinner hour --

Colonel Clausen: I did not think it over during the dinner hour, no, sir, Senator. I went home and took a rest.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I want to read this flag to you.

The gist of this message is -- he called it a gist.

Colonel Clausen: Where is that, Senator?

Senator Ferguson: It is on page 11,207of yesterday's testimony.

Colonel Clausen: Of my testimony?

Senator Ferguson: Nr, of Monday's testimony. That is fight, you were here yesterday. Here is what is on the flag. It is really a sheet of paper attached to this message on page 12 of exhibit 2. (Reading)

"Tokyo directs special reports on the ships in Pearl Harbor, which is divided into five areas for the purpose of showing exact location."

That is a pretty good description of that exhibit, isn't

Colonel Clausen: Well, Senator, it speaks for itself.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, but isn't it?

delonel Clausen: Let me say this. You are speaking now--

by a Navy --

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: No, no. This was a flag attached to exhibit 2, page 12. Look at the page.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, but the mistake you are making, Senator, is this: You are speaking of something, as I understand it now, that was testified by a Navy man. Correct?

Senator Ferguson: Well, yes, it is correct but it was attached to this exhibit.

Colonel Clausen: I understand but, Senator, listen: The Army, as I understand it, did not do that and I am not investigating the Navy. The Army, as I understand it, took the magic material around in a certainway, in the raw, unevaluated because that stuff is right out of the horse's mouth; you don't have to evaluate it.

Senator Ferguson: Will you tell me how this could be investigated and only investigate the Army?

Colonel Clauden: Well, Senator --

Senator Fermson: Did you feel that it could be done? Weren't you handicapped?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, because I will tell you, where the Army went into the Navy I had no trouble at all in getting my information. I did have trouble only in telling the Navy that I was entitled to see the magic stuff and I had the same trouble in the Army. Even when I had the high-powered authority that you people have seen here, where Secretary Stim-

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

son told me that I could get Top Secret stuff, I was told there was stuff above Top Secret.

Senator Ferguson: All right, what was that?

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Colonel Clausen: Well, that was the superduper magic and before I could ever get to see that stuff I had, according to the order of Ge neral Bissell, the head of G-2, to go in and to be, what he called, given the works by General Clarke and that giving the works meant that I had to go in and repeat all the dire things that would happen and be told that my head would roll if this stuff got into the hands of the enemy and then have to swear, take an oath that I would not reveal this to a single solitary person and after I took that I remarked to General Bissell that it is easy for me to see that no matter who asked these people concerning magic they could not tell it unless it was released.

Senator Ferguson: So that is the reason, because you had that much trouble, you call it the super-duper magic?

cesses in a large part in many parts of the world were brought about through that magic material. The Japs just kept using it and using it and chattering like monkeys about things going on in Germany, so if you wanted to find out what was happening in Germany you listened to the Japanese ambassador talking to Tokyo.

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Senator Ferguson: Now I want to ask you again: After you found these various things that you now say conflicted with General Short's testimony you did not go to General Short and get an affidavit from him. I want to know just why?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, you asked me the same question.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, and I did not get what I thought
was an answer.

Colonel Clausen: And I said I did not get an affidavit from General Short, that is correct.

Senator Ferguson: You got one from General Marchall?

Colonel Clausen: There is no argument, Senator. Yes, sir,

I got it.

Senator Ferguson: You got one from Gener al MacArthur?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, but you see, Senator, General

Short was interrogated by the Grunert Board. Now, here is a

very important thing: General Short was interrogated by the

Grunert Board after the Grunert Board got the magic.

Senator Ferguson: Wasn't General Marshall?

Colonel Clausen: After ?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir,

Senator Ferguson: Then why did you get an affidavit from Marshall?

Colonel Clausen: For the simple reason that I had these

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#### Witness Clausen

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

points to be covered that are in his affidavit.

Senator Ferguson: Well, aren't there points here that you wanted to find out about from Short? One of the questions you were to ask him was whether or not he knew about the joint agreement.

Colonel Clausen: Joint agreement?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: Well, I found out it was in all the G-2 stuff over in his command, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: What it was?

Colonel Clausen: Well, they had the ABCD bloc in their G-2 estimates. You didn't have to know more than that to know that if your G-2 knew, Senator, - says that a certain thing is going to happen next to the ABCD bloc, whatever it might be.

Senator Ferguson: Well, you tell me then what the ABCD bloc was?

Colonel Clausen: The ABCD bloc, as I understand it, was what I said it was yesterday in my own conception but I have never seen more than what I said yesterday I saw, Semator.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did you ever find out whether Short, - did you ever go to Short to get an affidavit as to whether or not he ever saw it?

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Colonel Clausen: No. As I said, Senator, I did not get an affidavit.from General Short.

Senator rerguson: And that is your only reply, the only thing that you have in mind now, that you did not go to short at that time?

Colonel Clausen: Well, my other answer would be that I would assume it would not be necessary.

Senator Ferguson: Can you tell me why the Board did not go into magic?

Colonel Clausen: You mean the Pearl Harbor Board? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: B ecause it did not know about it.

Senator Ferguson: Well, now, just a moment. I will read you from the first hearing, where General Marshall met with the Board off the record and discussed magic with them.

Colonel Clausen: Well, sir, he gave them the general picture that there was magic, as I understand that testimony. In other words, here is what happened: The three general officers were asked by General Marshall to confer with him and everybody clae went out of the room and then the three general officers must have talked there for over half an hour and then we continued with the hearing.

Now, as I understand that situation he told them about magic, what magic was and did not go into the full details

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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and that it was not until we found it out from the Hart report in the latter week about of the Board's hearings that we knew the details of magic.

Senator Ferguson: When did you first learn about magic?

Colonel Clausen: When we knew about it in the last week.

I had no idea that such a thing existed until the thing came out with Colonel Bratton and General Marshall in the last

week of the Board's proceedings and at that time as I remember General Marshall was saying Colonel Bratton was here and that we could interrogate Colonel Bratton concerning the subject and that, I believe, was in the last week, it was about the last week, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: So the Army kept from the Board any reference to mazic until the last week of the hearing. That being true didn't it --

Colonel Clausen: I did not know it, Senator, until the last week.

Senator Ferguson: All right. That being true didn't it destroy allof your previous testimony because you did not have the one thing that opened the door to much of your testimony and that was magio?

