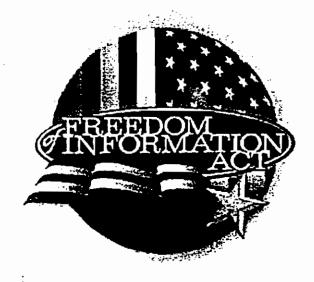
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 1 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574

SECTION

A. 6. Bepariment of Justice

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FEDERAL BUREAU

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INVESTIGATION

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SECTION 1

Inreas of Investigation United States Department of Instice Washington, D. C.

February 11, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

The attached incommons memoranous contains information concerning a Mr. and Mrs Koehn in the Mawaiian Islands who are believed to be espionage agents.

This information was transmitted to me by

who in turn received the information from friends of his in the Havaiian Islands who desire to remain anonymous. I have known for some years and have found him to be thoroughly reliable.

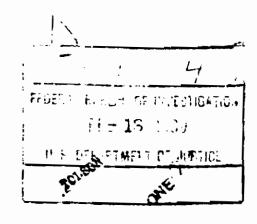
The information is being transmitted to the Army and Mavy Intelligence Units and will likewise be furnished to the San Francisco Office for appropriate attention when an Agent is next in the Hawaiian Islands.

hespectfully,

F. A. Lamm

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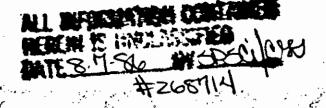
o o o o della de Inducessa



64€ 64€ Koehn - address Kailua - Oahu - T.H.

Mr. and Mrs. Koehn
Daughter 22
Son 15
Son 5 - 88344
Son in Nazi Bureau, Berlin (married) aged approx 26

Mr. Koehn advanced student of Japanese language - entertain lavishly, particularly army officers - no apparent source of income - own two homes - one very large. Mysterious as to length of stay and reason for residing in Hawaii. Defend Hitler in clever manner.



CORDED

February 11, 1939

Enshington, D. C.

18,0

I have been advised by a source which has not previously furnished information to the Bureau that & Hr. and Hrs. Koohn of Kailma - Oahu - 7. H. may be employed agents in the Estation Islands.

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Rooks have a daughter teenty-two years of age and two minor sons in addition to an elder one who is employed in the Hasi Bureau in Berlin. The Kookus own two homes in the Hawaiian Islands, entertain lavishly, particularly Army Officers, and have no apparent source of income. They are described as "eysterious" as to their reason for being in the Essatian Islands and the length of time they intend to stay there. Rocks is described as being an advanced student of the Japanese language.

The Bureau has no Special Agent in the Mewaiian Islands at the present time, but it is contemplated that an Agent will be sent to Monolulu in the near future. While in the Bawaiian Islands, this Agent will conduct a discreet investigation to ascertain whatever information is possible concerning the Looks.

Minoarely yours, "

John Bigar Hoover Mirector

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 1 1 1939 ☆

FEDERIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, B. & DETARING V OF JULIOUS

65-1574-1

Special Agent in Charge Mil.

88340

Bear Mr.

The Bureau has been advised by an anonymous source that a Mr. and Mrs. Koehn of Kailua - Oahu - T. H. may be espionage agents in the Hausiian Islands.

She Bureau has been advised that the Koelms own two homes, one of which is very large, and that they entertain lavishly, particularly army Officers. It is stated that they have no apparent source of income and that one of their sons is employed in the Hami Bureau in Berlis, while Hr. Koelm is an advanced student of the Japanese language. This information has already been furnished to the headquarters of the Army and Havy Intelligence Units in Washington.

It is desired that when an Agent is next in the Hawaiian Islands appropriate discreet inquiry be made to determine whether the Koehns are in fact espionage agents.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Ecove

Ma. Tylpon

Ms. Nathen

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Corgg

Mr. Colley

Mr. Gentl

Mr. Gentl

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Louter

Zir. Mcintire

Mr. Nicloid

Mr. Qu'un Tamm

Air. Tracy

Miss Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED

FEB 11 1939 A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. OFFARTINEN: OF JUSTILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Jederal Bureau of Investigation

M. S. Department of Justice St. Paul, Minnesota. May 1, 1939.

Director, Pederal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

> RE: ESPIONAGE, HONOLULU. TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Dear Sire

B

distance telephone on May 1, 1939 by
it is stoted that during March, 1939 at monolulu,
informed Agent that there is a

German couple, name not now recalled, living near Honolulu on Marisland called Cahu, Territory of Hawaii, who are known to be German agents and who are looked on by the Maval Intelligence as being German spies; that the Kaval Intelligence officers have been endeavoring for the past three years to trace the source of funds of this German couple; that the couple have large sums of money apparently at their command, and are buying property on the island of Cahu near Honolulu; that they maintain a residence there and entertain frequently and lavishly; that their guests are usually Army officers and their wives, who are stationed at the various Forts located within 25 miles of Honolulu, and Naval Officers and their wives, who are stationed at Pearl Harbor; that it has been apparent for a long time that the purpose of this couple in their entertainment of Army and Navy personnel is to secure as much information regarding the secrets and movements of the Army and Navy as they can; that within the past year a high Maval officer in the Intelligence Branch of the Mavy spent considerable time at Honolulu endeavoring to get evidence of the source of the funds which this couple have, but they as have been unsuccessful in securing this information, and they likewise have not learned the purpose for which property is being bought by this couple on the island of Oahu. RECORDED & INDEXED

mation to Agent in confidence.

gave the foregoing Anior- OF INVESTIGATION

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OF JUSTICE

can undoubtedly give the name of the German

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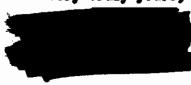
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Pyc

(Ltr. to Director re Espionage, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii)

couple, as he once furnished it to Agent.

Very truly yours,



6

; MC

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR 3:50 P.M. TimezI called

Sederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Bepartment of Justice

Pashington, D. C.

May:1, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR

of the St. Paul Office and Miss Gandy.... advised him that it was my understanding that he possessed insprmation concerning a Baron or Baroness who entertained various officials at Pearl Harbor. advised that he did have information relative to a German man and his wife in Novolulu who are trying to buy up land on the Island of Oahu, on which Island Pearl Harbor and Honolulu are located, and these individuals have been entertaining Army and Wavy Officials there for several years. He stated he did not know whether these individuals were Baron stated that as he understood it, and Baroness. these individuals only purpose for entertaining these officials is to question them and to find out what they . can as to the Army and Navy operations and secrets. He I stated this man and woman have plenty of money, and the Place Intelligence has been trying to trace the source of their money for the past three years but have been unable as yet to successfully ascertain exactly where the money comes from, but they suspect that the money comes through some source in China. stated that the Naval Intelligence had some high official from Washington in Honolulu working on this case within the past year. stated he did not recall this official's name but thought it was

advised that the source of his information on

He stated further that and was also stated that it was his understanding that

advised that he did not recall the names of the two German people in question but that their names could be obtained from the Naval Intelligence Unit

Mr. Toleon ...

Mr. E. A. T. Mr. Clegg U

fir. Coffey

Mr. Crowl..... Mr. Egan

Mr. Farworth

Mr. Glevinيُريند

Mr. Lester Mr. McLattre.....

Min Nichols Mr. Quinn Tumm...

Mr. Esthan

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

Iederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice

Washington, B. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TANGE

In accordance with your request, I called to the Office of Maval Intelligence, relative to the identity of the German man and woman residing in Honolulu who, according to are supposed to be entertaining lavishly officers of the Arry and Navy and who are indicated as being German Agents. Stated that their information is filed according to the names of the individuals, in view of which he would have to make a complete search of his files relative to this matter.

On the morning of May 2, 1939, called and stated that we had forwarded him information concerning a Mr. and Mrs. Koehn who were residing in Honolulu and who were alleged to be German Agents and lavishly entertaining Army and Mavy officers. Stated that he had forwarded this information to Honolulu and had not received a report reflecting the results of this investigation.

Respectfully,

RECORDED & INDEXED

65-1574-2X
TEDERAL BUREAU OF IN-ESTIGATION
MAY 15

U.S. DEPARAGE TO U.S.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES 1 80 BYSSSC OUT

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Rederal Bureau of Investigation

Anited States Department of Justice

鞸ashington, **泪. C.**

May 3, 1939 📨

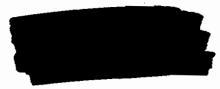
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E.

In accordance with your instructions, the writer called Hottel, of the Washington Field Office, and related to him that it was the Director's desire we make overtures to the Office of Maval Intelligence for the purpose of identifying the names of the man and woman in Monolulu who are alleged to be German agents and entertaining lavishly officers of the Army and of the Washington Field Office, advised the writer that the only information in the possession of the Office of Naval Intelligence was pertaining to Mr. and Mrs. Koehn which we had previously furnished to it and that he had ascertained that a report would be forthcoming concer this matter within the near future, at which time will supply us with the desired information and it will be forwarded to the attention of the Director.

Respectfully,

Mc

16



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EGERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITEMETIARY LEAVESTORTH, KANSAS

February 8, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Eureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated February 7, 1943, from the abovenamed inmate to ars. Friedel Kuchn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours

S

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encl

DEDEXI FELLEN LEUTEAU EFFY IS.

U. S. L.

REW: VAF

65--1574

.C, **Eon**olulu

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Otto Knehn

Prisoners' Mail.

Received 2/10/43

Correspondence of the above-named individual has been submitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for Munter, Varden, United States Penitentiary, Leavenvorth, Kansas.

One letter from subject to Mrs. Friedel Kushn.

Findings: No secret writing or hidden messages were found

Mr. Tolson_

Mr. E. A. Taranclosure - Photostat of Q793.

Mr. Clegg_

Mr. Coffey_

Mr. Glavin ___

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichole _

Mr. Tracy _

Mr. Carson___

Mr. Harbo

Mr. Hendon __

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Piper

Mr. Quinn Tamm__

Mr. Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

FEB 13 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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DERCLAS ESTERTATEING AND AND MAY OFFICERS IN BARALLA

confidential source that a German man and his wife (mames not known), who are residing in Hawaii, are buying up land on the Island of Dahu, and that these individuals have been entertaining army and Have efficers there for several years. According to my informant, these individual's only surpose in entertaining efficers of the Army and Havy of the United States is to question them and discover what they can as to the Arm, and Havy operations and secrets. It appears that the German man and his sife have plenty of soney and that the Havai Intelligence has been trying to trabe the source of their income for the past three years, but has been whalle as yet to ascertain exactly where the money originates, but they suspect that it comes from some source in Chima.

dential informent that a Mr. and Mrs Pkoein, of Kailus, Baim, Sergitory of Hawaii, may be espionage agents in the Hawaiian Islands, t is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Koohn have a daughter twenty-two years of age and two minor sons, in addition to an older son who is employed in the East Bureau in Berlin. The Ecchas own two homes in the Hawaiian Islands, entertain lavishly, particularly army officers, and have no apparent source of income. They are described as "mysteric as to their reason for being in the Islands and the length of time they intend to my there. Koshn is described as being an advanced stident of the Superese language, and it is alleged they defend Hitler in a very clever namer. This information, under date of February 11, 300 1939, was furnished to the offices of both the Military and the Maval Intelligence Service. I have instructed the San Francisco office of this Bureau to conduct an investigation relative to the activities of these two individuals when next an Agent is in the Hawaiian Islands Mr. and Mrs. Noehn may be identical with the German couple who are alleged to be entertaining army and Mavy officers in the Mavalian Islands, as related above,

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover Director



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 JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR

65-1574

TIME: 10:00 A. M.

CONFIDENTIAL"

Sederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Bepartment of Justice

Bashington, B. C.

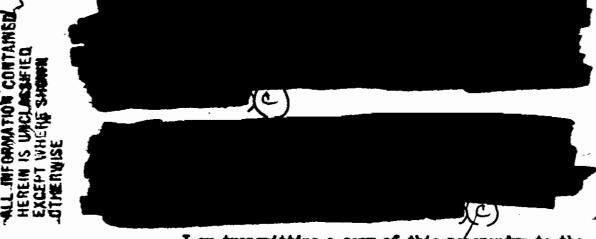
My 23, 1939

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I am transmitting a copy of this memorandum to the New York and San Francisco Field Offices for the purpose of ebtaining information as to the activities of

It is recalled that

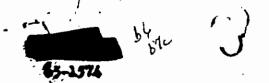
, furnished you with information concerning the alleged emissage activities of Mr. and Mrs. Keehn in the Marmiian Falands, and, further, has received information relative to the activities of a German man and moman at the Essaiisn Islands entertaining lavishly army and navy officers. It is believed that Mr. and Mrs. Emelin are identical with REGORDED & INDEXED

these individuals. POINTAL ZOBANA APPEAL # CIVILACT. # E.O. #12350 DATES TO THILLS ON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 25 1933 **هاو** U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Alc

CONFIDENTIAL

Naux



My 24, 1939

RECORDED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY: ON For the information of the New York Office it may be ed that I have been advised by a source which has not previolely furnished information to the Sureau that a Mr. and Mrs m of Kallua MAY 24 1939 101/PA # 20RM E. S. DERLITECTAL AL. CIVIL ACT. MATER . 7-80 INITIALS US Navy

CONFIDENTIAL

Not Mr. and Mrs. Ecohn, alias Ecohn; - 2 -

May 24, 1939

Manaitan Islands

It is stated that Mr. and Mrs. Keebn have a dengater twenty-two years of age and two minor some in addition to an elder son who is employed in the Masi Bureau in Berlin. The Mochas con two homes in the Mausian Islands, entertain lavishly, particularly Army Officers, and have no apparent source of income. They are described as "mysterious" as to their reason for being in the Mausian Islands and the length of time they intend to stay there. Kookn is described as being an advanced student of the Japanese language.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Roover Mirector

SC - San Francisco

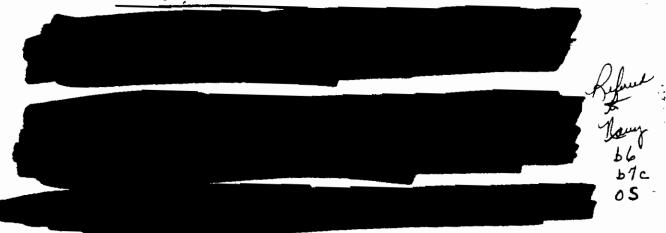
Inclosure

Mr. Talson
Mr. Nathan
Mr. R. A. Tamm
Mr. Clogg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM FOR F.B.I.

SUBJECT: OKUEHN, Mr. and Mrs.



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CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUPFAU OF INVESTIGATION MAY 25 833

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65-1574-1

July 6, 1939

FOORDET

TADEXED

Dear

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 6, 1939.

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation for your interest and courtesy in having made this correspondence available. In the event you possess any additional information concerning the individuals mentioned in your communication, it would be appreciated if you would furnish it directly to Mr. E. J. L. Pieper, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, One Eleven Sutter Building, Room 1729, San Francisco, California.

Very truly yours

John Edgar Hoover Director

CC SAN FRANCISCO

CO DAR FINA

Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Faxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo

Mr. McIntire

Mr. Dichole

Mr. Quian Tamas

Mr. Trany

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July 6, 1939

RECORDED

INDEXED

Special Agent in Charge San Francisco, Galifornia

Dear Bir:

I am transmitting herewith copies of a letter dated June 6, 1939, from

Information concerning the activities of Otto Kuehn.

As soon as an Agent is available, it is desired that appropriate investigation be conducted as to the activities of Otto Kuehn in accordance with the provisions set forth in Bureau Bulletin \$17, dated May 15, 1939.

Very truly yours,

Booleense

John Edgar Hoover Director

Mr. Toleron
Mr. Rothan
Mr. E. A. Tammi
Mr. E. A. Tammi
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Covrey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Bir. Fozwarth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Lester
Mr. McInthre
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

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R. M

July 6, 1939 BY SPECIAL MESSENGER FECORDED INDEXED Eashington, I om transmitting herewith copies of a letter aton concerning the activities of Otto Euchn at Honolulu, Territory of Hamail. It will be appreciated if you will furnish se with any additional information which you have in your possession concerning the activities of this individual. which the man is the Sincerely yours, John Edgar Hoover Director CORMUNICATIONS SECT

RECORDED

July 6, 1939

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1514-7

MI PECIAL MESSENGE

War Department Bashington, D. C.

IED IN

letter from

Information concerning one ofto Kuchn.

NFORMATION C N IS UNCLASS

that Kuehn wo ld bear investigation, it would be appreciated if you would furnish se with any date in your files concerning this individual.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Telena

Mr. B. A. Jan's

Mr. Clege

Mr. Coff

Mr Cros

BLr. LTOWI

Me Lgan

Mr. Glavin

N. 10 and A

Ma Tantas

Mr. Nichole

Mr. Quine Term

Mr. Tracy

Mes Gandy

John Edgar Hoover Director

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WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, 6-2
WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1939.

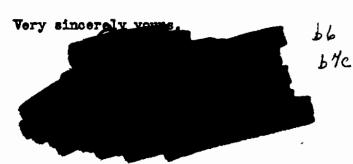
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Mr. Glavin
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Harb
Mr. Harb
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Gears
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Mr. Toleon ..

Lt. Colonel J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Hoover:

In reply to your letter of July 6, 1939, with reference to one Otto Kuehn, please be advised that this office has no record of him.



eb

HEDERAL BURÉAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 14 339
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

July 24, 1939

It is requested that File #65-2460 be con solidated with File \$65-1574, in that it is believed the subjects of both files are identical

> John Edgar Boover Director

JUL 26 1939 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Trucy Miss Gandy

4

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Iustice

Washington, D. C.

65-1574

July 18, 1939

12 Noon

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMBO

Re: MR. AND MRS. KUEHN; ESPIONAGE

In accordance with request of of the Washington Field Office, the writer called of the Office of Naval Intelligence, and he related that they had no additional information other than the data set forth in their memorandum dated May 15, 1939.

940 9610

It is recalled that the above named individuals and their family are believed to be engaged in joint espionage activities in Honolulu.

I thanked for his courtesy in calling these data to the attention of the Bureau.

EREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ATES I SE BYSPELLE



TO SA SEPARATE

FEDERAL BURSAU OF INVESTIBATION

JUL 26 1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Bepartment of Instice

San Francisco, California August 14, 1939

Special Agent in Charge, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Re: OTTO MUNICIPALITY

Dear Sir:

Inasmuch as the Honolulu field division is being reopened effective August 23, 1939, Honolulu is beingmade the office of origin in this case and the entire file at this office is being transmitted to you herewith, and the case is being considered as referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

N. J. PIEPER.

Special Agent in Charge.

66-181

cc-Bureau

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 19 1939

U. S. DERTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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HEN YORK CITY	7/27/39	6/30/39 6/30/39	REPORT MADE BY		ble
MR. and MRS. KOEHN,	lies KUEIN		SPIO	See The Assessment	
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DETAILS: APPROVED AND FORWARDED: COPIES OF THIS RE- San Francisco q	SPECIAL AGENT	bed May 24, 193	9.	TIG	8 19
DETAILS: DETAILS: DETAILS: COPIES OF THIS RES	SPECIAL AGENT	bed May 24, 193	BO NOT WETTE IN TH	TIG	8 19

2 ه KOEHN, Calm, T.H., were reported to have rented a house in Hawaii - to have entertained Army officers lavishly and that they had no

apparent source of income. They were said to be evasive regarding their income and the duration of their stay on the island. They are reported to have a 21 year old daughter and two sons of minor age and an older son who is employed. in a Nazi Bureau in Berlin. 65-357

had no information regarding MR. and MRS. KOEHN alias KUEHN.

blo blo bld bld

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

- PENDING -

rderal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Mr Coffey New York, N. Y. Mr. b'evin Mr. Quinn Tamm.... 65-357 July 27, 1939 Miss Gandy Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: Mr. & Mrs. KOEHN, alias KUEHN Espionage Dear Sir; 61C Very truly yours, P. E. FOXWORTH. Special Agent in Charge. RECORDED INDEXED. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

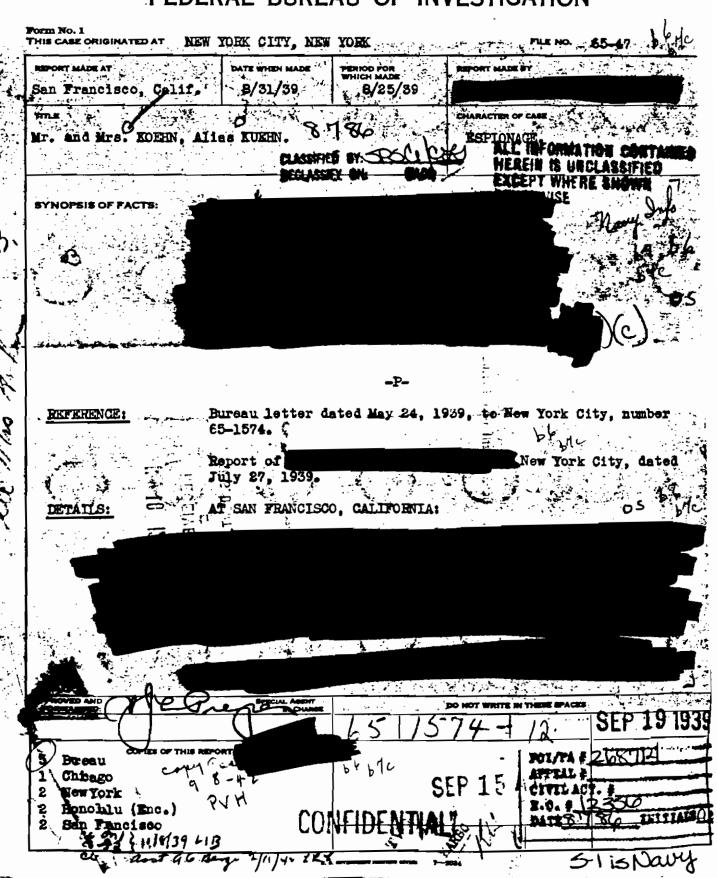
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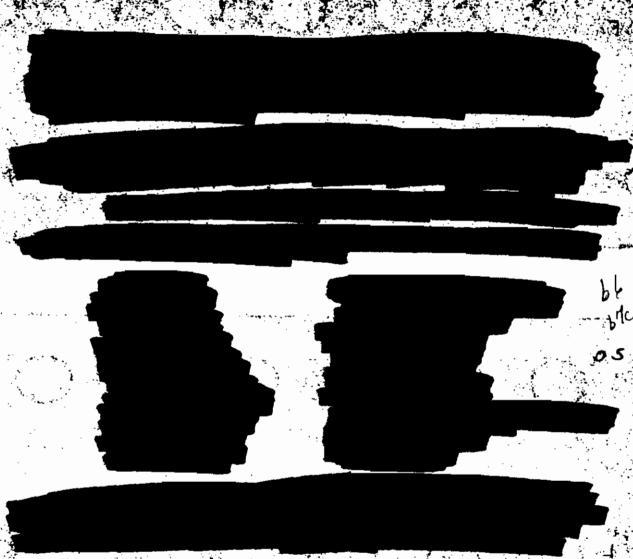
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION







For the information of the Honolulu Office, the first information received by the San Francisco Office on this case was a letter from the Bureau, dated February 11, 1939, in which the Bureau advised that Mr. and Mrs. KOEHN of Kailua, Oahu, T. H. might be espionage agents in the Hawaiian Islands; that they owntwo homes, one of which is large, and that they entertain lavishly, particularly Army Officers.

It was reported that they have no apparent source of income, and that one of their sons is employed in the Nazi Buresu in Berlin,

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while Mr. KOEHN is an advanced student of the Japanese language.

The Bureau requested in this letter that when an Agent was next in the Hawaiian Islands, that an appropriate, discreet inquiry be made to determine whether the KORMS are, in fact, espionage agents.



The Bureau letter dated May 24, 1939 mentioned above stated that RUTH KOEHN is twenty-two years of age, and that the KOEHNS have two minor sons, in addition to the elder son who is employed in the Nazi Bureau at Berlin. It was also mentioned in this letter that the KOEHNS are described as "mysterious" as to their reason for being in the Hawaiian Islands and the length of time they intend to stay there.

New York City, dated July 27, 1939.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION:

At Kailua, Oshu, T. H.: Will conduct discreet investigation to determine the identity of Mr. and Mrs. KOEHN, and to determine whether or not they are, in fact, espionage Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO FILLD DIVISION:

At San Francisco, California:

PENDING



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

;	THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY	FILE NO.	65-4	JET:bu
	HOMOLULU, T. H. A-26-39 -18,20,21,22-39	T TY	18.	
	Mr. and Mrs. Koehn, Kuehn.	ESPIONA ***		de
インシー	Sources of information in Honolulu indicat KUHN and family have lived in Honolulu moss since August 15, 1935, and until recently well on money reported obtained from Amster New York bank, but all information now indicate in dire financial circumstances. The tained in Honolulu extensively, and appear companionship of young Naval officers. In cates KUHN formerly in German Navy and is been discharged from same in 1929 for final rities and was not received cordially by most German cruiser "Emden" when that ship we KUHN has indicated his family life becoming	t of the have liverdam three icates Kunns have to have formation reported netal immembers on as in Homes as in Hom	time ed very ough a UHNS ve enter sought n indi- to have regula- f crew nolulu.	
	to his wife's Nazi attitude, as she has a KUHN by a former marriage who is reported circles.	son name	HOPOLI	
		York, 7	sco, 8-3	11-39;
	Bureau file number 65-2460.	The state of the s		
	APTROVED AND PORMARDED POR	/3	OCT	21 193
	5 - Bureau 3 - New York 9 - 7 - 4 PV R 3 - San Franciwco (1-ONI S. F.) 1 - ONI Honolulu 2 - Honolulu 3 - Honolulu 4 - Honolulu	4.M.		
**	ec lost . G. b. Burge 2-11-47 2 22			

<u>DETAILS:</u> The title of this case is changed to show the correct spelling of subjects' last name and to set out the first name and initial.

AT HONOLULU, T. H.

The file of confidential informant N was reviewed in connection with this case, and pertinent information is being set forth briefly herewith. The Bureau has been advised by separate letter as to the identity of confidential informant N.

OTTO K. KHHN is a native and citizen of Germany, having been born in Berlin July 25, 1895. He is reported to have served in the German Navy during the World War as an officer. Information indicates he was on the ship "Blucher" when it was sunk during the war, and was picked up by His Majesty's Ship "Lion" and interned at Edinburgh, where he remained until the end of the war and then returned to Germany. After the war he remained for some time in the German Navy, and it has been reported that he was dismissed from the navy in 1929 for alleged financial difficulties. Subsequent to the war he married one FRIEDRIA IRK on May 10, 1920 at Munchen, Germany. This woman is reported to have been the widow of a German officer killed in the war. This woman had a son, LEOPOLD, who is reported to be secretary to one of the important Nazi leaders in Germany. She also had a daughter, RUTH, who is presently _____ in Honolulu, age about 23, and two sons have been born to the marriage of FRIEDEL and OTTO KUHN, one about 13 and the other 9. The KUHN family, until just recently, appeared to have ample and considerable funds which were transmitted to them from a New York bank from a bank in Amsterdam, howeverat the present time the funds seem to have been depleted or else the transmission of same has been interrupted, inasmuch as the KUHNS appear to be in dire financial straights, as 🔣 premiums on insurance policies from Germany indicate that they have not been paid. Also, because of the fact that KUHN is arranging at the present time to teach classes in German at the Honolulu MCA. It should be noted that in 1936, when the German cruiser "Emden" was in Honolulu, the ship's doctor gave out information that the officers of the "Enden" were not to have anything to do with KUHN KUHN arrived in Honolulu August 15, 1935, having departed from Germany April 18, 1935 and temporarily lived at the Brookland Hotel, where he sought the companionship of young Navy officers and is reported to have entertained them freely. A list of his associates will be set forth subsequently in this report. KUHN gave as his reason for being in Honolulu his desire to study the Japanese language with the intention of qualifying himself to hold and work at an interpreter's or translator's position in the mercantile field in his native country. However, since he has applied for first papers in this country, it appears that this reason no longer exists. Some informants indicate KUHN'S expenditures have amounted to approximately \$500.00 per month, and it appears MRS. KUHN has money in her own right. The following extraction is quoted from the Honolulu "Advertiser" of March 4, 1938, under the caption "Court Happenings":

"Husband and wife and their daughter, all of whom came to the United States last year from Germany, filed yesterday in the office of William F. Thompson, Jr., clerk of the Federal Court, their declarations of intention to become citizens of this city. The declarante are Otto Kuehn, 45, merchant, born in Berlin; Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, 46, born in Hamburg, and Miss Buth Kuehn, 23, born in Berlin. The Kuehns live on Kainalu Avenue, Kailua, Oahu.

KUHN has been suspected by some Germans of having supplied information to the Japanese government, and he has openly stated that he knows he is under suspicion of the U.S. Government. Informant & botained information that

On July 14, 1938 MR. & MRS. KUHN and the two youngest boys left Honolulu via the SS TAIYO MARU for lokohama and KUHN announced the purpose of this visit was to enable him to obtain permanent entry permits for his two youngest children upon his re-entry into this country, sine the two children were at that time, that is, July 14, 1938, in the U. on temporary permits. It should be noted that the KUHNS at this time listed their names as follows: OTTO KUHN; MRS. FRIEDEL KUHN; MASTER EBERHARD KUHN; LASTER HANS KUHN. On September 22, 1938 OTTO KUHN returned from Yokohama on the SS ASAMA MARU alone, and gave as his Japanese address the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. MRS. FRIEDEL KUHN, RUTH KUHN and HANS KUHN returned to Honolulu aboard the SS CHICHIBU MARU in November, 1938. It is estimated that the minimum expenses for the KUHNS to make the trip was approximately \$700.00.

It should be pointed out that when MRS. KUHN and her family, consisting of HUTH and the two youngest boys, arrived in Honolulu in November, 1938, they had 4,000 yen in 100-yen notes, which would be approximately \$1200.00. It appears that the Japanese law states that 300 yen is the largest amount of Japanese money that anyone can take from Japan.

KUHN has made the statement that his wife has made life unbestable due to her Nazi attitude, and there is some information to indicate that MRS. KUHN has made very definite statements concerning Nazi cond

in Germany in the presence of guests, at which time KUHN appears to be embarrassed. His actions may or may not be genuine.

On June 15, 1939 FRIEDEL KUHN opened an account in her own name at the Bishop National Bank of Honolulu with an initial deposit of \$1800.00 at which time she made the statement that she had spent \$30,000 since coming to Hawaii and that she was opening the account in her own name so that they could not get any more of her money. It is not known to whom she referred as "they", although it may be her humband, since it is known that he invested several thousand dollars in a furniture business in Honolulu and subsequently went broke. The may also be incensed since KUHN, while driving with one

with KUHN when he had an auto accident MRS. KUHN was absent from Honolulm.

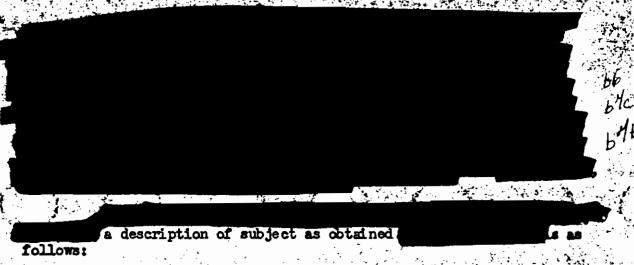
at which time

A list of KUHN'S associates, as obtained from confidential informant N, is set out as follows:



υÚ

At the present time OTTO KUHN is expected to teach classes in German at the YMCA Monday and Wednesday nights for the next nine months. This notice appeared in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin for Sept. 5, 1939.



Height - about 5'7"
Weight - about 160
Eyes - blue
Nose - snub nose
Hair - short, parted in center, light brown color
Upper lip protrudes slightly
Chin slightly pointed
Erinkled forehead
Eyebrows slightly heavy
Wears small gold bank ring on right ring finger
Speaks with German accent.
Owns Buick convertible coupe, Hawaii license 83-111.

A description of subject MRS. KUHN will be set forth at a later date.

UNDEVELOPED TEADS-

THE HONOLUIU OFFICE will endeavor to secure full details as to the income of the KUHNS from Europe, how it is received, and the actual amounts thereof, since reports vary considerably.

will secure a list of students studying German under KUHN at the YUCA.
When he returns from his vacation, and obtain all information which he may
have.

PBNDING

65-1574 October 17, 1939 meial Admit in Charge Has Francisco, California AND MES. OTTO M EURINI MAPIONAGE. Reference is made to your Letter of August Ma 1939, addressed to the Henolulu effice, advising that the entire file in this sees was being transmitted to Semolulu, that office being designated as office a origin, It is noted that you failed to indicate copies of that lotter for the few Nort office, resulting in th failure of the New York office to furnish Hopolulu seples of the report of dated July 27, 1937. It is suggested that you furnish the Honolulu office two copies of this report, and complete the sutstanding loads in your district at an early RECORDED & INDEXED For the further information of exterior MUSHPELL OF INVESTIGATION podes of this letter. Br. lant or (th that he recelled a German couple living mear House WENT OF JUSTICE meer the taland of Cahm, who were regarded as German spice, and the Maval Intelligence officers there had been endeavoring for the past several pears to trace the source of funds of this couple. They apparently are well supplied with money and are buying property in Onku and maintain a rather estentativas residence, entertaining Army and Envel officers and their vives frequently and lavishly. It is reported ★ OCT 17 1939 Mr. Quinn Tam-FEDERAL BUREAU OF INTERTIGRATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 839 AUG

at this time, but it is suggested that the Monolulu of-Mos give this investigation immediate and continued attention in an effort to determine the connections and activities of the Ecohas hereis mentioned the are apparent ly identical with the individuals show in mind.

pleated, and be given expeditions and preferred attention

Director

Sew Tork

Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Pyc.

65-357

October 26, 1939.

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> Re: MR. and MRS, OTTO K. KUHN, with aliases: Mr. and Mrs. Koehn, Kuehn. ESPIONAGE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from the Bureau to the San Francisco Office dated October 17, 1939 (Bureau file number 65-1574) the first paragraph of which sets out that the office of origin in this investigation was being designated as Honolulu.

In view of the fact that there is no further investigatio pending in the territory covered by the New York Field Division, this case is being referred upon completion to the office of origin.

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXBORTH,

Special Agent in Charge.

cc - Honolulu San Francisco

RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT **27**,1939

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

THO has

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE & M.S. BYSESO, 10

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Porm No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HODOLULU, T. H. FILE NO. 65-47 REPORT MADE BY 10/26/39 San Francisco, Calif. Mr. and Mrs. OTTO K. KUHN, with al Mr. and Mrs. Koehn, Kuehn. Confidential Informant N has no additional information. DETAILS: At San Francisco, California. -Under date of October 26, 1939, Agent contacted Confidential informant N at San Francisco, California, - An examination of his records indicated that there is no additional information, other than that already in the possession of the San Francisco office. n'a bibliét anailte REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN **ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED** COPIES OF THE COPIES DESTROYEL 3 Bureau 833 AUG 4 2 Honolulu 2 Com. CONNOR, Naval Intellig., San Francisco 2 San Francisco 12

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

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Tederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice Washington, D. C.

EAT: DM

November 17, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Some months ago residing on the Vest Coast furnished information concerning the activities in Honolulu of a Mr. and Mrs. Otto K. Kuhn, who have been the subject of some investigation by the Bureau since that time and who appear to be obviously engaged in espionage activities in behalf of the German Government.

Respectivilly,

EDWARD A. TAMM

Hetter let Shires know talso & rol.

H.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Iustice

> 翻ashington, 图. C. December 5, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: MR. AND MRS. OTTO K. KUHN, with aliases - ESPIONAGE

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated November 17, 1939, in the captioned matter, and specifically to your notation contained thereon, "Better let Shivers know and also ONI."

Please be advised that the information contained in reference memorandum has been incorporated in an investigative report submitted by the Honolulu Field Division, copies of which have been furnished to ONI and G-2.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm

I ENCL.M

RECORDED

65-1574 = 16.

TOLEON INTERIOR

Honolulu, 7. H. March 7, 1940

a ble

Dear Sire

The receipt is acknowledged, with thenks, of your letter of March 5, 1940, enclosing a report dated March 4, 1940, relating to the search of the person and baggage of Mrs. Friedsl Enchn, upon her departure from Honolulu aboard the SS PRES. COCLIDGE on February 19, 1940.

Yery truly yours,

R. L. Shivers, Special Agent in Charge.

ba 65-4

cc-Bureau

Re: OTTO K. KUHN, with aliases, et al;

FEDERAL BUPCALL DE PULSTIGATION 4 MAR BO 1940

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REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

TEST SO BYSRSCLOOD

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1 This case originated at HONO	LULU, T. H.	FILE 1	40. 65–4
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Otto KO Kuhn, Mr K	oehn; h alisses: Mrs Otto E	est Esti	NACE.
FRIEDEL KUEHN, with	n aliases: Wrs Otto K	Luhn	
Ars Aceiti	the state of the s	E-March Strategic Strategi	
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COPIES OF THIS		•	_
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5 Bureau 1 - New York (Infor	rmation), Val Den Car	APR 4- P.M.	***************************************
5 Bureau 1 - New York (Infor 1 - G-2 Honolulu	rmation), Val Den Car	APR 4- P.M.	***************************************
5 Bureau 1 - New York (Infor	rmation), Val Den Car	APR 4- P.M.	-

65-1



Under date of December 1, 1939, Confidential Informant N furnished a memorandum to the effect that SUBJECT OTTO KUEHN, upon request, had called at the office of Confidential Informant N on November 2, 1939, at which time SUBJECT OTTO KUEHN stated that he had been a member of the GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY but that later, when HITLER came into power, it was necessary for him to get out of Germany, as he did not agree with the new Government. At this time, KUEHN advised that he had been in the Naval Service of Germany and had been held prisoner by the British during the past World War.

He further stated that he owned property in Germany from which he derived an income, but that at the present time he was unable to get money out of Germany and that he had made an arrangement with his prospective son-in-law, DR. HOMBURG, of KOBE, JAPAN, whereby HOMBURG was forwarding money to him at Honolulu, and he was transferring a similar amount to HOMBURG'S credit in Germany. He stated that Doctor HOMBURG expected to marry his daughter RUTH shortly after the first of the year but that he was unable to marry for a period of five years from the death of his previous wife, who had jumped overboard from a steamer in the Red Sea.

to follow through with his naturalization and he replied that he had hoped to become an American citizen; that while he lived the German people, he had no sympathy with the present German Government, and when asked if he would be willing to assist being the formant in gaining information concerning un-American activities on the part of Germans, he advised that he would not accept such a job for pay but that if any such information came to his attention he would inform Confidential Informant N. He stated that he had very little contact with local Germans. SUBJECT OTTO KUEHN also stated that his son and other relatives were still living in Germany and that he could not afford to let it be known that he was performing any services against Germany.

On February 19, 1940, SUBJECT FRIEDEL KUEHN departed from HONOLULU, T.H., aboard the SS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, enroute to JAPAN, and upon her departure, her effects were searched by Customs officials, and various papers and books were retained for examination. Customs Officials delivered to the Honolulu Office a number of clippings and a telephone directory, which clippings and directory were examined by and there appeared to be no perforations in them and they did not appear to have been written on with any secret ink; however, they were not processed for same. The clippings appeared to have been cut from the MONOLULU ADVERTISER, and were from a series of articles written by E. H. BRYAN, JR., on AMERICAN POLYNESIA, and contained descriptions of the following islands:

AMERICAN ISLANDS:

Baker Island
Phoenix Island
Enderbury Island
McKean Island
Johnston Island
Howland Island

ENGLISH ISLANDS:

Birnie Island Sydney Island Hull Island Gardner Island Atafu Island The 1939-10 Honolulu telephone directory was examined for perforations and markings, and the only markings noted were on page 1, the name · 100 and the state of t



FEOERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOLPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the follow indicated, explain this deletion.	ing statements, where
	Deleted under exemption(s)	with no segregable
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject	ct of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only	··
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them fo	r direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated to be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.	
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):	
	For your information:	
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:	



UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

AT HONOLULU - Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant W, for the purpose of developing further information relative to Subjects. Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual

SUBJECT FRIEDEL KUEHN.

- PENDING -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REFORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
HOHOLULU, T. R.	3-29-40	3-23-40	T 5000
OTTO K. KUEHN, with a PRIEDEL KUEHN, with a	liases; liases		CHARACTERS OF CASE RSPIONACE
SYNOPSIS OF FACTE:			
	daughte Intenti	r Ruth Kuehn	IEDEL KUEEN and their filed Declarations of Citizenship at HONOLULU,
REFERENCE:	Report	of arch 22, 1940.	HONOLULU, 2
The same of the sa		The second secon	and the same of the same
DETAILS:	AT HONO	LULU. T. H.:	
	The rec	ords in the of	ffice of the Clerk of Court
Eav	; Territo:	ry of Hawaii r	District Court For the reflect Spat on March 3.
SEV.	1938, D	eclaration of	Intention for United States
* Z 9	FRIEDEL	KUEHN	THE THE YEAR
문호	This De	claration of l	Intention reflects the fol-
	lowing	description of	of Subject KIEIEL KUEHN.
2 ₹ 1 °1 °0	Age	-	46 (1938)
医高分。B.1	LINETICE		(Born 2-28-92, Hamburg, Germany)
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PORWARDED	SPECIAL ACCOUNT IN COURSE		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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5 Bureau			
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1 - G-2 Approlulu 9	- 1 34 "	731	······································
12 - Honolulu	a d. I GR	1	<i>(1)</i>

Complexion Fair

Eyes Grey-brown

Height 5' 8"

Weight 178 lb.

Nationality German

Occupation Housewife

This record further reflects that she was married to OTTO KUEHN on MAY 10, 1920, at MUENCHEN, GERMANY, and that she is the mother of the following children:

LEOPOLE KUEHN, born 7-6-11, Berlin; present address BERLIN;

RUTH KUEHN, born 3-1-15, HERLIN; present address Kailua, Oahu, T. H.;

ERECHARD KUEHN, born 3-30-26, BERLIN; present address KAILUA, OAHU;

HANS JOACHIM KUEHN, born 9-22-32, BERLIN; present address KAILUA, OAHU.

SUBJECT FRIEDEL KUKHN also stated that her last foreign address was BERLIN, GERMANY, and that she immigrated from HAMBURG, GERMANY, for permanent residence in the United States, on the SS SUTTGART, and arrived in New York City, on September 25, 1937, under the name FRIEDEL KUEHN.

Declaration of Intention for United States citizenship, #4530, was filed March 3, 1938, by RUTH KUEHN, daughter of SUBJECTS OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEHN, which record reflects the following description of RUTH KUEHN:

Age 23 (1938)
Born BERLIN, GERMANY,
Height 5' 4"
Weight 118 1b.
Color White
Complexion Fair
Eyes Blue
Hair Brown
Nationality German
Nationality German
Occupation Nurse

This record also reflects that RUTH KUEHN furnished as her last foreign address BERLIN, GERMANY, and stated that she immigrated from SHANGHAI, CHINA, to HONOLULU, for permanent residence, on the SS PRESIDENT HOOVER, arriving in HONOLULU on AUGUST 28, 1937, under the name SUSE KAETHE RUTH KUEHN.

Declaration of Intention for United States Citizenship, number 4531, was filed by SUBJECT OTTO KUEHN on March 3, 1938, and reflects the following description of SUBJECT OTTO K. KUEHN:

43 (1938) Born 7-25-95, BERLIN, Germany. .145 lb. Weight White Color Medium Complexion Eves Grey-blue Hair . Brown Nationality German Occupation Merchant

· 金融 (實際問題) 化二氯基酚 化二氯基酚 化二氯

This record also reflects that SUBJECT married FRIEDEL KUEHN on MAY 10, 1920, at MUENCHEN, GERMANY, and that he is the father of two children, EBERHARD and HANS JOACHIM; that he immigrated from YOKOYAMA, JAPAN, for permanent residence in Honolulu, almost the SS TATUTA MARU, and arrived in Honolulu on October 29, 1936.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION -

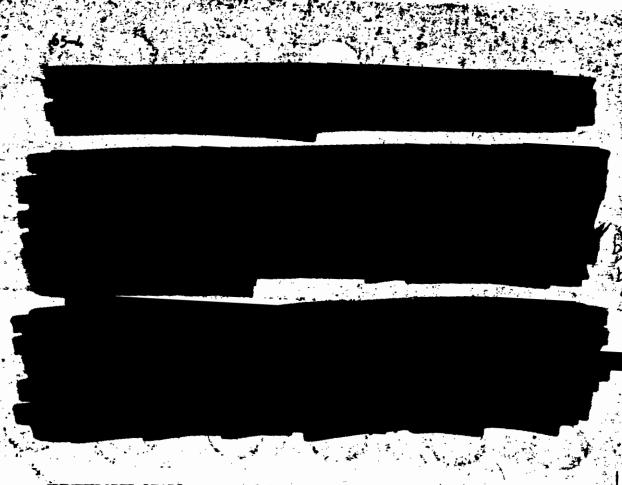
AT HONOLULU - Will maintain contact with Confidential Informant N, for the purpose of developing further information relative to SUBJECTS. Will ascertain the identity and reputation of the individual

PRESIDENT PRE CHOMOSIC.

ב מתחשום

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HIS CASE ORIGINA	HONOLD	LU, HAWAII.			65-4
HONOLULU, RA		5-27-40	23;5-13,21-40		'He'
OTTO K. CKUS!	N with aliase			CHARACTER OF CASE	TONAGE
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2 - Honolulu	l .		FIVE B		



UNDEVELOPED IRADS:

THE HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION -

AT HONOLULU - Will consider the advisability of interviewing the SUBJECTS in this case, concerning their activities in this Territory.

- PENDING .

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	at HONOLULU, HAWAII.	File No. 65-4
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UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION

will maintain contact with and obtain any information he may have concerning the activities of the Subjects.

Will also maintain contact with for any information they may have of SUBJECT.

- PENDING -

COSS-2456-39 # FILE CO-35/22 - 55/2

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Federal Bureau of Investigat.

United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, Hawaii July 23, 1940

Director

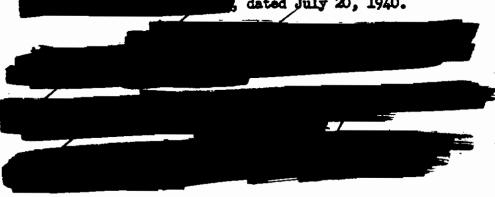
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

RE: OTTO K. KUEHN, with aliases; ET AL: ESPIONAGE.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report in the above captioned case rendered at Honolulu by dated July 20, 1940.



Very truly yours,

DE-INDENED DATE: 05-4

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R. L. SHIVERS, Special Agent in Charge.

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Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

Honolulu, Hawaii September 16, 1940

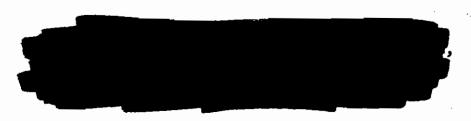
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Re: OTTO K. KUEHN, with aliases; FRIEDEL OKUEHN, with aliases:

Dear Sir:



67E

Very truly yours,

R. of Shivere 7

R. L. SHIVERS, Special Agent in Charge.

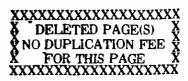
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	For your information:					
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-1574-22 fg 1-7					





Bederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice HONOLULU, T. H.



April 10, 1941.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The following named individual is one who should be considered for temporary custodial detention in the event of war:

OTTO K. KUEHN, with aliases: OTTO K. KUHN, Mr. KOEHN. Lanikai, Hawaii.

German

(1941).

OTTO KUEHN was born on July 25, 1895, at Berlin, Germany. He married FRIEDEL KUEHN on May 10, 1920, at Muenchen, Germany. He emigrated to the United States from Yokohama, Japan, for permanent residence in Honolulu, aboard the S.S. "Tatuta Maru", arriving in Honolulu on October 29, 1936. (Records of the U. S. District Court, Honolulu.)

KUEHN is reported to have served in the German Navy during the World War as an officer on the ship "Blucher"; when this ship was sunk during the war, he was picked up by H.M.S. "Lion", and interned at Edinburgh. At the end of the war, KUEHN returned to Germany, served for some time in the German Navy until dismissed, approximately in 1929, for alleged financial difficulties. Subject's wife, FRIEDEL KUEHN, is reported to have been the widow of a German officer killed in the war. This woman has a son, LEOPOLD, who is reported to be Secretary to one of the important Nazi leaders in Germany. Montheadlah Interest "N", **65-4-8.**)

OTTO KUEHN and wife were reported from mumerous sources as pro-Nazi. (Complete details as to this may be obtained from

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 21 1941

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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. 65-4 Director.

4/10/41.

KUEHN reported to be German movement leader in Honolulu and head of local Bund. Honolulu "Star-Bulletin";)(

61c

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS, Special Agent in Charge.

cc - 100-1

CONFIDENTIAL

65-1574-24

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MEPLONAGE (G)

This is being furnished to you for completion of your files.

Sery truly yours,

John Edgar Boover Director

FOI/PA # 268117 CIVIL ACT. # DATE 8.7-86 INITIALS

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

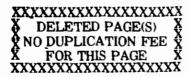
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT O U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

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Rederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Instice

Honolulu, Hawaii July 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BUREAU:

Mrs. FRIEDEL BIRK KUEHN

Mrs. Friedel Birk Kuhn

(Alien)

Lanikai, Oahu, T. H.

Wailing Address: Box 1476, Honolulu.

German

Mrs. FRIEDEL KUEHN, whose maiden name was FRIEDEL BIRK, age 46 (1938), was born in Hamburg, Germany, and was married to OTTO KUEHN May 10, 1920, at Munchen, Germany. OTTO KUEHN also subject of same case. Mrs. KUEHN reported to have been widow of German officer killed in first World War. Has a son, LEOPOID, reported to be secretary to one of important Nazi leaders in Germany.

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Mrs. KUEHN and husband reportedly came to Honolulu from Germany in August of 1935. Hrs. KUEHN made trip to Germany, returning in March, 1936, and has made two trips to Japan. one in July, 1938, returning November, 1938,

Latest trip to Japan in February, 1940, returning April, 1940. (Reports of Honolulu, dated 9-26-39, entitled MR. and Mrs. OFFO K. KUHN, with aliases: ESPIONACE, Honolulu, dated 3-22-40, Honolulu, dated 4-27-40, entitled OTTO K. KUEHN, was., et al.; ESPIONAGE.)

OTTO KUEHN, husband, has made statement his wife, FRIEDEL, has made life unbearable due to her Nazi attitude and there is some information to indicate Mrs. KUEHN has made very definite statements concerning Nazi conditions in Germany in the presence of guests, at which time OTTO KUEHN appears to be embarrassed. (Report of ton, Honolulu, dated 9-26-39, entitled MR. and MRS. OTTO K. KUHN, was.; ESPIONAGE.) RECORDED

Address book in possession Mrs. KUEHN ASTIGATION

reflects numerous acquaintances or contacts in Germany and Japan. Re-Honolulu, dated 2-22240 Uentitled 41

U.S. DEPARTMENT

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ESPIONAGE - G.)

OTTO K. KUEHN, was., et al.; ESPIONACE.)

Mrs. KUEHN, hasband, and daughter filed Declaration of Intention for U. S. citizenship at Honolulu, March 3, 1938. (Report of Special Honolulu, dated 3-22-40.)

(Report of Honolulu, dated 7-20-40, entitled OTTO K. KUEHN, was., et al.; ESPIONAGE.)

Mrs. KUEHN reported to have stated she had some association with youth movement in Germany prior to coming to U. S.

(Report of dated 10-31-40, entitled OTTO K. KUEHN, was., et al.;

FRIEDEL KUEHN and husband have been reported from numerous sources as pro-Nazi. (Complete details as to this may be obtained from the state of the s

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS

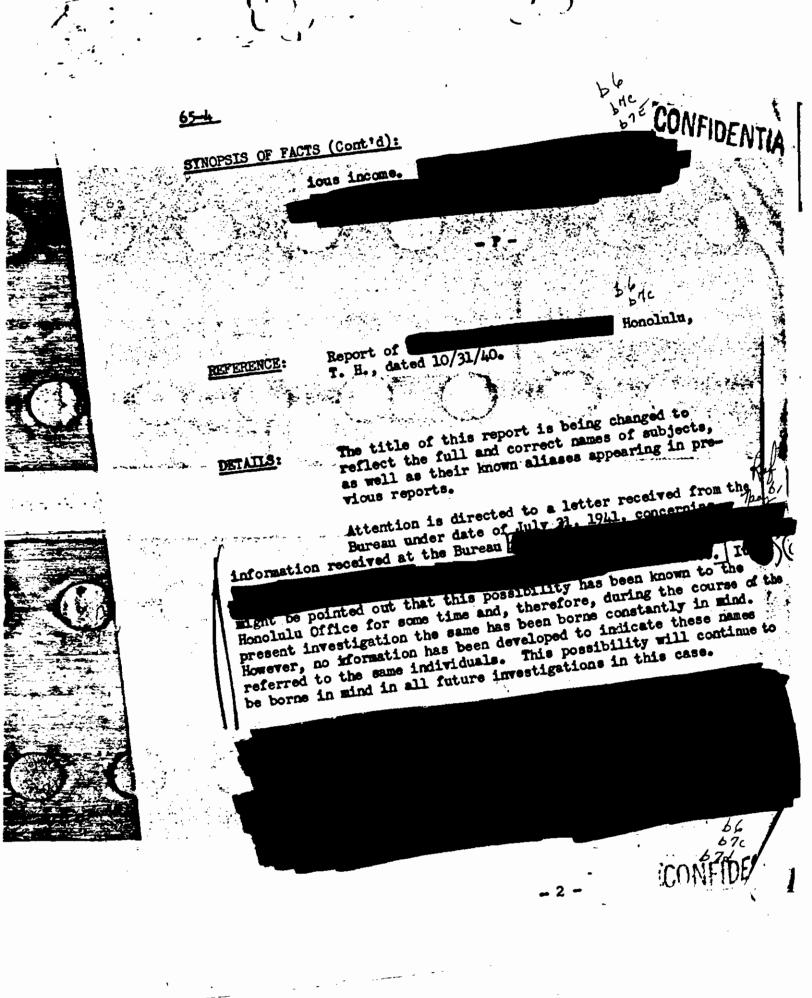
Special Agent in Charge

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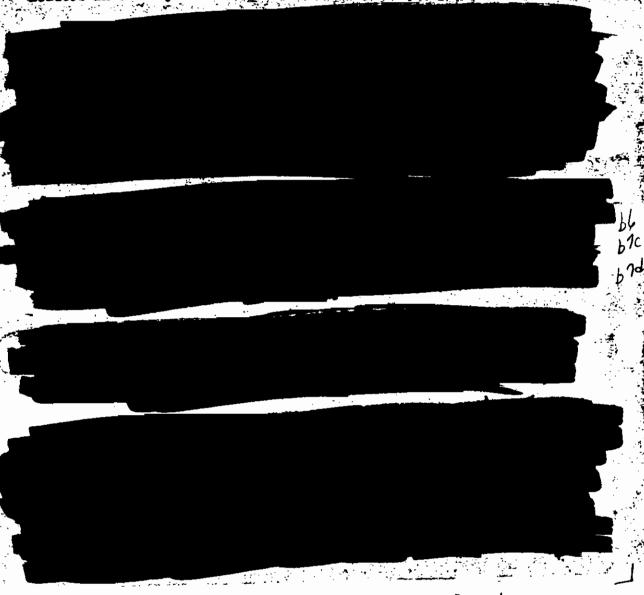
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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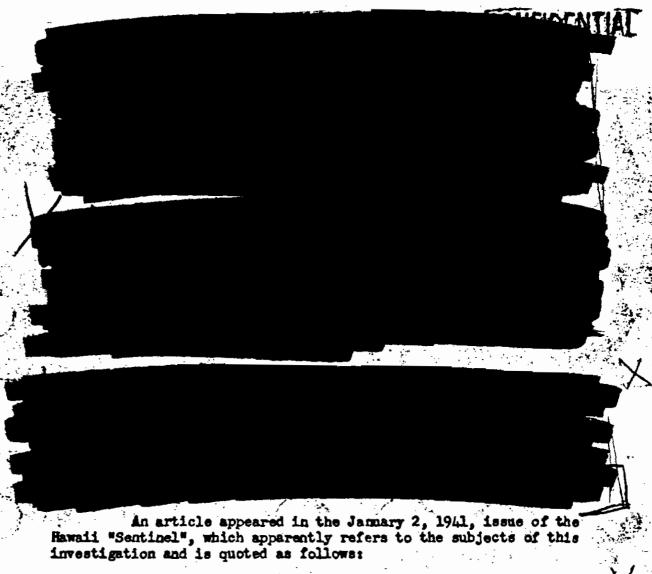


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It was stated that EUEHN'S son is a secretary for Mazi



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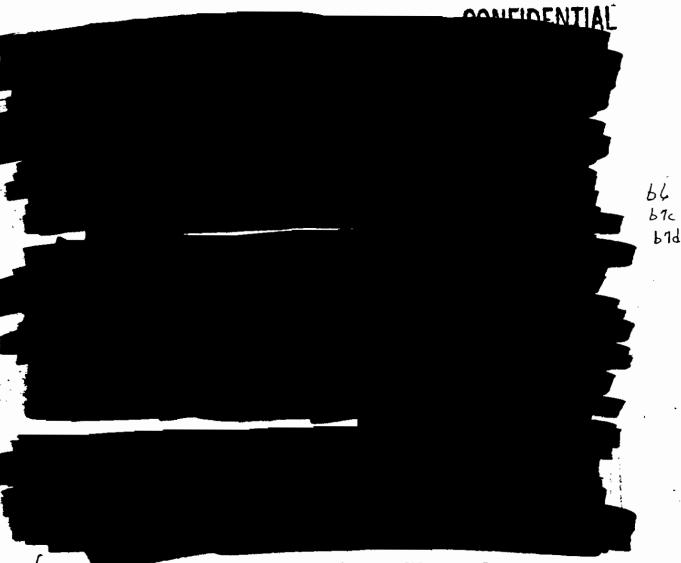
"Junius would like to know when the deportation of the local Nazi family, who carry a name similar to the fellow who got the front page with his mainland Bund activities, is going to be announced officially. We hear their house set up with the bar for the service men, to get them in the mood to talk was a tip-off as to just what the little lady of the trio was up to in her playing around with the local gold braid boys. We hear the import jack has been cut to a minimum and his Berlin boss is transferring them to the Bhanghai Bund. Junius hears the FBI has one swell dosier on this set-up and the family is sat: to get a turn down reception if they try to stop off at Manila." CONFIDENTIAL



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The Immigration and Naturalization file on OTTO KUEHN reflected his occupation as student, wife FRIEDA KUEHN, Lanikai, Oahu, and children, RUTH, age 21 (1936), MARTIN EBERHAPD, age 10 (1936) and HANS JOACHIM, age 3 (1936). OTTO KUEHN was born in Berlin, Germany, his Berlin address being given as 2 Suedendstr., Suedend, Germany. It was noted German passport No. 191R 22635, issued at Berlin, May 27, 1935, to expire on May 27, 1940. KUEHN entered the United States as a non-immigrant at Honolulu, August 15, 1935, and was admitted for twelve months. Extension was granted to August 14, 1937, the reason given being, To continue my Japanese studies. Statement was made by OTTO KUEHN that he was not employed but had ample funds. Income was noted as derived from investments. It was noted that OTTO KUEHN

CONFIDENTIAL

married FRIEDEL BIRK on May 10, 1920, at Muenchen, Germany. Office Ruent was later admitted on October 29, 1936, as a quota immigrant aboard the was later admitted on October 29, 1936, a notarized statement was made by "Tatsuta Maru." On December 2, 1935, a notarized statement was made by "Tatsuta Maru." On Bocember 2, 1935, a notarized statement was made by 1935, in transit to Japan via Honolulu, for the purpose of studying 1935, in transit to Japan via Honolulu, for the purpose of studying 1935, in transit to Japan via Honolulu, for the purpose of studying 1935, in transit to Japan June 18, 1935, and determined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation that he could make better progress in his mined after investigation in the benefit of the Mercantile field in he mercantile field in he here and here are all the progress in his mined after investigation in the benefit of the mined after investigation in the here are all the progress in his mined after investigation in the progress in his mined after investigation in the progress in

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KUEHN brought with him at that time a number of private papers which proved conclusively that he was a man of means and his income from an estate and investments amounted to approximately \$5,000.00 per year. KUEHN said he expected his wife and child to join him from Germany and to remain here for approximately one year, at which time the family would return to Germany.

on November 1, 1938. OTTO KUEHN, who had also departed for Japan in July, 1938, returned to Honolulu on the "Asama Maru" on September 22, 1938.

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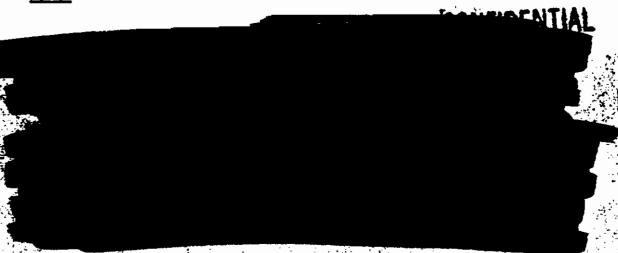
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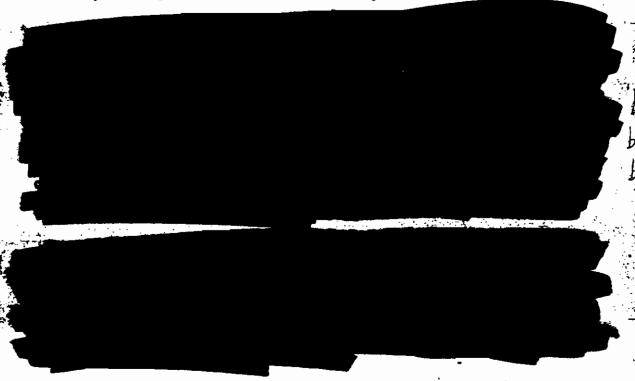


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A check of the records of the U.S. District Clerk's office on July 16, 1941, reflected no further information concerning naturalization proceedings with regard to OTTO, FRIEDEL and RUTH KUEHN than has previously been set forth. It might be pointed out that five years residence is required before citizenship can be obtained. Therefore, OTTO will be eligible for citizenship in October, 1941, and FRIEDEL in September, 1942. Information previously reported indicates RUTH had obtained her final papers following her marriage to an American citizen, although this information is not yet recorded.





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÷.`*[THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT HONCLULU, T. H.	Honolulu FILE PORT	********
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	EXPLESOR Mrs. J. CARSON MOORE	nee Buth Kuehn,	
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<u>65-4</u>

Report of

Honolulu,

The title of this report is being changed to add the additional subject, Mrs. J. CARSON MOORE nee HUTH



Under date of October 27, 1941, Mr. J. P. DILLON of the Naturalization Uffice at the immigration Station, advised that OTTO KUEHN filed a petition for citizenship on June 30, 1941; that he would be coming up for his final papers in December, 1941, and will be formally admitted to citizenship the last Saturday in January, 1942.

As of October 23, 1941, the address of OTTO KUEHN, his wife FRIEDEL and his sons MARTIN EBERHARD, age 15, and HANS JOACHIN, age 8, the corner of Ainoni and Kainalu Streets, Kalama, Fallua, Cahu, T. H., there being no street numbers in that vicinity. Neither Mr. mr Mrs. KUEHN is employed and both are reported to remain around their residence the greater part of the time. MARTIN EERHARD KUEHN is at present attending the Punshou School in Honolulu. The KUEHNS' daughter, RUTH, who, as reflected in reference report, recently married J. CARSON MOORE, is living with her husband at a home owned by him at Lanikai, Kailua, Oahu, T. H.

(This information seems to disagree with that developed to date in this investigation. On pages 16 to 18 of the reference report, information obtained from the files of the Immigration and Natural-ization Bureau reflects OTTO KUEHN first entered the United States as non-immigrant on April 29, 1935, on his way to Japan "for purposes of studying Japanese language with the intention of qualifying in such to hold an interpreter and translator position in the mercantile field in German." He later returned from Japan to Honolulu on August 15, 1935, to study the Japanese language instead at the University of Hawaii.

During questioning of Mr. KUEHN by the Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Bureau, Honolulu, on January 2, 1936, KUEHN said he expected his wife and child to join him from Germany and to remain here for approximately one year, at which time the family would return to Germany. Both Mr. and Mrs. KUEHN afterward made trips to Japan and returned to Honolulu as quota immigrants for permanent residence.)

ist and speaks glowingly of the days of the Kaiser. He served in the German Navy during the first World War. At that time, he was intermed for the greater portion of the war in England and has frequently spoken highly of his treatment by the English.



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Ø	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-1574-27 09 5-25					



ederal Bureau of Investigat matted States Bepartment of In.

HONOLULU, T. H. December 1, 1941.

65-4

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

> Re: FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN, with aliases, et al; ESPIONACE - C

Dear Sir:

The following information is being furnished to supplement that previously furnished by custodial detention memorendum dated July 18, 1941, relative to Mrs. FRIEDEL BIRK/AUEHN, with alias. a subject in this case. FRIEDEL KUEHN is presently residing with her husband, OTTO, and their sons, MARTIN EBERHARD, age 15, and HANS JOACHIN, age 8, at the corner of Ainoni and Kainalu Streets, Kalama, Kailua, Oahu, T. H.

Mr. Nichols hir. Tracy Lir. Rosen Mr. Carson Lit, Coffey Mr. Hendon Er. Halloman Ur. Quine Temm ... Lr. Neast Misa Gandy

Mr. Cless

Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd

DEC 29 1941

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HONOLULU, T. H. December 1, 1941

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm !	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd ;	
Mr. Nichola	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Kr. Eendon	
Mr. Hollomen	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Lir. Nearc	
Miss Gandy	
Files	

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN, with aliases, et al; ESPIONACE - C

The following information is being submitted to supplement that previously furnished by custodial detention memorandum dated April 10, 1941, relative to OTTO K KUEHN, with aliases Otto K. KUHN, Kr KOEHN, a subject in this case.

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180 10 DEC 29 1941

989 AUG

Letter to Director 12/1/41

> 66 Ь7c

b7d

Very truly yours,

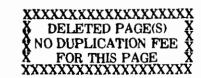
R. L. SHIVERS, Special Agent in Charge

cc: 100-1





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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1	FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE I Mrs. Otto K. Kuehn, I BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KU	KUEHN, with al Ers. Otto K. K EHN, with alia	iases: uhn, Mrs. Koehi	CHARACTER OF	PIONAGE - O	
	BERNARD JULIUS OTTO AUTO COLO K. KUCHI, OLTO MISS. J. CARSON MOORE, EBERHARD MARTIN KUCHN	numh, Otto K. nee Ruth Kuehn	Kunn, Hr. Koeni	Blook	My	
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Wederal Bureau of Investigati United States Bepartment of Justice R. R. Shiness Sac Honalulu 12/5/41

HONOLULU, T. H. December 1, 1941.

65-4

GRANDUM FOR THE BUREAU

MOORE, Mrs. CARSON, nee SUSE KAETE RUTH KUEHN alias RUTH MOORE (citizen)

(1941)

Lanikai, Ochu, T. H.

Subject is daughter of OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEHN, both German aliens residing in Honolulu, who have also been reported as pro-Nazi and to be engaged in suspicious activities in Honolulu. (Refer to custodial detention memorandum on OTTO K. KUEHN submitted under date April 10, 1941, and Mrs. FRIEDEL BIRK KUEHN, with alias, submitted under date of July 18, 1941.)

RUTH has a brother, IEOPOID, who is reported to be secretary to one inflantial Informant l of the important Nazi leaders in Germany. tember \$939, Monoluly, 165-4-8.

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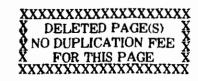
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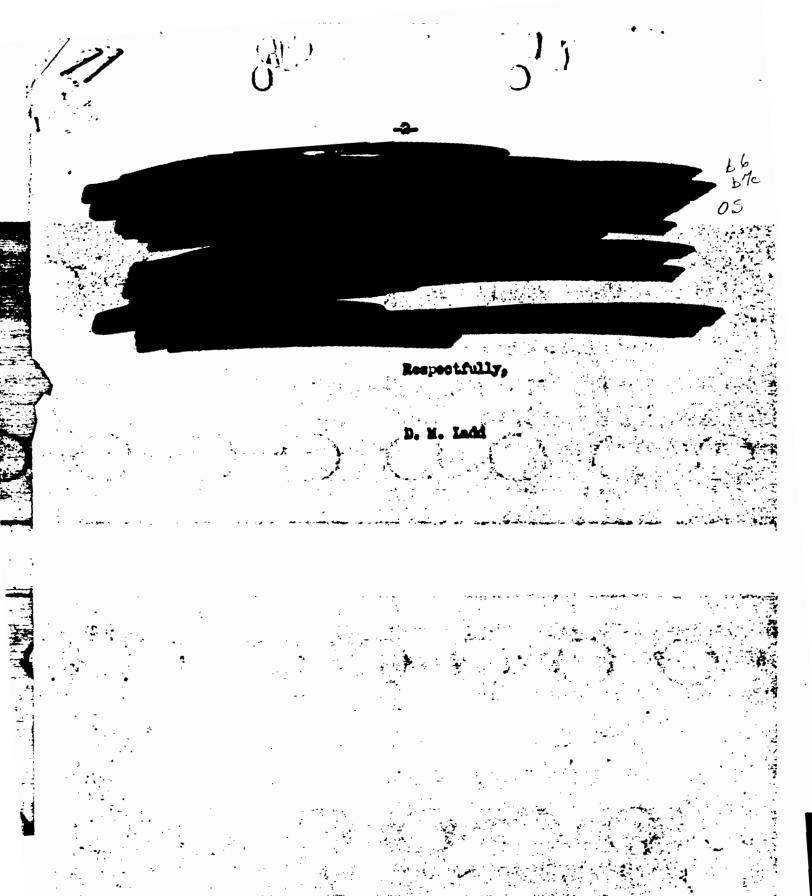


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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

65-1574-33 Person

CORDER

Personal and Confidential

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your information, it has been reported, although not wholly verified, that the Army in Hawaii is planning to discharge all draftees of Japanese ancestry, numbering over one thousand men.

The advantage of such procedure, of course, would be to relieve the Army of having among its fighting personnel such individuals who, because of potential loyalty to the empire of Japan through ancestral traits and teachings, could seriously impair and disrupt the Army's success in times of combat with the Japanese forces through supplying information to the enemy as to the movements and activities of the United States forces or demoralizing our forces by actually turning on our troops. The retention of such individuals in the armed forces, possessing such potentialities, would also present the problem of possible sabotage against the supplies and equipment employed by the armed forces, particularly in time of combat.

On the other hand, the discharge of these men would result in turning loose in the Hawaiian Islands over one thousand trained young men whose potentialities, augmented by any resentment that they may feel because of this action, would be most dangerous. These men would offer a valuable field to the Japanese for the development of espionage agents and saboteurs and, in fact, as a result of their army training would, if permitted to consolidate in one group and possibly augmented by Japanese aliens and others of Japanese ancestry in the Islands, offer a serious threat to the internal security of the Islands from a military standpoint.

Respectfully,

John Edger Hoover

copy - bmw

2 JAN 2 43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX "3 December , 1941

From

III

701

Fereign Minister, Tokyo

(Secret Military message Me.

(By Chief of Consulate's Code).

-

Chief of Third Section, Mayal General Staff

Front

FUJII

Re signals I wish to simplify communications as follows:

- 1. Gode (following 3 section 8 line table)

 Buttle 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 lat 3rd dates inc.
- 3. Several aircraft serviers have sailed (lat to 3rd)
- 4. All sircraft sarriers have sailed (let to 3rd)
- 5. All buttle force have sailed, 4th 6th dates inc.
- 6. Several aircraft sarriers have sailed. (4th to 6th)
- 7. All aircraft serviers have sailed. (4th to 6th)

2. Simel

light in lankal beach house at night - --

One light from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. indicates "1". From 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. 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 lights indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

- 2. On the Lenakai coast during daytime from 8 a.m. until moon every hour 1 picce linen cloth (wheet) indicates 1, 2, 3, 4. Two picces linen cloth indicate 5, 6, 7, 8,
- 3. In lanikal bay during daytime in front of harbor (Offing) a star bost 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 p.m. to 1 a.m. every hour indicates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

"5. "KIBIS Want Adm" advertisements 9:45 a.m.

- (A) A chipese rug etc., for sale apply P. O. Sex 1476
- (B) A complete chicken farm ptc., apply as above indicates 4 pr 7.
- (C) Beauty operator manted mans Andicates 5 er &.

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

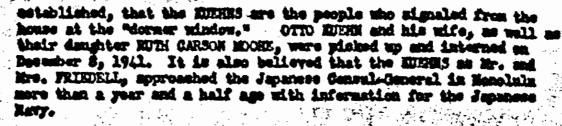
7 p.m. - 8 p.m. indicates 3 or 6; 8 p.m. - 9 p.m. indicates 4 or 1

9 p.m. - 20 p.m. Indicates 5 or 8.4

As soon as a translation of the above received, Special Agent in Charge R. L. SHIYMS and LT. COLUMIL GEORGE W. BICKHELL, Assistant Chief of Staff - G2, took immediate stone to institute an investigation for the purpose of locating the Japanese agents who had been assigned to the task of getting these signals out, presumably to enemy submarines off the shores of the Island of Oahn. Investigation was instituted by the Office of Meval Intelligence to cover the station in Landical on the windward side of Oshma The FEI conducted an investigation at Kalena which is also on the windward side of Dahu to locate the house with the dorser window which was med to signal from 7:00 pers to 1:00 sems flashes that would indicate Items 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The FRI also conducted an investigation to determine whether or not there had been any advertisements ever radio station KONB "Ment Ads" advertisements at 9:45 a.m. subsequent to December 1, 1941, or any advertisuments in any of the newspapers in Monolning relating to Items As B or C in the above quoted peragraphs.

The Office of Marel Intelligence instituted an investigation on the island of Mari in an effort to locate and identify the person who would send out signals from that island. At the present time, it appears that the house with the "dormer window" at Isnikal or Kalama may be the house which is eased by OTED EUREM and his wife PRIFICALL, Subject of Honolulu Field Division File 65-idl, "MR. and MRS." PRIFICALL, ESPICAME - G." These individuals have been the subject of considerable investigation by the FRI, the Office Of Haval Intelligence as well as the Office of G-2. It is believed, although it is not





Gertain telegrams were emshanged between the Japanese Sonwalate in Menolula and Tokyo with reference to the PRINDELLS. These messages, of course, were all in code, presentilly the regular Japanese diplomatic code. Several of the telegrams were intercepted and decoded. These decoded messages were transmitted to the Menolula Field Division by the Bureau under date of November 29, 1940. A radiogram dated July 10, 1940, from the Japanese Consulate at Monolula to Tokyo advised that a man and his wife who called themselves "FRINDELL" and who appeared to be Jemiah or German looking, appeared at the Office of the Gensulate secretly, from time to time, and requested that in telligence reports be substitted to the Japanese Many. Implify was requested by the Japanese Consulate in Monolula to investigate and list out if these persons were reliable and if so, to what extent.

Under date of July 12, 1940, a radiogram was received advising the Honolulu Japanese Consulate from Tokyo that they mad inquiry of the Mayy and find they have no definite resoliection of PRIEDELL but they wished to advise that in case any information is furnished by PRIEDELL, it should be sent along by dispatch indigiting it by some recognisable mark, and they will advise further as he to handle it after the information has been looked ever.

It might be stated at this time that Mrs. FRIERLL MUERN returned to Honolulu from Japan on the ASAMA MARU on April 20, 1940. No additional communications relating to the FRIEDELLS between the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu and Tokyo were ever brought to the attention of this effice.

Translations of other messages received from NACKAT RADIO COMPANY, both incoming and entgoing, which were passed between the Japanese Consulate at Honolain, T. H., and the Foreign Minister & Tokyo, are as follows:

MESSAGE NO. 1

"December 3, 1941

YROM

FORKION MINISTER

DI

KITA, CONSUL, MONOIULE

PSTRICTLY SECRET

WOULD LIKE YOU TO MOLD ON YOUR LIST OF GODE
WORDS (ALSO THOSE USED IN CORRECTION WITH
RADIO EROADCAST) RICHT UP UNTIL THE LAST
MINUTE. WHEN THE BREAK COMES BURN INSCRILLY
AND WIRE US TO THAT REFECT.

TO(D)*

MESSAGE TRO

December 4, 1941

yrok: K

III TA

D) t

FOREIGN MINISTER, TOKED

AT 1300 ON THE 4th A LICHT CRUISER OF THE HOROLULU CLASS HASTILY DEPARTED.

TITA.

MESSAGE THREE

December 5, 1941

WEROM

ET TA

90

POREION MINISTER, TOKTO

- 1. The three bettleships mentioned in your 1239 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 eruisers departed.
- 3. The following warships were anchored on the after-

Thomas of the 5th:

& Battleships

3 Mais andsers

16 Destroyers

Coming in were 4 eraisers of the Henolulu type and 2 destroyers.

DIM.

MESSAGE POUR

Docember 4 1941

*FOOT

III

401

STREET, MINISTRA

ON THE APTERIORS DIVING SALA BRITISH MAN OF MAR MITTERED MONOIDUU AND DEPARTED RABLI ON THE AND APT. THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

ALL THE

MESSAGE FIVE

December 6, 1941

-TROM

Di

COMMITTE MONOTHINE

PLEASE INFORM US IMPEDIATELY OF ANY RUMORS OF THE MOVEMENTS OF MARSHIPS AFTER THE ATH.

1000

.60 17c 66 - 10 -

сору **4-14-42/**17 ^ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Honolulu, T. H. December 26, 1941 Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: JEPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H.; ESPIONAGE - CONFILE (J). Dear Sir: I am transmitting herewith five copies of the above-captioned report rendered in the above manner by Special Agent in Charge R. L. SHIVERS at Honolulu, T. H., December 26, 1941. The Office of Naval Intelligence, Fourteenth Naval District, and the Office of G-2 are aware of the contents of the messages quoted in this report and are generally informed concerning the full contents of this report. It is suggested, therefore, the Bureau not furnish copies of this report to OMI or the MID in Washington, D. C. in viewof the reference made to the Cryptographic Section established by the Navy at Pearl Harbor which is supposed to be one of the prime secrets in Honolulu. T. H. Very truly yours, 3 (signed) R. L. SHIVERS Special Agent in Charge RIS:mma FEDERAL TELL APR 13 1942 ty, **3, D**Si - 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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\$9339

Federal Communications Commission Washington, D. C.

In connection with our national defense investigations, it is requested that we be supplied with transcripts of all monitoring being conducted by your Commission at the present time of message transmitted over the Pacific, including transmissions of Japanese radio broadcasts and the like.

Your assistance and cooperation in this respect will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

HEREIN & UNCLASSIFIED

MEREIN & UNCLASSIFIED

TEXASSITIAL

John Edgar Soover Director

DE-INDEYED -33 by AC DATE: Y-11

2 FEB 1 0 1942

ORIGINAL FILED IN



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 2 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

SUBJECT

KUEHN

file number

65-1574 SECTION 2

*1/2 ja	(MATERIAL STREET		AF PE LOVED	FROM OR	ADDED TO	His F.LE
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HIS!DRICAL VILLE

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

1574

SERIALS 36-55

January 15, 1942

THE DIRECTOR

As you may recall, following the air attack on the Island of Oubu, copies of messages sent and received by the Japanese Consulate more obtained by the Homolulu Field Office from the commercial wireless, radio and telegraph companies in that sity.

Becomber 3, 1941, by Kita, Japanese Consul in Bonchulu, to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be used in communicating information to the enemy. One of the signals to be utilized use a "light in dorner window of Kalama house from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. every hour", which indicated the sailings of aircraft carriers and battle forces on certain dates. Investigation disclosed that the Kalama house with the dorner window was owned by Otto Luchm and his wife friedel. These individuals, with their daughter, Buth Carson Boore, were interned at Econolulu on December 8, 1941, and following his detention, Kuchm admitted that he prepared the signaling system and took it to the Japanese Consulate on December 2, 1941. Evidence is also available indicating that Euchm and his wife Friedel were paid agents of the Japanese Government in Hawaii.

Ascording to Special Agent in Charge Shivers, the question arises as to what prosecutive action should be taken against these subjects insanuch as sivil sourts are not functioning under the martial law which presently prevails in the Territory of Havaii. Er. Shivers reports that legal opinion in Hawaii indicates that the Military Commission, which exercises jurisdiction over all espital effenses and other violations, where the prescribed punishment is in excess of five years' imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine, would have jurisdiction in the Euchn case, even though their activities occurred prior to December 7, 1941, when martial law was declared in Hawaii.

In addition to the prosecutive greation, Er. Shivers also states that a matter of policy is involved, inasench as the evidence necessary to convict the Euchus in any court would show the activity of the Japanese Consul General and certain members of his staff who have diplomatic immunity.

RECORDED

INDEXED

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JAN 47 1827

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED OATER 12-80 BY 2500

The Party of the P

1/15/42

Er. Shivers has stated that he does not know whether the Army will bring Euchn before the Military Semission without waiting for an epinion of the Attorney General or the State Bepartment, but he suggests that this matter be brought to the attention of the Attorney General.

In view of the eircumstances, it is believed that this question should be discussed by Mr. Shivers with the Military Governor and the United States Attorney at Honolulu, at which time these persons should be informed that a decision as to the place of prosecution of Subject is entirely in their hands and the Bureau will defer to their judgement in the premises.

A rediogram containing instructions of this nature is attached hereto for your approval.

Respectfully, a warm a suffer.

D. H. 1444

Attachment

_

Re: FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE EDENE
with aliases;
BERHARD JULIUS OTTO EDENE
with aliases;
BSPIONAGE (6)

Subjects first came to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in February, 1939, when a confidential informant advised that he had received a report from friends residing in the Hawaiian Islands, who desired to remain anonymous, that the Kuchus were believed to be espionage agents. This report asserted that, although Subjects had no apparent source of income, they send two homes at Kailua, Cahm, one of which was very large and, further, that they entertained lavishly, particularly Army officers. This report was immediately referred to CNI, G-2, and the San Francisco Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, instructing that an investigation regarding Subjects be conducted when next an Agent was in the Territory of Hawaii.

Inquiry has disclosed that Euchn was born in Berlin, Germany, on July 25, 1895. While serving as an Ober-Licutenant in the Imperial German Mavy during World War I, his ship was sunk and he was picked up by H. M. S. Lion. He was interned at Edinburgh until the end of hostilities, when he returned to Germany. Euchn stayed in the German Mavy for some time, eventually being dismissed therefrom in 1929 for alleged financial difficulties.

