

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 5 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 HIYOKAYTU BAY. It is highly probable 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 (C)), which shows departure from the HUNGO CHANNEL area (no departure date shown) to ETOROFU ISLAND, and departure therefrom on 27 November, confirms beyond doubt the statements of prisoners.

(Enclosed note:)

The foregoing supplements my testimony given on 11 Sept.

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

(The remaining portion of Exhibit No. 54 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,
Iolani Palace, Honolulu, T. H., 7 November 1942.

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

ORDER

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 Kuehn, 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 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated; unlawfully conspiring to transmit information affecting national defense.

Specification: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, OTOJIRO OKUDA and NAGAO KITA, at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, during the period commencing on or about the 20th 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 [2] 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 KUEHN, OTOJIRO OKUDA and NAGAO KITA 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

that the information to be transmitted relative to national defense was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, namely Japan, to communicate, deliver and transmit to a foreign government, namely the Imperial Government of Japan, certain information relative to national defense and to the movements and positions of the several units of the United States Fleet by means of a plan and system of signals which was to be prepared by BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN and submitted to OTOJIRO OKUDA at the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, which would give a concise method of transmitting to the Imperial Government of Japan and its naval and military representatives information relative to national defense and the movements and locations of the battle force, scouting fleet, aircraft [3] carriers and other units of the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

That thereafter and during the existence of said conspiracy one or more of said conspirators hereinafter mentioned by name did the following overt acts in furtherance of and to effect the object of said conspiracy aforesaid:

OVERT ACTS

(1) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 28th day of November, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did make a trip to the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii.

(2) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 29th day of November, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did prepare a plan for transmittal of information relative to the United States Fleet.

(3) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 30th day of November, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did deliver to OTOJIRO OKUDA at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, T. H., a plan for the transmittal of information relative to the movements and positions of the several units of the United States Fleet.

(4) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 30th day of November, 1941, OTOJIRO OKUDA advised BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN at the Japanese Consulate that his plan for transmittal of information relative to the United States Navy was too complicated, and instructed him to prepare a simpler plan.

(5) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 1st day of December, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did prepare a plan for the transmittal of information relative to the movements and positions of the several units of the United States Fleet.

[4] (6) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 2nd day of December, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did deliver to OTOJIRO OKUDA at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, T. H., a plan for the transmittal of information relative to the United States Fleet units and their movements.

(7) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 2nd day of December, 1941, BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did deliver to OTOJIRO OKUDA at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, T. H., a list showing the number and type of naval vessels in Pearl Harbor, T. H.

(8) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 3rd day of December, 1941, NAGAO KITA did transmit a plan and system of signals previously prepared by BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN to the Foreign Minister of the Imperial Japanese Government at Tokio, Japan (Section 34, Title 50, U. S. C.)

CHARGE II: Violation of Section 31, as amended, Title 50, United States Code Annotated; unlawfully obtaining information affecting national defense.

Specifications: In that BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did, at Pearl Harbor, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on or about November 28, 1941, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the national defense with intent and reason to believe that the information to be obtained was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of a foreign nation, namely, Japan, unlawfully and feloniously obtain information concerning vessels connected with the national defense, to wit, battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, owned and constructed by the United States and under the control of the United States [5] and of its officers and agents, in violation of Section 31, as amended, Title 50, United States Code Annotated.

Charge III: Violation of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code Annotated; unlawfully disclosing information affecting national defense.

Specification: In that BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did, at Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on or about December 2, 1941, 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, unlawfully and feloniously communicate, deliver, transmit, and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit, to a foreign government, namely, The Imperial Government of Japan, and to the military and naval forces within a foreign country, namely, Japan, and to representatives, officers, agents, employees, subjects and citizens thereof, information relating to the national defense of the United States, to wit, information relating to and concerning vessels, to wit, United States battle-ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines connected with the national defense, at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, their positions, locations, and movements in violation of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code Annotated.

2. And, whereas, the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn duly was sentenced upon said conviction of said charges on said February 21, 1942, by said Military Commission, to be shot to death with musketry;

3. And, whereas, on October 26, 1942, the said sentence duly was approved by the undersigned Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii but was commuted to [6] confinement at hard labor for fifty (50) years; and whereas it appears necessary to the undersigned, as the said Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, that the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn be confined in The United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, to serve said sentence as commuted as aforesaid;

4. Now, therefore, you, the said Provost Marshal, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, Territory of Hawaii, hereby are ordered to deliver, or cause to be delivered, the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, to the Warden, The United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of confining him, the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, in the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to satisfy the said sentence of confinement at hard labor for fifty (50) years so imposed by the said Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii. **HEREOF FAIL NOT.**

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII:

To:
The Warden of The United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, duly having been convicted and sentenced in the manner and form aforesaid,

You hereby are ordered to receive the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn in The United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas from the said Provost Marshal, Hawaiian Department, Fort Shafter, Territory of Hawaii, and safely keep and confine him, the said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, in the said United States Penitentiary and cause the said sentence of confinement at hard labor for fifty (50) years [7] to be fully executed. **HEREOF FAIL NOT.**

/s/ Delos C. Emmons,
DELOS C. EMMONS,

Lieutenant General, United States Army,
Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

A true copy:

/s/ William R. C. Morrison,
WILLIAM R. C. MORRISON,
Lieutenant Colonel, J. A. G. D.,
Assistant Executive.

[8]

[Copy]

3 DECEMBER, 1941.

#0245(1) "PA"

From: KITA

To: Foreign Minister, Tokyo

(Secret military message No) (By Chief of Consulate's Code).

To: Chief of Third Section, Naval General Staff

From: FUJII

Re signals I wish to simplify communications as follows.

1. Code (following 3 section 8 line table)

Battle force, including scouting force, are about to put to sea—

1. Several aircraft carriers plan to put to sea.
2. All Battle force has sailed 1st-3rd dates Inc.
3. Several aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd).
4. All aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd).
5. All battle force have sailed, 4th-6th dates Inc.
6. Several aircraft carriers have sailed. (4th to 6th).
7. All aircraft carriers have sailed. (4th to 6th).