Colonel Clausen: I think, sir, that you are essentially correct in what you say and that it was a very integral part of this whole picture and should have been pursued.

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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you did not have magio and did not go into it as you say? Colonel Clausen: Well, no, it did not destroy my work. My work was assistant recorder of the Board and the work I did later on was for the same source. In other words, Senator, you have to go back to your Public 339. You told Stimson to investigate -- first you extended the Statute of Limitations. The law even is entitled to extend the Statute of Limitations. Then you have one paragraph known as the ex-

Senator Ferguson: But didn't it destroy your work because

Then your second paragraph is to ask Colonel Stimson and Mr. Forrestal to conduct several investigations. In other words, each department conduct its own and that is the reason you should not put an invidious implication upon my not going into the Army, or the Navy going into the Army, because you put in there the word "several". Now, it would have been better, I think, if you had it all amalgamated and called everybody up and had sort of an adversary proceeding, but that law says "several".

Senator Ferguson: All right, but with that picture and the Army working with the Navy in the Intelligence, going from one to the other, was it not necessary that you go into both to solve the problem?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, because the thing that Colonel

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

tan transfer by the ferreer.

Stimson had in mind was to comply with your Public 339 and he could not court martial Kimmel, he doesn't have any jurisdiction over Kimmel to court martial Kimmel.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever see the diary of the Secretary of War?

Colonel Clausen: He read excerpts, Senator, into the record before General Grunert's Board.

Senator Ferguson: Yes, but I am asking you did you ever read it?

Colonel Clausen: You mean to --

Senator Ferguson: When you made your investigation did you ever look into his diary?

Colonel Clausen: No. sir.

Senator Fe rguson: Why not?

Colonel Clausen: Well, you mean I should investigate the investigator? That would be like the Grand Jury investigating the Grand Jury. You told him to do the job. If you wanted somebody else to investigate Stimson you should have said so in the law.

Senator Ferguson: Stimson was Secretary of War? Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: And if he had anything releva nt to the issue and the issue was how did this Pearl Harbor catastrophe happened, wasn't it material to the issue and why

should you not have looked into it?

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Colonel Clausen: There's a very pertinent question, Senator, on the face of it but if you get down to the essence of your question it is this: He would know what was in his diary since he wrote it.

Senator Ferguson: And that is the reason that you did not look into it so you would have a complete record?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, because he would know, since he was doing the investigating and I was just his assistant, like one of your FBI boys would be to J. Edgar Hoover.

Senator Ferguson: Now, do I understand this then, that Colonel Stimson was doing the investigating and you were only one of his assistants?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, he was complying with your Public 339 and you did not say in there how he should do it. You did not say there that he should not take affidavits or that he should take affidavits.

Senator Ferguson: No.

Colonel Clausen: You did not say that he should appoint a board or not appoint a board and if you wanted him to have three high ranking Generals on a board you should have said so.

Senator Ferguson: But no one would expect that he would start out with an investigation by three Generals and then in the middle of their investigation he would switch to the as-

Questions by: Sen.Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: Senator, you are miscenceiving, sir, because the Board finished its job. They were glad to be gone. They were gone and they were finished and they made their report and then came the question of pursuing these additional leads and it would have been all right with Henry C. Clausen if he had picked somebody else.

sistant recorder of that Board to complete the investigation.

Senator Ferguson: Now, you say that you did not know about magic early in the hearings.

Colonel Clausen: That is right, sir.

Senator Ferguson: When did you first learn about the thirteen parts of the message?

Colonel Clausen: Until the last week of the Board's proceedings. As a matter of fact, Senator --

Senator Ferguson: You had not even heard up until that time about the thirteen parts of the fourteen part message?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, I had not heard of it and our Board, incidentally, Senator, was so afraid to touch it that it delegated General Russell as oustedian of the material and he alone had the combination to the safe in which this was kept and even the recorder and the assistant recorder were not given those documents to handle because it was such a vital and integral part of the intelligence for the war then being prosecuted.

#### Questions by: Sen. Ferguson Witness Clausen When did you first learn in the Board 1 Senator Ferguson: about the code destruction? Well, in that same --3 Colonel Clausen: In that same period? 4 Senator Ferguson: 5 Yes, sir. Colonel Clausen: And not until that time? 6 Senator Ferguson: The whole general subject of magic, 7 Colonel Clausen: Senator, was brought up in the last week, about the last week 8 9 of the hearings of the Board. Senator Ferguson: Did you ever read the Roberts' tes-10 11 timeny? 12 Yes, sir. Colonel Clausen: Senator Ferguson: And how did you account for the report 13 of the Roberts Commission on page 12 (Reading) 14 "The United States being at peace with Jaman, re-15 strictions imposed prevented resort to certain methods 0 16 of obtaining the content of messages transmitted by 17 telephone or radio telegraph over the commercial lines 18 operating between Oahu and Japan." 10 Colonel Clausen: What page is that? 20 Senator Ferguson: That is page 12, and you say today 21 the N avy were tapping wires for, - what was it, twenty-two 22 23 Twonty-two months is what I read, yes. months? 24

Colonel Clausen;

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: Well, how to you account for this in the Roberts' report?

Colonel Clausen: They should have corrected that, shouldn't they?

Senator Ferguson: Well, you told us the Navy was tapping wires for twenty-two months?

Colonel Clausen: Yes. It should be corrected, the Roberts report. I went out and found this out.

Senator Ferguson: Yes. And there wasn't any doubt in your wind that that was a fact that they were?

Colonel Clausen: My heavens, no.

Senator Ferguson: Did you know in that report that they mention the code destruction, on the bottom of page 8?

Colonel Clausen: You mean in the Roberts?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: We were told -- let me say another thing, Senator. We were told in this last week, after the people had revealed to us, that if you read this Roberts report carefully -- I mean an astute intelligence officer read it he might detect in a way that we had broken their codes but I certainly did not detect it and I went over the Roberts transcripts as well as the report and the exhibits.

I noticed at one place in the proceedings before the Roberts Board that the Justice asked, I think General Fielder

wind code message?

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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afterwards, I mean if somebody told you, but not before. I dian't think so. Senator Ferguson: There wouldn't be any doubt that if you read it now you would know that he was talking about the

or Mr. Shivers or Colonel Bicknell, about those three code

propositions, I mean the three words, but if you knew there

was ragio then you might think that that was the winds code

Colonel Clausen: No, I don't think so, Senator. Even if you knew it now you wouldn't know that, but it would tip you off maybe. I say if you were an astute intelligence officer that might open the foor to the subject, but on reading the transcript, I mean as I read it, I do not associate in my own mini, - and that might be wrong, - what the witnesses call the winds code today.

