

ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD EXHIBIT No. 50

[1]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Headquarters Army Pearl Harbor Board,
7 September 1944

Memorandum to: Commanding General, USAFPOA.

Subject: Documentary Evidence.

1. It is requested that you make available to the Board, named by War Department, to ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by the Japanese armed forces on the Territory of Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the following documents, to wit:

a. All data in whatever form, relating to the Japanese-American relations received by the Hawaiian Department from the War Department during the period January 1, 1941 to December 7, 1941; including movements of the Japanese armed forces and probable Japanese actions.

b. Similar data received by the Hawaiian Department during the same period from and through the Navy.

c. Similar data received by the Hawaiian Department during the same period from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

d. All reports relating to Japanese activities, both military and civil, made by G-2 of the Hawaiian Department to the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, or others for said period, including G 2 summaries.

e. All messages taken from the Japanese Consulate on December 7, 1941, or subsequent to said date.

f. Documents captured from Japanese invading forces on or about December 7, 1941.

g. All correspondence or other writings relating to the alert of June 17, 1941.

h. All orders for close-in reconnaissance by aircraft or other agencies for the period January 1, 1941 to December 7, 1941.

i. Secret report of Colonel Capron describing damage to structures in Honolulu on December 7, 1941.

j. Letter of transmittal to War Department of SOF of November 3, 1941.

k. Report of Colonel Berquist upon his return from school in 1941 in which he discussed air warning service, signals and information centers, and generally the employment of Radar.

[2] l. Memorandum of General Staff noting study of air situation in Hawaii.

m. Pattern of bombings by Japanese.

n. Copy of record of trial against Kuhn in Hawaii.

o. Herron's Field Order #1.

p. Complete file of O.N.I. of message taken by P.D.I. from Hawaii R.C.A. file.

q. Army's A-B Mats in 1941.

r. Navy's estimates based on presence of carriers in the Marshalls.

2. It has come to the attention of the Board that an exchange of information by the O. N. I. and G-2, Hawaiian Department was made during said period by means of teletype. Are there any records of these exchanges?

3. Procedure for obtaining the described documents desired to be used as evidence by the Board can be agreed upon.

George Grunert
GUSTON GUNNARD,
Lieutenant Colonel,
President.

ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD EXHIBIT No. 50A

[3] (Basic: Memorandum from War Department, Headquarters Army Pearl Harbor Board, dated 7 September 1944, subject: Documentary Evidence)

1st Ind.

RWH/ejl

HEADQUARTERS USAFPOA, APO 95S,
13 September 1944.

To: President, Army Pearl Harbor Board, APO 95S.

1. In compliance with request in basic letter, a search was made of the files of this headquarters for documentary evidence as listed. Items in sub-paragraphs 1 c, d, e, f, p, q, r, and paragraph 2 were sought by Colonel Fielder, AC of S, G-2. The remaining items were sought by Lt Col Hain, Asst AC of S, G-3.

2. Although a thorough search of files was made, the following were not located:

a. Letter of transmittal to War Department of 804th of November 5, 1941. The only written evidence that it might have been sent to the War Department was the inter-office routing slip which showed the date of publication as 8 November 1941. Apparently no record was kept because the 804th was classified only "Restricted." (Paragraph 1 j, basic.)

b. Colonel Berquist's report was not found. (Paragraph 1 k, basic.)

c. Memorandum of General Staff asking study of air situation in Hawaii was not found. However, what is believed to be a reply to this memorandum was found. (Paragraph 1 l, basic.)

d. Pattern of bombings by Japanese was not found. (Paragraph 1 m, basic.)

e. Navy's estimates based on presence of carriers in Marshalls was not found; at least none were found with any specific reference to these carriers. (Paragraph 1 n, basic.)

For the Commanding General:

Robert W. Halse,
ROBERT W. HALSE,
Lt. Col., G. S. C.,
Asst. AD of S, G-3.

[1] ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD EXHIBIT No. 51

[Copy]

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET,
AND PACIFIC OCEAN AREAS,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
12 September 1944.

[CONFIDENTIAL]

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Japanese Task Force that attacked Pearl Harbor, Summary of information concerning, derived from Prisoners of War and Captured Documents.