On May 10, 1920, at Munchen, Sermany, Euchn married Friedel Birk, the widow of a German officer killed during the war and the mother of two children named Leopold and Ruth. Two sons, Martin Eberhard and Hans Joachim, resulted from this mnion.

on August 15, 1935, Euchn was admitted to the United States at Honolulu for a twelve-month period as a non-immigrant. At that time he gave as the purpose of his visit the desire to study the Japanese language in order that he might return to his native country and secure a position as translator and interpreter in the mercantile field. The immigration records sontain a statement made by Euchn revealing that he arrived in New York City on April 29, 1935, in transit to Japan via Honolulu. However, upon reaching the Orient, he decided he could make better progress in his study of the Japanese language at the University of Hawaii and, accordingly, returned to Honolulu on August 15, 1935, accompanied by his children Ruth and Martin Eberhard.

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Enchn's eriginal entry permit was extended to August 14, 1937, to enable him to "continue his Japanese studies." Apparently he left Honolulu following this extension since he was admitted to the United States as a quota immigrant on October 29, 1936.

At the time of their entry into this country, Subjects stated that, although medither of them was employed, they had ample funds to cover their expenses while here.

Regarding Subjects' income, they have indicated that they were deriving their money from investments and business interests in Germany and Holland. The mature of these investments is not elsar, although Kuchn claims to have been in the coffee and tea importing business in Bremen and Berlin until 1935, when he turned this company ever to his stepson. In any event, it is definitely known that Subleuts had over \$70,000 deposited to their eredit in the Bishop Mational Bank in Honolulu by the Rotterdam Bank Association, Amsterdam, through the Mational City Bank of New York, between May 14, 1936, and February 7, 1939. Euchn claims that his income from Germany was stopped in 1938 when someone reported to the German authorities that he and his family intended to become American citizens. It is a fact that Subjects and their daughter Buth filed declarations of intention to become citisens of the United States on March 3, 1936. Funds which Kushn was reestiving on investments in Molland supposedly continued until that country was taken over by Germany .

Immediately following Kuehn's first arrival in Homolulu in 1935, he temporarily resided at the Brooklyn Hotel, where he sought the companionship of young Navy officers, whom he reportedly entertained freely.

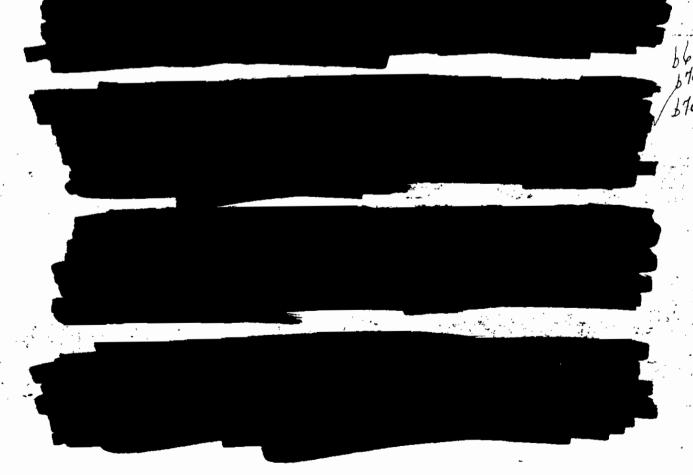
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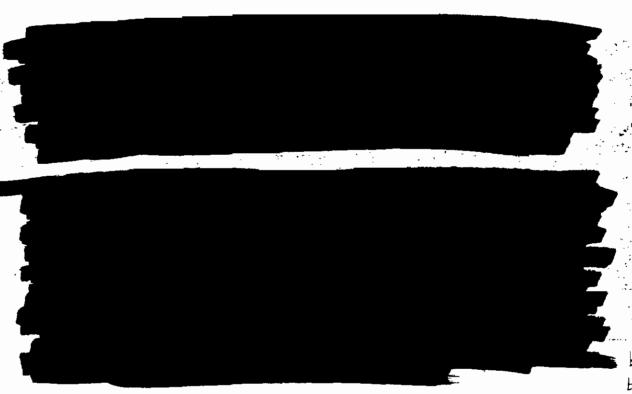
During the early part of 1937, Euchn invested about \$21,000 in three pieces of property in Honolulu. One of these houses was ased for a residence, the other two being rented.

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On July 14, 1938, Subjects, accompanied by their sons Martin Sberhard and Mans Joachim, left Monolulu for Yekohama, Japan, Euchn announced that this trip was made to enable him to secure permanent entry permits for his two sons, who were in this country on temporary permits. Euchn returned to Monolulu alone on September 22, 1938, his wife and children following on Movember 1 of the same year.

Through arrangements effected by Euchn, \$100 was sent to his family at Tokyo through the Mational City Bank of New York on August 27, 1938, and an additional \$1,500 was dispatched to them in Shanghai by the same source on September 2, 1938.





When interviewed by QNI on November 2, 1939, Euchn admitted having been a member of the Socialist German National Party, but claimed that when Hitler came into power it was necessary for him to leave Germany since he did not agree with the new government. He stated that he owned property in Germany and was receiving an income therefrom

In reply to specific inquiry as to whether Knehn would be willing to assist ONI in gaining information regarding un-American activities in Monolulu, he stated that he would not accept such an effor for pay, but if any such data same to his attention, he would report it. He gave as his reason for refusing this proposition the fact that since his sen and other relatives were still living in Germany, he could not afford to let it be known that he was working against that country.

Sumerous reports have been received by the Monolulu Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation indicating that Subjects are very pre-German and pro-Masi and interested in German slubs in Monolulu.

According to information appearing in CMI's files, when the German cruiser "Emden" was in Monolulu in 1936, gave out information that the officers of that vessel were to have nothing to do with Kuchn.

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Information received from ONI in the early fall of 1940 indicates that Subjects had a dormer window constructed in the attic of their residence which overlooked Eansohe Air Station. ONI has advised that although numerous observations have been made of Subjects house, no lights have ever been seen therein.

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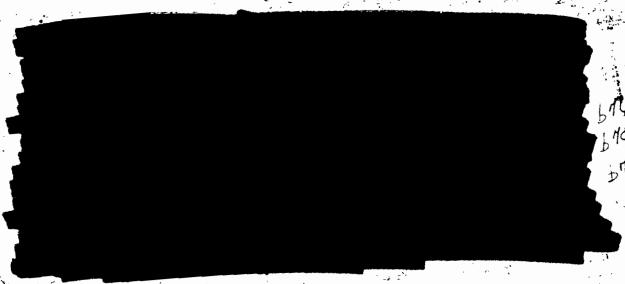
It has been asserted that Euchn took advantage of every epportunity to observe all possible military movements, such as parades, drills, et estera.

Investigation has revealed that Subjects have done considerable entertaining in Monolulu, exhibiting a particular interest in having Army and Navy efficers as their guests. A list of Kuchn's associates, obtained from ONI, contains the mames of five lieutenants. Other sources revealed that Kuchn was friendly with Substitution. One for the Guarternaster Corps for the Quarternaster Corps at Mickam Field, also is mentioned as having been friendly with Subjects. The neighborhood investigation revealed that an emlisted sailer in a uniform, driving a car with Pearl Marbor tags, as well as an automobile bearing identification tags from Schofield Barracks, has been seen visiting the Kuchnb.

Francisco. Kuchn is also supposed to have been friendly with one the S. S. Monterey, who was described as extremely pro-Masi.

Euchn has been suspected by some Germans of having supplied information to the Japanese Government and he has epenly stated that he knows he is under suspicion by the United States Government. ONI obtained information that German Consul Robert Lang at Monolulu intended to obtain the correct status of the Euchns in Germany.

On January 2, 1941, the following article, apparently referring to Subjects, was printed in the Nawaii "Sentinel": "Junius would like to know when the deportation of the local Maxi family, who carry a name similar to the fellow who got the front page with his mainland Band activities, is going to be announced officially. We hear their house set up with the bar for the service men, to get them in the mood to talk was a tip-off as to just what the little lady of the trie was up to in her playing around with the local gold braid boys. We hear the import jack has been out to a minimum and his Berlin boss is transferring them to the Shanghai Bund. Junius heare the FBI has one swell design on this set-up and the family is set to get a turn down reception if they try to stop off at Manila."



During the investigation of this case, unsuccessful attempts were made by the Honolulu Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enlist the cooperation of commercial radio and telegraph companies in the Hawaiian Islands in turning over copies of communications relating to the national defense of our country.

January 19, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIGURATIAL

MENURANIAN FOR THE ATTORNEY CENEPAL

The forence is made to my memorandum of January 5, 1942 and its enclosure which recorded the translations of certain messages examinated by the Japanese Consulate in Bonolula and the Japanese Foreign Ofice at Tokye, Japan.

dispatched on December 3, 1941 by Kita, the Japanese Commal in Honolula, to the Foreign Minister in Tukyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be employed in communicating intelligence information to the energy. One of the signals to be utilized was a "light in dorser window of Kalama house from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. every hour", which indicated the sailings of American aircraft carriers and battle forces on certain dates.

Investigation has disclosed that the Kalama house with the durser window mentioned in this signal was owned by Otto Kashn and his wife Priodel. These individuals with their daughter, Ruth Carson Moore, were intermed at Honolulu on December 8, 1941. Following his detention, Kushn in a written statement admitted that he propared the signaling system in question and furnished it to the Japanese Consulate in Menolulu on December 2, 1941. Evidence is also available indicating that Euchn and his wife were paid agents of the Japanese Coverment in Hawaii.

Information has been received by this Bureau to the effect that some question arises as to what prosecutive action about be taken against these subjects insmuch as sivil source and new functioning unter the martial law which has prevailed in the Territory of Hamaii since December 7, 1941. As you probably are aware, the Military Commission is presently exercising jurisdiction in the Territory of Hamaii over all capital effenses and other violations where the prescribel punishment is in excess of five years' imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine.

10:00 an

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prender for the Alternay General To addition to the prosecutive question, it appears that matter of policy is also involved in the proposed presecution of the Emphre, insermen as the evidence necessary to convict them in the court would show the activity is the field of explorage of the Japanese Consul General and certain numbers of his staff who have - diplomatic immunity. Instructions have been issued to the Ronelniu Field Office and this Deress to discuss this matter with the Military Governor and the United States Attorney at Monelniu and inform them that a decision as to the place of prosecution of Rushn is entirely in their hands and this Dureau will defer to their judgment in the premises. it is believed that this information may be of interest to you. For your additional information, there is attached a summary of the data contained in this Bureau's files regarding Ruchn and his wife. Copies of all reports in this case have been furnished to the Office of Maval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Division, both at Monolulu and in Washington, D. C. * Bespectfully.

John Edgar Beover

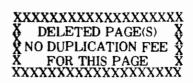
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Investigation reflected in this report pertains to OTTO KUEHN, his wife, FRIEDEL, Gaughter, RUTH, now Mrs. J. CARSON MOORE, and the KUEHNs' son, EBERHARD, all of whom are subjects in Honolulu file #65-4. Upon the basis of the information set forth in that file, all four of these individuals were apprehended by agents of this office, acting in co-operation with the military authorities, on December 8, 1941, and were placed in distodial detention, where they are sontinuing to be theld at the present time.

OTTO KUEHN was brought to the Honolulu Field Office from detention quarters at the United States Immigration Station on December 31, 1941, for questioning. At that time he was vigorously interviewed by and the writer, and submitted the following signed statement, the original of which is being maintained in the Honolulu file in this case:

Signed statement will appear on next page.)

Memolulu, T. H. January 1, 1942

of the Federal Bureau of the vestigation, knowing same to be such. So threats, inducements or promises of any kind have been made to me. I make this statement freely and voluntarily, of my sum free will.

I, OTTO KURHE, was born on July 25, 1895, at Borlin, Gormany. April, 1918, I emlisted in the German May, as a Cadet, on the training gruiser, HERTHA, at Flensburg, Sermany. After serving my training period, I was a midshipman on the German eruiser, BLUCHER, on which I served in the war until Jenuary \$4, 1915, at which time I was esptured by the British following a maval was gagement in which the BLUCHER was sunk, I remained in a British camp, as a prisoner of war, until Jamuary 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 mayal service, as a lieutenant aboard the WITTELSBACH, the mother ship of a minesweeper fletilla. I continued this mayy service for an additional mix menths, fellowing which I was released and placed in the Maval 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, 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 each, as well as a number of houses and government bends. The sail freighter, known as the "ANTARES," rm on a reef, after which I sold the best for about \$2,000.00. 🛝

In about 1921, I began working in Berlin with "SEIMENS," a machinery concern engaged in the manufacture of heavy moters, 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 lose than a year. Afterwards, I returned to Berlin and was employed as an inspector with "POMMERSCHE MEIEREIEM", 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.

"我们的最后,我们还是是是这个人的,我们就是不可能的。""我们的这个人,我们也是一种一个人的。" "我们的最后,我们还是是是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人的,我们就是一个人 My first centact with the Masi Party was attendance at a meeting called by HITLER in Ricl, Germany, in 1980. HITLER speke at the η meeting, which I attended Pollowing the meeting, and on that some day, I entisted as a member of the Masi Party, and influenced m to join the party also at the same time. I did not become notive in the party until 1932, when if the party at Kiel, advised me t ge with missour appointed to Munich and to see a person, name unrecalled, the later became chief of warm at Munich, about securing a job with the party. EXITORICE by MY Butt, and HEYDRICH and I took the might will, together, to Munich, after my having advanced HETDRICE about a ane-hundredark lean. Upon reaching Mamich, MEYDRICH and I want to the City Hall Restaurant, to have a cup of caffac. RETURICH excused himself, stating he was going to see the person to whom referred us, the party who later became chief of fuller at Munich, and it later developed he was riven a position by this person, which turned out later to be chief of the German Gestape system, the Mad of the entire German sorking under had sent us both to meet with this At the time 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 accented

EXIDRICH returned after about four hours to the fity Hall Hestaurant, where I was waiting in the sempany of the individual, whose mame I have fergotten, who later become whilef of police in Munich, and I accompanied them to MINRICH HINGER's home, where I spoke with EER for maybe half an hour regarding Communism and the means which should be adopted in order to eradicate it from Germany, following which HEIDRICH came to me and said that HIMMER 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 to be 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-last in the Altona Police Department and residents of that vicinity. I engaged in this secupation for about six menths, toward the end of which time I made a report on the shief of police in Altena, who was party member, to the effect that he was immoral in his private life, and shortly thereafter, fellowing some other minor troubles, I was advised that my services were no lenger required, so I U

returned to Berlin and my coffee business.

While in Berlin, a Jowish friend of mine, where we say home and some individuals notified the party of this pocurrence. They then teld me to leave the Maxi Party, and I was later arrested by the police when I went to the affice of a Maxi Party afficial 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. Offo STRASSER was in this same concentration camp. During the time I was confined to the samp, my wife, FRIEDEL, and sen, LEOPOLD, were working for me among members of the party and I was released.

by the police on a charge of having attended a meeting between HITLER and VON PAPEN at Goeln, and having taken pictures of this meeting and made a report of it. I was taken into the German sourts and preved my alibi that I had never been in Goeln during this time, and was released. All of this securred during the year, 1885.

I returned to my coffee business but business was constantly going down and down and it was impossible for me to obtain re-orders and additional business, as I was no longer a member of the Masi Party, and during the year 1954 I wrote several articles for the newspapers and magasines on the Far East, their culture and polities, and in April, 1935, I decided to go to the Grient in order to study the Japanese language. I sailed from Fremen, Sermany, 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 mames of some German individuals in Honglulu whom I sould contact. gave me the name of 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 get in teach and he advised that I stay at the Brookland Botel in Monolulu. I stayed there for three weeks, and then 🗭 sailed to Japan, on the ASAMA MARU, with my wife. Upon reaching Japan, we went from Yekohama to Tokyo, to the Imperial Motel, 1888 of the Imperial Thiversity where I contacted! relative to the study of the Japanese language. My wife and I ... traveled on to Shanghai them, and she continued on to Germany, W.

Page 4

I did not start to study the Japanese language at this time, but returned to Menolulu on the CHICHIM 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 and children would stay in Germany. Mowever, when I decided to some to Bonolulu to study the language, we thought it best that she and the children join me here.

When I returned to Benelulu, I again stayed at the Brookland Betel in 1935, until March of 1936. During this time I was joined by my daughter, MUTH KUEHN, and son, SHERHARD KUEHN, in December of 1936. During the time I resided at the Brookland Hotel, I met a submarine efficer in the United States Havy. I also troduced to the states Havy submarine officer, who he States wanted to learn to speak the German language also introduced me to a

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were interested in obtaining a job as Assistant Saval Attache in Berlin. received the appointment. I also met at the Maval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, during 1938. In March of 1938, I rented a home at 2869 East Manoa Road, Monolulu, T. M., and moved there with my daughter, RUTH, and son, RHERHAND, and was joined by my mife, FRIEDEL, and een, MANS, in April of 1938. During this time I was studying the Japanese language at the University of Hawaii.

During May of 1986, I rented a home at Lanikai Beach from a About June, 1986, I made a trip to Tokye, 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 Homolulu from Tokye, where I had studied at the Japanese language school for three months, about September, 1988. I continued my Japanese language studies at the Japanese language Bohool in Isilua, under the Japanese language Bohool in Isilua de Bohool in Isilua de Bohool in Isilua d

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about 1988, through my shildren's taking music lessens from

During 1988, I purchased the Medern Steel Furniture Company, which I operated for eight or nine months, which I finally turned ever to a trustee after losing about \$15,000.00. The suly other employment I have had in monelulu was about sume, 1941, when I went to work as a freight checker for the Manelulu 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 of the Manalian Trust Company,

TER RO SHOOSS. W

With regard to the income which I have been able to derive locally, I might state that in 1987 I leased eight acres of land from the Kaneche 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 shickens at my Kalama residence, having about 200 at the present time. Hence of these operations are income-producing. My wife, FRIEDEL, operates the Kailum Beauty Shop, from which she derives an average income of approximately \$80.00 a menth. This business was originally opened in June, 1940.

Other friends I have in Honolulu, not previously mentioned, are as follows: a regular acquaintance, with whom my wife and I frequently play bridge, Kaneehe Territorial Mospital, Kaneshe, Cahu, who prior to his diverse was a frequent visitor in my home, a slight acquaintance with who were aless associates up until the past two years, better known to me as at Lanikai, through whom I first of the Roschling Steel Works, German 117m, statumed in Telyo, Japan from whom I have since received some serrespendence.] alse arepresentative . of the Roschling Steel Works at Tokyo, Japan, first became known to my family through RUTH, who met him in 1987, while on route to Japan on a Japanese vessel. Since that time, has visited Honolulu on two occasions, ence in early 1988, 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. W.

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 1985, I was only permitted to earry about ten marks with me. I have been unable since to get any of my menies out of Germany and the other members of my family were also mable to bring out additional funds. About 1918, during the first World War, I had épened à small account in a Rotterdam bank. After wards, during the period I camed and operated the sailing freighter ANTARES I deposited funds received from the eperation of the vessel An this same bank in Rotterdam. In 1954 my resident in Sweden, transferred to me about \$55,000.00 as my share of the inheritance which I would have received later, which memory was deposited in an Amsterdam bank. During the years 1936, 1937 and 1988, I received money transfers tetaling about \$50,000.00 from these accounts through the Bishop Matienal Bank, Honelulu. I have been unable to get any additional funds from Holland since 1988. From 1938 to the spring of 1940, I received me 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 ether Kalama residence and lanakai residance. I had previously acquired these three pieces of preparty during 1987.

In the spring of 1940 my wife, FRIEDEL, planned a trip to Japan in erder to make arrangements with of the German steel firm, ROECHLING STEEL WORKS, Tokyo, Japan, for further funds. At that time she berrewed meney from the bank on signature. My wife made arrangements with te transfer her property in Germany to him for a consideration of \$40,000.00. 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 each with her on her person. Upon reaching Henciulu my wife told me that had promised to send more memory after the lapse of five months. About five months later, around September, 1940, an additional \$10,000.00 in each was brought by a aboard the CHICHIBE MARU from My wife new previously made the acquaintance of while on board the HATUSA WARU on a trip from Shanghai to Germany in 1986. upon reaching Honolulu, telephoned me and then brought the money my Kalama residence. The money was made up entirely of American

In October, 1941, fellowing the arrival of the TATUTA MARU at Monolulu

Page 7

from Japan, a Japanese employee of this wessel called in person at my Kalama residence and delivered to me a package enclosed in caraboard which contained \$14,000.00 in \$100.00 bills. At the time the package was delivered by this Japanese he remarked that mame was from 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 sneunts in the benks in Bonolulu, except to earry a small account.

During our residence in Hawaii.

I talked to great of the Rishop National Bank several times and asked him if he would help me, if there was any legal way he could send money

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About two or three days after my first visit to the Consul late in Movember of 1941, I returned and this time I spoke to the man sitting behind the large deak in the back of the room, to the left of the entrance of the Consulate. He and I want across the hall into the second room on the right from the front of the Congulate. it that time be refused to send any money to my som and I effered ? to assist him and the Consulate in obtaining information that they might be interested in. He asked me if I know how many ghips were in Mawailan waters and I teld him I sould 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 IIIA, the Consul himself, in that pame 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 sould send messages for them if they so desired and I also outlined a system of signalling that sould be used in order to furnish information relative to the types of ships in Pearl Marbor and these that had left. This system of signalling contained fifteen sets of signals. Those 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: the light between 8 and 7 meant battle ... floot in harbor; one light between 7 and 8 memt secunting force in harbor; one light between 8 and 8 meant aircraft earriers in harbor; one light between 9 and 10 meant battle fleet prepared to leave; one light between 10 and 11 meant scenting 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 I and E meant scenting force left one to two days ago; two lights between \$ and 7 p.m. meant 🐬 aircraft carriers left one to two days age; two lights between 7 and S p.m. meant battle fleet left three to four days ago; two lights between 8 and 9 p.m. meant scouting force loft three to four days ago: two lights between 9 and 10 p.m. meant aircraft earriers left three to four days ago; two lights between 10 and 11 p.m. meant battle fleet left five to six days age; two lights between 11 and 12 midnight meant scouting force left five to six days age; two lights between 12 midnight and 1 a.m. meant sireraft earriers left five to six days age. 🗘 医动物 计重通可以图片 电流温度器

This same set of eignals could have been gent by means of lines but the clothes line at my Lanakai home, one sheet between 8 and 7 a.m. in daylight meaning battle floot in harber; one sheet between 7 and 8 a.m. meaning scenting force in harber; one sheet between 8 and 2 a.m. meaning aircraft earriers in harber; one sheet between 8 and 2

Page 1

10 a.m. meming battle floot propared to leave; one shoot between 🚎 10 and 11 a.m. meaning scouting force prepared to leave; one about between il a.m. and is seen meaning direraft carriers prepared to leave; one sheet between 12 moon and 1 p.m. meaning battle fleet left one to two Mays ago; one sheet between I p.m. and I p.m. meaning secuting ferce left one to two days age; two shoots on line between 8 a.m. and 7 a.m. meaning aircraft earriers 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 age; two sheets on line between \$ a.m. and 9 a.m. meaning secuting force left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. meaning aircraft sarriers left three to four days ago; two sheets on line between 🦪 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. meaning battle fleet left five to gir days age: two sheets on line between 11 a.m., and 12 moon meaning secuting feroe left five to six days ago; two sheets on line between 12 mean and I p.m. meaning aircraft parriers left five to six days ago. U.

They told me at that time that this system of ecomunication was too samplicated 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 Soats in the harbor at that time. About three days later I went Sack to the Consulate with a simplified system of signalling, on what I think was December 2, 1941. This art of signals contained only eight combinations, as follows: No. 1 meming battle fleet propared to leave; No. 2 meaning scouting force propared to leave; No. 8 meaning battle fleet left one to three days age; No. 4 meaning acouting farce left one to three days age; No. 5 meaning aireraft carriers left one to three days age; No. 6 meaning battle fleet left four to six days ago; No. 7 meaning ecouting force left four to all days ago: Wo. S meaning aircraft carriers left four to six days age. 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. 8; one light between 10 and 11 p.m. meaning No. 4; two lights between 7 and 8 p.m. meaning No. S; two lights between 8 and 8 p.m. meaning No. 6, etc. These lights were to have been from a window or automobile lights. The same system could have been mised with one piece of lineh hung on the line at Lanakai between . 6 and 9 a.m., meaning No. 1, one between 9 and 10 a.m. meaning No. 2 one between 10 and 11 a.m. meaning No. No one between 11 a.m. and 12 noon meaning Ec. 4; two pieces between 8 and 8 a.m. meaning Ec. 8; two pieces between 9 and 10 a.m. meaning Bo. 6, and so forth. It in

was also arranged that a light in the skylight at my falam 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. 8 and 8; 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 sould have been used with a star boat just off the mouth of languar beach between certain hours, a star on the sail or a star and a humber on the sail meaning corresponding signals as these 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 <u>TONE Want</u>-lds program in the morming the signal could be effected to indicate numbers 3 and 5 if & 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 Maul 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 5 and 6, and so forth. In mentioning this latter plan I had in mind a locality previously by where a number of vacant described to me by a friend, lets are located. I determined the exact locality of this area by reference to a map of Maul which showed the names of the two reads 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. W.

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 sould do so by sending me a postcard signed "JIMME", to my Box No. 1478 at Monolulu. U

This simplified set of signals was taken to the Consulate in an anvelope by me about \$:30 in the morning. At the time I want to the Consulate I was accompanied by my wife, FRIEDEL, and while she remained in the ear I went to the door and handed the envelope containing this set of signals and another envelope containing \$500.00,

whose name I do not recall. I had no conversation with him at this time but went back to my our and drove on into Monelulu.

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 these setually submitted, although the plans outlined above are basically the same as those submitted. Differences will probably appear in semmeetien with the hours stated for the signals to be given.

on the same seesism that I transmitted this simplified system of signalling I had also advised the Consulate that there were maren battleships, six eruisers, two aircraft earriers, forty destroyers and beauty-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 envelope as the one same taining the latter plans.

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

Jan 1970 oli ili sentra 🙀 🤻 jan jan ja kari ja kari ili have mover been to the Island of Mani 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 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 Homelulu about September, 1941. Further, I have had no sorrespondence with them except for one letter received from about October, 1941. I rented my Lanakai residence on November 1, 1941 to two couples, one an Army doctor, age about 80, and the other an employee with the Engineers, about the same age, both of whom had been transferred from Schofield Murracks to Kanooho. I cannot recall the names of these individuals at the present time. MEDICAL AND POST AND

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, and sign the same of my own free will.

WITTERSES.

/s/ OTTO KUEHN

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

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It is to be noted, during this interview with OTTO KUEHN, be drew a penciled chart of each of the set of signals referred to in the above statement. These original penciled charts are also being maintained in the Honolulu file in this case.

It is also to be noted that during the interview with OTTO KUEHN. And the writer were unacquainted with the set of signals outlined in reference report of Special Agent in Charge SHIVERS. The two sets of signals submitted by KUEHN were submitted of his own volition.

On January 3, 1942, OTTO KUEHN was again interviewed by and the writer, and at that time submitted the following additional signed statement, dated January 3, 1941, the priginal of which is being retained in the Honolulu file in this case:

(The signed statement follows on next page.)

Monolula, T. E. January 3, 1941

I. Otto Rushn, make the following voluntary statement to whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and who have informed me that I samuet be required to make a statement, further that anything I might say san be used against me in court.

In July of 1936, when I made a trip to Japan to study the Japanese language, en a Ja<u>panese</u> boat I met a j who was returning from England. told me that he was one of the eld mobile Japanese families and was connected with the Camily in Japan. Prior to his return from England, the had spent some time in Germany as well as England and he speaks both English and German 5 Cluently. When we left the best in Yokohama, Basked no ny address where I would be stopping and I told him the Imperial Motel, Tokyo. He then stated that he would see me later on. Two or three days later Pealled on me at the Imperial Motel. We spent the entire aftermoon tegether, showing me around Tokye and I afterwards invited him for dinner at the Imperial Motel.

I had previously told water that I had served in the German Havy as an officer during the World War and had recounted some of my experiences to him during that time. While we were eating dinner began very testfully to question me as to whether I would From time to time furnish him with information about Monolulu. This information, or whatever I was asked to do, was to be for the Japanese Government. I refused to have enything to do with the idea and never mentioned the question any more. Although again attempted to get me to give information to the Japanese Government, he visited me quite eften at the hetel and took me to his mear difu and he also took me cormarcht fishing near difu. We also went to the theater and some other places and had dinner together en occasions. On all of these eccasions was and I were alone with the exception of one time when the same at a doctor in one of the Japan ese hospitals whom I had previously met in Monolulu through , was with me at a time when called on me and took us to dinner.

During this time for the 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 menths visit. Before leaving Japan I obtained my quota visa for permanent residence in the United States. Went to the boat with me to hid me goodbye and at that time he reminded me that if he could ever de 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 the form of 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 Following her return to Henolulu and about four weeks later, I received a letter from advising me that it would be necessary for me to make some arrangements to get my additional funds out of Japan; that it was becoming too difficult and dangerous for him to do this. About three weeks after receipt letter, I wrote him suggesting that he contact an old friend of mine, and that the could assist us in sending the money from Japan to Honolulu. With this letter I sent a Duden (German) grammar distionary, similar to a Webster distinary. At the same time I retained a duplicate distinary in my possession. In the letter to the 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 distinary and was the sixth word down from the tep, to indicate the word "money" I would send the numbers "210 -- 6." This letter and its contents, the distinary, were sent by me from Honolulu through [on the KAMAKURA MARU, when I had known in the past and the had previously brought presents from This message was sent through ! dering July, 1940.

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

During July, 1941, shortly after the freeze order went into effect and I was given to understand that each alies must submit a list of all of their preparty, I contacted a Vice Consul at the Japanese b6 11€

是1995年1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,1996年,19 Consulate, Monolulu, as the Consul, was not there. purpose in doing so was to send a message to in the pre-arranged manner. I had prepared a brief massage in the ended form mentioned above thich in substance read: "Please send balance as seen as possible. " At first the Vice Consul was suspicious and relustant about sending my message but I explained as follows: I told the Vice Consul I was aching for the Japanese Soverment and that I had an important message to go through to an important official in the Japanese Government at expe. I told the Vice Consul that I needed the money before October 29 so that I sould make my statement of property under the Foreign Funds Lew 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 wame into possession of these monies. I intentionally gave him the impression that the money i was to get from 🎟 was as scripensation for 🖟 services I had rendered for the Japanese Government. The Tice Consul agreed to send my message to at this time.

After two or three weeks I same back and spoke to the Vice Consultand asked him if he had getten 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 Consulthat when he heard from Japan regarding the money or got an answer that he should send me a post eard to my bex signed "JIGHIS" and he said for me mot to some too often to the Consulate.

I did not contact the Consulate again mor did I receive any post card until one afternoon in the very end of October, just after the first Japanese boat came to Monolulu, 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 same and advised me he was there and I want around. He very brusquely asked me if I was OTTO KUEM and I said "Isa," and he said, "I have something for you from the man in a package and a letter and I asked him if he had any other information for me and he said me. I spaned the letter first and in the letter was a sheet of paper written in English and ing 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

Page (

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 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 test and burned it up.

It was about a week after thie, 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.

He said that he did not think it could have 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 sut. 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 harber, 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 for someone in Apan 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 Japansse Consulate and showed him a set of signals containing 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

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 Gonsul, 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 end 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 cent to my son and the other containing the simplified system of signals as described by me in my previous statement to detect the same of the same of the same of 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 some 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 ear and went on into town.

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.

66

Otto Kuchn

WITESSES:

Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Monolulu, T. H. b 1 c

(Signed statement begins on following page.)

- 2. -

Property .



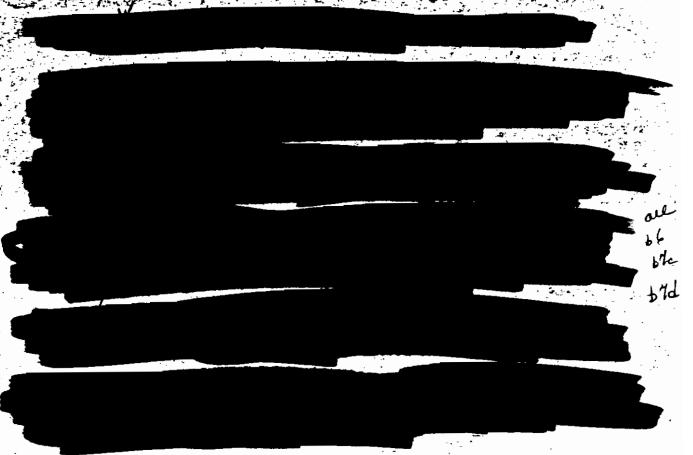
8_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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On three separate and distinct occasions the MUEHN residence at Kalama has been searched for information pertinent to this case.

The last search was conducted by and the suriter on January 1, 1942. At that time every possible place of concealment of papers, etc, was thoroughly searched. As a result, address books and correspondence, all in German, were obtained, and after being translated, the following excerpts were noted. The original sorrespondence, reflected here, along with the English translation, is being saintained in the Honelula File in this case.

The address books reflect the following names:



The quotations that follow are quotations from letters reperived by the KUERS, most of which originated in Germany.



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The above-quoted letter was not

During a visit to OTTO KUEHN'S Kalama residence on January 4, 2012, by and the writer, it was ascertained that it is possible to observe the large dormer window at the top of his two-story residence in Kalama from almost any vantage point off the mouth of Lanakai Bay; even in the daylight agents could observe and distinguish this residence with its red rooftop and dormer window from a point at Lanakai Point located right on the beach at a distance of about one and one-half miles from the Kalama house. Neighbors in the immediate area of KUEHN'S residence informed that when lights in the house were on the reflection through the dormer window was clearly visible.

brought to KUEHN'S attention during that interview.

It was also ascertained at OTTO KUEHN'S Lanakai Beach home that a clothesline is strung on the beach side of the house and, further, if linen was strung on this line there is nothing to obstruct its view from any point at sea within the Lanakai Bay area.

It was also observed at OTTO KUEHN's Kalama residence that he keeps a star sailboat and sails for same. One of these sails bears the Roman numeral III in letters about 16 inches high and 2 inches wide of green cloth. The star boat apparently has not been in the water for a period of time as the seams are drawn so that it would probably take

several days before it could be placed in seaworthy condition. The only large lights observed at the Kalama residence were two lawn lights with reflectors, having about 250 to 300 watt bulbs, which were mounted one on the garage in the rear of the house and one at the corner of the house in the rear in such a manner so as to light the yard in the rear of the KUEHN'S residence. It is to be noted the rear of the residence is away from the beach side.

PENDING

65-1574 Pobrusry 9, 1942 RECORDIT Monolula, T. H.; ESPICEACE - CONFILE (5) rence is made to the report of dated January 5, 1942, in e . Now York Field Division should be furnished with the mosessary background information in order that it may conduct investigation conserming whom Subject Kusha received certain correspondence during 1936 and 1937. It is believed that every effort should be made to shock the known contacts of Kuchn in order to determine whether they are engaging in espionage or other inimical John Edger Roover Director OC Box Tork COMMUNICATIONS SECTION FB 1 8 1942 A

Rederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

> Honolulu, T. H. January 7, 1942

> > VIA CLIPPER

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> JAPANESE ACTIVITIES. Honolulu, T. H.; ESPIONAGE CONFILE

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith a report rendered in this matter January 5, 1942 by another report rendered under the same caption by January 6, 1942. In this connection, reference

is also made to the report rendered by Special Agent in Charge R. L. Shivers under the same caption December 26, 1941.

The report of sets forth the activities of OTTO KUEHN and Mrs. FRIEDEL KUEHN, both of whom are subjects of Honolulu File 65-4 entitled "FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN, w.a.s.; HERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, w.a.s.; MRS. J. CARSON OMOGRE, w.a.; EBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN - ESPIONAGE (G)" and Bureau File 65-1574.

While it is obvious that OTTO KUEHN and his wife, FRIEDEL, have not made known the full scope of their activities in their espionage work for the Japanese Government and the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, the facts that have been established, as recorded in this report, furnish conclusive evidence that OTTO KUEHN and his wife, FRIEDEL KUEHN, were paid agents of the Japanese Government in Hawaii.

It appears from the information developed by this office and the statement of OTTO KUEHN himself that he took the signalling device system, which he himself prepared, to the Japanese Consulate on December 2, 1941. This is the system which the Japanese Consul General at Honolulu transmitted to the Foreign Minister, December 3, 1941, as set out in full in the report of Special Agent in Charge R. L. Shivers referred to above. It appears from reviewing the

Mr. Holloman Mr. Quinn Tamm.

Mr. Nease

Director

January 7, 1942

information in that system that it was intended to be effective only up to and including December 6, 1941. However, it does not indicate a limitation in time for sending these signals but it seems conclusive that the signals devised would indicate one of the seven sets of facts only up to December 6, 1941.

This office has not developed any evidence that these signals were sent or given at any time between December 3 and December 6, 1941. KUEHN himself states that the signals were not used or sent.

Unquestionably there is already sufficient information developed, as the foregoing reports will reflect, to substantiate a conviction of OTTO KUEHN if he were tried in the United States Court for espionage under the appropriate Federal laws. At this time, as you know, the Federal and Civil Courts have been estopped from criminal prosecutions. There is considerable legal opinion in Hawaii at the present time that the Provost Court and the Military Commission, which have been set up under martial law, now have jurisdiction over criminal offenses committed against the laws of the United States and the laws of the Territory of Hawaii prior to the declaration of martial law, December 7, 1941. As a matter of fact, some Territorial offenses have already been tried in the Provost Court and sentences imposed after conviction. The Provost Court has jurisdiction over offenses where the penalty is not greater than five years imprisonment and \$5,000.00 fine. The Military Commission is the court which now has jurisdiction over all capital offenses and other offenses where the prescribed punishment is in excess of five years imprisonment and/or \$5,000.00 fine.

The question now arises as to what prosecutive action should be taken against OTTO KUEHN and his wife, FRIEDEL KUEHN, and whether or not jurisdiction would be in the Military Commission or in the United States District Court which is not now functioning in criminal cases. The question of policy also arises in view of the fact that the evidence which would be necessary to convict the KUEHNS in any court would involve the Japanese Consul General and certain members of his staff who have consular diplomatic immunity.

Director

January 7, 1942

It is my belief that if OTTO KUEHN is tried before the Military Commission a sentence of death will be meted out. There is no question but what a public prosecution of KUEHN and public dissemination of the evidence on which the conviction was obtained would have a good, wholesome effect on the public morale, particularly that part of the evidence which would show the center of the Japanese espionage activity in Hawaii in the Consulate itself.

I do not know as yet if the Army will be inclined to bring KUEHN before the Military Commission without waiting for an opinion from the Attorney General or the State Department but I assume they will take no action until after the Attorney General has had an opportunity to review these facts and consult with other members of the Cabinet involved. It is believed however that a decision should be reached at the earliest possible time so that appropriate prosecutive action can be taken here, not only for the effect it would have as a preventive measure but for the good of the general morale of the citizens of these Islands.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Shivers Special Agent in Charge

RLS:LT 65-414

Enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 15, 1942

Transmit the following message to:

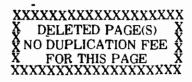
SPECIAL AGEST IN CHARGE (* -

B. S. BEPARTMENT & JUST'ES COMMUNICATIONS SEEDING



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Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you	
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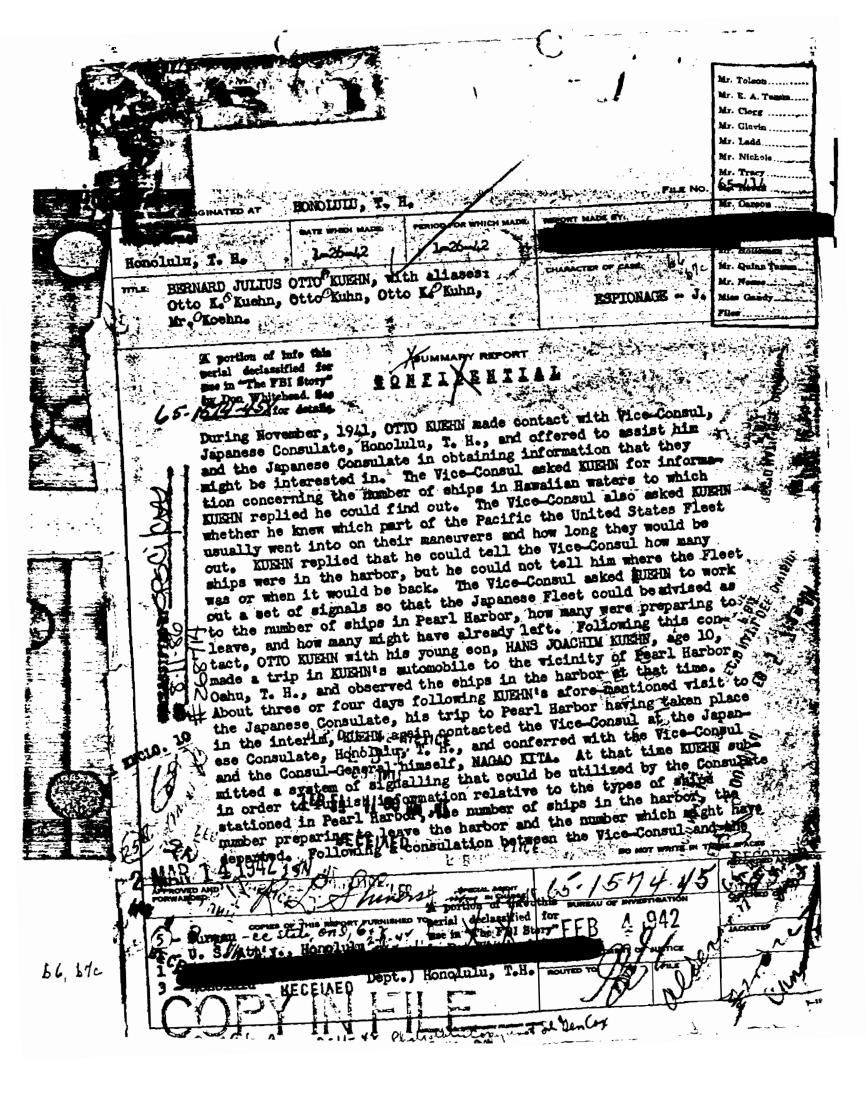
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Consul-General KITA, the Vice-Consul advised KUKHN the system of signalling was too complicated and requested him to prepare a simpler method, which KUEHN consented to do. On Tuesday, December 2, 1941, OTTO KUEHN again contacted the Vice-Consul at the Japanes Consulate, Honolulu, T. H., and delivered to him a revised and simplified system of signalling to be used in reporting the activities and size of the United States Navy Fleet based at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T. H. At the same time, he furnished written information concerning the number and various types of ships in Hawaiian waters. The figures submitted by KUEHN in this connection were as fellows:

7 battleships
6 cruisers
2 aircraft carriers
40 destroyers
27 submarines

These figures were later determined to be substantially correct.

On or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 cash was

delivered by Honolulu, to OTTO KUEHN at his residence at Kalama, Kailua, Noanu, T. H.

OTTO KUEHN was arrested as an alien enemy on December 8, 1941, and ie, at the present time, being held as such at the United States Immigration Station, Honolulu, awaiting trial before the Military Commission on charges growing out of the above activities. No formal charges have yet been preferred by Captain (Judge Advocate General's Department) EUGENE V. SIATTERY, who will act as Trial Judge Advocate in the prosecution of this case before the Military Commission, with the assistance and collaboration of Acting United States Attorney ANGUS M. TAYLOR, JR. At this time it is anticipated that charges will be brought under three counts; the first for violation of Section 34, Title 50, U.S.C.A., to with a conspiracy to violate Section 32, Title 50, in that OTTO KUEHN conspired with the Vice-Consul, Japanese Consulate, to transmit in formation pertaining to the national defense of the United States and performed overt acts to culminate the conspiracy. The second count charged will be violation of Section 32, Title 50, U.S.C.A., in that on or about December 2, 1941, OTTO KUEHN did transmit information relating to the United States Navy Fleet and national

defense of the United States to an agent of a foreign government, to wit: the Imperial Japanese Government. The third count charged will be violation of Section 31, Title 50, U.S.C.A., in that on or about November 27, 1941, in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, Oahu, T. H., OTTO KUEHN did unlawfully and feloniously obtain information respecting the national defense of the United States, to wit: the number and types of United States Naval ships based at Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T. H.

WI THESSES

Federal Bureau of Investigation, are either or both competent to introduce the original signed statements dated January 1st and 3rd, 1942, made by OTTO KHEHN and copies of which are attached to and made a part of this report. Both Agents can testify as witnesses to OTTO KEUHN's signature appearing on the original statements.

R. L. SHIVERS, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, can testify to the plans for signalling regarding the transmission of information concerning United States Navy Fleet activities and numbers based at Pearl Harbor which are mentioned in the signed statements of OTTO KUKHN. Mr. SHIVERS can also introduce documentary evidence consisting of rough sketched pencilled notes drawn by OTTO KUKHN himself of the signal plans mentioned in his statements.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, can both testify as witnesses to the signature of OTIO KUEHN appearing on the documentary evidence introduced by Mr. SHIVERS above.



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65-414



OTTO KUEHN was born July 25, 1895, in Berlin, Germany. In April, 1913, he enlisted in the German Navy and, following a training period, became a midshipman aboard a German cruiser serving until January, 1915, when his ship was sunk in a naval engagement and he was made a prisoner of war by the British. Following the Armistice, KUEHN returned to Berlin and re-entered naval service as a lieutenant, continuing in this work an additional six months. He then studied medicine at the University of Berlin and the University of Bunich for one and one-half years, during which time in 1920 he marrisd his present wife, FRIEDEL KUEHN in Munich, Germany.

MUEHN at that time had been laft an inheritance; of about \$50,000 cash as well as a number of houses and Government bonds by his father. He worked in various positions in Germany up until 1930 at which time he enrolled himself LEOPOLD KUEHN, in the Nazi Party. OTTO KUEHN was inactive in the

61c

<u>Party until 1932</u> when he made a trip to Munich in the company of to bid for a position in the Nazi Party which was and later developed into the position of Chief given to of the German Gestapo system which is presently holding. MIKHN has stated if such a position had been offered to him at the time, he would unhesitantly have accepted it. After failing to obtain this position EUEHN was assigned by the district leader of the Party at Kiel, Germany, to work for the Party in Altona, Germany as an investigator to determine the activities of those individuals who were Communists and ascertain who were pro-Nazi in the Altona Police Department and among the residents of that vicinity. He communed in this work for about eix months after which he was relieved of these duties, as he had become involved in some difficulties with the Nazi Party and was held in a concentration came for four weeks.

from the Nazi Party and in April, 1935, sailed from Bremen, Germany for the United States.

OTTO MURHN crossed the Mainland of the United States and came directly to Honolulu, T. H., remaining for three weeks in Honolulu, and then continued on to Japan. He returned to Honolulu from Japan almost immediately and since that time has resided continuously in Honolulu, except for two additional trips to Japan for short periods, one in 1936, the other in 1938.

OTTO KUEHN filed declaration of intention to become a United States citizen at Honolulu, T. H., March 3, 1938, following his admission to the United States at Honolulu as a "quota immigrant," on October 29, 1936, Ms filed his petition for citizenship June 30, 1941, at Honolulu, T. H., and his hearing had been scheduled for December, 1941. It was anticipated that he would have been admitted to citizenship on the last Saturday in January, 1942, in the event the results of his hearing had been satisfactory. However, in view of the declaration of war between the United States and Japan, no further action has been taken regarding these citizenship proceedings.

OTTO KUKHN, at the time of his arrest, was residing in Kailus, Oshu, T. H., with his wife, FRIEDEL KUEHN, and two sons, KBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN, age 15, and HANS JOACHIM KUEHN, age 10. He also has one married daughter, Mrs. J. CARSON MOCKE,

nee RUTH KUKHN, who has been living with her husband in Kailna, Oahu, T. H. OTTO KUKHN's father, now deceased, was a Doctor of Chemistry at Stetien, Germany, where he acted as a food inspector.

OTTO KUEHN has no admitted arrest record to date, and no such record is available at the Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu, T. H.

-PENDING-



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Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

For the File

DATE: November 28, 1956

A FR

FROM :

L. B. Nicho

SUBJECT:

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn

There are attached hereto pages 192, 193 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead, which contain data taken from Bureau file 65-1574-45

The information from the file was personally reviewed and declassified by me prior to the author's use of it in the preparation of the book and the clearance procedures followed in the book were approved by the Attorney General by appropriate notation on the Bureau memorandum of July 20, 1956, outlining procedures to be followed. (62-102693-90) The declassified data has been underlined in red on the attached excerpts.

For complete information concerning data declassified in "The FBI Story," see 62-102693-35%

Enclosure

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INFORMATION CONTAINED

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65-1574-45X NOT RECORDED 2 : 6 :57

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Kuehn told agents:

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 post-card signed "Jimmie," to my Box No. 1476 at Honolulu. 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 . . .?

Kuehn also told of receiving some \$30,000 in 1940-1941 from sources in Tokyo, money which he claimed represented transfers from property income in Germany. He said the last \$14,000 payment was handed to him by a strange Japanese, and that his wife hid all the money.

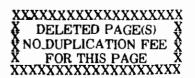
"I don't know where she has it hidden," Kuehn said. But there was testimony indicating that the stranger who gave Kuehn the \$14,000 was Vice Consul Okuda's associate, Consulate Secretary Tadasi Mori-

Excerpt from pages 192, 193 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead



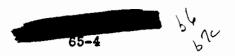
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United States Bepartment of France

HONOLULU, T. H.



January 19, 1942.

Director. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

> Re: FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN. with aliases, et al. Espionage - G.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith fingerprint impressions of BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases, and his wife, FRIEDEL AUGUSTE BERTA HARME, with aliases, subjects of the above-captioned case.

It is requested that these fingerprints be checked against the Bureau's identification records and the Honolulu Office advised as to the results thereof by radio.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED JAN 31 1942 IDENT. DIV. 5

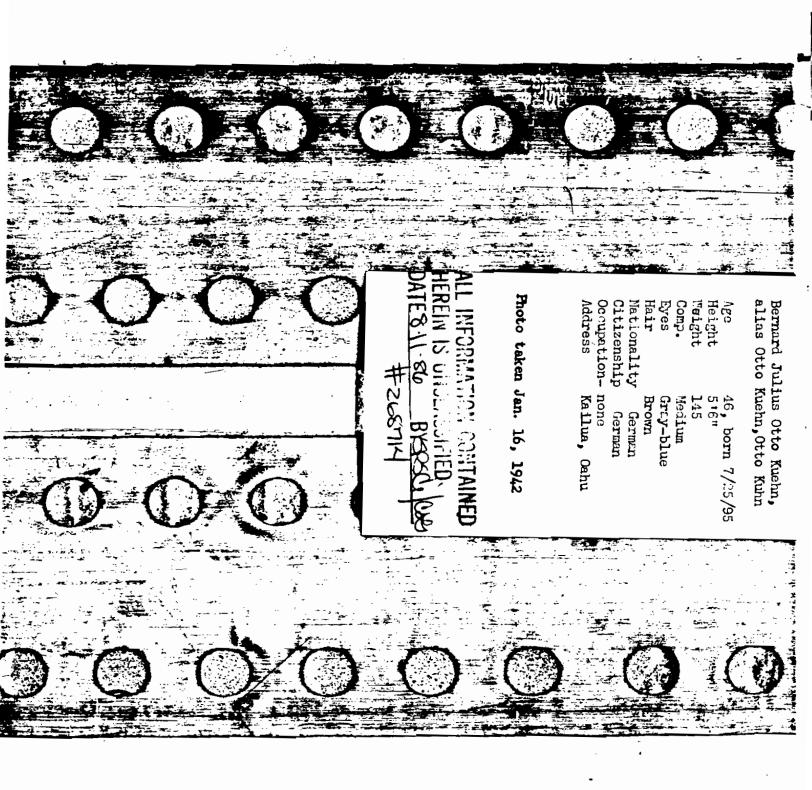
Special Agent in Charge.

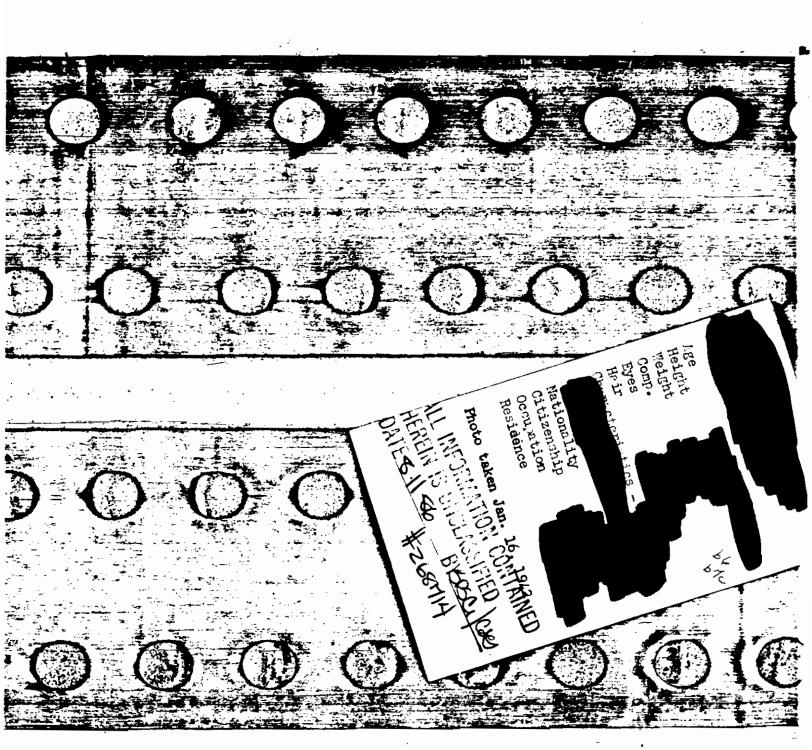
Enclosures.

VIA CLIPPER

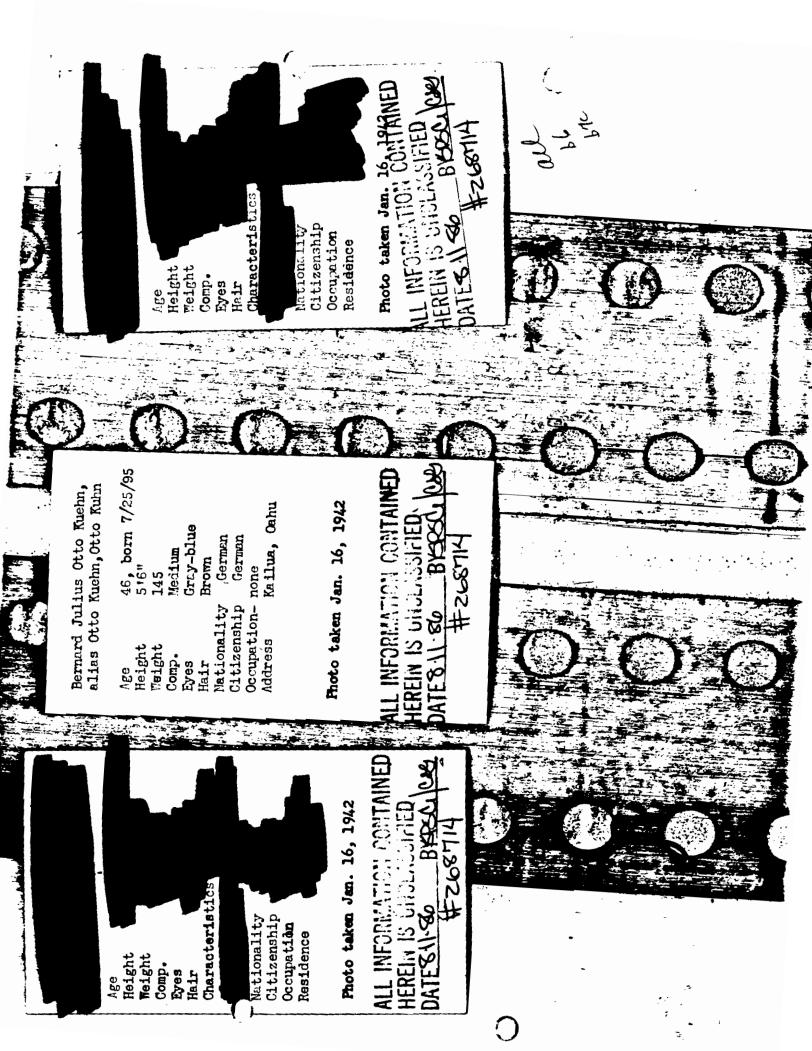
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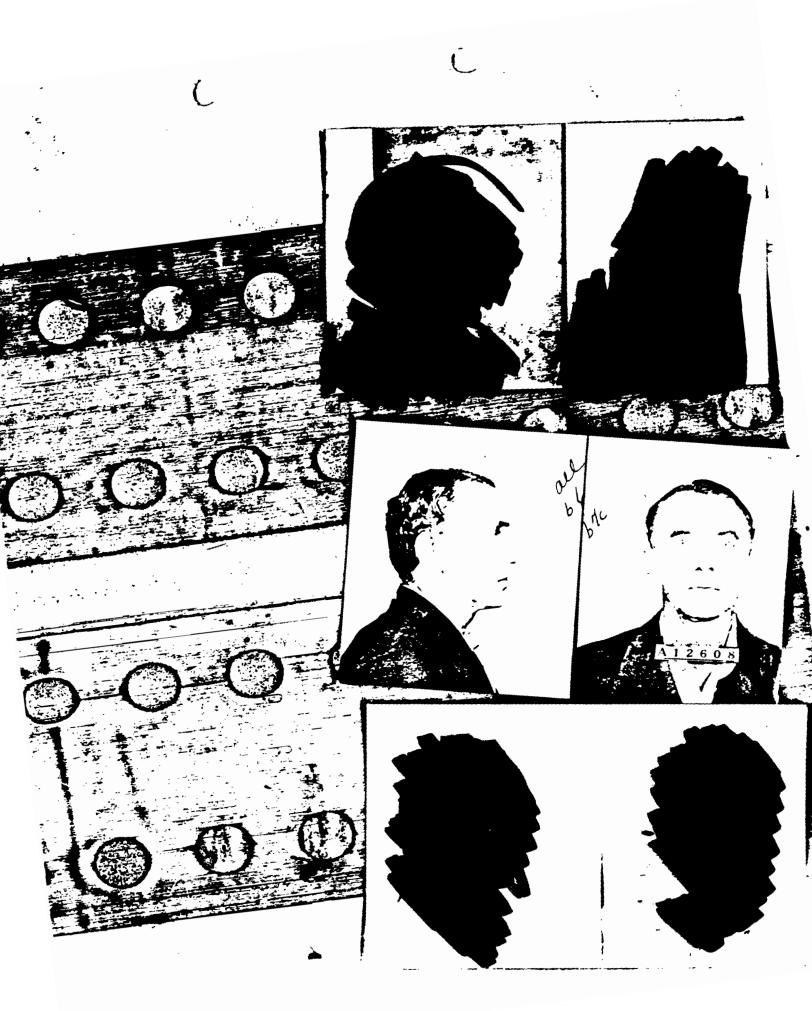
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A VO





65-414

Investigation is continuing and an additional report will be submitted at an early date.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

One photograph of OTTO KUEHN.

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PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

t	Form No. 1 This case originated at HO	NOLULU, T. H.		Honolulu	FILE NO. 65-414	
X	REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE B	Y	_
٠,	HONOLULU, T. H.	1/22/42	1/15-20/42			jsad
Z**	JAPANESE ACTI	vities, honolulu,	т. н.	CHARACTER OF	CASE AGE (CONFILE)	- J
	HEREIN IS CHOLASSIFIED BATE IN SCHOOL BY SERVING BY SER	rther investigation in continuities, Honolul EHN placed in adrough cooperation duntil afternoor nitored by German ttle significance ain questioned at rtinent facts.	onnection with the On 1/16/42 joining cells, to of Military. To of following the interpreters to, set forth. The length without the P-	Japanese es 2 OTTO and 3 Schofield Throughout day, conversand result Both OTTO at developing day.	spionage FRIEDEL Barracks, t night rsations s, of and FRIEDEL	CORI
	jointly by OTTO KUEHN a activities i At page 5, wher placed toget The purpose monitor thei		in connection that the determinant in the connection in the connection in the connection in the connection in the connections in a first connection in a f	nd the write match with Japan DEFER! ce report of cells at Scientioned, was not before the cells at scientioned, was not before the cells at scientioned.	has been conductor relative to nese espionage RED RECOR friend KUKHN hofield Barrac s in order to ret to obtain	cted

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Both OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEHN were escorted by military guard from their detention cells, U. S. Immigration Station, on January 16, 1942, separately, to their adjoining cells at Schofield Barracks. Upon reaching Schofield they were placed in the cells in such a manner that sach was cognizant of the fact the other occupied the next adjoining cell.

The following is quoted from a memorandum prepared by $b \phi$ became interpreter, of the Office of Naval intelligence, and it is observed the time indicated in the log is Greenwich meridian time.

of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and arrived at Schofield Barracks to maintain aural surveillance on Subjects after their transfer from Honolulu. We arrived at about 1100 and completed technical and other arrangements for the surveillance together with Army Contact Office.

15/1C

"A translation from the German of all conversation that was distinct enough to catch and a running log follow. The first column represents the time at various intervals where checks were made. F stands for Friedel; O for Otto. Interpolations and explanations will be in brackets. A dotted line will indicate missing words or sentences.

- 1155 Arrival of O. KUEHN at barracks.
- 1205 Locked in solitary confinement:
- 1543 Arrival of F. KUEHN at barracks.
 - F Are you sure you haven't done something (?)?

0 - No.

P.- Do you believe that? - Menschenskind! (Man alive!) - What did you say? F - I just made a written statement. (English down this far; switched to German.) What have we come to? What a stupid thing you have done! . 0 - You will get out of it all There were 30,000 crowns(? What about the money? What did you write? ... (A complete confession?) F - Then they know everything. 0 - In 1935 I bought the.... Then have you changed your opinions completely - We are going on the rocks. (We're ruined, we're sunk.) F - You had no reason whatever to sign your name to such document. 0 - But what could I have done? F - Why did you write all that? (The statement for the FRI) 0 - What could I do?

0 - (He claimed he wanted the money for her, hence his actions.)

F - Quatsch! (Rubbish!)



- "F What crasy things you have done!
- 0 You remember what the Japanese Consul sent us?
- F There was no letter, no evidence connected with it.... Didn't you (broken off)? Didn't you....? On God!
- 0
- F He sales asked me whether I had received a letter (from the Japanese Consul) or not, and I said no.
- O The Consul.... The Japanese.....
- F Ach...(A discussion of Hans, Eberhard, and Buth, especially their health. Guard's arrival.)
- 0

all by

- F Nobody believes me!
- O Shall I tell them what we received? (?)
 (This sounds important as evidence of Otto's withholding or attempting to withhold some important bit of evidence which Friedel also knew about.)
- F From the beginning I was afraid. Bid you do anything? (Presumably anything of an overt nature.)
- O No, nothing at all! The FBI wondered where I got the money and I didn't know what to say.... (presumably an account o the source of recent money received. The last \$14,000 or \$18,000.)
- F Through the Consulate?!! (This could hardly have been feigned astonishment. At this point it became very clear that Friedel was either one of the world's best actors or she was hearing of the source of the money for the first time to her utter amazement. The statement above 'No, nothing at all!' probably means that although the signals were agreed upon, they were never actually used for the purposes for which they were intended. Otto is rightly of wrongly trying to lead Friedel to believe that he thought up the signals for the money, but that he did not use the a single time.)

- *O (Indistinct) (The Japanese Consul called Otto up in October.)
 - F (Some discussion of Hans and his role in the matter. Not clear.)
 But why did you write all that?
 - 0 I thought it was better to.
 - F That sounds very funny.
- G Yes, it sounds funny, but it is true.
- P I hate these....; I hate them. But you kept this all a secret from me. That is the worst of it all. Why did you write all that? I saw a paper that indicates that you had told everything.... They tricked you (into that confession). When did it happen? (What is 'it'?)
- 0 In 1934 and 1935 and again in 1936.
- F I had no idea about the 24,000 marks. How could you ever have done such a thing? (Friedel sighs over and over again. This is perhaps the most distressing part of Otto's confession as far as she is concerned. A good assumption is that some sort of extortion or blackmail scheme was resorted to to replenish Otto's depleted funds. In '34, '35, and '36 Otto either lost the 24,000 marks which were entrusted to him or received such a sum as a result of illegal pressure and blackmail. Friedel was in a state of hyperexcitation, but Otto came back with the following:)
- 0 And what about Ruthie (Ruthchen)?
- F Achi.... Did you do it for money? Did you do it in 1936?

 (Not clear what.)
- 0 (An explanation which did not come through.)
- F (Another long sigh as she realizes the enormity of his danger.) How much did you pay?
- 0 (Inaudible
- F If I had only imagined that it was like that!... You gave paper indicating that you had worked (for him, presumably Okuda or Morimura)?

ا ما ط

- FO Yes
 - F Achi: When did you speak to him? In October?
 - 0 The 25th and then again on the 2nd of December.
 - F The second? And the money was delivered?
- 0
- F Four months ago when Homburg sent the money,.....
- 0
- F I don't understand.
- 0 How many were there?
- F Four
- 0
- F (Louder) I was so scared when you went to send the \$500. I was so scared.
- 0 ~ Iou....
- F (Angry) I know that you didn't do it and that you shouldn't have done it!
- 0 ----
- 1630 F Ach, du lieber Gott!

(Intermission for dinner; no conversation.)

- 1645 0 (In English) You through?
- 1650 F (Friedel was crying and sobbing for quite a while.) What do you want (propose) to do?
 - 0 The FEI will attend to everything.
 - F Our boys (she breaks off into sobs).
 - 0 They will be all right.

- "F I wish I were dead.
- 0 Don't go on like that on our last day.
- F It shouldn't have been like this
- 0 Everything that is done is done.
- F I have already gone through so much.
- 0 Iou look after the children.
- F (Crying more and more.)
- 0 You will get out and you must hold (restrain, control) yourself for the children's sake. (It is perfectly clear throughout that he is calm and resigned to die tomorrow.)
- F
- 0 We must tell each other goodbye. We don't know.... haven't.....
- F Yes. It was so unimportant (unwichtig). I was so afraid that day when you went to the (Japanese) Consulate. You thought that the possibility of anything happening was ruled out (ausgeschlossen).
- 0 Did I tell you that!
- F Certainly you did. It's the truth. You shouldn't have returned it at the Japanese Consulate. You should not have telegraphed and telephoned and done all those things that arouse suspicion.
- F Did you receive the note (sketch, drawing 'Aufzeichnung')
 from Aunt....? (possibly Bertha; did not sound like 'Martha'
 although it might have been.) You know what you received,
 don't you?
- 0 12,800 crowns....(A great deal that followed was unintalligible. It was whispered in a very low voice and was interrupted by frequent 'Wie's (whats) from Friedel. This conversation was one of the most crucial of all and probably gave a great deal of the background for Otto's subsequent

*misdeeds. Money and deaths were inextricably mixed up in this part. Only further questioning can piece this together so that it will make sense.)was shot to death. (The assistant heard the name as BALTHUSCH)

F - He is alive; he was not shot

(Considerable whispering followed by the words:) in 1934.

0 -

F - Did she die?

0 -

F - Of course I saw her in 1935. I flew home in 1932. (?) In 1936 I saw her (stayed with her about the 1935 date) I saw her again in 1936.

0 - What about 1937?

il

F - Mother was dead in 1937 when I got home.

11c

0 - ----

F - Thy?

0 - • • • • • •

- F You are fifty two. There are 42,000 dead (This last remark is absolutely incomprehensible in context, but there is no doubt as to the exact words used.)
- O There were 30,000 marks (this is another example of the frequent juxtaposition of men and money. It looks as if there were some secret connected with the family and also possibly with the Gestapo; possibility exists that Otto K. was connected with the death of the 42,000 in a Gestapo purge, because of his son's connection with the high authorities of the Propaganda Ministry, and how Otto had his conference with Heidrich and Himmler himself.)

"F - Nobody will believe me (very positive statement)

O - The FBI...

F - I am so very sorry for you. You can never get out of this.
You shouldn't have written it. You shouldn't have told
them anything. (long delay) You have made yourself unhappy
and me unhappy and the children unhappy. I wish we were all
dead..... I am feeling so bad.

(Long intermission)

(There was a long argument over when 'she' died. There is no indication of who she was. We were unfortunately unable to take down any of this conversation because of its low audibility.)

- 0 (Otto takes the initiative after a pause as usual)
- 1727 F (Sobbing) You are to blame!
 - 0 Wipe your tears.
 - F I have no idea, no idea.

- resses so that she
- 0 (They discuss some sunts and their addresses so that she can write them, presumably after his execution.)
- F In 1937 my mother died.... We bought it in 1936. (There is no indication of what 'it' was).
- 0
- F (Very emphatically and each word separately) When did she die?
- 0 You told him in Japan....
- F Then a letter came from your son didn't it?
- 0 Yes. (Intermission for toilet) -
- F That is all passed now (long rest)

*1820 (A Yew words were mumbled, but it was impossible to catch them)

1830 F -

- (Considerable whispering, but it was impossible to understand it.)
- 1900 0 They are going back to Germany.
 - F You know very well that souldn't be. You have no reason to do that. It is simply fantastic. (Considerable explaining on his part and sighing and solding on hers. Individual words could hardly be made out the question arises as to who was to go back to Germany. Plausible suggestion that the children were to return to Germany after the war.)
- 1930 (Friedel thought she was going to be shot, but he tells her not to worry because she hasn't done anything.)
- 2130 (Guard went in and Friedel was asked whether she wanted to go to sleep. The answer was no.)

b7c

- 2138 0 (Whispering to Friedel; practically inaudible but something about some one's coming, probably the guard.)
 - F I felt that something was coming when the....broke.
 - 0 I said that the major could come with whatever he had. (referring to the mattresses).
- 2200 0 (Some inaudible remarks, unintelligible, about money and his mother. Note that previously the conversation has been about her mother.)
- 2202 F What do you say to my going? (Whether this refers to her going to Germany or some other place is uncertain.)
- 2310 0 Did you manage to _catch a few winks.....(Many sighs from 2300 to 2310 and after. He also remarks that tomorrow he will be shot. There was some remark about Americans but it was not distinct enough to be translated.)

*2350 (Allen reports that Mr. and Mrs. Friedel and Mr. Shivers were mentioned and that Okuda was mentioned in a disparaging tone of voice.)

F - (Something was said very vehemently, but it was incomprehensible.)

F - (To guard) How long are you on duty?

Guard - 24 hours. Do you want to go to the bath house?

F - No, come back at 2.

() O

(End of transcription of conversation of the 16th)

0015 0 - (A word or two to Friedel and she answered back. His words seemed muffled, though sounds of scuffling or a swinging body were heard.)

0050 F - (A hard cough)

ь/

0120 F - (Another good cough)

57c

0157 F - (A nightmare, sobbing in her sleep.)

0 - Frieda! Frieda! (She subsides)

0228 F or 0 (7) (snoring regular)

0250 0 - (A single cough)

0320 0 - (Snoring regular)

0350 0 - (Snoring regular)

0420 0 - (Snoring regular)

0450 0 - (Snoring regular)

0505 F - (Calls guard. Ho answer)

0507 0 - (Calls guard. No snswer)

=0512

errives.)

0516 0 - (Calls guard; no answer)

0520 F - (Asks to go to bathroom and also for breakfast hour.)

Guard - 5:30

0528 0 - What did you dream about? (No reply.) Was breakfast at 5:30? (No reply.)

(Breakfast)

0543 F - (Indistinct)

0550 0 - I am through.

0558 0 - How did you sleep?

F - Very bad. Du lieber Gott in Himmel, thank God this is the end (so reported by the beard thank God that you are here. It occurred to the later thank finter-pretation was probably correct.)

0612 F - Gott, Ah Gott!

0615 F - Did you ask the people what....?

0 - Tes.

0618 F - If they had not brought me out here, I would not have believed it.

0625 F - (Heavy truck drove up.) Ach, mein Gott.

(Intermission)

? - Did you leave the Shriftstück(document or anything in writing) at home, the one they found?

0 - Yes. (?)

F - It is all so crazy that I feel weak.

-12-

all and

19C

. .

*0700 F - (Calls guard) (To Otto:) (indistinct)

0725 0 - (Still calling guard)

0728 0 - Could I shave and wash my teeth?

Guard - You don't need a shave; you're not going anywhere.

0 - I shave every day.

Guard - You'll have to wait till the Major gets back. He gets here about 8 o'clock.

0740 0 - Do I get my trial today?

Guard - (No answer)

0745 F - (Hysterical)(loud crying)

0750 F - Can't you take me to the hospital? Can't you get me an aspirin?

.66

0808 (He wants news as to his fate; none is wouchsafed him.)

67c

0857 0 - In 1938 when you came to America, you brought the money.

F - (She mighed and acknowledged by milence)

(From 0858 to a change in the watch, no further words were exchanged between Friedel and Otto, probably because they were asleep. On the return of Honolulu, the watch was continued by Special Agents of the FBI.)

The following is a continuation of the log on the activities of OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEIN beginning at 9:25 a.m., January 17, 19/2, and extending to 4:10 p.m. the same date. During this time acted as German interpreter and the writer was also present. FRIEDEL was later removed from the cellat 4:10 p.m. and returned by a military guard to her old detention cell at the U. S. Immigration Station. The following are the notes

of by other

which reflect the only pertinent data overheard

Time

*0925 OTTO:

'Guard!'

0930 OTTO:

'Guard!

0940 OTTO:

'Guard!

Guard visits cell.

She again asks for her glasses. Guard states that the Major will met let her have glasses. Guard leaves.

O955 FRIEDEL: 'It is peculiar that they put us two together.'
OTTO: Feels that they will probably not be together for a
long time.

1010 FRIEDEL and OTTO discuss family affairs again.

1015 FRIEDEL: Reference again made to what happened in '35. She cannot understand the whole thing (Alles Qwatch!)

Repeats over and over that she cannot understand the whole thing.

1030 FRIEDEL: Makes reference to something of an undercover (hinterbandish) which took place.

OTTO: Low speech. Y.M.C.A. mentioned twice during his whispering.

1040 FRIEDEL: 'I did not believe it (?) was time until you told me last night.'

Hamburg mentioned.

Reference made to money which passed hands on Tec. 2.

1050 FRIEDEL: \$3000 cash mentioned several times. Reference made that it all took place in 38.

(?) 1055 FRIEDEL: She brought back \$9,000 with her in \$40.

1100 FRIEDEL and OTTO: Very involved discussion about large sums of money (same as last night). From time to time she says: 'Wie Konnst du so etwas machen' (How could you do such a thing).

1105 FRIEDEL: Speaks about Leopold.

(?) She tried to get him out of Germany.

Time *1115 FRIEDEL: Talks about Buth - They are trying to scare her. rd inspects. Guard inspects. FRIMEL goes to bathroom. Wants to know when he gets his trial. OTTO: Don't worry, you'll get a fair trial. I know that. GUARD: OTTO: OTTO: 'You will get a fair trial.' FRIEDEL: 'Who said so?' German OTTO: 'The Sergeant.' FRIEDEL: 'Everything has been decided.' OTTO: 'The U.S. Government will give you a fair trial.' 1210 FRIEDEL: 'I have a feeling we do not get a trial anymore.' 'Don't be foolish.' FRIEDEL: 'They do not believe a word I say.' FRIEDEL: (?) 'I had to state to the American Consul where I was in '28.' 66 1220 FRIEDEL: Reference again made to October and December 2, to the 670 people yonder, and to Homburg. 1225 FRIEDELS 'Are you sure that you did not tell the story to anyone, a storekeeper, (Kaufmann) for example? 'For goodness sakes, no.' FRIEDEL: 'They knew everything.' FRIEDEL: Belch! 'What lousy food.' 1235 OTTO: "What will happen will happen." FRIEDEL: 'Oh I cannot sleep.' 1245 You better try to aleep. You can not sleep much at night. 1300 OTTO: 'Have you slept?' FRIEDEL: No. OTTO: 'Then try again.'

1310 FRIEDEL: Why doesn't somebody come and tell me what is going on?

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P1315 OTTO: Guard

1320 Guard comes, opens FRIENEL's cell.

She wants to see a doctor.

Asks guard to see Najor.

1330 FAIRDEL: Hysterical.

They do not believe me. They will shoot me.

OTTO: Attempts to comfort her.

FRIEDEL: 'I cannot stand it any leager.' Wants to wash herself, brush her teeth, and comb her hair.

1345 Doctor visits FRIEDEL. FRIEDEL does much sobbing.

1355 FRIEDEL: 'I cannot stand it here.'

1415 OTTO: 'It makes no difference what you tell them. They

believe what they want to.

FRIEDEL: But I have not done anything wrong - you have not

done anything wrong.

OTTO: 'That makes no difference.'

6 G 12 M

FRIEDEL & OTTO discuss the children.

OTTO: Did the doctor give you anything to make you sleep.

FRIEDEL: No answer.

1420 FRIEDEL: Tells about being at the limited tion Station - Mr.

1440 OTTO: 'Could die Reuten? understand German?'
FRIEDEL: 'No, why?'

1445 FRIEDEL: Someone was held by FBI for four days and questioned.

1454 Talk about clean clothes. FRIEDEL would like to wash her panties. OTTO offers her a clean pair of his pajamas and shorts.

Time

*1510 OTTO: Feels he will get complete rest from the whole affair FRIEDEL: If I could only wash myself.

1530

*Ruth sang so beautifully yesterday. **

Just prior to the time OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEHN were transferred from their quarters at the Immigration Station to Schofield. Barracks they were given physical examinations by 1st U. S. Army Medical Corps, Fort Armstrong, and copies of his medical reports are being retained in the file in this case. His findings at that time were that both were in good health and suffering no physical ailments.

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Regarding the examination of FRIEDEL KUEHN by a doctor at Schofield Barracks, it is pointed out that at 1:30 p.m. the writer, noting she appeared somewhat hysterical, made arrangements with to allow a doctor to see Mrs. KUEHN and report on her condition. At 1:43 p.m. Captain (Dr.) W. S. Army Medical Corps, examined FRIEDEL and afterwards reported her heart and blood pressure were normal; that she was only tired physically. Notations regarding the doctor's visit at that time are being retained in the Honologue file.

OTTO KURHN has also since been transferred under military guard back to his former detention cell at the U. S. Immigration Station on January 18, 1942.

On January 19, 1942, Agent and the writer questioned Wrs. FRIEDEL EUEN at the U.S. Immegration Station, with Dr. S. Army Medical Corps, continually in attendance, in the case of the continuing until 3:05 p.m., with time being taken for lunch from 12:30 to 1:00 p.m.

Mrs. KUCHN insisted throughout the interview that she had no knowledge of her husband's relations with the Japanese Consulate except his first visit made there in Hamber, 1941, in an effort to find money to their sometimes in Germany and his last visit there

on December 2, 1941, at which time OTTO left an envelope containing the \$500.00 to be sent through the Japanese Consulate to their son in Germany. Mrs. KUKKN remained in the car during this last visit and, according to her statements, she had not been with her husband on his first visit there in Movember. She insisted that the action of the Consulate in extending this favor to them by transmitting the \$500 to their son in Germany did not seem strange to her; that her husband had led her to believe the money was being sent through the Yokohama Specie Bank by the Consulate.

Mrs. KUEHN states that, at the time her husband advised her at Schefield Barracks of his relations with the Consulate, this was a complete surprise to her and was hardly believable. Remarks made between OTTO and FRIMDEL at Schofield Barracks were brought to her attention during this questioning but no significant information was developed, Mrs. KUEHN insisting in mast cases that their German statements had been misinterpreted.

Agents regarding his activities in Garmany, which are not being restated here. However, Agent motes on this interview are being retained in the Homolulu Thank.

She furnished the following information which has not previously been set forth: OTTO KUEHN'S father, now deceased, was a doctor of chemistry for the German Government at Stettin, acting as a food inspector. OTTO'S brother, who is presently living in Germany, has two doctor degrees and is presently engaged in private practice. At the time OTTO was preparing to leave Germany in 1935 his Aunt MARTHA, who resides in Germany and is quite wealthy, arranged to deposit considerable-funds, which in all amounted to around \$42,000, in an Amsterdam Bank for OTTO. The deposits in Amsterdam were actually made by an sunt of OTTO'S residing in Sweden out of her own funds, while Aunt MARTHA in Germany made investments of an identical amount in Germany under the name of the aunt in Sweden who was interested in making sometimen investments. In recent years the only alopted daughter of the MARTHA has died and therefore OTTO and OTTO'S brother will share equally in Aunt MARTHA'S estate in Germany made her death.

Regarding her own life, FRIEDEL advised that when she was about 17 years of age she met a person in Germany whom she later expected to marry; that before that time however the engagement was

ael 36 broken off. She became pregnant and gave birth to her son, who is the one presently serving in the Nazi Government as an assistant to GOEBEELS in the Propaganda Office. Later she met another man during the beginning of the first World War whom she also expected to marry but who was killed in a plane wreck prior to their marriage. Mrs. KUEHN again became pregnant and gave birth to ROTH who is the daughter presently residing with her in Honolulu and who was born in 1915. RUTH'S father was a Jew and because of this fact OTTO has always claimed her as his own so that she might avoid persecution in Germany.

On January 20, 1942, OTTO KUEHN was again brought to the Honolulu Field Office and questioned by and the writer from 9:10 a.m. until 11:50 a.m. the same date. However he contended that he had no more information to add to the statement already/todagents. He also insisted that his wife, FRIEDEL, had no knowledge whatsoever of his relations with the Japanese Consulate.

The numerous statements overheard between him and FRIEDEL at Schofield Barracks, as previously set forth, were brought to OTTO'S attention for appropriate explanation. However he, too, contended in most cases their German statements must have been misin-terpreted in those portions where it was indicated that he had not given this office complete information regarding his relations with the Consulate and FRIEDEL'S previous knowledge of these relations.

As mentioned in reference report the telephone calls made from KUEHNS' Kalama and Lanakai residences, as well as the Kailua Beauty Shop, for the period from October through December, 1941, were obtained. All the questionable calls during that period have since been checked and eliminated as having any particular bearing on this case. The inquiries made in this connection are not being set forth since, as indicated, they are not pertinent to this investigation. However, the lists of these telephone calls are being retained in the Honolulu file in this case.

Both OTTO and FRIEDEL KUEHN were photographed and fingerprinted on January 16, 1942. Their fingerprints with photographs attached have since been forwarded to the Bureau for a check against the Identification Division files for possible previous records. Additional photos of these individuals are being transmitted as enclosures to the Bureau with copies of this report.