2. Signal

Light in Lanikai beach house at night -----

One light from 8 pm to 9 pm indicates "1". From 9 pm to 10 pm indicates "2". The below signals until midnight, in order indicate 3 and 4. Two lights, according to the time, indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

[9] When not in accordance with (lights) above 1 full automobile headlight and one half light indicate 1, 2, 3, 4. Two full lights indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

2. On the Lanakai coast during daytime from 8 am until noon every hour 1 piece linen cloth (sheet) indicates 1, 2, 3, 4. Two pieces indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

3. In Lanakai bay during daytime in front of harbor (Offing) a star boat with one star on sail indicates 1, 2, 3, 4; a star and "III" indicates 5, 6, 7, 8.

4. Light in dormer window of Kalama house from 7 pm to 1 am every hour indicates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

5. "KGMB Want Ads" advertisement 9.45 am

(A) A chinese rug etc., for sale—apply P. O. box 1476 indicates 3 or 6.

(B) A complete chicken farm etc., apply as above indicates 4 or 7.

(C) Beauty operator wanted—same—indicates 5 or 8.

In the event that in accordance with one of 3 items written above from Oahu a signal or radio message is impossible or Maui Island at a point located between the lower road six miles north of Kula Sanatorium and Haleakala road which can be watch from the sea to the south west and south east of Maui, until the receipt of the signal "EXEX" this (the following) will be repeated for several days: A small fire on the high peak.

7 pm-8 pm indicates 3 or 6; 8 pm-9 pm indicates 4 or 7; 9 pm-10 pm indicates 5 or 8.

[10]

[Copy]

DECEMBER 5, 1941.

From: KITA

To: Foreign Minister, Tokyo

1. The three battleships mentioned in your X239 of Friday morning, the 5th entered port. They expect to depart port on the 8th.

2. On the same day the LEXINGTON and 5 heavy cruisers departed.

3. The following warships were anchored on the afternoon of the 5th:

8 battleships

3 light cruisers

16 destroyers

Coming in were 4 cruisers of the Honolulu type and 2 destroyers.

[11]

[Copy]

6 DEC 1941.

No. 369

From: KITA

To: Washington-Tokyo

On the evening of the 5th the bb WYOMING (sic!) and one sweeper entered port.

Ships moored on the sixth are as follows:

BB-9

CL-3

DD-17

am-3

Ships in dock

CL-4

DD-2

(CA and CV all -----)

PS—CV cannot be found in the fleet(?)

[12]

[Copy]

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#0245(1) "PA"

From: KITA

To: Foreign Minister, Tokyo

(Secret military message No.) (By Chief of Consulate's Code).

To: Chief of Third Section, Naval General Staff

From: FUJII

Re signals I wish to simplify communications as follows:

1. Code (following 3 section 8 line table)

Battle force, including scouting force, are about to put to sea—

1. Several aircraft carriers plan to put to sea.
2. All Battle force has sailed 1st-3rd dates Inc.
3. Several aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
4. All aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
5. All battle force have sailed, 4th-6th dates Inc.
6. Several aircraft carriers have sailed. (4th to 6th)
7. All aircraft carriers have sailed. (4th to 6th)

2. Signal

Light in Lanikai beach house at night -----

One light from 8 pm to 9 pm indicates "1". From 9 pm to 10 pm indicates "2". The below signals until midnight, in order indicate 3 and 4. Two lights, according to the time, indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

When not in accordance with (lights) above 1 full automobile headlight and one half light indicate 1, 2, 3, 4. Two full [13] lights indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

2. On the Lanakai coast during daytime from 8 am until noon every hour 1 piece linen cloth (sheet) indicates 1, 2, 3, 4. Two pieces indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

3. In Lanaki bay during daytime in front of harbor (Offing) a star boat with one star on sail indicates 1, 2, 3, 4; a star and "III" indicates 5, 6, 7, 8.

4. Light in dormer window of Kalama house from 7 pm to 1 am every hour indicates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

5. "KGMB Want Ads" advertisement 9.45 am

(A) A chinese rug etc., for sale—apply P. O. box 1476 indicates 3 or 6.

(B) A complete chicken farm etc., apply as above indicates 4 or 7.

(C) Beauty operator wanted—same—indicates 5 or 8.

In the event that in accordance with one of 3 items written above from Oahu a signal or radio message is impossible or Maui Island at a point located between the lower road six miles north of Kula Sanatorium and Haleakala road which can be watched from the sea to the south west and south east of Maui, until the receipt of the signal "EXEX" this (the following) will be repeated for several days: A small fire on the high peak.

7 pm-8 pm indicates 3 or 6; 8 pm-9 pm indicates 4 or 7; 9 pm-10 pm indicates 5 or 8.

[14]

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY GOVERNOR

Iolani Palace, Honolulu, T. H.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA *vs* BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN

The statement of Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn made to the investigating officer, Captain James W. Chapman, Air Corps, at the Immigration Station, located in the City of Honolulu, T. H., was, in effect, as follows:

Mr. Kuehn stated that his previous detailed statements to the investigators for the Federal Bureau of Investigation were substantially true and correct, and that he thoroughly understood his constitutional rights relating to making statements to be used in any trial which might result from the investigation. Mr. Kuehn was at that time again advised of his rights by Captain Chapman.

States that the only reason for his original visit to Japan in about 1936 was to undertake a study of the Japanese language, art, and history, with a view to later serving as an instructor in Japanese art and history. He states that on that trip he met Baron Kycoga who was an official of the Japanese government and that Baron Kycoga on one occasion during his visit to the Japanese Islands, which lasted approximately three months, suggested to him that it would be beneficial both to the Japanese government and to Mr. Kuehn if he could arrange to secure and transmit certain [15] information of a military value to the Japanese government, but he states that he refused to enter into such an agreement with Baron Kycoga. He states that this matter has never been mentioned again by either of them. He thinks that it may be possible that Baron Kycoga may have later contacted the Japanese Consul at Honolulu and suggested that the Consul renew the offer, but that he does not know this to be a fact, nor did any member of the Japanese Consulate ever refer directly to Baron Kycoga.