References:

- (a) JICPOA Preliminary Interrogation Report #7 of 10 January 1944—FURUKAWA, Masayuki, served with SHOKAKU Air Group during attack on Pearl Harbor.
- (b) ATIS, Sovespac Area Serial Number 230, dated 16 August 1943 report of Interrogation #148; YOKOTA, Shigeki, served aboard KAGA during attack on Pearl Harbor.
- (c) Cincpac Conf. serial 02259 of 23 July 1942 composite interrogation of HIRYU prisoners: K. Aiso (Comdr), H. Nagayama (1st Eng. Off.), Y. Kajishima (2nd Eng. Off), H. Mandai (Eng. PO), S. Turukawa, T. Koga, M. Hidaka, H. Iwasaki, T. Yoda, H. Ueda, N. Hidaka, M. Suzuka, H. Huchikami, M. Yonemura, S. Urakawa, I. Okada, S. Turuda, T. Yanagi, Y. Ochiai, T. Baba, S. Yamada, S. Kameshima, T. Nagatomi, T. Takano, U. Hidaka, J. Todorokihara, S. Nagai, A. Hara, M. Honda, S. Kuriyama, N. Takechi, M. Manaka, K. Hashiguchi, K. Ikeda.
- (d) Preliminary Interrogation of POW Noda, Mitsuharau—Interrogation not yet complete, report to be made in near future.
- (e) Document captured from Japanese plane raised from waters of Pearl Harbor on 9 December—Enclosure A(1) to Cincpac Conf. Serial 079, dated 10 January 1942.
- (f) Track Chart of Japanese Carriers—November 1941 to April 1942; reproduced from Japanese map of Pacific Area, captured at New Georgia early June 1943. Comsopac S-1865, #643. (Copy attached herewith).

ALL TIMES AND DATES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ARE JAPANESE TIMES AND DATES: OUR DECEMBER 7 IS JAPANESE DECEMBER 8; TIME DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOKYO AND HAWAIIAN TIME WAS FOUR AND ONE HALF HOURS.

1. Prisoner reference (a) states SHOKAKU departed OITA (on BUNGO CHANNEL) 20 November arriving TANKAN BAY, ETOROFU ISLAND about 25

November, departing there 27/28 November taking a northerly route south of the ALEUTIANS and on the night of 5 December turning south, planes flying off at 0200 Japanese time (0630 Hawaiian time) for attack on Pearl Harbor.

[2] 2. Prisoner of war, reference (b), states departed SASEBO about 7 November and arriving TANKAN BAY 20 November, that SORYU arrived 16 November, SHOKAKU and ZUIKAKU 17 November and AKAGI, HIRYU, one cruiser of the TONE Class, HIYEI and KIRISHIMA arriving TANKAN BAY prior 20 November. Also present at TANKAN BAY were three oil tankers, one supply ship, and three submarines. The departure from TANKAN BAY was 1400, 22 November, when they were joined by three submarines. After departure TANKAN their course was east until 4 December, when course was changed to south. After 4 December, the tankers and supply ship were no longer seen. On the night of 7 December speed was increased to 26 knots and submarines proceeded on independent patrols in the vicinity of the Task Force. Planes took off at 0100 Japanese time (0530 Hawaiian time). *Note:* It is believed that this prisoner has confused his departure from the Japanese Empire and TANKAN BAY.

3. A composite of the interrogation of thirty-four prisoners from the HIRYU captured after MIDWAY (reference (c)) states the HIRYU departed 10 November 1941 from SASEBO for rendezvous with the Hawaiian Striking Force consisting of CARDIV ONE, TWO and FIVE (AKAGI, KAGA, SORYU, HIRYU, ZUIKAKU and SHOKAKU); CRUDIV EIGHT (TONE, CHIKUMA); part of BATDIV THREE (HIYEI, KIRISHIMA); and DESRON ONE with the ABUKUMA as flagship, at an anchorage either called TANGAN or TANKAN BAY in the KURILES; possibly on ETOROFU ISLAND. It was stated that this island was barren, without even the vestige of a village. A stop was made at SAEKI for upkeep enroute. Departed TANKAN BAY where they had been at anchor for two or three days on 25 or 26 November with the above Striking Force and carried out the attack on Hawaii on December 8 (MINUS NINE TIME).

4. This prisoner of war (reference (d)), who was confidential clerk on the Staff of Admiral Yamamoto, and who helped write the stencils to mimeograph the order for the war against America and the Hawaiian Striking Force's activities, has stated in effect:

(a) The Striking Force to assemble in home water bases and depart X-16 days (X Day was later set as 8 December, TOKYO TIME), which would be about 22 November as date for departure from home bases.

(b) That this force was to proceed and attack the Pearl Harbor base of the Pacific Fleet by way of TANKAN BAY. The Hawaiian Striking Force was to maintain strict radio silence and receive all traffic via TOKYO Number 1 broadcast.