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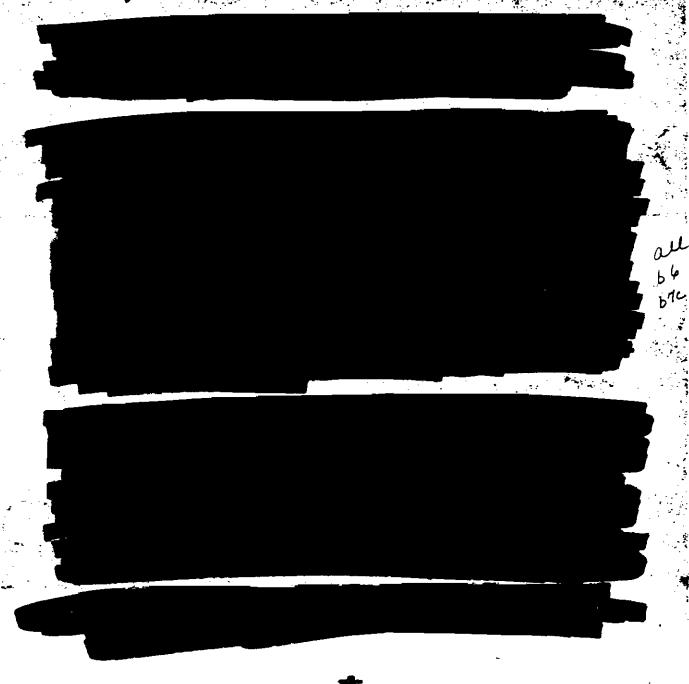
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	FED	ERAL BUREAU OF	FINVESTIGATION	
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	HONOLULU, T. H.	2/7/42 PERIOD POR WHICH MADE 2/6/42	REPORT MADE BY	er e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
		KUEHN, with aliases; ET		
	Hoffer or	MARTIE, all interned of December 8, 1941. In recommended all Subjections	or RUTH, and son EHERHARD on orders of Military on ternee Hearing Board has cts be interned for durat action pending concerning ion with Japanese espiona	ion my
	O tto Knehr Friedel Knehr Ruch Knehr Cherhwil mer	~		1 ₂₁
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Details:

All four subjects of this investigation were arrested and interned upon orders of the Military methorities on December 8, 1941, being afterwards served with Marrante of Arrest issued by the Military.





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The following is a record of proceedings of a board of officers and civilians which convened at Honolulu, T. H., on December 31, 1941, for the purpose of hearing evidence and making recommendations as to the internment of MERMARD JULIUS OFFO MURRIS. The findings of the Board were:

- 1. Citisenship: The internee, OTTO K. KUEEK, also known as MERKARD JULIUS OTTO KUEEK, is a native-born citisen of Germany, hence an energy alien.
 - 2. Loyalty: It is believed that he is level to Cornery.
- 8. Activities: No specific instances of subversive activities has been shown. The Government did not present its ease. Whether or not the Board erred in calling this man out of turn and getting his side of the case with no Government evidence against him, is reported without comment. What the Government's evidence is, the Board is unable to ascertain.

The internee served in the German Army during the first World War. He admits: he was a Hazi; that his step-son is at present an official of the Hazi Farty; also that they were able to get money out of Germany by having a part of their gross income as received,

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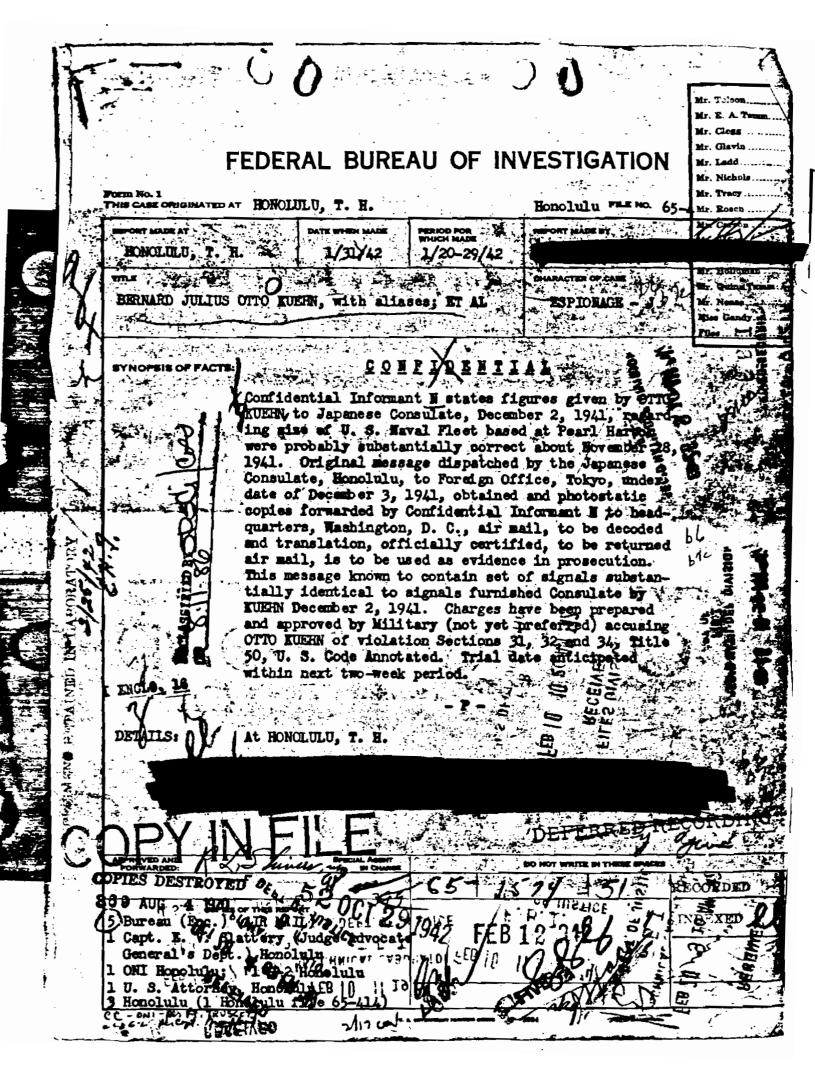
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deposited in the banks at Botterdam and Amsterdam. They also were enabled to get some money brought into this country through the good services of the connected with the German Consulate in Japan.

Internee admits that he had a great deal or protographic material and a powerful radio; that he entertained officers of the Mayy and taught some of them the German language. While in Germany this internee was a member of the Maxi Party, as was his wife and shildren.

In view of the above, the Board recommended that the internee, MERKARD JULIUS OTTO KURRY, be interned for the duration of the war.

As will be noted from recent reports submitted in this investigation, presentive action is presently pending conserming MEMEARD JULIUS OFFO KURNE in connection with Japanese espionage activities in Honolulu in which he is known to have been engaged. As stated in reference report, it is anticipated his trial before the Military Commission in Honolulu will be initiated within the immediate future.





Confidential Informat N has advised the figures submitted by OTTO EURIN to the Japanese Consulate on December 2, 1941, regarding the members according to types of United States News ships based at Pearl Marter were probably substantially correct on of November 28, 1941. It was stated the numbers of these ships in Pearl Marter very at different times during each day. Newver, during the period mentioned, Nevember 28, 1941, it was believed the number of ships in Pearl Marter at that time was substantially identical to the figures indicated by OTTO EURIN. A further shock is being made through the days wassels in Pearl Marker, according to types, of the Marter wassels in Pearl Marker during different boars of the days.

to definitely assertain the numbers, according to types, of the Meval vessels in Pearl Harbor during different hours of the days covering the period around Movember 25, 1941. These figures are to be made available to this office as well as the United States Attorney of the Judge Advente General's Department

the earliest possible moment. It is pointed out that will be the proper person to introduce this information at the trial in this case.

Attention is directed to a report of Special Agent in Charge R. L. SHIVELS deted December 26, 1941, at Homolulu, T. H., in the case entitled "JAPAHASE ACTIVITIES, Hemolulu, T. H. -- ESPICKAGE -- CONFILE (J)", Homolulu file 65-414. In that report a decoded message, dispatched by the Japanese Consulate at Homolulu to the Fereign Minister, Tokyo, under date of December 3, 1941, is set forth on pages five and six.

In order that the dispetch of this message, which sets forth a system of signaling substantially identical to the plans substantially identical to the plans substantially of the plans substantially of the plans substantial of this case as the final count in the conspirety charge, the following action was taken.

On January 25, 1942, an order was obtained from the Executive Military Governor, Colonel THUMAS N. CREEN, ordering R.C.A. Communications, Inc., 223 South King Street, Monolulu, to turn ever to this Consulate, Honolulu, to the Foreign Office, Takyo, Japan, under date of December 3, 1941. Upon presentation of this erior to A.G.A. Communications, Ime., A.G.A. Communications, Ime., At surrendered to the writer the two messages dispetched on that date, which are the enas in question, and at that time he made appropriate motations on those originals certifying them to be the originals of the redio telegrams dispetched by the Japanese Comsulate Conserval on December 3, 1941, and affixed his signature thereto. These originals were also initialed by the writer with the date moted 1/25/42 and were afterwards photostatted at the Honolulu Office. The original message is being retained in the safe at the Honolulu Pield Division for future use in the procedution of this case. The writer on that same date, January 25, 1942, dalivared three sets of photostatts copies of these messages to

immediately propored a letter to the Director of Reval Intelligence, Machington, D. G., employing those photostatic topics with the request that the enclosure be translated into English and a copy of such translation, officially certified to be a translation of the enclosure, together with the enclosure be returned to his office via air mail as seen as possible.

advised he expects to receive the decoded translation, efficially certified in a manner so that it might be introduced as evidence by himself, within the next week or ten days.

An additional photostatic copy of the two-page radio message referred to here is being transmitted to the Bureau with copies of this report.

On Junuary 27, 1942, charges and specifications were drawn by United States Attorney AHCUS N. TATION, JR., Honolulu, T. H., against Subject OTTO RUEHN, charging him with violation of Section 34, Title 50, United States Code Amousted, violation of Section 32, mended, United States Code Amousted, and violation of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code Amousted. These charges and specifications, which are being preferred by Judge Advecate General's Department, who will set as Trial Judge Advecate in the prosecution of this case before the Military Commission, are as follows:



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here indicated they intend to prefer these charges in sufficient time to allow Subject KUERN five days in which to consult ide attorneys, if he so desires, before the actual trial is begun. The charges are not being preferred at this time since no definite trial date can be anticipated although it is hoped that the trial can be initiated within the meet two-week period. At this time the finite and third States Attorney TATICE are smalling some Indication as to the date on which a reply might be expected from request to the Nevy Department, Washington, D. C., Safore the trial date is set.

EMCLOSURE TO THE EXPLAN

Two-page photostatic copy of goded radiogram.

PARTY TOTAL

INDEVELOPED LEADS

The MOHOLUELY FIELD DIVISION

At MOMOLULU, T. H., will follow and report the results of Subject's trial before the Military Commission. ,



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 65-1574

FELEDEL BARTA ABORATI with alianess DETEND JULIUS OF hith aliances

ublests first came to the Bureau's attention in Pokratry s an asquaintence of Assistant Mrector L

substitued information which he explained was furnished to him ! friends in the Havaiian Islands, who desired to remain ememyment, indicating that the Kuchus were believed to be esployage agents. This report asserted that although Subjects had no apparent Source of Income, they sweed two houses at Kailma, Salm, one of which was you large and, further, that they entertained levishly, particularly are officers. This report was impediately referred to ONI, 4-2, and the See Francisco Field Mivision of the Jureau, instructing that on invostigation regarding Subjects be conducted then next an agent put i the Perritory of Mercit.

Inquiry has disclosed that Eucha was born in Berlin, Corneny, on July 25, 1895. Thile serving as on Ober-Lieutement in the Imperial Jernen Hary Guring World War I, his ship was sunk and he was picked up by H. H. B. Lion. So was intermed at Minburgh until the and of hostilities, when he returned to Germany. Known stayed in the German Navy for some time, eventually being dismissed therefrom in 1929 for alleged financial difficulties.

On May 10, 1920, at Munchym, Sermany, Eucha married Friedel Birk, the widow of a German officer killed during the war and the nother of two children named Leopold and Rath. Two sens, Markin Eberbard and Hans Josebin, resulted from this union

ALCORDED RECORDED On August 15, 1935, Excha was admitted to the Brits at Ronelulu for a twolve-month period as a men-immigrants; at that hime is he tare as the purpose of his visit the desire to study the Japanese language in order that he might return to his native seemtry and special a position as translator and interpreter in the seresutile field. The immigration records soutain a statement hade by Keeth revealit that he arrived in New York City on April 29, 1935, in treasalt to Japen vie Monelalu. However, upon reaching the Gridat, he decide he could make better progress in his study of the depanded language at the Miversity of Maraii and, ascordingly, returned to Monolulu on August 15, 1935, accompanied by his children Buth and Martin Eberhard

- 1 -

Enchm's original entry permit was extended to August 14, 1937, to enable him to "continue his Sapanese studies," Apparently to left Monolulu following this extension since he was admitted to the United States as a quote imaigrant on October 29, 1936.

Friedel Encha entered the United States as a non-imagrant for a six-month period at New York City on Barch 17, 1936. Thereafter, Ers. Encha also requested and was granted an extension of her stay. The was admitted for personent residence at New York City as a quota imagrant on September 25, 1937.

At the time of their entry into this country, Subjects stated that although meither of them was employed, they had ample funds to sever their expenses while here.

Begarding Subjects' income, they have indicated that they pure deriving their namey from investments and business interests in Sermany and Belland. The nature of these investments is not clear, All although Euchn claims to have been in the coffee and ten importing business in Bremen and Berlin until 1935, when he turned this company ever to his stopeen. In any event it is definitely known that Subjects had ever \$70,000 deposited to their stedit in the Bishep Matienal Sunk in Schoolulu by the Betterdam Bank Association, Amsterdam, through the Matienal City Bank of New York, between May 14, 1936, and February 7, 1939. Enchm claims that his insome from Germany was stopped in 1936 when sensome reported to the German authorities that he and his family intended to become American citizens. It is a fact that Subjects filled declarations of intention to become citizens.

or and united States on Barch), 1936. Funds which Eucha was reectiving on investments in Holland supposedly continued until their

Immediately following Enolm's first arrival in Hosolulu in 1935, he temporarily resided at the Brooklyn Hetel, where he sought the economicaship of young Navy officers, whom he reportedly entertained freely.

During the early part of 1937, Euchn invested about \$21,000 in three pieces of property in Henolulu. One of these beases year book for a residence, the other two being rested.

On July 14, 1936, Subjects, accompanied by Weir sens Burting

The second second second

Then interviewed by ONI on Nevember 2, 1939, Eucha admits having been a member of the Decialist German National Party, but alained that when Mitler same into power it was necessary for him to leave Germany since he did not agree with the new government. He stated that he emed property in Germany and was receiving an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was receiving an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was receiving an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was receiving an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was receiving an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was received an incompanied that he emed property in Germany and was received an incompanied that the emediate that he emed property in Germany and was received an incompanied that the emediate that he emediate the emediate that the emediate tha

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In reply to specific inquiry as to whether Each would be willing to assist WII in gaining information regarding un-decrices activities in Hemolulu, he stated that he would not accept such an effor for pay, but if any such data came to his attention, he would report it. He gave as his reason for refusing this proposition the fact that since his sen and other relatives were still living in formany, he sould not afford to let it be known that he was working against that country,

According to information appearing in fulls files, when the derivative erwiser "Enden" was in Monolulu in 1996, gave out information that the efficers of that vessel were to have nothing to do with Enshm.

Trip of the Masi pocket battleship Earlsrube to Monolulu, Enshm und refused permission by dock officials to board the ship.

by by

Asserding to information received from CEI in the early Pall of 1940, Subjects had a dermor window constructed in the athle of their residence which everlooked Easeshe Air Station. CEI has advised that although numerous observations have been made of Subjects' house, so lights have ever been goon therein.

It has been asserted that Encha took advantage as every apportunity to observe all possible military sevenents, buch as parades, drills, ot determ.

Siderable entertaining in Honolulu, exhibiting a particular interest in having Army and Havy efficers as their guests. A list of Euchn's associates, obtained from ONI, contains the manes of five lieutements. Other sources revealed that Euchn was friendly with W.S.H., and the Submarine Detailment in Fearl Harbor. The Sidera Field, also is mentioned as having been friendly with Subjects to meighborhood investigation revealed that an enlisted sailer is a maiform, driving a car with Fearl Harbor tags, as well as an automobile bearing identification tags from Schofield Barracks, has been seen visiting the Euchns.

Suchs has been suspected by sum Sermons of having supplied information to the Japanese Government and he has epouly stated that he knows he is under suspicion by the United States Government.

6/10

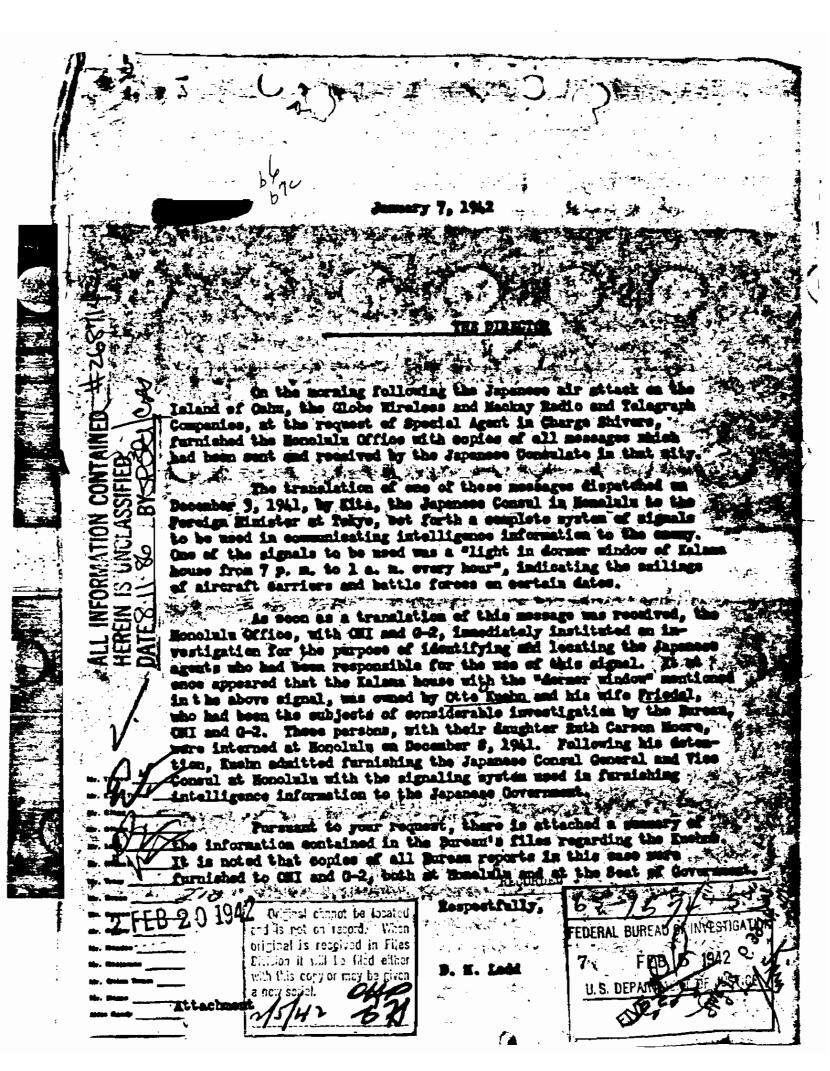
ONI obtained information that German Cancul Robert Long at Honolulu Intended to obtain the correct status of the Euchus in Germany.

On January 2, 1941, the following article, apparently for ferring to Subjects, was printed in the Seculi "Section!":

Finius would like to know when the deportation of the local Mani family, who earry a hane similar to the fellow who got the front page with his mainland Dand activities, is going to be announced officially. We hear their house pet up with the her for the service men, to got them in the mood to talk was a tip-off as to just what the little lady of the trie was up to in her playing around with the local gold braid boys. We hear the import jack has been out to a minimum and his Berlin bees is transferring them to the Shanghai Dand. Junius hears the FMI has one swell design on this set-up and the family is set to get a turn down reception if they try to step off at Manila.

noted that unsuccessful attempts more made by the Scandulu Office to malist the ecoperation of communications relating to the matienal defend burning ever copies of communications relating to the matienal defendance.

On December 8, 1941, Subjects, with their daughter, Buth larges Moore, were taken into custody in Monolulu.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

	PERAL BUREAU OF IN	VESTIGATION
POEZO NO. 1 This case originated at	Honolulu, T. H.	FILE NO. 65-414
Honolulu, T. H.	1/15/42 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/5-14/42	REPORT MADE BY
JAPANESE ACTIVITI	ES, Honolulu, T. H.	ESPIONAGE - CONFILE (J)
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:	Investigation continued relati and wife, FRIEDEL, in connecti espionage activities, Honolulu questioning of OTTO and FRIEDE develop further information to statements. Investigation has established the \$14,000.00 cas in October, 1941, was delivere Consular official. These fund denominations, are being trace the Federal Reserve Bank of Ne method of transmission to Hono	on with Japanese Continued L has failed to add to previous fairly well h given OTTO KUEHN d by a Japanese s, all in \$100 d from their source, w York, to determine
	Notebook discovered in KUEHN's taining numerous newspaper cli U. S. Fleet operations in Hawa vestigation continuing.	ppings relative to
Reference:	Report of January 5. 19x2. at monolulu, d 1942, at Honolulu, T. H.	T. H.; report of ated January 6,5
APPROVED AND PORWARDED	SPECIAL ABOUT SI CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE BPACES
1,300	wer.	WAR PARTY NO.
Bureau / 2 New York City 1 ONI, Honolulu 1 G2, Honolulu 1 Honelulu Tile	1 4 6 Bug	12
5 Honolulu	7.7	

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Details:

The investigation set forth in this report has been conducted jointly by

writer relative to OTIO RUBBE and wife, FRIEDEL, subjects in Honolulu file 65-4.

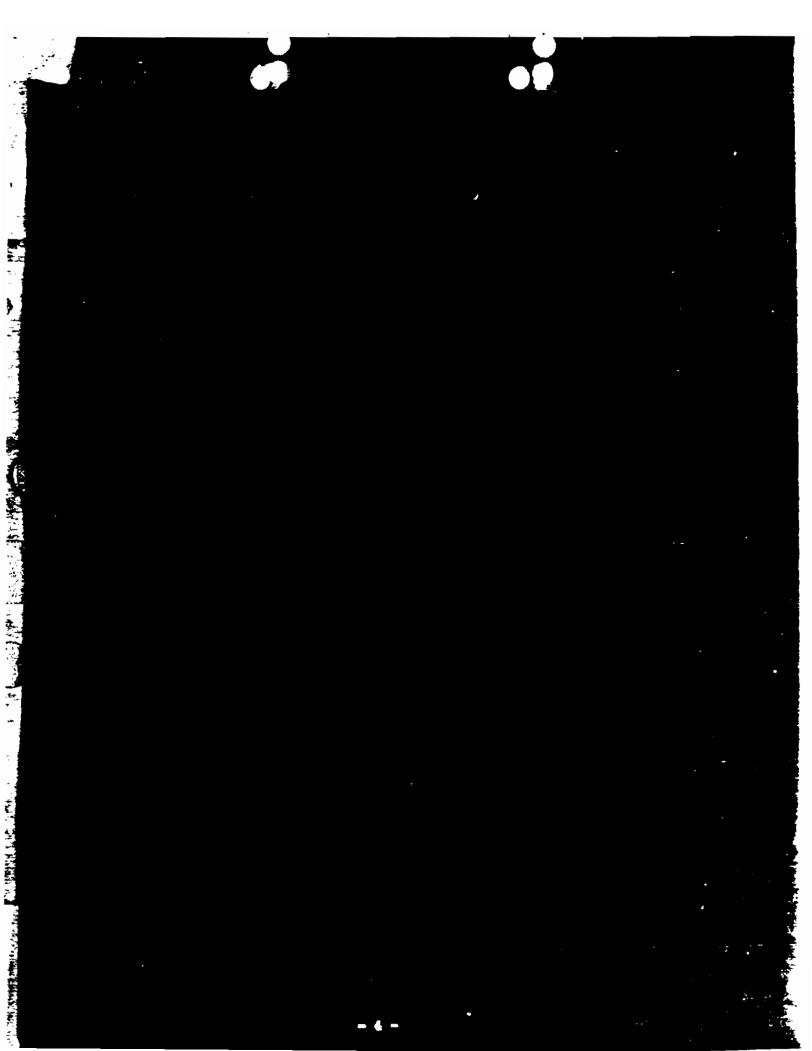
OTTO KUEHN was first brought to the Honolulu Office from his detention quarters, U.S. Immigration Station, on December 31, 1941, for questioning. He was thereafter held at the field office under constant guard of agents up until 4:15 P.M., Jamuary 5, 1942, at which time he was returned to the Immigration Station and placed in an individual detention room, where he has been kept since, separated from other prisoners. During this period, and upon several more recent occasions, OTTO NUEHN has been questioned at great length in an effort to obtain further information regarding his contacts, names of other individuals who might have been engaged with him in carrying on Japanese espionage activities in Honolulu, and the specific information he is believed to have furnished the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu from time to time. However, he has consistently contended that he has nothing to add to the statements furnished by him which are contained in reference that he never furnished the Japanese report of Consulate with any information regarding our defense activities, as a matter of fact, it has been KUEHN's contention that his only purpose in supplying the set of signals to the Japanese Consulate was as a means to secure their assistance in sending money to his son, LEOPOLD, in Germany. He states that he never intended to furnish the Consulate with information on our defense activities and instead intended, in effect, to "double-cross" them. He emphatically denies having ever relayed any signals for the Japanese at any time.

Although OTTO KUEHN has denied any further collaboration with the Japanese Consular officials other than that set forth in his previous statements, the information developed to date, particularly regarding the \$14,000.00 cash paid to him in October, 1941, by a person described by KUEHN as a Japanese unknown to him, would indicate otherwise.

OTTO RUEHN has stated the Japanese, unknown to him, did not tarry at his residence but departed almost immediately after leaving the \$14,000.00 cash, It is to be noted the description furnished by EBERHARY AUEHN; set forth in reference report of , is substantially similar to that of of the Japanese Consulate. On January 14, , which is being retained in 1942, the photograph of the file in this case, was exhibited to EBERHARD KURHN, who stated same was very similar to the Japanese who called to see his father in October. Further, he believed it was very likely the same person, but he could not be positive. Also, was shown to on January 14, 1942, the photograph of OTTO KUEHN, who stated it was quite similar to the Japanese who delivered him the money; that he is positive he has seen this person (in the photograph) before, and believed this probably was the occasion. He, too, said this photograph was very likely the same individual. KUEHN, however, still contends that he was of the belief that this man received by him had been from Japan. He has stated that a sent by Japanese boat was in port on the day the money was given to him and he thought the money had been delivered by a Japanese from this boat.

It is to be noted EBERHARD KUEHN is positive the money was delivered on a Saturday, either the 18th or 25th of October. The only two Japanese vessels in the port of Honolulu around October and November, 1941, were the TATUTA MARU and the TAIYO MARU. Records from the daily report of the Customs Inspector, U. S. Customs Statistics, U. S. Post Office Building, reflect the TATUTA MARU arrived in Honolulu on Thursday, October 23, 1941, and departed at 12:25 P.W., October 24, 1941; that the TAIYO MARU arrived on November 1, 1941, and departed on November 5, 1941, at 7:45 P.W. It is definitely established there was no Japanese vessel in the port of Honolulu on any Saturday during October of 1941 and this fact must have been known to OTTO KUEHN.

Of the original \$14,000.00 cash received by OTTO KUEHN, \$5,000.00, all in new \$100.00 Federal Reserve of New York bank notes,



Plans are being effected through the co-maration and assistance of to follow the plan outlined as follows. Appropriate detention quarters are being selected at Schofield Barracks, where necessary "listening devices" will be pre-arranged, these arrangements to be made January 15, 1942. Thereafter, Mr. and Mrs. KUEHN will be transported, separately, under heavy military guard to these detention quarters, being given the impression their trial by the military is being initiated. They will then be placed in the same detention cell and left alone, while qualified interpreters will note their remarks.

what information he has given this office. It is pointed out that they have had no contact since prior to the first interview by this office with OTTO. Upon learning what information OTTO has given this office

The information developed from this plan will be reported without delay.

On January 5, 1942, OTTO KUEHN gave to written authority to obtain his mail from Post Office Box 1476, Honolulu, following which, with KUEHN's consent, the contents were examined, after KUEHN himself had opened the letters. However, no pertinent information was discovered. The written permission, referred to here, is being maintained in the Honolulu file in this case.

A registered mail receipt, #13994, was taken from KUERN's person at the Immigration Station on December 12, 1941, the receipt being dated October 22, 1941, covering a one ounce letter mailed via clipper. A check through the U. S. Post Office Inspector, Honolulu, determined this was a latter from OTTO KUEHN

In his statement submitted under date of January 3,

1942, OTTO KUEHN mentioned an arrangement he had made for sending
code messages through by the use
of a Duden (German) grammar dictionary. KUEHN's own copy of
"Der Grope Duden" (German dictionary) was obtained from his
home and is being retained in the Honolulu file in this case.
According to KUEHN, this is the duplicate of the one sent to
Inquiry has since been made by Special Agent in
Charge R. L. SHIVERS of the telegraph and cable offices in
Honolulu. but no record was located of any messages directed
at Tokyo, Japan, around July, 1941, as was indicated
in KUEHN's statement. I is probable that if such a message
was sent by the Japanes Consulate, it was dispatched in the
regular consulate code.

In the plan of signals submitted to the consulate, which were outlined by KUEHN in his statements to this office, it was noted signals might be relayed through the KGMB want-ads program by an advertisement for either beauty operators, Chinese rugs or a chicken ranch for sale.

on the KGMB radio want-ads program, examined the records of ad announcements from November 24 to December 8, 1941, without discovering any announcements relative to advertisements of the nature outlined here.

Attention is directed to Page 12 of reference report of , where mention is made of the signals prepared by KUEHN which were submitted to the Japanese Consulate. It is to be noted KUEHN states that in referring to signal fire on the Island of Maui, he had in mind the locality where his . The following investigation was

conducted to the Military Intelligence Office, on January 2, 1942, at Wailuku, Maui.







FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

3	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.		
U	Deleted under exemption(s) b b b 7c b 7d with no segregable material available for release to you.		
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.		
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.		
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you		
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.		
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):		
	For your information:		
2	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 45.1574-53x pgs 8-10		

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

No further information of any significance was known to OTTO LEHMANN.

Referring again to the search made of the KUEHN residence, numerous moving picture films were located, all of which were reviewed and were noted as pictures obtained during travel through the Orient, scenes in Honolulu of no significance, etc. It was observed Mr. or Mrs. KUEHN, or both, are apparently excellent photographers. Humerous

photographs were also discovered, as well as photographic negatives. However, none were of any value. Photographs of KUEHN's Kalama and Lanikai Beach residences were obtained and are being retained in the Honolulu file for reference purposes. Additional correspondence, in German, was also located, pertinent portions of which are quoted as follows.

The originals of the above letters, along with their English translations, are being maintained in the Honolulu file in this case.

Among OTTO KUEHN's possessions was discovered a looseleaf notebook containing numerous clippings, among which is a section consisting of 17 pages devoted to clippings relative to United States Fleet movements and operations in the Hawaiian waters. The captions of these articles, which are being retained in the Honolulu file in this case, are as follows:

- "Pearl Harbor Aircraft Will Fly to Manila"
- "Fleet Reserve Group has 185 Members"
- "Six New United States Subs Leaving Here Soon to Join Asiatic Fleet."
- "New Docks For Pearl Harbor"
- "New Subs Are Expected For Pearl Harbor"
- "Navy Seeks Land For \$4,214,000.00 Housing Project"
- "Thirty Warships Here Named Fleet's Eawaii Detachment."
- "Naval Forces Here Trebled"
- Rosters From Vessels In Honolulu Naval Detachment

Photographic clippings of the following naval vessels: Airplane carrier Enterprise. USS Salt Lake City, USS Houston, USS Pensacola, USS Indianapolis, USS New Orleans, USS Minneapolis, USS Raleigh, USS Cushing, USS Dale, USS Worden.

Clipping captioned, "In Hawaii the Navy Has:

Fifteen per cent of its total personnel.

Half of the heavy cruisers of the fleet.

A Vice Admiral and six Rear Admirals.

Eighteen of the 54 new destroyers of the fleet.

A \$20,000,000.00 a year payroll.

Civilian workers numbering 3,138, with annual payroll of \$4,846,351.50.

Building and other installations valued at \$67,737,608.89.

An outlay of nearly \$10,000 a day for food.

An unexpended balance of \$30,520,000 for expansion.

The mine craft of the powerful battle force.

Nearly 200 planes at the naval air station and aboard the carrier Enterprise and cruisers.

News article captioned, Navy Ships at Pearl Harbor: Aircraft carrier - Enterprise. Cruisers - ASTORIA, HOUSTON, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, PENSACOLA, RALEIGH, SALT LAKE CITY and NORTHAMPTON. Destroyers - PERKINS, CUSHING, PRESTON, SMITH, PORTER, DRAYTON, FLUSSER, LAMSON, MAHAN, DEWEY, HULL, MacDOROUGH, WORDEN, AYLWIN, DALE, FARRAGUT, MONAGHAN, PHELPS and LITCHFIELD. Mine force - OGIAIA, IARK, PRUITT, PREBLE, SICARD, TRACY, TANAGER, QUAIL and WHIPPORWILL. Submarines - S-18, 23, 34 and 35, SWORDFISH, SHARK, POLPANO, POLIACK, PLUNGER, ARGONAUT, CACHELOT, NARWHAL, NAUTILUS, DOLPHIN and CUTTLEFISH. Tenders and based forces - DOBBIN, WRIGHT, SWAN, SEAGULL, PELICAN, KINGFISHER, TURKEY, AVOCET, CHILDS and PATRIDGE."

Regarding the list of naval craft above, penciled check marks appear above the following: HOUSTON, MINNEAPOLIS, NEW ORLEANS, PENSACOLA and SALT LAKE CITY, among the cruisers, and the DOBBIN, KINGFISHER, TURKEY and PATRIDGE among the tenders and base force. The following additional captioned articles also are included:

"Millions For Kansohe Base"

[&]quot;Mokapu Air Base Work to Start Wednesday"

"Naval Dock To Be Towed Here"

Expansion of Hawaii Air Defenses Rushed

"Barking Sand Areas Sought For Project" (extension of airport facilities)

"Armold to Visit Outlying Fields" (referring to visit of Major General HENRY H. ARNOLD, Chief of Army Air Corps)

"Army Here Will Get 200 New Fighting Planes"

"Marine Force Hers Will Get 700 More Men"

*Expansion To Add 3,000 To Forces Here

"New Bomber Group To Be Set Up Today"

"Naval Survey Party Sailed For Pal myra Air Base Job"

"Twelve Millions For Three Pacific Sub Bases Proposed"

It is pointed out the dates of the above newspaper articles are not included with the clippings. However, it is obvious these were all taken from Honolulu local papers over the period of the past two years. At the time OTTO KUEHN was questioned regarding these clippings, he insisted this was merely a hobby on his part and pointed to the fact that he also had numerous other clippings contained in this notebook regarding the war in Europe, etc. It is to be noted, however, that all the news articles in this notebook pertain to the war, defense activities, or similar matters.

The investigation which follows was conducted relative to recent activities in connection with OTTO KUEHN's Lanikai Beach home at Lanikai, Oahu, which is located on the sand beach immediately next to the ocean, on the opposite side of the island from Honolulu.

The following memorandum was received under date of December 24, 1941, from Confidential Informant N:

Subject: SIGNALS FROM LANIKAI

In compliance with instructions, and the writer proceeded to Lanikai on December 11, 1941, and remained until the evening of December 19.

Over this period of time a complete and thorough canvas was made of all residences on the beach at Lanikai and all others adjacent thereto that might possibly have been used by anyone sending the type of signals reported. It was immediately learned that OTTO KUEHN owns a house on the beach at Lanikai, this being the fifth house from the junction of Lanikai and Kailus. It was determined that this house is occupied by

All of the people interviewed during the course of this investigation reported that they observed no signals nor any activity that appeared to be suspicious or could be interpreted as signaling. This statement is made with the exception of the information received from Mrs. R. C. WALDRON, whose house is the second house from the Kailua junction, who reported that at 6:45 A.Y. on the morning of December 7, 1941, a Japanese, carrying a fishing pole, was observed running on the beach towards Kailua. Shortly after he left, a red flare was seen to have been sent from the vicinity of the beach

The inquiries made generally among the people residing in Lanikai, over the period of this investigation, were confined primarily to suspicious activity on the part of anyone for the period from December 1 to 7, 1941. The inquiries related generally to the possible signaling with flares or lights at night time and the presence of sail boats off the beach during the day time. Over his period, and for the three weeks preceding December 1, the waters off Lanikai were too rough for sailing and it was generally stated by the persons interviewed, most of whom are boat enthusiasts, that no star boats or other types of sailing vessels were seen near this beach over this period. It

was pointed out by many of the residents that, should a sail boat of any description have appeared in this rough weather, these residents, being interested in sailing vessels, would have remarked upon the presence of a boat off shore in this type of weather and would have remembered the presence of the boat and probably could have recalled the name of the owner.

Because of the nature of the other signals reported that could have been used in daylight hours questions, it was felt, could not be particularly asked concerning these signals without endangering the source of the information. However, in travelling about the vicinity of Lanikai, over this period, all residences were examined carefully for the purpose of attempting to determine from what residence the other day time signals might have been given. The KUEHN residence could have been used for all signals described except for the signaling with automobile headlights.

During the course of this investigation, the agents had access to, and the use of the home of

During the period of time consumed by this investigation, a watch was kept for signals and for other suspicious activity from this vantage point without results. During the interviews generally, those persons interviewed, who were found to be reputable, were advised to be on the alert for suspicious activity in this vicinity and requested to report any information considered worthy of further attention to this office.

As a result of this investigation the conclusion is reached that while all necessary preparations were taken in order to cause the sending of the described signals during the first week of December, 1941, the Fleet movements to be

indicated by these signals possibly did not occur; therefore, the sending of the signals was not found to be necessary. It would appear that, had signals of this description been sent from this location, some of the residents in the vicinity of Lanikai would have observed some activity that would have a bearing on the investigation. and the second to the second the second in the company of the second s Investigation in this case is continuing and an additional report will be forthcoming at an early date. - PENDING -- 19 -

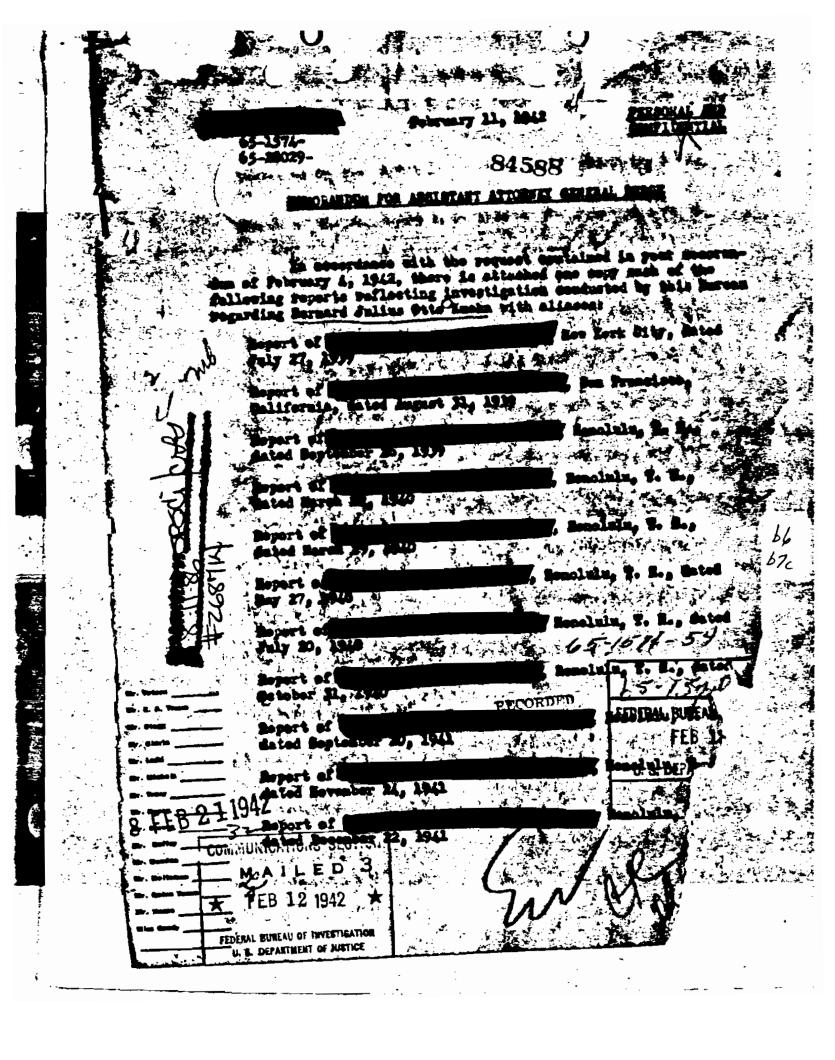
UNDEVELOPED LEADS

NUW YORK FIELD DIVISION

At New York City

Will report the results of the investigation conducted in compliance with the request of the Honolulu Office by letter of January 7, 1942, in connection with the transmittal of the \$14,000.00 in \$100.00 notes from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to Honolulu. This investigation should be given immediate attention and the Honolulu Office advised by air mail special delivery letter.

- PENDING -



Seport of dated James 7 31 February 2, 1942 Report of dated January 22, 1943 LATE OF THE PARTY Bonelulu, T. L. Report of dated Jemesty 15, 1942 Mated May 27 and Seteber 7 e reports of 1941, respectively, at somethis, is no, reflecting threatigation conductly this Durses regarding a fir. and fire. Priodell, the have been determine to be identical with Mr. and Are. Otto France. John Mgar Rooves Rivorter · 经收款公司

Tederal Bureau of Investigation nited States Bepartment of F lashington, **B.** (February 3, 1942 MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHI with aliases; et al: ESPIONAGE (J) As you may recall, copies of certain messages obtained from commercial radio and telegraph companies in Honolulu on the morning following the Japanese air attack on the Island of Oahu, revealed that Kita, Japanese Consul General at Honolulu, had sent to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo, a complete system of signals for use in communicating intelligence information. Investigation disclosed that the "Kalama house with the former window": mentioned in one of the signals was owned by Kushn. On December 8, 1941, Subject with his wife and daughter, Ruth Carson Moore, was interned in Honolulu. Following his detention, Kushn admitted furnishing the Consul General and Vice Consul in Bonolulu with a signaling system for the purpose of furnishing intelligence information to representatives of the Japanese Government. The Honolulu Office by letter dated January 29, 1942, transmitted to the Bureau a copy of the charges being presented. by the Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. Army, against Subject, accusing him of violations of Sections 31, 32 and 34, Title 50, U. S. Code Annotated. This letter states that while these charges have been approved by and Colonel Thomas H. Green, Executive Military Governor, they have not been preferred against Kuehn, although a it is anticipated that they will be preferred five days in advance of the date set for his trial. 1 i According to the Honolulu Office, the Trial Judge diverte plans to prefer these charges at the earliest possible moment, pending upon the return of Special Agent in Charge Shivers, necessary witness in this case.

hemo for Mr. E. A. Team he: BERMARD JULIUS OTTO KUESH was; et al; ESPIONAGE (J)

2/3/12

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follows:

1. Commencing on or about Bovember 20, 1941, up to January 27, 1942, the date the charges were filed, Enchn with Otojiro Dkuda and Bagao Kita, Vice Consul and Consul respectively of the Japanese Government in Honolulu, conspired to communicate and transmit to the Japanese Government certain writings relating to the movements and positions of several units of the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor in violation of Section 34, Title 50, U. S. C. A.

Bight specific overt acts are listed in connection with this conspiracy.

- 2. On or about Movember 28, 1941, Euchn visited Fearl Harbor for the purpose of obtaining information respecting battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, sumed, constructed and under the control of the United States, in violation of Section 31, 71tle 50, 8. 6. 2.
- 3. Euchn on or about December 2, 1941, unlawfully disclosed to agents of the Japanese Government information relating to United States battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines at Pearl Barbor, in violation of Section 32, Title 50, E. S. C. A.

The prosecution of Subject will be followed closely and you will be kept advised of developments.

Respectfully

D. M. Lada



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 3 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574 SECTION 3

H. Separtment of Justice

MATERIAL MUST NOT TE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE!



SERIALS 56-115

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL YALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

SECTION 3

SERIALS 56-11

Section 3 Section 3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGA HONOLULU, T. H. DATE WHEN MADE 2/11-13/42 Honolulu, T. H. EMERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases; Table set forth reflecting numbers, according to types, of United States Navy ships in Pearl Harbor at the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., daily, from November 22nd through the 30th, 1941 as a basis of comparison with figures given by OTTO KUKHN to Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, on December 2, 1941. Detailed figures set forth on numbers and movements of ships in Pearl Harbor throughout the day of November 28, 1941. Post Office Box 1476, Honolulu, mentioned in signal plan furnished by Japanese Consulate to Foreign Office, Tokyo, December 3, 1941, is rented to OTTO KUEHN. Check of fingerprints of OTTO KUEHN and wife FRIEDEL fails to reveal previous records CRHID RESPONDE Report of Honolulu, T. H., dated January 31, 1942. AT HONOLULU. T. H. In order to serve as a basis of comparison with the figures submitted by Subject OTTO KUEHN to the Japanese Consulate, Honolulu, on December 2, 1941, regarding the size according to types of the United States Naval Fleet based at Pearl ES DESTROYED COP cate General's Dept.) Honolulu 1 - ONI, Hopolylin Ja - 162 f Hopolylu 1 - U.S. Attorney, - Hono File

24 cest

Harbor, T. H., the following table was prepared by

who advised that the figures reflected therein were

made up by Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.:

> "TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF BATTLESHIPS, HEAVY CRUISERS, LIGHT CRUISERS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SUBMARINES, DESTROYERS, AND DESTROYER-TYPE VESSELS IN FEARL HARBOR, AT 0800 AND 1800. 22-30 NOVEMBER, 1941.

Types of Ships

DATE	TIME	BBs	CAs	<u>CLs</u>	<u>CV</u> s	<u>33a</u>	DDs (DMs	AVDS	(#)
11-22 -	0800 1800	3	6	1	1	4	21 22	8	2 2	31 32
11-23 -	0800 1800	3	6 6	1	1	4.	22 22	8	2 2	32 28
11-24 -	0800 1800	3	6	1	1	4	21 21	4	1 2	26 27
11-25 -	0800 1800	3	6	1	1 2	4	24 26	5 8	2 3	31 37
11-26 -	0800 1800	3 3	11 10	1	2 2	4	24 [*] 23	8 8	2	34 34
11-27 -	0800 1800	3	n	1	2 2	4	23 28	8	3 3	34 39
11-28 -	0800 1800	7	8 8	0 5	2 1	4 2	11 26	4	3	18 33
11-29 -	0800 1800	6	7 7	6	1	2 2	24 26	4	3	31 33
11-30 -	0800 1800	5	7	5	1	2 2	25 26	4	3	32 . 33

BB - battleship; CA - heavy cruiser; CL - light cruiser; Keyt

CV - aircraft carrier; SS - submarine; DD - destroyer;

DM - light mine layer (destroyer type); AVD - seaplane tender (destroyer type).

(#) -Total of destroyer type craft. DMs and AVDs were built as destroyers and converted to their present use. To the untrained eye, they would appear as destroyers.

"TABLE OF NUMBER AND MOVEMENT OF SHIPS IN PEARL HARBOR, BY TIPES, AT VARIOUS TIMES BETWEEN 0600 AND 1800, 28 NOVEMBER 0600 - At moorings (ARIZONA, NEVADA, OKLAHOMA) 0658 - NEVADA underway 0705 - ARIZONA underway 0748 - NEVADA cleared -0801 - ARIZONA cleared 1045 - PENNSYLVANIA entered 1053 - CALIFORNIA entered 1102 - MARYLAND entered 1110 - TENNESSEE entered 1123 - WEST VIRGINIA entered 1155 - PENNSYLVANIA moored 1210 - CALIFORNIA moored 1232 - MARYLAND moored -1240 - TENNESSEE moored 1306 - WEST VIRGINIA moored 1547 - UTAH moored (#) 1648 - UTAH moored (#) 1800 - At moorings (#) The UTAH was commissioned as a battleship, but later demilitarized and used as a target ship. To the untrained observer, she might appear to be a battleship. HEAVY CRUISERS (CAs) 0600 - At moorings 0625 - NORTHAMPTON underway 0632 - CHESTER underway 0640 - SALT LAKE CITY underway 0718 - NORTHAMPTON cleared 0727 - CHESTER cleared 0735 - SALT LAKE CITY cleared 0600 - Underway in harbor (DETROIT) 0637 - DETROIT cleared 1138 - HELENA entered 1131 - HONOLULU entered

> 1148 - ST LOUIS entered 1200 - PHOENIX entered



IIGHT CHUISERS (CLs) - cont'd.		4	•
1212 - RAIKIGH entered 1250 - HELENA moored 1300 - HONOLULU moored 1300 - RAIKIGH moored 1305 - PHOENIX moored 1328 - ST. LOUIS moored 1350 - DETROIT entered 1510 - DETROIT moored 1800 - At moorings			555555666
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS (CVs)	*	1	
0600 - At moorings (IEXINGTON, E 0735 - ENTERPRISE underway 0838 - ENTERPRISE cleared 1800 - At moorings SUBMARINES (SSs)	nterprise)		2 2 1 1
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DESTROYERS (DDs) 0600 - At moorings or underway 0602 - MUGFORD cleared 0605 - GRIDLEY cleared 0608 - MAURY cleared 0612 - BAGLEY cleared 0617 - HENLEY cleared 0620 - CRAVEN cleared 0621 - PATTERSON cleared 0623 - BAICH cleared 0625 - HEIM cleared 0626 - RAIPH TALBOT cleared 0630 - FANNING cleared 0630 - FANNING cleared 0640 - DUNIAP cleared 0641 - BENHAM cleared 0647 - CONYNGHAM cleared		-	26 25 24 23 22 22 29 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11

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	1221 - ALYMIN entered				13
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	1232 - CASSIN entered		San San Maria Para		15
• •	1236 - HULL entered				16
	1243 - DALE entered				17
	1245 - REID entered				18
	1247 - DOWNES entered				19
	1254 - DEWEY entered		-	-	20
	1300 - MONAGHAN entered				21
	1308 - TUCKER entered			•	22
	1318 - CONYNGHAM moored				. 22
	1330 - FARRAGUT entered				23
	1333 - CASE entered	•			24
	1336 - MacDONOUGH enter	ed ·	•		25
	1340 - PHELPS entered				26
	1345 - CASSIN moored		*		26
	1350 - ALYMIN moored		- · · · ·	. 1 mar / 11/1	····· 2 6
	1350 - REID moored				26
	1407 - DOWNES moored		•		26
	1412 - TUCKER moored				26
	1425 - WORDEN moored		_		26
	1435 - DALE moored				26
	1440 - CASE moored				· 26
	1446 - MONAGHAN moored	-			26
•	1446 - HULL moored	,		i	26
	1459 - DEWEY moored	*_	- 4		26 26
	1459 - FARRAGUT moored		· - /	-	26
	1515 - PHELPS moored				26
	1530 - MacDONOUGH moore	d			26
	1800 - At moorings	•	-		26
	4-5-	,			
	0600 - At moorings		14	• •	8
	0610 - GAMBLE underway		`. -		. 0
	0612 - MONTGOMERY under	WAY	,		8
,	0615 - BREESE underway	•			5
	0625 - RAWSAY underway				8 7 6 5 4
	0652 - GAMBLE cleared	•			7
	0655 - MONTGOMERY clear	ed			. 6
	0657 - BREESE cleared				, 5
	0700 - RAMSAY cleared				4
	1800 - At moorings				4

SEAPLANE TENDERS (AVDs)

0600 - At moorings 1800 - At moorings

> 66 676

It is again pointed out that
is the proper person to introduce this information at the trial
in this case. It will be recalled the figures submitted by OTTO
MUEHN to the Japanese Consulate on December 2, 1941, as described
by him in his statement furnished this office, were as follows:

7 Battleships

6 Cruisers

2 Aircraft carriers

to propertions

27 Submarines

It is observed that while KUEHN's figures are remarkably accurate regarding battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers and destroyers in Pearl Harbor as of November 28, 1941, his figures regarding the number of submarines are highly inaccurate. It is to be noted the largest number of submarines in Pearl Harbor at any time during November 28, 1941, is four.

It is pointed out, however, that due to the location of the submarine base in the harbor, it is hardly possible to observe the submarines from any point outside of the Naval Reservation.

For the information of the Bureau, there is being enclosed with copies of this report a diagram of a Pearl Harbor Mooring and Berthing Plan which was drawn up January 10, 1941, and which is self-explanatory.

Attention is directed to the report of Special Agent in Charge R. L. SHIVERS, dated December 26, 1941 at Honolulu, The case entitled, "JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, Honolulu, T. H. ESPIONAGE - J (CONFILE) as In this report there is set forth the decoded message transmitted by NAGAO KITA, Japanese Consul-General, Honolulu, to the Foreign Office, Tokyo, under date of December 3, 1941, which describes a signal plan for transmitting information

to the Japanese Government regarding United States Navy Fleet activities at Pearl Harbor, T. H. One of the means by which such information was to be transmitted as described in the Consulate message was through, "KCMB want—ad advertisements, 9:45 a.m.,

(A) A Chinese rug, etc., for sale — Apply Post Office Box 1476, indicates 3 or 6."

It has been determined that Post Office Box 1476 is rented to OTTO KUFHN. Subject in this case.

ЬИC

Under date of January 19, 1942 fingerprint impressions of BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN and his wife, FRIEDEL AUGUSTE BERTHE KUEHN, were forwarded to the Bureau for a check against the records in the Identification Division for any previous records on these Subjects. The Bureau advised by wire of February 1, 1942 that there are no previous records of these individuals on file in the Identification Division.

-PBNDING-

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE HONOLULU FIELD DIVISION:

AT HONOLULU. T. H.:

Will follow and report the results of OTTO KUEHN's trial before the Military Commission.

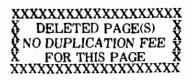
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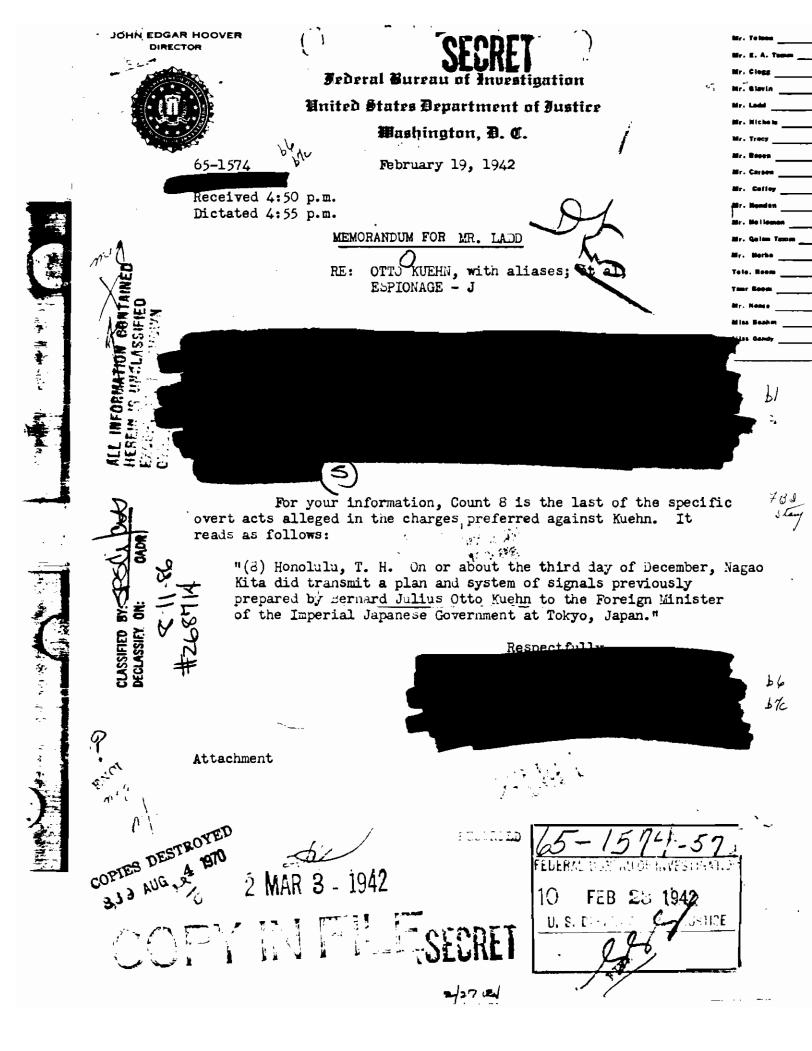


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Deleted under exemption(s) material available for release to you.	with no segregable
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject	ct of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only	/•
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them fo	
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.	with them. You will
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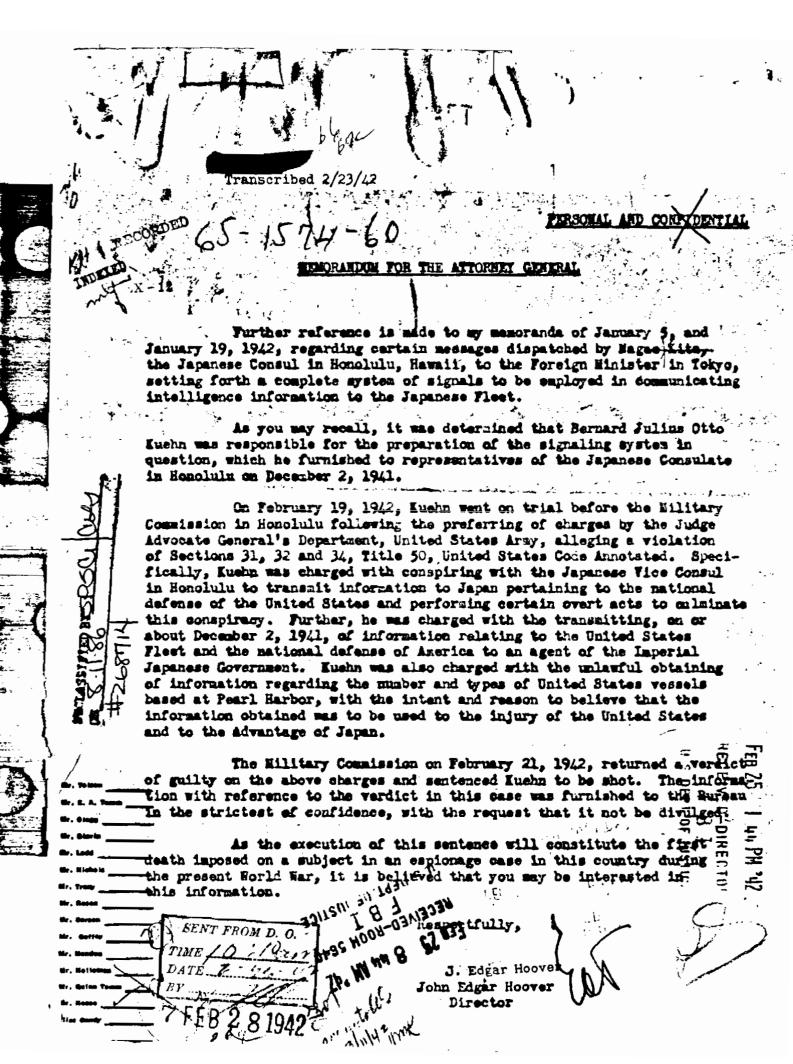




FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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BRECKINRIDGE LONG - Assistant Secretary

Letter to Arak of 1/4x XXX

MEDITERS REPLY TO PROME ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REPER TO AMEDITALS AND REPURE

MOEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. E. A. Tale

A MENASHINGTON, D. C.

146-7-1382

MB:JMcI:BM

February 4, 1942.

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 21, 1942, and previous memoranda concerning the possible prosecution of Magao(Kita, Japanese Consul General, and Atojiro)Dhuda, Vice-Consulmut Honolulu, in connection with their espionage activities during the week prior to December 7, 1941.

I have discussed this matter with Breckinridge Long, and saistant Secretary of State, and have been advised by him that the Department of State cannot, in view of the pending negotiations for the exchange of American and enemy diplomatic and consular officials, consent to the detention and prosecution of Japanese officials who have subject to the exchange agreement.

be interrogated concerning his activities and the activities of other persons who are not under the protection of the exchange agreement.

The Long advised me in confidence that Kite has been detained incommunicade, which action was taken in retaliation for similar treatment accorded to an American consular official in Southeastern Asia.

With respect to the prosecution of persons (other than consular officials) who may have participated in espionage activities, it is suggested that prosecution be instituted in accordance with the law now prevailing in the Territory of Hawaii. Your memorandum of Jamury 19, 1942, states that the Military Commission established in the Territory of Hawaii is presently exercising jurisdiction over all capital offenses and other violations where the prescribed punishment is in excess of five years' imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine.

It is requested that reports covering the investigation of the activities of Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, his family and associates, be furnished to the Griminal Division.

Confis Letter to Leveleden 5-11-4 - XXX

" Respectfully,

Meude

Assistant Attorney General negation

February 11, 1942

pecial Agent in Charge Josolulu, Maraii

> TRO: VAPANESE ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES; «COMPILE - J

山 仁元 一直接色

, there is quoted bereinafter a memorasdum dated February 4, 1942, received by the Bureau from Assistant Attorney Honoral Bendell Burge:

Reference is made to your memorandum of January 21, 1942, mand previous memoranda concerning the possible prosecution of casul at Monolulu, in connection with their espionage activities during the week prior to December 7, 1941.

there have discussed this matter with Breckinridge Long, presistant Secretary of State, and have been advised by him that the Department of State cannot, in view of the pending megotiations for the exchange of American and enemy diplomatic and consular repfficials, consent to the detention and prosecution of Japanese mofficials who are subject to the exchange agreement.

"War. Long stated, however, that Consul General Eita might the interrogated concerning his activities and the activities of agreement. Er. Long advised me in confidence that Eite has been detained incommunicado, which astion was taken in retaliation for similar treatment accorded to an American consular official in Southeastern Asia.

"Bith respect to the prosecution of persons (other than -moonsular officials) who may have participated in espionage Sactivities, it is suggested that prosecution be instituted in accordance with the law now prevailing in the Territory of Commanda Maur Sembranius of January 19, 1942, states that the

FD FEB 12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

42/11/42

"Military Commission established in the Territory of Hawkii is make the presently exercising jurisdiction over all capital offenses and meether violations where the prescribed punishment is in excess of five years' imprisonment and/or \$5,000 fine.

the activities of Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, his family and massociates, be furnished to the Criminal Division.

It is suggested that your davestigation in this case be conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in the above memorandum.

For your information, the Department has orally advised that the estatement contained in paragraph three of the quoted memorandum to the effect that Consul General Kita might be interrogated is not intended to make the pour investigation or questioning to that individual.

The Department of State has also advised the Bureau that it would interpose so objection to the questioning of the members of the Japanese sonsular staff, their families and entourage at Honolulu respecting intelligence activities, including the activities of third spersons. The State Department added that it is important that the sequestioning by the Bureau be done promptly so it will not necessitate delay in the sailing of the Japanese official personnel from Honolulu.

Wery truly yours,

13.500

John Edgar Hoover

65-1574 Transcribed 2/23/42

THORATE

Bot MIRMARD JULIUS OTTO EMEN

Enchn has been the subject of an intensive investigation by special Agents of the FBI and representatives of QMI since February, 1939, when information was received by the FBI that he was suspected of being an espionage agent. Euchn was reported to have no apparent source of income although he maintained two homes in Hawaii and entertained lavishly.

Investigation disclosed that Kuehn was born in Berlin, Germany, on July 25, 1895, and served in the Imperial German Navy during Norld Nar I. Fellowing a sea battle with an English was vessel, his ship was sunk and Kuehn was taken captive by the English and interned until the end of hostilities. After his return to Germany, he studied architecture and again entered the German naval service as a Lieutenant aboard the mother ship of a mine sweeper flotilla. After thus serving for about six months, Kuehn was released and placed in the Haval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine at the University of Berlin and the University of Humich for about a year and a half and then engaged in various occupations in Germany.

Subject became associated with the Masi Party in 1930 following his attendance at a meeting called by Hitler in Kiel, Germany. Ascording to Kushn, he was considered with Meinhold Maydriah for the position of Chief of the German Gestape under Meinrich Himmler, but because of Himmler's dislike for Kushn, Maydrich received the appointment.

On May 10, 1920, at Munich, Gormany, Euchn married Friedel Birk, who although previously unmarried was the mother of two children, Leopeld and Ruth. Two sons, Martin Eberhard and Hans Jeachin were born of this marriage. Leopeld Euchn is presently serving the Mast Party as assistant to Propaganda Minister Goodbels.) Buth Euchn married J. Carson Moore, with whom she resided in Monolulu until December S, 1941, when she was taken into sustedy as a German alien by Special Agents of the FRI.

250

which he emed in Cornery, as a result of an arrengement effected with his

In the early Fall of 1940, according to information received from CEI, Enchm had a dormer window constructed in the attic of his residence everlooking Espeche Air Station.

Investigation has disclosed that Kucha has done considerable entertaining in Henelulu, exhibiting a particular interest in Army and Havy officers. It is also known that an enlisted sailer in a uniform, driving a ser with Pearl Harbor tags, and also an automobile bearing identification tags of Schofield Barracks, has been seen visiting Subject.

Ascerding to information received from 8-2, on January 20, 1940, reliable sources indicated that a comple identified as Er. and Ers. Friedel, apparently German, frequently had secretly approached the Japanese Consulate General in Ecoclulu and had requested that he transmit some information to the Japanese Many. On July 10, 1940, the Japanese Consulate General requested the Tokyo Foreign Office to advise them of the reliability of the Friedels. Two days later, according to 8-2, the Foreign Office replied, stating in effect that the Japanese Many could not place the Friedels very well but they would like to receive their information by wire with a notation that it emanated from them. 8-2 added that the Japanese Many apparently was prepared to compensate the Friedels for their information according to its value. The Friedels in all probability are identical with Euchn and his wife.

On October 25, 1941, \$14,000 each was delivered by

to Kuchn at his residence at Kalana, Kailus, Cahu, T. H.

On February 19, 1942, Encho went on trial before the Hilitary Geomission in Honolulu for violations of Sections 31, 32 and 34, Title 50, W. S. C. A. Briefly, these charges alleged that Eucha conspired with the Vice Gonsul in Honolulu to transmit to Japan information pertaining to the mational defense of the United States and perform certain evert sets to culminate the conspiracy. Further, on or about December 2, 1941, Eucha transmitted information relating to the United States Haval Floot and mational defense of America to an agent of the Imparial Japanese Government, Eucha was also charged with unlawfully obtaining information respecting the number and types of United States naval vest is based at Fearl Harber with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the advantage of the Japanese Government.

A verdict of guilty on each of the above charges was rendered by the Hilitary Commission on February 21, 1942, and Euchn was sentenced to be shot. > b470

RECORDED

65-1574-62 Transcribed 2/23/42 PRESONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Major Seneral Mevin H. Watses Secretary to the President The White House Mashington, S. S.

Boar Seneral Mateons

Reference is made to my letter of January 5, 1942, and its enclosure, which recorded the translations of certain messages exchanged between the Japanese Consulate in Monolulu and the Japanese Pereign Office in Tokyo, Japan.

As you may recall, the translation of one of these measures, dispatched on December 3, 1941, by Hagao Kita, the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, to the Foreign Minister in Tekyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be used in transmitting information to the Japanese fleet pertaining to the number and movements of Mitted States vessels stationed at Fearl Harbor. One of the signals to be employed was a "light in dormer window of Kalama house from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m. every hour", which was to indicate the sailings of American aircraft carriers and battle forces on certain dates.

Investigation has disclosed that the Kalena house with the dermer window mentioned in this signal was sensed by Bernard. If Julius of the Kuchu and his wife Friedel. These individuals, with their daughter, Ruth Corson Moore, were intermed at Hemolulu at Desember 8, 1941. Fellowing his detention, Ruchu in a written statement admitted that he prepared the signaling system in question at the request of efficials of the Japanese Consulate in Hemolulus furnishing it to them on Desember 8, 1941. It is also known that Kuchu on one occasion received \$14,000 from a Japanese Consulate official in Hemolulu.

Charges against Euchn for violation of the Federal Replonage Act were preferred by the Fudge Advocate General*s

MAILED 5

** FEB 25 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. B. DEFARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Major Coneral Mivin M. Vatoos

(,)

Separtment, W. S. Army, at Henelulu, T. H., and on February 21, 1942, Kushn was convicted by the Military Commission and sentenced to be shet.

Attached heroto, as of possible interest to the President and you, is a memorandum reflecting a brief summary of the information contained in the files of this Bureau concerning Euchn.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

A Might Bootes

Attachment

NESSENGER

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1948

MENOBARDUM FOR MR. TOLSON MR. TANN MR. 1AID

In conference with the Attorney General today Keauggested that he give his very prompt aftention to the memorandum that had been discoted to him concerning Bernard Julius Otto Luchn, the German alien who has been tried by Military Court in Hawaii and I advised the Attorney erdered to be shot. General that the decision in this case was secret, but I believed he should immediately discuss the matter with the President, the State Department, and the War Department in order that an varly decision could be made as to the disposition of the same with due consideration to any possible retaliation against mattenals of this country in either Germany or Japan.

Fery truly yours

John Edgar Ecover
Director

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) CONFIDENTIAL JÖHNÆDGÆR HOOVER DIRECTOR United States Bepartment of Justice 细ashington, **和. C.** March 5, 1942 MEMORANDUM FOR

Re: Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, with aliases; et al.; Espionage-

At the request of of the National Defense Division, the two photostatic copies of a coded radiogram, designated as Q1, which were submitted to the Bureau with an Investigative Report made in Honolulu on January 31, 1942 by in connection with the above entitled case vere examined.

Specimen Q1 is apparently transmitted in Japanese Diplomatic Code to Gaimudaijin, the foreign office at Tokio, and is signed Kita, the cable signature for the Japanese Legation at Honolulu. This message is apparently transmitted in Japanese Diplomatic Code or enciphered code and could not be decoded in the Laboratory inasmuch as the necessary code books are not available.

The photostats submitted are being retained in the files of the Laboratory

the event that any additional information is received regarding this code and a decode is effected your office will be advised.

Respectfully,

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF

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U. S. DEPART

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FILE 4 MAR 121942

Pobrusry St. 1048

Appelal Agent in Charge How York, New York

MATERIAL SECURITY - 6,

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win the case entitled. Japanese Activities, Monolulu, T. E., REPIONAGE-CONFILE (3), of which the New York City Field Division was furnished as copy, Bureau file \$65-1574.

a star and a star and a star and a star and a star and

Bureau letter makes reference to an investigation of one MEMIARD SULTUS ACTIO HURMS, better known as OTTO HURMS, by the Monelulu Office, in Semmettion with the Japanese espionage activities in Monolulu, T. M. OTTO HURMS was born July 26, 1895, in Merlin, Sermany. In April, 1918, 1916 walisted in the German Nevy, and became a midshipman aboard a preference cruiser, serving until Jammary 1916, when his ship was sunk wand he was made a prisoner of war by the British. Following the garmistice, HURMS returned to Berlin, remaining in Germany up until Lapril, 1836. During that period, in 1930, he, tegether with his parife and sen, became a nember of the Maxi Party. On one eccasion, in 1931, by his own statement, he was sensidered for a position which the Maxi Party which was instead given to ERIMBOLD METDRICH and which later developed into the pesition of chief of the German MetGestape system. After failing to obtain this position, HURMS worked infor a brief period as an investigator for the Maxi Party, but became fixed and this period as an investigator for the Maxi Party, but became fixed and the period as an investigator for the Maxi Party, but became sign, fellowing which, in April, 1935, he left Germany with his wife, proceeding to Homelulu, where he has sime remained. At the present time.

Investigation by the Monolulu Office has developed that AUGINATION RUENS, during November, 1941, worked closely with the Japanese Consulate at Monolulu in furnishing information regarding the WAR 3 10.22 | Numbers and types of United States Navy Ships in Pearl Marbor, T. M., and also devised a plan of signals by means of which MARING College of Marbor and also devised a plan of signals by means of which MARING College of Marbor and Maring College of Maring C

Bureau-

MESAC, New York, New York

*February 24, 1942

As a result of OTTO HUREN's activities in this connection, he has before a military commission, which convened at Honolulu men Pebruary 19, 1942. Although the trial was completed on February 21, 1942, the verdict of the commission has not been made public, the contine probeedings having been conducted in strictest privacy.

MAC, New York, New York The same of the same For the information of the Bureau, the necessary inquiries have been made by the Econolulu Field Office to determine the contacts and acquaintances of OTTO KUEM over a period of time, and all such spersons have either been subjects of separate investigations by the Honolulu Field Office or have been appropriately eliminated as ones who might be engaged in any activities inimical to the interests of the United States Government. Mary truly yours, R. L. Shivers special Agent in Charge

one of Herebeller is the way as for a figure for

BERHARD JULIUS OTTO KURHE, with alleses: Otto K. Tuehn, Otto Bukm, Otto E. Ruim, Mr. Loebn; ESPIONAGE - G - J

Subject first came to the attention of the Buresa in February, 1939, when an acquaintance of Assistant Director E. A. Tom

substitied intormation which, he explained, was rurnished to him of friends in the Eswaiian Islands, who desired to remain anonymous, indicating that subject and his wife, Friedel Barta Aguste Euchn, were believed to be espionage agents. This report indicated that although the Kushns had no apparent source of income, they owned two homes at Kailua, Cahua, one of which was very large and, further, that they entertained lavishly, particularly army officers. This information was immediately referred to ONI and U-2. The San Francisco Field Division of the Bureau was instructed to conduct an investigation regarding the Euchns when an Agent was next in the Territory of Hawali.

Inquiry has disclosed that Kuehn was born in Berlin, Germany, on July 25, 1895. While cerving as an Ober-Lieutenant in $\delta | \mathcal{O}$ the Imperial German Mavy during World War I, his ship was sunk and 9 he was picked up by H. M. S. Lion. He was interned at Edinburgh until N the end of hostilities, when he returned to Germany. Subject stayed in the German Mavy for some time, eventually being dismissed therefrom for alleged financial difficulties.

Kuchn married his wife Friedel on May 10, 1920. At that time Friedel was the mother of two children, named Buth, and Isonold

sons, Martin Eberhard and Hans Joachim, resulted from the Eurice Marriage Ruchn admittedly has been associated with the Maxi Party

since 1930, although he contends he did not become sotive until 1932 . At the latter time, he assertedly accompanied - Munich to see an official about securing a job with the Party. Through a ruse, supposedly got to the official before Knewn and will Justice result, received the position which subsequently developed to be Chief _ of the German Gestapo system, working under

15-1574-16

- 2 -

On August 15, 1935, Euchn was admitted to the United States at Honolulu for a twelve-month period as a non-immigrant. At that time he gave as the purpose of his visit the desire to study the Japanese language in order that he might return to his native country and secure a position as translator and interpreter in the mercantile field. The immigration records contain a statement made by Kuchn revealing that he arrived in New York City on April 29, 1935, in transit to Japan via Honolulu. However, upon reaching the Orient, he decided he could make better progress in his study of the Japanese language at the University of Hawaii and, accordingly, returned to Honolulu on August 15, 1935, accompanied by his children Euth and Martin Eberhard.

Euchn's original entry permit was extended to August 14, 1937, to enable him to "continue his Japanese studies." Apparently he left Honolulu following this extension since he was admitted to the United States as a quota immigrant on October 29, 1936.

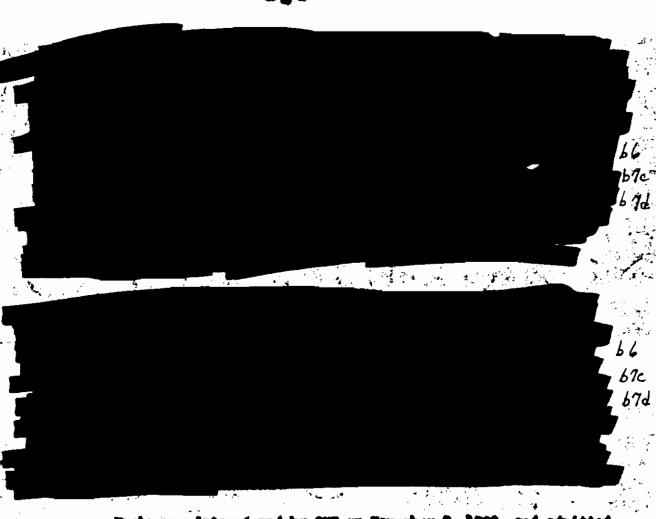
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At the time of their entry into this country, the Kuehns stated that although meither of them was employed, they had ample funds to cover their expenses while here.



Immediately following Emehn's first arrival in Monolulu in 1935, he temporarily resided at the Brookland Hotel, where he sought the companionship of young Mavy officers, whom he reportedly entertained freely.





Emehn was interviewed by CHI on November 2, 1939, and admitted having been a number of the Socialist Corman National Party but claimed that when Miller same into power it was necessary for him to leave Curnamy since he did not agree with the new government. He stated that he exced property in Cornany and was receiving on income therefrom as a result of an arrangement affected

depart, who was formercing noney to publice in denotes and the subject was transferring a statler snown to Dermany.

This stated arrangement appears to be scatredistory to correct pondence appearing in ONI's file indicating that it was impossible for

67c.

Surburg to arrange for the transmittal of funds from Japan to Eachs in Monolule.

In reply to specific inquiry as to whether Bashn would be willing to assist ONI in gaining information regarding un-marious activities in Bonolain, he stated that he would not accept such an effor for pay, but if any such data some to his attention, he would report it. He gave as his reason for refusing this proposition the fact that since his sen and other relatives were still living in Germany, he could not afford to let it be known that he was working against that country.

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Memorane reports have been received by the Monolula Field Office indicating that the Emehas are very pro-Cormon and pro-Hesi and interested in German clube in Monolula.

According to information received from CFI in the early Fall of 1940, Eachs had a dormer window constructed in the attic of his residence everlocking Kanache Air Station. CHI has advised that although numerous observations have been made of subject's house, no lights have ever been deem therein.

Purther, it has been asserted that subject took advantage of every opportunity to shearve all possible military novements, such as parades, drille, et estere.

Devetigation has revealed that Subject has done considerable entertaining in Monolula, exhibiting a particular interest in having army and Havy officers as their guests. A list of Kuchn's associates, obtained from CMI, contains the names of five lieutenants.

Mr. Quine Tomm

b1 b1d

According to information received from 0-2, an James 20, 1940, reliable sources indicated that a couple identified as Mr. and Mrs. Friedel, apparently derman, frequently had secretly approached the Japanese Consulate General in Honolulu and had requested that he transmit some information to the Japanese Mrsy. On July 10, 1940, the Japanese Consulate General requested the Tokye Foreign Office to advise them of the reliability of the Friedels. Two days later, according to 6-2, the Foreign Office replied, stating in effect that the Japanese Mrsy could not place the Friedels very well but they would like to receive their information by wire with a motation that it enamed from them. 6-2 added that the Japanese Mrsy apparently was prepared to compensate the Friedels for their information according to its value. The Friedels in all probability are identical with Enem and his wife.

Cn the morning following the Japanese air attack on the service of the Monolula Field Office, the Clobe strong following the Japanese air attack on the service of the Monolula Field Office, the Clobe strong formation and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies formished that Division with ecpies of all messages which had been sent and received by the Japanese Comsulate in that sity.

The translation of one of these messages dispatched on December 3, 1941, by Kita, the Japanese Consul in Monolulu to the Ferrign Minister at Tokyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be used in communicating intelligence information to the enemy. One of the signals to be used was a "light in dormer window of Kalama house from 7 p. m. to 1 a. m. every hour", indicating the sailings of sircraft carriers and battle forces on certain dates.

As seen as the translation of this message was received, the Monolulu Field Office with ONI and G-2, instituted an investigation for the purpose of identifying and locating the persons responsible for this signal. It at once appeared that the Kalama house with the "dormer window", mentioned in the above signal, was sweed by Kushn.

Subject, with his wife and daughter, Buth Garson Moore, were taken into custody on December 8, 1941, after the declaration of war against the United States by Germany.

Ruchn was interviewed several times and on December 30, 1941, he submitted a statement, admitting that he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese Consul General which were set out in the Gonsul's telegram of December 3, 1941. He also stated that his home at Kalama and his beach house at Lamikai were the places from which the signals were to have been sent by him. He did not admit ever sending any signals, however, and stated that he had no intention of doing so at the time he furnished them to the Gonsul General,

In this connection, Kuchn explained that he contacted the Japanese Vice Consul in Honolulu during Movember 1941, and offered to assist in obtaining information of interest. The Vice Consul assertedly asked Kuchn for data regarding the number of ships in Hawaiian waters, to which Kuchn replied he would find out. The Vice Consul also asked Kuchn about mansuvers of the United States Fleet in the Pacific, but Kuchn contended he could not ascertain this information. Thereupon, the Vice Consul supposedly requested Kuchn to work out a set of signals whereby the Japanese Fleet could be advised as to the number of American ships in Pearl Harbor and their movements. Fellowing this contact, Kuchn with his son, Hans Joachim, age ten, drove to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor and observed the ships there at that time. Three are four days later, subject again contacted the Japanese Vice Consul at which time he also conferred with the Consul General, Hagao Kita. It was on this vicit that Kuchn submitted his signalling system. However,

following a consultation between Kita and the Vice Cansul, the latter told Kuchn the system was too complicated and requested him to prepare a simpler method. This Kuchn did and delivered the revised system to the Japanese Vice Consul on December 2, 1941. On the same date he furnished written information concerning the number and various types of ships in Hawaiian waters, which data were subsequently determined upon inquiry to be substantially correct.

It is noted that on or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 cash was delivered by Tadasi Morimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consulate, Monolulu, to Kuehn at his residence at Kalama, Kailua, Cahu, T. H.

At the present time Eucha, with his wife and daughter, Buth Carson Moore, is detained at the Immigration Station in Monolula. It is anticipated that charges will be preferred against Subject in the immediate future by the Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. Army, at Honolulu. These sharges will be brought under three counts. The first count will allege a vielation of Section 34, Title 50, W. B. C. A., to wit: a conspiracy to violate Section 32, Title 50, in that Otto Exchm conspired with the Vice Consul, Japanese Consulate, to transmit information pertaining to the national defense of the United States and performed evert acts to culminate the conspiracy. The second count will sharge a violation of Section 32, Title 50, U. S. C. A., in that on or about December 2, 1941, Otto Kucha did transmit information relating to the United States Navy Floot and national defense of the --United States to an agent of a foreign government, to wit; the Imperial Japanese Government. The third count will allege a violation of Section Jl, Title 50, V. S. C. A., in that on or about Nevember 27, 1941, in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor Mavy Yard, Oahu, T. H., Otto Kuchm did unlawfully and feloniously obtain information respecting the mational defense of the United States, to with the number and types of United States Naval ships based at Fearl Harbor, Ochu, T. H.