He says that his wife's son, Leopold Kuehn, is now residing in Berlin, Germany, and occupies some kind of official capacity with the German government. He states that he and his wife had, since 1938 until about June of 1941, sent a small monthly allowance of money to Leopold, together with a customary Christmas present, also in money, and occasional presents of food. He states that because of the so-called "freeze" order of the United States government, effective about last May or June, he was unable to send further money to Leopold. He says that no money has gone forward to him and that about October or the early part of November he and his wife decided to again attempt to send Leopold a Christmas present of \$500 in cash if they could find some convenient way for transmitting the money. He says they first attempted to send this through the Bishop National Bank and that he talked to Mr. Lowe in the bank concerning it, but that Mr. Lowe told him that it was impossible to do so. He says he later had some correspondence with some person or firm in South America and attempted to send the money that way, but that the negotiations fell through. At that time he thought [16] that the only way he could get the money to Germany would be to go to the Japanese Consul and see if the money could be sent, possibly through the Yokohama Specie Bank, and that with this in view he visited Mr. Otojiro Okuda at the Japanese Consulate.

On one of his visits to the Consulate at which the transmission of the money was discussed, he says that Mr. Okuda told him that they would attempt to transmit the money if Mr. Kuehn would agree to secure for them certain information relating to the strength and movements of the United States fleet in Hawaiian waters. He says that he told Mr. Okuda he would secure this information for him but at the time he said this he had no intention of carrying out his promise, but was merely attempting to get Mr. Okuda to take care of the money for him and he felt this was the only way it could be done. He says that Mr. Okuda suggested that he prepare a certain code for the sending of signals by lights from his house in Kalama and also from his beach house with an alternate set of signals by means of hanging a sheet on a clothes line during the daylight hours and with certain other alternate signals. He states that the original code which he submitted was rejected by Mr. Okuda and Mr. Kita of the Japanese Consulate as being too complicated, and that he then prepared a simplified code. He states that he never at any time used any of the signals to transmit any information. He states that the meetings with Mr.

Okuda occurred during the last two or three days of November and the first two or three days of December, 1941.

He states that about the 1st or 2nd of December, 1941, [17] he prepared a list purporting to represent the strength of the United States fleet in Hawaiian waters in various types of ships and that he delivered this list to Mr. Okuda, but he states that the figures used therein were purely fictional except for such general information as he had concerning the size of the fleet from the reading of newspapers and that if any of the figures should be correct, that this is merely a coincidence. He says that he made a trip to Pearl City and, of course, drove along the main highway of Pearl Harbor two or three days before he submitted this list, but that he made no effort at that time to observe or count the number of ships in harbor.

He states that all of the money which he has received from various foreign sources including Holland and Japan represented income from the sale of certain property which he formerly owned in Germany.

/s/ James W. Chapman,
JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
Captain, Air Corps.

FEBRUARY 5, 1942.

[18] HONOLULU, T. H., *January 3, 1941.*

I, Otto Kuehn, make the following voluntary statement to J. Sterling Adams and George E. Allen, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and who have informed me that I cannot be required to make a statement, further that anything I might say can be used against me in court.

In July of 1936, when I made a trip to Japan to study the Japanese language, on a Japanese boat I met a Baron KYOGOKU who was returning from England. KYOGOKU told me that he was one of the old noble Japanese families and was connected with the MITSUI family in Japan. Prior to his return from England, KYOGOKU had spent some time in Germany as well as England and he speaks both English and German fluently. When we left the boat in Yokohama, KYOGOKU asked me my address where I would be stopping and I told him the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. He then stated that he would see me later on. Two or three days later KYOGOKU called on me at the Imperial Hotel. We spent the entire afternoon together, KYOGOKU showing me around Tokyo and I afterwards invited him for dinner at the Imperial Hotel.

I had previously told KYOGOKU that I had served in the German Navy as an officer during the World War and had recounted some of my experiences to him during that time. While we were eating dinner KYOGOKU began very tactfully to question me as to whether I would from time to time furnish him with information about Honolulu. This information, or [19] whatever I was asked to do, was to be for the Japanese Government. I refused to have anything to do with the idea and KYOGOKU never mentioned the question any more. Although KYOGOKU never again attempted to get me to give information to the Japanese Government, he visited me quite often at the hotel and took me to his castle near Gifu and he also took me cormarent fishing near Gifu. We also went to the theater and some other places and had dinner together on occasions. On all of these occasions KYOGOKU and I were alone with the exception of one time when Mr. SATO, a doctor in one of the Japanese hospitals whom I had previously met in Honolulu through Mr. KUNITOMO, was with me at a time when KYOGOKU called on me and KYOGOKU took us to dinner.

During this time KYOGOKU often told me that if there was any favor or anything that he could do for me, that all I need do was to ask him and he would do it. I left Japan about October, 1936, following about a three months visit. Before leaving Japan I obtained my quota visa for permanent residence in the United States. KYOGOKU went to the boat with me to bid me goodbye and at that time he reminded me that if he could ever do a favor for me he would be willing to do so. From the time we parted and when I returned to Honolulu, I heard nothing from KYOGOKU nor did I communicate with him in any way until 1940, with the possible exception of one Christmas card I received from him in 1936.

In the spring of 1940 my wife made a trip to Japan and returned with about \$6,000.00, which she had obtained from Dr. WILHELM HOMBERG. Following her return to Honolulu and about four weeks later, I received a letter from Dr. HOMBERG [20] advising me that it would be necessary for me to make

some arrangements to get any additional funds out of Japan; that it was becoming too difficult and dangerous for him to do this. About three weeks after receipt of Dr. HOMBERG'S letter, I wrote him suggesting that he contact Baron KYOGOKU, an old friend of mine, and that KYOGOKU could assist us in sending the money from Japan to Honolulu. With this letter I sent a Duden (German) grammar dictionary, similar to a Webster dictionary. At the same time I retained a duplicate dictionary in my possession. In the letter to HOMBERG I explained that in future communications I would use a number code which would indicate the number of the page and the word from the top of the page denoting the word intended, such as if the word "money" appeared on page 210 of the dictionary and was the sixth word down from the top, to indicate the word "money" I would send the numbers "210—6." This letter and its contents, the dictionary, were sent by me from Honolulu through Mr. KAI, purser on the KAMAKURA MARU, whom I had known in the past and who had previously brought presents from HOMBERG to my daughter. This message was sent through Mr. KAI during July, 1940.