(c) That deception measures were to be taken in Japan, to give the impression that the Main Force of the Japanese Navy remained in home waters.

5. The composition of the Striking Force (reference (e)), was obtained from a call sign card removed from a Japanese plane salvaged from the waters of Pearl Harbor on 9 December: it showed CARDIV ONE, TWO and [3] FIVE; CRUDIV EIGHT; BATDIV THREE and DESRON ONE as subordinate commands under command of First Air Fleet. These units were also listed by name as: Air craft carriers: AKAGI, KAGA, HIRYU, SORYU, SHOKAKU, ZUIKAKU; Battleships: HIYEI and KIRISHIMA; Heavy Cruisers: TONE and CHIKUMA; Light Cruiser ABUKUMA.

6. The track of Japanese aircraft carriers from November 1941 to April 1942 (reference (f)), shows carriers departing ETOROFU ISLAND east coast near the geographical location of TANKAN BAY on 27 November 1941 and proceeding due east to about longitude 178 west; thence a southeast course to a position roughly north of OAHU arriving December 8, 1941.

SUMMARY

7. With the exception of a difference in dates given by one prisoner of war (paragraph 2), there is an overwhelming weight of evidence that the Japanese Striking Force assembled in home waters during November and departed from BUNGO CHANNEL area about 22 November, proceeding to TANKAN BAY (sometimes called HITOKAPPU BAY). Departing TANKAN BAY on 27 November, this Task Force, consisting of six (6) aircraft carriers, two (2) fast battleships, two (2) heavy cruisers, and one (1) light cruiser and some destroyers,

proceeded on an easterly course (to avoid being sighted by shipping) and then headed for a position to the north of OAHU, arriving there on the early morning of 8 December, Japanese time, or 7 December, Hawaiian Time.

8. TANKAN BAY does not appear on ordinary maps or charts, but does appear in a series of maps of the Japanese Empire in the Japanese National Encyclopedia, in the same position normally shown for HITOKAPPU BAY. It is highly improbable that several prisoners of war in widely separated areas would choose the name of a place unfamiliar to foreigners if they were attempting to give misleading information. It is believed that the track of the Japanese carriers (reference (f)), which shows departure from the BUNGO CHANNEL area (no departure date shown) to ETOROFU ISLAND, and departure therefrom on 27 November, confirms beyond doubt the statements of prisoners.

(Penciled note:)

The foregoing supplements my testimony given on 11 Sept.

/s/ C. H. McMorris,
Rear Admiral U. S. N.,
Chief of Joint Staff,
Cincpac and Cincpoa.

(The remaining portion of Exhibit No. 51 is a map reflecting the track of Japanese aircraft carriers—November 1941—April 1942—and will be found reproduced as Item No. 59, EXHIBITS-ILLUSTRATIONS, Army Pearl Harbor Board.)

ARMY PEARL HARBOR BOARD EXHIBIT No. 52

[1] EXHIBIT No. 52 IN EVIDENCE

TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR,
Island Palace, Honolulu, T. H., 7 November 1942.

IN THE MATTER OF—THE CONVICTION OF BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KOEHN, A PERSON CONVICTED OF VIOLATING SECTIONS 31, 32, AND 34, TITLE 50, UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED.

CCOPY

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

To: The Provost Marshal, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, T. H.; and, The Warden of The United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

1. Whereas, the above named Bernard Julius Otto Koehn, duly was convicted on February 21, 1942, by the Military Commission duly appointed for the Territory of Hawaii by the Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, of the following charges, to wit:

Charge 1: Violation of Section 31, Title 50, United States Code Annotated; unlawfully conspiring to transmit information affecting national defense.

Specification: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KOEHN, OTOMIRO OKUDA and NAGAO KIYA, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, during the period commencing on or about the 26th day of November, 1941, up to and including the date of the filing of this charge, did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with each other and with other persons whose names are unknown, to commit an offense against the United States of America, to wit, the offense of unlawfully and feloniously, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, namely Japan, communicating, delivering and transmitting, and attempting to communicate, deliver and transmit, to a foreign government, to wit, the Imperial Japanese Government, documents, codes, sketches, plans, lists and writings relating to the national defense and the movements and positions of the several units of the United States Fleet (Section 32, Title 50, U. S. C.), that is to say that during the period and at the place above set forth BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KOEHN, OTOMIRO OKUDA and NAGAO KIYA did conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with each other and with other persons whose names are unknown, with the intent and reason to believe