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO with aliasons BEPIONAGE (G-J) For your information, there is attached a memorandum concerning the above mentioned subject Euchn, with his wife and daughter, Buth Carson foore, is presently detained at the Immigration Station in Honolulu and it is anticipated that charges will be preferred against him in the immediate future by the Judge Advocate General's Department, S. S. Army. --It is noted that the preferring of charges against Subject was delayed pending the return to Monolulu of Special Agent in Charge Shivers, who is a necessary witness this case. Depostfully. INDEXE nel is received in Files amen it mil be fled either with this copy or may be given

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REPER TO DETAILS AND MEMBER L

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

B:EDD:mac

146-7-1882

Ç٠

March 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

Re: Friedel Barta Auguste Kushn
with aliases
Bernard Julius Otto Kushn
with aliases
Espionage (6)

Reference is made to the Report of Ated January 5, 1942, at Honolulu, T. H., In the above-entitled matter, which refers to the Report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers, dated December 26, 1941, at Honolulu, T. H.

It is requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation transmit to the Criminal Division a copy of the above described Report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers dated December 26, 1941 at Honolulu, T. H.

Respectfully,

RECORDED

WENNELL BERGE,

Assistant Attorney General.

BUY UNITED STATES AVINOS SONDS

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TEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 MAR 18 1942

U. S. DEFINITION OF SHATICE

Mr. E. A. Tame Mr. Clegg

Mr. Holloman ... Mr. Quinn Tamm

Miss

Mr. Glavin

ELCORDED

65-1574 - 67

April 2, 1942

MEMORANDOM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WENDELL BERGE

Re: FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KURNE with aliases; BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KURNE with aliases; ESPICHAGE G and J

Pursuant to the request contained in your memorandum of March 16, 1942, your reference WB: NDD:mac, 146-7-1362, there is attached a copy of the report of Special Agent im Charge R. L. Shivers, dated December 26, 1941, at Monolulu, T. H., reflecting information regarding the above captioned case.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

REIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
TESTS - SC BYSCOL

Attachment

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Temm_	•
Mr. Clegg	MOITO IS SANITA
Mr. Glavin	MINUS SCUTTING
Mr. Ladd MA	ILED 7
Mr. Nichois	
Mr. Roses APR	2 1942 P.M.
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Camor EDERAL BUR	EAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mr. Coffey U. S. DE?	ARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mr. Hendon	. /
Mr. Holloman	
Mr. McGuire	- VI)

Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease______ Miss Gandy_____ 13:32 Hall 2 2 Hall

Strong W

March 4, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn was responsible for the preparation of the signaling system used in connection with messages dispatched by Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul in Honolulu, Hawaii, to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo, setting forth a system of signals to be employed in getting intelligence information to the Japanese fleet.

Kita was court-martialed, charged with transmitting information to Japan regarding our vessels at Pearl Harbor, and on February 21, 1942, was found guilty and sentenced to be shot.

I am advised that the Japanese Consul, who of course was a part of the conspiracy, is being sent to this country and will be presumably exchanged in due course.

The sentence of Kuehn perhaps raises a question of policy about which you may wish to consult the Secretary of State. I am today sending him a copy of this memorandum.

Francis Biddle Attorney General ()

March 6, 1942.

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE:

What do you think? I am inclined to think that Kita, on arrival in the continental United States, should be kept incommunicado and not placed with the other Diplomats. Plenty of food but no communications in or out.

F.D.R.

March 6, 1942.

My dear Mr. President:

I am returning to you herewith the memorandum addressed to you by the Attorney General under date of March 4 which you sent me with your memorandum of March 6.

I think the steps which you yourself suggest are wisest under the circumstances. I am afraid that if we undertake criminal proceedings against Kita, the Japanese will immediately retaliate against a number of our own consuls now within their jurisdiction.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

SUMMER WELLES

Enclosure:
To the President from the
Attorney General, March 4, 1942,
re Nagao Kita, Japanese Consul
in Honolulu.

The President,

The White House.



Office of the Attorney General Mashington, N.C.

March 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

I am enclosing herewith a copy of my memorandum addressed to the President under date of March 4, with reference to Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn and Nagao Kita.

I am also enclosing a copy of the President's memorandum of March 9 to which he attached a copy of a memorandum to the Acting Secretary of State and a copy of the State Department's reply.

These are transmitted for your information.

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Francis Biddle Attorney General

RECORDED

FEDFRAL BUP-ALTUR INVESTIGATION

12 MAR 14 1942

U. S. DEMARTIMERY OF FUSTICE

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THE WHITE HOUSE Washington

March 9, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F. D. R.

15-1544-15

65-1574-68 blo b1c 3/11/42

MENORAHOUN FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Peference to made to my nomeration to you dated February 26, 1942, and to your memoration dated March 9, 1942, with enclosures, concerning Bernard Julius Otto Kuchn and fermer Japanese Consul General Magne Kita of Remolulu. Havail.

It is noted in the enclosed copy of your memorandum for the Precident dated March 4, 1942, that you indicate in the second paragraph of that memorandum that "Kita was courtmartialed....". I hasten to respectfully call your attention to the fact that the name Kita was apparently inadvertently transcribed into your memorandum at that point rather than the mame Kucha. As reflected in my reference memorandum, it was Kucha who was court-martialed and found guilty, and sentenced to be shot. No charges whatsoever were ever played against Jupanese Court General Kita.

Respectfully,

SE Edgar House

John Edgar Hoover Director

SENT FROM D. O.

TIME 1.2. SD 1-42

BY 3-121-42

MR 11 6 20 PK 142

St. 49 SE & 11 MM.

the the

- Lederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice

Honolulu, T. H. February 23, 1942

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

RE: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases, ET AL; ESPIONAGE - J.

PERSONAL

Dear Sir:

The trial of BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN before a Military Commission at Honolulu, was begun at 9:30 A.M. February 19, 1942 in the courtroom of United States Federal Judge INGRAM M. STAINBACK.

During the course of the trial which extended through February 21st, the courtroom was closed to all outsiders, the trial being conducted in strictest privacy. Before the announcement of the verdict at 1:30 P.M. February 21, 1942, the courtroom was cleared of everyone with the exception of prosecution and defense counsel, the court reporter and members of the Commission. All there present at the courtroom, upon the pronouncement of sentence, were sworn to secrecy.

Immediately following the trial was informed in the closest contraence and unofficially by Colonel THOMAS GREEN, Executive Kilitary Governor, that Subject KUEHN had been convicted on all three counts named in the charges , dated January 31, incorporated in the report of 1942; further, that he had been sentenced to death before a firing squad, Colonel GREEN emphasized that this information could not be officially given out and that same should be restricted to myself He specifically requested that Washington not be notified immediately until Commanding General DELOS C. ELLONS of the Hawaiian Department had had an opportunity to be advised of these proceedings, following which he would notify the Honolulu Office so that you might be furnished with the verdict simultaneously with the transmittal of this information to the War Department. It was as a result of these arrangements that my wire of the 22nd was dispatched advising you of this verdict. Following a receipt of your wire of this date requesting rights as to what restrictions had been imposed

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Letter to the Director

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN,
with aliases, ET AL;
ESPIONACE - J.

2-23-42

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on the secrecy of the proceedings, Colonel GREEN for his comments.

again contacted

Colonel CREEN stated in his wire to the War Department of the 22nd instant, he had indicated the verdict in this case had been furnished to no one, but suggested that same be transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., since the F.B.I. had been instrumental in the investigation and success of the case. At the same time he had suggested to the War Department that this verdict be taken up with the State Department and White House prior to execution of sentence since reprisals against our own nationals in Japan and Germany might result.

Colonel GREEN is of the opinion that premature publicity might also bring about this result and therefore, he suggested that publicity be avoided for the moment. He suggested however that you might wish to take this matter up directly with Brigadier General LEE of the Military Intelligence Division at Washington or with Major General KRAMER, Judge Advocate General, regarding the issuance of any news releases; that he has no objection following any procedure agreeable to these men. Colonel GREEN did request however that such a contact be discreetly made in such a manner that the War Department would not be cognizant of our previous knowledge of the verdict in this case.

I might state that our relations with Colonel GREEN and his office have been extremely cordial and I therefore feel that every effort should be made to protect the confidence he has placed with and myself in this matter. 6667

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS

Special Agent in Charge.

RLS:mma 65-4 cc: 65-414 Rederal Bureau of Investigation

Anited States Bepartment of Instice

HONOLULU, T. H.

674

March 25, 1942.

65-4

Director. Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

> . Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUKHN. with aliases, ET AL. Espionage - J and G.

Dear Sir:

As a matter of interest to the Bureau, in the abovecaptioned case, attention is directed to an article which appeared on Page 36 of the February 23rd issue of "Time" Magazine, regarding the rise to power of the Chief of the German Gestapo, REINHARD HEYDRICH, whose photograph also appears on the magazine cover.

It is interesting to note that this article reports! HEYDRICH extorted from a Prussian official, as a result of letters obtained reflecting correspondence between this official and one GREGOR STRASSER, a recommendation to HEINRICH HIMALER resulting in his appointment to a post with the Munich Elite Guard. Thereafter, it was reported his rise to Chief of the German Gestapo was rapid. It was also mentioned in connection with the blood purge of June 30, 1934, that HEYDRICH supervised the Berlin end of the massacre and "found

time to take personal care of GREGOR STRASSER, firebrand adherent of the "Rochm Rebels."

Attention is directed to the signed statement of OTTO KUEHN. Dated January 1, 1942, contained in the report of dated January 5, 1942, entitled JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H., Espionage, Confile-J. It will be observed, on page 2 of this statement, KUEHN advised that he and HEYDRICH had both made a bid for a Nazi government position in Munich but that HEYDRICH had been selected. KUEHN also volunteered the information which was incorporated in his statement that he had been in a concentration camp with one OTTO STRASSER, the identity of this individual being unknown to this office. It is thought perhaps GREGOR STRASSER is identical with-OTTO STRASSER, referred to by KUEHN.

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ir. Telson r. E. A. Tamm.

fr. Glevin

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Director.

The above has been brought to the Bureau's attention as a matter of interest only, although it tends also to bear out the truth of KUEHN'S statements concerning his activities in Germany.

Very truly yours,

R. L. SHIVERS

Special Agent in Cherge.

Reference:- HONOLULU LETTER 12-17-41

Taken into custody.

The following individual was:

NAME:-

OTTO K. KUEHN (G-RLAM)

PLACE: -

TERRITORY OF HAMAII

DATE:

12-17-41

REMARKS:

10 APR 7 194

Reference: - HONOLULU

12-17-41

The following individual was:

Taken into custody.

MRT. FRIUDAL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN ALIAS -- LRS. OTTO K. ITI-HH

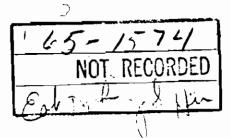
TERRITORY OF HAMAII

DATE:

12-17-41

REMARKS:

10 APR 7



Reference: - HONOLULU 1E TER 12-17-41

Taken into custody.

The following individual was:

NAME:-

EBORHARD E RTIF RUMMN (GMRILAN)

PLACE:-

TERRITORY ON HARAII

12-17-41

REMARKS:

10 APR 7 1942

Reference: - HONOLULU

LETT/R 12-17-41

Taken into custody.

The following individual was:

-:EMAN

LIRS. J. CARSON LOORS (GERLAN) HER -- RUTH KUEHN; ALIAS -- SUSE KAETE RUTH HUEHN; RUTH MOORE

TERRITORY OF HATAIL

DATE:

12-17-41

REMARKS:

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I certify that I have received the following Government property for official use:

RECEIVED:

Manual of Rules and Regulations #

RETURNED:

Old Manual of Rules and Regulations #

READI

The Government property which you hereby acknowledge is charged to you and you are responsible for taking care of it and returning it when its use has been completed. DO NOT MARK OR WRITE ON IT OR MUTILATE IT IN ANY WAY.

Very truly yours,

pmy

CUSTODIAL DETENTION APPREHENSION FORM

Reference:-HONOLULU

LETTER

12-12-41

Taken into custody.

The following individual was:

NAME:

MRC. FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE MUEHN (GERMAN)

PLACE:-

PLACE:

DATE:

12-12-41

REMARKS:

8 APR 8 1942

65-1574-Que Pll

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Very truly yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES 12-86 BYSPS C. C.

CUSTODIAL DETENTION APPREHENSION FORM

Reference: - HONOLULU

LETTER

12-41

Taken into custody.

The following individual was:

NAME: -

OOTO K KUEHN

(GERMAN)

PLACE: -

DATE:

12-12-41

REMARKS:

9 APR 8 1942

V C5-1574-

RECEIPT FOR GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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READ!

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Very truly yours,

Reference: - HONOLULU LETTER

12-12-41

Taken into custody. The following individual was:

MRS. J. CARSON MOORE & (GERMAN) - - 1.744 1

DATE:

12-12-41

REMARKS:



Tederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Instice Washington, D. C.

Time 12:15 p.m.

April 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: OTTO KUEHN; ESPIONAGE - J. n 97

Reference is made to your request to be advised concerning the present status of Kuehn, who has been convicted by a Military Court Martial at Honolulu, Hawaii, and was sentenced to be shot as a Japanese spy.

made inquiries at the Military Intelligence Division today and was advised that the conviction of Kuehn was referred, as is the general policy, to the office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington for review. The Judge Advocate General upheld the finding of the Court.

The matter was then referred by Secretary Stimson to the State Department. The State Department replied that they would defer to the judgment of the War Department in this regard.

Recently Secretary Stimson also referred this matter to the Attorney General, requesting his advice as to the matter. No reply has been received from the Attorney General.

stated that he was advised that if a reply is received from the Attorney General indicating that he will defer to the judgment of the War Department, arrangements will be made for the early execution of Kuehn.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED ON THE BILL RICHARD SATE BILL RICHARD

Respectfully,

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Bederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice

Washington, B. C.

65-1574

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February 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN with aliases; ESPIONAGE (G-J)

 $\mathcal{M}^{\mathcal{O}}$

For your information, there is attached a summary memorandum concerning the above mentioned subject.

Kuehn, with his wife and daughter, Ruth Carson Moore) is presently detained at the Immigration Station in Honolulu and it is anticipated that charges will be preferred against him in the immediate future by the Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. Army.

It is noted that the preferring of charges against Subject was delayed pending the return to Honolulu of Special Agent in Charge Shivers, who is a necessary witness in this case.

Respectfully

Attachment 65-1574-5

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER



Tederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Iustice Washington, D. C.

April 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, was; ESPIONAGE (G). (J). Str. Corter

Str. Cotter

Str. Strates

Str. Stokeiro

Str. Quian Tames

Tote, Stoke

Str. Stokeiro

For your information, there is attached the summary memorandum concerning the above mentioned subject originally submitted to you under date of February 16, 1942, which has been brought up do date as of today.

On February 19, 1942, Kuehn went to trial before the Military Commission in Honolulu following the preferring of charges by the Judge Advocate General's Department of the United States Army alleging a violation of Sections 31, 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code Annotated. This Commission on February 21, 1942, returned a verdict of guilty on the above charges and sentenced Kuehn to be shot on the same date. The Military Intelligence Division advised that the conviction was referred as is the general policy to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington for review, who incidentally upheld the finding of the Court.

The matter was then referred by Secretary Stimson to the State Department who replied that it would defer to the indement of the War Department and this matter was recently brought to the attention of the Attorney General for his advice. The Wilitary Intelligence Division has advised that if a reply is received from the Attorney General indicating he will defer to the judgment of the War Department, arrangements will be

Attachment 1514 - 53

Respectfully

D. M. Ladd

RECORDE 65-1574

Z-£ U. S. L

U. S. Darren Lag Office

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339 AUG 4 1970



Nederal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice 獅ashington, 用. C.

July 9, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR

Re: OTTO KUEHN **ESPIONAGE**

At the request of the writer to determine whether or not the requested ' Department of Justice had answered the State Department's inquiry with reference to the legality of the court martial of Kuehn in Hawaii.

has advised the writer that of the Judge Advocate General's Office has informed him that no answer has been received from the Department of Justice as yet but believes an answer will be received shortly because the men working on the Kuehm case in the Department of Justice are also working on the and he believes that this case will stimulate them into making a reply.

Respectfully.

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55-1574

Sederal Sureau of Investigation Anited States Department of Instice Washington, D. C.

July 9, 1942

Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nightie
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon_
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: BERNAFD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN was; ESPIONAGE (G) (J)

Mr. Nease Miss Beahm Misa Gandy_

Tele. Room_

Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Harbo

As you may recall, Kuehn, a German citizen, on February 21, 1942, was convicted of espionage and sentenced to be shot by the Kilitary Commission at Honolulu.

Pursuant to the usual policy, this decision was referred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, which upheld the finding of the Commission and then referred it through Secretary Stimson to the Department of State. The Department of State indicated it would defer to the judgment of the War Department regarding subject's execution, and the decision was then brought to the attention of the Attorney General for his advice. The Military Intelligence Service has indicated if the Attorney General will defer to the judgment of the War Department, arrangements will be made for an early execution of Kuehn.

of the Military Intelligence Service has been contacted by the Bureau from time to time regarding Kuehn's status, and Me has advised that the Judge Advocate General's Office has not as yet received any advice from the Department of Justice regarding the matter. According to of the Judge Advocate General's T CO Office has expressed the opinion that a decision from the Department of Justice should be forthcoming in the immediate future, inasmuch as the same <u>men</u> conside<u>ring the Kue</u>hn case are presently tied up on the believes that the latter will act as a stimulant the Department's decision concerning Kuehn.

It is noted that this matter has been before the Department of

BELEINEL

Respectfully,

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1r. 8-6-42 65-1574 PERSONAL AND CUMPIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorands of January 5, January 19, and February 26, 1942, as well as our conversation on March 3, 1942, regarding Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn. As you may recall, Knehn, a German alien, on February 21, 1942, was found guilty by the Military Commission in Monolulu and sentenced to be shot because of his preparation of a signalling system for the Japanese Consulate im Monolulu, which was transmitted to the Foreign Minister in Tokyo, to be used in furnishing intelligence information to the Japanese fleet.

We have been informed that the decision of the Military Commission, pursuant to the usual policy, was referred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Mashington, which upheld its finding and then referred the matter through Secretary Stimson to the Department of State. The Department of State reportedly has indicated it would defer to the judgment of the War Department regarding Kuchn's execution, and we understand that the decision was then submitted to you for your advice. We have been informed by the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department that if you see fit to defer to the judgment of the War Department in this matter, arrangements will be made for an early execution of Kuchn.

I would appreciate being edvised at your earliest convenience as to your decision in this matter.

•	Respectfully,
Mr. Teleen	יין רייטי
Mr. E. A. Tamm	J. Edgar Hoover
Mr. Clegg	John Edgar Hoover
Mr. Glavin	ETHERSON IN THE EN
Mr. Ladd	8E 65-1574-= 8 = 1
Mr. Nichols	SEAT TE
Mr. Boses	
Mr. Tracy	31016
Mr. Carson	DATAUG 7 19-/
Mr. Ceffey	BY B 1942
Mr. Hendon	A NOW 13 13 15
Mr. Holloman	LENEPERTARIA LUCIOE
Mr. McGaire	16 AUG 8 1012 2
Mr. Quine Tamm	
Mr. Nesse	370
Miss Gandy	

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REPER TO RETIALS AND MANGER

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 3, 1942

Mr. Clegg.
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd.
Mr. Nichole
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramor
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm

MEMORANDUM TO J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF TVESTIGATION

From:

Oscar Cox, Assistant Solicitor General

I shall be grateful if you will arrange to have sent to me your file on Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, who was recently sentenced to death by a military commission in Hawaii.

Oscar Cox

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Reference is made to your numbership of September 3, 1942, in which you requested the file on Bernard Julius Otto Knohn, who a sentenced to death by a military commission at Manuali on February 21 1942.

In accordance with your request there are attached hereto the fellowing reports: والروائية والمعاول فيال فيال الماري المارية

> Report of dated July 27, 1939, at New York City

Report of deted August 31; 1939, at San Francisco, California

Report of dated September 26 1939, at

Report of 1930, at Honolulu, T. H.

Report of dated March 29, 1940, at Honolulu, T. H.

Report of dated May 27, 1940, at Bonolulu, T. 1

Report of at Bonolulu, T. E.

COMMENSATIONS dated October 11. RECEIVED-ACOM MAILEDTZ A SEPORT OF 1941, at Honorald and H.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. 8. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

dated September 20, Eb. Ot 1821()

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Clegg " Ass Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen Mr. Carson_ Mr. Coffey_ Mr. Hendon Mr. Kramer_ Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Quinn Tamm_

Mr. Nease Miss Gandy

Honorandon for Mr. Goor Con

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Meyerber 24, 1941, at Monolulu, 7, 1,

December 22, 1941, et Monolulu, T. H.

Report of January 5, 1942, at Honolulu, T. H.

Report of James 15, 1942, at Rosolulu, T. E.

Report of Jamery 22, 1942, et Honolulu, T. H.

Report of James No. 1942, at Mesolule, T. E.

Report of January 31, 1942, at Honolulu, T. H.

Report of Manual Control of Section 1942, at New York City

Report of Cated Rebrusry 13, 1942, at Honolulu, T. H.

John Rigar Boover Director

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MERICAN JULIUS OTTO EVERN

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Inland of Cabu, the semmercial telegraph, radio and wireless scapenies, at the request of the Honolulu Field Office, furnished it with copies of all messages which had been sent and received by the Japanese Congulate in that city.

The translation of one of these messages dispatched on December 3, 1941, by Mis, the Japanese Consul in Monolulu, to the Fereign Minister in Tokyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be used in communicating intelligence information to the Japanese.

Investigation has disclosed that Emahn, who had been the subject of considerable investigation by the Europe, DHI and G-2, was responsible for the proparation of the signal system.

Rushn was born at Berlin, Germany, on July 5, 1895, and served in the Imperial German Mavy during the First World War. He became associated with the Masi Party in 1930 and claims that he was considered with Reinhold Beydrich for the position of Chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Rimnler, but because of the latter's dialike for Kushn, Heydrich was given the appointment. Rushn is a German citisen, is married and a stepson maned Leopold

Euchn, with his wife Friedel and daughter, Buth Carson Moore, was interned at Homolulu on December 8, 1941. Following his detention, Tuchn admitted his responsibility for the preparation of the mentioned signalling system in a written statement. He advised this had been done at the request of officials of the Japanese Consulate in Homolulu, and had been furnished to them on December 2, 1961. It has also been determined that Euchn on one occasion received \$14,000 from a Japanese Consulate afficial in Homolulu.

Charges against Kushn for violation of the laderal Respionage Lat Mr. E. A. Tween preferred by the Judge Advecate General's Department, United States Mr. Clers Army, at Bonolulu, T. R., and en February 21, 1912, Kashi was Mr. Glavin by the Military Commission and sentenced to be shet. To date, this Mr. Ladd <u>sentence has not been carried eut.</u> Mr. Nickels_ On April 21, 1962, inquiry was made at the Military Int Mr. Tracy Division relative to the status of this case and it was determined that Mr. Carson the conviction of Euchn was referred, so is the general policy, to the Mr. Colley office of the Judge Advocate Central in Bashington for review and that Mr. Henden the Judge Advocate Ceneral upheld the findings of the court. Mr. Kramer Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Quinn Tamm_ Mr. Nesse_ Miss Gandy_

The matter was then referred by Secretary Stimeen to the State Department, which replied that it would defer to the judgment of the War Department in this regard. Secretary Stimeon also referred this case to the Attorney General, requesting his advice as to the matter. Is date, no action so far as is known has been taken by the Department in this regard, although in a memorandum dated September 3, 1942 from Assistant Solicitor General Geoar Cox, it was requested that this Eurosu's file in this matter be referred to him. Accordingly, all investigative reports submitted have been transmitted to Assistant Solicitor General Cox.

This matter is being closely followed and a memorandum is being directed to Assistant Solicitor General Oscar Cox requesting that the Duranu be promptly advised of any action taken in this case.

65-1574

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. OBCAR COX, ASSISTANT SOLICITOR GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of September 11, 1942, with which I transmitted reports setting forth the results of the investigation of Bernard Julius Otto Kushn, who was sentenced to death by a military equalission at Hawaii en February 21, 1942, for engaging in espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese.

It would be appreciated if you would promptly advise me of the action which is taken by the Department in this case,

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATES 12.80 BY PECLAS

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Mr. Glavin Mr. Ledd Mr. Nichols	2001	ch. IId o	PEDERAL BUREAU OF	INVESTIGATION
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Mr. Hendon	OCT 9 1542 P.M.		Po	
Mr. MaGuire	AL BURFAU OF		XX	
Mr. Nease	DEPARTMENT OF	ud V) \	

ADDRESS REPLY TO "THE ATTORNEY GENERAL" AND REPER TO

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEMORANDUM

October 10, 1942

TO:

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

FROM:

Oscar Cox

SUBJECT: Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn

I appreciate your memorandum of yesterday about the Kuehn case. Before handing down an opinion, we are waiting for the opinion from the Supreme Court on the saboteur case. This is so because, undoubtedly, the Supreme Court will express some views about the powers and jurisdictions of military commissions. In all probability, the Supreme Court opinion will be handed down on Monday, October 12.

We should be ready shortly thereafter with the Kuehn case opinion.

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RECORD | 5 | 6 | 12 | 0CT 15 1942

NDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY CHIMERAL

As you will recall, Bernard Julius Otto Kushn, a German alien, was convicted of espienage en behalf of the Japanese en February 21, 1942, by a Military Commission at Monolulu, T. H., which sentenced Exchn to death. 💛 🥕

Thereafter, the findings of the Military Commission were referred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington; which upheld the conviction. Through the Secretary of War, the case was then submitted to the Department of State, which deferred to the judgment of the Judge Advocate General's Office. It is understood that thereafter during April of 1942, this matter was submitted to the Department of Justice for an opinion.

The Military Intelligence Service of the War Department has advised that if the finding and sentence of the Hilitary Commission are deferred to by the Department of Justice, arrangements will be made immediately for an early execution of Imshn.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Oscar Cox, Assistant Solicitor General, all investigative reports in the Kuehn case were submitted to him for consideration on September 11, 1942. Thereafter on October 10, 1942, Mr. Cox advised me by memorandum that prior to handing down am opinion, it was desired that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Disch sabotage case be reviewed inasmuch as the Supreme Court would undoubtedly express views relative to the powers: and jurisdiction of military commissions. Mr. Cox indicated that the Department of Justice would be ready shortly thereafter with the Yushn case opinion. .

RECORDED It is understood that the Supreme Court on Otto Er handed down its opinion in the Dasch sabotage case. It would be greatly appreciated if you would rad your earliest convenience when your opinion in this safter forthcoming.

Tolson

E. A. Tamm

add

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Tracy_ Carson

Coffey

McGuire

3 John Edger Hoover



Office of the Attorney General Mashington, A. C.

November 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

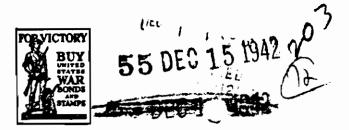
This refers to your undated memorandum which reached the Attorney General on November 27, inquiring when the Attorney General's opinion in the case of Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn will be rendered.

You will recall that Kuehn, a German alien, was convicted of espionage by a military commission in Hawaii, and sentenced to death. I am now advised that the sentence has been commuted to fifty years, and that the request for the opinion has been withdrawn.

Consequently, so far as the Devartment of Justice is presently concerned, the matter is closed.

> Executive Assistan the Attorney General

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Mr. Mc Gu're Mr. Qu'nn Tamm....

SAC, Honolulu

with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE - J and G

Bureau has been advised by memorand dated November 30, 1942, from the Department that the death sentence received by Euchn has now been commuted to fifty years.

It has also come to the attention of the Bureau that this commutation has been known to your office. However, the Bureau file fails to reflect the receipt of any communication relative thereto.

It is requested that you prompt! the Bureau in this regard.

John Edgar Hoover

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M;	Tolson	
Mr.	E. A. Tamm	
Mr.	Clegg	
Mr.	Glavin	
Mr.	Ladd	
Mr.	Nichola c	MAMORICATIONS SECTION
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Sederal Bureau of Investigation . United States Bepartment of Justice

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翔ashington, **和. C.**

November 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN was: ESPIONAGE - J

Mr. Tolson_ Mr. E. A. Tanin Mr. Clegg_ Mr.,Glavin Mf. Ladd. Mr. Nichols_ Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy_ Mr. Carson_ Mr. Coffey_ Mr. Hendon_ Mr. Kramer Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Harbo____ Mr. Quinn Tamm_ Tele. Room____ Mr. Nease___ Miss Beahm Miss Gandy

CC-287

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth the present etatus of this case.

As you will recall, Kuehn was convicted for espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese and sentenced to death by a Military Commission at Honolulu, Hawaii, on February 21, 1942. In accordance with the usual policy in these matters, the sentence of the Military Commission was referred thereafter to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in Washington, which upheld the finding and sentence of the Commission, and then through the Secretary of War the case was referred to the Department of State. The State Department indicated that it would defer to the judgment of the War Department regarding Kuehn's conviction and sentencing, and the matter was then brought to the attention of the Attorney General for an opinion. The Military Intelligence Service has advised that if the Attorney General defers to the judgment rendered, arrangements will be made immediately for the execution of Kuehn RECORDED

As of this date, this matter is still in the hands the Attorney General. By memorandum to the Director dated September 3, 1942, Mr. Oscar Cox, the Assistant Solicitor General, requested that investigative reports in this case be submitted to him for his consideration. By memorandum dated September 11, 1942, copies of all reports submitted relative to the investigation of Kuehn were transmitted to Mr. Cox. On October 9, 1942, Mr. Cox was requested by memorandum to promptly advise the Bureau of the action which would be taken by the Department in this case. Mr. Cox thereafter replied, stating that prior to handing down an opinion in this matter, his office was awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dasch . uniountedly express some views about the power the Kuehn case would be ready shortly after the Supreme Court acted BUY on this matter.

BUY on this matter.

BUY on this matter.

STATES SAVINGS OF IES DESTANCE AND A STATES SAVINGS OF sabotage case. Mr. Cox indicated that this was necessary inasmuch as: the Supreme Court would undoubtedly express some views about the powers FORDEFENSE and jurisdiction of military commissions, and that the opinion in

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Memo for Mr. Ladd

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN was;

ESPIONAGE - J

11/24/42

It is understood that the Supreme Court handed down an bb opinion in the **Tusch** sabotage the on October 29, 1942. A memorandum is being transmitted to the Attorney General requesting advice as to when a decision will be forthcoming relative to Kuehn's conviction and sentence. It should be noted that this case has been before the Department since April, 1942.

Respectfully,

H. M. Kimbal

CC-287 Mr. Tolson_ JOHN EDGAR HOOVER Mr. E.A. Tamm DIRECTOR Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin al Bureau of Investigation: Mr. Ladd United States Department of Justice Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen_ Bashington, D. C. Mr. Tracy December 3, 1942 Mr. Carson_ Mr. Coffey Mr. Hendon_ Mr. Kramer_ MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. McGuire Mr. Harbo_ Mr. Quinn Tamm_ BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN; Tele. Room ESPIONAGE-J Mr. Nesse__ Miss Beahm_ You will recall that Kuehn, a German subject residing Miss Gandy in Honolulu, Hawaii, on February 21, 1942 was sentenced by a Military Commission at Honolulu to death for his espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. In a memorandum dated November 30, 1942, from Mr. Ugo Carusi, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, it is stated that Kuehn's sentence has now been commuted to fifty years, and so far as the Department of Justice is concerned, the matter is closed. Respectfull; SCORE PROBLEM 203 PORVICTORY

Federal Bureau of Investination

United States Bepartment of Justice Honolulu, T. H. December 15, 1942

65-4

PERSONAL & CONT

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN. with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE -G & J

Dear . Sir :

Although to date no official notification has reached this office as to the sentence imposed upon BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, who was tried before a Military Commission at Honolulu, T.H., on February 19, 1942, for violation of Sections 31, as amended, 32, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated.

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that BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN was duly convicted on February 21, 1942, by a Military Commission duly appointed for the Territory of Hawaii by the Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, of the charges previously stated, and although he was sentenced on February 21, 1942, by the Military Commission to be shot to death with musketry, on October 26, 1942, the sentence was commuted to confinement at hard labor for a period of fifty years and KUEHN was ordered confined to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan sas. 💯 ATCORDED

No disposition sheet is being forwarded to the Bureau ! in this matter, although fingerprints for subject were forwarded to the Bureau, as subject's arrest, trial, conviction, and sentence have not as yet been made a matter of public record.

Special Agent in Charge

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Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Hendon_

Mr. Kramer__ Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Nease__ Miss Gandy__

Door Sire

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 7. 1942, in which you were advised that the Bureau had just been informed by memorandum from the Department dated November 30, 20 1942, that the death sentence received by Kushn had been commuted to fifty years.

sentence received by Kushn was commuted to confinement at hard labor for a period of fifty years.

It is requested that you immediately advise when this information was first received at your office and, if prior to the Bureau's letter of December 7, 1942, why the Bureau was not appropriately advised.

It is also requested that a report setting forth Kuchn's conviction, sentence and commutation of sentence be promptly submitted.

Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin Mr. Tracy___ Mr. Carson_ Mr. Coffey_

FERENCE PLANT

John Edgar Boow

Yours truly.

To see	Honolulu, T. H.	12/15/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/19;12/10/42	REPORT MADE BY	
	BERNARD JULIUS OTTO K Kuchn, Otto Kuhn, O VFRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTK	tto K. Kuhn. 1	trackers.	ESPIONAGE - C	b6 57c
1	Mrs. Otto K Kuchn, Mrs. J. CARSON MOORE,	Mrs. Otto K.	Kulm, Mrs Koch	11	•
1 A	EBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN	Laca Conno (Pro	CONFIDENTIAL	Military Commission,	
A	Synopsis: Ho	nolulu, T. H., on of Sections	, 2/19/42, on thr 3 31, 32, and 34	ee counts for viola- of Title 50, United of guilty returned	
	on sur	2/21/42 by M bject OTTO KUR	litary Commission HN sentenced to	m on each count, and be shot. On 10/26/4 sentence commuted to	12
	Shirt Jo	fty years! im	risonment by Mil	itary Governor. Subsorth on 11/20/42.	
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before Military Commission for February 19, 1942.

On February 19, 1942, the trial of BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN was held in strict privacy, all outsiders being excluded, before a Military Commission at Honolulu, T. H., at which a jor General WOODRUFF was president of presiding efficer. The trial lasted for a period of three days, and on February 21, 1942, a verdict of guilty was rendered by the Military Commission on each of the three charges as set forth in the report of dated January 31, 1942.

On February 21, 1942, subject was sentenced by the said Military Commission to be shot to death with musketry. On October 26, 1942, the sentence was duly approved by the Military Governor, Lieutenant General DELOS C. EMMONS, of the Territory of Hawaii, but was commuted to confinement at hard labor for a period of fifty years. On November 7, 1942, an order was issued by 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 at Leavenworth, Kansas, ordering the commitment of HERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, a person convicted of violating Sections 31, as smended, 32, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated, in the Federal Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. A copy of the order of commitment was obtained and is being set forth as follows:

1. Whereas, the above named RERNARD 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 I: 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 NACAO KITA, at Honolulu, Ialand 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 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 ERRNARD 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 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 50th day of November, 1941, HERNARD 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.
- (6) At Honolulu, T. H., on or about the 2nd day of December, 1941, REFNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN did deliver to OTOJIRO OKUDA at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Nuusnu 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 Muuanu 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.

Specification: 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 and of its officers and agents, in violation of Section 31, as smended, 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 battleships, 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 RERNARD 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;
- S. 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 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 HERNARD 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 to be fully
executed. HEREOF FAIL NOT.

/s/ DELOS C. EMMONS
Lieutenant General, United States Army,
Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

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On November 19, 1942, it was ascertained that subject OTTO KUEHN was to be transported from the Territory of Hawaii to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, on November 20, 1942. Arrangements were made with Contact Office, Wilitary Intelligence Division, Hawaiian Department, in order that subject might again be interviewed. Subject was reinterviewed over the entire matter by and the writer on that date. Subject was very willing to discuss his associations with the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. However, little additional information not previously reported was obtained.

KUEHN reiterated all information previously reported relative to his associations and dealings with the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, T. H., and still insisted that he had made no additional contacts with them, nor had he at any time used any of the signals previously outlined to convey information relative to United States Fleet movements. He insisted that the money he had received, though possibly conveyed to him by members of the Japanese Consulate staff, had come

Tokyo, Japan, and was not in payment for any services rendered the Japanese, but was a final payment on property transferred by his wife. KUEHN insisted that he did not know the money was delivered by a member of the Consulate staff, but stated it was still his belief that it had come to him from Japan on the "TATUTA" MARU," and had been delivered by some member of the ship's crew.

200

WIEHN corrected his previous statement that the individual with whom he had been in a concentration camp in Germany was one CTTO STRASSER, and stated that GREGOR STRASSER was the correct name of the individual with whom he had been confined. He stated that there were two STRASSERs in Germany, and that he was acquainted with both. However, GREGOR STRASSER was the individual referred to on Page two of his statement, contained in the report of dated January 5, 1942, entitled: "JAPANESE ACTIVITIES, HONOLULU, T. H.; ESPIONAGE; CONFILE-J."

FRIEDEL, two or three weeks prior to December 7, 1941, relative to burning a bomb shelter, he stated that he recalled some such conversation but that he himself could not attach any significance to this KUEHN stated that his wife, FRIEDEL, had from time to time during the past two years stated that the United States would eventually become involved in the world conflict which was then going on, and insisted that it would be possible to bomb the Territory of Hawaii. She always regarded Japan as the United States' greatest enemy, and from time to time in the past she has suggested the possibility of constructing a bomb shelter at their home in Kailua. KUEHN stated that during the summer of 1941 she had suggested to him on several occasions that he convert his small fish pond into a bomb shelter. KUEHN still insisted that he had no previous information relative to the attack on the Territory of Hawaii, December 7, 1941,

and stated that until it actually occurred, he had never been able to believe that the United States and Japan would ever become engaged in war.

No additional information not previously reported could be elicited. KUEHN expressed concern for his wife, FRIEDEL, and children, and appeared quite cheerful about receiving a commutation of his sentence to fifty years. He stated that he had a grandmother in Germany who had lived to the age of 94, and he believed he would live to serve his entire sentence and at least two years beyond.

On November 20, 1942, KUEHN was removed from detention quarters at the Immigration and Naturalization Station, Channel Street, Honolulu, T. H., by officers of the Provost Marshal's Office, for transportation to the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas,

Inasmuch as all logical investigative leads have been exhausted, and subject HERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN has been duly tried before a Military Commission in Honolulu, T. H., found guilty, and sentenced to serve a period of fifty years in the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, and has been transferred from the Territory of Hawaii, this case is being closed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

December 23, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Res

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated December 17, 1942, from

12.50 BIL

Letter dated December 13, 1942, from

P197 Handli Raf

Letter dated December 16, 1942, from Otto

Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Krs. Friedel Kuehn,
Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H.

Q198 Evidence return 12-31/40 NEL

Very truly yours

Waster A. Hunter
Warden

Encls.

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CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED =65-1574 - 86

EX Date: December 31, 1942

SECRET

SAC, Monolulu CECUIL

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Otto Kueba

(Received December 28, 1942)

Correspindence to the Survey from the Penal Institution of incarteration.
These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance

Specimens: Q196

from Subject.

Findings:

Mr. E. A. Tanning Photographic copy of \$198.

C. Glavia

M- 7-44 - 7/4

Mr. Lada____

Mr. Nichola

Mr. Rosen__

Mr. Tracy_____

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey_

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer_

Mr. MeGuire_

Mr. Harbo____

Mr. Quinn Tamm_

MAILED 15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

N. S. DEPARTMENT OF MISTIGE

20 JAN 27 1940

CONLIGHTON IN

EN SECRET

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Anited States Bepartment of Justice Honolulu, T. H. January 8, 1948

65-4

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> Ro: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUERN. with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE - G & J

Dear Sire

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated December 30, 1942, requesting that the Bureau be advised when information that KUEEN's sentence was commuted to fifty years' imprisonment was first received by this office.

Bureau letter dated December 7, 1942, advising that a memorandum had been received from the Department stating that KUEHN's sentence had been commuted to fifty years' imprisonment was received by this office on December 9, 1942. On December 10, 1942, the following day.

A report setting forth KUMEN's conviction, sentence and commutation of sentence was submitted to the Bureau on December 15. 1942.

Yours truly

Special Agent in Charge

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DEPARTMENT OF JUST. UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENFORTH, KANSAS

December 10, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Ře

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution a re the following-listed letters:

Letter dated December 5, 1942.

Letter dated December 9, 1942, from

Letter dated December 8, 1942, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours

s/

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

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65-15-24 88 FEDERALITIES (1997)

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SECRET

Date:

January 13,194

65-41343

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EAC, Henglulu, Hemai

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED

65-1574

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

0140 Iudm (65-1574)

Prisoners! Mail

ILL INFORMATIO (EREIN IS UNCL XCEPT WHERE ITHERMISE

Correspondence of the above-named individual has been themitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance.

Specimens:

65-41343 Q4864 and Q4865.

Envelope and letter of one sheet to here

ASSIFIED BY

Findings:

1

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nleh

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Carson_

W- C-11--

Mr. Coffey___

Mr. Hendon__

Mr. Kramer_______Enclosure

Mr. Harbo_

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease__ Miss Gandy_ 55 FEB 6 1943

MALLER CONFIDENTIAL.

65-1574

January 23, 1943

Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Received 1/20/43

Correspondence of the above-named individual has been submitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance.

Q512 Wetter from subject #5 Mrs. Friedel Knehn. pecimens:

Findings:

Mr. Kramer_

Mr. Harbo_

original evidence has been returned to Mr. Walter PARTY Fanitary, Bervenvorth, Kansas.

Mr. Tolson Toologure - Photostat of Q512. Mr. E. A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg_ RECORDED Mr. Glavin_ Mr. Nichola Mr. Carson_ Mr. Coffey___ Mr. Hendon

Mr. McGuire ROTTANTASYNT TO DESKUE BURESTHISTION

Mr. Quinn Tamm U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Mr. Nesse_

ss Gandy_

CONFIDENTIAL

65-1574

Date:

January 29, 1943

SECRET

o: -------

EREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED (CEPT WHERE SHOWN

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Otto Ruchn

Prisoners' Mail:

Received 1/26/43

Correspondence of the above-named individual has been submitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarced in these specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance.

Specimens:

Q613 one letter from subject to Mrs. Friedel Kushn.

SSIFIED BYCARELL STASSIFY ONE: 0 8 12.86 14268 11

Findings:

The original evidence has been returned to Mr. Walter worden, United States Penitentiary, Leavenvorth, Zansas,

Mr.	Tolson Enclosure -	Photostat	-	0618
Mr.	E. A. Tamm_	220102425	01	doro.
Mr.	Clegg	, ,		
Mr.	Glavin	,		
Mr.	Ladd	- , -		
	Nichola	يج معجم	΄.	

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Carson___

Mr. Coffey_Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire_

Mr. Harbo_____ Mr. Quinn Tamm_

Mr. Nease A

COMMUNICA	TIONS SEC	TION	REC	CHI.
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JAN 30 1943 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

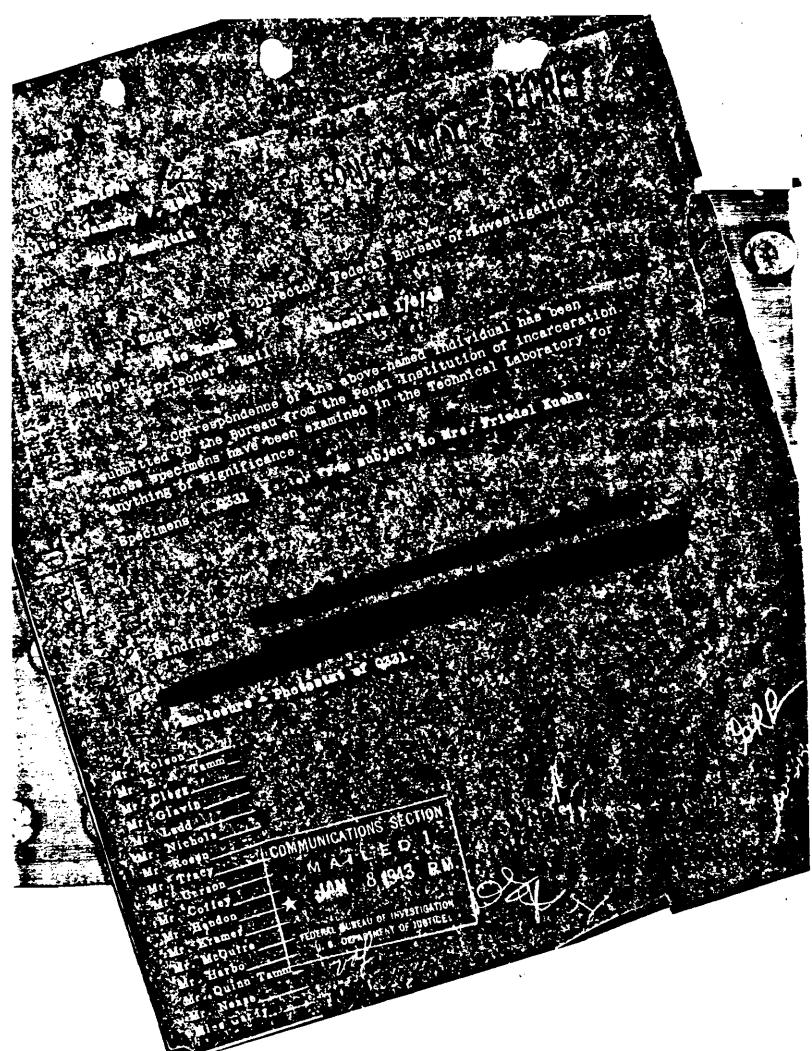
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3 + CONFIDENTIAL

The

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC. UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENTORTH, KANSAS 1 January 22, 1943 Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUERN, Otto, No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters: Letter dated January 21, 1943, from Letter dated January 20, 1943, from Letter dated January 17, 1943. Letter dated January 21, 1943, from Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H. Very truly yours Walter A. Hunter Warden FEDERAL BUREAU OF IS łt 54 FEB 9 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE JUNITED STATES PENITENTIARY .. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 2, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: - KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L 65-1574 .. Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters: Letter dated January 1, 1943, Letter dated December 29, 1942. from 8330 Letter dated January 1, 1943, from Otto Keuhn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H. 12/ -Very truly yours Warden Encls.



CONFIDENTIAL

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February 6, 1943

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Optos Bushe Mail.

Received 2/4/43

Correspondence of the goove-named indisting has been ronal Provision These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of eignificance and have been returned to Mr. Walter A. Hunter, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Specimens: Q7334

letter from subject to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn.

Findings:

Mr.	Tolson			
Mr.	E. A. Tammolosure -	Photostat	of	Q735.
Mr.	Clegg			

Mr. Colley

Mr. Glavla __

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen _

Mr. Carson | CombidatoAftONS SECTION

Mr. McGuire 12 Mr. Mumford

Mr. Hendon

RECORDED

Rap

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES, PUNITERITIARY LEAVEMORTH, KANSAS February 12, 1943 Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. O KUMIN, Otto, No. 59603-L Enclosed herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters: Letter duted Feb. 11, 1943, from Letter dated Feb. 10,1943, from Letter dated Fob. 9, 1943, Letter dated Feb. 7, 1943, from Letter dated Jan. 12, 1943, from Mrs. Friede Panelm, Camp Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H., to Otto Kucha, No. 59603-L Walter A. Hunter AS DE MERCOLOFTE & TWDWXFD Phols. ELHNITY SELEVIDED NOT FLUERA 100 de 1910 - 4. 아는 * 주왕당 : : EX - **37** U S. 5 () - F F D 9. 6 1943 , 1





65-1574

February 19, 1943

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject:

Otto Kuchn

Prisoners' Mail.

Received 3/17/43

Correspondence of the above-named individual has been whaitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance and have been returned to Mr. Walter A. Hunter, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Leavenvorth, Kansas.

Specimens:

from Mrs. Frieds! | Kushn.

Findings:

RECORDED Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. T. COMMUNICATIONS tO CHONS Q856. INDEXED N173 MAILED 11 Mr. Coffey_ FEB 23 1943 Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd _ U. S. DEPARTMENT OF J. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Nichole

CONF

Mr. Carson Mr. Harbo

Mr. Hendon

Mr. MeGulre

Mr. Mumford Mr. Piper

Mr. Quinn Tamm___

17 FEB 26 1943

-DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 13, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters: Letter dated January 9, 1943, Letter dated January 12, 1943, from Letter in German dated September 27, 1942, with enclosure also a letter in German dated September 18, 1942, : Letter dated January 11, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H. Very truly yours Marden Encls.

Department of Justice

UNITED STATES PENITETIARY

Leavenworth, Kansas

February 22, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Moover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re;

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated February 18, 1943, from

Letter dated Feburary 19, 1943, from Otto Yuehn, No. 59003-L, to irs. Friedel Yuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu, f. H.

Very truly yours

9/

Walter A. Hunter Marden

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INITIALS ON DE GIRAL -

65-1574 - 97 J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Received 3/24/43 Prisoners' Mail. Correspondence of the above-named individual has been Submitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory fo enything of significance and have been returned to warden. United States Fenitentiary Leavenvorth, Lancas. Letter from subject to Mrs. Friedel Kuchn. Specimens: Mr. E. A. Tamm_ Mr. Clegg Mr. Coffey Mr. Hendon_

Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

February 26, 1943

Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated February 25, 1942 (should be 1943), from

Letter dated February 25, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu, T. H.

Very truly yours

MAD

INITIALS C. OB GARAL

12 MAR 161943

Miss Gandy _

- Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation Correspondence of the above-named individual has been mabmitted to the Bureau from the Penal Institution of incarceration. These specimens have been examined in the Technical Laboratory for anything of significance and have been returned to Time. Walter A. Hunter, Wärden, U. S. Penitentiary eavenworth, Kensas Q1029 Letter from Otto Kuchn to Mrs. Friedel Kuchn Findings: Enclosure: Photostatic copies of specimen Q1029. Mr. E. A. Tamm ILED Mr. Carson Mr. McGuire Mr. Mumford Mr. Harbo Mr. Quinn Tamm_

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

March 8, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
Re: ()

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for
tion is a letter dated March 7,
Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island

Re: UKUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institu-

Very truly yours

Malter A. Hunter Warden 05-15-74-99

MAR 10 1943

1 2 2 1/2/1/2 At is

1943, from the above-named inmate to

o p

Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITEURIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

March 13, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of lavestigation Washington, D. C.

KUEMN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith for consorship and return to this institution and the follwoing listed letters:

Letter dated February 13, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuchm, Camp Sand Island, Monolulu, T. H., to Otto Kuchm, No. 59603-L

Letter dated earch 12, 1943, from

Very truly yours

S

Walter A. Hunter Warden

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o man Department of Justice
p STATES PANTENTIARY
y Leavenworth, Kansas

Larch 13, 1943

gr.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Federal Bureau of Anvestigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: KUENI, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated rebruary 23, 1943, from Ers. Priedel Quehn, Camp Sand Island, Honolulu, T. W., to the above-named incase.

Very truly yours,

5/ Walter A. Hunter

Fincl.

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Department of . UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

March 22, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this inst ition are the following-listed letters:

> Letter dated March 15, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Quehn, U. S. Immigration Camp, Sharp Park, San Francisco, California, to the above-named inmate.

Letter dated March 21, 1943, from the above-named inmate to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Sand Island, Honolulu,

Very truly yours

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

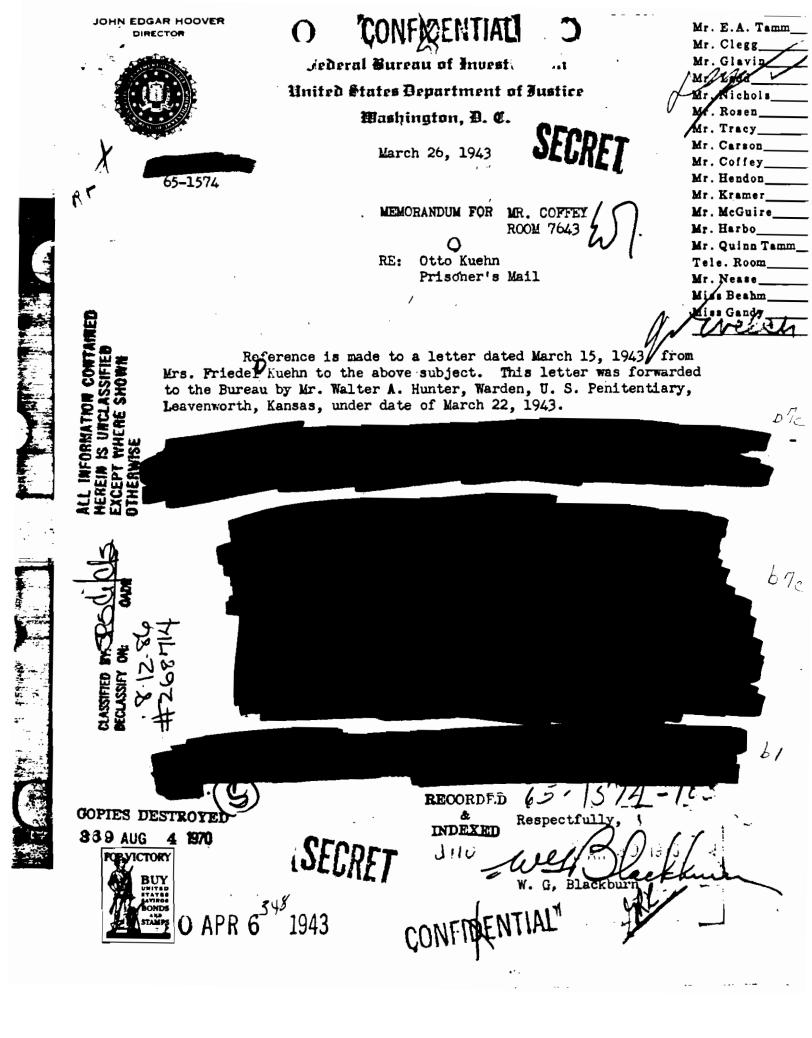
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o man

Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

April 8, 1943

Technical Laboratory Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. G.

Gentlemen

Enclosed for your censorship and return to us are the following communications:

59603-L Kuehn Mrs. Friedel Auchn, Camp Seagoville,
Texas

S/ WALTER A. HUNTER Warden

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Department of Justice

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Leavenworth, Kansas

April 17, 1943

Mr. J. Migar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Was ington, ". C.

Re:

KUMN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated April 14, 1943, from

Letter dated April 14, 1943, from

Letter dated April 9th, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Okuehn, Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours

8/

W. A. Hunter

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Backs.

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52MAY 5 1943

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Department of Justice - UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

March 24, 1943

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigati n
Washington, D. C.

Res

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated March 23, 1943, from

Letter dated warch 20, 1943, from

Letter dated March 22, 1943, from

Letter ated Karch 22, 1943, from

Letter dated March 21, 1943, from

Letter dated March 21, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel OKuehn, Box P, Hays Park, San Mauteo, California, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours

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Warden

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Encls.

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Department of Just'
UNITED STATES PENITEN
Leavenworth, Kansas

March 30, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Ros

OKUENI, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir;

Enclosed herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated March 27, 1943, from

Letter dated March 25, 1943, from

Letter dated March 24, 1943, from

Letter dated March 29, 1943, from

Letter dated March 28, 1943, from Otto Kushn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedes Quehn, U. S. Imagration Camp, Sharp Park, San Francisco, California

Very truly yours

... 1343

Walter A. Warden

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O MAM

Department of Justice NITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

April 5, 1943

H

Mr. J. Rigar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated April 1 10/2 from

Letter dated March 30, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Auchn, Interment Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas, to Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours,

S/

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 1-1 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

↓ // 2 APR 2 3 1943 о **жа**л

Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITEITIARY Leavenworth, Kansas April 13, 1943

Je X

Technical Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

E:

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are the following listed letters:

Letter dated April 9, 1943, from

Letter dated April 12, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, #59603-L, named above, to Mrs. Friedel huehn, Internment Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas.

Letter deted April 12, 1943, from

. Very truly yours,

S

WALTER A. HUNTER Warden

Pocls.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 21 1943

U. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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Nederal Aureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice Pashington, D. C.

January 22, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NICHOLS

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN with aliases, etal ESPIONAGE - G and J

Mr. E. A. Tamm Mr. Clegg___ Mr. Glavin_ Mr. Ladd___ Mr. Nichols Mr. Rosen_ Mr. Tracy___ Mr. Carson___ Mr. Coffey___ Mr. Hendon Mr. Kramer_ Mr. McGuire___ Mr. Harbo___ Mr. Quinn Tamm__ Tele. Room____ Mr. Nease___ Miss Beahm__ Miss Gandy___

The report of dated December 15, 1942, at Honolulu reports that subject was convicted of espionage before a Military Commission in Honolulu and his death sentence commuted to fifty years.

Although military authorities assisted in the prosecution of this case the subject was tried under the . Federal Espionage Statutes and the prosecution was participated in by the United States Attorney.

ACTION TAKEN

This conviction and the accompanying sentence of 50 years has been recorded by the Statistical Section among the regular statistics (not as Military Court statistics).

Respectfully,

RECORDED



Federal Bureau of Investigation United States Department of Iustice Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases, et al;
ESPIONAGE - G and J

Mr. Tolson_ Mr. E.A. Tamm___ Mr. Clegg_ Mr. Glavin Mr. Ladd___ Mr. Nichols_ Mr. Rosen____ Mr. Tracy__ Mr. Carson Mr. Coffey_ Mr. Hendon_ Mr. Kramer_ Mr. McGulre_ Mr. Harbo__ Mr. Quinn Tamm__ Tele. Room_ Mr. Nease__ Miss Beahm_ Miss Gandy___

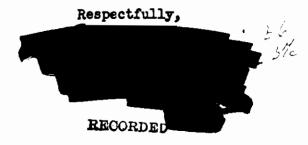
CC-287

Reference is made to the routing slip of Assistant Director L. B. Nichols attached to a memorandum dated January 22, 1943, regarding Kuchn, asking, "How about some publicity on this?"

As you may recall, the result of Kuehn's conviction, according to the Honolulu Field Division, is highly confidential and it was desired that no publicity be released regarding it. An Interesting Case write-up and a press release have been prepared on this matter since August 12, 1942, awaiting authorization for release.

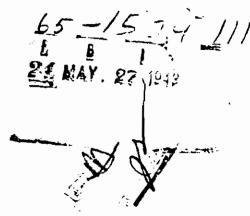
ACTION

This matter will be personally discussed with SAC Shivers, who is presently attending In-Service Training School.



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partment of Justice NED STATES PENITENTIAR: Leavenworth, Kansas

April 20, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

KUEN, Bernard Julius Otto, No.

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated April 18, 1943, from

Letter dated April 14, 1943, from

Letter dated April 14, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

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Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

April 21, 1943

Mr. J. Migar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: OKUEHN, Otto, No. 59003-

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed latters:

Letter dated April 20, 1943, from

Letter dated April 17, 1943, from

Letter dated April 20, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Interrment Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas

Very truly yours

s/_

W. A. Hunter

Walter A. Hunter

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APR 29 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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re also discussed this natter with in Washington and apparently has been approached by the Espain of Public Delitions with hydrones to this question. The Control of the Co The Market of the Comments the feeling of the drug Pegrasentiatives in Market and the Comments of Market that alone the Khelm once was at alone, allied with the Park Market diseases they do not desire to make the release to the present the feel another has sed one will be release owner Park Market. For the market market and that the only recourse be could be well be for the Baress representative in Hawaii to attempt to seems the mercessary clearance from General Resone, the Comments of the Market on Department. In view thereof, I would like to suggest that the attached press release be cleared by Mr. Nichols with OWI and in the event they approve of this release that it then be cleared through Gilfond of the Department. I believe that it would be particularly desirable for this release to be released at the present time in view of the known sentiment existing relative to the Japanese.

Respectfully,

D. M. IAGO

Attachment

FEDERAL BURRAU OF INVESTIGATION

b/.

DATE April 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR ME TAME

with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE - G and J.

Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGulre
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Neass
Mise Beahm_
Miss South

You will recall that Kuehn was tried before a Military Commission at Honolulu, T. H., on February 19, 1942, for violation of the Espionage Statutes. He was found guilty and sentenced to death with musketry. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted by the Military Commission at Hawaii to hard labor for a period of fifty years and Kuehn was ordered confined at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

As you know, the facts of this case, the conviction and the resulting sentence of the subject have never been given any publicity because of the fact that the Army authorities at Honolulu had requested that the matter be kept confidential. Although this case was tried before a Military Commission, the investigation was handled by the Honolulu Office of the Bureau in conjunction with 0-2 authorities.

With a view towards releasing publicity on this matter, contacted Special Agent in Charge Shivers on January 27, 1943, when he was attending an In-Service Training Course, for the purpose of ascertaining the present attitude of the Honolulu Army authorities regarding publicity and also to obtain his opinion as to whether publicity on this case could be released at that time. Mr. Shivers said that he could see no objection to releasing publicity but that before any release could be made by the Bureau it would, of course, be necessary to clear the matter through appropriate Army authorities. He further stated that the matter could be best handled by conferring with Army authorities in Washington rather than in Honolulu.

By memorandum of January 27, 1943, a summary of these facts was; set forth with the recommendation that the matter be referred to the Liaison; Section, which should contact the appropriate Army authorities and determine whether there was any objection to releasing publicity. This recommendation was approved and referred to the Liaison Section for action. The Liaison Section has presented this matter to the Army authorities on several occasions. The Army claims to still have this matter under consideration and has not rendered a decision to date.

5 3 JUL 27 1943 GS

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

0 2003 P Department of Justi

UNITED STATES PENITENTIANY

Leavenworth, Kansas April 29, 1943

Mr. J. Migar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

C KUREN, Otto, No. 59603-

Dear Sir

Enclosed herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated April 24, 1943,

Letter dated April 27, 1943, to Mrs. Frieder Nuchn, Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas; from Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours

8/

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Engl #

RECORDED & INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 8 1943 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

-- INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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pepartment of Justice D STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenmorth, Kansas Mr. J. Migar Hoover Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter dated April 27, 1943, from Letter dated Easter Sunday from Mrs. Friedel Ruehn, Detention Station, Seegoville, Texas, to Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L Very truly yours, Warden A. Hunter Walter A. Hunter INDEXED MAY 18 ! 1943 INITIALS ON ORIGINAL U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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bartment of Justice

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Leavemorth, Kansas 🐠 🫊

My 6, 1943

Mr. J. Migar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: OKUMIN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

> Letter dated May 2, 1943, from American Red Cross, Leavenworth, Kansas,

> Letter dated May 3, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Detention Station, Sengoville, Texas, to Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L

Letter dated May 4, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas

Very truly yours

8

Walter A. Hunter

Prole

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 17 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

310

Mr. Coffee Mr. Glevie Department of Justice **Cal**ashington CONFIDENTIAL Mr. Henden MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOUIS NICH Kr. Etarke Mr. Qu'nn Temm.... Attached is a preliminary draft of the story by OWI on the Kuehn case. I re-drafted the first few paragraphs to give it a stronger lead and to tie in German and Japanese espionage. Others. wise, it is a simple straightforward story, which is probably the best way to present it since it is such a bang-up story anyway. If you could expedite clearance on this, OWI would be very grateful since they are extremely enthusiastic about it and would like to go after Army clearance as soon as possible. For your information, they plan to have personally put it to the Army big-wigs. The story would be helped tremendously by some photographs. I wonder if you can supply pictures of any of the following: Kuehn, Mrs. Kuehn, their daughter, their house (and particularly the dormer window used for signaling), or the beauty parlor mentioned in the story. Any or all of these, or any additional photographs, would give the story a terrific boost. . HOLLYM KG DONORGEN Acting Director of Public Relations Enclosure

German espionage agents collaborated with the Japanese in preparing the way for Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Office of War Information disclosed today.

In a report, based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investi-BERNARD gation, OWI revealed that Bermard Julius Otto Euchn, German agent and member of the Hasi party, conspired with Japanese spice to betray the United States Fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Deperial Japanese Government four days before the 5, attack on December 7, 1941.

Rushn, who went to Honolulu in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying the Japanese language, who banked more than \$70,000 his first three years in Hawaii, and whose daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of our Navy men in the Islands, was tried before the Military Commission in Honolulu for violations of the United States Code Annotated; was found guilty on February 21, 1942, and was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

The story which is made public for the first time today, is a tale of treachery that is both devious and direct. It involves signals flashed by "a light in Lanikai beach house at night". It involves "a light in dorner window of Kalama house". It involves the destruction of American ships and the death of American men.

On the morning following the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor,

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The FEI succeeded in obtaining from various commercial radio

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In translation, one of these messages revealed that on December 5. Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama.

Kalama is a comparatively small community located at Kailua, Oahu. Special Agents of the F.B.I. had no difficulty in locating the house with the dormer window. It was owned and occupied by a man who went by the name of Otto Kuehn, and his wife, Friedel.

The Kuehns were German nationals. They had previously been suspected of engaging in espionage activities in behalf of Germany and Japan and they had been under investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, as well as by the F.B.I. These inquiries had brought out the fact that the kuehns also had a beach house at Lanika. And another of the signals mentioned in the message in possession of the F.B.I. was a light in a beach house at Lanika.

F.B.I. Agents apprehended Kushn and his wife December 8, 1941, on the authority of the Commanding General of the Mawaiian Department who, immediately following the declaration of war against the United States, had ordered all German and Italian aliens to be picked up for temporary detention.

When they were first picked the Kuehns, according to F.B.I. reports, flatly denied that they had ever had any negotiations with the Japanese Government. But increasing evidence from the P.B.I. confused their stories and on December 30, 1941, Euchn signed a

statement admitti mat he had prepared . Jem of signals for the Japanese Consul-General which the latter had dispatched to Tokyo in his fateful message of December 5.

Kuehn's story, as detailed in the F.B.I. files, is as follows:

Sometime during the month of November, 1941, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information about the national defense of the United States. He, Kuehn, declared that Okuda requested him first to get the information regarding the movement of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, and second, to devise a system of signals by which this information could be imparted to the Japanese fleet.

Kuehn, according to the story he told the F.B.I. agents, went to Pearl Harbor (accompanied by his ten-year old son, Hans Joachim) and made his observations. A few days later he went to the Japanese Consulate and submitted a signal system which he had worked out, which nould be used by the Consulate in furnishing information as to the number and types of American ships in Pearl Harbor, as well as data about the ships that had already left or were about to leave.

But the Japanese officials thought the system too complicated. Vice-Consul Okuda, according to the report, told him to come back with a simpler system. Kuchn came back, on December 2, with his revised and simplified system. He also handed over to Okuda a written tabulation of the number and types of American ships then in Hawiian waters.

The P.B.I. reports that on or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in cash had been delivered to Kuchn, at his residence with the dormer window, by Tadasi Horimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consulate

Kuchn went on trial February 19, 1942. The technical charges were violation of Sections 31, 32, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Ahnotated. He was found guilty on each of the charges, was but sentenced to be shot, later had his sentence commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

Kuchn, who is listed in the F.B.I. files under several aliases, was born Bernard Julius Otto Kuchn, in Berlin, Germany, July 25, 1895. When he was 18 he enlisted in the German Navy. He was serving as a midshipmen aboard a German cruiser in World War I, and when in January, 1915, his ship was sunk in a sea battle with an English war vessel, he was taken prisoner.

Following the Armistice he returned to Berlin and re-entered the Naval Service as an Ober-Lieutenant aboard the mother ship of a mine sweeper flotilla. After about 6 months of this he was released and placed in the Naval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine briefly at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, and engaged in various occupations in Germany.

In 1920, in Munchen, Germany, Kuehn married Friedel Birk who had two children by a previous marriage, Leopold and Ruth. Leopold, according to his mother's declaration, is now serving the Nazi Party as an assistant to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

It is one of Kuehn's proud boasts, according to F.B.I. information, that he was so high in the Mazi Party that he was once considered for the position of Chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler. His rival for the job, Reinhold Heydrich, double-crossed him, Kuehn told the F.B.I. and won the coveted post.

Kuchn was first admitted to the United States at Honolulu August 15, 1935. His alleged reason for coming was to study the Japanese language. He never went back to Germany. He made two trips to Japan.

Between May 14, 1936 and February 7, 1939, more than \$70,000 was deposited to the credit of Kuehn and his wife in a Honolulu bank by the Rotterdam Bank Association. It was supposed to have come from investments and business interests of his in Germany and Holland.

But about the end of 1939 Kuehn was reported to be in financial difficulties. He established a beauty parlor which his wife's daughter, Ruth, operated. Ruth's mother is reported to have said that the shop was really opened to obtain "Navy business."

Mars. Kuehn went to Japan for a visit in 1940 and returned home with a series of articles on "American Polynesia" which contained descriptions of various British and American islands. She is also reported to have brought back some \$\pi16,000 in cash.

It was in the early fall of 1940, too, that the now famous dormer window was constructed in the attic of the Muchn's home on Kalama Road. In January of that same year line. Muchn purchased a pair of eighteen-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars. This was an unusual purchase for a woman to make, for these field classes are considered too high-powered for ordinary purposes. Because of their

Although no previous criminal record has been connected with Kuehn in the F.B.I. files, both he and his wife were generally known in Honolulu as pro-Nazi and took part in the activities of various local German clubs.

Leopold Muchn, writing to his parents on March 27, 1939, expressed sorrow that his step-father, an old National Socialist who deserved a role in current events, was not a participant in the present war.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 4 OF 7

FILE: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574 SECTION 4

1574

H. S. Berartment of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

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HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON

May 8, 1943

Jutient

TO:

Mr. James Allen

FROM:

George H. Lyon



I have been asked several questions about a prisoner reportedly now in Leavenworth, Kansas. His name is either Otto Kuehn or Otto Kuhne. My informants say that he is incarcerated in Leavenworth after having been implicated in a conspiracy leading up to the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

I also am informed that the Department of Justice has all the facts in this story. It would be very helpful to the News Bureau's program if we could obtain the facts from Justice and issue a release immediately. Do you want to see what you can do to get us the story?



65-1574-116

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OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON



Mr. M. E. Gilfond
Director of Information
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Gil:

If the facts referred to in the attached memorandum are as interesting as I have been told they are, this story would be of extraordinary value to us.

I wonder if you would do everything possible to track it down and see if the facts cannot be made public.

Sincerely,

James Allen

Assistant Director

Domestic Operations

Enclosure



65-1574-116

ENCLOSURE

Department of Justice Washington

MX

May 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOUIS NICHOLS

The enclosed note from Jim Allen and memo from Lyon to Allen are self-explanatory. I, too, have heard some talk about this person.

Since Hawaii went under marshal law immediately after Pearl Harbor, I should imagine the Army had a good deal to do with the case. For that reason, I think we better caution the OWI that clearance will have to be gotten from the Army as well as from this Department. Our general agreement with OWI is that when any agency other than our own is involved, OWI does the releasing and not us. The reason for this is to check with the other agency or agencies involved both on accuracy and advisability of release. I think the first thing we should do is put the facts down on paper and send them to Jim Allen as a confidential memo. Once he has the facts, I am sure he will be in a much better position to determine whether the information should be made available to the public.

If you will submit to me, therefore, an official memo on this case, I will transmit it to Mr. Ellen.

If for any reason the FBI thinks the information should not be made public, please so state and we will present those arguments to OWI.

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he surving fullowing the perfictions depend Pearl Berbar, representatives of the Pederal Beroom of Investigation pecceed in obtaining from verious connercial radio and cable commentes in Businia coning of cartain passages exchanged between the A Consulate at Busining T. E., and the Supercoo Persign Office in Potyo which theretechne had been unevallable. The transferren of one of the nessects revealed that an December 3, 1941, Hegaciffite, the Japan wal in Busials, had furnished his Pureles Office with a con system of signals to be used in the transmission of intellige regarding promunits of the American floot at Pourl Burber. In agreed upon wave to highly in Landbul beach house at which - light in derror winder of Balone brees - ---

dring the boutes in Kalama, which is a or mily leasted at Kallun, Oshu, T. R., Special Agents of the Poteral Beroom of Expertigation located a hose with a distant window. plot by an individu termined that this residence was sensed and soon Otto linete and his wife, Priodol, Garnes materials, who had I of dipoling in copionage activities in behalf of Con-curated when considerable importigation had been conrel Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service of the tor Depart-, and the Poistel Bureau of Investigation. During these impairies, it Tolsome learned that the Buday, in addition to their residence in Salama, E. A. alternative and a beach house of Landbule

Clegg_ Philoning the declaration of our against the I Mr. Colley my on December 6, 2041, the Commenting Concret of the Remilian Department of all Comme and Italian aliens to be plated up for temperary contestial (mi, Special Agents of the Fede plantion. Personnt to this per Mr. Rossa of Effection the sen

Mr. Tracy_ Mr. Carses_ Mr. Harbe Mr. Bendon Mr. MeGuire

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Mumferd_ Mr. Piper Mr. Quinn Temm_ Mr. Nesse_

Miss Gandy_

At first the Rockes stoodfastly decied acting in behalf of the panese Government. Hevever, when confronted with the evidence which had ses developed through vigorous investigation, fachs on December 30, 1941. furnished a signed statement admitting that he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese Consul General, which the latter dispatched to Tokyo in his message on December 3,/1941. Knohn explained that sometime during Hovember, 1941, he contacted Otojiro Okada, the Japanese Vice Consul at Honolulu, and offered to mesist the Japanese in obtaining imformation of interest respecting the national defense of the United States In accepting this proffered aid, Okada reportedly requested Keehn to secure general data regarding the movement of the American floot at Pearl Harbor and then devise a system of signals in order that this information might be imparted to the Japanese fleet. Parszent to this request, Encha, accompanied by his ten-year-old son, Home Honobia, Grove to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor for the purpose of observing the American vessels moored there at that time. Three or four days later Encha again called at the Japanese Consulate and confurred with Elta and Chuda. During this visit, Enchm submitted a system of eignalling which could be used by the Cunsulate in erder to fermish information relative to the types and number of American ships in Pearl Marbor, as well as those preparing to leave and those which had already departed. After considering the particular system, the Japanese were of the epinion that it was too complicated and requested that a simpler system be devised. In fact, a specific request of this mature was made Euchn by Vice Consul Chuda.

On December 2, 1941, Knohn again visited the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu, at which time he delivered to Vice Consul Chade a revised and simplified system of signalling. On this same secasion, Knohn furnished written information concerning the number and various types of American ships then in Howaiian unters.

The second of the second of the second of the second of

On or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in each was delivered to Eachn at his residence in Kalama by Tadasi Morisura, Fourth Secretary of the Sepanese Commists in Munchula.

Each west on trial before the Military Commission in Monolulu on Pubruary 19, 1942, for violation of Sections 31, 32, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated. The charges against Kuchn specifically alleged that he conspired with the Japanese Vice Consul in Monolulu to transmit to Japan information pertaining to the maticual defense of the United. States and to perform certain evert acts to affect such a conspiracy. Further, on or about Depember 2, 1941, Kuchn transmitted information relating to the United States Mayal floot and the national defense of America

to an agent of the Imperial Espanses Covernment. Rushn was also charged with unlawfully obtaining information regarding the number and types of United States Raval vessels based at Pearl Marbor with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used for the injury of the United States and to the advantage of the Japanese Covernment.

A verdict of guilty on each of the preferred charges was returned by the Military Commission on February 21, 1942, and on the same date Eachn was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, Eachn's sentence was sommated to fifty years at hard labor.

Bernard Julius Otto Kushn was born on July 25, 1895, in Berlin, Germany. In April, 1913, he calisted in the German Many and after a brief training period served as a midshipman abserd a German erwiser until January, 1915, when his ship was sunk in a sea battle with an English war vessel and Enchn taken as a prisoner of war by the British. Following the Armistice, Enchn returned to Berlin and re-entered the Manual service as an Ober-Lieutement aboard the mother chip of a mine sweeper flotilla. After about six months of such service, Enchn was released and placed in the Esval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine at the University of Marlin and the Eniversity of Munich for about a year and one-half and thereafter engaged in various compations in Germany.

On May 10, 1920, Kuchn married Friedel/Rirk at Manchen, Cormany. At the time of this union, Mrs. Kuchn was the mother of two children maned Leopold and Enth. Two additional children, Martin Eberhard and Mans Josching resulted from the Knehns' marriage. These marriages at a marriage the Mani Partin Marriages the Mani Partin Marriages the Mani Partin Marriages the Mani Partin Marriages the Mani Partin the United States with her family and married an American citizen, with whem she resided in Manolula until she was taken into custody as a Corman aliem by Special Agents of the Federal Eurosu of Investigation.

Enchn admittedly became associated with the Maxi Party in 1930 as the result of his attending a meeting called by Hitler in Elel, Germany. However, he contends that he did not become active until 1932. He frankly boasts that he was considered with Reinhold/Heydrigh for the position as Chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler but, according to Eschale story, Heydrigh double-crossed him by means of a ruse, which, coupled with Himmler's personal dislike for him, resulted in Heydrigh's receiving the appointment, a position he, according to Maxi standard, filled so expebly.

Rushn was first schitted to the United States at Remolulu on August 15, 1935, for the estensible purpose of studying the Japanese language.

Except for two short visits to Japan, one in 1936 and the other in 1936, Rushm has resided in Honolula continuously. Between May 1h, 1936, and February 7, 1939, ever 170,000 was deposited to the credit of this individual and his wife in a bank in Honolula by the Retterdem Bank Association in Amsterdam. This income supposedly accrease from investments and business interests owned by Rushm in Germany and Holland. He explained the receipt of the money as the result of an agreement entered into with a Dr. Wilhelm/Homburg of Kobe, Japan, whom he described as his prospective som-in-law, is already observed, Homburg never did actually marry into the Rushm family.

Around the end of 1939, Kuehn was reported as being in dire financial straits, at which time he established a beauty parlor, to be operated by his daughter Ruth. Insert this enterprise, Hrs. Kuehn has been known to remark that the beauty shop was opened primarily to obtain Newy business.

At the time of Mrs. Euchn's departure from Japan on February 19, 1960, she brought with her a series of newspaper articles on "American Folynesia" which had appeared in the Honolulu "Advertises" and contained descriptions of various British and American Islands.

Upon her return to Honolula on April 20, 1910, Mrs. Mucha reportedly brought with her approximately \$16,000 in each in large denominations.

During the extensive investigation conducted by the various intelligence agencies, it was learned that a dormer window was constructed in the attie of the Euchne' residence on Kalena Road during the early fall of 1910. In January of the seme year, live, Tuebn purchased a pair of eighteen-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars. These field glasses are considered too high powered for ordinary purposes, as they cannot be used without a tripod or some other kind of rest because of their magnified vibrations.

The Kuehns were rather generally known in Honolulu as possessing pro-Hasi sympathies and being interested in the activities of various General clubs in that area. Mrs. Kuehn is credited with the statement that she

r. No.

Prior to his involvement in this difficulty, no previous criminal record has been located on Kushn in the files of the Federal Bureau of In-

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Niebole

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Traey

Mr. Carson

Mr. Hendon

Mr. McGnire

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Harbo

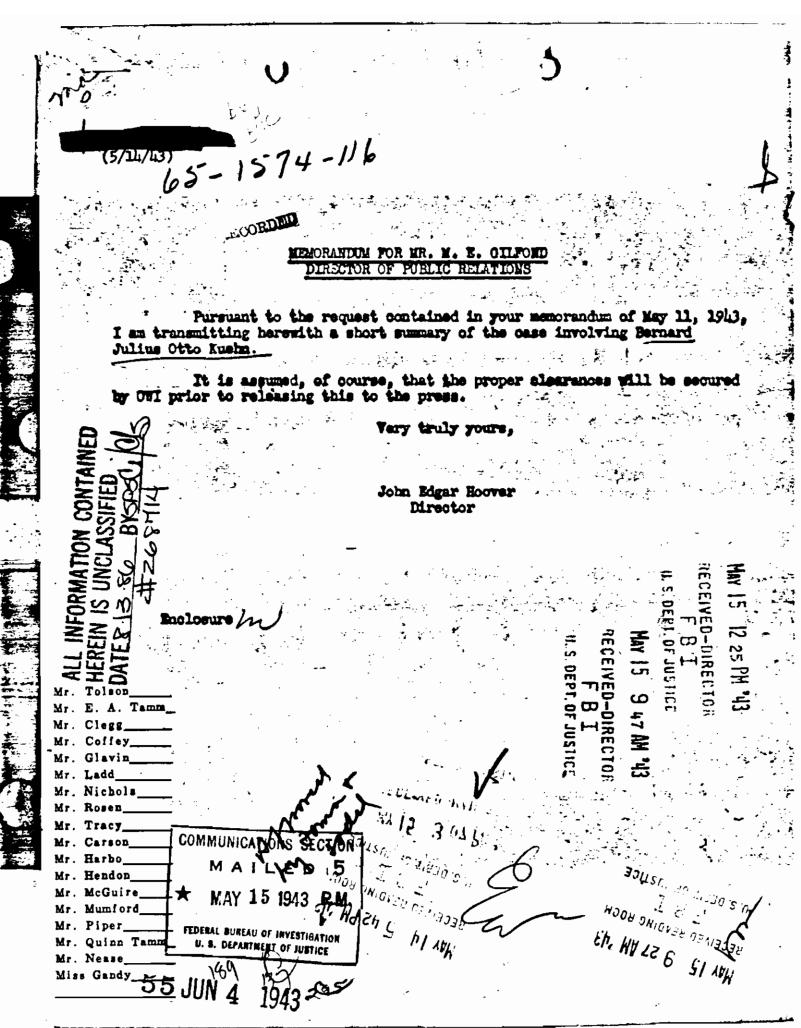
Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy___

Mr. Telson_

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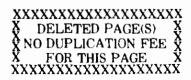


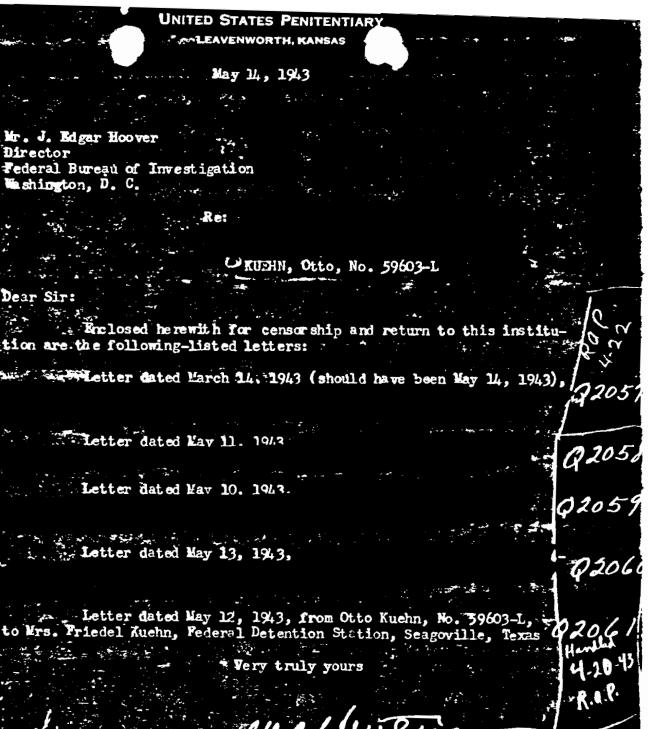


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Warden

Director

HAWAII TIMES Thursday, April 15, 1943

Axis Agent Here Gets 50 Years In Leavenworth

Convicted of espionage in Hawaii while acting as an agent for the Japanese government, Atto Kuehn, former Lanikai resident who once represented himself to be a metal furniture dealer in Honolulu, is serving a 50-year sentence in Leavenworth, it was revealed today.