I received no further communication from HOMBERG until September, 1940, at which time Mr. KAI telephoned me at my Kalama residence and asked me to meet him in front of the N. Y. K. office in Honolulu. I did so and he gave me a package of money containing \$10,000.00. At the same time Mr. KAI gave me a slip of paper which instructed me not to write to Dr. HOMBERG but rather to address my letters or communications to Baron KYOGOKU at a post office box number in Tokyo.

[21] During July, 1941, shortly after the freeze order went into effect and I was given to understand that each alien must submit a list of all their property, I contacted a Vice Consul at the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, as Mr. KITA, the Consul, was not there. My purpose in doing so was to send a message to HOMBERG through KYOGOKU in the pre-arranged manner. I had prepared a brief message in the coded form mentioned above which in substance read: "Please send balance as soon as possible." At first the Vice Consul was suspicious and reluctant about sending my message but I explained as follows: I told the Vice Consul I was acting for the Japanese Government and that I had an important message to go through to Baron KYOGOKU, an important official in the Japanese Government at Tokyo. I told the Vice Consul that I needed the money before October 29 so that I could make my statement of property under the Foreign Funds Law and so that I could include this amount in my statement of property holdings as required by the foreign funds division in order that no questions would be asked at a later date relative to my source of income and how I came into possession of these monies. I intentionally gave him the impression that the money I was to get from Baron KYOGOKU was as compensation for services I had rendered for the Japanese Government. The Vice Consul agreed to send my message to KYOGOKU at this time.

After two or three weeks I came back and spoke to the Vice Consul and asked him if he had gotten an answer or any money as yet. He said no, so I again returned about three weeks later and he still said no. At that time I made arrangements with the Vice Consul that when he heard from [22] Japan regarding the money or got an answer that he should send me a post card to my box signed "JIMMIE" and he said for me not to come too often to the Consulate.

I did not contact the Consulate again nor did I receive any post card until one afternoon in the very end of October, just after the first Japanese boat came to Honolulu, a young Japanese man came to my home in Kalama and he told my son that he wanted to see me. I was in the back working in my garden. My son came and advised me he was there and I went around. He very brusquely asked me if I was OTTO KUEHN and I said "Yes," and he said, "I have something for you from Dr. HOMBERG," so I took him back to my little garden house where he gave me a package and a letter and I asked him if he had any other information for me and he said no. I opened the letter first and in the letter was a sheet of paper written in English asking if I had a short-wave transmitter and if I would be willing to make a test at a certain stated time which was on a night several nights later, on a certain wave length. This letter was typewritten and had no name on it. He gave me a sheet of paper and an envelope and I wrote on the sheet of paper that I was unable to make the test. I was quite nervous and put it in the envelope and gave it to him. I asked him if he knew what was in the package and he said no. I asked him if he wanted a receipt for the package and he said no, and he then left and I opened the package and counted the money. There were \$14,000.00 in the package, mostly in new \$100.00 bills, some \$20.00 bills. I think that this was a contact KYOGOKU was trying to make with me through this letter. As soon as he left I tore up the sheet of paper asking me to make this radio [2] test and burned it up.

It was about a week after this, and after the TAIYO MARU had sailed from Honolulu, that I again contacted the Japanese Consulate and talked to the Vice Consul and asked him to send some money to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany. He said that he did not think it could be done and I suggested that he take it up with the Yokohama Specie Bank and I would come back two or three days later.

I went back and spoke to the Vice Consul about three days later, at which time he asked me what information I could give him about the United States Fleet and how many ships were in the harbor. He also asked me if I knew which part of the Pacific the United States Fleet usually went in on their maneuvers and how long they would be out. I told him that I could tell him how many ships there were in the harbor but that I could not tell him where the fleet was or when it would be back. He suggested that I work out a set of signals so that we could let the Japanese Fleet know how many ships were in the harbor, how many were prepared to leave and how many had already left for Japan. I told him that I could do all this.

I think that sometime between my previous contact and this time when he asked me for information about the fleet and suggested I prepare the set of signals that he had contacted KYOGOKU or someone in Japan about me. He appeared to me to be very glad to have me in his office and to have me do something for him.

About three or four days later I went back to the Japanese Consulate and showed him a set of signals containing [24] fifteen numbers, each one of which was to indicate a certain situation, as to how many ships were in the harbor, how many prepared to leave, how many had left, whether they were battle fleet, scouting fleet or aircraft carriers, exactly as previously told by me to Special Agents Adams and Allen in my statement of January 1, 1942. He told me at this time that the system was too complicated. During this visit KITA was present in the room. I did all of my talking with the Vice Consul who would speak in Japanese with KITA, the Consul, who would in turn speak in Japanese to the Vice Consul and then the Vice Consul would speak with me in English. They said that this system was too complicated and requested me to make a simpler method of signals, which I said I would do.

On Tuesday, December 2, 1941, I went back and took them two envelopes, one containing the money to be sent to my son and the other containing the simplified system of signals as described by me in my previous statement to Special Agents Adams and Allen dated January 1, 1942, and also I had written at this time some information as to the number and various types of ships in Hawaiian waters, as also set forth in that statement. I handed these two envelopes to the Vice Consul and he asked me to come in and said he would like to talk with me but I told him that it was all written out and there was no need to and turned around and went back to my car and went on into town.

[25] I have read the above statement consisting of five pages and certify that the same is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Otto Kuehn.
OTTO KUEHN.

WITNESSES:

/s/ J. Sterling Adams,
J. STERLING ADAMS,
Special Agent.
/s/ George E. Allen,
GEORGE E. ALLEN,
Special Agent.

*Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice,
Honolulu, T. H.*

[26]

HONOLULU, T. H., January 1, 1942.

