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## EXHIBIT NO. 56

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF,  
WAR PLANS DIVISION,

*Washington, D. C., May 13, 1941.*

AG 600.12 (2-19-41)

WPD 4483

Memorandum for the Chief of Staff:

Subject: Dispersion and Protection of Aircraft, Hawaiian Department.

## I. DISCUSSION

1. The Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, recommends (Tab A) that \$1,565,600 be allotted his department as soon as possible to initiate the installation of dispersed protective bunkers for 263 pursuit ships and 95 bombers at Wheeler and Hickam Fields. The Chief of Engineers concurs (Tab B) in the principle of providing such protection and recommends an initial allotment of \$1,000,000 with a view to providing necessary balances when costs are more fully determined.

2. The Chief of the Air Corps urges (Tab C) the construction of similar protective bunkers, to include gas proofing and bombproof shelters for crews, for 170 pursuit ships and 83 bombers, these being the total number of airplanes presently visualized as an attainable objective in Hawaii within a reasonable time. The gas proofing visualized consists of an impregnated covering provided with collective protector units to keep out gas. He states that such revetments should be located at the "battle stations" of airplanes dispersed at present and projected airdromes in the Hawaiian Islands. He recommends that \$1,955,000 for the construction of gas proof revetments in the Hawaiian Islands be included in estimates now being prepared pending receipt and approval of estimates revised to include gas proofing for 253 airplanes.

3. War Plans Division believes:

a. That the danger of sustained air attack against air fields in Hawaii from carrier based aviation is not serious. On the other hand, the relatively small sum required per airplane to provide protection against bomb attack is undoubtedly justified in any locality where heavy air attacks are envisaged.

b. That gas attacks against air fields in the Hawaiian Islands are not probable and, if encountered, reasonable protection can be secured through the medium of impregnated clothing and gas masks. Accordingly, the gas proofing of revetments as proposed by the Chief of the Air Corps is not concurred in.

c. That the construction of splinter-proof shelters within the walls of the revetment for the protection of crews against splinters will be relatively inexpensive and should be a standard item of construction where revetments are to be built. Bombproof shelters for individuals in battle positions are not believed justified.

## II. ACTION RECOMMENDED

1. That the construction of revetments in the Hawaiian Department for 70 four engine bombardment, 13 light bombardment and 170 pursuit airplanes be approved.

2. That the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department, be directed to submit revised estimates covering the construction of these revetments incorporating splinter-proof shelters for the plane crews.

3. That the Chief of the Air Corps be authorized to include funds in the amount of \$1,358,000 for this purpose in the next estimates to be prepared, subject to correction in amount on receipt of revised estimates from the Commanding General, Hawaiian Department.

4. That, if approved, these papers be returned to War Plans Division for further necessary action.

## III. CONCURRENCE

A. C. of S., G-4 ( ) In 5/13/41 Out 5/16/41

/s/ Harry J. Malony  
 HARRY J. MALONY,  
 Brigadier General,  
 Acting Assistant Chief of Staff.

Incls

AG 600.12 (2-19-41) w/3 incls. and 2 incls (as listed on 3d Ind.)

Memo, 4-29-41, to ACofS., WPD from C/AC.

MAY 21 1941

Approved

By order of the Secretary of War

R. C. MOORE,  
 Deputy Chief of Staff.  
 (Sgd) W. T. Sexton  
 by W. T. SEXTON,

Maj., G. S. C., A&amp;st. Sec. W. D. G. S.

NOTED—Deputy Chief of Staff W. T. S.

## EXHIBIT NO. 57

MAY 19, 1941.

CONFERENCE IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, MAY 19, 1941

Present:

The Secretary of War—Mr. Stimson,

The Under Secretary of War—Judge Patterson,

The Assistant Secretary of War—Mr. McClay,

The Assistant Secretary of War for Air—Mr. Lovett,

The Chief of Staff—General Marshall,

The Deputy Chiefs of Staff—General Ryden; General Moore; General Arnold,

The Secretary, General Staff—Colonel Ward.

Subject: Martinique.

General MARSHALL: In the light of statements made in the Sunday papers with reference to Dakar and Martinique, I had the plans checked immediately. The plan provides for 2,800 Marines, with the necessary landing equipment to make the initial landing, followed by the 1st Division. The Marines have the necessary landing equipment for their troops. They will be opposed by 4,000 to 5,000, 50% effective, troops. About 50 officers of the Martinique garrison will fight, including the Admiral. The G-2 of the force is very pro-American. The French cruiser in Martinique is a first class cruiser ship with a top speed of 40 knots.

The Secretary of War asked whether she was in good condition, and was informed that she was.

General Marshall indicated that it would take about ten days for the Navy to get boats for the 1st Division. He further indicated that it was primarily a Naval mission, but that Army Air should participate, both for the help it could give and the experience it would gain. He indicated that the B-17's in Puerto Rico would be staged at St. Croix. Puerto Rico is almost 400 miles from Martinique.

General Marshall then indicated that there were now in the United States 14 B-17's of the most modern type which he thought should not be sent out of the country in view of the current situation. These had been withheld from the Hawaiian Department continent.

The Secretary of War asked if this would affect the impregnability of Hawaii.

General Marshall said that it would not. He further said that we need some B-17's (but not of the most modern type) in Panama, and that he is recommending that 2 be sent there. This matter is under consideration.

General ARNOLD: There are now available 50 B-17's without leak-proof tanks and without armor.

General MARSHALL: High bombing is possible in the Caribbean area, due to weather conditions, and these ships without leak-proof tanks could be effectively used there.