Senator Ferguson: Well, on page 294 Colonel Fielder --Colonel Clausen: Of what, sir?

Senator Ferguson: When he talking in the Roberts testimony said this about the burning of the codes --

Colonel Clausen: Burning?

Senator Ferguson: The burning of the papers, which you describe in his affidavit.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: I am going to read what he said there:

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

"It was sugpicious."

The Chairman salt:

"Did you attach any significance to the fact that the Consul was burning his papers at the time?

"Colonel Fielder: It was suspicious but we burn secret papers every lay in the world and we have a can out there that does nothing but burn secret papers. I discussed that, I think, with the FBI.

"The Chairman: You are familiar with the fact that when a consul or diplomatic representative is about to make his get-away that the first sign is the burning of the consulate papers?

"Colonel Fielder: Yes. We were quite suspicious of that.

"The Chairman: Wasn't the department commander convinced by that fact that war was irrinent?

"Colonel Fielder: No, sir, apparently not. We knew war was irrinent, sir. "

But the burning of the papers did not seem to impress Fielder at all, did it, from that testimony?

Colonel Clausen: Well, it means just what it says.

Senator Ferguson: Now, is that what he told you?

Colonel Clausen: No. Senator, that testimony should be considered in the light of all his testimony.

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Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: All right.

Colonel Clausen: In other words, his testimony before the--well, before anyone whom he may have testified before.

Senator Ferguson: All right. I will read you the testimony of Fielder on the same question from page 2986 of the Army Board transcript, and Colonel Fielder says:

burning papers and if I am not mistaken that came from sources other than the FBI. I think it came from the War Department but it also came from FBI sources and that was reported to the staff meeting and it was discussed but that in itself, while significant, was not in any way conclusive because there isn't a day goes by that we do not burn secret papers right out here, for instance, and it was quite possible that the Japs havebeen directed to burn up certain codes. In fact, we know now from the material that was captured at the consulate that they were destroying their codes and a lot of their files of messages at that time."

Colonel Clausen: Yes, but, Senator, it is very unfair to take the testimony of a man who has not been authorized to reveal magic information and say that he testified so and so before so and so.

Now, as I understand it, the then Colonel Fielder was not

Questions by: Sen. Ferguson

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authorized when he testified before the Grunert Board to testify concerning magic, nor when he testified before Justice Roberts. Now, therefore, you have to be considerate and appreciate that fact.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

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Senator Ferguson: Then what you are telling us is this, that we should disregard, in effect, the testimony before the Army Board and before the Roberts Commission because these people were not in a position to testify to the truth?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, I do not say that at all.

I say that with respect to certain subjects that you may cover, that if those subjects are such that they could not testify fully before the Boards, that you must make allowance for the fact that they were bound by oath not to reveal it to a soul.

Senator Ferguson: Now, do you think the burning of the codes was such a matter that the man was not authorized to tell the truth about the burning of the codes?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I never said that anybody did not tell the truth. I think every single person that testified anywhere concerning Pearl Harbor told the truth as he then saw it.

Now, you cannot say that when he is under oath not to reveal things, like General Miles, that he did not tell the truth. You cannot gag him with one hand and say, "Oh, you did not say that to the Board."

Senator Ferguson: What I am getting at, as I understand it, these men were sworn to tell thetruth, the whole truth,

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson h2 and nothing but the truth, and at the same time they were 2 sworn by someone superior to them, those people in the hear-3 ing, the three Generals, to not tell about magic. Is that 4 where we stand? 5 Colonel Clausen: I think that is pretty fairly set G forth there in the affidavit of General Miles, because he 7 mentions in there the instructions he had received. 8 Senator Ferguson: And those instructions, according to 8 Miles, came from General Marshall? 10 Colonel Clausen: No, I understood him to say they came 11 from General McNarney, didn't he? 12 Senator Ferguson: No, he does not say that. 13 WASHINGTON. Colonel Clausen: As I understood, he said later on they 14 came from General McNarney. Not that the Chief of Staff 15 would not back it up, you understand. 16 Senator Ferguson: When did you first learn about the 17 message of the 27th to Short? 18 Colonel Clausen: You mean 27 November? 19 Senator Ferguson: Yes, 27 November. 20 Colonel Clausen: That, I believe was in the Roberts 21 hearing exhibits, and Imust have seen it there, Senator, 22 and that would be about July, 1944. 23 Senator Ferguson: Now, did you know that after that, 24 General Miles, on the 5th of December, 1941, after the sending

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson of that message to Panama, General Miles sent a message on the 5th of December, 1941, in which he promised to give them a warning, "if and when there would be imminent danger of a breach of diplomatic relations with Japan."

Colonel Clausen: He promised to do what, Senator?

Senator Ferguson: "If and when there would be any imminent danger of a breach of diplomatic relations with Japan," he would give them a further warning.

Colonel Clausen: You mean General Miles sent that wire? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: When? On the 5th of December? Senator Ferguson: On the 5th of December, 1941.

Colonel Clausen: I thought he sent that Rochefort message on that day.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: He also sent this message. I want to read what you took from General Miles in the affidavit:

"Concerning the testimony I gave before the Army
Pearl Harbor Board, 8 August 1944, as corrected by my
letter, 18 August 1944, I wish to add that I avoided any
statement concerning details of information and intelligence
which I had derived from Top Secret sources then called
'magic', or any intimation that such sources existed. The
reason I so limited my testimony was because prior to my
appearance before the Board, Bridgadier General Russell A.
Caman and then Colonel Carter W. Clarke, of G-2, War Department, transmitted to me instructions from the Chief
of Staff that I was not to disclose to the Army Pearl
Harbor Board any facts concerning the radio intelligence
mentioned, or the existence of that form of information
or intelligence in the period preceding 7 December 1941.
Accordingly, I obeyed that instruction."

Colonel Clausen: I remember that going in the affidavit.
Senator Ferguson: All right. Now was the Chief of

Senator Ferguson: All Fight. Now was the Office Staff General Marshall or was it General McNarney?