I, OTTO KUEHN, make the following statement to J. STERLING ADAMS and GEORGE E. ALLEN, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, knowing same to be such. No threats, inducements or promises of any kind have been made to me. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, of my own free will.

I, OTTO KUEHN, was born on July 25, 1895, at Berlin, Germany. In April, 1913, I enlisted in the German Navy, as a Cadet, on the training cruiser, HERTHA, at Flensburg, Germany. After serving my training period, I was a midshipman on the German cruiser, BLUCHER, on which I served in the war until January 24, 1915, at which time I was captured by the British following a naval engagement in which the BLUCHER was sunk. I remained in a British camp, as a

prisoner of war, until January of 1918, at which time, during an exchange of prisoners, I was sent to Holland, where I remained for the duration of the war. Following the armistice, I returned to Berlin and studied architecture for three months. Following this, I again entered naval service, as a lieutenant aboard the WITTELSBACH, the mother ship of a minesweeper flotilla. I continued this navy service for an additional six months, following which I was released and placed in the Naval Reserve Corps. I then took up the study of medicine at the University of Berlin and at the University of Munich, continuing this for a period of one and one half years. During this time, 1920, I married my present wife, FRIEDEL, in Munich. Shortly before my marriage, [27] I purchased a 500-ton sail freighter, which operated between Finland and Rotterdam. My father had previously left me an inheritance of about \$50,000 cash, as well as a number of houses and government bonds. The sail freighter, known as the "ANTARES," ran on a reef, after which I sold the boat for about \$2,000.00.

In about 1921, I began working in Berlin with "SEIMENS," a machinery concern engaged in the manufacture of heavy motors, etc. I continued in this employment, serving as plant protection man, for about one year, following which I entered training with the same company to learn the business, and continued in this up until 1923. I then operated a manufacturing and distributing business of sparkling water and lemonade in Stettin, Germany, operating less than a year. Afterward, I returned to Berlin and was employed as an inspector with "POMMERSCHER MEIEREIEIEN", which business consisted in dairy products, etc. I continued in this work up until 1928, but before discontinuing this employment, about 1927, I entered into the coffee importing business in Berlin in partnership with one OVERBACK. My position was Sales Manager, and I continued the operation of the same business up until my departure from Germany in 1935. My first contact with the Nazi Party was attendance at a meeting called by HITLER in Kiel, Germany, in 1930. HITLER spoke at the meeting, which I attended with my son, LEOPOLD. Following the meeting, and on that same day, I enlisted as a member of the Nazi Party, and influenced my son to join the party also at the same time. I did not become active in the party until 1932, when Mr. SUNKEL, district leader of the [28] party at Kiel, advised me to go with REINHOLD HEYDRICH to Munich and to see a person, name unrecalled, who later became chief of police at Munich, about securing a job with the party. SUNKEL brought HEYDRICH by my home, and HEYDRICH and I took the night train, together, to Munich, after my having advanced HEYDRICH about a one-hundred-mark loan. Upon reaching Munich, HEYDRICH and I went to the City Hall Restaurant, to have a cup of coffee. HEYDRICH excused himself, stating he was going to see the person to whom SUNKEL had referred us, the party who later became chief of police at Munich, and it later developed he was given a position by this person, which turned out later to be chief of the German Gestapo system, working under HEINRICH HIMMLER, the head of the entire German police. At the time SUNKEL had sent us both to meet with this individual in Munich, he had indicated one or more positions were open and it is quite possible the position given to HEYDRICH was the one I, too, was being considered for. If such a position had been offered me at that time, I would unhesitatingly have accepted it.

HEYDRICH returned after about four hours to the City Hall Restaurant, where I was waiting in the company of the individual, whose name I have forgotten, who later became chief of police in Munich, and I accompanied them to HEINRICH HIMMLER's home, where I spoke with HIMMLER for maybe half an hour regarding Communism and the means which should be adopted in order to eradicate it from Germany, following which HEYDRICH came to me and said that HIMMLER did not like me and it would be best for me to return to Berlin, which I did. Shortly after that, I received word from SUNKEL that I was to be [29] assigned to work in Altona, Germany, for the party, as an investigator for the party to determine the identity of those individuals who were Communists and ascertain who was pro-Nazi in the Altona Police Department and residents of that vicinity. I engaged in this occupation for about six months, toward the end of which time I made a report on the chief of police in Altona, who was a party member, to the effect that he was immoral in his private life, and shortly thereafter, following some other minor troubles, I was advised that my services were no longer required, so I returned to Berlin and my coffee business.

While in Berlin, a Jewish friend of mine, PAULSSEN, came to my home and some individuals notified the party of this occurrence. They then told me to leave the Nazi Party, and I was later arrested by the police when I went to the office of a Nazi Party official to request a hearing. I was held by the police for two weeks, then placed in a concentration camp for four weeks. During this time I was not questioned. OTTO STRASSER was in this same concentration camp. During the time I was confined to the camp, my wife, FRIEDEL, and son, LEOPOLD, and Mr. BRUCKER were working for me among members of the party and I was released. At that time my son, LEOPOLD, was a stormtrooper in the party and my wife was working for the Nazi Welfare Department. About three months later, I was again arrested by the police on a charge of having attended a meeting between HITLER and VON PAPEN at Coeln, and having taken pictures of this meeting and made a report of it. I was taken into the German courts and proved my alibi that I had never been in Coeln during this time, and was released. [30] All of this occurred during the year 1933.

