

## EXHIBIT NO. 100

Cincpac File No.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET  
U. S. S. PENNSYLVANIA, Flagship

December 8, 1941.

REPORT OF PRISONER NUMBER ONE

Detailed information concerning this report will be submitted today. Preliminary report indicates the prisoner a Japanese Sub-Lieutenant, aged twenty-four years. Was pulled out of the water off Ballows Field this morning. Was taken prisoner by the Army and is held at Fort Shafter by Colonel Fielder. The officer refused to talk concerning the enemy's composition or disposition and at the present time the only information present is as follows:

1. He swam ashore from a reef one mile off Ballows Field.
2. He and another officer were the only members of a two-man submarine. The reason for his capture was that he was sneaking up on what he thought to be a capital ship and in order to navigate he had to open the hatch of the submarine - whereupon water came into the hatch and swamped the motor. He thereupon drifted upon the reef. This officer was Captain and Navigator. The other officer has not been recovered. Information indicates that there are more of these small submarines in the vicinity and that they were brought here from some type of a mother ship. The prisoner did state that he had to navigate a distance of a hundred miles before running aground upon the reef. At the time of his capture the officer wore a stop watch around his neck which stopped running at 0210. It is not known whether this is OCT or LGT. Although he did not give the enemy's forces or disposition he stated that so far as he knew the attack was a disappointment in that they expected a paralyzing blow to our fleet.
3. In accordance with the samurai code this prisoner has requested that he only be allowed to commit suicide.

It is evident that the officer appreciated the treatment afforded him by the naval questioners to that of the Army, and it is felt that with proper handling, further information might be derived from this officer.

Respectfully,

E. T. LAYTON.

C. Intel

## FOURTEENTH NAVAL DISTRICT

District Intelligence Office  
Sixth Floor, Young Hotel  
Honolulu, Hawaii

CIC/MB

December 8, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR: Fleet Intelligence Officer

1. Young, adult Japanese male--muscular build, brown black hair--apparently in perfect health. Gave his age as 24, sub-lieutenant in the Japanese Navy and a graduate of the Imperial Naval Academy.

2. He was without clothing of any kind, and seated in a chair wrapped in an army blanket. Before questioning was started it was learned that this prisoner was taken on the beach at Bellows Field. That he had swum ashore and had around his neck, on a lanyard, a watch which had salt water inside of it. The watch was stopped at 12:00. The watch was inscribed on the reverse in Japanese characters--translated as follows: "Watch 2ND class, Type 1, Navy #296. Movement No. 9960171." This man stated that he was an officer of the Japanese Navy, and gave his name as KAZUO KURAHAKI of Okayama Prefecture. He had been one of a crew of two in a submarine which had run ashore on a reef approximately one mile off Bellows Field. He stated that he was the commanding officer of the submarine and the navigator and that his shipmate was the engineer--entire crew consisted of himself and the shipmate. He admitted that the submarine was of a small type which operated from a mother ship but refused to give the name or tonnage of the mother ship or the distance at sea of his disembarkation from the mother ship. When questioned as to whether the submarine was diesel or electric propelled he refused to answer. He stated that he had navigated "more than a hundred miles" when rescued in the distance was as much as one hundred miles. No such credence should not be placed in this answer as he obviously realized he was being pumped. He stated that he wished to commit suicide and had not hesitated at the time of landing on shore because of the possibility of his remaining of making his escape and rejoining the Japanese Navy. He stated that he had now been disgraced and did not want his name or his ship's identification sent back to Japan. When complimented on the success of his naval comrades had made their attack, he stated that it had been much less successful than they had anticipated. He expressed surprise at this and he was asked what they originally expected to accomplish, he replied, in effect, a knock-out blow to your Navy.