Investigations made by the Honolulu FBI office resulted in Kuchir's prosecution and conviction in February, 1942.

His trial before a military com-mission in federal court here was he first espionage case in the United steles after the outbreak of the war I is believed that the sentence of the sentence of cears is the heaviest for espions of affunces by axis agents imposed since the war started.

Kuehn was removed to the mash land immediately after being sentenced. His wife and daughter were also taken into custody on Decem-ber 8, 1941. Mrs. Kuehn was subsequently removed to the mainland after being interned here while his daughter, Mrs. Ruth Moore, remained in detention here.

Kuehn came to Hawaii about eight ears ago, and represented himself

Mrs. Ruchn and her daughter.

Mrs. Ruchn and her daughter.

Ruth operated a beauty shop at

Kaneohe shortly before December n, receiving patronage of wives of naval officers from the naval base in that vicinity, according to testimony heard in a recent divorce trial

J. Carson Moore, husband of Ruth Kuehn Moore, sued his wife for divorce on the ground of cruel treat-ment, alleging his wife failed to reveal that her father was an Aris The divorce case was

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869 AUG

65-1574-117

INCLOSURE

Mr. Clagg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glevin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Michelu
Mr. Rosen
Ma. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quin Tumm
Mr. Nesse
Rise Gundy

FOGAR HOOVER

Rederal Bureau of Investigation United States Bepartment of Justice Washington, D. C.

LBN:RC

May 24, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

OTTO KUEHN RE:

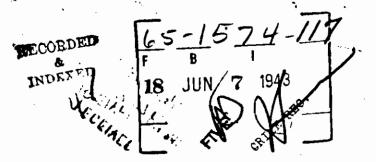
For record purposes, there is attached hereto a news item appearing in the Hawaii Times on April 15, 1943, which obviously came from the Honolulu Office.

You will recall that on May 16th, SAC Thornton, advised that the information pertaining to Kuehn's sentence was given to the press on the day he took over the Honolulu Office in connection with comment concerning the accomplish of former SAC Shivers, as many requests were received from newspapers for information on the cases handled during Mr. Shivers' assignment.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols





Mr. Tolson_ Mr. E. A. Tamm_

Mr. Clegg Mr. Coffey_

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd |

Mr. Nichola Mr. Rosen_

Mr. Tracy_

Mr. Carson

Mr. Harbo Mr. Hendon

Mr. McGuire_

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Piper_

Mr. Quinn Tamm_

Tele. Room_

Mr. Nesse_

Miss Beahm

Miss Gandy

	JOHNEDGAR HOOVER	1)	SECRET	CC-287	Mr. Tolson Mr. E. A. Tamm
J				\mathcal{O}	Mr. Clegg Mr. Glavin
		Jedera	l Bureau of Investigat	ion	Mr. Lidea.
		Anited &	ates Department of I	ustice .	Mr. Nid
	I I/U		-	·V	Mr. Rosen
- (\$ C		Washington, D. C.	~ 1	Mr. Tracy
			May 27. 1945		ir. Carson
ig.	65-1574	2	ALL INFORMATION CONTAIL	NED A	Mr. Coffey
	10 80 0	. !	HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED		Mr. Hendon
A	1 2 00		XCEPT VAHERE SHOWN		Mr. Kramer
ن ^ا سے	May on		OTHERWISE ORANDUM FOR THE DIRECT	d	Mr. Harbo
2	CIED BUNIL		O DECEMBER		Mr. Quinn Tamm_
	CLASSIFIED BY ON IA	Re: BERN	IARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN	was; ot al;	Tele, Room
200	OFCINGO ,	ESPI	ONAGE ~ G and J		Mr. Nease
	× U				Miss Beahm_
-	7				Miss Gandy
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	71148				
1,1	3			12	SOFT COURSE
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₹.	# You wil	l recall th	at this subject, immed	iately prior t	o December 7,
			consular officials at ly communicated to Jap		
			ransmitting to the Jap		
			number of American nava		
			tion of the Espionage		
1	E Uby a Military Com	mission at	Honolulu, Hawaii, on F	obruary 19, 19	42. On
*	shot.	, the Commi	ssion found him guilty	and sentenced	him to be
	S Inot				ကြည်သည်။ ကြည်သည်။
	Publici	ty on this	case was not released	by the Bureau	after Kuehn
			officials at Honolulu,		
	Es M trial of Kuehn be				
意となる			of the conviction be k		
4/	the execution of Japan and Germany	micht resu	ince reprisate against	American nati	onais in
æ.	Japan and Germany The con	might to se	-		**
	▼ ± G The con	viction and	sentence of Kuehn was	then, as is t	he general
A Company	_		ce of the Judge Advoca	,	- , .
		_	vocate General upheld		
			to the State Departme		
	tive to the convi		to the Attorney Gener	ar Ladrescing	STATES LOTE:
4.4				65-	157411
	me	morandum de	red Nevember 30, 1942,	Mr. Ugo Carus	Breaut To
	Assistant to the	Attorney Go	meral, advised the Bur	eau that Kuchn	s sertence
- !			cars by the Military G		
	FOR DEFENSE that Kuehn h	ad been ren	sentence. Thereafter,	the Hondly by O	Colon adriand
			fied copy of the order		
	UNITED OF HE maid he	d been obta	ined it a confidential	manner, setti	ng forth that
	AVINOS Kuchn's sent	ence had be	en committed to fifty y		
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SECRET

5/27/43

- 2 -

Memo for the Director
Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN
was; et al; ESPIONAGE - G & J

The possibility of releasing publicity on this case was discussed with Mr. Shivers, former Special Agent in Charge at Honolulu, at the time he was attending an In Service Training course in Washington in Jamuary of 1943. Mr. Shivers at that time advised he could see no objection to giving this case publicity, but before any release was made by the Bureau, it would of course be necessary to clear the matter through appropriate Army authorities, inasmuch as the subject was tried before a Military Commission and because Army authorities have requested that the facts of the case be kept

Thereafter, the Bureau attempted to secure clearance, through the Liaison Section of the Bureau, from Army authorities to release publicity on this case. The Bureau was unable to secure a definite answer from the Military authorities in Washington until April 25, 1943, at which time Colonel Forney of MIS advised it was the feeling of Army representatives in Hawaii and the Governor of Hawaii that since the Kuehn case was so closely allied with the Pearl Harbor disaster, they did not desire that a release be made at the present time for fear of another hue and cry which might be raised over Pearl Harbor.

confidential. Mr. Shivers was of the opinion that this matter should be taken up with Army authorities in Washington rather than at Honolulu.

Since that time, however, efforts to release a story on this case through the cooperation of the Office of War Information have been made and information regarding the case has been furnished that agency. As yet, the case has not received publicity through this means.

On April 15, 1943, there appeared in the Hawaii Times, Honolulu, Hawaii, a short news story setting forth a brief resume of the facts in this case and the results of Kuehm's conviction. Ar. Thornton was requested to submit to the Bureau an explanation as to why this release had been made by him without prior Bureau authorization.

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

SECRET

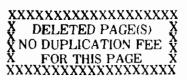
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
2	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-1574-//8





Department of Justin-UNITED STATES PENITENT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAL May 22, 1943. Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. Dear Sir: Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter dated May 20, 1943, Letter dated May 20, 1943, from Otto Knehn, 10. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Federal Detention Station, Seagoville, Texas Very truly yours Walter A. Hunter RECORDED INDEXED DIS INTTIALE ON ORTHINAL MAY 31 1943 U. S. DEPARIMENT OF YUS !!; ~ 1 July 81993

Department of Justice

Washington

400

June 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LOUIS NICHOLS

Otto Burned Kuchen

You will be pleased to know, I am sure, that OWI has finally obtained clearance on the Kuehn article and that it will be released for morning papers of Monday, June 14. They had to make one or two minor concessions in order to obtain release from the Army and Navy. I have acceded to these changes on behalf of the Department rather than hold up the article any further or create any needless row, and I feel sure that you will take the same position.

The only changes in the entire manuscript are as follows:

The final paragraph on page 1 has been deleted. This was done on the insietance of Military Intelligence and ONI that there be no reference to the fact that the Americans cracked the Japanese code. On this they were adament.

The first paragraph on page 2 has been changed to read as follows: "Special agents of the FBI, with material furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the Army and the Office of Maval Intelligence, as well as their own material, learned that on December 3 . . . "

On page 3, line 3, the word "fateful" was deleted.

Otherwise, the story is exactly as approved by us.

If you have any objection to these changes and think they are important enough to go bat on, please let me know at once this afternoon.

OWI is sending us several hundred copies, some of which I will forward to you.

Myrrul hy

Miner Fred Reline

BUY bold Reline

WAR Sweep only Pro

Director of Public Relations

- 2

2 JUN 14 1943

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Birned Jeleus atto Keetin

Federal Bureau of Investigo Washington, & I not in the Topeka his wife Lydia - whom he is charge with slaying, This item from xanes Stales note = photos of I am quite wichita Beacon, of wichita the Calition of June 14th inder mames of friedels as alleged German Spils and as I understand The item wo I imprisoned forcos the

The photos of " by low Complea being so her, identical- put me to wondering if they could be simply a mipup of pholox & items with one of the two suvepapers I fel it is worth bringing to your attention as it could be presible that this man has escaped pricon- + if so this might end search for him I am writing the Topeka Haily capital about if . However I am of the opinion that it is merely an error on the part of one of the propers in it were to be the same Photos Very Resp.

RECORDED 65-1594-120X

Dear

I wish to express my thanks for your courtesy in furnishing this Bureau the information contained in your letter dated June 15, 1945.

You may be assured this matter will receive such attention as the facts warrant.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

RECEIVED READING ROC.

Ch. M985 &

Mr. Tolson_____ Mr. E.A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg____

Mr. Coffey_

Mr. Glavin___

Mr. Ladd____

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen___

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson_

Mr. Harbo_

Mr. Hendon

Mr. McGuire_____

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Piper_

Mr Quinn Tamm_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 11

JUL 3 1943 R.M.

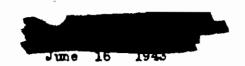
FEDERAL BURE OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

po

mi EB

11 6 1948



Edgar J. Hoover.

Dear Sir. I am writing to you in regard to this item that was in our local paper and it just seem right a man like Bernard J. Kushn should be left off at 50 years of hard labor. I feel he is deserving of a death sentence as I feel he is the same as a murderer, Or even worse being a spy. You see Mr. Hoover why I feel like a good many mothers feel we have our sons who are prisoners of the Japs somehow we feel this Kuchn is deserving of a death sentence when our dear ones went over and bombed Japan the excuted our fliere. I have one son a prisoner of the Japs in the Philippines another son in Africa the one son in the P.I. I heven't heard from in since Dec 8 1941. he has been over there 4 years and 8 month in the Army Air Corp that why I feel as I do. We mothers have a United Philippine War Veterans Auxiliary here and there are 15 mothers who feel as I do about this men Kuehn. Don't you think all spys caught in the United States get off to easy somehow I feel as tho if there were a little more pressure put on these spys we wouldn't have quite so much of it. One just need to pick up the paper and read it and see how our loved ones are being treated and then compare the hoodlums and see how they are treated by United States.

I believe as all our mothers here do all espionage agents should be shot as they do to our people. After all after they serve their term they are free to go again to do some more damage. Just to get out and enjoy life once more and I feel this is not right our loved ones gone before us I'm sure would feel the same. I believe in eye for an eye.

I know Rr. Hoover you are doing a wonderful job in our trying times and may God bless you and our best wishes go with you.

Wery Truly

Mpls Minn.

True copy - vi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED AND ASSIFTED OF THE PARTY OF TH

COPIES DESTROYED 869 AUG 4 1970

German Spy Gets 50 Years as Jap PearlHarbor Aid

U. S. Reveals Nazi Helped to Prepare Attack; Family Is Interned

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The office of war information today reported German espionage agents helped the Japanese prepare their attack on Pearl Harbor and at least one of them was sentenced to death, but the sentence later was commuted.

The report said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, a Nazi agent, was tried before a military commission in Honolulu on charges of betraying the United States fleet in Pearl

Harbor to the Japanese five days before the Dec. 7, 1941, attack.

He was convicted Feb. 21, 1942, and sentenced to be shot.

On Oct. 26, 1942, the sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor. Basis for the commutation was not given.

Members of Kuehn's family have been interned for the duration, either in Hawaii or in this country. They include Mrs. Kuehn; her son, Eberhard Martia Kuehn, and a daughter by her pressous marriage, Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn.

The OWI report, based on information from the federal bureau of investigatoin, said Kuehn went to Honolulu in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying Japanese.

In three years he banked more than \$70,000.

Picked up on Dec. 8, 1941, Kuehn and his wife at first denied they ever had any negotiations with the Japanese government, OWI said, adding:

"But increasing evidence from the FBI contradicted their assertions and on Dec. 30, 1941, Kuehn signed a statement admitting he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese consul-general which the latter had dispatched to Tokyo in his message of Dec. 3."

The signals, OWI explained, were for use in reporting movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor.

"One such signal was a light in a dormer minder; of a house in Kalama," the OWI report



BERNARD J. KUEHN
Gets 50 years at hard labor



FRIEDEL RUEHN
Interned for duration

pected of engaging in esplona; behalf of Germany and Japan had been under investigation naval and military intelligence

Highlights of Kuehn's stor, reported by OWI:

ice as well as the FBI.

Sometime during November, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japi vice consul at Honolulu, and fered to assist the Japanese it taining information about the tional defense of the United Soluda requested, first, inform regarding the movement of American fleet at Pearl Hasecond, a system of aignal which information—could be veyed to the Japanese fleet.

The Japanese vice corthought the first system "complicated," and Kuehn smitted a simplified system I 2, together with a tabulat of the number and types American ships then in Hawan waters.

Mrs. Kuehn told FBI age son by a former marriage is serving the Nazi pa ty as an ant to Propaganda Minister bels.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNITASSIFIED DATES AS TO BRACKLY

Miren wales mene June 16 1943. 1 X = 3 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Edgar J Hoaver. DATE 30 BYSTOLIGE LAND Withing to you in regard to this item that was in and lacel paper and it just seem right a man like Bernard I tucken should be left off at 50 years of haled labor. I feel he is deserving as a murderer. ar every warse being a spy. you see me Hoover why I feel like a good Inawy mother feel we have and bans who are prisoners of the Jops some how we ful This tucker is deserving of a death sentence. when and draw ones went areward horosabed Jopan the excuted our fliers, I have one san a prisoner of the Japo in the Philippiness the P.D. I haven't heard from in senely is Dec 8 1941. he has been over these 4 years and 8 month in the anything the property that why I ful as I do. in mutility the a United Philippine EV as Veteraus Chiricky Les and there are 15 mothers who feel as I do tablet the man Kuchen, don't you think

all spys caught in the United States get off to early some how I feel as the if there were ve wouldn't have quite so much afit. are just need to fick up the paperand read it and see how aux loved ones are being treated and then compare the hoodlunes and see how they are treated by United States. I believe as all and mothers here do all espionage agents should be shot as they do to any people, after all after they serve their tun they are free to go again to do same _ life once more and I feel this is not right -and loved ones gone before us In Rene would ful the same. I telieve in seye far Job in an tiguing times and may God bless your and and less your and and less wishes go with your Very Tenety -

July 1, 1943

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear !

I have for acknowledgment your letter of June 16, 1943, with enclosure.

You may be assured that the content of your communication and enclosure has been read with interest and care and I wish to thank you very much for volunteering your comments and observations in this regard. Inasmuch as the individual mentioned by you was tried before a military commission in Honolulu, as was also indicated by the news item forwarded by you, I am taking the liberty of referring copies of your letter to the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover Director

Mr. Tolson

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Commonications Section

Mr. Tracy

Mr. AceM AILED 9

Mr. Carson 2 1943 P.M.

Mr. Harboul 2 1943 P.M.

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Starke

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

E JUL 9

Jesus Salle Salle

7-1-43 65-1574-121

RECOUDED

Mr. Tolson_

Assistant Chief of Staff G-P. Var Department Vashington, D. C.

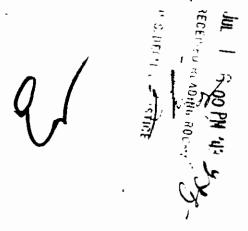
Attention: Colonel L. R. Forney

As of possible interest to you there are attached covies of a letter recently received at the Bureau from Minneapolis, Minnesota. Accompanying letter was a news item reflecting that Bernard J. Kuehn was tried before a military commission in Honolulu on charges of betraying the United States flest in Fearl Harbor to the Japanese five days before the December 7, 1941 attack. This news item was captioned, "German Spy Gets 50 Years as Jap Fearl Harbor Aid".

has been advised of this reference.

Enclosure

Mr. E. A. Tamm_	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichola	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon COMMUNICATIONS SE	CTION
Mr. Mumford MA() LED	3
Mr. Starke	- 1
Mr. Quinn Tamm_ # JUL 2 1943	P.M.
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy FEDLY BURLAU OF INVESTIG	ATION
	ICE
13 JUL 7 - 1943	



NOT USED

65- 1574- 122 CHANGED TO 100- 214858- 2

52JUL 28 1943

JOHN EDWAY HOVER



United States Department of Justice Federal Aureau of Investigation

June 24, 1943

Mashington, A. C.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

should be filed for record purposes. on Bernard Julius Otto Attached is the first draft of the press release nard Julius Otto Kuehn, prepared by OWI, and it

Respectfully, RECORDED

29 JUL 1

HEREIN !

B

JUN 25 1943

Miss Gandy Miss Beahm_ Mr. Neaso Tele. Room_

Mr Glavin Mr. Clegg Tamm

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Tracy Mr Rosen Mr. Nicholi

Mr. Coffey Mr. Carson

Mr. Handon Mr. Kramer Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm Mr. Harbo_

the way for Japan wheak attack on Pearl Harbor, Office of War Information disclosed today.

Facility of InvestiFacility of InvestiFacility of InvestiFacility of InvestiFacility of InvestiFacility of InvestiFacility of Investing Investin

Mistudying the Capanese Language, who banked more than \$70,000 his first three between the May and whose daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of our Navy men in the Talands, was tried before the Military Commission in Missonolulu for violations of the United States Code Annotated; was found guilty from February 21, 1942, and was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

The story which is made public for the first time today, is a tale of iterachery that is both devious and direct. It involves signals flashed by "a salight in Tanikai beach house at might". It involves "a light in dormer window for Kalama house". It involves the destruction of American ships and the death for American men.

Francisco of the FBI succeeded in obtaining from various commercial radio francisco capanies in Honolulu copies of certain hitherto unavailable messeges in the copies of certain hitherto unavailable messeges in the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu and the Mapanese Foreign Office in Tokyo.

In translation, one of these message as wealed that on December 3, Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama.

Cahu. Especial Agents of the F.B.I. had no difficulty in locating the house with the dormer window. It was owned and occupied by a sman who went by the name of Otto Kuehn, and his wife, Friedel.

Buspected of engaging in espionage activities in behalf of Germany and Japan and they had been under investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Military Intelligence Service of the Dorartment, as well as by the F.B.I. These inquiries had brought out the fact that the Kuehns also had a beach house at anikal. And another of the signals mentioned in the message in spossession of the F.B.I. was a light in a beach house at Lanikal.

F.B.I. Agents apprehended Kuehn and his wife December 8, 1941 fon the authority of the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department who, immediately following the declaration of war against the Conited States, had ordered all German and Italian aliens to be pricked up for temporary detention.

When they were first picked the Kuehns, according to F.B.I.

reports, flatly denied that they had ever had any negotiations with
the Japanese Government. But increasing evidence from the F.B.I.

benfused their stories and on December 30, 1941, Ruehn signed a

the Japanese Consal-General which the latter had dispatched to

Tokyo in his fateral message of December 3.

Sometime during the month of Movember, 1941, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japanese Vice-Consulat Honolulu and offered to assist the Japanese in Ottaining information about the national adefense of the United States. He, Kuehn, Declared that Okuda requested him first to get the information regarding the movement of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, and second, to devise a the Japanese fleet.

Muchn, according to the story he told the F.B.I. agents,

Learwent to Pearl Harbor (accompanied by his ten-year old son, Hans

Joachim) and made his observations. A Tew days later he went to

the Japanese Consulate and submitted a signal system which he had

worked out, which hould be used by the Consulate in Turhishing

information as to the number and types of American ships in Pearl

Harbor, as well as data about the ships that had already left or

were about to leave.

But the Japanese officials thought the system too complicated.

Wice-Consul Okuda, according to the report, told him to come back
with a simpler system. Kuehn came back, on December 2, with his

revised and simplified system. He also handed over to Okuda a

written tabulation of the number and types of American ships then
in Hawiian waters.

They was the contract of the same of

The F.B.I. reports that on or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in cash had been delivered to Kuehn, at his residence with the dormer window, by Tadasi Morimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consulate.

Kuehn went on trial February 19, 1942. The technical charges were violation of Sections 31, 52, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated. He was found guilty on each of the charges, was but but been tenced to be shot, later had his sentence commuted to fifty wears at hard labor.

Kuchn, who is listed in the F.B.I. files under several valiases, was born Bernard Vulius Otto Kuchn, in Berlin, Germany, July 25, 1895. When he was 18 he enlisted in the German Navy. He was serving as a midshipmen aboard a German cruiser in World War I, when he in Vanuary, 1915, his ship was sunktin a sea battle with the English war vessel, he was taken prisoner.

The Naval Service as an Ober-Lieutenant aboard the mother ship of a mine sweeper flotilla. After about 6 months of this he was released and placed in the Naval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine briefly at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, and engaged in various occupations in Germany.

In 1920, in Munchen, Germany, Kuehn married Friedel Birk who had two children by a previous marriage, Leopold and Ruth. Leopold, saccording to his mother a declaration, is now serving the Nazi Party as an assistant to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

It is some of Kuchn's proud boasts, according to F.B.I.
Information, that he was so high in the Nazi Party that he was once considered for the position of Chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler. His rival for the gob, Reinhold Heydrich, Mouble-crossed him, Kuchn told the F.B.I. and won the poveted post.

August 15, 1935. His alleged reason for coming was to study the Japanese language. He never went back to Germany. He made two ttrips to Japan.

Honolulu bank by the Rotterdam Bank Association. It was supposed to have some from investments and business interests of his in Germany and Holland.

Financial difficulties. He established a beauty parlor which his wife's daughter, Ruth, operated. Ruth's mother is reported bto have said that the shop was really opened to obtain "Navy business."

Thome with a series of articles on "American Polynesia" which contained descriptions of various British and American islands.

She is also reported to have brought back some \$16,000 in cash.

At was in the early fall of 1940, too, that the now famous dormer window was constructed in the attic of the Kuehn's home on Kalama Road. In January of that same year Mrs. Kuehn purchased a pair of eighteen-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars. This was an unusual purchase for a woman to make, for these field glasses are considered too high-powered for ordinary purposes. Because of their magnified vibrations, they cannot be used without a tripod or some without a tripod or some

Although no previous criminal record has been connected with Kuehn in the F.B.I. files, both he and his wife were generally known in Honolulu as pro-Nazi and took part in the activities of warious local German clubs.

and the state of the

Leopold Kuehn, writing to his parents on March 27, 1939, an expressed sorrow that his step-father, an old National Socialist who deserved a role in current events, was not a participant in the present war.

Department of Justice UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENTORTH, KANSAS

June 29, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: (KUMHN, Friedel, No. 59609-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated June 26, 1943

Letter dated June 26, 1943, from Otto huehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas

Letter dated June 24, 1/43, from Mrs. Friedell Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

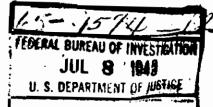
Very truly yours

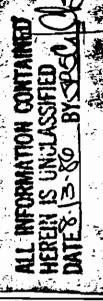
Walter A. Hunter Warden

Bools.

7 IIIL 15 1943

RECORDED INDEXE





Aided Japanese

at Watertown Watertown N.Y.

NAZI SPY AIDED At Pearl Harbor

Played Major Role in Jap Attack—Death Sentence Commuted

ARRANGET

SIMPS TO AID JAPS

Picked by with His Wife
Day At A & k—He had
Bankeu \$10,000 in Three
Years in Hawaii.

Washington, June 14. (P)—
The Office of War Information
(OWI) reported today that German espionage agents helped the
Japanese prepare their attack on
Pearl Harbor, and a least one of
them was sentenced to death but
the sentence later was commuted.

Sentenced To be Shot.

The report said Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, a Nazi agent, was tried before a military commission in Honolulu on charges of betraying the United States fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Japanese five days before the Dec. 7, 1941 attack. He was convicted on Feb. 21, 1942, and sentenced to be shot. On Oct. 26, 1942, the sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor. The basis for the commutation was not given.

Members of Kuehn's family have been interned for the duration, either in Hawaii or in this country. They include Mrs. Kuehn, her son, Eberhard Martin Kuehn, and a daughter by her previous narriage, Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn.

The OW report, based on information from the Pederal Bureau of Investigation, said Kuehn went to Honelule in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying Japanese, and in three years banked more than \$70,000.

OWI said, adding:
"But increasing evidence from
the FBI contradicted their assertions and on Dec. 30, 1941, Kuehn
signed a statement admitting he
had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese consul-genends which the latter had dispitched to Tokyo in his message
of Dec. 3."
The signals, OWI explained,

Kuehn and his wife at first denied they ever had any negotiations with the spaness government,

Dec. 8,

Picked up on

The signals, OWI explained, were for use in seporting the movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor.

Highlights of Kuehn's story, as reported by OWI:

Some time during November, 1941, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japanese vice consul at Honilulu and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information about the national defense of the United States. Okuda requested, first, information regarding the incomment of the American fieet at Pearl Harbor; second, a system of signals by which information could be conveyed to the Japanese fieet.

The Japanese vice consultionship the first system "too complicated," and Kuehn submitted a simplified system Dec. 2, together with a tabulation of the number and types of American ships them in Hawaiian waters.

On Oct. 25, 1941, FBI reported, Tadasi Norimura, fourth secretary of the Japanese consulate, delivered \$14,000 in cash to Kuehn. There was no explanation of this payment in advance of the time he purportedly offered his services to the Japanese.

Mrs. Kuehn told FBI agents that a son by a former marriage is now serving the Nazi party as an assistant to Propaganda Minister Goebbels. He is known as Leobold Kuehn, and once was considered for chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Hinsmler, but Reinhold Heydrich "double-crossed him" and won the post. Czech patriots killed Heydrich



ernard J. O. Kuchn (top) and Mrs. Kuchn

ING FROMMATERTOWN DAILY TIMES

OMARIUM STALLARIT GETTI



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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]	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.			
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to			
-	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies);			
-	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):			
7	For your information:			



May 27, 1948

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

1.5

THE DIRECTO

BERMARD JULIUS OFFO EURIN MSPICHACE - & and J

You will recall that this subject, immediately prior to December Y. 1941, furnished to Japanese consular officials at Honolulu a system of signalling, which was promptly communicated to Japan. This signalling system was designed as a means of transmitting to the Japan ose detailed information regarding the location and number of American mayal units at Pearl Harbors Enchn was charged with violation of the Repi mage Statutes and was tried by a Military Commission at Econolulu, Mawaii, on Pobruary 19, 1948. On Pebruary 21, 1942, the Commission found him guilty and sentenced him to be

Publicity on this case was not released by the Eureen after Euchn To was sentenced because Army officials at Honolulu, who had charge of the O trial of Eucha before the Military Commission, had requested that the facts \overline{ee} of the case and the results of the conviction be kept confidential prior to the execution of sentence, since reprisels against American metionals in depose and Gormony might results

Mr. E. A. Tamm_ The conviction and sentence of Rucks was then, as is the general Mr. Clerepolicy, referred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General in machington Mr. Collegor review, and the Judge idvocate General upheld the finding of the court. Mr. Glavifing matter was then referred to the State Department for review, and the Mr. Ladd State Department referred it to the Attorney General, requesting advice rela-Mr. Niebetive to the somviction of Rushme

In a memorandum dated Sovembor 30, 1942, Mr. Vee Carusi, Executive Mr. Tracy
An a memoralism of the Attorney Ceneral, advised the Bureau that Richa's sentence Mr. Harbe had been commuted to fifty years by the Military Governor at Bonolulu and "that Rushm had been removed to the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Mr. Hendon -Kansas, to serve this sentence. Thereafter, the Ecnolulu Office advised —the Bureau that a certified copy of the order of the Military Covernor -of Rawii had been obtained in a confidential manner, setting forth that Mr. Piper__ -Eusha's sentence had been consuited to fifty years.

Mr. Quine Tamm_

Mr. Nease_ Mies Gendy > <u>- JU</u>L 28 1943

CLASSIFIED BY: DECLASSIFY ON: F268414

SELDLA

Note for the Director
Res BERHARD JULIUS OFFO EURINE
Was; et als ESPICHAGE - & &

SECRET

\$/\$7/41

The possibility of releasing publicity on this case was discussed with Mr. Shivers, former Special Agent in Charge at Honolule, at the time he was attending on In Service Training source in Mashington in Ammary of 1945. Mr. Shivers at that time advised he could see me objection to giving this case publicity, but before ony release was made by the Bureau, it would of course be necessary to clear the matter through appropriate Army authorities, immunich as the subject was tried before a Military Commission and because Army authorities have requested that the facts of the case be kept confidential. Mr. Shivers was of the opinion that this matter thould be taken up with Army authorities in Mashington rather than at Honolule.

Thereafter, the Bureau attempted to secure elearance, through the Limison Section of the Bureau, from Army authorities to release publicity on this case. The Bureau was unable to secure a definite answer from the Military authorities in Mashington until April 28, 1945, at which time Military of MIS advised it was the feeling of Army representatives in Mashil and the Governor of Mashil that since the Mashu case was so closely allied with the Pearl Marbor diseasor, they did not desire that a release be made at the present time for fear of gnother has and cry which might be release over Fearl Marbor.

Since that time, however, efforts to release a stary on this case through the ecoperation of the Office of Kar Information have been made and information regarding the case has been furnished that agency. As yet, the case has not received publicity through this means.



D. N. Ladd

Department of Jus UNITED STATES PRINTED Leavermorth, Kansas

May 28, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.G.

OKUFHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated May 26, 1943,

Letter dated May 26, 1943.

Letter dated May 27, 1943, from

Letter dated May 18, 19/3. Com

Letter undated from Mrs. Friedel Enchn, Crystal City Interment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuchn, No. 59603-L

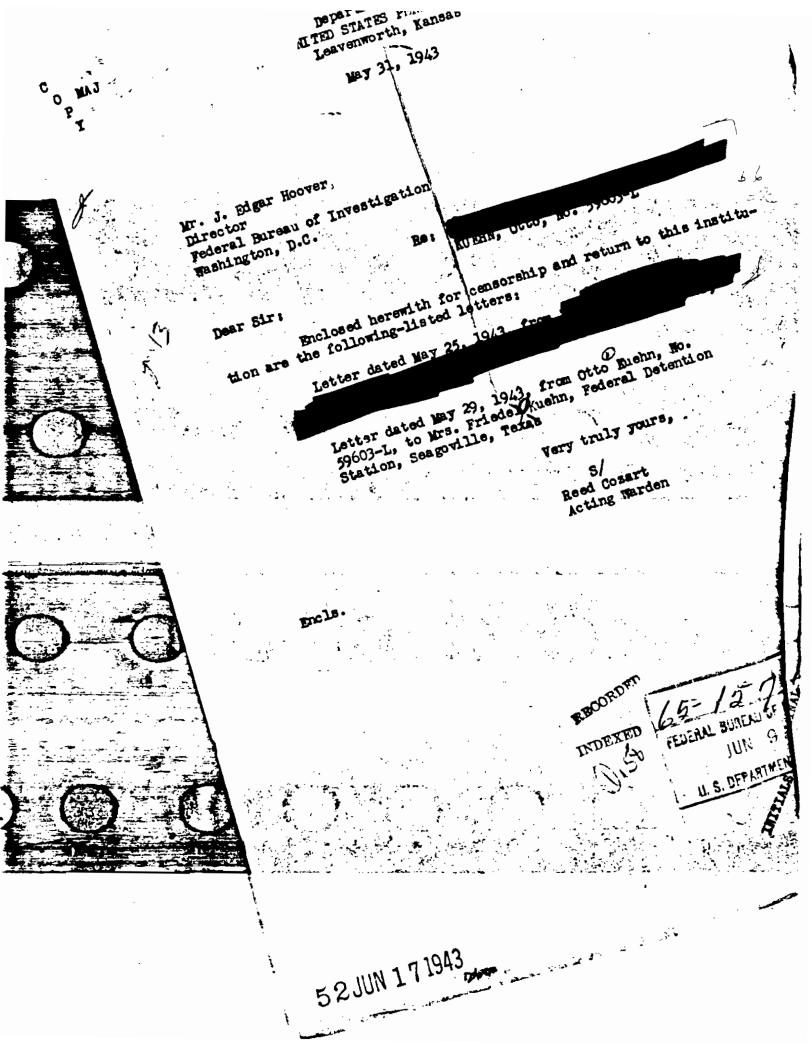
Very truly yours,

Acting Warden

TV33.****

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RECORDER



**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WUNITED STATES PENITENTIARY PALEAVENWORTH, KANSAS AJane 2, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Manington, D. C. MUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L Dear Sir: NG Anclosed herewith for censorship and eturn to this institu-53 Letter dated May 29, 1943, 32311 5. Letter dated May 31. 70/2 9 23 12 Letter dated May 28, 1943, From Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Anterment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, Very truly your sacting Marden

June 7, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated June 5, 1943.

53

Letter dated May 31, 1943, from

Letter dated June 2, 1943. from

Letter dated June ? 1943, from

Letter dated June 1. 19/3. from

Letter dated June 6, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, 12 No. 59603-L, to Ers. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas

إعدائه ولا

Encls.

Very truly yours

Hunter

Warden

@ 2382

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ADVANCE REL FASE

ADVANCE RELEASE: For Monday Afternoon Papers, June 14, 1943

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION

OWI -2026

German espionage agents collaborated with the Japanese in preparing the way for Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, the Office of War Information distileted today.

In a report, based on information from the Federal Bureau of Investigation OWI revealed that Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, German agent and member of the Nazi party, conspired with Japanese spies to betray the United States Fleet in Pearl Harbor to the Imperial Japanese Government four days before the attack on December 7, 1941.

Kuchn, who went to Honolulu in 1935 for the ostensible purpose of studying the Japanese language, who banked more than \$70,000 his first three years in Hawaii, and whose daughter operated a beauty parlor for the families of our Navy men in the Islands, was tried before the Military Commission in Honolulu for violations of the United States Code Annotated; was found guilty on February 21, 1942, and was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, his sentence was commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

The story is made public for the first time today.

Special Agents of the FBI aided by material furnished by the Military Intelligence Division of the Army and the Office of Naval Intelligence as well as their own material learned that on December 3, Nagao Kita, the Japanese Consul-General in Honolulu, had Turnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. One such signal was a light in a dormer window of a house in Kalama.

Kalama is a comparatively small community located at Kailua, Oahu. Special Agents of the FBI had no difficulty in locating the house with the dormer window. It was owned and occupied by Kuehn, and his wife, Friedel.

The Kuehns were German nationals. They had previously been suspected of engaging in espionage activities in behalf of Germany and Japan and had been under investigation by the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, as well as by the FBI. These inquiries had brought out the fact that the Kuehns also had a beach house at Lanikai. And another of the signals mentioned in the message in possession of the FBI was a light in a beach house at Lanikai.

STUN 22 1014

32-NOT RECORDED x-16808

F.B.I. Agents apprehe id Kuchn and his wife Decembe of the Commanding General the Hawaiian Department who, declaration of war against .e United States, had ordered aliens to be picked up for temporary detention.

1941, on the author diately following to German and Italian

When they were first picked up the Kuehns, according to F.B.I. reports, flatly denied that they had ever had any negotiations with the Japanese Government. But increasing evidence from the F. B. I. contradicted their assertions and on December 30, 1941, Kuehn signed a statement admitting that he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese Consul-General which the latter had dispatched to Tokyo in his assesse of December 3.

Kuehn's story, as detailed in the F.B.I. files, follows:

Sometime during the month of November, 1941, he went to Otojiro Okuda, Japanese Vice-Consul at Honolulu and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information about the national defense of the United States. Kuchn declared Okuda requested him; first, to get the information regarding the movement of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, and second, to devise a system of signals by which this information could be imparted to the Japanese fleet.

Kuchn went to Pearl Harbor (accompanied by his ten-year old son, Hans Joachim) and made his observations. A few days later he went to the Japanese Consulate and submitted a signal system which he had worked out, which could be used by the Consulate in furnishing information as to the number and types of American ships in Pearl Harbor, as well as data about the ships that had already left or were about to leave.

But the Japanese officials thought the system too complicated. Vice-Consul Okuda, according to the report, told him to come back with a simpler system. Kuchn came back, on December 2, with his revised and simplified system. He also handed over to Okuda a written tabulation of the number and types of American ships then in Hawaiian waters.

The F.B.I. reports that on or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in cash had been delivered to Kuehn, at his residence with the dormer window, by Tadasi Morimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consultate.

Kuehn went on trial February 19, 1942. The technical charges were violation of Sections 31, 32 and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated. He was found guilty on each of the charges and was sentenced to be shot, but later his sentence was commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

Other members of the Kuehn family have been intermed, either in Hawaii or in this country, for the duration of the war. They include, Mrs. Kuehn, her son, Eberhard Martin Kuehn, and a daughter by her previous marriage who new goes by the name of Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn.

Kuehn, who is listed in the F.B.I. files under several iliases, was born Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, in Berlin, Germany, July 25, 1895. When he was 18 he enlisted in the German Navy. He was serving as a midshipmen aboard a German cruiser in World War I, and when in January, 1915, his ship was sunk in a sea battle with an English war vessel, he was taken prisoner.

OHICL-TOMPTONS

I-16808

DOLLA MARI

Following Armistice he returned to Be and re-entered the Naval Service as an Ober-Li mant abroad the mother ship c mine sweeper flotilla. After 6 months he was released and placed in the Naval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine briefly at the Universities of Berlin and Munich, and engaged in various occupations in Germany.

In 1920, in Munchen, Germany, Kuelm married Friedel Birk who had two children by a previous marriage, Leopold and Ruth. Leopold, according to his mother's declaration, is now serving the Nazi Party as an assistant to Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

It is one of Kuehn's proud boasts, according to F.B.I. Information, that he was so high in the Nazi Party that he was once considered for the position of Chief of the German Gestape under Heinrich Himmler. His rival for the job, Reinhold Heydrich, double-crossed him, Kuehn told the F.B.I., and won the poveted post.

Kuchn was first admitted to the United States at Honolulu, August 15, 1935. His alleged roason for coming was to study the Japanese language. He never went back to Germany. He made two trips to Japan.

Between May 14, 1936 and February 7, 1939, more than \$70,000 was deposited to the credit of Kuehn and his wife in a Honolulu bank by the Rotterdam Bank Association. It was supposed to have come from investments and business interests of his in Germany and Holland.

But about the end of 1939 Kuehn was reported to be in financial difficulties. He established a beauty parlor which his wife's daughter, Ruth, operated. Ruth's mother is reported to have said that the shop was really opened to obtain "Navy business."

Mrs. Kuehn went to Japan for a visit in 1940 and returned home with a series of articles on "American Polynesia" which contained descriptions of various British and American islands. She is also reported to have brought back some \$16,000 in cash.

It was in the early fall of 1940, too, that the now famous dormer window was constructed in the attic of the Kuehn's home on Kalama Road. In January of that same year Mrs. Kuehn purchased a pair of eighteen-power Bausch and Lomb binoculars. This was an unusal purchase for a woman to make, for these field glasses are considered too high-powered for ordinary purposes. Because of their magnified wibrations, they cannot be used without a tripod or some other kind of rest.

Although no previous criminal record has been c nnected with Kuehn in the F.B.I. files, both he and his wife were generally known in Honolulu as pro-Nazi and took part in the activities of various local German clubs.

Loopold Kuchm, writing to his parents on March 27, 1939, expressed sorrow that his step-father, an old National Socialist who deserved a role in current events, was not a participant in the present war.

June 15, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

KUEHN, Octo, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated June 12, 1943, #53

Letter dated June 13, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, #2/2/ to Mrs. Frieder Suehn, Internment Camp Crystal City, Crystal City, Texas

Letter dated June 9, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

Very truly yours

FOI/PA # 2008 APPEAL # CIVIL ACT.

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June 22, 1943

Wrl J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigat Washington, D. C.

OKUBHI, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated June 19, 1943,

Letter dated June 20, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas

Letter dated June 16, 1943, from

Walter A. Hunter Warden

RECORDED

EX - 36

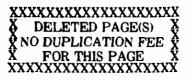
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65-1574-128

United States Senator

I am in receipt of your letter of August 2, 1943, in which you requested information concerning Bernard Julius Otto Euchn and his wife, Friedel. For your information, Euchn was arrested at Honolulu, Hawaii, December 8, 1941, and on Pabruary 21, 1942, was found guilty of engaging in espionage behalf of the Japanese. He was tried before a military domnission and although originally mentenced to be shot, this entence was computed on October 26, 1942, to fifty years mprisonment at hard labor.

According to the information which we presently have available, Kushn's wife, Friedel, has now been interned for the duration of the war in pursuance to an order of the military commission at Honolulu, Hawaii.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best

ogarda,

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm_	,
Mr. Clegg	• `
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
TCOMMUNICATIONS SE	CTION 1
Mr. Mendon	
Mr. Humfort A.I L E D	1
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Mr. 4 Wan 7 1948 10 1948	F.M.
Mr. Nease	- 1
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUST	TICE
29 AUG 1 2,1943	[⊙] 23
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Sincerely yours, BI

DE CHO STATES PANITANTIARY

LEAVENTORTH, KANSAS

1/210

July 6, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re KURHN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated July 3, 1943, from the above-named innate to Mrs. Friedel Quehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours

Walter A. Hunter Warden

mcl.

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EX-46

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEFENDIMENT OF JUCTUSE

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Tederal Bureau of Investige

Anited States Department of Justice

Bashington, **B. C.** June 2, 1943 Silver No. Mr. Coffey_

Mr. Glavib_

Mr. Ladd_____ Mr. Nichola_

Mr. Rosen_

Mr. Tracy___ Mr. Carson__ Mr. Harbo__ Mr. Hendon_

Mr. McGuire_ Mr. Mumford_

Mr. Quinn Tamm_

Mr. Piper_

11/1

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

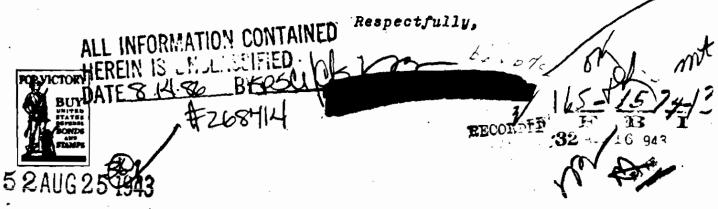
Re: Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn

Tou will recall that some time ago OWI prepared a release on this case. I have been following it from day Mr. Nesse to day and have been advised that Elmer Davis took the matter up with the War Department and the War Department Miss Gandy objected to the release of the information pertaining to Kuehn's conviction and the method of signaling on the ground that to release the story would mean that we would be telling the Japs that we had their diplomatic code.

For your information, SAC Shivers called the Chief of Police of Honolulu to guard the Japanese Consulate at Hawaii at the time of the bombing. When arrived with a squad to guard the Consulate they found the Vice Consulate jiro Okuda, in the act of burning some of the Consulate papers.

Ordered the burning of the papers ceased and among the papers being burned was the telegraph file, together with other documents including what appeared to be the Consulate code. This material was not inventoried but was delivered to ONI. Later, messages between the Consulate and the Jap foreign service were secured from the local communications companies. When these were secured it was possible to translate the coded message setting forth the signals devised by Kuehn.

While the Jap Consuls, Kita and Okuda, know that we have the Consulate code, it would appear that this is the type of knowledge which no longer should be kept secret, however, it is suggested that we advist OWI that they might get around the objection of the Army by merely stating that a copy of the message was secured from the Jap Consulate prior to its being coded. This would, of course, put Kita in the middle with the foreign office and while it would not be correctly presenting the picture, nevertheless, from the propaganda value it is believed this would not be objectionable.



April warrent "

Huelow,

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PHNITHNTIARY

1372

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

August 3, 1943

Mr. J. Adgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: OKUMIN, Otto, No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for censorship and seturn to this institution are the following-listed letters:

Letter dated July 31, 1943,

Letter dated July 20, 1943, w/photos enclosed, from Mrs. Friedel Muehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59003-L

Birthday greeting card, envelope postmarked July 31, 1943,

Letter dated July 30. 1943. w/enclosures and photos,

Very truly yours

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Backs.

INDEXER

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30 AUG 28 1843

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

July 13. 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re :

KUEHN, Otto, No. 59003-L

Dear Sir

anclosed herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated July 10, 1943,

Letter dated July 9, 1343, from

Letter dated July 8, 1943, from krs. Priede Ruehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L

Letter dated July 11, 1943, from Otto Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Frie el Kuehn, Interment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Warden

Bnols.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 31 1943

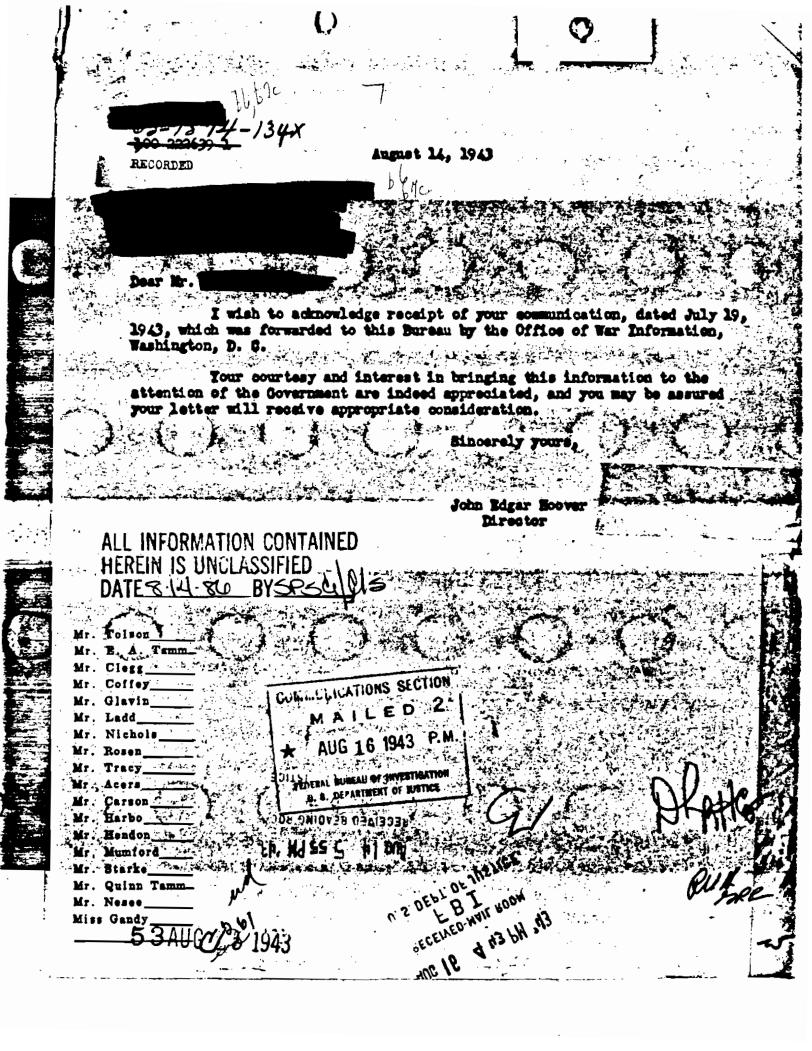
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INLLIAND ON A CHART

48

Vice of War Information Washington ALLENFARMATION OF Dear Sus, DATE 8 14-86 AF newspaper item concerning flie conviction of a Julius Otto Kuchin Mayi agent, por hetraging the U.S. Fleet to the Japanese preparatory for the attack and Rearl Harbor, I thought might like to know that Mrs. Kuehn about 45 Mage sailed from Monday, Feb. 19 1940, and barked at galeolor on Thur. Fib. 29, 1940.

the States to the Philippine and were united to went her an aux way back to the States. The address Honolulu Teleph. 6 white 929. faldress Thinking that the information might proal significant and belyful & the OWI I remain, Jaura sincerely



UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LRAVENWORTH, KANSAS July 26, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUEIN, Otto, No. 59603-L Enclosed herewith for censorship and return to this inst tion are the following-listed letters, Letter dated July 19, 1943, from Letter dated July 23, 1943, from Ottot Ruenn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friede Luenn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. Letter dated July 16, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Otto Kuehn, No. 59603**-**L AUG 4 1943 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 5 8 AUG 1 0 1943 IGINAL

Dear Sir:



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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re, OKUEHN, Bernard J. O.

Dear Sir!

Enclosed herewith for tensorship and return to this institute tion is a letter dated August 31, 1943 from the above-named inmate to Mrs. riedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter

Encl.

RECORDED

DE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 9 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

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ough the American people have become the danger the Daited States faces from of an explenage agent, it is difficult for many to conceive the full scope and effect of the true danger. This is due to the fact that the American public cannot comprehend the translation of the app's activities into death and destruction The case which all see vividly effects this transformation is that of Bernard Julius Otto Eucha.

Inche conspired with the opice of the Imperial Japanese Government to betray the United States Fleet at Fearl Barbor. Regardless of the fact that he was an oberleutenant Qof the Cerman Mauy, a fanatical member of the notorious Mast Party of Germany and the head of a family, the four adult. members of which had pledged their lives and fortunes to the Germany of Hitler, his acts will stand forever emblazoned with the word "traiter." Kucha was an applicant for American citizenship to which he would have been admitted on the last Seturény of January, 1942.

Kuehn sold to the Imperial Japanese Gevernmen espionage information they desired in order to execesefully

COPIES DESTROYED

65-1574-138

effect their attack on Pearl Barbor as of December 7, 1941.

Be conveyed to the Japanese the strength and number of war
ships assigned to Pearl Earlor. He also devised a set of

signals which were to be used as a warning to the Japanese

fleet in the spent the American fleet learned of their in
tended attact and put socuting forces to sea setween December

2 and 6, 1941.

Otto Kuehn was arrested by the Special Agents of the Federal Dureau of Investigation acting with the military enthorities on December 8, 1941. Martial law had been placed into force in the Mawaiian Iolando. Therefore, Kuehn was tried by a military counission and sentenced to face death by a firing equad. This sentence was later commuted to fifty years' imprisonment at hard labor in a Federal Penitentiary.

Sernard Julius Otto Kuehn was horn of a middle-class
German family on July 25, 1895, at Serlin, Germany. He father
was a doctor of chemistry employed as a food inspector at
Stattin, Germany.

Lucks oast his fortune at an early age with the powerful naval faction of Germany when he emileted as a cadet in
the German Navy in April, 1913, at the age of seventeen. His
primary training was received at Flensburg on board the training
gruiser "Hertha." Shortly prior to the outbreak of the Forld
For in August, 1914, Eucha was promoted to a midehipman and
transferred to the "SKS Blucker," a German battle eruteer.

The "Elucher" was sunk by the battle orvisor "ENC Lion" on January 24, 1915, when a patrol squadron under the English Five-Admiral Featty intercepted a German squadron of three battle orvicers which was attempting to reach the Eritish Coast.

Ruchn, an energy by this time, buryiped the sinking and was taken as a prisoner of war to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he remained until January, 1918, when he was returned to Germany in an exchange of prisoners. The balance of Kuchn's Forld War service was spent in Bolland.

Following the Armistics is Hovenber, 1918, he studied architecture for three months and then returned to the demailitarised German Havy as a lieutenant on board the "Vittles-bach," mother ship of a mine-sweeper flotilia. In August, 1919, Kuchn was released from active duty and placed into the German Haval Reserve.

In the fall of 1919 Kuehn returned to his studies and enrolled as a student in the University of Munich. Shortly before the completion of his first year's work he married Friedel Birk, a childhood acquaintance. Friedel was a war mother of two children-Leopold, who was born at Ferlin, July 6, 1911, and Buth, born in Ferlin on Murch 1, 1915. The two children adopted the name of their foster father. Euchn's father died and left him a small estate with a portion of which he purchased during the summer of 1920 the "Antares", " a sail

freighter which he operated between Rotterdam, Bolland, and Finland. Disaster soon overtook this venture for the "Antares" was wrecked and sold as salvage for the sum of \$2,000.

Evenn returned to his studies, transferring to the University of Berlin in the fall of 1920. He completed one year's work and ceased his university training in the apring of 1921.

The next seven years were spent in Germany at various compations. In June, 1921, Kuchn entered the employment of Stemens-Halske, Limited, a large electrical manufacturing compers in Berlin. This employment was followed until June, 1923, when he entered private business as a soda water manufacturer at Stettin, Germany. This business did not prove successful and in June, 1924, he secured a position with Pommersche-Meirein, a large dairy in Berlin, where he was employed as an inspector.

In 1928, Euchn re-entered the Cerman Navy and was assigned to active duty with the Defence Section of the High Command at Ostee, Germany. Hie first taste of undercover assignment was gained in this position for his duties entailed the investigation of subversive activity among Army and Navy officers. This employment continued under the Feimar Republic until 1930 when he was dismissed from the service.

The reason for this dississal is not clear. Eachn maintains that he was dismissed for financial irregularities

but it is known that in 1930 while attending a meeting which was addressed by Adolph Eitler at Kiel, Germany, he joined the Wast Party which was then at odds with the Veimar Republicand also secured the enrollment of his son, Leopold, as a member.

Little is known concerning Euchn's activities from 1930-32. He states that for a while he was engaged as a sales manager with one Overback in aperating a chain of coffee stores . in Berlin. Buth was employed by the Hazi Party Youth Group in compaigning for Hitler. Then Adolph Hitler came into power in 1932, fuehn capitalized upon his party mentership and traveled to Munich with Reinhold Heydrick to be interviewed ly the then chief of police at Minich for the position that was later to earn Reydrich the sobriquet of "Pangman of the Reich." Reydrich was selected for the position of ohief of the German Gestops under Beinrich Himmler of the SS. Euchn made the statement that if this position had been effered to him he would have readily accepted it. Later Euchn was interplexed with Reydrich and the Chief of Police of Munich by Reinrich Rimmler. This group discussed steps which should betaken to comist Communism in Cermany.

Even was now assigned with the confidential work investigating the police department at Altoona, Germany.

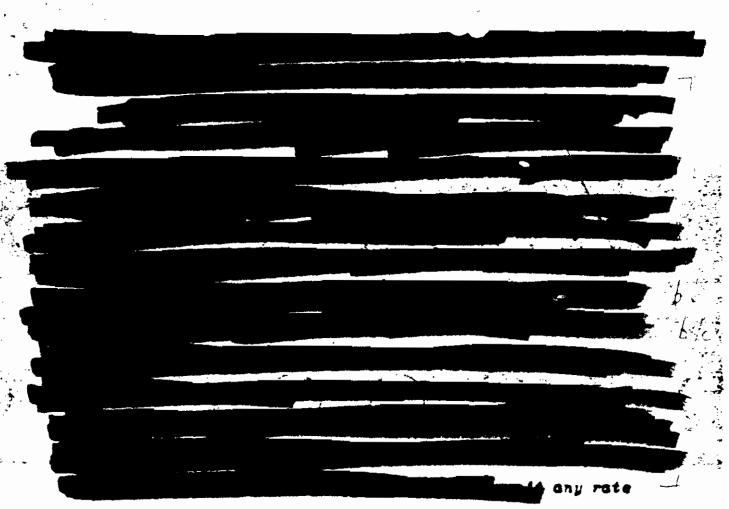
Even were rivals for a high government position as Regierunarat, a government advisor. Friction developed

apparently attempting to discredit the other. A check appeared in the amount of 3,700 marks with Kuehn's signature on it.

This check was fraudulent. A question therefore arose as to Kuehn's responsibility

ern of invasion into the Scandinavian countries.

position for he was guilty of hurling accusations at a man who now held an important party position. Euchn was arrested and placed in prison. He was soon cleared of the charges which had lodged against him and returned to his position as sales manager with the coffee firm. During the bloody days of June, 1934, which will be marked in history as the blood purge of the Hast Party, Kuchn was again placed in prison at the Alexanderplats Praesidium in Berlin. The reason for this arrest is not certain. Euchn maintains that a



the charges were never proved against Euchn and he was released.

Meanwhile Euchn had been readwitted to his commission in the

German Ravy and was given a rating of lieutenant, first class,
or obselvatenant.

On April 18, 1935, he left Germany on the "55

Stuttgart" in company with his wife, Friedel, on an assignment of the German Favy to study the Japanese language. Kuchn and his wife arrived in transit to the Far East in New York City on April 29, 1935. They spent ten days in New York City, and left there for San Francisco, California, where the German

Consulate was contacted. From San Francisco they sailed to

Bonolulu, Bawaii, arriving there May 15, 1935. On May 27,

1935, Euchn went to the German Consul at Bonolulu and had his
passport renewed for a period of five years.

After spending three weeks in Honolulu, the party sailed to Japan. They arrived at lokohama, July 18, 1935, and proceeded to the Imperial Hotel at Tokyo. A contact was made in Japan with a find of the Imperial University.

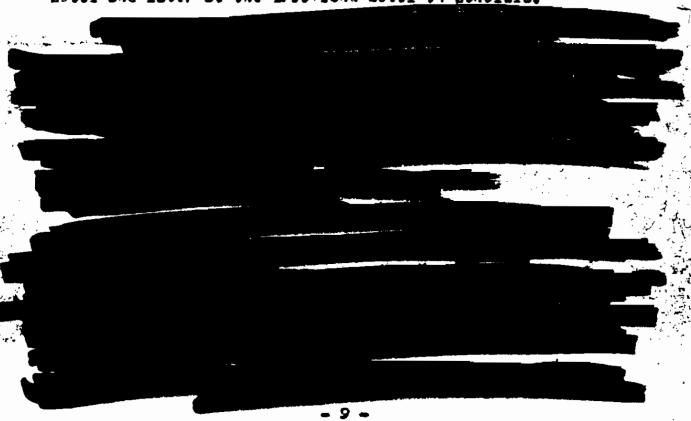
Euchn discussed with the proper steps for enroll-ment in Japanese studies.

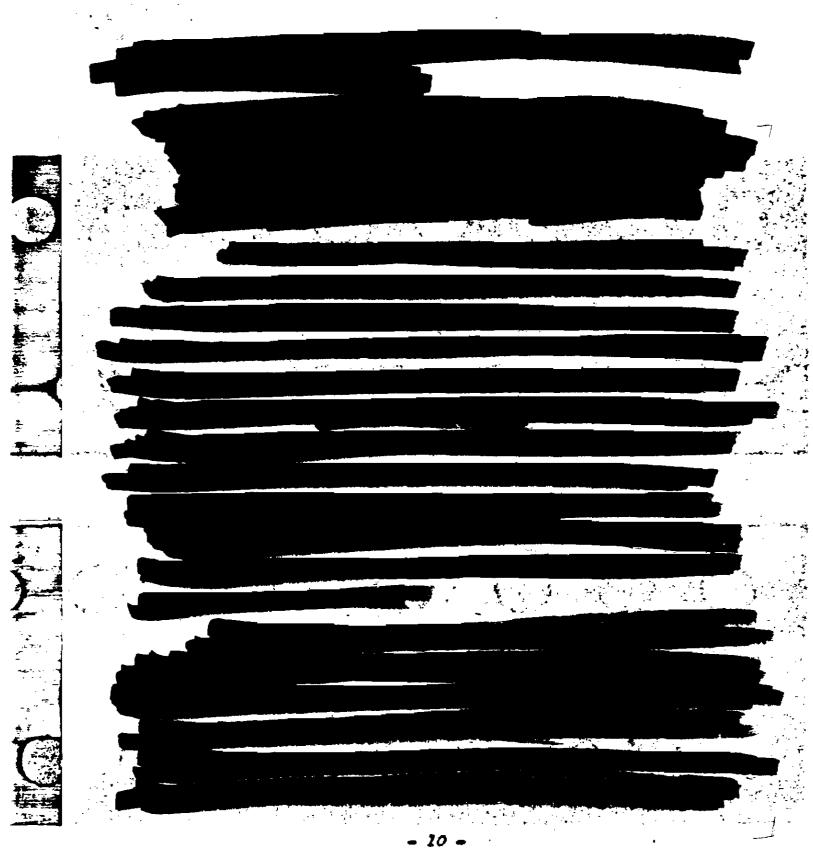
The party remained in Tetyo for some time. On June 29, 1935, Kushn wrote to his stepson, Leopold, from Tokyo wroing him to come to the Fur East for the purpose of studying Japanese so that he might return to Germany well qualified for higher scruice in the Sazi Government. Kushn made the statement in his letter that he had received a good connection with the AA. This refers to the Auswortiges Ant. or the German Foreign Service.

From Japan, Euchn and his wife proceeded to Shanghai, China. Euchn had a letter addressed to a prominent official in Canton, China. This letter was signed by Perlin, Germany. It is important for Euchn was introduced as Lieutenant, First Class, of the German Tany. This person in

Canton was requested to sid Luchn in his assignment to learn the Japanese language. This letter was dated at Berlin, Germany, April 1d, 1935. Kuchn placed on deposit in the banks at Shanghai at this time or there was placed to his deposit at a later date the sum of \$25,000,

From Shanghai, China, Mrs. Kushn continued on around the world to Germany. Otto Euchn returned to Monolulu on board the Japanese steamer, the Chichibu Moru, arriving there on August 15, 1935. Euchn was granted permission to enter the United States at Monelulu as a student for a period of twelve months to study the Japanese language at the University of Mawaii. Living quarters were obtained first at the Alexander Young Motel and later at the Brootland Motel in Monolulu.



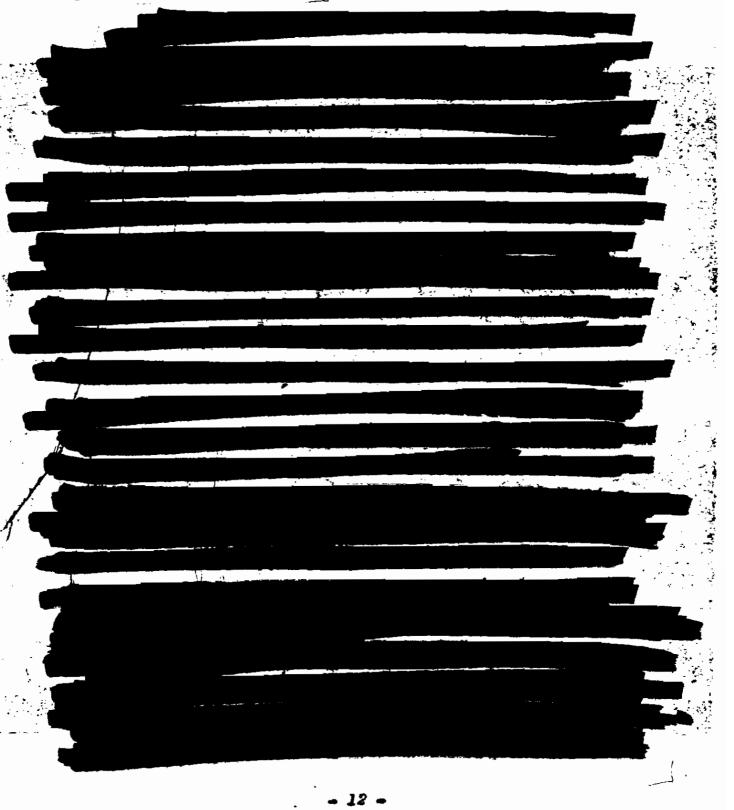


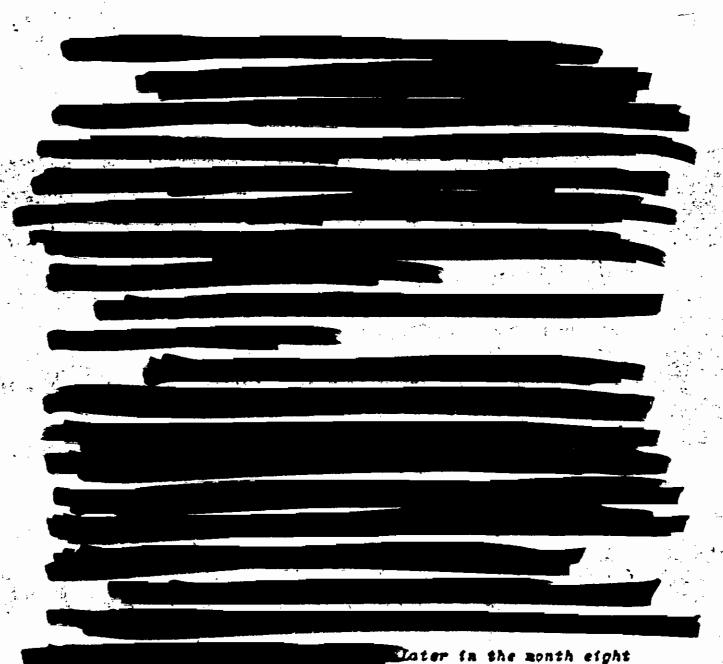


Tueshire first payments made restricted in May, 1936, 3
from a hart account at the line reserved from Mile abures come
wetterdan, Bellands, The Come reserved from Mile abures come
whenever until February, 1939. Fithin the position of Mileshan
There years their received bour fro,000. He attempted to
Perploin the names by examined in aunt in Sweden had
beforever the names of examined for attitudely. The balance was
become septeined to the May 14, 1936, the completions.

their correspondent bank in Ecnolulu to Kuchn's oredit. days later he called for an additional \$500.

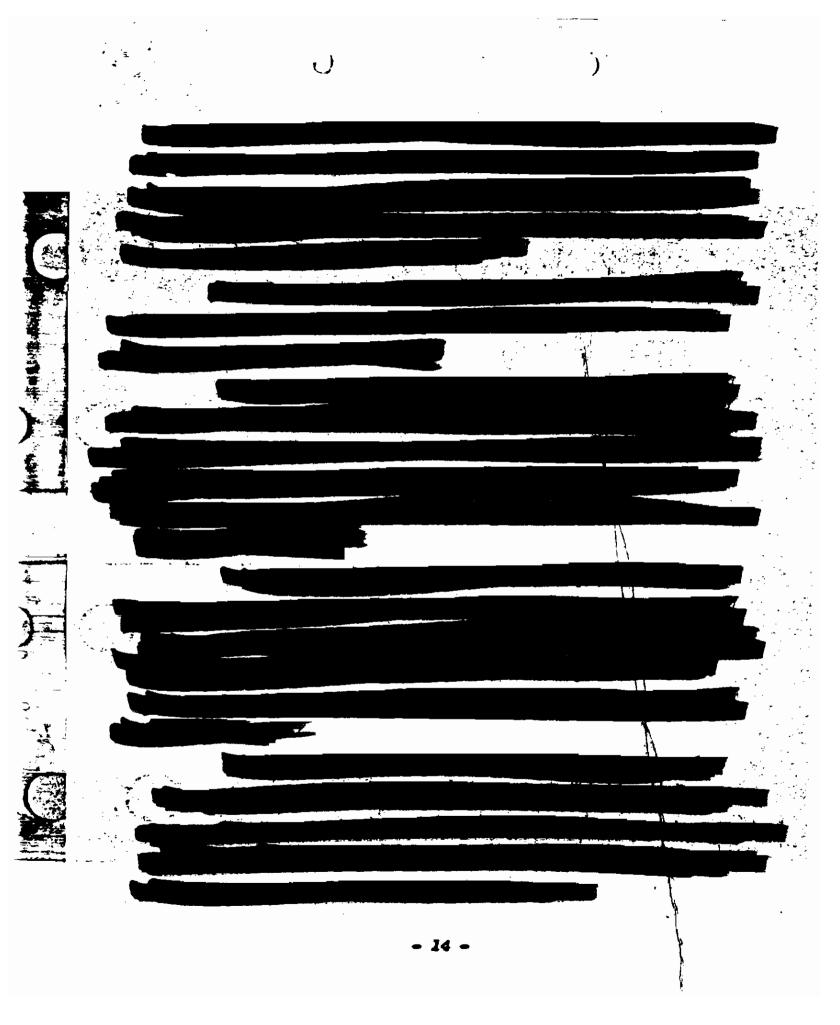
日の日本を奉えている

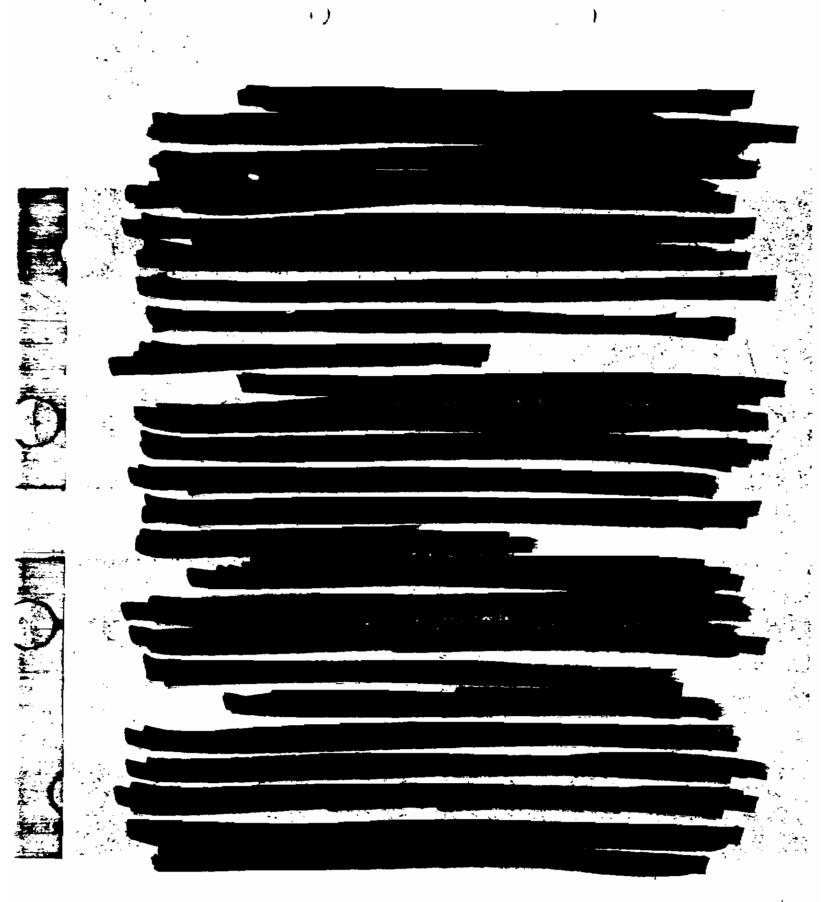




acres of land were leased by Otto Kuehn from the Kanehoe Banch Company; seven of these acres were leased to a Japanese farmer and only one acre was retained by Otto for gardening purposes.

Even raised chickens, fruits, and vegetables on this plot.





On March 4, 1938, Otto Euchn, 45 years of age,

Miredel Turks, aged 46, and Buth Euchn, 23, applied for American
oftizenship in the United States Territorial Court at Envolutue.

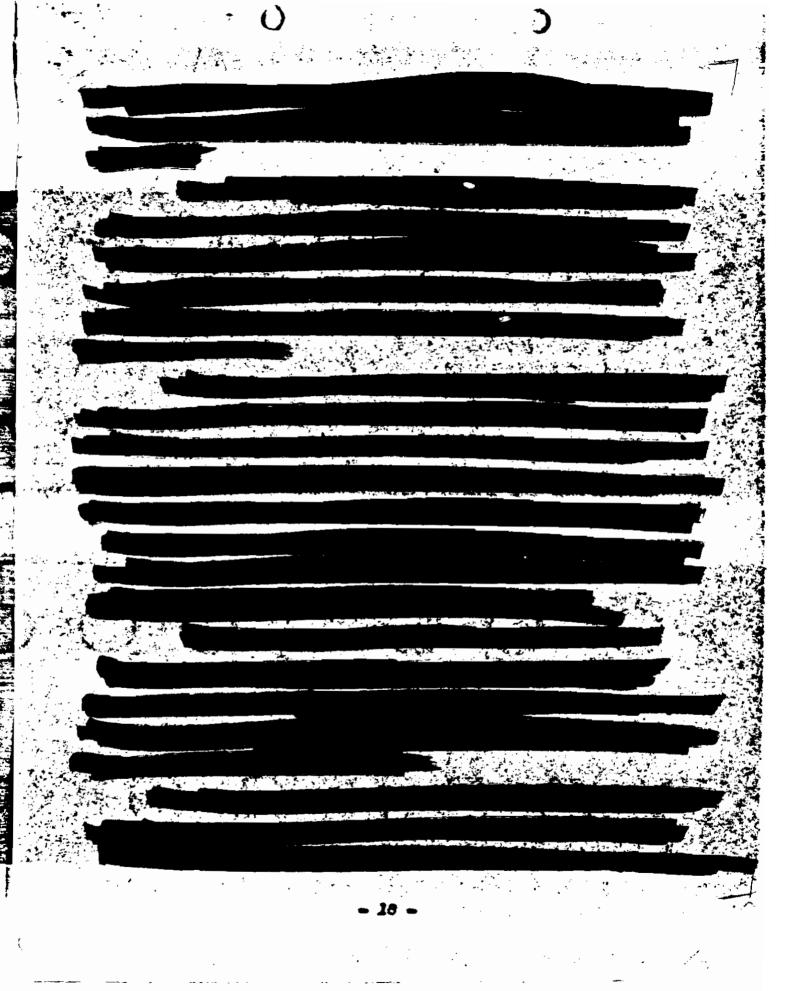
They were residing on Kaimala Avenue in Kailua on the island
of Oakue.

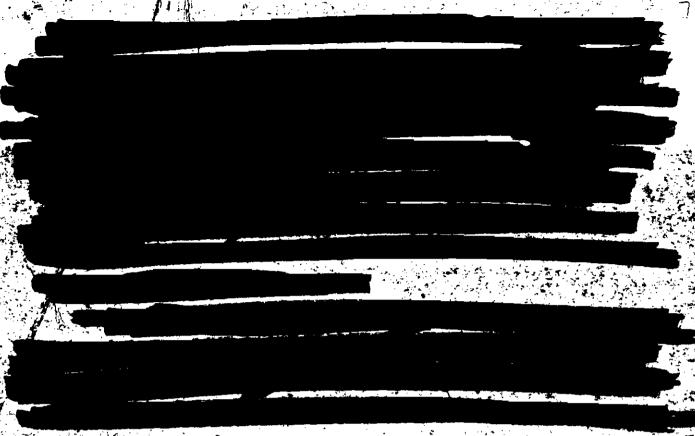
The Euchne had now been in Bonolulu for two and one half years. They continued to maintain a very high standard of living with no apparent source of income.

but returned to Bonolulu on September 22, 1938.

Otto suidently decided the

Brat he should enter some business if he was to successfully maintain his double existence. He, therefore, purchased D7; per sent in the Modern Steel Furniture Company of Menclulu for the sum of \$3,000 and assumed all limbilities of the business. This Company had maintained a \$6,000 to \$9,000 yearly business in contracts with the United States Many.

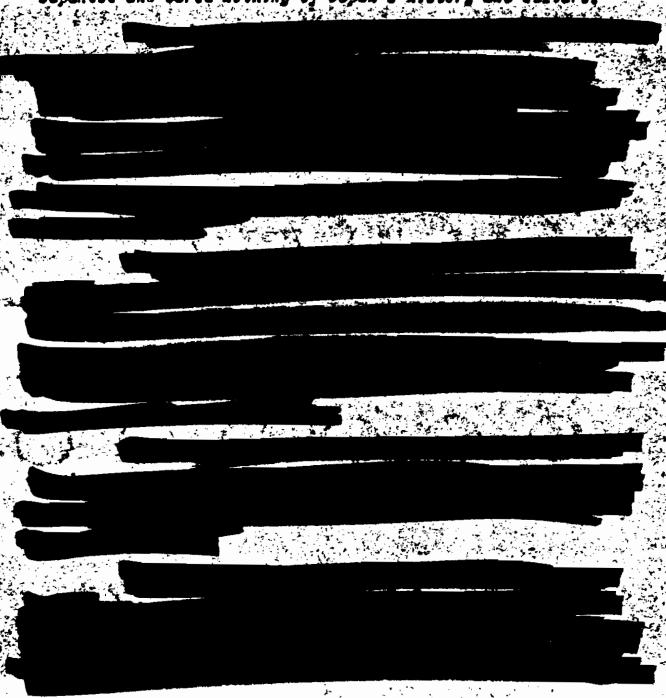




lasted only nine months. On May 31, 1939, an assignment was made for the tenefit of creditors. This by the man who claimed that his financial genius had smassed such a great fortune in Germany. Euchn claimed great financial less here but it to recalled that he only paid \$3,000 for the business. Although, he assumed the debts of the business his lesses could not have

Malf Bacon Ston

to justify his lengthy stay in the "Telands" under the pretext of studying the Japanese language. Sis teacher in Japanese reported that he could scarcely speak a complete sentence in Japanese and cared nothing of Japan's history and sulture.



The rapid series of events securing in June which sulminated in the Fall of France on June 22, 1940, made the June nore told in the transmittal of their septemage in formation. They were seen to go to the Japanese consulate on several occasions during this month with material concerning

American nauml operations in the Mausitan Islands. They were dealing not with the Japanese Consulate directly, but with the Japanese Mayal Intelligence

The Japanese Consulate was to serve only as the depository for the material which was dispatched by courier to leadquarters in Japane.

A code eysten was worked out at this time by the

Iwekne to keep the information which they furnished confidential

to all parties except the intended recipient. There was

forwarded a German distinary; an identical

copy of this dictionary was retained by Otto Kuchn. This

distionary was sent to Japan and an a

Japanese steamer. Coded messages were prepared in the following

manner. Fords were referred to in numbers; for example,

184-6 would mean the 184th page of the book, the sixth work

from the top of the page. If the word, therefore, were "planes"

this number would refer to the German word for planes in the

dictionary.

Although the Euchne had sufficient money concealed in their possession they still attempted to create an air of financial distress.

Is, 1940. Otto Kucha the Jun of \$10,000 in American currency. Although previously called at the Kucha home to make deliveries this meeting took place in front of the R.T.L. eteamehip offices in Bonolulu far removed from the Kucha residence, and another than the Kucha residence, and another than the Kucha residence, and another than the Kucha residence.

Beauchile Euchn decided to utilize his Zalam residents

be a lectous point for the work going as at Lauches Havel Life

Bues for which millions had been appropriated. This was one

of the airfields later bombed in the Japanese attack on

December 7, 1941. Euchn, therefore, built into the roof of

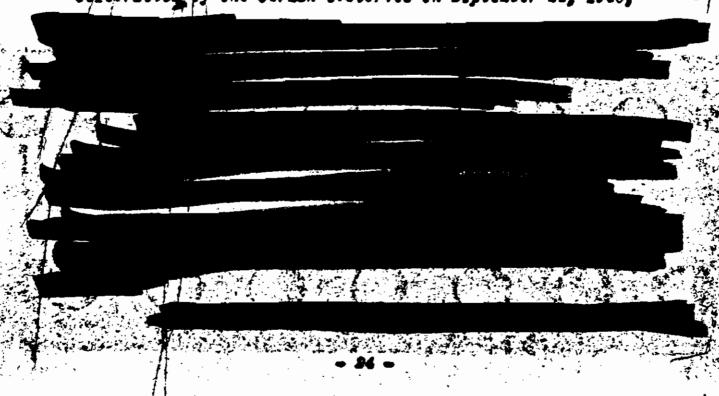
his house a dorner window from which he could cheerue all

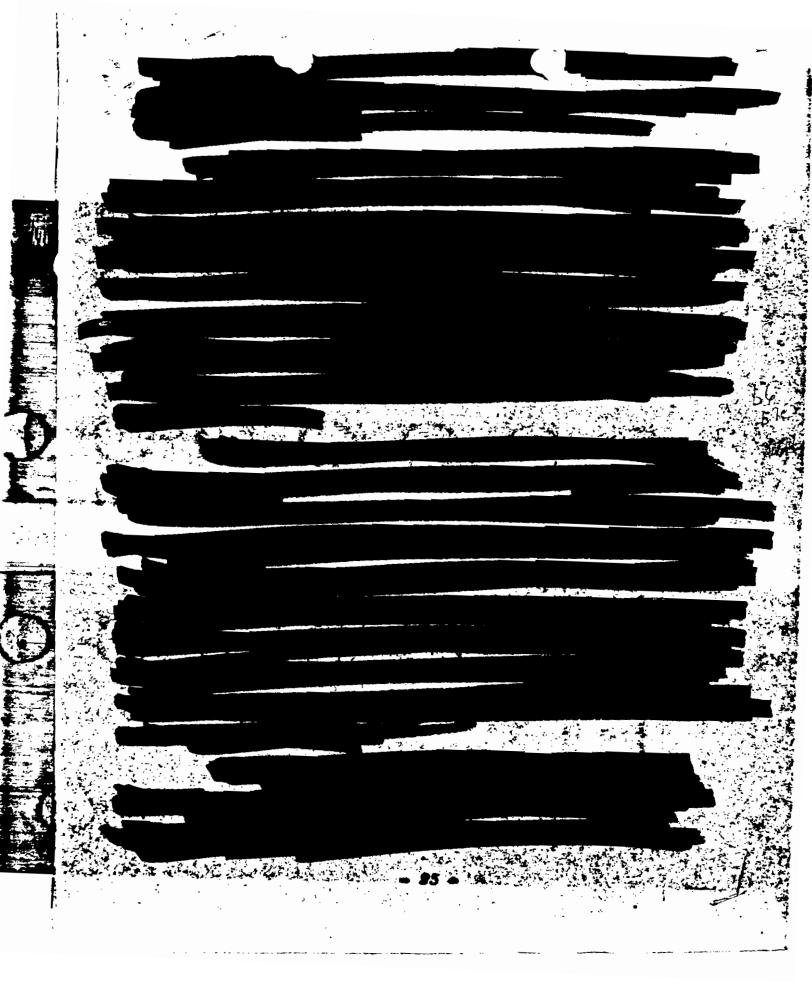
activity. It is interesting to note that Eughn mas an excellent

barpenter and all of the work was performed by his personally.