I returned to my coffee business but business was constantly going down and down and it was impossible for me to obtain reorders and additional business, as I was no longer a member of the Nazi Party, and during the year 1934 I wrote several articles for the newspapers and magazines on the Far East, their culture and politics, and in April, 1935, I decided to go to the Orient in order to study the Japanese language. I sailed from Bremen, Germany, in April of 1935, on the SS STUTTGART. I arrived in New York, where I stayed for six days, took a train across the country to San Francisco, where I went to the German Consulate and asked for the names of some German individuals in Honolulu whom I could contact. They gave me the name of Dr. ARTHUR HOERMANN. I sailed from San Francisco on the TATUTA MARU, in company of my wife, who had been with me since I left Germany. The balance of my family had remained in Germany. On reaching Honolulu, I got in touch with Dr. HOERMANN, and he advised that I stay at the Brookland Hotel in Honolulu. I stayed there for three weeks, and then sailed to Japan, on the ASAMA MARU, with my wife. Upon reaching Japan, we went from Yokohama to Tokyo, to the Imperial Hotel, where I contacted Professor HISAMATSU, of the Imperial University, relative to the study of the Japanese language. My wife and I traveled on to Shanghai then, and she continued on to Germany. I did not start to study the Japanese language at this time, but returned to Honolulu on the CHICHIBU MARU.

My original idea in wanting to learn the Japanese language was so that I could return to Germany and teach in the universities there. I had originally planned that my wife [31] and children would stay in Germany. However, when I decided to come to Honolulu to study the language, we thought it best that she and the children join me here.

When I returned to Honolulu, I again stayed at the Brookland Hotel in 1935, until March of 1936. During this time I was joined by my daughter, RUTH KUEHN, and son, EBERHARD KUEHN, in December of 1935. During the time I resided at the Brookland Hotel, I met a Lieutenant KENNEDY, a submarine officer in the United States Navy. I also met FRANCESCO LOMBARDO during this time. Lieutenant KENNEDY introduced me to Lieutenant NEW, also a United States Navy submarine officer, who he stated wanted to learn to speak the German language. Lieutenant NEW also introduced me to a Lieutenant Commander DURGIN. Both Lieutenant NEW and DURGIN were interested in obtaining a job as Assistant Naval Attache in Berlin. Lieutenant Commander DURGIN received the appointment. I also met SPENCER WARNER, a Commander at the Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, during 1936. In March of 1936, I rented a home at 2369 East Manoa Road, Honolulu, T. H., and moved there with my daughter, RUTH, and son, EBERHARD, and was joined by my wife, FRIEDEL, and son, HANS, in April of 1936. During this time I was studying the Japanese language at the University of Hawaii.

During May 1936, I rented a home at Lanikai Beach from a Mr. GRUNE. About June, 1936, I made a trip to Tokyo, to continue my Japanese language studies, and during the time I was gone my family moved to the Lanikai Beach home permanently. I returned to Honolulu from Tokyo, where I had studied at the Japanese language school for three months, about September, [32] 1936. I continued my Japanese language studies at the Japanese language School in Kailua, under Mr. IKENO, the principal of that school. He gave me private tutoring at his home.

During 1936 and 1937, I met a Major RODNEY ROBERTS, of the 64th Coast Artillery, and through him I met Major HART, of the Quartermaster's Corps. I had also met a Lieutenant HARALD LINDSAY, a submarine officer of the United States Navy, at the Brookland Hotel. These individuals visited me at my home on various occasions. I was also friendly with ARTHUR LUHR, a dentist in Honolulu, and Mr. VAN ORT, and Mr. EINDHOVEN. I also met CARL BASLER, about 1938, through my children's taking music lessons from his wife. During 1938, I purchased the Modern Steel Furniture Company, which I operated for eight or nine months, which I finally turned over to a trustee after losing about \$15,000.00. The only other employment I have had in Honolulu Iron Works, June 1941, when I went to work as a freight checker for the Honolulu Iron Works, which job I held for six weeks and quit as the work was too hard. I have since attempted to obtain a position with HAROLD CASTLE, through FRANZ MAHN of the Hawaiian Trust Company, with no success.

With regard to the income which I have been able to derive locally, I might state that in 1937 I leased eight acres of land from the Kaneohe Ranch Company, and since have sub-leased seven acres to a Japanese gardner. The other acre I use to raise fruits and vegetables for my own use. I also raise chickens at my Kalama residence, having about 200 at the present time. None of these operations are income-producing. [33] My wife, FRIEDEL operates the Kailua Beauty Shop, from which she derives an average income of approximately \$80.00 a month. This business was originally opened in June, 1940. Other friends I have in Honolulu, not previously mentioned, are as follows: MARIO VALDASTRI, a regular acquaintance, with whom my wife and I frequently play bridge. Dr. E. A. STEPHENS, Kaneohe Territorial Hospital, Kaneohe, Oahu, who prior to his divorce was a frequent visitor in my home, a slight acquaintance with Dr. MARQUIS STEVENS, Dr. and Mrs. ARTHUR HOERMANN, who were close associates up until the past two years, HENRY B. WOLTER, better known to me as HEINE, a neighbor at Lanikai, through whom I first met HEINZ PLOENJES, representative of the Roechling Steel Works, a German firm, stationed in Tokyo, Japan, from whom I have since received some correspondence. Dr. HOMBERG, also a representative of Roechling Steel Works at Tokyo, Japan, first became known to my family through RUTH, who met him in 1937, while en route to Japan on a Japanese vessel. Since that time, Dr. HOMBERG has visited Honolulu on two occasions, once in early 1938, at which time he occupied my Lanikai Beach residence, for two to three weeks, and again in September, 1938, when he stopped over only for a night on his way back to Japan.

Regarding the monies which I have received from time to time from outside sources, I wish to make the following statements: At the time I left Germany in 1935, I was only permitted to carry about ten marks with me. I have been unable since to get any of my monies out of Germany and the other members of my family were also unable to bring out additional funds. About 1918, during the first World War, I had opened a small [34] account in a Rotterdam bank. Afterwards, during the period I owned and operated the sailing freighter ANTARES I deposited funds received from the operation of the vessel in this same bank in Rotterdam. In 1934 my Aunt ELSE SVENDSON, resident in Sweden, transferred to me about \$35,000.00 as my share of the inheritance which I would have received later, which money was deposited in an Amsterdam bank. During the years 1936, 1937 and 1938, I received money transfers totaling about \$30,000.00 from these accounts through the Bishop National Bank, Honolulu. I have been unable to get any additional funds from Holland since 1938. From 1938 to the spring of 1940, I received no additional funds from the outside and as a result was forced to sell one of my wife's homes at Kalama as well as mortgage my wife's other Kalama residence and Lanakai residence. I had previously acquired these three pieces of property during 1937.