Colonel Clausen: I seem to think, Senator, that it was General McNarney, especially for this reason: On the Grunert Board we dealt with the Assistant Chief of Staff, McNarney. That was the procedure of dealing with the

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson Assistant Chief of Staff.

Senator Ferguson: Anyone reading that affidavit would certainly say that it was General Marshall, would be not?

Colonel Clausen: That is what General Miles said.

I certainly was not going to tell General Miles to say
anything different than what he had in his own mind.

Senator Ferguson: Miles told you it was Marshall? Colonel Clausen: No, I did not say that.

Senator Ferguson: The Chief of Staff?

Colonel Clausen: Did not he say that the man said it was the Chief of Staff?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: All right, he did not say it was the Chief of Staff, he said the man said so.

Senator Ferguson: Well, in other words, he was telling you what someone told him?

Colonel Clausen: It just says so there. That is what it says.

Senator Ferguson: Will you look at this message of Miles? It is at the top of the page.

Colonel Clausen: That is to the Panaman Canal.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: I thought you said it went to Hawaii.

Sentor Ferguson: No, no, I said to the Panama Canal.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: I misunderstood.

Senator Ferguson: Does not that entirely conflict with the information that was sent out to Hawaii in the message of the 27th to General Short?

Colonel Clausen: Oh, you would not want my opinion on that now, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Why not?

Colonel Clausen: In the first place, I did not investigate the Panama Canal. In the second place, what other messages went to the Panama Canal? Do you think you can single out one message, out of a whole series of messages, and ask me for my opinion? Where are the rest?

Senator Ferguson: What I am trying to find out is what you knew about this warning message to Short. I thought you made an investigation of the situation.

Mr. Murphy: Mr. Chairman, I am wondering if we are investigating the investigator instead of Pearl Harbor?

Justice Roberts resented being investigated, and now we are investigating the man who should not have been sent because he was only a Major.

Senator Ferguson: I have not yielded. I want to say this: We should know, if we are going to receive as exhibits the testimony of the various people in these hearings, we should know what the people were authorized to swear to, and

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

what they did swear to, and if we are going to receive affidavits and not have the men here to examine them so we May ascertain their full knowledge, after what we know about these facts, then we have a right to examine those persons who took the affidavits.

Now the record is clear, as far as I am concerned, on that.

How do you account for the fact that in MacArthur's affidavit, for instance, if these men drew up their own affidavit, that his name was misspelled?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, Andrew Jackson once was witted for his poor spelling and he said, "It is a damned poor mind that cannot think of two ways ofspelling a word."

Senator Ferguson: Is that a comment on General MacArthur?

Colonel Clausen: I probably made a mistake. I did nake a mistake in spelling that distinguished man's name wrong. But, Senator, I had three long conferences with him, I sat down with him and the thing was gone over very carefully by the General, he wanted me to sit alongside of him, and he went over the thing. If he did not find his own name misspelled then surely don't blame me for doing it.

Senator Ferguson: I am getting at who drew up the affidavit.

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Colonel Clausen: Who drew up the affidavit?

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: That was drawn up, Senator, in this way: The thing was given me in longhand, I mean I took down the information in longhand and I wrote it up and presented it to him, and he made revisions in that, and that was the final draft.

Senator Ferguson: Now I want to go to the last sentence in his affidavit. First, before I go to that, I want to know whether or not you learned that Japanese scouting planes for a number of days prior to the attack on the Philippines had flown over the Philippines so that General MacArthur knew they were scouting these airfields in various places. Let me have that statement.

Colonel Clausen: You mean his airplanes had flown over the Philippines?

Senator Ferguson: No, no, the Japanese were photographing and scouting over Manila and the airfields on the Philippines prior to that.

Colonel Clausen: I did not hear that, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Did you talk to General MacArthur about it?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, I had about three long talks with him.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: Did he say that he got his alert warning from messages sent from here in Washington?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, especially that 27 November warning, which was the same as the one that went to Short.

Senator Ferguson: Is that what you were talking about here, Colonel, "complete information and advice for the purpose of alerting the Army Command in the Philippines on a war basis"?

Colonel Clausen: I meant the war dispatches, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Just that which he received from

Washington, or what he received from Willoughby in G-2 there?

Colonel Clausen: Senator, I can answer your question this way: After he got through reading all the magic stuff that was in Washington, he volunteered that statement that he did have from the War Department dispatches ample and complete information to alert his command for war, and that he did alert it for war before 7 December, 1941.

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Senator Ferguson: Now was that from what he received from his G-2 and from Washington?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Or solely from Washington?

Colonel Clausen: From Washington, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Do you remember an instruction that you received from the Secretary of War that all of the witnesses were to turn over to you all memoranda and all papers and notes that the witnesses may have?

Colonel Clausen: No, he nevergave me such instruction Senator. I made a recommendation to that effect, because I was worried, since I had been all over the world, whether any of these witnesses might havenotes and papers and so forth connected with my work which might fall into the hands of the enemy, and in that way involve, or compromise the security.

Senator Ferguson: Did not I find that somewhere in your report?

Colonel Clausen: You read, Senator, a recommendation. My instincts as a law led me to want to give to everyone who made an affidavit before me, a copy of that affidavit, but since many of them pertained to magic, I thought the most advisable thing to do would be to collect in one place in the War Department, copies of all these documents,

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

so if at any time they wanted to see the documents, or have

copies, they could come to the War Department.

I thought, since I heard wild rumors here and there that somebody had collected something, had secreted something in a safe deposit box, and if you haven't the key to open that box, you haven't the whole secret of Pearl Herbor, I thought it would be good to have everything together.

You have one example of it when Captain Kramer testified. In other words, that instruction went out "If you
have got anything with regard to Pearl Harbor you send it
in, and we will have it in this depository of the War Department.

That was my recommendation, but the end of the war with the Japanese surrender made it unnecessary, because then the security was not involved.

Senator Ferguson: Here is the recommendation:

"It is recommended for security reasons the Secretary of War direct all witnesses heretofore and hereafter examined by me to send or give me forthwith for filing of record in this investigation any copies of affidavits made before me, and any incidental and related notes, or papers, which may be in their possession or in their control, they to advise me that this has been done or that there are no such records, and they will be advised that these records are available

Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson in the War Department in the event access thereto is ever required."

Colonel Clausen: That was my recommendation.

Senator Ferguson: As I understand it that never was carried into effect?

Colonel Clausen: I went down and talked with Mr.