The Euchna received firethand information as to the

celekration of the German victories on September 22, 1940,





As a subterfuge Knehn connenced work at the Monolulu Iron Forks at a salary of \$25 per week. On June 3, 1942, he applied to the Fuller Brush Conpany as a salesman. Knehn worked at the Monolulu Iron Forks from May 20, 1941, to June 28, 1941.

On June 16, 1941, the Japanese Consulate was requested to assume the duties of the German Consulate at Bonolulu in view of the United States order closing the German Consulates throughout the United States. It will be recalled that the Japanese Government had allied herself into the Axis powers on September 27, 1940, the day following the embargo placed September 26, 1940, on the shipment of scrap iron to Japan from the United States. The position of German Consul at Bonolulu was purely an honorary one that could not be trusted with the confidential material which Kuchn was transmitting through the official Japanese Consulate. Then, tee, Kuchn thought that since the Japanese Consulate was now the official

consulate for the Germans no suspicion would attach itself to his visits there.

Euchn filed an application on June 80, 1941, to become a sitizen of the United States. If he had been successful American attizenship would have been granted to him on January 80, 1943.

Less than thirty days after this filing on July 16, 1941, Euchn contacted the Japanese consulate at Monolulu and gave to the consul a message prepared in the prearranged number code for transmittal by courier to Japan. The new consul was informed by Kuchn at this time that he was acting as an explonage agent with authority higher than a mere consular efficial. This message was transmitted by one of the three efficial consular couriers working from Monolulu to Tokyo.

Money for the services performed by Euchn commercial arrived. In the afternoon of October 18, 1941, Otejire Onuda, who was now vice consult to Kita, the consul, left the consult at 1815 Fuvanu Avenue in company with Tadaci Morinura, the configuration agent who had arrived in March. They drove to the vicinity of Kuulei and Kaleahoe Avenues at Kailus, on the island of Oahu, a few blocks from Kuchn's residence on Kailua Avenue.

In the event that he was questioned Okada was dressed in golf slacks and was completely equipped with his golf clube in order to make it appear that he was on his way to a pleasant game of golf.

Morinura was dressed in blue slacks and an openfront shirt. Okuda handed to Morinura a package with instructions
that this was to be delivered to Otto Kuchn personally.
Morinura left Okud. in the car and walked back toward the Kuchn
residence.

eyes in that it was surrounded by a ten-fost Frenwood hedge, where and had not go to the front of the house but went to the rear where he came upon Eberhard Kuchn, one of the sons, working in the ward. Morinura called for the father, Otto Kuchn. Eberhard went into the house and returned with his father.

Morinura handed to Kuehn a money each from which Kuehn removed a package of bills in American surrency. This was later found to be the sum of \$1\$,000. With these bills was a typewritten message which requested Kuehn to make a short wave radio test a few nights later. Morinura then left. Kuehn varefully digested the message and carelessly threw it toward a trash fire and returned to the house. Morinura retraced his steps to the automobile whereupon the party drove back to the Consulate.

Inche contacted the Japanese Consulate on three econsions during the month of Towender. As an excuse in the event he was questioned he had the alibi that he merely wanted to send money to his son, Leopold, in Germany. He furnished

during the month of November the complete strength of the United States Naval vessels based on Manailan maters. The consul requested the leastion of the area where the fleet maneuvers were to be held but Euchn was unable to furnish this data to Min.

The Japanese Bigh Command had provincely faid the plane for the delivery of their erippling slow at the fleet in fearl Barbor. Fouurd and Eurusu apparently negotiating for a peaceful settlement. man who was a devout disciple to the Sast cause was neededs better still a person thoroughly familiar with moval vessels and sperations bas absolutely negersary. Inche was an ot lestenant in the German Haby; in addition he was the Mari Party of Germany and thoroughly dependable in wi of the information which he had furnished in the past conperning Pearl Harbor and picinity. They had furnished him with payments totaling over \$40,000 during the past year and a half. This man was asseded not to furnish further technical 10%(ASSETT 10%),在10%(ASSETT 10%)。 data but to work out a set of signals which could be flashed to maiting two-man submarines in the event the American Kavy patrols discovered the Japanese fleet in prozinity to their Otto Inchn was that wan.

On Sevenber 17, 1941, Eucha took to the Japanese Consulate a set of seventeen Signals which would show the

envisions of the American fleet. The High Command in Tokyo considered this eyetem too complicated. On December 8, 1941, Tuehn submitted the final plan which met with their approval.

the eff-shore lesious in the two-man pubmarines. The eighne persons to be as follows:

- 1. Several Siroraft carriers plan to put to sea. 2. All battle force has eatled December 1 to 3.
- 3. Several stronaft earriers have sailed between December 1 and 3.
- 4. All aircraft carriers have sailed December 2 to 8.
- 5. All battle force has sailed Desember 4 to 6.
- 5. Several stroraft carriers have eatled December
- T. All Aircraft corriers have sailed December 4 to
- 6. All ecouting force has sailed December \$ to 6.

These eignals were to be given by the following

most fall a separation in the second second

1. By means of lights from Kushn's Lanikel Seach

4. One light from 8 F.M. to 9 P.M. indicates 2 Two lights from 8 P.M. to 9 P.M. indicates 1

2. One light from 9 P.W. to 10 P.W. indicates 2 Two lights from 9 P.W. to 10 P.W. indicates

C. One light from 10 P.M. to 11 P.M. indicates 2 Two lights from 10 P.M. to 11 P.M. indicates 1

D. One light from 11 P.M. to 12 P.M. indicates & Two lights from 11 P.M. to 12 P.M. indicates &

Three eignals were to have been given by window lights or automobile headlights.

All of these signals could have been given at any hour during the night time by means of one full automobile

headlight and one half light which would indicate 1, 2, 3, and d while two headlights would indicate 5, 6, 7 and 8,

For eignale during the daytime it was planned to mee one or two sheets displayed on a slothesline which was created on the boach eide of the Lanitzi Boach house. These signals were to commune at 2 d. E. in the morning.

daylight hours at any time by means of a star best swaed by
Eugha and kept at the Lanikut Beach House. There were two sails
for this boat. A sail with a large star displayed on the sail
would indicate 1, 8, 8, or 4. If the sail was a stor with the
large manaral TII, 8, 8, 7, or 8 would be conveyed.

The Kalana house of the Kuchn faully was also to serve us a signal point. This house is quite proxinent and oan be observed several miles offshore. Lights were to be displayed from the dorner window which Kuchn had constructed in the sunner of 1960. These signals were to commons at \$7.00 P.M. and to continue hourly until 2:00 A.M.

The radio want ade program of a commercial station would be utilized also. A Chinese rug advertised for cale at 0:45 A. M. would indicate eignale 3 or 8; a beauty parlor operator wanted would indicate 8 or 8 while a complete chicken form advertised for cale would indicate 8 or 7. All encuers to be made to Post Office Box 1676 in Monolulu, Zuchn's mailing address. This radio station, of course, was wasware of the atgnificance of these ads which appeared to be of a purely tusiness nature.

These same signals could be given by means of a short wave radio transmitter or through a brush or trash fire at a sertain location on the toland of Mani.

desired to pentact Eucha further a postal eard would be addressed to bin at feet office for 1475 algued Simile. This card was not received and Eucha sid not contact the consular efficials again. Otto Eucha, Friedel Eucha, Buth and Eberhard Eucha were arrested on December 8, 1941.

Mrs. Tuekn had secreted on her person the sun of \$5,000 to \$200,5121a. Buth Kuchn had placed into the lining sindow ourtains \$3,000 in \$100 bills. There was found in the Inchn residence the 18 power househ and Leub binceulars; a Leton camera with one FR lens and a fine Fl.35 lens; one Zeisa-Ikon-Tengor camera, Model D with a Goers frontar lens. were two movie comerce one Cine-Ledak, 16-millimeter with in 12.0 lone, and one Injust 8-millineter with an 13.5 lone. Of preat interest was a scrapbook maintained by This acraphost consisted entirely of newspaper clippings out from the daily papers during the preceding two years. There were such interesting articles as "Six new United States" ube leaving here econ to join Asiatic fleet," " named Fleet's Barals Detachment, and "Army Mere 1111 get 800 new fighting planes." There were vessels stationed at Pearl Barbor to their classification.

The groundwork had been earefully laid by the Japanese. At 7:55 a.m. on the merning of December 7, 1941, the surprise ettack secured. The American fleet stationed at Bonal suffered great damage. Maken Field, Theeler Field hear Schiffeld Barracks and the new naval base of Eanchoo were strated and bombed by the pursuit planes, fighters, horizontal and dive bembere and terpodo planes of the Japanese,

That day will live forever in the world's history st treacherque act of destruction ever practiced by supposedly civilised motion upon a Moston with which al then at peace, but establing it is the treachery of a man betrayed a nation, Bernard Julius Otto Euchn, Otto Euchn was errested on December 8, 1941, the day fellowing the attack of the Japanese. Friedel, the rife, and Buth, the daughter, tegether with Hartin Eberhard, a sen, were also taken custody at this time. A military consider the charges egalast Otto Iucha since military law was placed into offect invedictely following the attack. These army efficers heard the same of Otto Rucks and rendered the verdict of death by a firing squad. Friedel, Buth and Martin Eberhard were heard by a hearing board which ordered their i for the duration of the ware

The death sentence of Otto Ruchn was committed be fifty years' imprisonment at hard labor in a Jederal Penitentiary following the decision of the Supreme Court on the case of the eight German caboteurs. Strange as it may seen, the explanage sotivities up the Ruchn took place who the Brited States was formally at peace. The statutes in effect at that time did not provide for the sentence of death in a case of explosage except during the time of formal war. He arrest of December 8, 1941, did not give Ruchn the apportunity to continue his acts after we were formally in the conflict.

The Japanese consular officials the had participated in the events leading up to Pearl Barber were also safe from the penalty of death since they were returned eafely to Japan in exchange for the increase consular officials held by the Japanese. There was sufficient evidence in the files of the Japanese. There was sufficient evidence in the files of the Japanese. It is a fine as a fine occur, other occur, and so have consulted Bayes It is, the consult Ottofire Okudo, the vice consulted Todasi Fortuire ander our espience laws for they vislated every principle of international law and treaty concerning the rights and privileges of diplomats. However, an increase like is worth many times that is Japanese and our hostages were returned eafely to the Inited States.

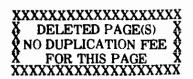
of the Pederal Sureau of Investigation concerning the full extent of his sepienage work, he request to answer and preved very stubborn. At last when the realization damed upon him that all of his supposedly secret work was known to the FAT, he blarted forth with "The Japanese Government does not consider the transmission of military information on act of explanage."



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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August 19,, 1943 -1574-138 Kr. J. I. Thorates Federal Bureau of Investigation 0. 8. Department of Justice 🛼 206 Dillingham Building Bonolulu 16, Hawaii ... BE t A STATE OF THE STATE OF of your files. oyi.

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn et Sepionage G and J

In order that the Bureau files may be complete on the above entitled case it is desired that your office obtain and forward the following information, some of which is presently in the exhibit section. 各門、自治 二流 医人名萨鲁尔斯氏病 编 编

All correspondence regardless of whether it was incorporated into the investigative reports should be sent. If this matter is voluminous it is requested that it be reduced to a 35 millimeter film and forwarded in that manner. Secure also photographs er photostate of all of Eushn's correspondence in the possession of

The copy of Mrs. Euchn's address book and the German dictionary which was used as a code book are to be forwarded with the correspondence.

The photographs of the Luchne' two homes, the Japanes Mr. obligate and the sail boat should be included. Mr. E. A. Tamm_

4. The investigative reports which you have forwarded on Mr. Cless Mr. Dollercase do not reflect a search of the safety deposit box at the Mr. Bliship Hational Bank which was rented by Otto Kuehn in the name of him-Mr. and offe in April, 1940. If this has not been done a court order Mr. should be secured to open the box. It should also be ascertained whether Mr. quyone has entered this deposit box subsequent to December 7, 1941.

The Treating 5. The reparts in the case reflect that Kuehn was an ex-Mr. gallent corpenser that he constructed the dorner window in his Iclans Mr. house of | Tax & careful search made through both the Lanitai and Talana :
Mr. residences to see if a concealed transmitter was placed in either of ... Mr. Muntord Abras 3 49#349M. It will be noted that Lyogoku or the consul, Tita,

Mr. Piper FEDERAL SURFALI OF INVESTIGATION Mr. Quinn Tames U. S. DEPARTMENT OF SURFACE

requested a chort wave test when the \$14,000 was paid on October 18, 1941. In order to be certain that Kuchn did not have a transmitter it is requested that electricity bills be compared for 1940 - 1941 with those of 1939.



ALL PLETA Bond

John Edgar Hoover

AIR MAIL'

Rnited States Department of Instice

Honolulu 16, T.H. September 14, 1943

Director, FBI

Ret BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, was, et al ESPIONACE--J

Dear Sir:

This appears significant in the light of the signal plan and method of reporting such information as described by OTTO KUEHN in his signed statement as set forth on pages 10-12 in the report of dated January 5, 1942, at Honolulu. The two plans are remarkably alike, with only slight changes, being effected in the latter plan, probably to meet the exigencies of a changing situation.

The notable aspect in the similarity of the two plans would appear to be the likelihood that this was a universal plan, adopted by the Japanese government for the reporting of this type of information by its agents abroad.

The above is being brought to the Bureau's attention only as a matter of information and interest in connection with the coverage of Japanese Espionage activities in this country.

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54 SEP 27 1943 57 4

Brookson 65-1524-139

SEP 18 1943

DEPARTMENT OF JU UNITED STATES PENIT LEAVENWORTH, KAN September 7, 1943 Mr. J. Fran Hoover Director Federal Pureru of Investigation lkshington, D. C. Re: ンINDHM, Bernard J. O. No. 59603-1. Dear Gir: . Transmitted herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: letter dated September h. 1943 Orem P310 - And rs. oras ... weem, interment Caro Crystal City, Crystal City, 4/2/ - - Texus to Bereard J. C. Lueim, No. 59603-L. 93803 Very truly yours, 9-9-43 EJC 65-1574-139



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 5 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574 SECTION S

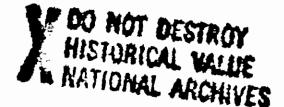
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(MATERIA' MUST NOT HE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE)

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION



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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 5ET 5 UNITED STATES PENITENTIAL LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS Tril 15, 1944 Tr. J. War book r Tempot.or a lim a Tipo o of Transpir plan ns firther, D. C. 153 ry Mr: the refer topent. The engineers of return to this in . It is a read to a take your at at a lattery : letter ted will 7, 1777 ind we. Inteled with, Drawell Mitty, 1778, to the most of the most #121 @7384 #53 3 -t- 67 '- '66 (mmil 20, 3 1/ 2mg) 27385 4-11-44 ehl **FORDETENSE**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC HITED STATES PENITENT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS invil 16, 19/4

Ir. J. Wyar Hoover Director Foderal Pareculaf Invastigation Mashington, 7. C.

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Common, Francis 7. C.

Donr Jar:

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2000 cm 2000 2001 9, 17/2 2m Tomam J. C. Brein, 97305 To. 50603-1, 50 cm. 7minored to see, 7minored 20 m, 97305 7minored 20 m, 7minored 30 m, #121

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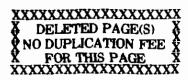
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

United States Penitentiary

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

pril 1, 1911

Mr. J. Edrar Hoover Director Federal Durasa of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: Trum, remark d. C. Rer. No. 5-63-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for densemblin and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#121

Letter dated March 24, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Machin, Orystal City Interment Copp, Orystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. C. Fuehn, 10. 59803-L.

Letter dated April 2, 1977 fro.

27/56

Q7155

#53

letter sated March 79, 1744 from

27158

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **United States Penitentiary** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS April 3, 1944 Ir. J. Mar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: Chully, Bernard J. O. Rer. No. 59503-L Q7/43 Dear Br: Form moded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a latter dated paril 2, 192% from the abovenamed instate to lime. Friedel Buelm, Intermment Groo, Orystal City, Texas. Your trul "ours, Enclosure Ane TECTLENS RETAINED IN LAB. 4-6-44 edl

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC UNITED STATES PENITER ARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

March 24, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#53

Letter dated March 22, 1944 from

£7009

#53

Letter dated Earch 22, 1944 from

A 7010

LI MOL S

#152

Messare dated August 25, 1943 from

a 7011

#12/

Letter dated March 17, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Orystal City Internment Ca.p. Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59803-L.

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Very trul "ours,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC UNITED STATES PENITENTIA LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS March 27, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. #/2/ Re: KUEHH, Bernard J. O. Q7016 Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated Varch 26, 1944 from the abovenamed instate to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Interment Camp, Crystal City. Texas. City, Texas. Very truly yours, Walter A. Hunter WARDEN Enclosure SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. 3-29-44 31 £ 21 030/20 PENCE O



Sederal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Los Angeles, California April 3, 1944

Mr. Polosia .	-
E. A: Tee	
Mr. Clega	
-	

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVER

PERSONAL AND CONFIL

Director, FBI.

0 BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHE, with aliases, et al; ESPIONAGE - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 30, 1944 (65-1574) requesting the comments of Special Agent_RORKET I. SHIVERS commanning certain allegations made by b6 Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Bawaii. b7c

Concerning specification No. 1, please be advised that as soon as the telegram which was sent by the Japanese Consul General in Hawaii to the foreign office in Tokyo, pertaining to the system of signals which had been prepared to keep the Japanese submarines off the Island of Oahu, advised concerning the movement of the American fleet, was decoded, I was satisfied this system of signals had been devised by OTTO KUKHN, who, with his wife FRIEDEL and daughter RUTH, had been intermed on December 8 1941, having been picked up by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. OTTO KUEHN, FRIEDEL KUEHN and RUTH OKUEHN were placed in interment at the Immigration Station in Honolulu under the jurisdiction of the Provost Marshal for the Hawiian Department of the Army. On or about December 15, 1941, they were brought to the Honolulu Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, where I talked to each of them separately. I did inform all three of them that the Bureau had evidence that Offo and FRIEDEL KUEHN had been engaged in espionage for the Japanese government, but I did not intimate to any of them that OTTO RUEHN and his wife FRIEDEL RUEHE would be shot. I did point out to them the seriousness of the offense which they had ecumitted. They both denied any implication in eollecting military information for the Japanese government at that time. They were interviewed very briefly and were not brought back to the office for further interrogation until the latter part of December, 1941, or the first part of January,

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REOLKORD INI

Director - 2 - April 3, 1944

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, was., et al

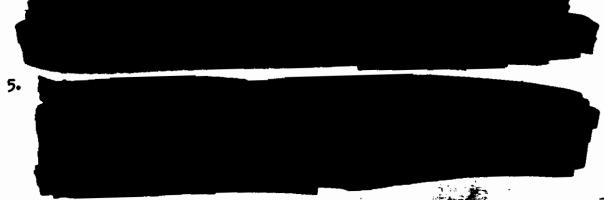
ESPIONAGE - J

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2.

3.

4. It is a fact that OTTO KUEHN was taken to Schofield Barracks, where he was confined for one night and a part of two days



The foregoing was submitted by Special Agent ROBERT SHIVERS.

Very truly yours,

196

R. B. EDOD SAC A11 b6 b1c UNITED STATES PENITENT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSA
March 16, 1944

Mr. W. Edmar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Dashington, D. C.

#53 Ro:

9687K

#121

HUMU, Permard J. C. 96875-Rev. No. 59693-L

Dear Mir:

For rided berewith for censorship and return to this institution are the Jollowine listed letters:

Tetter dated Morch 14, 1944 from

Letter deted March 10, 1944 from Mrs. Priedel Macha, Oriental Char Internment Toon, Oriental City, Tours, to Terrard J. C. Muchn, Mrs. 59603-1.

Very truly yours,

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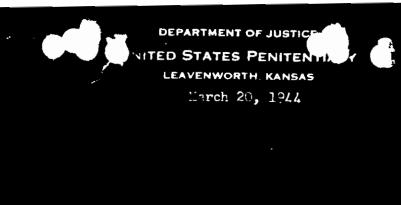
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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Inv stigation
Washington, D. C.

#121

Re: MUEHI, Remaind J. C. Reg. Mo. 59603-L

96910

Dear Sir:

Forwarded berewith for consorchip and return to this institution is a letter dated March 19, 1944 from the above-named insite to Mrs. Friedel Englin, Internment Camp, Orystal City, Texas.

Very truly wourd,

Calter 1. Hunter

Enclosure

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UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSA -March 14, 1944

Mr. J. Edmr Hoover Director Redern1 Bires: of Investigation Tashington, D. C.

#12/ Re: PUBLU, Remard J. 0.
Ren. No. 50603-L #93

Dear Sir:

Pormarded herewith for censors in and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

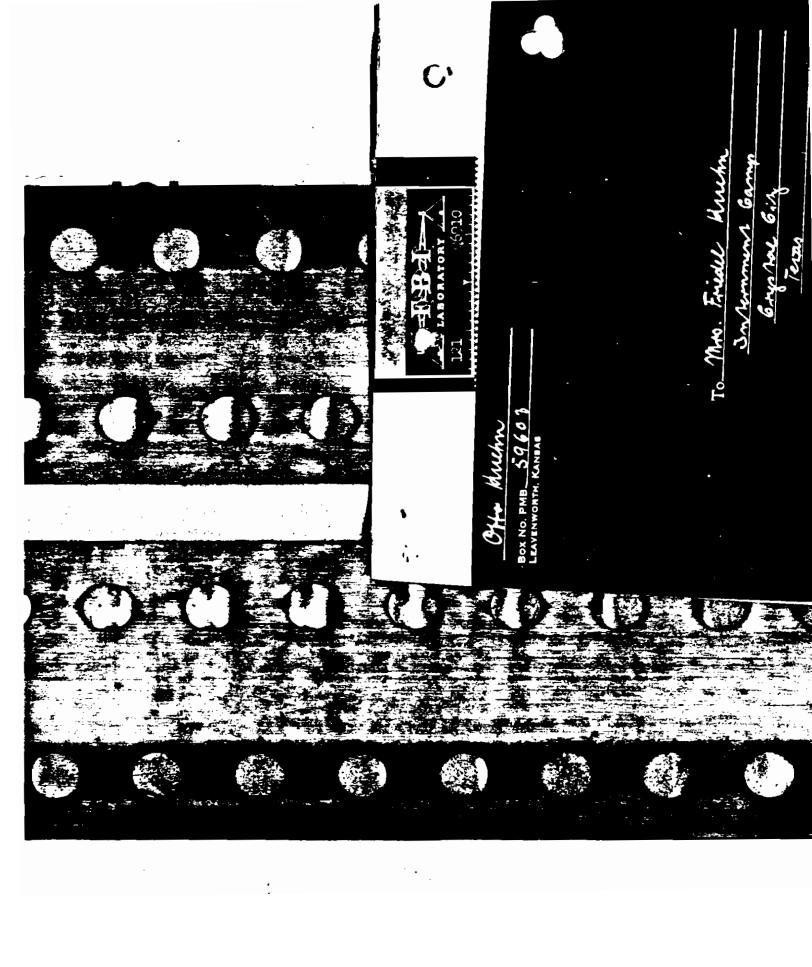
> Letter dated March 3, 1974 from Mrs. Friedel Fuehn, Orystal City Internment Cann, Orystal City, Terms, to Bernard J. G. Kashn, No. 50603-1.

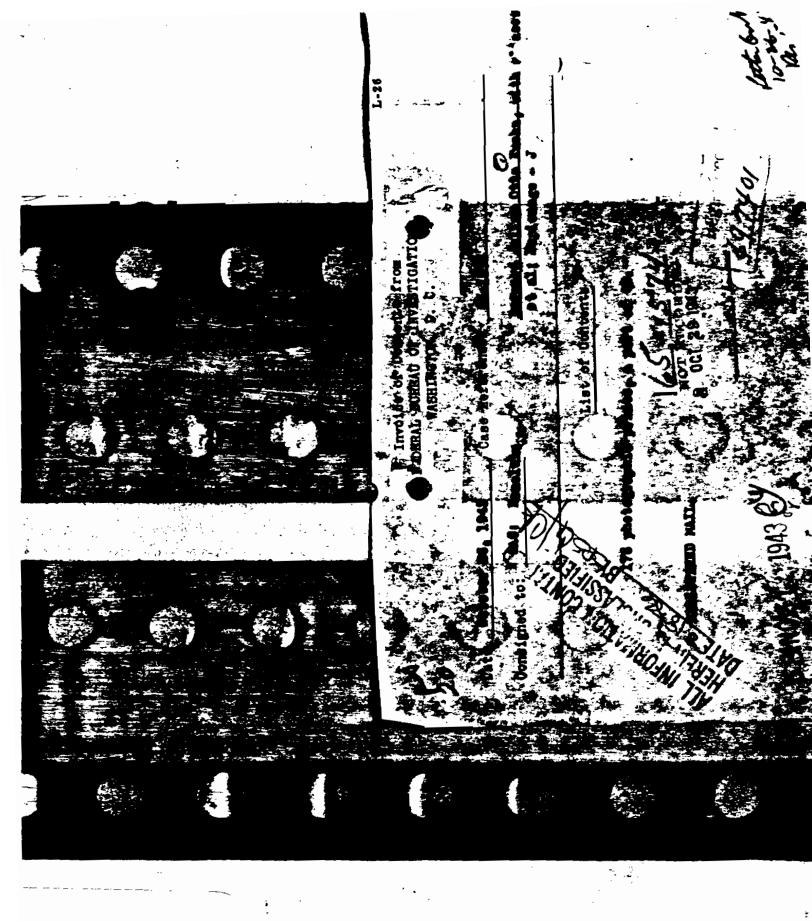
> > Letter dated Merch 13, 1874 from

Very truly "ours,

Enclosures

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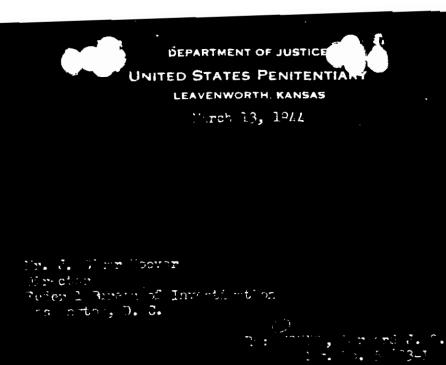






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RODOTENSE BUY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITE

March 6, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Res. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated March 5, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter dated February 25, 1944 from Mrs.

Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal 96700
City, Texas, to the above-named inmate.

Letter dated Warch 7 10/1 from

96701

#53

Letter dated March 5, 1944 from

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#93.

Very truly yours,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC UNITED STATES PENITENTIA LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS February 28, 1944 Br. J. Beer Boover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation instinction, D. C. Re: Hamper, Departed A. C.

Reg. No. 59003-1

Dear Sir:

#53

Forwarded herewith for censorthin and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter inted Pebruary 07, 1 04 from Bornard J. C. Duein, No. 50303-1, to ims. #121 Priedel Lucius, Int rament Chap, Drystal City, Texas.

> 26618 Letter dated Fabruary 3, 1944 from

Letter Seted 30 minute 05, 1744 from #53 @ 6619

Very truly vours,

Trologuers

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY * LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS February 25, 1944 Ir. J. Bigar Hoover Director Federal Duran of Investigation Jastington, D. C. KUBB, Dernard J. C. Pe: Reg. No. 50503-L Dear Sir: Friedel Mucha, Orgatal City Interment Casa, Orgatal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate. Very truly yours, DEFERRED REC Enclosure PEOTRERS RETAINED IN LAB.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS February 19, 1944 Er. J. Edmar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. MURHI, Bernard J. C. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Formerded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated February 9, 1944 from Erg. Friedel Kue'n, Countel City Interment Cap, Orystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate. Very truly yours, "slter 4. Hunter Gerden Enclosure mediane Retained 9 23-1/1/

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS 76 bruser - 21, 2014 Tr. J. Kar Hoover Di most or Parlowed Barton of Investi withou The stands , 7. C. Lucia Er: An regular Community Pay be normally to measure to this institution are the following to it. at I stone: Inttro inted 70 mo pm 00, 1074 fmon
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS February 14, 1944 Mr. J. Ed or Hoover Director Federal Bareau of Investigation Washington, D. C. HTUHI, Bornerd J. C., No. 59603-L Q6391 Dear Dir: Function is a letter from Team of 12, 1974 from the shown-association to the Principal Section of the 12 of the 1980 of the 19 Original Clay, Temps. DEFERRED RECORDING Buclinome 2-17- xx clif



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

Februar 7, 1944

Mr. J. Edger Hoover Director Federal Burges of Investigation Washington, D. C.

7 11 Termord J. C., No. 19603-L

Dear Sir:

Formuled herewith for consonship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#53

Letter dotted February 2, 1922 from

06249

06250

Letter dated February 6, 1974 from Fernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-1, to irs. Friedel Buehn, Internment Carp, Capital City,

Texas.

Letter Cated Pabriam 6, 1977 from

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#93

Letter lated Pelmary 9, 1 44 from

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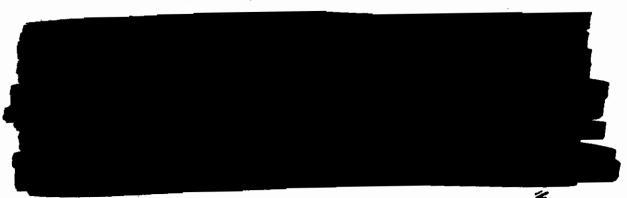
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LLL: BOD --180 PERSONAL AND COMPROPRITEAL BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

bnorable Adolf A. Berle. Assistant Secretary of State lepartment of State bington, B. C.

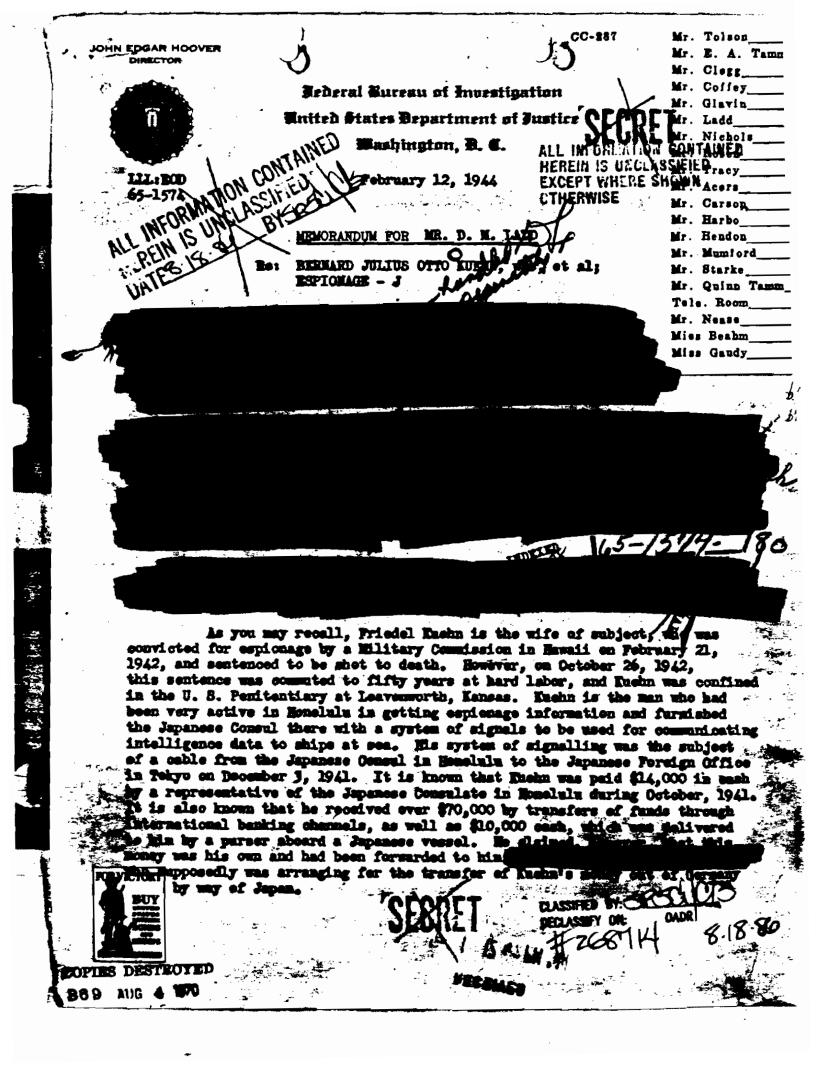
As you may recall, Bernard Julius Otto Ruchn, resident of Marmii, was tried before a Military Commission in Monolely and on February 21, 1942, was found guilty of espionage activities on behalf of the Japanese Government. On the same day, Euchn same sentenced to be shell, but on Ostober 26, 1942, this sentenced was commuted to fifty years at hard labor at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenmorth, Enness, where he is presently confined.



This is the first intimation which this Bureau has ! an interest in the Euches on the part of the Germans through the Legation, and we would appreciate being advised whether any impair or evertures have been made to you about the Euchas by the Suis representatives.

MAILED 10 ★ FEB 15 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



SEME

Memorandum for Mr. Ladd

This appears to be the first indication of any interest in the Kushns by the Germans through the Swiss Legation which has come to the attention of the Bureau.

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a letter to the State Department asking whether any overtures of inquiries have been made about the Knehns by the Swiss Legation.

Respectfully,

L. L. Laughlin

Attachments

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

121 Re: NUMBER, Bernard J. O. No. 59603-L & C213
53

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated February 2, 1944 from

Letter Sated January 29, 1944 from Mr. Friedel Mucha, Interment Samp, Srystal Sity, Texas, to Bernard J. C. Mucha, No. 59603-L.

Very truly yours,

Malter A New Malter A Hunter

Warden

Enclosures

11:11

UNITED STATES PENITENT LEAVENWORTH, KANS January 31, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: FUEN, Dernard J. C., No. 59603-1 Dear Sir: Forwarded benewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: @ 6135 #121 Letter dated January 30, 1974 from Bernard J. O. Yuehn, No. 59603-1, to Mrs. Priedel Muchn, Internment Casp, Ormstol City, Texas. d6136 - Letter dited January 26, 1974 from 7cm truly yours, Erclosures IMENS RETAINED IN LAF



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Ø´	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:	



UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS - January 26, 1944 Er. J. Edwir Hopver Director Federal Durera of Investigation Teshington, D. C. 26104 le: 277, Bernerd J. D., To. 59523-L Dear Dir: Communical herewith for consorably and return to this institution is a letter from the 2 ove-moved innate to Mr. I orbard Mucha, c/o Funchou School, Mongolulu, Moweii. Very traly yours, lua Muntu

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 29, 1944 Er. J. Biger Poorer Director Tederal Bureau of Investigation Tashin mton, 3. C. #121 Re: FUER, Bernard J. C., No. 59503-L Dear Sir: Formerded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter from Mrs. Priedel Duehn, Orystel City Interment Camp, Orystel City, Invas (date Jensory 20, 1944), to the showe-named invate. Very truly yours, Walter A. Hunter Enclosure . ECURION NO



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	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITEN LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 25, 10/4 ir. J. Mar Hoover Director Rederra Pareca of Investination Eshington, D. C. Re: FUREL, Bornard J. C., No. 19603-I Dear Bir: Formarded heremith for consoratio and return to this institution are the followin listed letters: Tettor detad January 23 from Bernord J. C. Fuehn, Fo. 59813-1, to Frs. Priedel Frehn, Omnotel City Intern ent Doub, Omnotel City, Texas. 06050 # 121 26051 Letter dated January 10 Oros #53

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC UNITED STATES PENITE DARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 30, 1944

Mr. J. Edmir Moover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Cashinaton, D. C.

e:

O March, serrord 2: C., to. 59503-L

Dear Bir:

For orded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#93

Letter dated Jonuary 18, 19/4 from

25954

#53

letter dated January 19, 1944 from

£5955

. #121

letter isted January 25, 1974 from Ths. Friedel Thehn, Ornstal City Intern ent Jan, Ornstal Sity, Demis, to Dangers J. C. Yuehn, 10. 5 193-1.

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9	Deleted under exemption(s) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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_	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will



Er. J. Edgar Hoover Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. A. Re: KUEIN, Bernard J. O. No. Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith Tor censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter, dated January 8, 1944, from Lirs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L. Letter, dated January 16, 1944 from the above-named inmate to irs. Friedel Kuchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. DEFLURED REC Very truly yours, Warden & ecimens Retained in Lais

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 10, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. #121 Re: OKILIN, Bernard J. O. Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is the enclosed letter, dated January 9, 1944, from the above-named inmate to Lrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. Very truly yours, Walter A. Hunter Warden

United STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS January 3, 1944 -Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, B. C. Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter, dated December 30, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuchn, No. 59603-L. #121 Letter, dated January 2, 1944, from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. 4121 Letter. dated December 29, 1943, from 95704 #53 Very truly yours, Funter

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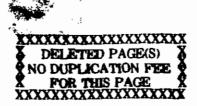
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS December 27, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, dated December 23, 1943, from #121 Mrs. Friedel Euchn, Internment Camp, Crystal 05514 City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Letter, dated December 26, 1943, from A5515 #121 Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter, dated December 22, 1943. from #53

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432 Message from DEFERRED RECORDIN

@5517

Very truly yours,

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS December 22, 1943 Mr. J. Edmr Moovem Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Mashington, D. C. Re: KUEIII, Bernard J. C., Mo. 59503-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Card, dated December 12, 1943, from 05428 #121 Ers. Friedel Machn, Int rament Camp, Orystal City, Texas, to Bornard J. C. Fuehn, No. 59603-L. Tetter, dated December 17, 1943, from Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-1, to Mrs. Friedel Euchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. 25429 #121 #53 Letter, dated December 15, 1943, from @5430 Very truly pours, enal lembri Walter 1. Wunter "arden Encls. -pre eaf

· UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS December 14, 1943 br. J. Edgar Hoover-Director Federal Bureau of Investigation mahington, D. C. MUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L Re: r Sirt Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter, dated December 5, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel &uehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, 01355 #121 to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L. Letter, dated December 12, 1943, from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel a 5356 #121. Kuchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. Letter, dated December 8, 1943. from ***53** A 5357 Letter, dated December 13. 19/3. from 05358 DEFERRED RECORDS Latter, dated December 13, 19/3, from Q 5359 Very truly yours, Meulu marden Encls.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC NITED STATES PENITENTIAR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS December 7, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

KUETH, T reard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, dated November 26, 1943, from Q5203 Mrs. Friedel Fuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal #121 City, Texas, to Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

773

Encls.

Letter, dated December 6, 1943, from

Q5204

Very truly yours,

falter A. Hunter

marden

OFFERRED RECORDING

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DEPARTMENT OF JUS UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS December 6, 1943 Er. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Tashington, D. C. # 152 Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L 9514 # /ス/

Dear Sir:

Porwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, dated December 3, 1923, from

Letter, dated December 5, 1943, from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Ers. Friedel Ruchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC **UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 29, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation "ashington, D. C. Re: KUTHN, Rernard J. O., No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter, dated November 28, 1943, from Bernard J. O, Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. @5065-Letter, dated November 24, 1943, from Q5066 Very truly yours

"arden

Encls.

IN LAE.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSA

November 23, 1943

INVAN

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

COKUEHN, Bernard J. O., 59605-L

Dear Bir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#152 Letter. dated Fovember 21, 1943, from

94971

#121 Letter, dated November 12, 1943, from Derroad @ 4972 C. C. Tuebn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friede' Fuehn, Orystal City, Texas.

#53 Letter, dated November 17, 1943, from

04173

#53 Tetter, dated Yousefur 10, 1943, from the

Q4974

#93 Letter, Sated Tovember 2, 1943, from

24975

#13 Tetter, die November 19, 1943. from

2497

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UNITED STATES PENITENTIAR LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 24, 1943 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Q4998 KUEHN, Bernard J. C., No. 59603-L #/2/ Re: Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for consorship and return to this institution is the enclosed letter, dated Nov. 18, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate. Very truly yours, Warden Encl.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTIC

UNITED STATES PENITENTIAR

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 19, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

(KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters;

#53

Letter, dated November 17, 1943, from

Q4906

#121

Letter, dated November 11, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Letter, dated November 15, 1943, from

#53

L.

Very truly yours,

Lucasio Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

11-22-43

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY** LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 8, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#10

Letter, dated Nov. 8, 1943, from

Q +7/9

B4720

Letter, dated Nov. 7, 1943, from #121 Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Ers. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

93

Letter, dated Nov. 5, 1943, from

04721

#93

Letter, dated Nov. 7, 1943, from

Very truly yours,

11-10-43 200 Walt r A. Funter

Warden

United States Penitent
Leavenworth, kansas
November 15, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, dated November 14, 1943, from

Q 4819

Letter, dated November 7, 1943, from

#121 Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Q4120
Kuehn.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

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Department of Justice

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY Leavenworth, Kansas

October 25, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re; Kuehn, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-1

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters;

Letter, dated October 23, 1943, from Bernard, J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City Texas.

Letter, dated October 22, 1945, from the Legation of Switzerland, Washington, D. C., to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Letter, dated October 20, 1345, from

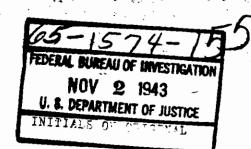
Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

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ACCOUNT AT LITTLE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIA LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 13, 1943 Mr. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. #12/ Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. C., No. 59603-L 04800 Dear Sir: Porwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is the enclosed letter, dated Movember 4, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate. Very truly yours, FERRED ...rden Encl. 11-15-43 RBC

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE NITED STATES PENITENT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 1, 1943 Fr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation "ashington, D. C. Pe: KUINEL, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L Dear Sir: institution are the following listed letters: Letter, dated October 31, 1942, from

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this

the above-named inmate, to Trs. Friedel Ruehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter, dated October 20, 1943, from Yrs. Friedel Kuehn, Interment Camb, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

11-3-45 (ca)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitent LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS November 5, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

#/2/ Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L 9 4710

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter, dated October 27, 1943, from Lrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter

Warden

Encl.

DEF.

30-1287 JOHN EDGAR HOQVER Sederal Sureau of Investigation Enited States Department of Justice Washington, B. C. May 14, 1943 Mr. McGuire Mr. Mumford ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED Mr. Piper Mr. Quinn Tamm HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATES 18 8 (0 BY SPE Tele. Room Attached is an interesting case write up entitled: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases Otto K. Kuehn, Otto Kuhn, Otto Kuhn, ESPIONAGE Very truly vours Attachment



LLL: EOD

I.C. 65-1574

Sederal Eurean of Investigation United States Department of Justice Washington, A. C.

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases Otto K. Kuehn, Otto K. Kuhn, Mr. Koehn ESPIONAGE

On the morning following the perfictious Japanese air attack or Pearl Harbor, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Learner succeeded in obtaining from various commercial radio and eable commendesin Honolulu copies of certain messages exchanged between the Japanese Sonsulate at Honolulu, T. H. and the Japaness Foreign Office in Tokyo which theretofore had been unavailable. The translation of one of these messages revealed that on December 3, 1941, Dagagenita, the Japanese Consul General in Honolulu, had furnished his Foreign Office with a complete system of signals to be used in the transmission of intelligence information regarding movements of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor. Among the signals ægreed upon were 📭 light in Lanikai beach house at night 🗕 🖚 and 🐃 light in dormer window of Kalama house

Upon checking the houses in Kalama, which is a comparatively small community located at Kailua, Oahu, T. H., Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation located a home with a dormer window. It was determined that this residence was owned and occupied by an individual named Otto Kuehn and his wife, Friedel. German nationals, who had been suspected of engaging in espionage activities in behalf of Germany and Japan and concerning whom considerable investigation had been conducted by the Office of Naval Intelligence, the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During these inquiries, it was learned that the Kuehns, in addition to their residence in Kalama, also maintained a beach house at Lamkai.

Following the declaration of war against the United States by Germany on December 8, 1941, the Commanding General of the Hawaiian Department ordered all German and Italian aliens to be picked up for temporary custodial detention. Pursuant to this command, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the same date apprehended Kuehn and his wife.



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MOLOSURE 65-1574-151

At first the Kuehns steadfastly denied acting in behalf of the Japanese Government. However, when confronted with the evidence which had been developed through vigorous investigation, Kuehn on December 30, 1941, furnished a signed statement admitting that he had prepared the system of signals for the Japanese Consul General, which the latter dispatched to Tokyo in his message on December 3, 1941. Kuchn explained that sometime during November, 1941, he contacted Otojiro Dauda, the Japanese Vice Consul at Honolulu, and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information of interest respecting the national defense of the United States. In accepting this proffered aid, Okuda reportedly requested Kuehn to secure general data regarding the movement of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor and then devise a system of signals in order that this information might be imparted to the Japanese fleet. Pursuant to this request, Kuehn, accompanied by his ten-year-old son, Hans Joachim, drove to the vicinity of Pearl Harbor for the purpose of observing the American vescels moored there at that time. Three or four days later Knehn again called at the Japanese Consulate and conferred with Kita and Ckuda. During this visit, Kuehn submitted a system of signalling which could be used by the Consulate in order to furnish information relative to the types and number of American ships in Pearl Harbor, as well as those preparing to leave and those which had already departed. After considering the particular system, the Japanese were of the opinion that it was too complicated and requested that a simpler system be devised. In fact, a specific request of this nature was made to Kuchn by Vice Consul Okuda.

On December 2, 1941, Kuehn again visited the Japanese Consulate at Honolulu, at which time he delivered to Vice Consul Okuda a revised and simplified system of signalling. On this same occasion, Euchn furnished written information concerning the number and various types of American ships then in Hawaiian waters.

On or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in cash was delivered to Kuehn at his residence in Kalama by Tadasi Morimura, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu.

Knehm went on trial before the Military Commission in Honolulu on February 19, 1942, for violation of Sections 31, 32, and 34, Title 50, United States Code Annotated. The charges against Kuehm specifically alleged that he conspired with the Japanese Vice Consul in Honolulu to transmit to Japan information pertaining to the national defense of the United States and to perform certain overt acts to effect such a conspiracy. Further, on or about December 2, 1941, Kuehn transmitted information relating to the United States Naval fleet and the national defense of America

to an agent of the Imperial Japanese Government. Kuchm was also charged with unlawfully obtaining information regarding the number and types of United States Naval vessels based at Pearl Harbor with the intent and reason to believe that it was to be used for the injury of the United States and to the advantage of the Japanese Government.

A verdict of guilty on each of the preferred charges was returned by the Military Commission on February 21, 1942, and on the same date Kuchn was sentenced to be shot. On October 26, 1942, Kuchn's sentence was commuted to fifty years at hard labor.

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn was born en July 25, 1895, in Berlin, Germany. In April, 1913, he enlisted in the German Mavy and after a brief training period served as a midshipman aboard a German cruiser until January, 1915, when his ship was sunk in a sea battle with an English war vessel and Kuehn taken as a prisoner of war by the British. Following the Armistice, Kuehn returned to Berlin and re-entered the Maval service as an Ober-Lieutenant aboard the mother ship of a mine sweeper flotilla. After about six months of such service, Kuehn was released and placed in the Maval Reserve Corps. He studied medicine at the University of Berlin and the University of Munich for about a year and one-half and thereafter engaged in various occupations in Germany.

On May 10, 1920, Knehn married Priedel Birk at Manchen, Germany.

At the time of this union, Mrs. Kuehn was the mother of two children maned

Leopold and Ruth. Two additional children, Martin Eberhard and Hans Joachim,
resulted from the Kuehns' marriage.

Ruchn admittedly became associated with the Maxi Party in 1930 as the result of his attending a meeting called by Hitler in Riel, Germany. However, he contends that he did not become active until 1932. He frankly boasts that he was considered with Reinhold Heydrich for the position as Chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler but, according to Kuchn's story, Heydrich double-crossed him by means of a ruse, which, coupled with Himmler's personal dislike for him, resulted in Heydrich's receiving the Appointment, a position he, according to Maxi standard, filled so capably.

Kuchn was first admitted to the United States at Honolulu on August 15, 1935, for the estensible purpose of studying the Japanese language.

Except for two short visits to Japan, one in 1936 and the other in 1938, Kuahn has resided in Honolulu continuously. Between May 14, 1936, and February 7, 1939, over \$70,000 was deposited to the credit of this individual and his wife in a bank in Honolulu by the Rotterdam Bank Association in Amsterdam. This income supposedly accrued from investments and business interests owned by Kuehn in Germany and Holland. He explained the receipt of the money as the result of an agreement entered into with

Around the end of 1939, Kuehn was reported as being in dire financial straits, at which time he established a beauty parlor, to be operated by his daughter, Buth. Ament this enterprise, Mrs. Kuehn has been known to remark that the beauty shop was opened primarily to obtain Navy business.

At the time of Mrs. Kuehn's departure from Japan on February 19, 1940, she brought with her a series of newspaper articles on "American Polynesia" which had appeared in the Honolulu "Advertiser" and contained descriptions of various British and American islands.

Upon her return to Honolulu on April 20, 1940, Mrs. Kuehn reportedly brought with her approximately \$16,000 in cash in large denominations.

During the extensive investigation conducted by the various intelligence agencies, it was learned that a dormer window was constructed in the attic of the Kuehns' residence on Kalsma Road during the early fall of 1940. In January of the same year,

During their stay in Honolulu, the Knehns did considerable entertaining and seemed to exhibit a particular interest in Army and Havy officers. It is known, for essemple, that an enlisted sailor in a uniform driving a our with Pearl Harbor tage and also a certain individual in an outemphila hearing identification plates of Schofield Barracks had visited the freebre.

The Whaten were rather generally known in Honolulu as possessing pro-Nazi sympathies and being interested in the activities of various German clubs in that area. Mrs. Kuchn is credited with the statement that

16 17c

61c

she assisted the youth movement in Germany then Hitler was coming intopower, and it is further known that Leopold Kuehn in a letter written to his parents on March 27, 1939, expressed sorrow that his father was not a participant in the present war because, as an old National Socialist, he deserved a role in current events.

Prior to his involvement in this difficulty, no previous criminal record has been located on Kuehn in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

mos Kuehn, a son, Eberhard martin Kuehn, as well as the dayther Ruth, Rave been internel for the duration of the War. LLL: EOD 65-1574 tr 12-29-43

REPLAND JULIUS Offo KVERN, with aliance Otto K. Kachn, Otto K. Eshn, Mr. Icohn; espioslas — J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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On the merming following the Japanese air attack on the Island of Calm, the Clobe Wireless and Mackay Radio and Telegraph Companies, at the request of a Bureau representative, furnished copies of all messages which had been sent and received by the Japanese Consulate in Monelulu, T. H.

A translation of one of the messages dispatched on December 3, 1941, by Hagao Kita, the Japanese Consul General in Monolulu, to the Foreign Minister at Tokyo, set forth a complete system of signals to be used in communicating intelligence information to the enemy. One of the signals to be thus employed was wa light in dermer window of Kalama house from 7:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. every hour," indicating the sailings of aircraft corriers and battle forces on cortain days.

Immediately upon decoding and translating this message, intensive investigation was conducted for the purpose of locating and identifying the Japanese agents who had been responsible for the use of this signal. This investigation displaced that the "Kalama house with the dormer window" andoubtedly was owned by Otto Kuchn and his wife, Friedel, who had been the subjects of considerable investigation by the Bureau, ONI, and G-2. These persons, with their daughter, Ruth Gerson Moore, were intermed at Monolulu on December S, 1941.

Upon interregation, Kashn admitted furnishing the Japanese Consul General and Vice Consul at Emplula with an elaborate signalling system to be used in transmitting information of an intelligence character to representatives of the Japanese Government.

Kuchn explained that he contacted Otofire Okuda, the Japanese Vice Sonsul in Honolulu, during Hovember, 1941, and effered to mediat in obtaining information of interpot. Orale asked Eucha for data regarding the number of chips in Emmilan enters, and Excha premised he would endeaver to find out-Stade also maked Emake about memoryers of the Waited States floot in the Parisis, but Eachn contended that he could not develop information of this mature. Thereupen Okuda requested him to work out a set of signals whereby the Japanese floot would be advised as to the number of American ships in Pearl Harbor, My many were preparing to leave, and how many had already departed. Following this meeting with Okude, Kuchn, with his son, Mans Jeachim, age ten, made #

65-1574-151

Michola

trip in his antomobile to the ficinity of Pearl Harber and observed the shipe there at that time. Three or four days later, subject again contacted Grada, at which time he also conferred with the Japanese Consul Seneral, Hagao Elta. It was an this visit that Eachn submitted his signalling system. However, following a consultation between Elta and Grada, the latter teld Eachn the system was too complicated and requested him to prepare a simpler method. Eachn did this and delivered the revised system to the Japanese Vice Consul on Docamber 2, 1941. On the came data, he furnished written information concerning the number and various types of ships in Hawaiian waters, which data subsequently were determined to be substantially correct.

On or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in each was delivered to Each at his residence in Kalama, Kailma, Cohn, T. E. by Tedasi Merimure, Fourth Secretary of the Japanese Compulate in Homelulu. In addition, Enchm and his wife had ever \$70,000 deposited to their credit at the Richep Matienal Bank, Musclulu, by the Rotterdam Bank Association, Amsterdam, through the Matienal City Bank of New York, between May 14, 1936, and February 7, 1939.

On February 19, 1942, Enchm was tried before a Military Countesien in Monelulu on three bounts for violation of Sections 31, 32, and 34, Title 50, USCA. On February 21, 1942, the Military Countesion returned a verdict of guilty on each sount, and Euchn was sentenced to be shot. This verdict of guilty was confirmed on October 26, 1942, but his sentence was commuted to fifty years imprisonment by the Military Governor.

CRICIN

Ruthn first came to the Surcen's attention in February, 1939, the personal occupationes of the Assistant to the Birector, Mr. S. A. Pom,

reported inferential which was furnished to min by friends in the minimized Islands, who desired to remain anonymous, indicating that subject and his wife were believed to be sepionage agents. This report pointed out that, although Ruchn and his wife had no apparent source of income, they sweed two homes at Kailus, Onhu, one of which was very large, and further, they allegedly entertained lavishly, particularly army afficers. This information was immediately made available to ONI and 0-2 and the San Francisco Field Mivision of the Bureau, inasmuch as the Benelulu Field Office was not then opened, and instructions were issued that inquiry regarding these persons be conducted when an igent was next in the Turritory of Hammil.

RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

The amet details regarding the recruitment of Rocks sever were fully developed, although he did admit that during July of 1936, while on route to become an a denament best.

Subject arrived in New York City on April 20, 1935, in transit to Supan via Rozolulu, for the alleged purpose of studying the Supanese language in order that he might return to his native country and secure a position in the mercantile field. After reaching Supan, he decided he could make better progress in his language study at the University of Hemmil and accordingly returned be Roselulu on August 15, 1935, being admitted for a tenlvo-month period as a positionization. In December, 1935, Sucker's Conghton, Both, and son, Hartin Shorhard, Jelmed Min. The wife, Priodel, entered the United States as a non-immigrant for a six-month period on Harch 17, 1936, and arrived in Homelulu in the following neath, accompanied by her son, Hane, Subsequently, Mrs. Eachn requested and was granted an extension of her stay and she was admitted for permanent residence at New York City as a quota landgrant on September 25, 1937,

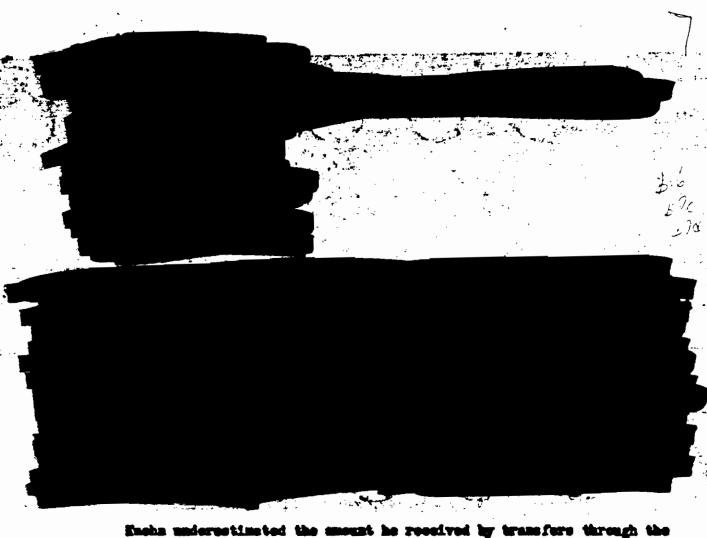
Enchn's original entry permit was extended to August 14, 2957, to combine him to continue his Japanese studies. Thereafter, he again visited Japanese and was admitted to the United States as a quote immigrant on October 29, 1936.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

material available for release to you.	
Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your reques	st.
Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.	
Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response	
Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies);	
Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):	
For your information:	
11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only. Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) , was/were forwarded to them for direct response. Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI. Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):





Encha underestimated the amount he received by transfers through the Bishop Estional Bank at Bonolulu, asserting that in all approximately \$30,000 was deposited to his credit.

Enche stated that he was unable to get any additional funds from abroad from the end of 1936 until the spring of 1940, at which time big self-proceeded to Jupan to Masses this uniter.

Approximately five months later, around September, 1940, \$10,000 in American money was delivered to Euchy

At the time be banded ever this meany to

Donn.

Grammar Distinuary, similar to a Webster Distinuary, retaining a copy for his swn use, and explained that in future communications, he would use a number cod which would indicate 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 girth word down from the top; to indicate the word "money", Kuchn would use the number "210 - 5."

According to Kuchn, in October, 1941, following the sprival of the Tatata Mare in Monolula from Japan, a Japanese employee of that vessel called in person at subject's Kalena residence and delivered to him a letter and a machage containing \$14.000 in \$100 and \$20 bills,

of paper containing a spewritten message in English, asking if he had a shortwave transmitter and whether he would be willing to make a test on a certain wave length at a stated time on an evening in the immediate fature. Shake eleins that the unknown departes gave him a short of paper and an envelope for the purpose of replying, and he asserts that he wrote he was unable to make such a test.

Anest this payment, investigation revealed that on or about October 2 1941, \$14,000 in each was delivered by Todoni Merimure, Pourth Secretary of the Payment Consulate in Monelula, to Eachn at his residence at Kalena,

from depan were turned ever to his wife, and at no time were those amounts ever deposited in the banks in allonelula except for the purpose of carrying a small account.

It is interesting to observe that Eachn insisted that some of the manay which was treasferred to his account at the Richop Bational Bank in Boscials from Bulland resulted from investments and beginess interests in Sermany and Balland, although the extent of such interests sever has been fully developed.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

During the first part of Bovenber, 2941, Eacha visited the Superson Consulate in Homolulu for the estensible purpose of inquiring whether he could send money to his son, Leopeld, in Germany through the Yokshama Specie Bank. To talked with Otejire Chade, the Sepanore Vice Sonsul, who tald him to return in two or three days for a definite amour. Spen returning, Eachs was told that the Consulate sould do nothing to grant his request. Eachs then effered to assist Okuda and the Compulate in obtaining information in which they might have an interest. Obeds asked Eachn if he know how many ships were in Reveilan waters, and subject teld him he would endeaver to find out. Two or three days later he returned to the Consulate and again spoke with Chada, who introduced him to Magao Kite, the Japanese Consul Constal. At that time, Euchn told Kita and Okada that he had a short-wave transmitter and sould send messages for them if they so decired. So also extlined a system of signalling which sould be used to furnish information relative to the types of ships in Pearl Earbor, as well as those which had departed. The system proposed by Euchn contained the fullowing fifteen sets of signals which would be given by a light in his home at Lanakai or Kalema in a manner that they would be visible at sea by a submarine:

- 1. One light between 6:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M. meant battle fleet in harbor.
- 2. One light between 7:00 and 8:00 P.H. meant secuting ferce in herbor.
- 3. One light between \$100 and 9100 P.M. meant aircraft carriers in harber.
- 4. One light between 9:00 and 10:00 P.H. meant battle floot prepared to leave.
- 5. One light between 10:00 and 11:00 P.H. meant secuting force prepared to legve.
- 6. One light between 11:00 and 12:00 Midnight meant aircraft corriers propered to leave.
- 7. One light between 12:00 and 1:00 A.H. meant bettle floot left one to two days ago.
- 3. One light between 1:00 and 2:00 A.H. meant equating force left one to two days ago.
- 9. Two lights between 6:00 had 7:00 P.H. meent airgraft carriers left one to two days ago.

- 10. Two lights between 7:00 and 8:00 P.H. meant bettle floot
- 11. Two lights between \$100 and \$100 P.M. meant secuting force left three to four days ago.
- 12. Two lights between 9:00 and 10:00 P.H. meant sireraft envisors last three to four days ago.
- 13. Two lights between 10:00 and 11:00 P.H. meant buttle floot left five to mix days ago.
- 14. Two lights between 11:00 and 12:00 Midnight meant secuting force left five to six days age.
- 15. Two lights between 12:00 and 1:00 A.M. meant sireraft corriers left five to six days ago.

The above signals could also be sent by some of lines on a clothes line at Euchn's Lanckai home in the following memor:

- 1. One sheet between 6:00 and 7:00 A.M. meant battle fleet in harbor.
- 2. One sheet between 7:00 and \$:00 A.M. meant scouting force in herbor.
-). One shoot between \$:00 and 9:00 A.M. meant alreraft earriers in herbor.
- 4. One sheet between 9:00 and 10:00 A.H. meant bettle fleet prepared to leave.
- 5. One short between 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. meant scouting force prepared to leave.
- 6. Que short between 11:00 and 12:00 Been meant aircraft carriers propared to leave.
- 7. One short between 12:00 and 1:00 A.M. ment bettle floot
 Left one to two days ago.
- S. One sheet between 1:00 and 2:00 P.M. meant scouting feroe left one to two days age.
- 9. Two sheets between \$400 and \$400 g.M. meant sireraft carriers left one to two days ago.

- 10. Two sheets between 7:00 and 8:00 Al meant battle fleet left three to four days ago.
- 21. Two shoets between \$100 and \$100 All mount secuting fures.
 Left three to four days ago,
- 12. Two shoets between 9:00 and 10:00 AN mount aircraft carriers left three to four days ago.
- 13. Two shorts between 10:00 and 11:00 AM meant bettle floot left five to mix days ago.
- 14. Two shorts between 11:00 and 12:00 Boon mean's secreting force left five to aix days ago.
- 15. Two shoots between 12:00 and 1:00 PM mount sireraft earriers left five to six days ago.

Eta and Chais, after examining Encha's system of communication, told him it was too complicated and asked him to propers a simpler method. Three days later, on December 2, 1941, Nuchm returned to the Consulate and delivered his revised system to Chuda. This set of signals consisted of the following eight combinations:

- 11, bettle floot propered to leave.
- #2, secuting force prepared to leave.
- f), bettle floot left me to three days ago,
- \$4, secuting force last one to three days ago.
- #5, sircraft emrium left one to three days age.
- No, buttle floot left four to six days ago.
- f7, secuting force left four to six days ago.
- M, sirerall services left four to pix days ago.

The foregoing information was to be given by moone of lights from the window of Encha's Banckel recidence or with his extensible in the following

L. One light between 7:00 and 8:00 PM meant fl.

- 2. One light between \$100 and 9100 PM meant #2.
- 3. One light between 9:00 and 19:00 FK meent #3.
- 4. One light between 10:00 and 11:00 PH meant #4.
- 5. Two lights between 7:00 and 8:00 FK meant #5.
- 6. Two lights between 8:00 and 9:00 PM meant \$6.
- 7. Two lights between 9:00 and 10:00 PM meant #7.
- 8. Two lights between 10:00 and 11:00 PM meant #8.

The same system could be used by hanging lines on the line at Eachn's residence at Lanekai, one piece between \$100 and \$100 AM meaning \$1, one piece between \$100 and \$1100 AM meaning \$3, one between \$100 AM and \$1200 Heen meaning \$4, and two pieces between \$100 and \$100 AM meaning \$5, two pieces between \$100 and \$1000 AM meaning \$6, ot ceters.

It was also arranged that a light in the skylight of subject's Kalama home between 7:00 and 8:00 PM would mean #1, one between 8:00 and 9:00 PM would mean #2, one between 9:00 and 10:00 PM would mean #3 and #6, one between 10:00 and 11:00 PM would mean #4 and #7, and one between 11:00 and 12:00 PM and PS.

This came system of signalling could have been used with a star beat just off the mouth of Lanekai Boach between certain hours, a star on the sail or a star and a number on the sail meeting corresponding signals as those given above, according to the time the boat was in that position. The exact combinations to be used with this means of signalling could not be recalled by Euchn.

The possibility of utilizing the Want Ads broadcast by Radio Station EURS in the mornings also was considered — a Chinese rag being advertised for pals to indicate /3 and fo, the services of a beauty operator sought to mean f4 and f7, and a third type of advertisement, which Tacks was unable to readly be indicate #5 and f8.

A garbage fire in Meni in a certain locality between certain bours, such as between 9:00 and 10:00 FM, would men #3 and #6, at seters. In temportion with this plan, Enchu had in mind a locality previously described to him by a friend, where a number of vacant lots were located. He determined the exact locality of this area by reference to a map of Meni showing the names of two reads bordering that area, the names of which were mentioned in his recommended plan as enclosing the area wherein the fire signals were to be effected.

Into some set of signals evald be given by means of short-wave radio, and arrangements were made that if the Consulate desired to sectast Kucha, it should do so by sending him a porteard signed "Simp" to his best, So. 1476, at Secolulu.

In interrogating Even, he minteined he had never been to the Inland of Hami war, in fact, had he ever seen it. He also claimed that he never had a short-wave transmitter and that his Lanakai Beach house, at the time the various systems of signals mentioned above were prepared, was rented to army people. Further, he averred that following his submission of his system of signalling to the depances Consulate, he had no further contact with any of the representatives of that office. However, it must be remembered that Euchs's system was transmitted by Eagan Elta, the Japanese Consul General in Ennelsia, to the Foreign Einister in Tokyo on December 3, 2941.

It is known that Eucha, in the fall of 1940, after advised him it was difficult to get money out of Japan and honce suggested that subject make other arrangements.

With this letter, Eachn sent a Duden (German) Grammar Motionary, similar to a Webster Dictionary, retaining a copy for his own use, and explained that in future communications, he would use a number code which would indicate 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 mixth word down from the top, to indicate the word "money", Eachn would use the number "210 - 6."

bIc

MIDUS OPERANDS

Eachn agrived in Hemolula on August 15, 1935, for the avoved purpose of studying the Japanese language. Subsequently his original entry permit was extended to continue his Japanese studies and he then departed from the country and was admitted to the United States as a quota immigrant on October 29, 1936. Time, for a time under the guise of a language student and later merely as a resident, subject was free to gather extensive information of a national defense sharacter, and particularly data partaining to this country's harbor installations and manouvers of the Enited States floot in the viginity of Pearl Earbor. It is known that after Techn's first conference with Otejiro Chads, the Japanese Vice Consul in Monolulu, in Movember, 1941, he, accompanied by his son Mens Joachim, then ten years of ago, made a trip in subject's extenobile to the vicinity of Pearl Earbor for the purpose of ebserving the ships in the harbor at that time. It is significant that the figures submitted by Kaskn to the Consulste on Pecember 2, 1941, regarding the number of battleships, wruisers, aircraft corriers, and doctroyers in Pearl Eurber as of November 25, 1941, were remarkably accurate, although the number of submarines he reported was inaccurate.

In addition to the visual observations which Emahn was in a position to make, it is also known that he swidly collected newspaper elippings pertaining to the United States floet novements and operations in the Eswalian waters, as well as any articles having to do with the number of Army and Havy personnel in Eswali and the construction and furtification of Pearl Emrher as a Esval base. Then Mrs. Encha left Esmolulu for Japan on Pobrusry 19, 1940, there was found among her effects a series of articles on "American Polynomia," which had appeared in the "Esmalulu Advertiser" and contained descriptions of various American and British islands.

The Enchme also did considerable entertaining, exhibiting a particular interest in having army and Havy efficers among their greats. The friends and associates of the Enchme included several efficers in the United States Havy. It is further observed that when the Enchms established a beauty purler in Honolulu, which was establishly operated by their daughter Buth, Hrs. Enchm remarked that this shop was opened to obtain Havy business.

Further, it is not known whether the system of eigentling propered by subject for the dependes actually over use utilized, although the system was transmitted by the Japanese Consulate in Huselaku to its Foreign Office in John on December 3, 1941.

Exactly how much information was garacred by Easten through his espionage activities is not known, although it can readily be seen that his opportunities, both as to sources and means of communicating it to his principals abroad, were practically limitless.

intrezsting investigative pratures of case

At about meen on December 7, 1941, following the Supernoon air rela s the Island of Osbu, which ecourred at 7:55 that morning, errangements wry made by the Monelala Pield Moision with the Ories of the Monelala Police Department to place a guard around the Japanese Consulate. When the police strived at the Congulate, Magao Mita, the Japanese Consul Semeral, and his assistant, Otajiro Okada, were burning some of the Consulate's papers. They were ordered to comes and the papers were confinented. Then examination, it was found that, smeng other articles, these papers included the telegree file of Consulate. This file was berned ever by the FMI to of the Fourteenth Saval District, who is turn 加

transmitted it to the Gryptographic Section of the Navy at Pearl Marbor.

On the narring of Becomber 8, 1941, the Clobe Wireless and Mackey Endio and Telegraph Sumpanies, at the request of Special Agents of the Homelula Field Mivision, furnished sopies of all messages which had been sent and reectived by the Japanese Consulate in that city. A translation of one of these messages, dispatched on December 3, 1941, by Elta to the Fereign Minister in Tokyo, not forth a complete gystem of alguels to be used in communicating intelligence information to the summy. One of the signals to be used was a "light in dermer window of Kalama house from 7:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M. every hour, a indicating the sailings of aircraft corriers and battle forces on certain days.

As soon as a translation of the above message was received, the Monolulu Field Office, with ONI and 6-2, instituted an immediate investigation for the purpose of identifying and locating the persons responsible for this signalling system. Inquiry disclosed that the Kaless house with the "dormer window mentioned in the signal was owned by Engles, who heretofore had been th subject of an extensive investigation on the part of ONI, 8-2, and the Berone,

PERSONAL MISTORY

Otto Kashn was born in Berlin, Sermany, on July 25, 1895. In April, 2013, he calisted in the Serman Nevy as a Codet on the training Strategy Sermany. After serving his training period, Kashn became a mid-shipmen on the German erwiser Flusher, on which he served during World War I until Jamesry 24, 1915, when he was explored by the British following a Neval engagement in which the Blusher was sunk. He remained in a British comp so a prisoner of war until Jamesry, 1918, when, during an exchange of prisoners, he was sent to Balland, remaining there for the duration of the war.

After the Armistice, Encha returned to Berlin and studied Architecture for three mouths. He then re-entered the Haval service as a Lieutenant absert the Mittelsback, the mether ship of a mine suscept fistilla. He remained in active service for six menths, when he was eachiered out of the Havy on account of finencial difficulties. For the next year and one-half Eachn studied medicine at the Universities of Berlin and Masich, and on May 10, 1920, while a medical student, he married Friedel Rick, the unmarried mether of two children, Loopeld and Ruth. Two sees, Martin Eberhard and Mass Josephin, were been to the Eachns.

Shortly before their marriage, Kuchn purchased a 500-ton sailing freighter, known as the Antares, out of an inheritance for about \$50,000 each and some houses and government bonds left to him by his father. He operated this best between Finland and Botterdem, but after a short while it ran on a reef and subject sold the best for about \$2,000.

In 1921, Muchen took a job as plant protection men for Bismens in Berlin, a mechinery concern engaged in the manufacture of heavy motors, at coters, and, after about one year, he transferred to enother branch of the company for the purpose of learning the business, remaining in this especity until 1923. At that time, subject operated a manufacturing and distributing business of sparkling water and lemanade in Stattin, Sermany, but this lested less than a year. Thereafter, he returned to Berlin and use employed as an inspector with "Pummeredas Meierein," a dairy products concern. He stayed at this work until 1928, but before discontinuing this employment, sometime during 1927, he entered into the softee importing business in Berlin in partnership with one Overback. Eachn noted as sales manager in this venture and equitmed his accordance with this business until he left Sermany in 1935.

Stendance at a meeting balled by Miler in Elel, Cornery, at which the latter opens. Emediately efter the meeting, Rechm calisted as a member of the Mari Party and also influenced his sen, Loopeld, to join. However, he did not become active in the Party until 1932, when Marr Sunkal, the Party district leader at Elel, suggested that Escha go with Esimbold Maydrigh to Marich to see a person,

nome unrecalled, who later become Chief of Police at Manich, about securing a job with the Party. Sunkel brought Septrich to Excha's home and, after subject advanced Septrich a lean of about 100 marks, he and Septrich extrained for Maxich. Upon reaching that city, they went to the City Hell Restaurant for refrachments. Septrich excused himself, explaining he was going to see the person to whom Sankel had referred Euchn and kim. As it developed later, Septrich was given a position by the unknown person which eventually turned set to be the Chief of the Serman Sectage System under Scinrich Missier. When Sunkel sent Euchn and Septrich to Manich, he mentioned that one or more positions were open, and it is quite possible that the job given to Septrich was the one for which subject was being considered. Eachn has stated that if the assignment were offered to him, he unhesitatingly would have accepted.

After an absence of about four hours, Beydrich returned to the City Hall Restaurant, and he, with Enchm and the unknown individual who later become thief of Police in Manich, went to Mimmler's home where a discussion was had regarding Communion and the means to be adopted to cradients it from Ogrammy. After this, Separich teld Ruchn that Himmler did not like him and suggested it would be best for Enchm to return to Berlin. Shortly thereafter, Enchm received word from Merr Sankel that he was to work in Altona, Sermany, as an investigator for the Party to determine the identities of those individuals who were Communistic and those who were pro-Mani, particularly in the Police Department. Enchm worked on this assignment for about six menths, at which time he made a report on the Chief of Police in Altona, who was a Party member, to the effect that he was innered in his private life, and shortly thereafter, following some minor troubles, subject was teld that his services were no longer required. He then returned to Berlin and his coffee business.

bene, and this incident was reported to the Party officials, following which subject was dismissed from the Party and was later arrested, when he went to the effice of a Maxi Party official for a hearing. So was held by the police for two weeks and then placed in a concentration camp for four weeks but was not discussed at any time during this period. While intermed, Eachn's wife, Priodel, and son, Loopeld, and the loopeld, and loopeld,

Mout three menths inter, Sache und again arrested by the police and charged with having attended, taken pictures of, and making a report about a meeting between Hiler and You Papen at Guella. He was taken to the German courts and succeeded in proving and establishing an alibi that he had never been in Cools and bence was released.

Subject turned his attention to his coffee business, but because he was no longer a member of the Maxi Party, it was impossible for him to obtain

Burling the year 1934. Suchs wrote several articles on the Far Bast, tie withre and polition, for German hempepore and magazines, and in April. 2035, he decided to so to the Griest to study the departure language. " in pailed from Branca, Surmany, on the 55 Statigart and explicat in New York Mity on April 29, 1935. He remained in New York for aix Maye and then proceeded to Son Francisco, where he visited the German Consulate and requested the as of the Germans in Espainin whom he could contact. He sailed from San Francisco on the SS Tatuta Here with his wife, the rest of his family remaining in Sermany, and after staying in Monolulu at the Brookland Motel for three wed he and his wife sailed for Japan on the Asana Mare. In Johre, Enchn stayed at the Imperial Notel and he contented the Imperial I amount to the Imperial I amount to the Imperial I amount to the Imperial II was decided that he Experial he could make better progress at the University of Manuil. Accordingly Kusha and his wife traveled to Shanghai, from where Mrs. Eachn proceeded to Germany and Otto returned to Honolulu on August 15, 1935, staying at the Breekland Botel until March, 1936. In December of 1935, subject's daughter, Buth, and his son, Martin Eberhard, joined him in Modulu, and in April of the following year, Mrs. Dashn and Mans arrived in Sausii.

Eachn made a trip to Tokyo, Japan, in Jame, 1936, averreally to sentime his Japanese language studies, returning to Benolulu in September of the same year

Subject purchased the Medern Steel Ferniture Company sometime during 1936, which he sperated unsuccessfully for eight or mine months, when it was termed ever to a trustee after losing approximately \$15,000. The only other explayment he had in Honolulu was a job as a freight checker with the Bookulu Iron Berks, which he secured about June, 1941, and guit after mix weeks as the work was too difficult.

Ruchn eduted that the only income his family derived locally was that resulting from the operation of the Esilan Bounty Shop, spened in June, 194 by Mrs. Suchn, from this she received an everage income of approximately \$60 a menth. Aside from this, subject in 1937 leased eight narro of land from the Esteche Ranch Company, seven acros of which he later subleased to a Japanese gardner, systemizing one for his own use to raise fruits and vegetables. In 1861 them, Suchn place raised chickens, having about 200 at the time of his server lane of those appreciance, however, was income probability.

Mucher 45%, in Municiple on March 3, 1036. In filed a polition for elisembly on June 30, 2941, and his bearing was acheduled for Department, 1941. It was enticipated that he would have been admitted to ditionally on the last Scheric in January, 1942, in the event the results of this hearing had been untisfacted Browver, the declaration of our between the United States and Japan, as well in the detection of subject's explanage activities, provented his becoming a citib

At the time of his errest, Eachn was residing in Esilus, Cabu, T. T. with his wife, Friedel, and his two some, Martin Eberhard, age 15, and Ross

age 10. His married daughter, Buth, Mrs. J. Carson Moore, lived with her husband in Kailus. Kuchm's father, new deceased, fermerly was a Doctor of Chemistry in Stottin, Germany, where he acted as a food inspector. Pabject's brother, name unknown, is a dector presently engaged in private practice in Berlin. Eachn's stepson, Loopeld, age about 32 at the time of his father's errect, escupies a responsible position in Josef Geobbel's Propaganda Mivision of the Masi Government in Berlin.

Enchn is described as fellows:

Age - 48 (bern 7-25-95, Berlin, Germany)

Beight - 51 6*

Weight - 145 pounds

Gomplexion - medium

Tyes - gray-blue

Bair - brown, short, parted in center

Hose - snub

Sationality - German (speaks with German accest)

Characteristics - upper lip pretrudes slightly,

shin slightly pointed

foreheed wrinkled

Occupation - merchant
Marital status - merried
Wife's name - Friedel Birk, age 51
Children - Leopeld, age 34
Martin Eberhard, age 17
Suth (Mrs. J. Careon Moore), age 25
Jans Jeachim, age 12
Oriminal record - mone prior to instant offence

PROSE CUTION

The following charges and specifications were served upon Mooks on Pobretry 14, 1942, by the Assistant Provest Merchal for the Territory of Mensil and office and trial of subject were set before the Military Commission for Pobretry 19, 1942:

Charge I: Violation of Section 34, Title 50, Smited States Code Amounted; unlawfully compairing to transmit information affecting metional defense.

pecification: Bernard Jalius Otto Eachs, Otojiro Chais and Hegai Kite, at Memolulu, Island of Cabu, Territory of Hawaii, during the period commonging on or about the 20th day of Hovember, 1941, up to and including the date of the filing of this charge, did conspire, embine, confederate and agree together and with each other and with other persons whose manes are unknown, to count an effence against the United States of America, to wit, the offence of walnufully and feleniously, with intent and reason to believe that it was to be used to the lajury of the fixited States and to the advantage of a foreign metion, memely Japan, communicating, delivering and transmitting, and attempting to communicate, deliver and transmit, to a fereign government, to wit, the Imperial Japanese Government, documents, codes, sketches, plans, lists and writings relating to the national defense and the novements and positions of the several unite of the United States Floot (Section 32, Title 50, 556), that is to say, that during the period and at the place above set forth, Sernard Jelius Otto Easkm, Otojiro Chade and Magae Kita did compute, combine, confederate and agree tegether and with each other and with other persons whose memes are unknown, with the intent and reason to believe that the information to be transmitted relative to matienal defence was to be used to the injury of the United States and to the adventage of a foreign metion, memoly depan, to assumminate, deliver and transmit to a fereign government, namely the Imperial Covernment of Japan, certain information relative to national defense and to the movements and positions of the several units of the Baited States Floot by moons of a plan and system of signals which was to be proared by Surpard Julius Otto Books and subultted to Chailre t be Jepenson Consulate at Benelulu, Inland of Caba, Territory of

Sevail, which would give a concise method of transmitting to the Imperial Covernment of Supen and its nevel and military representatives information relative to national Sefence and the movements and locations of the battle force, secuting floot, sireraft carriers and other units of the United States Floot at Popri Herbor, Esland of Onks, Territory of Remail.

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

GVIRT ACTS

- (1) At Hesplule, T. E., to or about the 25th day of November, 1941, Bernard Julius Otto Euchn did make a trip to the Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hemmil.
- (2) At Hondhilm, T. E., on or about the 29th day of November, 1941, Bernard Salius Otto Rushn did propers a plum for Wesselttal of information relative to the United States Floot.
- (3) At Hemolulu, T. H., on or about the 30th day of Hovember, 1941, Bernard Julius Otto Eachs did deliver to Otejiro Chuda at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Femanu Avenue, Hemolulu, T. H., a plan for the transmittel of information relative to the neverence and positions of the several units of the United States Floot.
- (4) At Mencials, T. E., on or about the 30th day of Bovenber, 2941, Otojiro Okuda advised Bernard Julius Otto Esaka at the Japanese Consulate that his plan for transmittal of information relative to the United States Nevy was too complicated, and instructed him to propers a simpler plan.
- (%) At Remolulu, T. E., on or about the let day of December, 2941, Dermard Julius Otto Engha did propers a plan for the transmitted of information politics to the personnel and poditions of the Smited States Floot.
- (6) At Smalplu, T. E., on or about the And day of Secondar, 2941, Burnard fallus Otto Racha did deliver to Statics that at the Separate Description, 1714 Houses Avenue, Smalplu, T. E., a plan for the transmittal of information relative to the United States Floot units and their movements.