In the spring of 1940 my wife, FRIEDL, planned a trip to Japan in order to make arrangements with Dr. HOMBERG of the German steel firm, ROECHLING STEEL WORKS, Tokyo, Japan, for further funds. At that time she borrowed money from the bank on Dr. MAURICE GORDON's signature. My wife made arrangements with Dr. HOMBERG to transfer her property in Germany to him for a consideration of \$40,000.000. However, he was to first have an inquiry made in Germany to determine the value of the property and arrive at the exact figure, but in the meantime he advanced my wife \$6,000.00 on account. She brought the \$6,000.00 in cash with her on her person. Upon reaching Honolulu my wife told me that Dr. HOMBERG had promised to send more money after the lapse of five months.

[35] About five months later, around September, 1940, an additional \$10,000.00 in cash was brought by a Mr. KAI, purser aboard the CHICHIBU MARU from Dr. HOMBERG. My wife had previously made the acquaintance of Mr. KAI while on board the HAKUSA MARU on a trip from Shanghai to Germany in 1936. Mr. KAI, upon reaching Honolulu, telephoned me and then brought the money to my Kalama residence. The money was made up entirely of American currency.

In October, 1941, following the arrival of the TATUTA MARU at Honolulu from Japan, a Japanese employce of this vessel called in person at my Kalama residence and delivered to me a package enclosed in cardboard which contained \$14,000.00 in \$100.00 bills. At the time the package was delivered by this Japanese he remarked that same was from Dr. HOMBERG in Japan. The name of this Japanese is unknown to me and I had not seen him before or since. The money was afterwards given by me to my wife and I do not know where she has it hidden. However, we at no time have deposited these amounts in the banks in Honolulu, except to carry a small account.

During our residence in Hawaii, my step-son, LEOPOLD, has continued to reside and work in the Nazi Party in Berlin, Germany. He presently is employed under GOEBBELS, Minister of Propaganda. There has always been a very close relationship between LEOPOLD and my wife. Therefore she has been insistent on supplying him with foods and a monthly allowance of 50 marks. In the past, shipments of food have been made through FORTRA, INC. in New York City, and the monthly allowance was sent through the Bishop National Bank until June, 1941, when the freezing order went into effect.

[36] I talked to Mr. LOW of the Bishop National Bank several times and asked him if he would help me, if there was any legal way he could send money to my son, so Mr. LOW wrote to New York and got an answer that there was no chance of sending money. Mr. LOW told me the only chance would be to send pesos to a friend in South America and this friend could send the pesos to Germany and we found somebody in South America, whose name I have forgotten, that my wife wrote to but never received an answer in an attempt to transmit money to LEOPOLD via South America.

About the first part of November, 1941, after talking the matter over with my wife, FRIEDEL, I went to the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu and asked them to send money to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany through the Yokohama Specie Bank. They advised me at this time that they would inquire at the Yokohama Specie Bank to see if this was possible. I spoke to one of the Vice Consuls at this time, his name I do not recall. This was my first visit to the Japanese Consulate since the summer of 1940 when I had been to see a member of the Consulate staff to find if it would be possible to send a large package of food on a Japanese liner to my son, LEOPOLD, in Germany via Japan and Russia. I was advised at this time to make inquiry at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce above the Yokohama Specie Bank, which I did and they informed me that I could send only a one-pound package.

About two or three days after my first visit to the Consulate in November of 1941, I returned and this time I spoke to the man sitting behind the large desk in the back of the room, to the left of the entrance of the Consulate.

[37] He and I went across the hall into the second room on the right from the front of the Consulate. At that time he refused to send any money to my son and I offered to assist him and the Consulate in obtaining information that they might be interested in. He asked me if I knew how many ships were in Hawaiian waters and I told him I could find out. Then I left the Consulate and went home and after three or four days returned to the Japanese Consulate, at which time I spoke to the same man and KITA, the Consul himself, in that same room, the second one on the right from the front of the Consulate. At that time I made suggestions to them stating that I had a short-wave transmitter and could send messages for them if they so desired and I also outlined a system of signalling that could be used in order to furnish information relative to the types of ships in Pearl Harbor and those that had left. This system of signalling contained fifteen sets of signals. These signals were to have been given by a light in my home at Lanakai or Kalama which could have been seen out at sea by a submarine, as follows: One light between 6 and 7 meant battle fleet in harbor; one light between 7 and 8 meant scouting force in harbor; one light between 8 and 9 meant aircraft carriers in harbor; one light between 9 and 10 meant battle fleet prepared to leave; one light between 10 and 11 meant scouting force prepared

to leave; one light between 11 and 12 meant aircraft carriers prepared to leave; one light between 12 and 1 meant battle fleet left between one and two days ago; one light between 1 and 2 meant scouting force left one to two days ago; two lights between 6 and 7 p. m. meant aircraft carriers left one to two days ago; two lights between 7 and 8 p. m. meant [38] battle fleet left three to four days ago; two lights between 8 and 9 p. m. meant scouting force left three to four days ago; two lights between 9 and 10 p. m. meant aircraft carriers left three to four days ago; two lights between 10 and 11 p. m. meant battle fleet left five to six days ago; two lights between 11 and 12 midnight meant scouting force left five to six days ago; two lights between 12 midnight and 1 a. m. meant aircraft carriers left five to six days ago.

This same set of signals could have been sent by means of linen on the clothes line at my Lanakai home, one sheet between 6 and 7 a. m. in daylight meaning battle fleet in harbor; one sheet between 7 and 8 a. m. meaning scouting force in harbor; one sheet between 8 and 9 a. m. meaning aircraft carriers in harbor; one sheet between 9 and 10 a. m. meaning battle fleet prepared to leave; one sheet between 10 and 11 a. m. meaning scouting force prepared to leave; one sheet between 11 a. m. and 12 noon meaning aircraft carriers prepared to leave; one sheet between 12 noon and 1 p. m. meaning battle fleet left one to two days ago; one sheet between 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. meaning scouting force left one to two days ago; two sheets on line between 6 a. m. and 7 a. m. meaning aircraft carriers left one to two days ago; two sheets on line between 7 a. m. and 8 a. m. meaning battle fleet left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. meaning scouting force left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 9 a. m. and 10 a. m. meaning aircraft carriers left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 10 a. m. and 11 a. m. meaning battle fleet left five to six days ago; two sheets on line between 11 a. m. and 12 noon meaning [39] meaning scouting force left five to six days ago; two sheets on line between 12 noon and 1 p. m. meaning aircraft carriers left five to six days ago.