Bundy, and he agreed with me, we agreed as lawyers that these
men who had their careers in the Army should have copies
of these documents. Then he said, "Take it up with General
Clarke." So I went down to see General Carter Clarke and
he said, "No."

Then I had the recommendation there in mind, but the whole thing became unnecessary when Japan collapsed.

Senator Ferguson: And as I understand it now, that was never put into effect?

Colonel Clausen: That is right.

Senator Ferguson: Andyou did not collect any papers or memos, and so forth?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I collected various documents and related papers.

Senator Ferguson: Well, did anybody have any memorandum as to what happened here on the 6th and 7th?

Colonel Clausen: Oh, numerous people. For example, General Miles had a memorandum from which he refreshed his

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		Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson
h4	1	memory, and General Bidell Smith had one.
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	3	Senator Ferguson: I have never seen the Bidell Smith
		one.
	4	Now, what happened to that one?
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	в	Colonel Clausen: I do not know. He thought there was
	O	one which he had made. At one time, as I understand it,
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	8	search had been made for it.
		Senator Ferguson: Did you ever find it?
	9	Colonel Clausen: No, I could not find it. I went to
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W.A.	11	the secretary to the General Staff when I got back from
RD a		Frankfort, and looked for it.
240	12	Senator Ferguson: He had some
W.	.13	Senator Ferguson: He had some papers in a safe?
ASHIN	14	Colonel Clausen: In a safe deposit box?
GTON.	1	Senator Ferguson: Yes.
0	15	Colonel Clauson. What
n	16	Colonel Clausen: That was Colonel Sadtler.
	17	Senator Ferguson: Colonel Sadtler teld you that he
	- 1	had some in the safe deposit box?
	18	
	10	Colonel Clausen: No, he did not have them in a safe
	20	deposit deposit box. He had them home.
	20	C
	21	o de descuir.
	22	Colonel Clausen: No, sir.
		Senator Ferguson: Where are they now? Do you know?
-	23	0-7
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. 0	5	Senator Ferguson: Does he still have the papers, as
-	- 11	

Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson instructions were given to force the aircraft to land, or destroy it. On the three succeeding nights it was impossible to make the interception due to inability to see the aircraft in the dark, or the aircraft not getting close enough to be picked up by the searchlight.

"On the fifth morning all the aircraft were kept on the ground and anti-aircraft alerted for the interception. However, no aircraft was located.

"During the same period enemy aircraft were tracked over Iba by the radar set."

That is from December 2nd 1941 to December 6, 1941, the narrative of the activities of the 24th pursuit group in the Philippine Islands.

And here in Washington we have the Joint Board's meeting, the minutes of the Joint Board's meeting of November 26, 1941.

"Weekly meeting of the Joint Board scheduled for

November 26, 1941, was held in room 2003 Munitions Building,

11:35 a.m. Members present: Admiral Stark, General Marshall,

Rear Admiral Ingersoll, General Bryden, General Arnold,

Admiral Turner, General Gerow, Captain Ramsay, Colonel Scoby.

"The Board next engaged in a discussion of the Pacific situation. The Navy had information that Japanese airplanes had been making reconnaissance and photographic flights over

Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson the United States Islands in the Western Pacific."

Then they took up the question of having our planes take photographs.

Now, what I read you from General MacArthur, that there was a plane over Clark Field from the second to the sixth, did he mention anything about that?

Colonel Clausen: I do not recall that he did, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: Would not that have been a very

significant point, that they were scouting over there, as

far as alerting him?

How could he be unalerted and have that going on? Colonel Clausen: You mean General MacArthur? Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Colonel Clausen: He said he was fully alerted by the War Department.

Senator Ferguson: Would not this alone alert him?

Colonel Clausen: If you are alerted for war, you are alerted for war, whether you get a thousand alerts or not. If you are going to press a button, button No. 3 for Honolulu, you might have the impelling impulse from one of several messages. What difference does itmake, Senator?

I cannot see it.

Senator Ferguson: He at least did not tell you about this scouting plane?

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I said I do not recall that he did. I knew I was not investigating General MacArthur; I was not investigating the Philippine Islands, but I did know there was a great

Colonel Clausen: I did not say that, Senator.

deal of Japanese activity, military activity in the Mandates,

in the Philippines, all over. That is the reason, of course,

why the basic mistake was made of thinking the Japs were

going to strike in the South.

It is not a question of not knowing the Japs were going to strike, but where.

Senator Ferguson: Did you ever make an examination as to just what equipment and facilities they had for decoding the various messages in the Philippines?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir, that is one of the things that I ran down, and you will find in the three affidavits I mentioned references to that.

Senator Ferguson: Will you give us the names of those affidavits now?

Colonel Clausen: MacArthur, Willoughby, and Sutherland said something about it, and did not Colonel Joseph K. Evans?

Senator Ferguson: Have you any particular one? From thise affidavits, what is your conclusion? That they had full facilities for getting Magic of all kinds?

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Colonel Clausen: From those affidavits I have a hazy curbstone opinion, certainly, that the Navy had a purple machine at Manila; that the Navy short-changed the Army at Manila, if you want to use the word "short-changed" to mean that they did not give everything to the Army.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, as I understand it, the claim was there in the Philippines that the Nevy was short-changing -- andyou and I understand what is meant by that word -- the Army, as far as Intelligence was concerned, prior to the attack?

Colonel Clausen: On this magic information? Senator Ferguson: That is right.

Colonel Clausen: That is what General Willoughby says in his affidavit. He said it existed down to the time of the Philippine campaign; after the re-conquest of the Philippines, and for that reason he wanted an integrated, one over-all agency to handle this stuff, so you did not in the future have one service monopolizing the information to the detriment of the other, and neither one may be knowing what the other is doing.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I think we had betterget on the record a definition of this "short-changing." It was holding out some of the magic?

Colonel Clausen: That is right. In other words, if I

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson have a basket of magic here, and I am the Navy, and you are the Army over there, then I would pick these up and determine in my mind what would affect you.

Senator Ferguson: That is you would give me what you wanted to give me?

Colonel Clausen: I would give you what I wanted to give you and obviously that would be wrong, because I, as a Navy man, would not know what the Military implications may be to you.

Senator Ferguson: Did you find that that same thing took place here in Washington?

Colonel Clausen: In Washington, sir, I think there was far more cordial and freer exchange, but the same thing applies, Senator.