- (7) At Espolula, T. H., on or about the 2nd day of December, 1941, Bernard Julius Otto Enchn did deliver to Otojiro Okuda at the Japanese Consulate, 1714 Benama Avenue, Moselula, T. H., a list showing the number and type of naval vescals in Posrl Markey, T. H.
- (6) At Basolulu, T. E., on or about the 3rd day of Becember, 1941, Ragao Kite did transmit a plan and system of signals previously propared by Bernard Julius Otto Kuchn to the Fereign Minister of the Imperial Japanese Sovernment at Tokyo, Japan (Section 34, Title 50, U.S.G.).

Charge II: Violation of Section 31, as smended, Title 50, United States Gode Annotated; unlawfully obtaining information affecting national defense.

Specification: In that Bernard Julius Otto Rushn did, at Pearl Barbor, Island of Cabu, Territory of Rusali, on or about Nevember 25, 2941, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the mational defense with intent and reason to believe that the information to be obtained was to be used to the infury of the Emited States and to the advantage of a foreign mation, samply, Japan, unlawfully and folcaiously obtain information concerning vessels connected with the mational defense, to wit, battleehips, sircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, waned and constructed by the United States and under the control of the United States and of its officers and agente, in violation of Section 31, as smended, Title 50, Exited States Code Amountaid.

Specification: In that Bernard Julius Otto Rushn did, at Resolula, Onbu, Territory of Manuii, 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, walanfully and foloniously communicate, deliver, transmit, and attempt to communicate, deliver and transmit, to a foreign government, namely, the Imperial Covernment of Japan, and to the military and navel forces within a foreign country, namely, Japan, and to representatives, officers, agents, employees, imbjects and mitisons thereof, information relating to the national defense of the United States, to wit, information relating to and concerning vessels, to wit, Brited States battleships, aircraft carriers, druisers, Sastroyers, and submerimes semmented with the national defense, at Feerl Marter, Cuba, Servitory of Hamail, their positions, locations, and novements, in violation of Section 32, Title 50, United States Code Americaed.

On February 29, 1942, Euchn was tried in etglet privacy before a Military Countesion at Monolulu, T. E. On February 21, 1942, he was found guitly on each of the three charges and was contensed by the Military Countesion to be shot to death with marketry.

The Military Governor, Lieutenant General Bolos G. Bassas, of the Ferritory of Resull, on October 26, 1942, approved the sentence imposed upon subject by the Military Commission, but on the same day General Emone subject by the Military Commission, but on the same day General Emone sentence to confidence at hard labor for fifty years, and ordered him to be confined in the Smited States Pomitentiary at Leavenmenth Eansas.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

October 20, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Latter dated October 17. 1943, from

9 1453

#152

Letter, dated October 11, 1943, from

3 4454

152

121

Letter, dated October 11, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, 94455 Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Letter, dated October 17, 1943, from H/2/ Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

edel 94454

Letter, dated October 13, 1943, from

#53

9 4457

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter

Warden

Encls.

Department of Justice United States Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas

October 13, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Re: KUEHN. Bernard J. O. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, dated October 4, 1943, from Ers Friede Kuehn Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn No. 59603-L. One photograph enclosed.

Letter, dated October 6, 1943, from

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

RECORDED

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65-1574-149.

MITIALS ON CRIGINAL

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EX -1

Department of Justice United States Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas

October 11, 1943

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.

Ren

KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-1

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter, Mated Oct., from

Letter dated October 6, 1943, From Bernard J. O. Kuehn All No. 59603-L, to the Legation of Switzerland, The Chief of the Division of German Interest, Washington, D.C.

Letter dated October 7, 1943 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn No. 59603-L to Mrs Friede Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas

Letter dated October 7, 1943 from

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

65-1574-148

EJEHAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGAT OCT 22 1943

IL S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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66-1574

Date: October 26, 1945

To: MAC Hemolulu

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: Bernard Julius Otto Rucha,

with alieses; of all

Beplomer - J

Reference is made to Laboratory Report #D6879 dated October 4, 1943 in which it was stated that copies of the material teles from the files of the Office of Erval Intelligence, Menclulu in connection with this case would be transmitted to your office within the maxt several days.

There are being transmitted to your effice under separate cover by registered mail copies of this material, which make up a part of specimen 62.

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Mr. Tolson	TERENED TO THE	RECORDED	65-1594	<u>'-14</u> 7
Mr. Cless			FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVE	STIGATION
Mr. Glavin	COMMEUNICATI	ONS SECTION	OCT 29 194	ARTICE
Mr. Nichola Mr. Rosen Mr. Tracy	MAI	LED 2	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF	ABINE /
Mr. Carson	→ -OCT 28	\hookrightarrow	375	1
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PRINTENTIARY

Leavenworth, Kansas October 1, 1943

Mr. J. Rigar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

- Transmitted herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters.

Letter, dated September 26, 1943, from Mrs.

Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal

(Ity, Texas, to Bernard J. O Kuehn,
No. 59603-L. (3 photographs enclosed in
letter)

BLL B6

Letter, dated September 30, 1943, from Bernard J.

O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel
Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter, dated September 30, 1943, from

Letter, dated September 28, 1943,

Letter, dated September 30, 1943, from

Very truly yours,

65-1574-146

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Leavenworth, Kansas September 27, 1943

Mr. J. Higar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O., No. 5960

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters.

Letter, dated September 22, 1943, from the above-named inmate to Mrs. Frieder tuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter, dated September 19, 1943, from Mrs. Firedel Euchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the abovenamed inmate.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Encls.

INDEXED 0CT 6 1943

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 4, 1943

Laboratory Report RECORDED

65-2574 - 145

File

D-6879

Lab.

Bernard Julius Otto Enchm, Re with aliases; et al; Espionage - J

Examination requested by: Rosalulu (65-4)

Reference Letter - 9-15-43

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Holland

Q2 Three hundred and sixty eight photographs of material consisting of original correspondence, translations of the original correspondence, and other miscellaneous papers found in the possession of Euchn; also, photographs of correspondence taken from the files of the Office of Haval Intelligence, Honolulu.

Note: This material was sent in the form of two 25 foot rolls of Minipen 35 mm. film and one film pack.

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	Mr. Clegg						
	Mr. Coffey	_z,	(5)	14.			
	Mr. Glavin_		~		•		
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Rederal Bureau of Investigation

Anited States Bepartment of Justice Honolulu, T. H.

September 15, 1943

65-4

Director, FBI

Attention Technical Laboratory

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN. with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE - J

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted under separate cover two (2) 25 foot rolls of Minipan 35 mm. film and one film pack, both containing exposed film.

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau letter dated August 19, 1943, Bureau file #65-1574, it is requested that one print be prepared of each negative for inclusion in the Bureau file in this case. It is further requested that one print be forwarded the Honolulu Office only of those negatives relating to exhibits photographed from the files of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Honolulu. The developed film is to be retained in the Bureau file.

All material relating to the KUEHN case is appropriately identified in the photographs except for the sailboat "sails" which will be found in the film pack. Any other photographs appearing on the Minipan 35 mm. film are of no value and may be discarded at the Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

oc Package

GOPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

COPIES DESTROYED 389 AUG 4 1970

EPCORDED

J. E. Thornton

Special Agent in Charg

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENFORTH, KANSAS

September 20, 1943

Mr. J. Rigar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, V. C.

Re

MUSHIN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sirt

Transmitted herewith for consorahip and return to this institution are the following listed letters.

Letter from

Letter, dated September 12, 1943, from

Letter, dated September 11, 1943, from Mrs. Friedel
Kuehn, Internment Camp Crystal City, Crystal City,
Texas, to Bernard J. 09 Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

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D. .

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS September 16, 1943

full

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.

Re :

KUHHN, Bernard J. O., No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith for densorship and return to this institution am the following listed letters.

Letter, dated tay 8, 19/3. from

Letter, Dated September 15, 1943, from Bernard J. O. Kuchn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter, dated September 15, 1943, from

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Endls.

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Burea**h** of Investigation Anited States Department of Sustice

Honolulu, T. H. September 15, 1945

VIA CLIPPER

Director, FBI

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases; et al; ESPIONAGE - J

Dear Sire

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated August 19, 1945, in the saptioned case, Bureau file 65-1574.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, all correspondence available in this case has been photographed on 85 mm. film, including also that correspondence centained in the files of O.W.I., Honolulu. Close-up photographs were also obtained of the sails used on KUEHE's sail boat. All of the exposed film was transmitted, by cover letter of this same date, for the attention of the Technical Laboratory, with the request that one print of each negative be prepared for the Bureau file in this case.

The German dictionary, ADer Grepe Duden, which was admittedly used by IUEH as a code book in sending messages to was turned ever to the Military Commission, as documentary evidence, during the trial of this case. At the present time, all documentary evidence, introduced in this case, with the exception of the German dictionary, is in the pessession of the Office of the Military Governor, Honolulu. However, recent efforts by that effice to locate the distinuary have been warailing.

There are transmitted herewith photographic negatives and pri which were discovered in KUEHE's Kalama residence. These depict in

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5 AUG 19 1970

September 15, 1943

Director Hon 65-4

in the vicinity of KUEHN's Lanikai Beach and Kalama residences, as well as photographs of the houses. OTTO KUEHN's sail boat is also pictured in several prints, and one negative shows him at work on the sail boat in a close-up shot. Numerous other miscellaneous photographs are enclosed, some of which were taken in Germany. All are appropriately identified. Photographs of the Japanese Consulate and adjoining buildings in Honolulu, which were recently obtained, are also smolesed.

There are transmitted herewith one copy each of memorands contained in the files of O.W.I., Honolulu, which were not included among the items photographed. Those memorands, bearing the initials

Safety Deposit Box #744 at the Bishop Mational Bank, Honolulu, was first rented to OTTO KUEHN and his wife May 18, 1937. The box was never entered by anyone subsequent to that date until January 27, 1945, when it was drilled open under orders of the local office of the Foreign Funds Control Bureau.

It is noted that a careful and meticuleus search was made through out the KUEHN residences

Particular attention was given to possible places of concealment of transmitting devices and an examination was made of EUEHE's short wave radio receiver to determine whether any effort had been made to convert it into a transmitter. However, these searches proved negative.

An examination of electricity bills rendered OTTO KUEHE by the Hawaiian Electric Company, covering his Kalama and Lanikai residences, failed to reveal any unusual differences in charges assessed during 1959, 1940, and 1941.

During the search of KUEHE's residences, a careful examination was made of all correspondence and papers of all kinds. However, the Christmas card, mentioned by KUEHE as having been received from in December, 1956, was not among those articles found.

Director
Hon 65-4

September 15, 1943

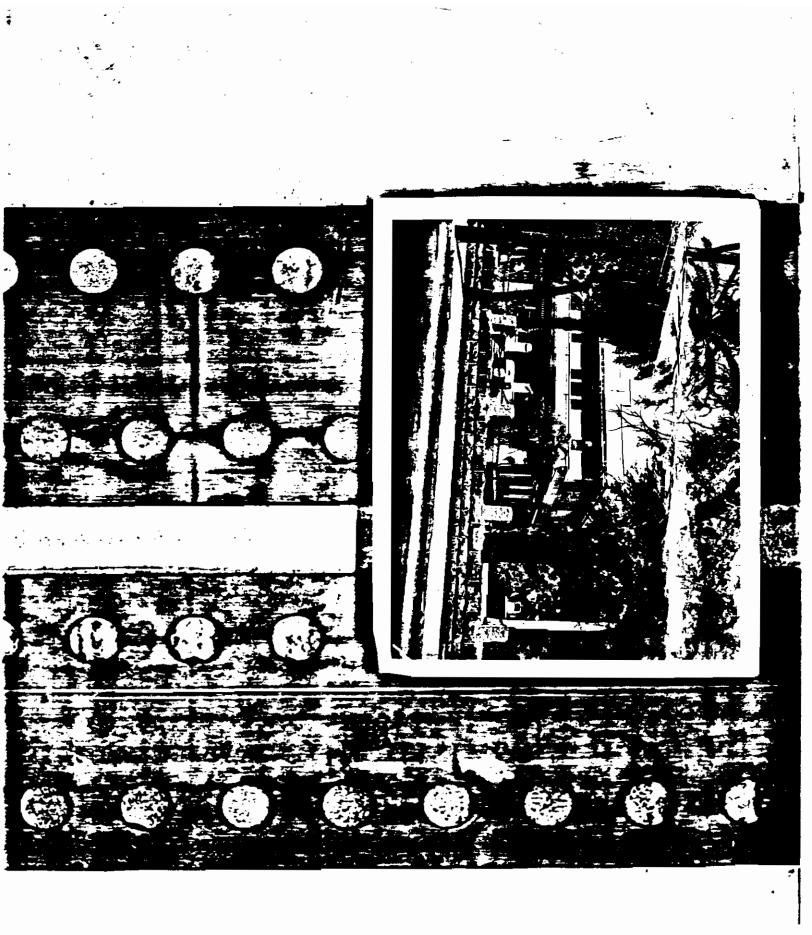
In the absence of further Bureau instructions, this case will continue to be carried in a closed status.

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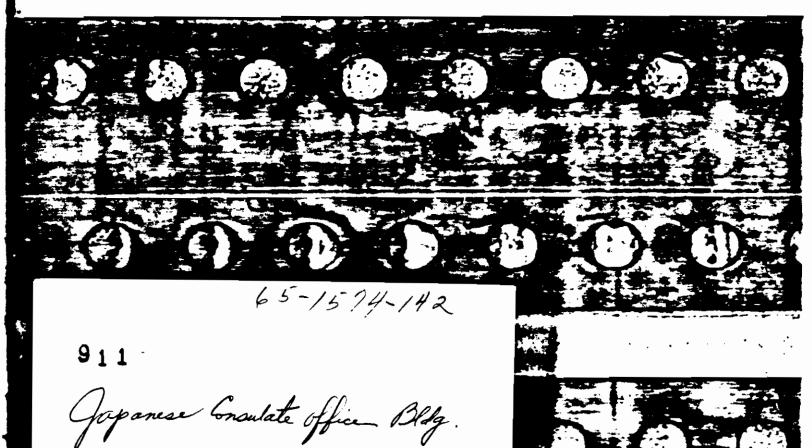
Very truly yours

J. E. Thornton

Enclosures



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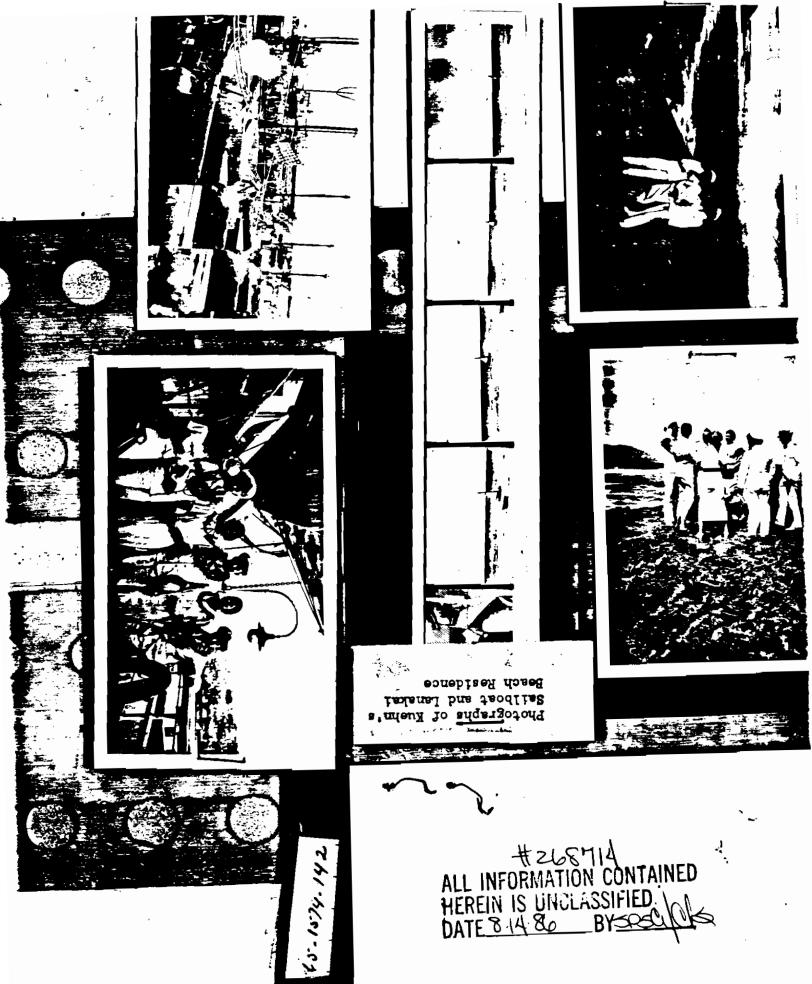








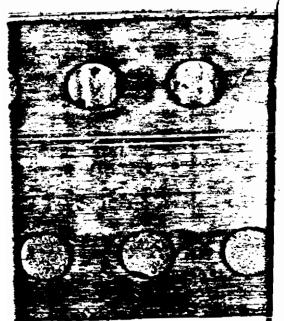






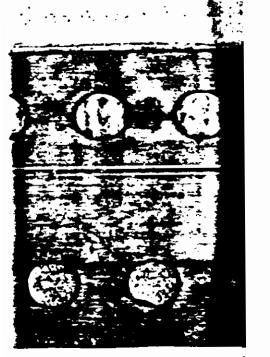








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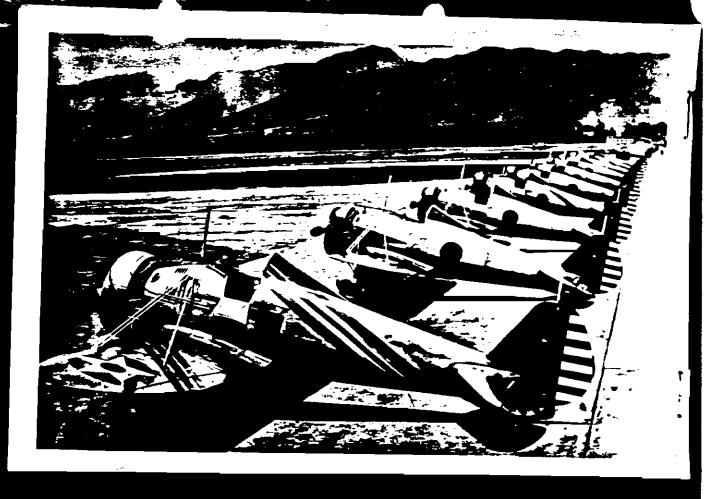


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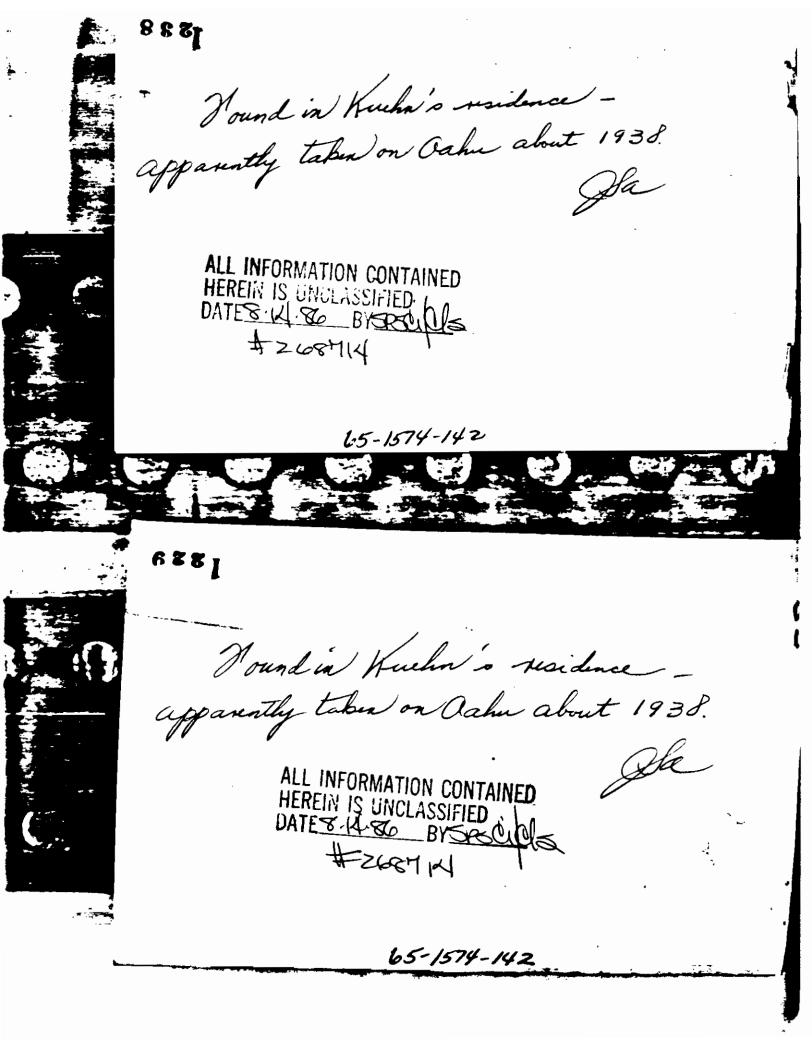
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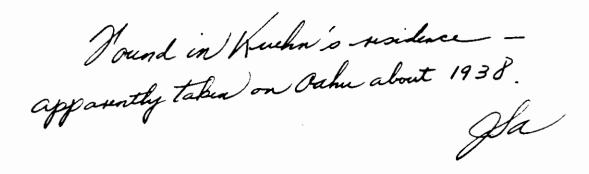
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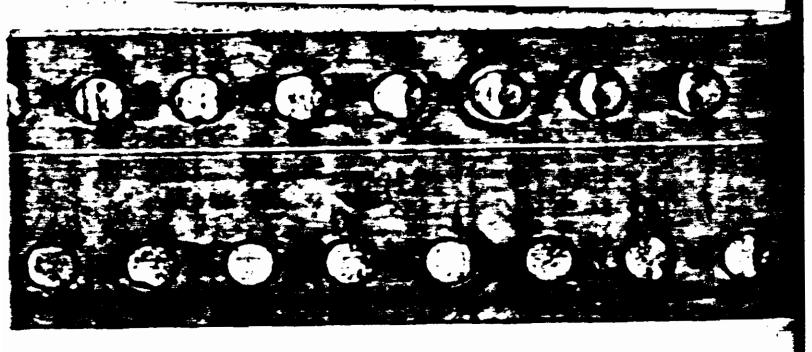


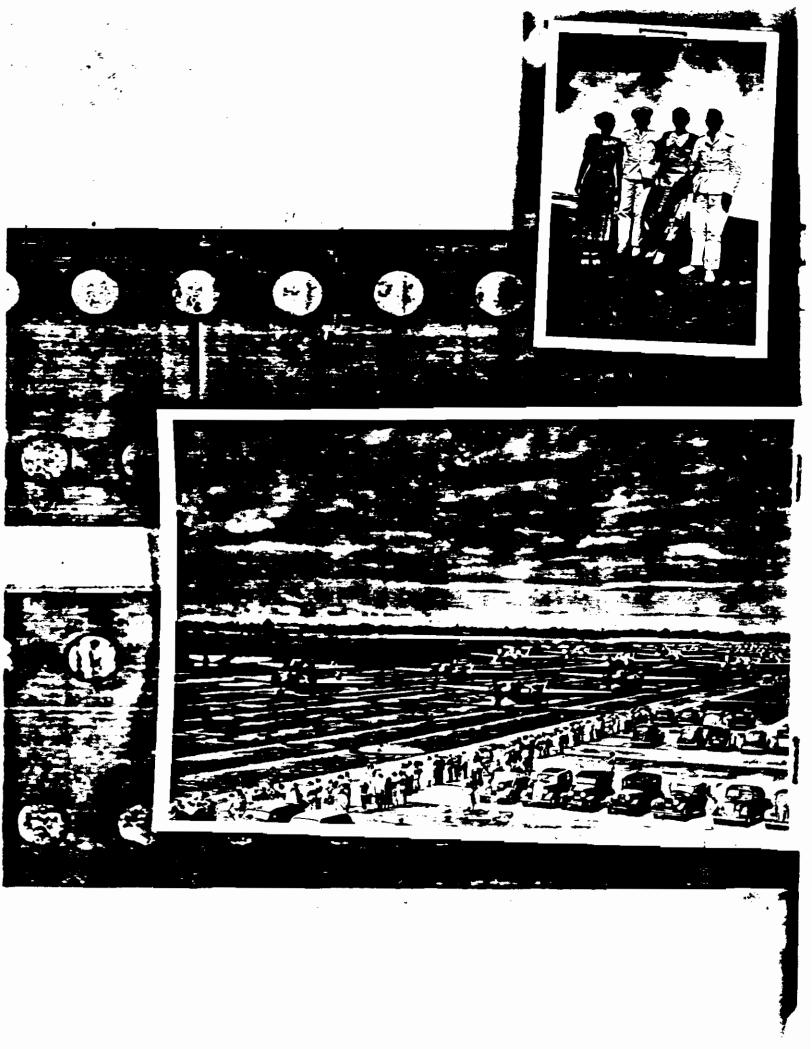




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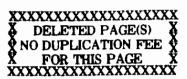




FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

24	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
∀	Deleted under exemption(s) <u>b7c + b7d</u> with no segregable material available for release to you.
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.
	Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Ø	For your information: My Smith, per our telephone Conversations, these pages contains no valuable information in connection well your research on Mr. Kueln
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 65-1574-212 Pg 2 and EBF





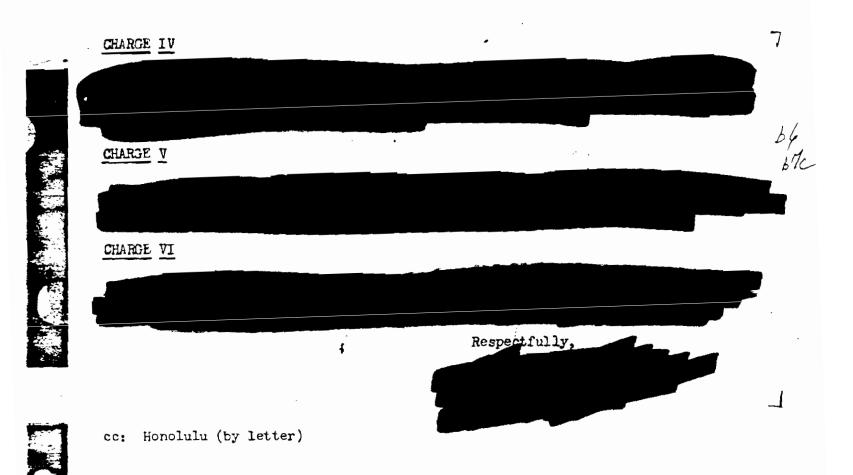


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	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.	
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies)	to you
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You we be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.	
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):	
	For your information:	
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:	



JCHN EDGAR HOOVER - DIRECTOR Federal Bureau of Investigation Anited States Bepartment of Justice Bashington, B. C. March 30, 1944 MEMORANDUM FOR THE INTECTOR BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, was, et al; RE: ESPIONAGE - J. CHARGE I CHARGE II CHARGE III OPIES DESTROYED BOEXED



autitunt.

MEMORANDUM

Subject. Otto KUEHN

of New England Mutual Life Insurance Company (Honolulu Agent: Home Insurance Co.) and addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kuhn, Box 1476, Honolulu, Hawaii".

calls the Kuehns attention to a balance of \$31.25 due on his Buick policy of 28 February 1939. Quoting letter:

"In June I made an agreement with Mr. Kuhn that I would assume responsibility for this half of the premium so that the policy would remain in force. The agreement was that Mr. Kuhn would pay the balance in three or four weeks. Later it was agreed that upon completion of the deal on the house he would pay. As yet your check has not been received."

5. states that this amount of \$31.25 will be deducted from his own check unless paid by Kuehn by 21 October.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 6 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574 SECTION 6

1574

11. S. Bepartment of Justice

(MATERIAL MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM OR ADDED TO THIS FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

DO NOT DESTROY
HISTORICAL VALUE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES

USE CARE IN HANDLING THIS FILE

Transfer-Call 421

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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	Deleted under exemption(s) b / b / b / c with no segregable material available for release to you.
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVI GON JUSTICE

LLL:E0D 65-1574

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

APRIL 6, 1944

NATE OF 1344

Transmit the following message to:

BAC, LOS ABUELAS

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KURRE, WAS, MY AL; REPIONAGE &. INSTRUCT BA R. L. SHIVERS

TO SUMMET IMMEDIATELY MENORANDUM REQUESTED BURRAU LETTER MARCH INITIAL, MIRETERN

PORTYPOUR.

MOOTER.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clerg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Resea
Mr. Risabis
Mr. Resea
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acere
Mr. Carsen
Mr. Carsen
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Mr. Starke
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Mr. Quian Tamm
APR 6 1944

Mr. Nesse
Mr. Nesse
Mr. Opina Tamm
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	For your information: My Smith, few our telephone Conversations, these pages Contain no valuable information in Connection with your research on Mr. Kushn The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
	65-1574-212 Pg2 and EBF

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS ipril 20, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: HEDD, Bernard J. C. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated pril 30, 1974 from the above-named invote to Mrs. Friedel Fuelon, Interprent Camp, Crystal City, Texas. DEFERRED RESOLL Very truly yours, Walter J. Hunter Enclosure Specimens Betsined in L **POPDETENSE**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS Fril 24, 1944 Fr. J. Karr " over Director Federal Tamena of Isasettantine Training D. C. III, Tranca J. C. Ren. No. 50403-1 Dear Dir: For cried haperith for democratin and metarn to this institution are the following liet d letters: Letter Sited Annil 23, 2774 Snow Demond J. C. Erebn, No. 50563-1, to Mms. Mnissel Enehn, Indonnent Jung, Immiol Mity, Texas. # 121 Letter dited [mil 14, 1244 fro Tra. Friedel Parks, Order 1 Dity Introduct Ones, Organist July, Demos, to Dornard J. C. C. Dehn, 1200 July 1 Q 7548 Letter orted or 1 19, 17/2 from 47541 #53 · wien

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS Noy 2, 1974 "r. J. Brar Phover Distration Feder 1 Dire o of Investigation Taskington, D. C. Piran, Teppera J. C. . "o. 50403-I. #53 P7679 Dear Cir: Formarded benemith for consorphin and return to notitation are the following listed letters: letter dated Paril 20, 1944 from Paris Priedri Fuehn, Orantel City Internent Come, Orantel City, Comes, to Corners J. C. Jacha, No. 59493-L. じょナナナハ・ナハハ Letter dated Lay 2, 1974 Con-DENCL I Specimens Retained in Telegratory

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS : . May 8, 1944.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Rederal Turatu of Investigation 'as'wington, D. C.

> HUERT, Bernard J. O. Rem. No. 59503-L

Dear Sir:

Formerded berewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following:

#121 letter octed May 1, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Mehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Q7725

#121

MECC. Letter dated May 7, 1944 from Bornard J. C. Kuehn, To. 59403-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Intern-

Q7726

ment Co. n. Crystal City, Texas.

Letter deted Mrv 3. 1944 from

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Original necesse and percohrase of message ted Har 7, 19/4 from

27728

Very truly pours.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS May 15, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. . Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. C. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following: Letter dated May 10, 1944 from 97851 Letter dated May 14, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Priedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas. Original message and paraphrase of message dated May 14, 1944 from 1852. Very truly yours, Hunter Will Tarden Enclosures

all blo b %

DEPARTMENT OF JUST UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

May 23, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

ેe:

KUEEN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

Letter dated May 21, 1944 from

443

Letter dated May 21, 1944 from

#53

Letter dated May 21, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, Ho. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter dated Eav 9. 194

Letter dated May 9, 1944 from <u>Irs. Friedel</u>

Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City,
Texas, to Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Very truly yours,

Calter A. Hunter Corden

Unalosure**s**

all br UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

May 29, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

403

Letter dated May 21. 1911 from

Q8017

#121

Letter dated May 17, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

A 8019

@ 8018

#12|

Letter dated May 28, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Walter A. Hunter

Narden

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Enclosures

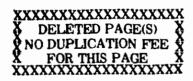
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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS June 3, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: O KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: 18120 Letter dated May 31. 1944 from #53 Letter dated May 24, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Pernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L. #121 Very truly yours, licence. Enclosures podimens Relatives TENGL S al . 66 57c

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS June 5, 1944 Er. J. Edgar Hoover Re:

Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

KUDHI, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

98126

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated June 4, 1974 from the above-named inmate to Mrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure

pecimens Retained in Laboratory

A. 10 C



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> ★/21 Re: MUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters:

#12/ Letter dated Eay 29, 1944 with enclosure from Kalama Community Trust, Honolulu, Hawaii, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Q8307

+53

Letter dated June 12, 1944 from

28308

with.

Very truly yours,

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Walter A. Hunter

Warden

Enclosures

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No

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

June 10, 1944

In. J. Minr H over Director Federal Burau of Investigation Massington, D. J.

Re:

O Kumi, sermand J. C. Ren. No. 59603-L

Dear Bir:

Forw rded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following:

Message dated December 6, 1943 (in Garman) from

ORZAC

#10

Letter deted June 9, 1922 with enclosure from the Legation of A 224/ #32 Dwitzerland, Washington, D. C., to

Ietter Pated June 1, 1924 from Ers. Friedel Euchn, Crystal City of Lake Intermediate Damp, Crystal City, Texas, to Berhard J. O. Kuchn, 9 1244 No. 59593-1.

Letter inted June 11, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Fuchn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Buchn, Internment St. p. Orystal City, Texas. 98222

letter "ited June 11, 1944 from

. . Eday

H 53 Letter dated June 7, 1944 from

0725

Letter intol June 6, 1942 with enclosure from Panierstion and Patter Classian Dervice, Pauses Sity, Missouri, to

7712

41.53

#53

Very truly yours,

Specimens Related in the ratery

Calter 1. Hunter

Inclosures (7)

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Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Reg. No. 59603-L

Q8322

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated June 8, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate.

Very truly yours,

Walter Al Hunter
Warden

Enclosure

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS
June 19, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Dureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

#/2/
Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O.
Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated June 18, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Tuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

#53 letter dated June 18, 19/4 from

68348

6.6347

#93 Letter dated June 18, 1944 from

a8349

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Funter Worden

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Enclosures

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Mr. J. Digar Hoover Director Federal Runda of Investi willow Massington, D. D.

> #43 #421 Ender, a mond i. C. Ret. 10. 508 3-1

Dear Sir:

For order here with for annsaring and return to this institution are the following leiters:

#93 . Letter dated June 30. 1944 from

Q8523

#12] Letter seted June 13, 1744 from Mrs. Priedel Misha, Q8524 Interment Domp, Drietal City, Trais, to Permird J. C. Müelm, Ros. 10, 19603-1.

#121 Tester dated July 3, 1,44 from Trans J. C. Fuehn, 28525 Rev. 10. 5155-1, to Mrs. Felical Locks, Its material Stap, Smooth City, Texas.

#53 Julium of the Tree Co. 1744 from

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28526

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

June 27, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

#121

Re: KUEEN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

753

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Priedel June 15, 1944 from Ers.
Priedel Junen, Crystal City Internment Camp,
Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn,
No. 59603-L.

28463

Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Krs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Q8464

53

Letter dated June 25, 1944 From HOOP SING

28465

SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Very truly yours,

HAND ED BY

Walter A. Hunter Warden

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Enclosures

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For your information:

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 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> WEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following:

#121 Letter dated July 8, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, @8630 Crystal City, Texas.

DITT. FD

#53 Letter dated July 8. 19// from

18631

#93 Letter dated July 10, 1944 from

8632

a 8633 Letter dated July 7, 1944 from the Legation of #32 Switzerland. Washington. D. C., to

INS RETAINED IN LAB.

7-13-44 Llf

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Very truly yours, .

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS July 15, 1944 Mr. J. Migar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Director Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated July 5, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, #121 No. 59603-L.

B8711

Letter dated July 10, 1944 from

1/2

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

Yery truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter

Warden

Enclosures

POPDETENSE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re:

STIGLER, Franz J. Reg. No. 59010-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated July 15, 1944 from Bernard
J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, 55/16

#/2/ Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Ietter dated July 8, 1944, with enclosures, from Property Comptroller, Office of the Military 987/7 Governor, Immigration Station, Honolulu, T. H., to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Letter dated July 16, 1944 from

Letter dated July 16, 1944 from

3719

#93

FORDETTINSE

#53

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Re

Enclosures (4)

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16 6g



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

July 24, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

753

Letter dated July 23. 19/4 from

Bo:

Q8844

¥93

Letter dated July 23, 1944 from

#/2/ Letter dated July 22, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Warden

DECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

7-27-44 266

POPULITINSE

Enclosures

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS July 26, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: to the above-named inmate.

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated July 14, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel 98880Auchn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas,

Very truly yours,

Warden

Enclosure

Specimens Retained in Lakarators

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
LEAVENWORTH KANSAS
July 31, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated July 30, 1944 from

#5.

Letter dated July 30, 1944 from

#93

Letter dated July 29, 1944 from Bernard

J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, 98911

Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter

Warden

Specimene Retained in Laboratory

FORDETENSE

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Enclosures

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS Aigust 4, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Re: Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated August 2, 1944 from Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Wilitary Governor of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H. (Five enclosures.)

Letter dated August 1, 1944 from

#92

DEFERRED RECORDING

Very truly yours,

Warden

Enclosures Specimens Retained in Laboration

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

#121

Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated July 23, 1944, with four enclosures, from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate.

98777

Very truly yours,

Marter A. Hunter

Enclosure

1 (27)

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

FOZDETINSE BUY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 7, 1944 Hr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bure u of Investigation Washington, D. C. +26 Re:

193

#12] KUENN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Director

Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated August 4, 1944 from #26

29015

#53 Letter dated July 31, 1944 from £90.6

¥53 Letter dated August 6, 1944 from

2 9017

Inter dated July (August) 6, 1944 from #93

£93/3

Letter dated August 6, 1944 from Bornard J. C. Kuetn, No. 59603-1, to Mrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Camp, Organial City, Texas. #121

Very truly cours,

Caltur A. Hunter larden

8-10-48ahi

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 11, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herealth for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated August 1, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Luchn, Crystal City Intermment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-L. #121 99013 Very truly yours, Enclosure Specimens Retained in Lateurators 8-15-44 813

DEPARTMENT OF JUST UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 15, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: MIN, Bernard J. O. Ret. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Attached hereto for censorship and return to this institution are the following: :.. Letter dated August 13, 1944 from #53 Letter dated August 13, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuchn, Reg. No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Carp, Organal City, Texas." Original message dated August 12, 1944 and paraphrase of ressage from 7/21 Specimens Retained in Lat 8-17-44 Very truly yours, alter A. Hunter Warden Enclosur's

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 22, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. Re: (KUEHI, Bernard J. O. Reg. No 50603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following listed letters: Letter dated August 20, 1944 from #53 Letter dated August 20, 1944 from @9205 #93 Letter dated August 20, 1944 from Bernard J. C. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Muchn, Internment Camp, 99306 #121 Crystal City, Texas. 91.1 Letter dated August 10, 1924 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Ornstal City, Texas, to Bernard #121 J. C. Kuehn, No. 59613-L. Letter dated August 20, 1944 from 7.208 #152 Letter dated August 20, 1944 from 720 #152 ROP DEFENSE and in Laboratory Acting Parden Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS Mugust 9, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following: Original message dated August 6. 1944 and paraphrase of messame form t #32 FIRRED RECOR Original message dated August 9. 1944 99052 and paraphrase of message from Letter dated June 30, 1944 from Eberhard 99053 Kuehn, Honolulu, T. H., addressed to his sister, Ruth, which has been sent by Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, #121 Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, Reg. No. 59603-L, for his perusal. Specimens Retained in Laboratory Very truly yours, Walter A. Hunter Warden Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 28, 1944 Mr. J. Migar Hoover Director Pederal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. MURME, Barnard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L . Boar Sirt Forwarded herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following letters: Letter deted laguet 27, 1944 from , 330 LILAKEU RECO Letter dated August 27, 1944 from Letter dated Angust 27, 1944 from Bernard J. O. 9332 Enchn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Priede: Richn, Interment Camp, Grystal City, Texas. Tatter dated August 28. 1944 from 333 Very truly yours, Specimens Retained in Laborators 200 Walter A. Hunter Warden Enclosures (4)

53

#121

#152

PORDETENSE

September 1, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Pederal Bareau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

(#/2/ BUEN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

1132

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following:

#121 Letter dated August 16, 1944 from Alien Property Custodian, Honolulu, T. H., together with enclosure, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

#53 Letter dated August 28, 1944 from

29386

Q 9385

732 Message dated May 10, 1944, received through the International Red Gross. from

09387

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

FOUDIFIENSE

9-5-XX

Enclosures (3)

Very truly yours,

Walter I. Hunter

Warden

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE United States Penitentiary LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS August 30, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. 793 201 #/1/ KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following: 64370 Post Card dated August 12. 10/1 -German, from Euchn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuchn, No. 59603-L. Very truly yours, Malter A. Hunter Warden Enclosures (2)

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

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Dear Sir:

Sederal Sureau of Investigation United States Department of Justice HONOLULU, T. H.

September 4, 1944.

Director, FBI.

Re: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN with aliases, ET AL. Espionage - J.

J01/P4 4 appeal # CIVIL ACT. **I.**0.#

As a matter of interest to the Bureau in the abovecaptioned case, information has recently been received from the Alien Property Custodian in Honolulu that certain properties belonging to OTTO KUEHN have been taken over and title vested in the United States Government. This was accomplished under Vesting Order No. 3645, a certified copy of which was served on OTTO KUEHN by mail on August 16, 1944.

Included in the Vesting Order was real property situated in Kailua, District of Koolaupoko, Oahu, T. H., consisting of approximately 74,581 square feet; all right, title and interest of OTTO KUEHN in and to insurance policy in the amount of \$14,000.00 issued by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, Calif.; and a bank account of \$6,163.68 on deposit with the Bishop Trust Company, Honolula, held for OTTO KURHN and in the name of Mrs. FRIEDEE QUEIN.

The above described property is to be held, used, admin-istered, liquidated, sold or otherwise dealt with in the interest and for the benefit of the United States, according to a statement by the Alien Property Custodian, Honolulu, T. H.

RECORDED

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENIJENTIARY

September 4, 1944

Mr. J. Rigar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

#42

Re:

#/2/ KUKHN, Bornard J. U. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following:

13 Letter dated September L. 1941 from

29400

#152 Letter dated Sentember 3, 1944 from

J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Priedel Alehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

#53 Letter dated September 3, 1944 from

RAYOR

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Yery truly yours,

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Enclosures (4)

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH KANSAS September 13, 1944 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C. KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L Dear Sir: Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated September 2, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to the above-named inmate. 99530. #121 Very truly yours, Walter A. Hunter Warden Enclosure ecimens Retained in Laborston



September 11, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re: KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated September 10, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter dated September 10, 1944 from

#53

#121

Letter dated Sentember 10, 1944 from

#93.

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Runter
Warden

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Specimens Retained in Laborators.

Enclosures (3)

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UNITED STATES PENITENTIAN LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS September 18, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

. ()

KUKEN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated September 170 HRL from

583

#53

Letter dated Sentember 17, 1944 from

#93

Letter dated September 17, 1944 from Bernard 99585

J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Priedel Knehn, 99585

Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Letter dated September 11, 1944 from Mrs.

Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, 99586

to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

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Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter
Warden

Enclosures (4)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

Letter dated September 19, 1944 from

- 656

#53

CCRDING

Letter dated September 24, 1944 from

19657

#53

Letter dated September 23. 1944 from

Q 9658

#93

Letter dated September 24, 1944 from Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Freidel 99659 Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

12/ Kuch

Very truly yours,

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Walter A. Hunter

FORDEFENSE

Enclosures (4)

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UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

October 3, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

33

Re:

~ 43

KUEEN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

#53 Letter dated October 1, 1944 from

#53 Letter dated September 28, 1944 from

11 93 Letter dated October 1, 1944 from

Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to krs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

specimens Retained in Laboratory

Very truly yours,

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Enclosures (5)

Walter A. Hunter Ke



Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-25-86 BY SPOOL
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65-1574-254

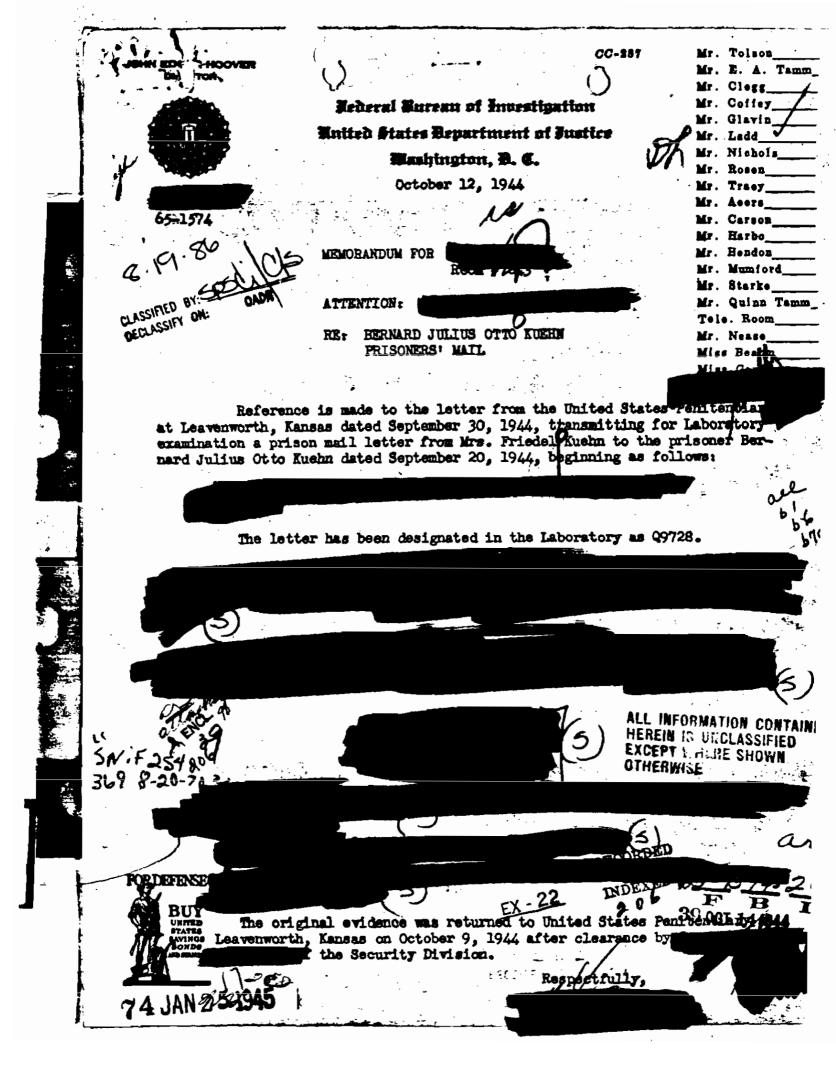
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUST Laboratory Work Sheet IPEDITE Re: Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn Mr. Walter A. Hunter, Warden, Examination requested by: U. S. Penitentiary Leavenworth, Kansas Date of reference communication: let 9-50-44 - Date received: 10-3-44 ebl DOPLE INFORMATION CONTAINE Examination requested: HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT CRESHOWN Result of Examination: CLASSIFIED BY: SE DECLASSIFY ON: Specimens submitted for examination to a reflect co 09728 Env adr "Mr. Bernard, Julius, Otto Ruehn, P.M.B. 59603, Leavenworth, Kansas", ret adr, "Friedel Kuehn, Crystal Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas", pm "Crystal City, Texas, Sep 26, 1944, 11:30 AM" and acp by C 2-page let beg, وبنوج (NOTE: THE COUNTY OF THE PARTY OF



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

October 9, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

3

Re:

KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

\$157

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for consorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

#53 Letter dated October 8, 1944 from

R4851

93 Letter dated October 8, 1944 from

Q 4852

#/2/ Letter dated October 8, 1944 from Bernard J. O. @ 9853 Kuehn, No. 59603-L, to Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas.

152 Letter dated October 8. 1944 from

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FOR DEFENSE

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ium Enclosures (4)

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Huater

Wanden



September 30, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

Re:

#12

KUEHN, Bernard J. O. Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution are the following letters:

#53

Letter dated September 25, 1944 from

4972

439

#/3/ Letter dated September 20, 1944 from Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, Crystal City Internment Camp, Crystal City, Texas, to Bernard J. O. Kuehn, No. 59603-L.

69728

Very truly yours,

Walter A. Hunter Warden

Specimens Retained in Laboratory

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Enclosures (2)

FORDEFENS



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS October 17, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.

> RE: KUEHN, Bernard Julius Reg. No. 59603-L

Dear Sir:

Forwarded herewith for censorship and return to this institution is a letter dated October 7, 1944, to the above-named insate, from Friedel Amehn, Crystal City Internment Comp, Crystal City, Texas.

99925

Very truly yours,

Reed Cozart Acting Warden

<u>Enclosure</u>

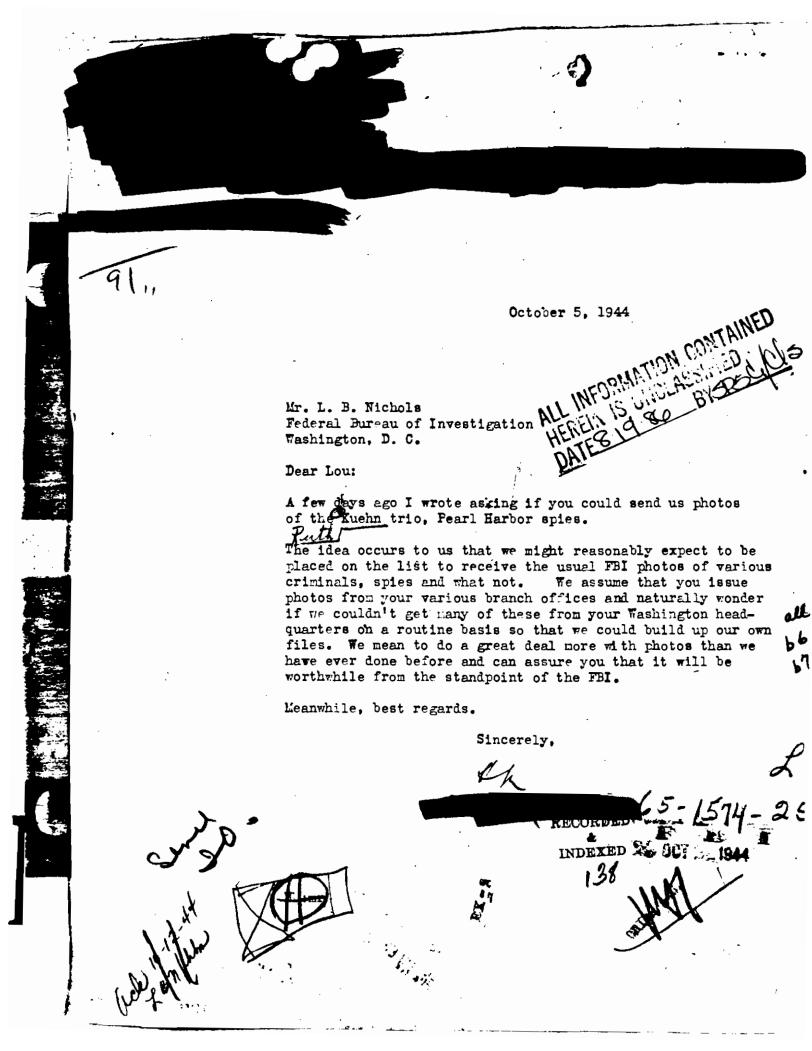
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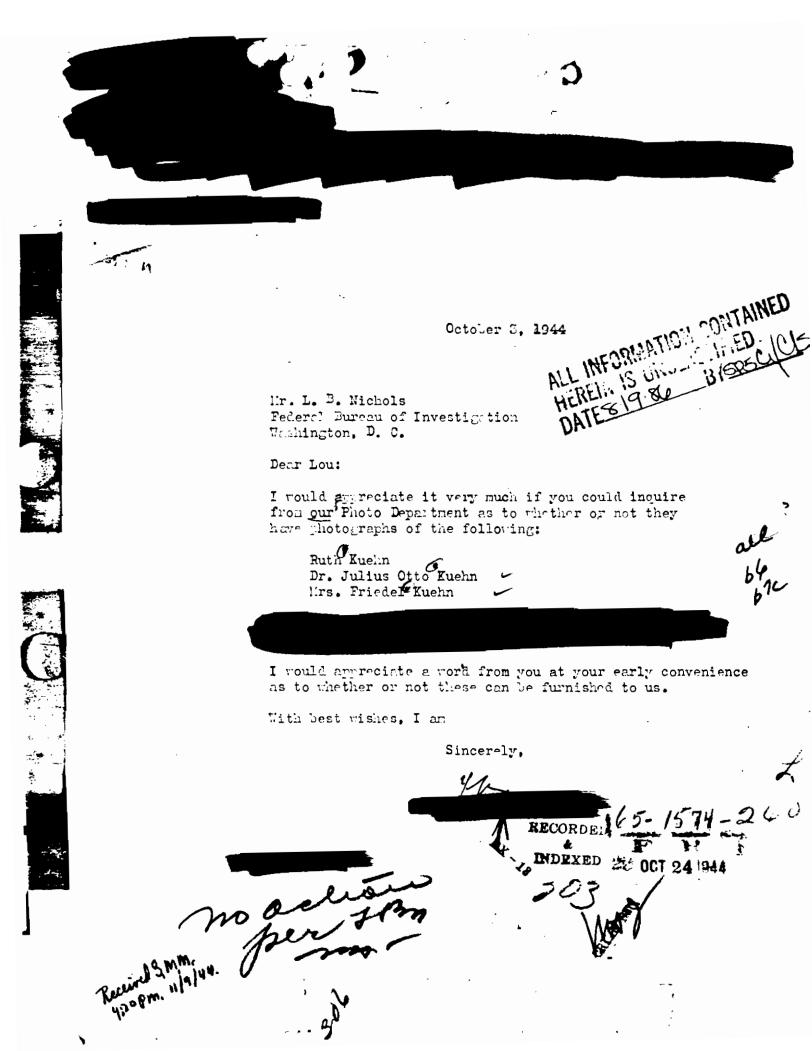
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65-1574-259 BAC, New York October 14, 1944 John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation 1253 PH .U. OCT 1 6 1944 P.M.

87 NOV 2 2 1944 3 1 1014 3





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

65-1574

DATE: November 30, 1944

SUBJECT:

MERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN with aliases, et al ESPIONACE - J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNULASSIFIED

Recently the Bureau was furnished with a letter from Friedel Kuehn, wife of subject who is interned at Crystal City, Texas, to subject Kuehn, dated November 8, 1944. The major portion of this letter deals with family matters and happenings at the internment camp. However, the following statement was made which is of interest:

"... The other entertainment came sunday-neight, when we were listening to Mr. Hoover, from the FBI, who gave an interview of a reporter. During this interview he mentioned also your name again and your daughter. It is going around the way they want it, and now you are the owner of the Beauty-shop. -This is fine to know, now Ruth is able to claim accordingly to the Vesting-Order her salary from you. Otherwise the story went on, as we read it in the newspaper so many times, maybe one day, you will be exchanged on a diplomatboat /our opinion/, since Mr. Hoover mentioned, that you are a very high official in the German Government. - But I hope to be able, to give Mr. Hoover one day the real facts he ought to know about our case. Ruth said, maybe you will be exchanged with Rudolf Hess for the King of Belgium. But don't leave us behind, please....

The above comments are being made a matter of record in the case file on Kuehn.

> RECORDED BUCA

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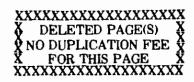
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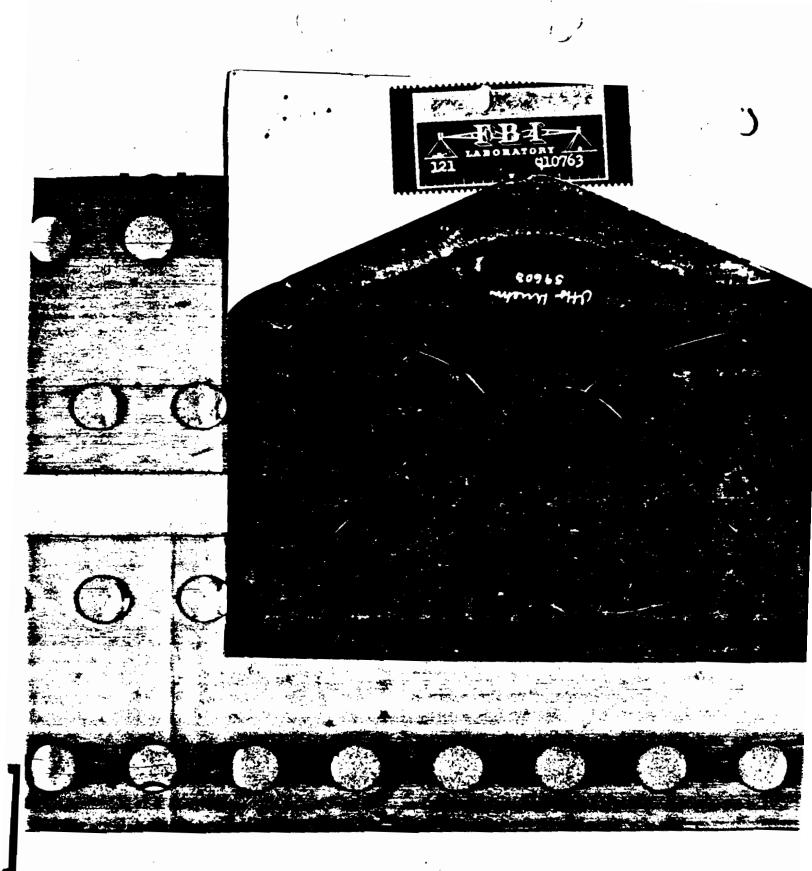
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For your information:
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:



LABORATORY PLO763

P. O. Box 1200 LEAVENWORTH, KANEAS

> To Mrs. Friedel Knehn Sulummens Gamp Gryssae Gary



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Reference is made to Bureau letter dated January 17, 1945, in the captioned matter, Bureau file No. 65-1574.

With respect to OTTO RUBBE'S reference in the letter to his wife to TTBI agent J. C. Moore, it is apparent from information available in the files of the Honolulu Office that RUBBE has in mind J. CARSON MOORE, husband of RUTH, his daughter. It is noted that J. CARSON MOORE first met the RUBBE family in October, 1940, and subsequently married RUTH in April, 1941. From past conversations with RUTH, it is apparent that she knew little of MOORE'S background and origin other than from his own statements. Thus, following the interment of the RUBBE family and early action by MOORE toward securing a diverce from RUTH, both OTTO KURBE and his wife concluded that MOORE was an agent of the FRI.

In conversations with both Mr. and Mrs. NURME, they referred to the PMI agent who had married their daughter and, is spite of assurances to the dame trary by interrogating agents, Mr. and Mrs. NURME apparently persisted in this spinion. This was also reflected in a letter written by Mrs. NURME on February I 1944, to the effice of the Provest Marshal General in Mashington, D. C., in which she stated is part: "I think there are enough evidences, to state, that act only my husband is the victim of the FBI, but that also my daughter was married to an FHI agent, or at least MORE has worked for them." A copy of this letter is contained in the investigation report prepared by the Inspector General's Office in Sawaii, Exhibit 4-6, which was submitted to the Bureau by letter of June 9, 1944.

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offer to buy Mrs. EURHN'S house.

ation for information. The furnished the Birmingham Field Biviation for information. The furnished to the Bureau sequentiation, has no further information to add to that set forth above. It is noted that the straingham writes apparently being a person of the same hame.

VIA CLIPPE

55 FEB 13 1945

Affice Me, ..., ... le 1177 - United states covernment

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UNDECT! BERNARD JULIUS OFTE SHOW, with aliases, et al

Recently the Bureau and Enthished with a photostatic and a second from Otto Kucha to Erf. Private Kucha, Otto's wife, dated because 31 left. This letter, in general, was one which discussed general and the second second

" I hope you have sailed in the meantime the elais papers to the Property Custodian; no matter if you have confidence to anybody or not meither have I. But remember when they arrested us two years ago. They did not lock your house, they even did not put up a sign closed by government order! etc. so that this yes could do what they wanted and in my belief they did. These F.B.I.-agents in Honelula will never have the decemcy to stand for their mistakes after the fashion of manly men; instead they will hide unde sever of Vesting-Orders etc. - De you remember the day when the freezing-order was announced and the L.B.I.-scent J. C. (or G.) Moore made you the offer to your house - under the pretence of friendship - for a little amount, and to antedate the deal in order to protect your property? You refused strictly an now he will probably take his revenge. I hope that you have fellowed my advice to take a lawyer in Honolulu - I have mentioned some names in my previous lett to make at least a complete inventory which would at least inform you, what Gevernment holds now in their hands and what is gene. Besides by filing a cla on emphasize your protest towards the wrong statements in the Vesting-Order,

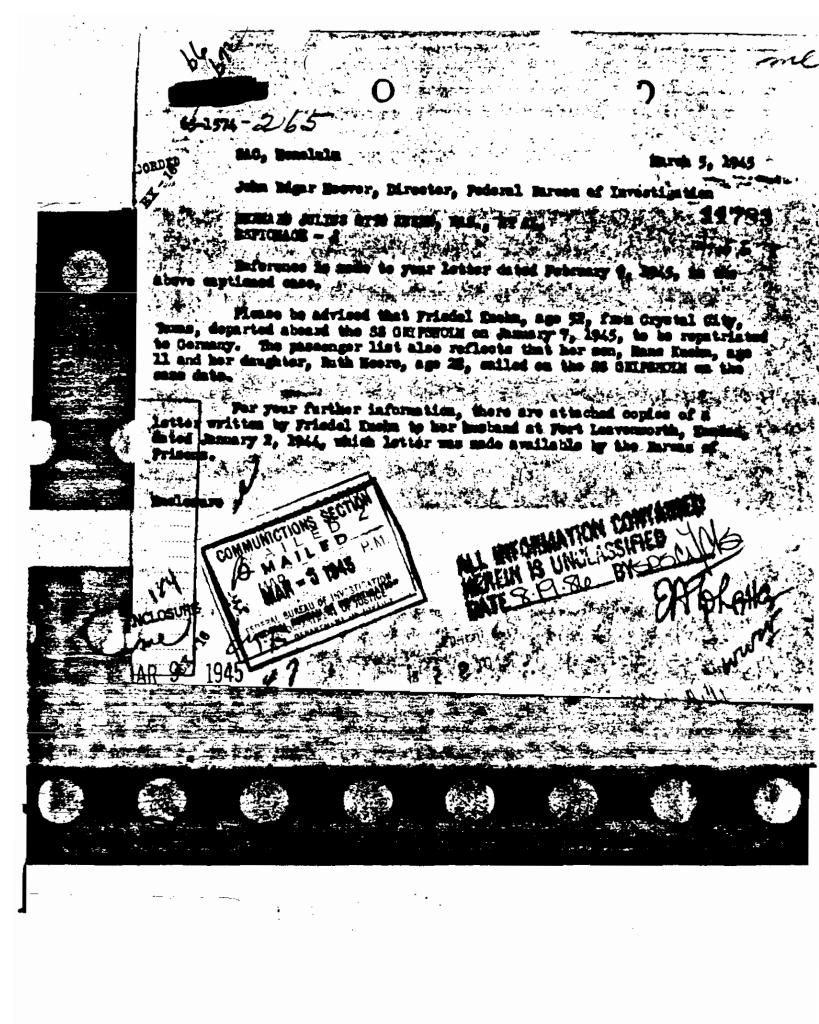
As you know, the Bureau has been furnished with other correspondence written between subjects Otto and Friedel Kuehn which have contained statement relative to their arrest and detention. In each case it has been shown that allegations of misconduct on the part of the Special Agents were unfounded, is possible that Otto Kuehn is morely making allegations in these communication as he is aware that the correspondence is consored and thereby stirring up the by mentioning such incidents as the one referred to in this communication.

The Bureau files on this case do not reflect any information concert the allegation as to the attempt to purchase Priodel Ruchn's house by J. C. Moore. There is no Special Agent J. C. (or G.) Moore who was stationed at he at the time of these persons' arrest. It is interesting to note that Buth to daughter of the subjects, did marry J. Carson Moore, a retired stockbroker and ferman resident of New York Lity, an Appril 19, 1941.

ACTION: Although it is appreciated that this may be an attempt on language to Euchn to embarrass the Bureau, it is believed that the Honolnius bridge should requested to furnish any date which would assist in clarifying the matter is attached a letter for many approval addressed to the Henolules fold Office acts for flamman.

Attachment & submit and conformation has been acted to the Henolules fold of the flamman approval addressed to the Henolules flamman approval

FEB I may live on this concident



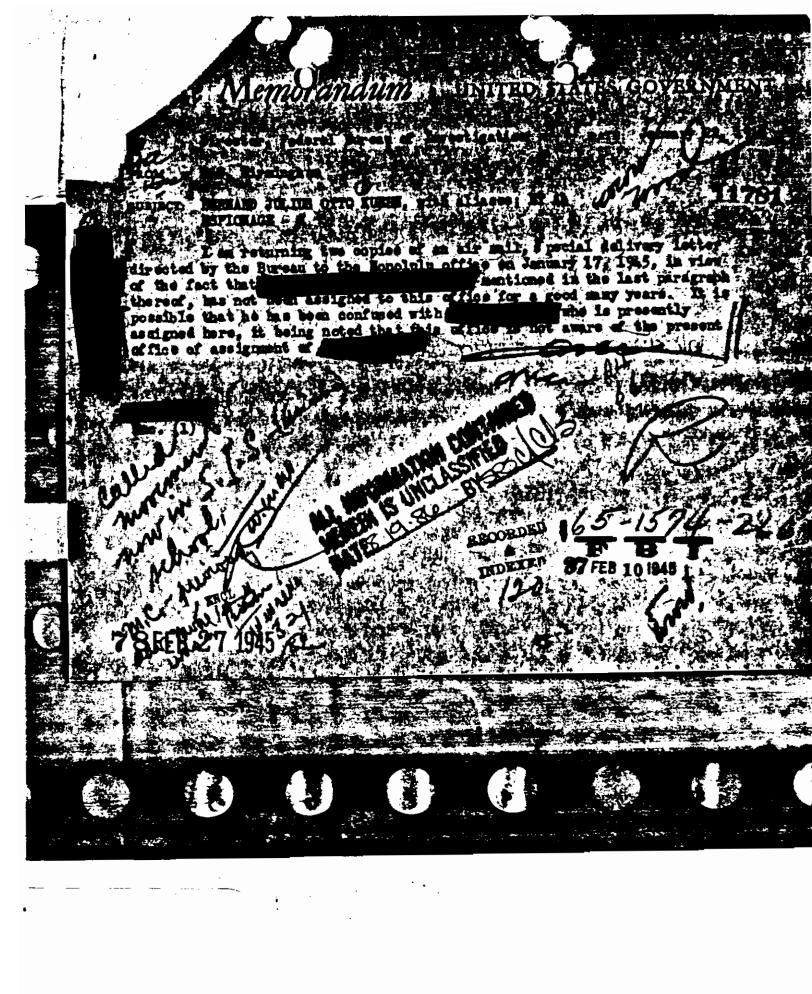
local office of the Alien Property Costodian has, during the past week, been adviced in a puble communication from its Machington headquarters that MRS. FRIEDER LUMN was repatriated to Germany on January 7, 1948. 是 1000 man It is requested that the Bureau advise whether this information is accurate and also whether other members of her family, particularly HARR JOACHIN and MITE, were repatriated at the same time ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED. IN HEREIN IS UNCLUSSIFIED. A real restaining resistance between the control of



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

<u> 2</u>	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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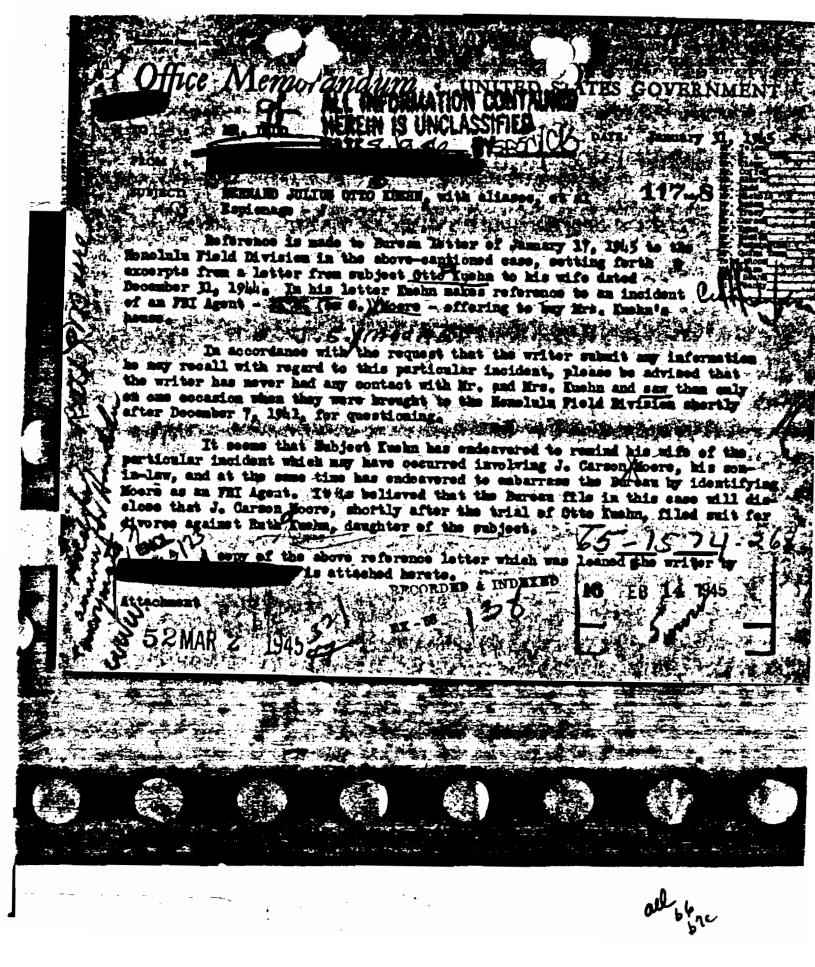




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	For your information: This page was found duplicate of 65-1574. 267 thus for provide	to be a
Ø	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:	

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX BREMARD JULIUS KURHM, with aliases, Reference is made to my memorandum dated January 12, 1945, in the above captioned case in which I called to your attention a letter addressed to Mrs. Friedel Muchin by Otto Rushin dated December 31, 1944. This particular letter referred to FRI igents in Honolulu and to the fact that FRI Agent J. C. Moore made an offer to buy irs. Ruehir's house under the pretence of friendship for a little amount of money and indicated he would entedate the deal in order to protect her property. In view of this communication, a letter was directed to the Honolulu Field Office requesting information they may be able to offer which would explain Knehn's allegation. By letter dated January 27, 1945, the Honolulu Office advised that Rushn had in mind J. Carson Moore, husband of Ruth Lushn, his daughter. J. Carson Moore first met the Kuehn family in October, 1940, and married Ruth in April, 1941. It was stated that from past conversations with Ruth, it was apparent she knew little of Moore's background and origin other than from his own statements. Thus' following the internment of the Kuehn family and the early action by Moore toward securing a divorce from Ruth, both Otto and his wife concluded that Moore was an Agent of the FBI. In conversations, they referred to the FBI Agent who had married their daughter and in spite of assurances to the contrary by interrogating Agents, the Kuehns apparently persisted in their opinion that Moore was an Agent. This of belief was also reflected in a letter written by Mrs. Kuehn on February 1, 1944, 5 to the Office of Provost Marshal General in Washington, D. C., in which she stated in part, "I think there are enough evidences, to state, that not only my husband. is the victim of the FBI, but that also my daughter was married to an FBI agent, for at least Moore has worked for them." The Honolulu Field Office suggested that it wa undoubtedly J. Carson Moore, husband of Ruth, who made the offer to buy Mrs. Kuchm! house. Further, in accordance with Mr. Taxm's instructions to interview that being when they were brought to the Honolulu Field Office shortly after December / Vin., for questioning. suggested that Auann was andsavoring to remind his wife of the particular incident which may have occurred involving J. Carson Moore, his son-in-law, and at the same time endeavored to embarrass the Bureau by identifying Moore as an FBI Agent. 情况的事情的 2000年的 金田城的东西区的 The state of the s In view of the explanations received from the Honolulu Field delice and and as it appears that this is had les attempt on the part of the Rushns to ambarrass the Bureau, it is not believed that a further action need be taken at this time.



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John Many Server - Director, Poleral Barons of Investigation

Bericker 4

For your information, the Durous was recently furnished a photostate copy of a communication from subject Otto Eachs to his wife, Ere. Priotel Eachs, dated December 21, 1944. In general, this letter was morely a personal letter; however, it did contain information of particular interest to the Durous which is set forth howe;

that T. E. (or S.) Moore, on Agent of the FMI, male on offer to buy Mrs. Rucht's house. In fact, there is no record of a Special Agent J. S. (or S.) Moore ever I having been stationed at Remolulm. It is interesting to note in the same file that J. Streen Moore may late make the factors of the bullets of the bullets.

It is appreciated that the publicity have in the past male may alleged with reference to the senduct of Special Agence and other persons in these suchely they have been. However, to has been shown that the allegations relative to other senduct on the part of the Special Agence have been eithern fact. It would sypped that the outport is endoargeing to enharmous the Surean by making each allegations in that he is come that his mail is conserved and the allegations would be prought to the attention of Severasma authorities.

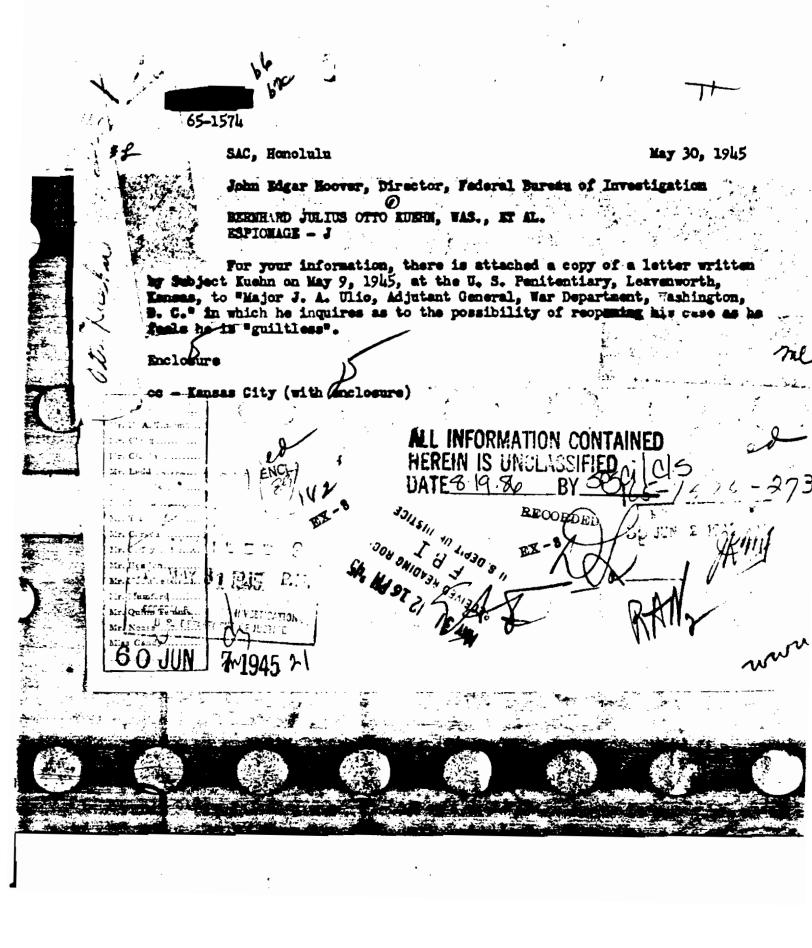
Special Agents having personal knowledge of the instant case to determine their pourse have any information relative to the allegation chaoraing the proposed offer to buy Kre. Rachn's residence.

the that the later are being furnished to the Birningham Field of the that the Renolmin Field of the that the Renolmin Field of the the perjection mind the field of the perjection with regard to this perjection mind.



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From	Otto Kuehn	May 9th, 1945 (Date)
_		(Date)
U.S.	Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Ka.	
To	Major J. A. Ulio, Adjutant General	War Department, Washington, D.C.
	(Name)	(Address)



Regarding the possibility to reopen my case I find myself, since I'm not familiar with the law of the U.S. Government, in a rather helpless situation.

I was recently informed here that you are the competent authority for my problem, which I like to describe shortly in the following lines.

One day after the attack on Pearl Harbor I was arrested in Honolulu, T.H., accused of conspiracy with the Japanese Government, and on February 21st 1942, sentenced by a military court to death; a sentence which was later commuted to 50 years' confinement in a Federal Penitentiary. At that time martial law had been proclaimed in the Hawaiian Islands.

I am guiltless and assure you that I was in no way connected with the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Among others I account the following facts for my conviction:

A certain <u>enrangment</u> on the islands after the attack and the looking around for a scapegoat to cover up the Hawaiian affair.

The F.B.I. agents did everything to prosecute me and went too far in their efforts, but did nothing to investigate my case justly.

Most of the witnesses I had asked for were either refused or did not appear at court.

I had no professional lawyer or legal adviser, except a defense-counselor, Major Cappin, who was not familiar with lawsuits and could not help me.

A document which would have given elear evidence that I had no connection with the attack and that I never had any intention for a conspiracy was hold back by the prosecutor and not read by the military court. It was a conversation which I had with my wife at night, a few weeks before my trial. This conversation was picked up by the F.B.I. with a dictaphone, as I was told later.

COPIES DESTROYED 839 AUG 5 1970

65-1574-213

Since the martial law in Hawaii is suspended and the war with Germany has ended, I see now my chance to assert my rights.

Please let me know which steps I have to enter in this matter; I would appreciate your legal advice. Be assured that I am decent enough not to have made this request, if I would feel guilty.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Otto Kuchn

Mr. Tom C. Clark Assistant Attorney General

May 30, 1945

John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

BERNHARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, WAS., ET AALL INFORMATION CONTAINEL ESPICIAGE - J
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You will recall that Bernhard Julius Otto Kuehn was interned on December 8, 1941, and on February 19, 1942, he was tried by a military commission at Honolulu, Hawaii, for violations of the Espionage Statutes. Kuehn was found guilty on February 21, 1942, by the commission and was sentenced to be shot. However, on October 26, 1942, his sentence was confirmed but was commuted to 50 years imprisonment by the Military Governor. The Criminal Division has been furnished all pertinent information in the Kuehn Case.

For your information and the completion of your file on Kuehn, there is attached a copy of a letter written by Kuehn on May 9, 1945, at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, to "Major J. A. Ulio, Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C.", in which he inquires regarding the possibility of reopening his case inasmuch as he, Kuehn, feels that he is "guiltless".

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EX-72 FEBERAL BUTE OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 1945
LE JUSTICE

M. M. 97 C. 18 APV

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DATE: TO Room 7643 September 5, 1945 SUBJECT: Transfer of Prisoners Mail File #65-41343 As the Prisoners! Mail Watch List has been discontinued, the photostatic copies of mail of the individuals listed below are being transferred from the Laboratory's Prisoners' Mail file to the Investigative Files. In the event that further submissions of Prisoners! Mail are received in the Laboratory, photostatic copies of such evidence will henceforth be routed to the Investigative Files for filing. 65-1574 Ruehn. Bernard Otto RETAIN PER FORM 4-34 | DATED TO 19/19/67 65-1574 35 Ju 19 1945 52 SEP 20 1945



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Office Memorandum ullet united states government

The Director

FROM

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN

with aliases, et al

ESPIONAGE - J

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNULASSIFIED
DATE 8-19-86 BY

of the Department advised that the Army is considering the release of the transcript of the testimony in the Kuchn Case to the newspapers. On November 14, 1945, accompanied by Colonel Slattery. trial Judge Advocate in the Kuehn Case, and had called at office and informed him that a reporter in Washington who represents Hawaiian newspapers is attempting to get a release of the above mentioned informed and a release of this transcript might be embarrassing to the Bureau since "Mr. Shivers made a release at the time showing the Bureau was instrumental in making the case and that Shivers in particular was responsible for success, and a release of the transcript would show that the case was made by the military". further added that they were not releasing transcripts of all military trials in Hawaii. that he would advise him later, and informed that he would send a memorandum to the Attorney General and forward us a copy.

The Bureau has never received a copy of this transcript and, therefore, cannot judge as to statement that it would show that the "case was made by the military". You will recall that this case originated at the Bureau in February, 1939, upon receipt of a complaint from a personal acquaintance of Mr. E. A. Tamm. This case was investigated by the San Francisco Office and later by the office in Honolulu, and resulted in the gathering of evidence concerning financial transactions and other activities on the part of Kuehn indicating that he may be engaged in subversive activity. The Honolulu Office shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor obtained radio messages from McKay radio indicating that the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu had an agent or agents who were to send messages to sea by means of lights from a dormer window relative to the number of ships leaving and entering the Harbor. Kuehn was thoroughly interviewed by two agents of the Honolulu Office on December 31, 1941, and admitted that he had contacted the Japanesa Consulate and made arrangements with them for the signaling of information, confirming the belief that he was the subject of the Japanese messages referred to above. These Japanese messages were obtained by Bureau agents and turned over to the Navy for decoding.

Kuchn was interned by the Army shortly after Pearl Harbor and as a resul of the investigation by the Bureau he was brought to trial before a military co mission due to the fact that Hawaii was under military law, and a verdict of guylty was returned on February 21, 1942, at which time he was sentenced to be shot / This eentence was later commuted to fifty years' imprisonment. Immediately following was confidentially informed of the conviction by Colonel Thomas Greene, Executive Military Governor, at which time Colonel Greene

EX- 32 NOV 26 1945

58 DEC 1 0 1945

Memorandum for The Director

stated that he had wired the War Department and suggested that the information concerning the verdict be transmitted to the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C., "since the FBI had been instrumental in the investigation and success of the case".

You will also recall that the Army refused release in this case based on the grounds that it would disclose their ability to decode Japanese code.

Was also in error in stating that a release was made by SAC Shivers, and the only release made on this matter was made by SAC Johnson at the time of Shivers' resignation at which time he made only a few comments concerning this case in connection with Shivers' departure from the Honolulu Office. A release of this case was made by OWI on June 14, 1943, which was approved by the Bureau.