They told me at that time that this system of communication was too complicated and it would be necessary for me to simplify it. I went home. One or two days prior to the time I submitted this first set of signals I had ridden by Pearl Harbor and there were very few boats in the harbor at that time. About three days later I went back to the Consulate with a simplified system of signalling, on what I think was December 2, 1941. This set of signals contained only eight combinations, as follows: No. 1 meaning battle fleet prepared to leave; No. 2 meaning scouting force prepared to leave; No. 3 meaning battle fleet left one to three days ago; No. 4 meaning scouting force left one to three days ago; No. 5 meaning aircraft carriers left one to three days ago; No. 6 meaning battle fleet left four to six days ago; No. 7 meaning scouting force left four to six days ago; No. 8 meaning aircraft carriers left four to six days ago.

These signals were to be given as follows from my Lanakai home: One light between 7 and 8 p. m. meaning No. 1; one light between 8 and 9 meaning No. 2; one light between 9 and 10 p. m. meaning No. 3; one light between 10 and 11 p. m. meaning No. 4; two lights between 7 and 8 p. m. meaning No. 5; two lights between 8 and 9 p. m. meaning No. 6, etc. These lights were to have been from a window or automobile lights. The same system could have been used with one piece of linen hung on the line at Lanakai between 8 and 9 a. m., meaning No. 1, one between 9 and 10 a. m. meaning No. 2; one between 10 and 11 a. m. [40] meaning No. 3; one between 11 a. m. and 12 noon meaning No. 4; two pieces between 8 and 9 a. m. meaning No. 5; two pieces between 9 and 10 a. m. meaning No. 6, and so forth. It was also arranged that a light in the skylight at my Kalamā home between 7 and 8 p. m. would mean No. 1; one between 8 and 9 p. m. would mean No. 2; one between 9 and 10 p. m. would mean No. 3 and 6; one between 10 and 11 p. m. would mean No. 4 and 7; one between 11 and 12 p. m. (midnight) would mean Nos. 5 and 8.

It was also arranged that this same system of signalling could have been used with a star boat just off the mouth of Lanakai Beach between certain hours, a star on the sail or a star and a number on the sail meaning corresponding signals as those previously given, according to the time the boat was in that position. I do not recall the exact combinations that were to have been used to indicate each signal.

It was also arranged that on the KGMB Want-Ads program in the morning the signal could be effected to indicate numbers 3 and 6 if a Chinese rug was advertised for sale, Nos. 4 and 7 if a beauty parlor operator was advertised for;

and a third type of advertisement which I do not recall would indicate numbers 5 and 8. It was also arranged that if it was impossible to give this system of signals, a garbage fire on Maui in a certain locality between certain hours would indicate the above number signals, such as a fire between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m. would mean signals 3 and 6, and so forth. In mentioning this latter plan I had in mind a locality previously described to me by a friend, CARL BASLER, where a number of vacant lots are located. I determined the exact locality of this area by reference to a [41] map of Maui which showed the names of the two roads which border that locality and which names were mentioned in my recommended plan as bordering the area wherein the fire signals were to be effected.

It was also arranged that this same set of signals could be given by short wave radio and arrangements were made that if the Consulate desired to contact me they could do so by sending me a postcard signed "JIMMIE", to my Box No. 1476 at Honolulu. This simplified set of signals was taken to the Consulate in an envelope by me about 8:30 in the morning. At the time I went to the Consulate I was accompanied by my wife, FRIEDEL, and while she remained in the car I went to the door and handed the envelope containing this set of signals and another envelope containing \$500.00, which was to be sent to my son LEOPOLD in Germany, to the Vice Consul whose name I do not recall. I had no conversation with him at this time but went back to my car and drove on into Honolulu.

I might point out that the plan outlined by me above and that submitted to the Japanese Consulate are probably not identical in every detail with those actually submitted, although the plans outlined above are basically the same as those submitted. Differences will probably appear in connection with the hours stated for the signals to be given.

On the same occasion that I transmitted this simplified system of signalling I had also advised the Consulate that there were seven battleships, six cruisers, two aircraft carriers, forty destroyers and twenty-seven submarines, or some similar figure, in Hawaiian waters. These figures were purely fictitious as far as I knew. This information was submitted in the same [42] envelope as the one containing the latter plans.

Following the submission of these latter plans to the Consulate I have had no further contact with any representatives of the Consulate to date, neither have I received any correspondence or telephone messages from such representatives. Apparently no effort was made by the Consulate to carry either of the proposed plans into effect through me.

I have never been to the Island of Maui nor have I ever seen the island nor purchased any property there. I never had a short-wave transmitter, and my Lanakai Beach house is rented to Army people. I might state that CARL BASLER had no knowledge of my plans submitted to the Japanese Consulate. As a matter of fact I have not seen him or his wife since they departed from Honolulu about September, 1941. Further, I have had no correspondence with them except for one letter received from Mrs. BASLER about October, 1941. I rented my Lanakai residence on November 1, 1941 to two couples, one an Army doctor, age about 30, and the other an employee with the Engineers, about the same age, both of whom had been transferred from Schofield Barracks to Kaneohe. I cannot recall the names of these individuals at the present time.

The above statement consisting of eleven pages has been read by me and I have signed each page individually and I certify the same to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief, [43] and sign the same of my own free will.

/s/ OTTO KUEHN.

Witnesses:

/s/ George E. Allen,
 GEORGE E. ALLEN,
Special Agent.

/s/ J. Sterling Adams,
 J. STERLING ADAMS,

Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Honolulu, T. H.