For the sake of the country it should be known that there was evidently some jealousy between the services, and this thing existed prior to Pearl Harbor.

Senator Ferguson: And it existed in Washington, Hawaii, and the Philippines?

Colonel Clausen: That is what I understand. In other words, what a ludicrous situation is presented if you have a fleet intelligence officer, Captain Layton saying he gave information to Colonel Raley but would not tell Colonel Raley where it came from! How would Colonel Raley know

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson to evaluate it?

Senator Ferguson: That is what I was going to get at for many days in this hearing here in Washington.

Colonel Clausen: If I can make one simple contribution to this case, and if anything came out of this hearing, it would be that you pursue the idea of having one agency and let that thing be coordinated on a business basis, so you do not have monopolistic agencies trying to hide the information for themselves.

Senator Ferguson: All right.

Now, we found it in three places, Washington, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

On that basis did you find any supervising head who was able, in any of the services to really evaluate the intelligence, so that it could be used by the United States?

Colonel Clausen: Now, you hit the nail right on the head.

If one thing more should be done, it isthis:

You ought to train people to look at this stuff and be able to read it.

Just like lawyers can pick up a case and find the pertinent part of the case in a short time; you can do that by
training people. You cannot do it by going through normal
communications, and so forth. Have I found such a man? I

Witness Clausen do not know.

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

I knew that in the Philippines there was a man by the name of Shirer who was in charge and he was killed.

Senator Ferguson: I am talking about an over-all head that really coordinated the various officers in the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and in Washington.

Colonel Clausen: Of course not. Then you would not have the ludicrous situation of Admiral Turner saying that he thought Hawaii was getting this stuff based on what Admiral Noyes told him. What a silly thing that is! What kind of a set-up is that.

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

Colonel Clausen: I did not find any such thing, and I hope that the future sees a different picture. Otherwise we are liable to have Pearl Harbor all over again.

Senator Ferguson: Now, I have a summary here of interrogations of Captain Takahashi on October 20, 1945, and if it was not for the fact that we had some other evidence here on the same thing, I am very loath to accept Jap information, but I will read it in, because it is here in a summary, and there is other evidence to the same effect:

"The primary mission of the Japanese Force in Formosa, composed of about 300 fighters and bombers, was the annihilation of the American Air Force in the Philippines. In this,

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

it was successful partly because complete information relative to the American Air Force was obtained by Aerial Reconnaissance prior to commencement of hostilities."

Colonel Clausen: Speaking of the Philippines?

Senator Ferguson: Yes. So the Japanese themselves

claimed they had reconnaissance over the Philippines.

Colonel Clausen: I suppose they flew down from Formosa.

Senator Ferguson: Yes.

Now, I will give to the reporter the entire page that this is on, so that he can copy the entire page. I will not undertake to read the rest of it into the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

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## INTERROGATION OF CAPTAIN TAKAHASHI

on

## 20 OCTOBER 1945

## POSITIONS HELD BY CAPTAIN TAKAHASHI

May 1941 - December 1942: On staff of Eleventh Air Fleet in Philippine Islands and Dutch East Indies. This was the duty period on which Captain Takahashi was questioned.

January 1943 - June 1945: Senior member of Navy Aeronautical Bureau, Tokyo.

July 1945 - August 1945: Senior staff officer of Fifth Air Fleet and senior staff officer of Third Air Fleet.

20 October 1945 - : Chief of Sendai Naval Personnel Bureau.

## II. SUMMARY

· · · · . The primary mission of the Japanese Force in FORMOSA, composed of about 300 fighters andbombers, was the annihilation of the American Air Force in the PHILIPPINES. In this, it was successful partly because complete information relative to the American Air Force was obtained by Aerial Reconnaissance prior to commencement of hostilities.

"Q III. What gave the Japanese impression that there were 900 planes in the area and how did you discover that there were 300 instead of 900?"

The Navy received on 20 November 1941, a report

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Questions by: Senator Ferguson

from the Foreign Affairs Department that there were about 900 planes in the LUZON area. A photographic reconnaissance plane conducted a search on the 24th or 25th of November over that area and discovered that there were only 300 planes. One reconnaissance plane made flights at that time."

Senator Ferguson: As I understand, you left us with this idea this morning, that the best man you knew to give us the information as to what they could translate in Hawaii and what they could decode and so forth, as far as the Nevy is concerned was Commander Rochefort.

Colonel Clausen: Rochefort?

Senator Ferguson: Rochefort.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: Is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: He was in charge of the unit there, and certainly a very keen man in that position.

Senator Ferguson: And you would not undertake to tell us what equipment they had there from the information you had?

Colonel Clausen: No, except I have in mind a talk with Captain Rochefort here, and then I went over there and talked with the men who worked in his department,

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson like Commander Holtwick, and tried to find out that information. I especially wanted to find out this:

The type of equipment, the kinds of messages that they could decrypt, and just what could be done by the Navy at Hewaii that would give the impression in the minds of people like Admiral Turner, Colonel Pettigrew, Colonel Dusenbury, that Hawaii could decrypt this stuff.

Senator Ferguson: And you found no basis for Admiral Turner's so-called ideas that they could decrypt?

Colonel Clausen: Well, they could decrypt, but they did not have the purple machine. That is the key thing, as I understood. If you could decrypt this PA-K2, of course you could decrypt what the consul was sending out at Honolulu.

Senator Ferguson: Could they actually decode?

Did they have the codes there?

Colonel Clausen: I am not sure about that, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: That is what I want to get at. If
you are not sure we will try and get Rochefort.

Now, who in the Army out there would be the best witness in your opinion as to what they were able to decipher, and decode?

Colonel Clausen: I understood from my witnesses, the affidavits that we mentioned this morning, that the Army

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Senator Ferguson did not have any facilities for doing that, that they were solely at the mercy of the Navy.

According to Colonel Fielder -- I mean General Fielder -- he says in his affidavit that he had asked the Navy for information and they would not give it to him, because he was with me when I went to Guam to talk with Captain Leyton.

Senator Ferguson: Did you find any written orders in Hawaii that compelled the Navy to give to the Army all theintelligence that they had?

Such written order in Hawaii. A lot of this stuff was done sub rosa. I mean the phone taps of the consul's office.

Not only the consul, but they tapped the phone of the Jap steamship lines and the consul's home. That was all not supposed to be done, but it was done. When Roberts came out there — he was the man who wrote the opinion — he said "You will go to jail for a long, long time, if you do that."