3. He stated that off Bellows Field this morning he had been a prisoner on a capital ship but that the darkness was so complete that he was forced to open his conning tower and stand in

*C. Intel.*

December 8, 1941

in the open hatch while running half submerged towards his target. As a result of the maneuver in the choppy sea, he shipped a great deal of water down the hatch which crippled his motor and this motor failure resulted, of course, in the loss of control of the submarine and his being dashed into a reef over one mile from Bellows Field. He and his fellow officer stripped, dived into the ocean and attempted to swim ashore. He stated that he last saw his shipmate in the heavy surf. He admitted the possibility that the Navy might examine the submarine, which had run on the reef (because he was not aware that Naval planes had subsequently bombed and sunk his submarine). He stated that there were no papers in the submarine and admitted that this type of submarine represented essentially a sort of enlarged variation of a one man torpedo. He stated "My greatest mistake was being captured. This is the first time I have failed. Please do not advise Japan about this. Please Kill me." During the course of this questioning, which was begun by the aid of two competent interpreters, it developed that this young officer had some knowledge of English, which he at first did not disclose. Later on he explained his inexperience in this language by saying that, while in the middle school, he had studied Mr. Tan, but in the academy, in expectation of duty in the China Seas, he had selected Chinese.

4. A drawing of a petty officer's Nav, Pilot's insignia was made by him and he explained the significance of the various details of this device.

5. There remains the possibility, if the Naval authorities so desire, that this submarine may yet be located and raised for examination of mechanical details, etc.

U. S. S. C.  


C. L. L. L.

In Reply  
Refer To:

**SUBMARINE SQUADRON FOUR**  
U. S. S. ARGONAUT, Flagship  
Submarine Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

December 8, 1941

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

MEMORANDUM: Fleet Intelligence Officer.

Subject: Investigation of Japanese Submarine Aground in  
Wai'analo Bay.

1. The submarine when first sighted was about six hundred yards from the beach, off the end of the run-way at Bellows Field. At the time of my arrival at the Field, three Navy Utility planes were engaged in dropping what appeared to be either twenty-five or fifty pound bombs, the bombs being dropped in pairs. No direct hits were made and out of about twelve bombs dropped six appeared to land within fifty feet of the submarine. After the bombing the submarine did not appear to have been damaged or to have altered its position.

2. The pilot who first sighted the submarine was interviewed and stated that when he picked it up there was a large oil slick around its stern, also its position had not changed any since the first sighting of it.

3. The operations officer at Bellows Field sent me up in a plane to get a clear view of the submarine and I was able to come within one hundred feet of it. The color was dull black with no distinguishing marks, between thirty and forty feet in length, and about four feet in breadth. There was a small periscope projecting about three feet from what appeared to be periscope shears. The contour followed the general line of all submarines and there was a basket like projection on the bow. At the time, the submarine was down by the stern with the bow and periscope shears coming out of water from time to time due to the action of the waves. Judging from the location of the bomb hits on the coral bottom, which could be seen from the plane, the submarine appeared to be drifting in towards the beach.

4. It is believed that with the minimum amount of effort, the submarine can be towed in and beached.

*R. L. Rutter*  
R. L. RUTTER,  
Lieutenant, U.S. Navy.

*C. Intel.*

## C O P Y

To a Commanding Officer:

From Japanese Naval Officer  
KAZUO SAKAMAKI

I thank you for the kindly visit of yesterday. Now I will write down your requests of yesterday in Japanese. Please pardon my poor writing and composition.

1. BRIEF PERSONAL HISTORY

In August 1940 I was graduated from the Naval Academy and became a midshipman. In April of this year I was commissioned a sub-lieutenant in the navy, my present rank.

2. RECORD OF BATTLE

Your honorable "have" country instituted an economic blockade of Japan, a "have not" country, refusing to sell us oil, cotton and the like, until we had no choice but national collapse. Because of this we began diplomatic negotiations with your country, but these ended in failure. Therefore, with a friend, I set out for Pearl Harbor with the purpose of sinking a battleship, but due to an accident, although we were able to reach the mouth of the harbor by creeping underneath your bombs falling like rain, since the accident was fatal to the submarine, we determined to proceed without hesitation on the surface of the water, and diving into the harbor, and climbing the gang-way ladder, opened to sea; to the deck and die simultaneously with blowing up the enemy warship just as in olden times, during the Mongol invasion, our Taira Kawanoe lowered the mast and boarded the enemy ship with it. However, because of the accident suffered at the harbor mouth, we struck a reef which given ten seconds we would have safely cleared. My first stratagem had failed. With this difference of ten seconds the fate was decided and one of the warships of your country was saved.