Senator Ferguson: He did not know that was going on?

Colonel Clausen: Well, I guess he did not, but you

will find in his proceedings off the record quotations, and

what occurred at those times, I do not know.

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Senator Ferguson

Senator Ferguson: So you found nothing definite that the Navy had given in Hawaii all the information they obtained in intelligence to the Army?

Colonel Clausen: Well, as I size it up, the Navy was not doing it. In other words -- well, it just comes down to that.

Senator Ferguson: It just comes down to the answer they were not doing it. And you said before there was some jealousy between the two services?

Colonel Clausen: No question about that, Senator.

Senator Ferguson: And you found it rather evident?

Colonel Clausen: I agree concerning that subject with General Willoughby. Here is a man fighting the war in the Philippines, mind you, when I was there, with guns booming, and he at that time is having this vexing problem of trying to get the information from the Navy then when the war was going on!

Senator Ferguson: How long after Pearl Harbor was it that Willoughby had this difficulty?

Colonel Clausen: The date of his affidavit there, 1945.

Senator Ferguson: That is May 8, 1945?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson: That is all.

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

The Vice Chairman: Mr. Keefe from Wisconsin Will inquire, Colonel.

Mr. Keefe: I have a couple of questions of Colonel Clausen.

Will you turn to the affidavit of Lieutenant Woodrum? Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: I want to see if I understood correctly what you read when you read that affidavit.

Colonel Clausen: If you will pardon me just a moment I will get the book. I guess you have the book.

Mr. Keefe: You perhaps can find it a little quicker than I can.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

The Vice Chairman: That is the only copy the committee has now, as I understand it. You better let him have the copy.

Colonel Clausen: I have it, sir.

Mr. Keefe: Did you read that affidavit into the record? Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: Just let me see it.

Colonel Clausen: You want me to read it?

Mr. Keefe: No, not yet. Maybe I misunderstood when you were reading it. I just want to see it.

Colonel Clausen, I call your attention to the fact that

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Mr. Keefe the statement of Lieutenant Donald Woodrum, Jr., U.S.N.R.,

in the first sentence reads as follows:

"Statement for proceedings supplementary to U.S. Army Pearl Harbor Board.

"This statement has been prepared at the request of Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Clausen, JAGD, for the U.S. Army Pearl Harbor Board."

Is that correct?

Colonel Clausen: No, that is an error, Mr. Keefe.

The statement was prepared for me by the Lieutenant, and I corrected it up here where I inserted the words, or told him to insert, "Supplementary to the Army Pearl Harbor Board".

I should have had that put in that sentence, too.

Mr. Keefe: That is the trouble with this whole hearing, Colonel. At least I find a lot of difficulty with it.

There is a statement in which the witness sets forth that it is prepared at your request, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Clausen, JACD, for the U.S. Army Pearl Harbor Board. Did you represent to Lieutenant Woodrum at that time that you secured that statement that you were representing the Army Pearl Harbor Board?

Colonel Clausen: No, sir, I could not, Mr. Keefe, for the reason you will see the correction in the heading of this.

Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Mr. Keefe: I see the correction.

Colonel Clausen: "Proceeding supplementary".

Mr. Keefe: It says, "Statement for the U.S. Army Pearl Harbor Board", and somebody has written in "Statement of Proceedings Supplementary to the U. S. Army Pearl Harbor Board".

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Mr. Keefe: Then follows the statement of Lieutenant Woodrum which clearly states that it is prepared at your request for the U.S. Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Colonel Clausen: Well, Mr. Keefe, the point is minor because the authorization for this man to talk to me was based upon a directive that came from the Secretary of the Navy to the Navy people out there that sufficiently told them that they were giving me this information and were to give it to me as conducting this inquiry for the Secretary of War.

Mr. Keefe: Well, of course, you may infer that, but the man who makes the statement says he is giving it to you.

Colonel Clausen: No, he has corrected it in the title, "Supplementary to the Board".

Mr. Keefe: Well, of course, I don't want to split hairs on that, the instrument speaks for itself.

Is there some place in this report of yours a receipt that you issued for certain documents?

Colonel Clausen: A receipt that I issued?

Mr. Keefe: Yes. Let me see if I can find it.

Colonel Clausen: I don't know what you mean, Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Keefe: I will see if I can find it.

The Vice Chairman: Mr. Keefe, do you want us to go Perhaps some other member can inquire while you are

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Mr. Keefe Looking for that.

Mr. Keefe: Are you in such a hurry?

The Vice Chairman: I don't know how long it will take you to look through that big book. I thought some other members might be asking questions to expedite the matter.

Mr. Keefe: I think you will admit that I haven't taken very much of the time of the committee with this witness or any other witness. I have been a spectator, sitting here through weeks of this investigation without opening my mouth, and when I do open my mouth I am told to get going. And we took a day for this witness to answer one question.

Knowing the men that preceded me, the Senator from Michigan, I didn't anticipate he would be through so early.

Well, am I to understand, Colonel Clausen, that each time you interviewed one of these witnesses you made it perfectly clear to him just who you represented?

Colonel Clausen: I showed him, Mr. Keefe -- I will show you the document. I showed all the witnesses this document here. I carried that document, dated 6 February 1945.

Mr. Keefe: (Reading)

"ursuant to my directions and in accordance with my public statement of 1 December 1941, Major Henry C. Clausen, JAGD, is conducting for me the investigation supplementary to the proceedings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board."

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Colonel Clausen: That statement is in the book, too, that public statement.

Mr. Keefe: Yes. Well, you didn't let any of these people get the misconception that you were actually doing this for the Board, did you?

Colonel Clausen: No.

Mr. Keefe: And this Lieutenant Woodrum, when he wrote his statement, he seemed to be under the impression that you were, and did you correct him?

Colonel Clausen: I corrected the very document. The document looks to me like he did that himself. I recall the incident because I called it to his attention when he handed it to me. His superior officer was a Commander Burr and the D strict Intelligence Officer was away, I think he was out of town, anyway he was away, so they gave me his office there to work in, and Commander Burr gave me some facts that coincided with what Lieutenant Woodrum put down, and after I asked for a written statement to that effect. I wanted to know all about this taking out of the taps on the 2nd of December and I wanted a written statement, so they introduced me to this Lieutenant and instead of Burr making it, Woodrum made it, which was all right with me, except he had in there that statement that you called attent on to and I corrected him at the time. There could

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Mr. Keefe be no question about it, though, because all Navy witnesses were authorized direct by the Secretary of the Navy to give me the information.

In other words, the basic document that authorized them stated I was conducting this investigation for Secretary Stimson.

Mr. Keefe: Well, I notice here a memorandum for the files, 24 January 1945, subject, interview of General Fielder.
Was that in connection with your supplementary investigation?

Colonel Clausen: General Fielder?

Mr. Keefe: Yes. F-i-e-l-d-e-r.

Colonel Clausen: I assume so, sir.

Mr. Keefe: I notice that you signed that Henry C. Clausen, Major, JAGD, Assistant Recorder, APHB.

Colonel Clausen: That is right. Assistant Recorder of the Army Pearl Harbor Board. I was told to continue that designation after the Board had given its report for administrative purposes.

In other words, a lot of witnesses had to be paid and vouchers made out and things of that kind, so I continued in those matters sometimes to use that title.

Mr. Keefe: Well, when you were conducting this investigation were you conducting it as Assistant Recorder of the Army Pearl Harbor Board, or as Major Henry C. Clausen,

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Mr. Keefe Investigator for Secretary Stimson, which?

Colonel Clausen: I told you, Mr. Keefe, that I conducted it in the capacity as shown on that letter of authorization from Secretary Stimson, and prior to that he had given me another one, which was to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, which I took down to General Bissell. That is the one that authorized me to get top secret stuff and they told me there was a level above top secret.

Mr. Keefe: Well, I confess that in reading the report I became somewhat confused and I wondered if that confusion was also in the mind of some of these witnesses whom you examined.

Colonel Clausen: I think not.

Mr. Keefe: And that they may have been under the impression that you were conducting it in your capacity as Assistant Recorder --

Colonel Clausen: I think not, Mr. Keefe.

Mr. Keefe: Rather than under a quite positive direction of the Secretary of War.

Colonel Clausen: It might seem so but the main point was the fact I was permitted to get that secret stuff. The mistake that you refer to couldn't happen if the affidavits are read because in almost each instance in the first paragraph is set forth the capacity in which I was then

Questions by: Mr. Keefe Witness Clausen appearing before the witness. In other words, the witnesses were told that I was acting for the Secretary of War supplementary to the proceedings of the Pearl Harbor Board.

I think you will find that to be true in each case there with the various affidavits. In some cases there I have just a statement there from the witness.

Mr. Keefe: Do you recall signing a receipt for some files out at Pearl Harbor?

Colonel Clausen: What was that?

Mr. Keefe: Did you sign a receipt for some files out at Pearl Harbor?

Colonel Clausen: Oh, I don't remember. I think I know what you mean. You will find attached to one of my periodic reports two receipts from the Hawaiian Department. I could find that for you. And those documents are those which I referred to this morning.

Mr. Keefe: Well, I read it some place in here. This mass of stuff isn't indexed.

Colonel Clausen: Sure it is indexed. You have to really see the index. It is very simple. The first page gives the lead. I signed for the Army stuff and the Navy.

Mr. Keefe: Here is what I had in mind. Here is a receipt for all this stuff here and it says Henry C. Clausen, Lieutenant Colonel, JAGD, U.S. Army, for Army Pearl Harbor

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Colonel Clausen: The Navy drew that up. They made the mistake on the other one.

Mr. Keefe: There seem to be a lot of mistakes here. Colonel Clausen: Well, you found two. Don't measure me by the scale of perfection, please.

Mr. Keefe: Oh, well, now, maybe before we get through we may find some more, but I am not criticising you, Mejor, because you made some little infinitesimal mistakes. But, as a matter of fact, somebody had the impression that you were representing the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Now, if you were so meticulous to tell everybody just who you were representing, it is strange to me that here there would be receipts which you signed, to the Navy, and signed as Lieutenant Colonel -- you were a Colonel then? Colonel Clausen: Lieutenant Colonel.

Mr. Keefe: Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: I don't want to get mixed up on these titles. You were a Lieutenant Colonel then.

Colonel Clausen: I was a Lieutenant Colonel then, yes. Mr. Keefe, you will find sometimes, I think, the men who I talked to knew that I had been to Hawaii with the Board and they perhaps assumed I was still with the Board. In either event, I was working for the Secretary.

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Witness Clausen

Questions by: Mr. Keefe

Mr. Keefe: Well, I think that definitely appears, that you were working for the Secretary, but what attracted my attention was the fact that these receipts were signed by you as Lieutenant Colonel JAGD, U.S. Army, for Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Now, that is a mistake, isn't it?

Colonel Clausen: What is the date of that?

Mr. Keefe: 19 April 1945, page 271 of your report.

Colonel Clausen: I was then conducting the investigation under that directive of the Secretary supplementary to the proceedings of the Army Pearl Harbor Board.

Mr. Keefe: Infinitesimal and small as the mistake is, it is nevertheless a mistake.

Colonel Clausen: I don't concede that it is a mistake in this way that after all what difference would it make, when you are working for the Secretary, whether you are his Assistant Recorder, or for the Board as Assistant or for the Secretary in some other capacity.

Mr. Keefe: My experience on this outfit here is that some people you talked with perhaps might feel that there was a difference as to who you were in fact representing.

Now, I want to make it clear, because I had that in the back of my head some place when I went through this report, that I couldn't quite understand why you would set

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Witness Clausen Questions by: Mr. Keefe forth this material in that way, and which is quite contrary to the precept by the Secretary of War issued to you when you went out.

Now, you have explained that completely to my satisfaction.

Prior to your obtaining this commission from Secretary
Stimson the Judge Advocate General, Cramer, I believe -Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: -- had made a survey of the Army Board's report, had he not?

Colonel Clausen: Yes, sir.

Mr. Keefe: And that opinion was rendered to the Secretary, Mr. Stimson, on the 25 of November 1944, was it not?

Colonel Clausen: Is that the date on that, Mr. Keefe?
Mr. Keefe: That is the date, I am certain of that.
Colonel Clausen: I don't remember the date.

Mr. Keefe: I am not trying to make any point of the date, but he made the report and as a result of that report Secretary Stimson and also General Cramer decided that it was necessary to make some further investigation to clear up certain problems that were referred to in General Cramer's decision or opinion or brief or summary, whatever you may call it; isn't that true?