Seeing the success of our sister submarines and the splendid achievements of our air force, I left the mouth of the harbor, compelled to do so due to my submarine being disabled. Later, finally being unable to do anything with the submarine, I swam through the ocean and reached an enemy airport. Due to my exhaustion, I was captured without having time to even fight. And thus my sad fate began.

Due entirely to my inexpert navigation and strategy, my honor as a soldier has fallen to the ground. Thus I betrayed the expectations of our 100,000,000 (people) and became a sad prisoner of war disloyal to my country.

*C. Intel.*

5. The talk I had with an understanding naval officer in the home of an army man in "Honolulu" was very pleasant. Because I thought about the trouble I would cause your country later on, and because I was unable to endure my shame, committing suicide or being shot to death became impossible, and thus began my sad life as a prisoner of war. Now that this misfortune has come to a pass, I have started the life a peaceful Japanese naval officer abiding by the rules of international law.

In olden times, Hakui and Shukusei of China, refusing to eat millet of a foreign land, went into the mountains and ate grass (?) until they starved, but I, since I began eating your country's bread, have thought what a cause for shame and sorrow it is.

Although I have caused you much annoyance, I have done things right along according to righteousness. However, such incidents as that which happened yesterday which is from the standpoint of your country a sad thing has been continued. My righteousness has made scores of men of your country with brass all day long, with their guns pointed at me and made them afraid, but as a result of this, I must face a death which to me is not too pleasing.

My willingness to die need not be mentioned; to be killed by one of your bullets of your country shall make me very happy. I pray for your country's lasting military success.

An uprighteous pistol has been aimed at me. This is my end. Good-bye.

4. To the Japanese people, especially to officers like ourselves, becoming a prisoner of war is inexorable. Of course, whether or not there is a record of the incident or not, I will commit suicide upon my return to my native land. Even though we are unarmed, to die with both and fight to the last is the Japanese spirit.

I pray that my death will atone for all my failures and I pray that my spirit will be enshrined at the Yasakuni Shrine.

Please forward the following to the Japanese Navy Department.

LETTER

With the death of the Emperor, the people of the harbor, I arrived at a point where I could not resist this opportunity, or being a prisoner of war, I am about to die after fighting to the very end as an officer of the Imperial Navy.

Imperial Majesty,

(1941), 14th day (Mont. Mitchell)

Hazujo Akaraki

Naval Sub-lieutenant

*E. Intel*

POEM COMPOSED AMONG THE ENEMY (ON THE UNFORTUNATE DAY THAT I  
BECAME A PRISONER OF WAR)

When cherry blossoms fall,  
Let them fall!  
Drenched are the its branches and leaves  
With the sorrow of today!

5. I like best "DOWN THE TORPEDO" and "AMONG THE SHOTS  
THROUGH THE MARJARET". I experienced all these things in this  
current battle which is the goal of all naval men's ambition,  
and I manifested the Yamato Damshii (Japanese spirit). Last  
night, again scores of bayonets and missiles were pointed at  
me from the front door and from the window and from above  
my head. However, righteousness won. And although as a result  
of this a regrettable situation came about, I hope that all  
would be forgiven with my death. On the eve of my "fairly  
death" lamenting the many sacrifices of your country due to  
my "call of righteousness", I earnestly hope that this will  
be clearly understood, that supreme desire and joy in dying  
as a soldier by your country's bullets.

I appreciate your many kindness shown me up to now,  
and I pray for your success in the war.

Respectfully,

Kasuo Sakasaki

C O P Y

C. Intel