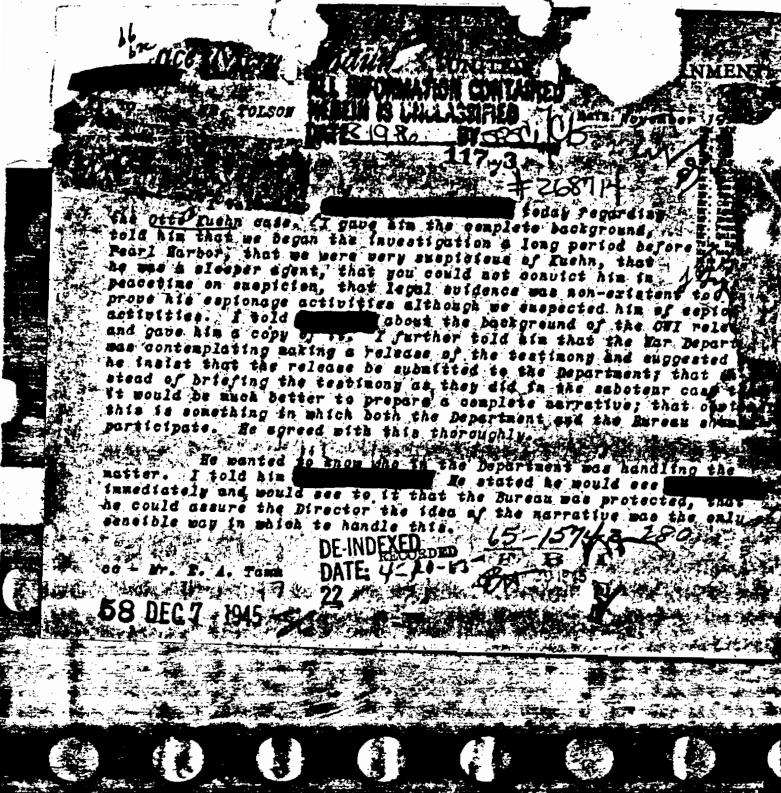
No action will be taken in this matter until receipt of memorandum, at which time I think we should request a copy of the transcript before any release is made by the army in view of comment that such release would show that this case was made by the military.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT November 14, 1945 FROM SUBJECT: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN: ESPIONAGE - J of the Department called and stated (phonetic) had come to his office today with Colonel Slattery, trial Judge Advocate in the captioned case, and that a reporter in Agent and now a Colonel, and told Washington who represents the Hawaiian newspapers, is attempting to get release of the transcript of the testimony in the Kuchn case. stated this might be embarrassing to the Bureau since Mr. Shivers put out a release at the time showing the Bureau had made the case and that Shivers in particular had been instrumental in making the case and this transcript would show the case was made by the military. asked if they were releasing transcripts of those military trials in Hawaii generally and he said no. Before suggesting to that this matthat this matter said he wanted to talk be taken up with the Bureau directly, he would let him know. with someone in the Bureau. He told this matter would eventually be referred to the I told Attorney General for a decision. stated he would send the Attorney General a memorandum and send us a copy. Facts ere being checked, 11-15-45 Addendum: A review of the facts in this case is being made for the purpose of determining the truth or falsity of the Army's purported "making" of this case. 32 NOV 26 194 58 DEC 121945 163



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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BERNARD KUEHN

PART 7 OF 7

FILE NUMBER: 65-1574

subject

KUEHN

file number

65-1574

SECTION 7

65-1574

Bernard Julia Otto Kuch

An article appeared in the "Washington Times Herald" under date of Hovember 16, 1945, captioned "U. S. Tardy in Translating Detailed Jap Spy Message". According to the "Times Herald", a message was introduced before the special investigating countitee Hovember 15, 1945, which was reportedly send by Jap agents in Mawaii to Tokyo, giving detailed arrangements for transmitting information relative to the number of American warships by means of light signal flashed to enemy observers off Cabu Island.

The signals described in the article are those which were prepared by Stto Kuchn, subject of a Bureau espionage case, who was convicted by a military commission, Henolulu, on February 21, 1942, and sentenced to 50 years at Fort Leavenmorth.

The "Times Herald" states that the message was sent on December 3 but not translated until December 11th. You will recall that the communication companies at Honolulu had refused cooperation with the SAC in turning messages sen by the Japanese Consulate over to him. It was not until December 8, 1941, that SAC Shivers obtained these messages and delivered them to ONI for decoding. Here the Buream's file nor the Honolulu files reflect when the decoded messages were returned. However, in a report of SAC Shivers captioned Wapanese Activities, Honolulu, T. H." dated December 26, 1941, he states "as soon as a translation of the above messages was received" he, with

G-2, took immediate steps to institute an investigation for the purpose of locating the Japanese agents who had been assigned to the task of giving these signals out. The Honolulu Field Office files reflect that this investigation was instituted on December 11, 1941. It is, therefore, evident that this message was decoded three days after it was picked up by SAC Shivers.

You will further recall that Otto Knehn admitted preparing this signal system but stated that it was never used. An investigation by ONI and the Monolulu Field Office further reflected that no signals were made from the localist identified in the message. An investigation by the Honolulu Field Office also flected that no advertisements were made during the pertinent period over radio station NOMB or in the newspapers. Persons answering the want ad were to write the Post Office Box 1476, which was ascertained to be that owned by Otto Kumpn.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED TO DATE 17 1945 # 26814

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The Director

D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT:

BERNARD JULIES OTTO KUEHN, with

FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE TUERN MRS. J. CARSON TOORE, 400 PM

EBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN .

ESPIONAGE - J

DATE: 11/20/4

Attached for your information is a copy of a memorandum from Mr. to Mr. McGranery dated November 15, 1945 covering the interview between of the War Department and of the Criminal Division of the Department relative to the release of the minutes of the trial of Otto i. Kuehn before the military commission. It has been noted that plained that such a release "might prove embarrassing to the FBI". He explained that "the transcript disclosed that the case was made by the military authorities, whereas Mr. Shivers, the former Special Agent in Charge at Honolulu, had issued a press release shortly before his resignation extolling the Bureau's participation in this case and, in particular, his own achievements in connection therewith.

Also attached is a complete summary of the Kuehn Case, which reflects that the Bureau conducted most of the investigation which resulted in Kuehn's conviction. You will recall that we were unable to develop an espionage case ht against Kuehn until the Honolulu Office obtained the copies of the coded messages which were sent by the Japanese Consulate to the Foreign Office. One of these messages revealed that on December 3, 1941, the Consulate transmitted a message relative to signaling, which later Kuehn admitted that he had prepared.

Under the heading "Prosecutive Action" you will also note that FBI agents testified in this trial and produced the bulk of the testimony and witnesses to convict Kuehn. The information concerning the witnesses was obtained by the Honolulu Office from the transcript of the testimony, and it is, therefore, difficult to understand statement that a release of this transcript would show that this was a military case other than it was tried before a military commission, which, of course, was necessary due to the fact that criminal courts were closed and Hawaii was under martial law at the time of Kuehn's trial.

Attachments

Mr. James McGranery, The Assistant to the Attorney General Therom L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

Movember 15, 1945 TLC:JMMcI:rh 146-7-1882

Bornard Julius Otto Euchn - Espionage - J

On the afternoon of Movember 15, 1945,
Military Justice Division, Mar Department, telephonically advised
of this Division that he desired to confer with him
conserving I matter which was then up for consideration in his office.
ies explained that the matter in question could be handled
in one of two ways, and that if it were handled in a certain way, it
might be embarressing to some extent to the FMI, whereas if it were
handled in another way, this would not occur.

seemed
reluctant to identify the matter on the telephone was amultted that
the Department probably had no previous file on it.

it 10:50 e.m. the following morning penied by a former FBI Agent and more recently acting United States Attorney in Mewall, conferred Adentified the case as that involving nermand fullus oven allem and his wife. Kuchn mes tried by the Military Authorities in Hawaii in 1942. emplained a local reporter for the Havellan newspapers, was pressing the Mar Department to release the testimony taken at the trial of Kuchn and the view was expressed that if this were done it might prove embarrassing to the FEL. explained that the transcript would disclose that the case was made by the Military Amthorities, whereas Mr. Shivers, a former Special Agent in Charge at Monolulu, had issued a press release shortly before his resignation extolling the Bureau's participation in this case and, in particular his own achievements in connection therewith. According to this situation would not arise unless someone ands a studied comparison between the contents of the transcript and the Burean release.

inquired whether the War Department was relessing all the inquired of trials had by the Hilitary Authorities
in Hawaii and said this was not being generally done
but that had indicated an interest in this particular case.
Frior to consulting the FM, did not suggest that
discuss the patter directly him the Buress.

The above information was informally furnished to the Aureau.

If it is agreeable with you, it is suggested that we request
to take this matter up with the PMI.

Chron. Resords

65-1374-282

Emilion, 5

Office Me.....

S GOVERNMENT

The Director

DATE: December 4, 1945

DAL:1em

FROM

SUBJECT:

KUPHN, with aliases FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE RUEHN, with aliases MRS. J. CARSON GOORE, nee Buth Kuehn

EBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN

ESPIONAGE - J

On December 4, 1945, while talking to Lamar Caudle and in the Criminal Division on other matters, I called their attention to the above entitled case and particularly to the conference which they had had with of the War Department wherein had informed them that the rerease of the minutes of the trial of Otto Kuehn might prove embarrassing to the FBI.

I informed these two gentlemen that the release of such minutes mould not in any way prove embarrassing to the Bureau, particularly in view of the fact that the investigation leading up to the arrest of the Kuehns had been conducted by the FBI and the major portion of the testimony introduced before the Military -Commission was introduced by Special Agents of the Bureau who testified personally on the results of their investigation.

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MERORAEDE

primar fulius ofto mine, with aliana Princel Barta Mouste Ruber, with align MES. J. CARSON MOORE, noo hath Kachp MEDIARD MARTIN DINE espicement - 3

As a result of an investigation conducted by the Federal Buress of Devestigation, Bernard Julius Otto Inche, a German mational reciding on the Island of John in the Hermiten Islands, was convicted by a military counteries sitting in Eccelulu and found guilty on February 21, 1942, of unlawfully obtaining information affecting the mational defence and disclosing such information to the Japanese Consulate in Hunclulu. He was sentenced by the military commission to be shot to death with maketry. Boverer, on October 26, 1942, the Ellitary Governor, Lieutenent General Poles C. Muncae, of the Territory of Remail, although approving the sentence imposed by the military commission, commuted Eacha's contence to confinement at hard labor for 50 years and ordered him to be confined in the United States Panitentiary at Leevenworth, Kansas, where he is located at the present time.

As a result of this investigation, reports of which were furnished to Army and Mavy Intelligence at Monolulu and the Seat of Ogvernment, Eucha's wife, Friedel Barta Augusto Recka, his daughter, Mrs. J. Carson Moore, and his son, Eberhard Martin fushe, along with Eachn were apprehended by the military sutherition, who had furiadiotion over apprehensions and intermediate in the Hermiten Islands at that time, on Documer 8, 1941, and intermed as dengerous alies : encuies. Ero. Excha and her doughter both were transferred to an interment emap at Crystal City, Texas, where they remained until Jamuary 7, 1945, at which time they were repatriated to Germany absend the M Gripshalm, together with Mrs. lucin's youngest sen, liens freim, age il.

Origin of Case

ENCLOSI DE Otto Ende first come to the attention of the Bureau in February, 1939, when a civilian reported information indicating that Kucha and his wife were believed to be engaged in explenage activity. This report pointed out that although Books and his wife had no apparent searce of income they exped two house at Kailas, Oaks, one of which was very large, and further they allogedly extertained levishly, particularly army officers.

<u>totivities of Lucia</u>

This information was immediately node available to ONI and 0-2, and the San Francisco Field Division of the Bureau, imagench as there was no office is Hemolulu at that time, was requested to conduct an appropriate investigation.

RAN: MJH

59 DEC 2.5 1945

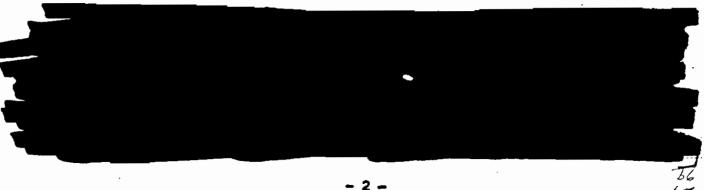
Subsequent to this original information the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued to receive many complaints from residents of Honolulu. All of these allegations were non-specific and based entirely upon suspicion. sequent investigation conducted by the San Francisco Office and by the Honolulu Office, which was opened in August, 1939,

64c 14d

Kuchn, who was interviewed shortly after his arrest on December 8, 1941, informed Bureau Agents who questioned him concerning this money that he had received in all approximately \$30,000.00, underestimating the total amount by some \$40,000.00. Kuchn maintained that the money transferred to him through international banking channels actually resulted from funds which he had on deposit in Rotterdam. He claimed that he opened a small account with a bank in Rotterdam in April, 1918, during the first world war and that later, while operating the freighter Antares, he deposited money received therefrom in this account. He further added that his father had left him about \$50,000.00 in cash in 1920, as well as a number of houses and government bonds. However, he stated that with this money he purchased the Antares, which shortly thereafter ran on a reef and was cold for \$2,000.00. Kuchn claimed that another source of his income was an aunt, Else Svendson, a resident of Sweden, who in 1934 transferred about \$35,000.00 to him, which constituted his share of an inheritance he was to receive later. This sum he claims to have deposited in a bank in Amsterdam. Kuchn further claimed that he was unable to get any additional funds from abroad after 1938 until the spring of 1940.



According to information received from ONI in the early fall of 1940. the Kuehns had a dormer window constructed in the attic of their residence which overlocked Kaneche Air Station. ONI advised that they had made numerous observations of the Kuchn house but had not uncovered any suspicious activities.



On July 20, 1940, information was received from G-2 to the effect that a couple identified as Mr. and Mrs Triedell, apparently Germans, have frequently secretly appreached the Japanese Consulate General in Honolulu requesting him to transmit information to the Japanese Navy. On July 10, 1940, the Japanese Consulate General requested the Tokyo Foreign Office to report on the reliability of the Friedells. On July 12, 1940, according to G-2, the Foreign Office replied stating in effect that the Japanese Navy could not place the Friedells very well, but would like to receive their information by wire with an indication that it emanated from the Friedells.

Kuehn further admitted to Bureau agents who had questioned him subsequent to December 8, 1941, that approximately four weeks after Mrs. Kuehn returned from Japan to Honolulu, which was on April 20, 1940, he received a letter from stating it would be necessary for Kuehn to make other arrangements to get additional funds out of Japan as it was becoming too difficult and dangerous to continue his efforts along these lines. Kuehn replied who would assist in forwarding money from Japan to Honolulu. With this letter Kuehn sent a Duden (German) Grammer Dictionary similar to a Webster Dictionary retaining a dupli-

in forwarding money from Japan to Honolulu. With this letter Kuehn sent a Duden (German) Grammar Dictionary similar to a Webster Dictionary, retaining a duplicate copy for his own use, and explained that in future communications he would use a number code which would indicate 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", Kuehn would use the number "210-6".

According to Kuehn, he met During July of 1936 while en 64d route to Japan on a Japanese boat! introduced himself to Kuehn as being from an old Japanese family of nobility and associated in some manner with the Mitsui clan in Japan. He was returning from England at the time and stated that he had also visited Germany. He spoke English and German fluently. Upon arrival in Yokohama, asked Kuehn where he intended to stay and arranged to see him at a later date. Within a few days Kuehn was visited by Imperial Hotel, and took Kuehn on a sight-seeing tour around Tokyo. At dinner that evening very tactfully referred to Kuehn's service in the German Navy as an officer during World War I and inquired whether Kuehn would from time to time furnish with information about Honolulu, which was to be for the benefit of the Japanese Government. Kushn insists he refused to have anything to do with such an idea and hever mentioned the proposition again.

However, did centime to visit Eucha at the Imperial Hotel and frequently extertained him by taking him to the theater, dinners, him to the commerce tishing. The was nest certial to Eucha on all of these escasions and frequently extended on effor to be of sociations to him.

According to Euchs, he never sever subsequent to October, 1936, when he sailed from Japan, and, except for a Christmas card which he reserved from the 1936, Eucha claims he did not correspond or commission to the this individual in any manner until the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the spring of 1940, when Kucha wrote the contract of the contract

Otto Eucha further admitted that around September, 1940, £10,000 in marines memory was delivered to Eucha (appearance), and at the time he handed the memory ever to Englan he also gave him a slip of paper which instructed him not to write (appearance) but in the future to address his letters to the second with most of the stowards and parsons absent Japanese ships and that she had several of them at her home when they were in Homelulu. The had made the acquaintement of them at her home when they were in Homelulu. The had made the acquaintement of them at her home when they were in Homelulu. The had made the acquaintement of them at her home when they were in Homelulu.

that on Saturday, October 18 or 25, 1941, at about 4:00 p.m. fallowing the arrival of the Intuta Maru in Hemolulu from Japan, a Japanese employee of that vescel called in person at Kuchn's Kalana residence and delivered a letter and a package to him, the letter containing \$14,000 in \$100 and \$20 bills, commuting that they were the letter containing \$14,000 in \$100 and \$20 bills, commuting that they were the letter containing a supervitor message in English, asking if he had a short wave transmitter and whether he would be willing to make a test on a certain wave length at a stated time on an evening in the immediate future. Eachn claims that the unknown Japanese gave him a short of paper and an envelope for the purpose of replying and he asserts that he wrote a note or this paper that he was waable to make such a test and handed the sens to this unknown Japanese.

An investibility sendented by the Esselvin Office for the purpose of verifying or disprevious Eucha's story revealed that Eucha's sen, Eberhard, was in the yard at the time this Japanese called on his father and verified the time as being an October 15 or 25, 1941, at about 4:00 p.m., and gave a description to the agents of this individual. It was also ascertained from records of the Captons Inspector that the Intuta Mara arrived in Remalalu on Emersical October 23, 1941, and departed at 12:25 p.m. on October 24, 1941. It was further definitely co-tablished that there was no Japanese vessel in the Port of Sensitud on any saturday during October of 1941, which definitely indicated that the courier of the \$14,000 was not from a Japanese best as alleged by Eucha.

It was assertained from the during Ostober of 1941,

bhe bhe

The description of the unknown Japanese courier described by Otto's sen, Eberhard. A picture of the very similar to that of the Japanese courier the visited his father. Otto Encha was also shown the picture and advised that he had seen this individual before but could not place him. Eq also admitted that he could possibly have been the Japanese courier who visited him and paid him the \$14,000.

Knohn Identified as Originator of Signal System

On the morning of December 7, 1941, at the request of the Special Agent in Charge of the Homolulu Field Office of the Federal Bareau of Investigation of the Homolulu Police Department, established a guard at the Japanese Consulate. Upon arrival at the Consulate observed that Otojiro Okuda, the Vice Consul, and another member of the Consulate were burning certain papers. The Special Agent in Charge of the Endurated unterial and turned it over to the Special Agent in Charge of the Homolulu Office at about 7:00 p.m. on December 7, 1941.

An examination of this unterial disclosed the telegram file of the Consulate reflected the messages which the Consulate General had sent to and received from the Fereign Office in Tokyo, and a code book which appeared to be the Consulate code. All of this material was immediately turned ever to

who turned it ever to the Gryptographic Section of the Mavy at Pearl Barbor for decoding and translation.

On the morning of December 8, 1941, the Special Agent in Charge of the Homolulu Office contacted efficials of the Globe Wireless and Mackay Radio and Telegraph companies, requesting copies of all messages which had been sent and received by the Japanese Consulate in Monolulu from December 1, 1941, to and including December 7, 1941. Although previous requests made of these communication

companies in the past had been refused, at this time the request was complied with. The measures received from the Mackay Radie and Telegraph Company were in code and Japanese text. They were also turned over to

, who delivered them to the Cryptographic Section of the Eavy at Pearl Harbor. The messages obtained from Globe Mireless were in plain text and were of no value from an espionage point of view.

Among the coded messages obtained from Mickey Radie Company and submitted to the Navy for decoding was the following, which set forth a system of signaling to Japanese ships at sea for the purpose of disclosing the number of units of the United States Floct:

"#0245 (1) 'PA'

3 December, 1941

Fren: KITA

POURIGE MINISTER, TORTO To:

(Secret Military message No. (By Chief of Consulato's Code).

Chief of Third Section, Eaval Seneral Staff

From: FOJII

In signals I wish to simplify communications as follows:

- Gode (fellowing 3 section 8 line table) Sattle force, including scouting force, are about to put to sea - -
 - Several aircraft carriers plea to put to sea.
 - 2. All Battle force has sailed lat 3rd dates inc.
 - 3. Several aircraft carriers have sailed (let to 3rd).
 - 4. All eirereft carriers have sailed (let to 3rd).
 5. All bettle force have sailed, 4th 6th dates inc.

 - 6. Beveral aircraft carriers have sailed. (4th to 6th).
 - 7. All aircraft earriers have sailed. (4th to 6th).

2. Signa

light in Lenikai beach house at night -

One light from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. indicates 'l'. From 9 p.m. to 10 p.m. indicates 121. 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 I full entomobile headlight and one half light indicate 1, 2, 3, 4. Two full lights indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

2. On the Lamikai coast during daytime from 8 s.m. until moon every hour I pisce lines cloth (sheet) indicates 1, 2, 3, 4. Two pieces lines eleth indicate 5, 6, 7, 8.

- "J. In Lamikai bay during daytine in front of harbor (Offing) a star best with one star on sail indicates 1, 2, 3, 4; a star and 'III' indicates 5; 6, 7, 8.
- 4. Light in derner window of Felene house from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. every hour indicates 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 5.
- 5. TENS West Adol advertisements fill cim-
 - (a) A deinose rug ote., for sale apply ?. a. yes 1476 indicates 3 or 6.
 - (b) A complete chicken fare etc., apply as above indicates 4 or 7.
 - (e) Beauty operator wasted sent indicates 5 or 6.

In the event that in accordance with one of 3 items written above from Cohn a signal or radio secongs is impossible or Mani Island at a point loopten between the lower road aix siles morth of Dala Senatorium and Halenkals road which can be watch from the sea to the south west and south east of Mani, until the receipt of the signal "EXEL! this (the following) will be repeated for several days: A small fire on the high peak.

7 p.m. - 8 p.m. indicates 3 er 6; 8 p.m. - 9 p.m. indicates 4 er 7

9 p.m. = 20 p.m. indicates 5 or 5."

Immediately upon receipt of the above trumplated message, Special Agent in Charge L. L. Shivers.

Only, test immediate steps to imstitute an investigation for the purpose of locating the Japaness agents who had been assigned to the task of using these signals, presumably to furnish information to the enemy submerizes off the aboves of the Island of Caha. The Office of Meval Intelligence severed the station at Louisai and also the Island of Small in

Moved Intelligence covered the station of Louisian and also the Island of hant in an effort to locate and identify the persons who would send signals from those two places. The FBI conducted on investigation at Island and also unde impairies concerning any advertisements ever radio station EMS "Next Mes" advertisements and also in the local newspapers for the purpose of determining the identity of the individual or individuals who would send signals from Island, and whether any advertisements appeared relative to Item 5, (a), (b) and (e), as set forth in the above message. Investigation by the Federal Sureau of Investigation revealed that no must also were published during the pertinent period containing any of the signals mentioned in the above Japanese message. Investigation in the vixinity of Lamikai and Esland also failed to disclose that any system of signaling was

used in those vicinities. A therough search of Inchn's houses was note by the Surces and the only partiment information found was a collection of secondard articles concerning information on ships at Four! Marker. It was also accertained that Inchn had a short-wave receiving set which could be converted into a short-wave transmitter to cover a runge of approximately 75 miles; however, no indication was evidenced that any attempt had been made to convert this remainer into a transmitter. It appeared that the "dermer window" of the Falama house and the signals at Lanikai may have referred to the residences of Otto Eucha, who was then under investigation.

Ruchs was interviewed from time to time by Eurocu agents after his approbassion on December 8, 1941, and an Jamesry 1, 1942, he furnished a signed statement admitting that he had propared the system of signaling as not furth in the Joyanese message, but claimed that it was never used. Ruchs said that he first contacted the Joyanese Consulate during the first part of Hovember, 1941, for the alleged purpose of seeking their assistance in seeding money to his sen, Loopeld, who was in Germany. Enche discussed his problem with Chude, the Vice General, and also with Rite, the Consulate General, and he was advised that they sould not assist him.

Event them premised to furnish them information, at which time Chude seted him if he could obtain information on United States ships which were in the Saveian waters. Eachn teld him that he could, and he also advised the Japanese that he had a short-wave transmitter and could could messages for them if they so desired. At this time he also offered them a system of signaling by lights, at enters, that could be used in order to furnish information relative to the type of ships at Fearl Harber and those that had left. Eachn described to Eurosa agents this system of signaling as similar to that which appeared in the above message. However, the Japanese informed him that this system of communication was too complicated and it would be necessary for him to simplify it. He returned to the Consulate about December 2, 1941, with a simplified set of signals which be described as preciously identical with the necessor sent by the Japanese to their fereign Office on December 3, 1941.

From informed the Japanese that these signals could be given from his Lamikai home and also from his Kalama home. He said the same system of signals could be used with a "ster heat" which was off the mouth of Lamikai Beack between certain hours. He also informed the Japanese that it could be arranged to insert want adm in the KORB "Went Adm" program. He further informed the Japanese that if it were impossible to give this system of signals, a garbage fire as Maxi in a certain locality would indicate the same information. He made arrangements with Chuda that in the event he desired to centest him later he could do so by sending him a postered signed "Jimy" to his post office but, 1476, at Hemolulu.

Kushn elaised that after submitting these plans to Okuda he had no further contest with any representatives of the Consulate nor did he receive

any correspondence or telephone accordes from such representatives. Encla claimed that to his knowledge no affort was made by the Consulate to put may of the proposed plane into effect

At the sawe time that Endog delivered this plan he also delivered a list showing the number and type of naval vessels in Pearl Harbor, which were so follows:

7 Pattionhips

& Greisere

2 Aircraft Carrioss

40 Destroyers

27 Submarines

b67c

ЫL

Eigures so being substantially correct as of November 27, 1941.

Processive Action

As a result of the investigation conducted by the Pederal Bureau of Investigation concerning Otto Kucha and his family, Otto Kucha, his wife, Friedel Eucha, his daughter, Buth Rucha Moore, and his sen, Therhard Martin Eucha, were all arrested and intermed upon orders of the military authorities on December 8, 1941. The Intermed Mearing Board recommended that all subjects be intermed for the duration of the war.

As a result of obtaining the messages sent by the Japanese Consulate in Honelulu to Tokyo, Japan, on Documber 8, 1941, which were not available prior to that time, the Fodoral Bureau of Investigation was able to obtain sufficient evidence to bring charges of copionage against Otto Endm. Incometh as Hemnii was then under martial law, those charges were brought by the military commission them sitting in Honelulu, and on Fobruary 19, 1942, he was tried on three sounts for violation of the Repissage Statutes of Sections 31, 32 and 34, 5/ Fithe 50, United States Code Associated.

seed former BAC Shivers all testified before the military trial thick un; elected to all observers. In addition to testimony of Eurose agents concerning all of Eucha's admissions, his signed statements, and the results of our investigation, his signed statements, and the results of our investigation, his similar buss, receptionist at the Japanese Consulate, testified that she had seen Kucha enter the Consulate on attentions. Ententichi Eurocka testified that he had seen of the Eucha enter the Japanese Consulate. Hans Joschin Eucha, age 10 and see of the Eucha, testified that he accompanied his father on a drive to Pearl Euroca. Eberhard Martin Eucha testified concerning the Japanese courier who called on his father and delivered mancy amounting to \$14,000. Richard Enasyski Esteshirode testified concerning driving Otejiro Okuda and Tadasi Herimara in the neighborhood of Eucha's house at about the time Eucha received the \$14,000 from a Japanese.

Other mitnesses who testified were Bonald Stone Carrothers, Chief of Buress of Paration Map Buress, who intertuced original tex map showing residences exact by Each at Ealems and Ismital. Alexander P. Long, Assistant Postmater, Benalula, testified that Post Office Bax 1476 was registered under the same of Incha. Commander Marry Butherford Rays, United States Marry, Assistant Captain of Mary Tard, introduced a summary of skip nevenants in Post! Marbor between Sevenber 22 and Documber 6, 1941, inclusive. Mestenant Commander Cost! Charles Coggins, United States Mary Medical Corps, testified that attacking plans and personnel on Documber 7, 1941, were Japanese.

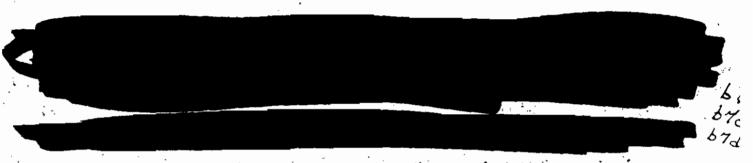
On Petruary 21, 1942, a vertice of guilty was returned by the military consission on each of three counts, and Otto Lucks was sentenced to be shet by make try. On October 26, 1942, the vertice of guilty was confirmed but his sentence was commuted to 50 years' imprisonment at hard labor by the Military Severmer. Eachs was transferred to Fort Leavementh, Langue, on Nevember 20, 1942. Hrs. Eachs and her doughter both were transferred to an interment comp at Crystil City, Texas, where they remained until January 7, 1945, at which time they were repairieted to Germany aboard the Mi Gripabela, together with Mrs. Eachs's youngest con, Hens Eachs.

Interview of Consular Officials

Between the period of April 17 and April 21, 1342, a Sureau agent interviewed the Consular officials formerly stationed at the Japanese Consulate at Henolulu, who were intermed at the Triangle T Dade Nameh, Dragon, Arisons.



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Personal Elstery

Otto Eucha was bern in Berlin, Sermeny, on July 25, 1895. In April, 1913, he calisted in the German Many as a Codet on the training ervisor Mertha in Flomsburg, Germany. After serving his training period, Rushn became a mid-shipmen on the German cruiser Elucher, on which he served during Berld War I until January 24, 1915, when he was emptured by the British following a Saval ougagement in which the Elucher was sunk. He remained in a British camp as a prisoner of war until January, 1918, when, during an exchange of prisoners, he was sent to Belland, remaining there for the duration of the war.

After the Armistice, Endm returned to Berlin and studied architecture for three menths. He thin re-entered the Haval pervise as a Lieutenant about the Mittelsback, the mether ship of a mine sweeper flotills. He remained in active service for six menths, when he was eachiered out of the Mavy on account of financial difficulties. For the next year and one-helf Euchn studied medicine at the Universities of Berlin and Musich, and on May 10, 1920, while a medical student, he married Friedel Mirk, the unmarried mether of two children, Leopald and Buth. Two some, Martin Eberhard and Mans Josephin, were born to the Subms.

Shortly before their marriage, Eachs purchased a 500-ten sailing freighter, known as the interes, out of as inheritance of about \$50,000 cash and some houses and government books left to him by his father. He operated this best between Finland and Notterden, but after a short while it run on a reaf and subject sold the best for about \$2,000.

In 1921, Ruden took a job so Flant Frotestian son for Siences in Berlin, a machinery concern acquard in the menufacture of heavy noters, at cotors, and, after about one year, he transferred to enother branch of the company for the purpose of learning the business, remaining in this capacity until 1923. At that time, subject spurated a menufacturing and distributing business of sparkling unter and lemenade in Stattin, Corneny, but this lasted loss than a year. Thereafter, he returned to Berlin and was employed as an inspector with "Pometrocke University, a dairy preducts concern. Be stayed at this work until 1928, but before discontinuing this employment, senetime during 1927, he entered into the coffee importing business in Berlin in partnership with one Overbook. Encha seted as sales manger in this venture and continued his association with this business until he left Germany in 1935.

Encha first became associated with the Best Party in 1930 fellowing his attendance at a mosting called by Mitler in Mich, Germany, of which the inter space. Immediately after the mosting, Ivoha emlisted as a member of the Masi Party and also influenced his sea, Leopold, to join. However, he did not become active in the Party until 1932, when Norr Sunkel, the Party district leader at tiel, suggested that Eroka go with Beinhald Roydrich to Bunich to see a person, meme unrecalled, who later become thinf of Police at Munich, short securing a job with the Party. Sunkel brought Newtrick to Kackn's home and, after subject advanced Heydrich a loom of about 100 marks, he and Heydrich ontrained for Menist. From reaching that city, they went to the City Hall hesteurent for refreshments. Heydrich excessed himself, explaining he was going to see the person to then Junkal had referred Rache and him. As it devalaged later, Reparish was given a position by the unknown person which eventually turned out to be the Chief of the German Gestope System under Meinrich Minnler. then Sunkel sent Kuche and Repaired to Munich, he nonticeed that one or nove positions were open, and it is quite possible that the job given to Roydrich an the one for which subject was being considered. Eachn has stated that if the assignment were effored to him, he unbesitatingly would have accepted.

After an absence of about four hours, Repirich returned to the City Ball Restourant and he, with Kucha and the unknown individual the later became third of Police at Banich, went to Himmler's home where a discussion was hed regarding Communism and the seams to be adopted to credicate it from Dermany. After this, Boydrich teld Kucha that Himmler did not like him and suggested it would be best for Kucha to return to Berlin. Shortly thereafter, inche received word from Herr Sunkel that he was to work in Altena, Sermany, as an investigator for the Party to determine the identities of those individuals who were Communistic and those who were pro-Hesi, particularly in the Police Department. Kucha worked on this assignment for about six menths, at which time he nade a report on the Chief of Police at Altena, who was a Party number, to the effect that he was immorel in his private life, and shortly thereafter, following some miner troubles, subject was tald that his services were no longer required. He then returned to Berlin and his coffee business.

thile in Berlin, Ruche Enchy officials, following which publict was incident was reported to the Party officials, following which subject was discussed from the Party and was later arrested, when he went to the effice of the Boai Party official for a bearing. He was then held by the police for two motive, and then placed in a concentration camp for four weeks, but was not questioned at any time during this period. Thile internet. Eache's wife, Friedel, and his son, Loopeld, and a friend mental worked on his behalf among members of the Party, and as a result in was released. At that time Loopeld was a Stoumtrooper and him. Eache was working for the Basi Welfare Department.

About three menths later, forms was again arrested by the police and thereof with having attended, taken pictures of, and making a report about a

porting between Eitler and Ten Papen at Cools. He was taken to the German sourts and presented in proving and establishing an alibi that he had never been in Cools and bence was released.

Subject turned his attention to his coffee business, but because he as no longer a newbor of the Basi Party it was impossible for him to obtain orders. During the year 1934, Eucha wrote several articles on the Far East, its culture and politics, for Gorman newspapers and magazines, and in April, 1935, he decided to go to the Orient to study the Japanese language. He sailed from Brewen, Cornery, on the 25 Stattgart and arrived in New York City on April 29, 1935. He renained in New York for six days and them proceeded to Sen Francisco, where he visited the German Consulate and remosted the names of the Germany in Henelulu when he could contact. So called from San Francisco on the 55 Intute Here with his wife, the root of his family remining in dermany, and after staying in Monolula at the Brookland Hotel for three weeks, he and his wife sailed for Japan on the Asona Mare. In Tokyo, Dusha stayed at the Imperial Notel and he contacted property to Imperial Daiveroity to regarding his studying the Japanese Language. Accordingly, Rusha and his wife traveled to Shanghai, from where Mrs. Kutha proceeded to Gormany and Otto retermed to Memolula on Angust 15, 1935, staying at the Brookland Hotel until March, 1936. In December of 1935, subject's daughter, Buth, and his son, Shorbard Martin, joined him in Homelula, and in April of the following year Nos. Enchy and Hone arrived in Revail.

Ende ande a trip to Takyo, Japan, in June, 1936, averredly to contime his Japanese language studies, returning to Hemolula in September of the same year.

Subject purchased the Medern Steel Furniture Company seastine during 1936, which he operated unsuccessfully for eight or nine menths, when it was turned over to a trustee after locing approximately \$15,000. The only other employment he had in Benelulu was a job as a freight checker with the Bonelulu Iron Works, which he secured about June, 1941, and quit after six weeks as the work was too difficult.

Ends admitted that the only income his family derived locally was that reculting from the operation of the Kailus Beauty Shop, opened in June, 1940, by Mrs. Encha, from which she received an average income of approximately \$80 e month. Aside from this, subject in 1937 located eight serve of land from the Kanecke Ranch Company, seven serve of which he later sublemed to a Japanese gardner, retaining one for his our use to raise fruits and vagetables. In addition, Kucha also raised chickens, having about 200 at the time of his arrest. Ease of these operations, however, was income-producing.

Enchn filed a declaration of intention for United States eltisonship, number 4532, in Hemelula on March 3, 1936. He filed a potition for eitisonship

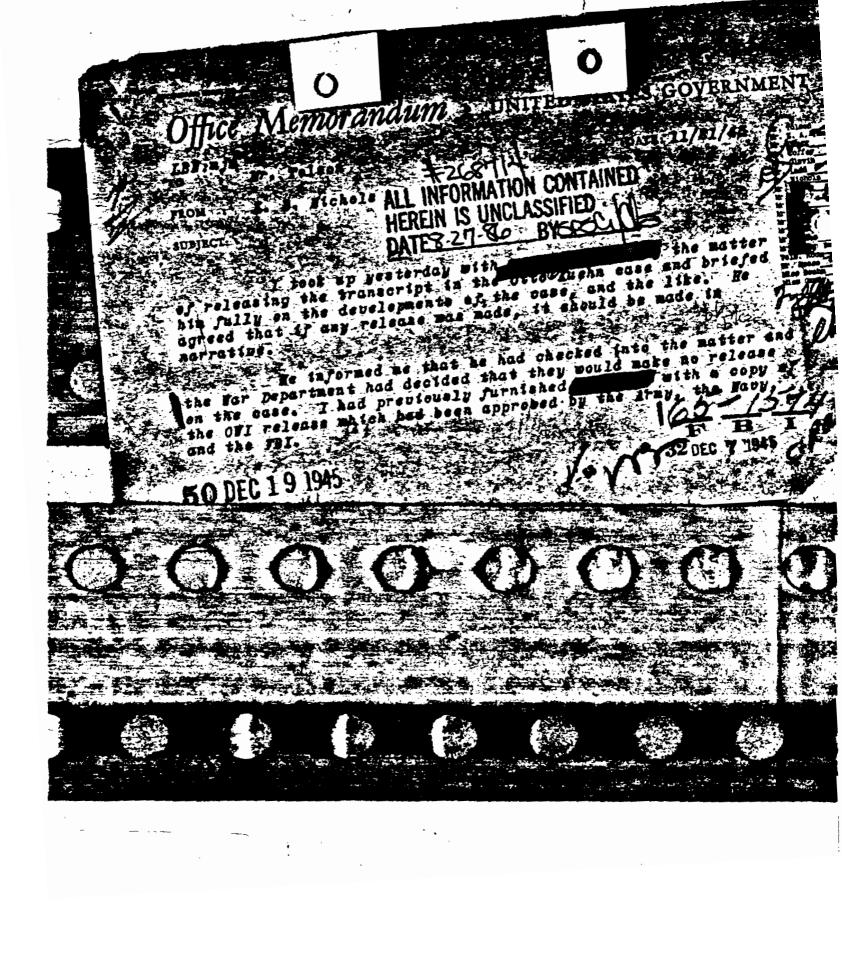
on June 30, 1941, and his bearing was scheduled for Beember, 1941. It was enticipated that he would have been admitted to extisenship on the last Saturday in Jamesy, 1942, in the event the puralts of this bearing had been satisfactory. However, the declaration of our between the Ruited States and Japan, as well as the detection of subject's aspinning artificial, provented his becoming a citizen.

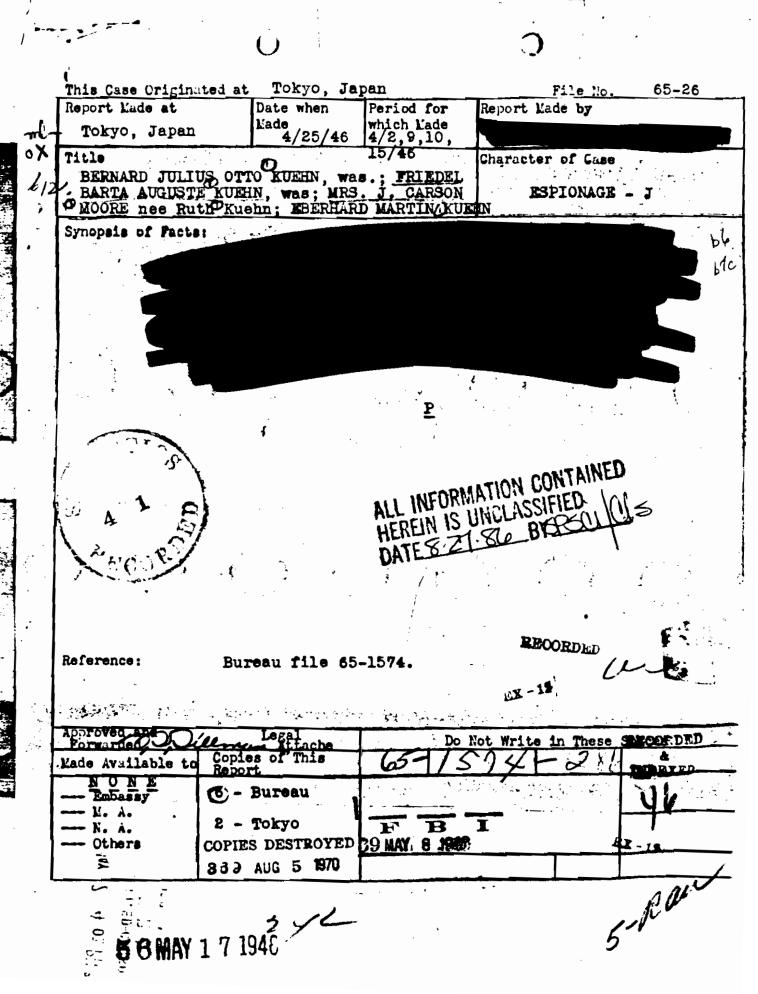
At the time of his arrest, Kuda was residing in Enilus, Oshu, T. E., with his wife, Priodel, and his two seas, Herbard Bartin, ago 15, and Emp Joschin, ago 10. His married daughter, both, Mre. J. Carota Boere, lived with her husband in Keilus. Euchn's father, now deceased, furnerly was a Dector of Chemistry in Statin, Germany, where he acted as a food inspector. Subject's brother, none unknown, is a dector presently engaged in private prectice in Berlin. Inchn's stepeon, Loopeld, ago about 32 at the time of his father's arrest, complete a responsible position in Jecof Coebbel's Propagands Division of the Mani Government in Berlin.



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In the Enter of Committee of Co

146-13-2-21-230

WHEREAS, Bornhard Julius Otto Kusha, of Leavenmorth, Kaneas, a citizen of Germany, over the age of fourteen years, is within the United States and not a maturalized citizen thereof and has heretofure been apprehended as being potentially dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States, and

SHEREAS, upon consideration of the evidence before me, I does the said alies emery potentially dangerous to the peace and security of the United States, NOW THEATERER

IT IS ORDERED that said alies enoug be intermed.

Tom Cama

S OEPT OF THE STREET

Inted, Makington, D. C.

My 17, 2946

1 0 1010 X

65-1574-20

In the Matter of MERHARD JULIUS OFTO KNEET

D. J. File No. 146-13-2-21-230

lien Enemy

ORDER

WHEREAS, Dermand Julius Otto Manha is a German alien enemy over the age of fourteen years who has heretofore been interned by order of the Attorney General dated by 17, 1946; and,

WHEREAS, the said alien enemy was, at his request, accorded a full hearing before a Repatriation Hearing Board on the issue of his removal from the United States; and,

WHEREAS, upon consideration of the evidence presented before the Arient before the Repatriation Hearing Board on 11, 1946, I deem said alien enemy to be dangerous to the public peace and safety of the United States because he has adhered to a government with which the United States is at war or to the principles thereof; NOW, THEREFORE,

IT IS ORDERED that the said alien enemy depart from the United States within thirty days after notification of this order; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, in the event the said alien enemy fails or neglects to depart from the United States within the said thirty days, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization is directed to provide for the alien's removal to Germany.

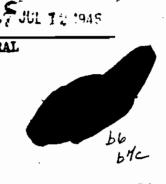
50 JUL 23 1946, 357

Dated, Washington, D. C.,

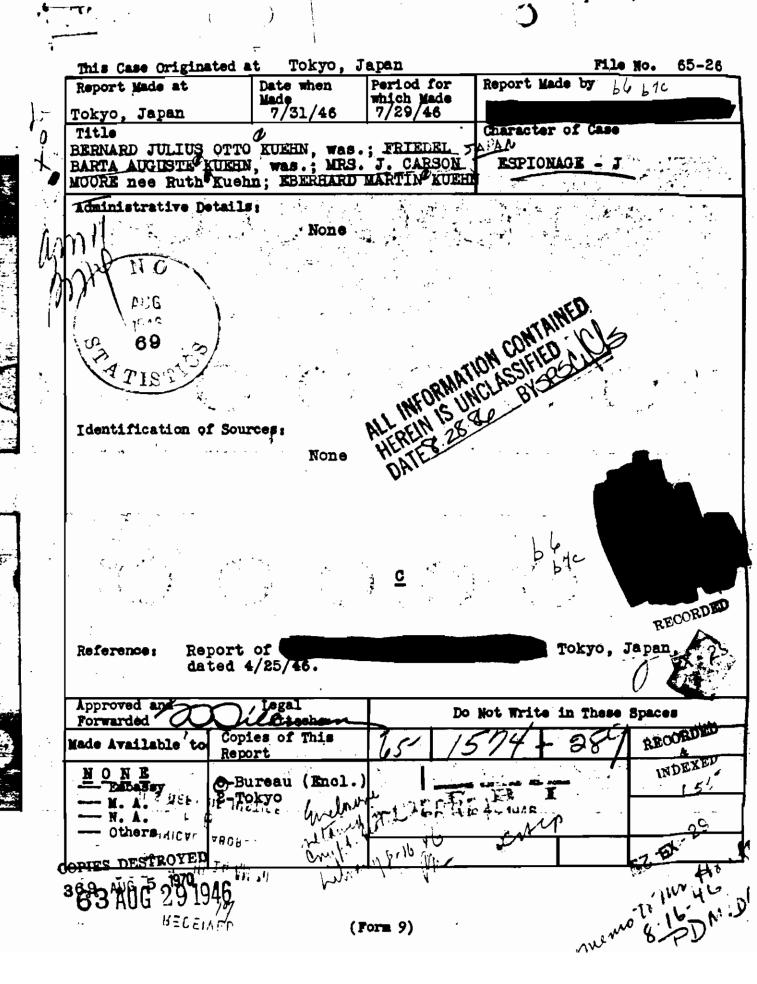
JUN 2 7 1995

FELL ATTORNEY GENERAL

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ENCLOSURES

To the Bureau

(1) Der Grose Duden, a German dictionary obtained from residence

6%



Rederal Bureau of Investigation



EOORDEN

Tokyo, Japan July 31, 1946

Director, FBI CLASSIFIED BY: #268414 DECLASSIFY ON:

ATTENTION: EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC DESK

> BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, Was.; FRIEDEL BARTA AUGUSTE KUEHN, Was.; Re: MRS. J. CARSON MOORE nee Ruth Kuehn; EBERHARD MARTIN KUEHN;

TAPAN Espionage - J

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent F. G. Tillman dated July 31, 1946, in the above captioned matter, transmitting a copy of the German dictionary MDar Grose Duden" obtained from the residence of on July 29, 1946.

Very truly yours,

29 AUG

Marica Lo II. VI MS

5 9 AUG 29 1946

Office Mer. DATE: August 16, 1946 BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, with aliases; JAPAN Espionage - J. Reference is made to an investigative report and a letter from Tokyo both dated July 31, 1946, in connection with this case, . It was obtained from the residence of on July 29, 1946. As a matter of record, it is noted that a Duden dictionary was furnished in 1940 by Kuehn, according to Kuehn's admission, for use as a code book between them. The method of use was to be by page and line numbers, whereby the word "money" (geld), for instance, might be sent as 185-57, for page 185 and the 57th word on the page. No other details of the proposed code are known. 8,28,80 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED BY: EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN DECLASSIFY ON OTHERWISE 65-1574 59 AUG 29 1946

Office Ivi

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....S GOVERN

DATE: September

TO TO

: Director, FBI

D21 00001, FB1

FROM : SAC, Honolulu

SUBJECT: BERNARD JULIUS OFTO KUEEN, ET AL

ESPIONAGE G and J Bureau File 65-1574

It will be recalled the above individual has been confined to Leavenworthon...

Penitentiary under a fifty-year sentence imposed by a military commission in Quinn Tamm...

Honolulu as result of espionage activities engaged in by him just prior to the assument to the confined to Leavenworthouse.

Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Information has now been received, concerning which the Bureau is perhaps not informed, that KUEHN has recently been released from the Leavenworth Penitentiary and is presently being held at the Immigration Station, Ellis Island, . New York, awaiting transportion to Germany. This information was obtained by ASAC J. STERLING ADAMS who was exhibited a communication recently received by from KUEHN in which KUEHN requested

recommendations respecting his good character prior to the war. In that communication, KUEHN indicated he had been presented with a document upon his release to the effect his sentence was served, which left the implication that perhaps KUEHN has been released under some form of agreement to voluntarily return to Germany and never attempt to reenter the United States.

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Office Me.

UNITEL

GOVERNMENT

DATE: October 18, 1946

FROM SUBJECT:

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, et al ESPIONAGE & and J

Tou will note from the attached letter that Ruckn, whose death centence for espionage at Pearl Harbor was commuted to a 50-year sentence, is reportedly being held at Ellis Island waiting deportation to Germany.

Even though it would seem to be none of the Bureau's business whether the Department makes a man serve out his sentence or deports him, we should know the situation for our records so. that we might snawer any queries in this type of case. It is probable that we will have to answer some correspondence in this regard in these cases, either from the public or other intelligence agencies.

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the Bureau of Prisons and/er the Immigration Service be conferred with to determine their policy in this type of case without indicating that the Bureau has any interest in the correctness of the policy.

Attachmen

25-15/14-29.

MC, Joy Tork 294

BERRARD JULIUS OFFO EURES, MY AL REPIONACE - 6. J

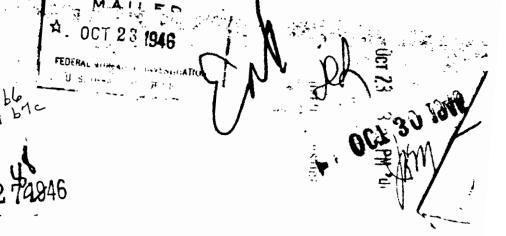
The Eureau is in receipt of information from the Honolulu Office, that the above individual is presently stationed at Ellis Island, New York, awaiting deportation to Germany. Bernard Euchn has been confined at the Leavenworth Penitentiary under a fifty-year-sentence imposed by a Military Commission in Honolulu as a result of espionage activities engaged in by him prior to the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

The Euroeu desires that through your contacts at Ellis Island you determine whether Bernard Euchn is definitely located at Ellis Island and is being considered for deportation and, if possible, the expected date of his deportation.

CC - Honolulu

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Office Memorandum · united states government

FROM :

SUBJECT: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO RUEEN; et al;

ESPIONAGE - G, J

DATE: 10/22/46

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ir - Clegg
ir - Clegg
ir - ClayIn
ir - ClayIn
ir - Hichory
ir - Hichory
ir - Roses
ir - Trocy
ir - Carson
ir - Surson

Reference is made to the memorandum of to you of — October 18, 1946, in which he recommends that the Bureau of Prisons or the Immigration Service be contacted to determine the policy in deporting individuals who are presently confined in penitentiaries.

You will recall that Bernard Kuehn received a fifty-year-sentence for espionage and is now reported by the Honolulu Office to be at Ellis Island, New York, avaiting deportation to Germany. The writer contacted of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Washington, D. C., and he advised that there has been no change in Immigration's policy in connection with the deportation of individuals. He said for a number of years it has been the custom and practice of the Immigration Service to deport all undesirable aliens and that in a number of instances the individuals included in this category are those presently confined in Federal prisons, serving sentences for violation of the laws of the United States.

Of course, is not acquainted with the case of Berhard Kuehn but did stress the fact that the deportation of individuals who are serving sentences has been in effect for a number of years.

also advised that in returning individuals to Germany, the Immigration Service obtains clearance from the War Department to the effect that there is no objection in returning these individuals to Germany which, of course, is now a military zone. Therefore, the military authorities are fully aware of the return to Germany of undesirable aliens which, of course, includes alien enemies.

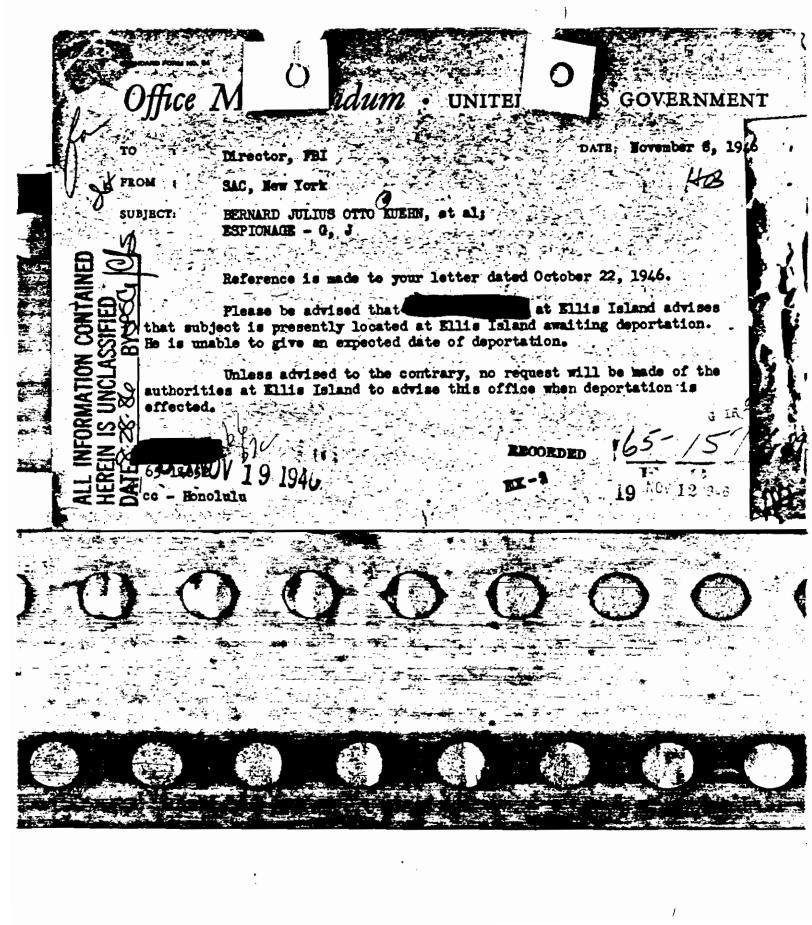
If you agree, there is attached hereto a letter to the New York
Office advising them of the probable deportation of Kuehn and instructing
them to make a discreet inquiry with the Immigration and Neturalization Service
at Ellis Island to definitely determine if Bernard Kuehn is presently stationed
at Ellis Island and is actually going to be deported.

Attachment

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2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
Ø	Deleted under exemption(s) <u>b6, b7c</u> with no segregable material available for release to you.
d	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information: 3rd party info.
P	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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Mamad 1/22/48

SAC, ANY TORK

December 23, 1967

DIRECTOR, PAR

REMARD JULIUS OFFO EURIN ESPIORAGE - 6, J

Barons 7120 63-1576

Four news dated Founder & 1966, eduled that Inche was then located at Ellis Island auxiting deportation. It is desired that you excertain the date deportation was affected and edules the Europa promptly by letter.

ALL REPORT OF BELLEVILLE OF BE

E. S. LEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

6 U JAN 6 = 1948 79

John House

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EECCTODE 05-1574

Mrector, FMI

BERNARD JULIUS OFTO MUCH ESPIONAGE - Q, J. New York file 65-14652 Bureau file 65-1574

Reurlet dated 2-10-48.

The Bureau desires that you maintain contact with the Immigration and Maturalization Service in order to be advised of when the deportation order outstanding against the subject is carried into effect. When this information is received, you are requested to advise the Bureau.



COMMUNICATIONS SECTION MAILED 1948 P.M. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



, Director, FBI

DATE: February 10, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN:

ESPIONAGE - G, J;

RESEARCH

REBulet, 12/23/47. b 4 b 40

Immigration and Naturalization Servie, Ellis Island, New York, stated that the subject is presently located at Ellis Island awaiting deportation. He stated that a removal order was is sued by the Attorney General against KUEHN as an Alien Enemy and that the warrant of deportation cannot be effected until the removal order issued by the Attorney General is dismissed.

bl. 61c advised that he was unable to estimate the length of $^{m{\mathcal{O}}}$ time it would take to effect the deportation order.

Unless advised to the contrary, no request will be made of the authorities at Ellis Island to advise this office when deportation is effected.

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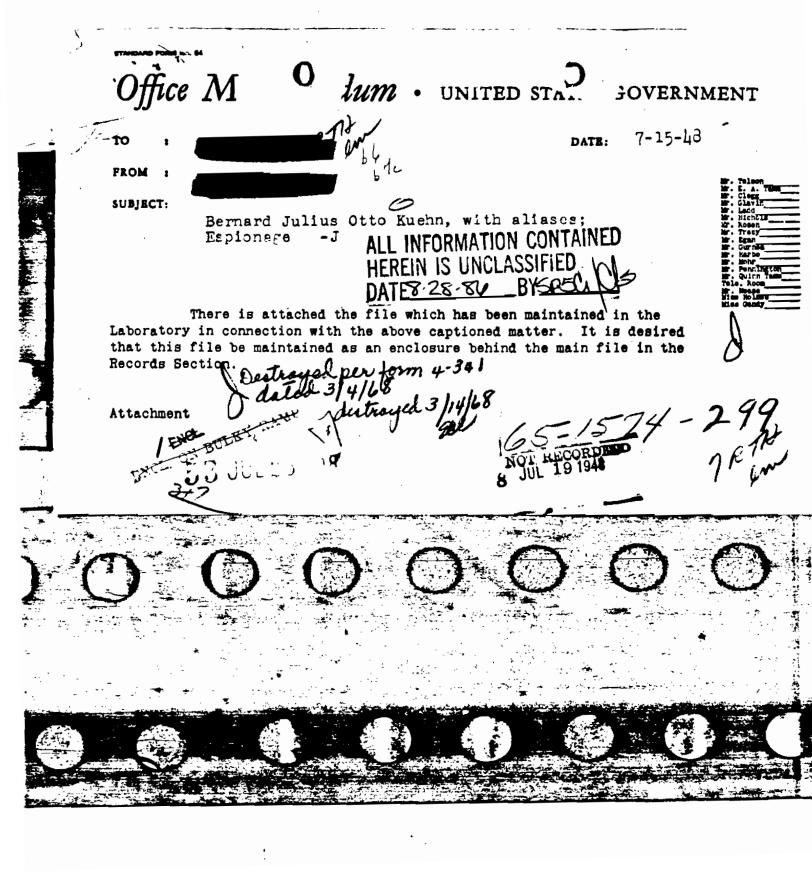
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65-1574-271

於 FEF 115 1948

EX-100

Joseph Barlow



Office Medum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: BERNARD JULIUS OF TO KUEHN
ESPIONAGE - G and J
(Bufile 65-1574)

Rebulet July 9, 1948.

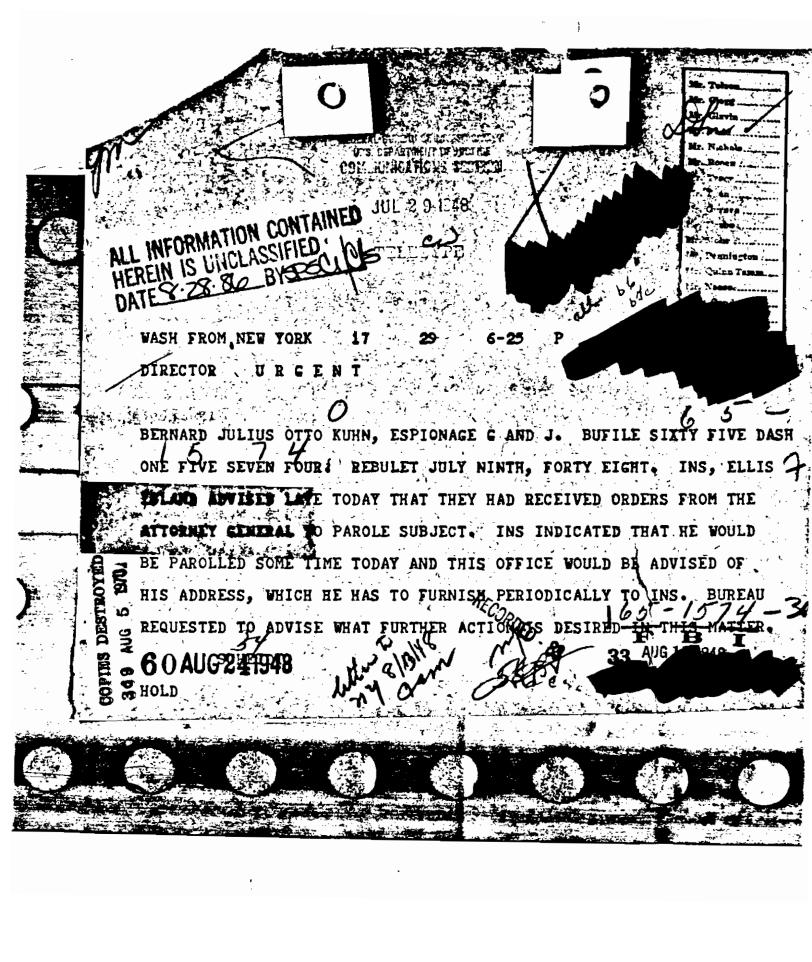
On March 24, 1948, a letter was directed to the Immigration and Naturalization Serivoe, Ellis Island, New York, requesting that this office be advised as soon as the subject has deen deported. Since that time contacts have been maintained with the subject is still being held at Ellis Island and that he did not know when the date of deportation would take effect.

As requested in the Bureau letter dated March 3, 1948, contacts will be maintained with Immigration and Maturalization Service and as soon as the deportation order outstanding against the subject is carried into effect the Bureau will be immediately advised.

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	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject	t of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.	
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for	
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated we be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.	
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	For your information:	
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:	



Alien Enery Control Unit

REPEARD JULIUS OFFO KURRE Tour file # 146-13-3-21

1949 wherein you enclosed a copy of a letter from Esquire concerning the above captioned individu

letter he indicated that Enchan had requested his to obtain his, Inchn's, marriage

Information has been received from the Renolulu Office of this Oursig that the requested documents were in the custody of the Office of Alien Property Chair documents were transmitted by Office of Alben The file a se OAP. Washington, D. C. to be released to at his discretion. The papers consist of German passports issued to Mr. and Mrs. Kuchn in 1940, a marriage certificate, birth certificates of Mr. and Mrs. Tuebn and son Hams, and an affidavit of the birth of their daughter Ruth.

MAR 16 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BURGAU OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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fice Memorandum Internal Security DATE: February 11, 1949 Section, Federal Bureau of Investigation - Alien Enemy Control Unit ernard Julius Otto Kuehn: 146-13-2-21-230 With reference to our telephone conversation. I annex a copy of a explanatory letter from concerning the above individual, who departed from the united beares pursuant to an order of removal issued under authority of the Alien Enemy Act of 1798. Will you kindly advise me whether the documents requested by Kuchn . are available, and if so, what steps should take to secure their return.

Attorney and Counsele

stroit 26, Highlan

Bernard Julius Otto Kushn 46-13-2-21-230

Mr. Otto Kushn who, as you know, went to Busnos Aires, wrote to me the other day requesting my assistance in securing for him his marriage certificate and birth certificate. Also the birth certificates of his wife and his son Hans. These papers were taken by the F. B. I. at Honolulu at the time of Mr. Knehn's original arrest and were never returned.

I will appreciate your advising me whether you can secure the return of these documents for me, or notifying me whom I must contact-for the same...

I am amxious to secure these documents for Mr. Kushn at the earliest possible mandent and will appreciate your assistance.

Thanking you for past courtesies, I am,

Very truly yours

65-15-74-30.4

ENCLOSINE

Me.

MARCH 1, 1949 SAC, HOWOLULU

HERMARD JULIUS OF TO KUEHN, WAS., ET AL, ESPIONAGE - J. SUBJECT, WHO IS NOW

IN BUCKOS AIRES, HAS WADE A REQUEST TO

RUEHN'S WARRIAGE CERTIFICATE AND BIRTH CERTIFICATE AND ALSO THE RIGHT

CERTIFICATES OF HIS WIFE AND SON, HARS. ACCORDING TO

PAPERS WERE TAKEN BY THE FRI AT HOMOLULU AT THE TIME OF KUEHN'S ORIGINAL

ARREST AND WERE NEVER RETURNED. YOU ARE REQUESTED TO DETERMINE IF THE DOCUMENTS

WERE TAKEN FROM KUEHN AND IF SO THE STEPS NECESSARY TO SECURE THEIR RETURN TO

KUEHN. SUTEL BY MARCH EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTIFIES.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED - DATES ZE 80 BY SECULIS

A review of the Bureau files does not reveal the presence of the requested documents.

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PERSONAL AND COMPLDENTIAL BY SECIAL MESSENGER

April 14, 1949 🚙 Office of Alien Property **F** 100 Office of Alien Property - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KURHE

Reference is made to your memorandum dated the property of the above captioned individual.

For your information this Sureau's inquiry in Homolulu concerni the documents belonging to Otto Kuehn was made at the instance of Alian Enemy Control Unit, who had received a

had written to in behalf of Luchn to determine how Kushn could recover his documents. A reply from this Bureau was made on March 16, 1949 to informing him that the documents , Office of were in the possession of Alien Property, Washington, D. C. The inquiry in Honolulu concerning Kushn's papers was merely in compliance with

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER APR 15 1943 PEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AY 4 1949.

Uffice Me TES GOVERNM J. Edgar Hoover, Director DATE: Harch M. 1124 Federal Bureau of Investigation Mr. Egan. FLOM Mr. Carade SUBJECT: Personal Property of Otto Kuehn We have received a letter from our Honolulu Office stating that the Honolulu Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation had reco a radiogram from your Washington Office stating that a Washington attorney had applied to you concerning passports and other papers Otto Kuehn, a German national, which papers have been vested by this Office. The manager of our Honolulu Office informed your Honolulu Office that he would forward the requested papers to us. These papers have now been received in Washington. 8 We shall be glad to discuss this matter with you or, if you prefer, to have you refer the Washington attorney in question to us. This case is being handled by , H.O.L.C. Bldg., Extension 874. Please make your reply PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL to the attention of

Date

August 11, 1948

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Tresy. Mr. Egab Mr. Gurnes_ Mr. Herbo_ Mr. Mohr

Mr. E. A. Tamm

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. D. M. Leadd

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Pron:

Ret

BERNARD JULIUS OFTO KUEHE, Was

ESPIONACE - G and J.

As a result of an investigation conducted by the Bureau, the subject, (2015) a German national residing on the island of Oabu in the Hawaiian Islands, was convicted by the Military Commission sitting in Honolulu and found guilty on February 21, 1942, of unlawfully obtaining information affecting the national defense and disclosing such information to the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. He was sentenced by the Military Commission to be shot to death. However, en October 26, 1942, the Military Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, although approving the sentence imposed by the Commission, commuted Euchn's sentence to confinement at hard labbr for fifty years and ordered him to be confined at the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenmorth, Kansas. (Serial 283)

After the subject had been confined at Leavenwerth, Kansas, for a considerable period of time, he was released from that institution and in September of 1946 was transported to the Immigration Station, Ellie Island. How York City, where he awaited transportation to Germany.

By copy of an order dated July 23, 1946, signed by the Attorney General it was learned that the subject was ordered deported from this country. I thought you would be interested in knowing that the New York Office has now advised the Bureau that the officials in Ellis Island, How York City, informed the New York Office on July 29, 1948, that they had received orders from the Attorney General to parole the subject. The Ismigration officials indicated that Kuchn would be parolied some time that day. However, the address to which he was going was not known at that time.

65-1574

(Other sources - 288 and 292)

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THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

PERAPPED

Office Me

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S GOVERNMENT

TO



DATE: 3/18/54

FROM: MR. NICHOLS ZEN.

BUBJECT: TRANSFER OF PRISONER'S MAIL

Berner & Kuchn

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 65-1574-275

We are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the abovelisted bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Section, room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

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7	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to
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_	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will

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Office Men.

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UNITED DIALES GOVERNMENT

то :

DATE: 7/1/54

· FROM

L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO QUEHN

ESPIONAGE

Bulky Exhibit File Number:

65-1574-299

P4c

Hr. Wisterross
Tele. Seam...
Hr. Sellomas...
Hr. Sellomas...
Histo Helmos...
Histo Standy....

Mr. Trutter

we are presently in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits presently on hand, in order that we may weed out those which will serve no useful purpose by being retained. Inasmuch as a great many of these bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that you have the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein. A notation as to the decision rendered should be placed on this memorandum, and it should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Section, room 1113, Identification Building. This memorandum will be filed in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the above-listed bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material contained therein.

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EX-1

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Office Memorandum • united states government

Mr. Nichols

November 28, 1956

Bernard Julius Otto Kuchn

There are attached excerpts concerning the abovecaptioned case taken from "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," by Don Whitehead published by Random House, 1956. These excerpts are from page(s) 190+193, 344 of the book.

The full text of the book may be found in the FBI Library.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

EVEN as the oily black clouds of destruction mushroomed above the shattered fleet at Pearl Harbor, a thin spire of gray smoke was rising from the yard of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. This smoke came from a small fire tended by Consul General Nagao Kita and his Vice Consul, Atojiro Okuda. They were burning the Consulate's secret code books and the messages which had passed between Kita and Foreign Minister Togo in those last days before treachery reached its flaming climax.

Nagao Kita. It's a name to remember in the espionage of World War II. If any man can be named as the most effective enemy agent in the Pearl Harbor attack, it was Kita, Behind the curtain of diplomatic immunity he supplied Tokyo with a running account of lastminute ship movements in and out of Pearl Harbor. And now that the blow was struck, he was trying to destroy the evidence.

But paper in bulk burns slowly. While the flames at the Consulate were being fed by Kita and Okuda, Special Agent in Charge Shivers asked the Honolulu Police Department to place a guard at the Consulate. The guard saw the papers being burned. He rushed in and grabbed a code book and a bundle of messages from the protesting Japanese. The papers were turned over to Shivers, who gave them to the Navy to decode, along with Consulate messages obtained from the commercial communications companies—messages which had been denied to the FBI until the Japanese struck.1

When Shivers saw the uncoded messages, he exclaimed to another agent, "My God, if we'd had these earlier! Look at this!" And he handed the messages to the agent:

*0245 (1) "PA"

PROM:

KTTA

POREIGN MINISTER, TORYO

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

From:

Chief of Third Section, Naval General Staff

FUJI

Re signals I wish to simplify communications as follows:

Code (following 3 section 8 line table)

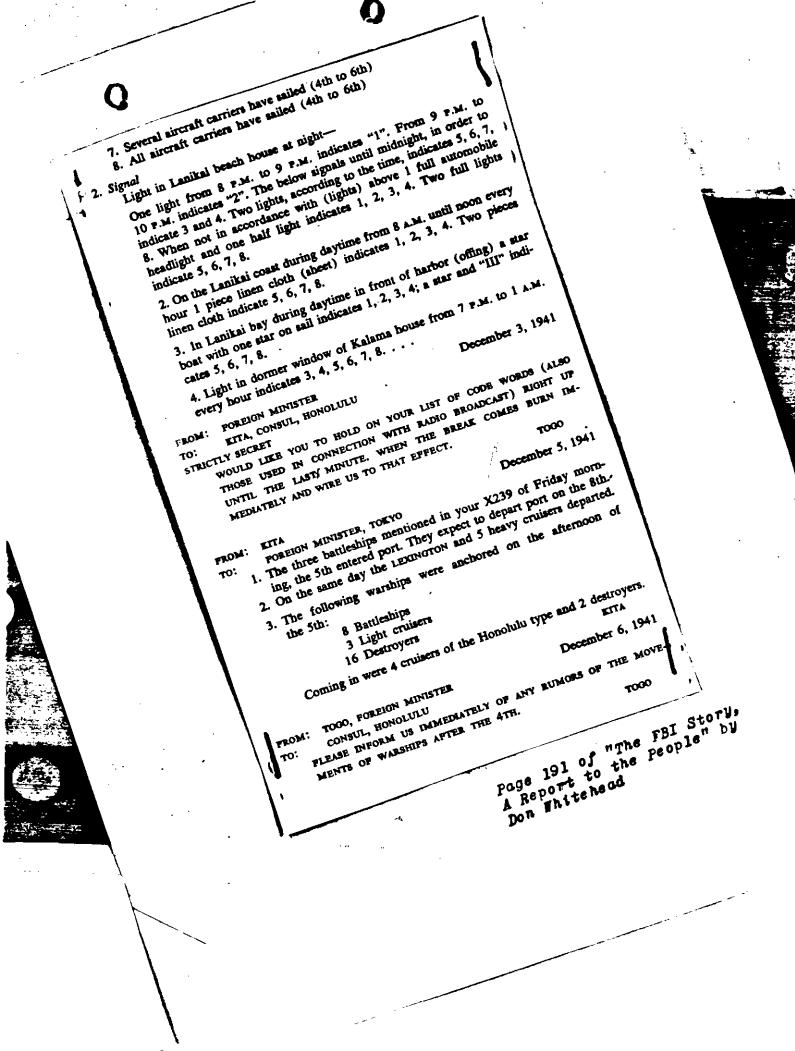
- 1'. Battle force, including acouting force, are about to put to sea
- 2. Several aircraft carriers plan to put to sea.
- All battle force has sailed 1st-3rd dates inc.
- 4. Several aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
- 5. All aircraft carriers have sailed (1st to 3rd)
- All battle force have sailed, 4th-6th dates inc.

Eage 190 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

3 December, 1941

65-1574-1

ENCLOSURE



Here was evidence of espionage. The message sent by Kita to Tokyo on December 3 proved that Kita had arranged for someone to signal Japanese submarines and give them information on the American fleet. And the finger of suspicion pointed to Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn as Kita's confederate because Kuehn had a house at Lanikai, a house at Kalama with a dormer window and a boat with a star on the sail.

Otto Kuehn, a German national, had first come to the FBI's attention in 1939 because of persistent rumors that he had an abnormally large income for a man with no profession or known business connection. Such talk gets around in a community the size of Honolulu. And it was no secret to the FBI that Kuehn had deposited more than \$70,000 in a Honolulu bank from 1936 to 1939. He had once been a member of the Nazi Party.

Kuehn explained to friends that his income came from family inheritances, but in tracing the money the FBI began to suspect it had come to Kuehn from Japanese sources in Berlin. These suspicions increased when the Army advised the FBI that the Japanese Consul General was known to have asked his Foreign Office for an opinion on the reliability of a couple in Hawaii named "Friedell."

The FBI could find no one named "Friedell." But agents noted that Mrs. Kuehn's first name was Friedel, spelled with one "I." This similarity in names seemed more than coincidence in view of the fact that the Army's tip came a short time after Mrs. Kuehn's return from a trip to Tokyo.

Still, there was no tangible evidence of espionage by Kuehn until the Consulate messages had been translated. Then Kuehn confessed. He admitted he was the source of the code for signaling to the submarines, but he claimed it was never used so far as he knew.

Kuehn told agents:

1000年

. . . It was also arranged [with Kita] 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 post-card signed "Jimmie," to my Box No. 1476 at Honolulu . . . On the same occasion that I transmitted this simplified system of signalling I had also advised the Consulate that there were seven battleships, aix cruisers, two aircraft carriers, forty destroyers, and twenty-seven submarines, or some similar figure, in Hawaiian waters . . .*

Kuehn also told of receiving some \$30,000 in 1940-1941 from sources in Tokyo, money which he claimed represented transfers from property income in Germany. He said the last \$14,000 payment was handed to him by a strange Japanese, and that his wife hid all the money.

"I don't know where she has it hidden," Kuehn said. But there was

Page 192 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead testimony indicating that the stranger who gave Kuehn the \$14,000 was Vice Consul Okuda's associate, Consulate Secretary Tadasi Morimura.

A military commission operating under martial law listened to Kuehn's story and then sentenced him to be shot to death "by musketry." However, the sentence was later commuted by the military governor to fifty years at hard labor.

Kuehn was one of ninety-one persons convicted of spying against the United States from 1938 to 1945. And the shame of it was that sixty-four of them were American citizens betraying their own country. The greater number worked for the Hitler government because of loyalty to Germany. A few others were mere adventurers. A few were recruited by threats of death or injury to loved ones held by the Nazis. A few became enemy agents because they saw a way to make easy money.

Excerpt from page 193 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead

^{*}Kuehn served at Leavenworth Penitentiary from December 1, 1942, until June 6, 1946, when his sentence was commuted in order to deport him to Germany. He was confined at Ellis Island, New York, until his parole was ordered on July 29, 1948. He voluntarily departed from the United States to Buenos Aires, Argentina, on December 3, 1948.

Office Memor Q

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	ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DATE: October 24, 1958 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
	POR BY SU US None Parsons
	SUBJECT: FRIEdel Kuehn; Ruth Kuehn Tenn Trotter W.C. Sulliven DC Tale. Room
	Washington office, advised that one of the editors of his paper in Indianapolis had come across Bernard Julius Kuehn in Indianapolis and had checked into Kuehn's background and wanted to do a little rehash of this old case.
	The Kuehn case was an espionage case in Honolulu involving a former German naval lieutenant, Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, 39 years old, his wife, Friedel, and daughter, Ruth, who, while living in Honolulu, were in contact with the Japanese and who received payments of money from the Japanese for arranging various signals which consisted of utilizing lights, beacon fires, and clothing displayed at prominent positions which could be observed by the Japanese two-man submarines, which signals would indicate the strength of the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor. It is recalled that on November 17, 1941, Kuehn took to the Japanese Consulate a set of 17 signals which would show the operations of the American fleet. The high command in Tokyo considered the system too complicated so on December 3, 1941, Kuehn submitted a new signal plan which met with Japanese approval. The Kuehns were arrested on December 8, 1941, and at the time of apprehension Mrs. Kuehn had secreted on her person \$5,000 in \$100 bills. She had also placed in the lining of her window curtains an additional \$2,000 in \$100 bills. The Japanese had made payments of more than \$40,000 to the Kuehns in a period of a year and a half. The Kuehns were tried before a military commission in Honolulu charged with espionage in February, 1942, and Kuehn was sentenced to be executed by a firing squad but the sentence was later commuted to confinement at hard labor and Kuehn was thereafter incarcer than the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Kuehn's wife and daughter were ordered interned in
	the United States for the duration of the war and we're repatriated to Germany in 1945.
	has been furnished background material on this case, which was popularly known during the early days of the war as "The Case of the Lights in the Dormer Window."
	V. REC 9 65-15-74-3/1
_	1-Mr. Belmont / 1958
	51958 EX-135



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
	Deleted under exemption(s) b 6
	Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
	Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
	Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies), was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.
	Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Q	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

. UNITED STATES Mohr IMENT Parsons Iemoran. Be Imont Collahan DeLoach Malone McGuire Rosen . DATE: 6-14-60 Tomm Trotter W.C. Sullivan Tale. Room FROM Ingram Gandy SUBJECT: INFORMATION CONCERNING BUFILE 65-1574 DATE 8 28 80 ble ACTION: The above information is being directed to the attention of the Nationalities Intelligence Section. 2 JUL 7 1950

Tolson

OFFICINAL FORM NO. 18

1emora MR. TROTTER LO DATE: 8-3-60 W.C. Sullivan FROM Cold 0 OTTO KUEHN SUBJECT: ESPIONAGE - J. assigned to Fort Holabird, Maryland, came to Identification Division today. He said he is writing the history of the Otto Kuehn espionage case for Army training purposes. He said he was looking for the original transcript of Kuehn's court trial. He was unable to locate it at the U. S. District Court, Honolulu, Hawaii. He wondered whether the arrest record of Kuehn would show what court he was tried in. Kuehn's identification record, FBI #3 143 763, shows he was received at U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, December 1, 1942, from "Military Commission, Honolulu, Hawaii." I checked Bureau file on Kuehn and found he was tried before a military tribunal in 6 Hawaii in 1942. 61c vas grateful for the information and said he would check Army records to try to find the court transcript. I reminded him Don Whitehead's book, "The FBI Story," related some of the details of the Kuehn case. He said he had a copy of the book at home. ACTION: For record. 15-1574-31-1 Bu file 65-1574. AUG 12 1960 NAT. TAN. SEC. 1 - Mr. Belmont

57 AUG 1 6 1960

UNITED STA RNMENT 1emorundum Director, FBI (65-1574) 7/25/6 'Honolulu (65-4) Tele. Room. Miss Holmes Miss Gan BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN, ESPIONAGE - J Enclosed is news item which appeared in the 7/21 edition of the "Honolulu Stap Bulletin" and which reports subject's wife, Mrs FRIEDEL KUEHN, now residing in Germany, is instituting a suit against the United States Government in amount of \$27,000 as "compensation for seizure and auctioning of their Hawaii property in 1945." It was noted she has engaged a Washington, D. C., attorney. In 1944 the Office of Inspector General, U. S. Army, conducted detailed investigation on basis of allegations made by Mrs. KUEHN, then a repatriate to Germany, to the Legation of Switzerland and transmitted to the U. S. Department of State. The disposition of the KUEHN real property in Hawaii was handled by the Alien Property Custodian. Bureau (En Honolulu

Widow of Man Convicted as P.H. Spy Sues U.S.





Mrs. Friedel Kuehn

Otto Kuehn

By JOHN FIEHN

TIRSCHENREUTH, Germany, July 24 (AP) — Mrs. Friedel Kuehn, widow of Nazi spy Otto Kuehn, convicted by the U.S. for collaborating with the Japanese in laying plans for the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, is seeking her husband's vindication.

In 1942 a military court at Honolulu sentenced Kuehn to death but the sentence was commuted to 50 years in prison. He was sent to Ellis Island for deportation in 1947, chose to go to Argentina from where he returned to Germany in \$255.

Bernhard Julius Otto Kuehn died in 1956 of cancer in a German hospital. He was 61.

Mrs. Kuehn, a broken woman of 70 living on a \$30 a month German old-age pension, also wants to receive

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and elate.)

Page 1

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

Honolulu, Hawaii

Date:

7/24/62 4-star

John Fiehn William Ewing

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN

Character: ESPIONAGE - J

Classification:

Submitting Office:

HONOLULU

65-15-14

ENCLOSURE

\$27,000 from the U.S. government. She says, this is the money the U.S. Government got from auctioning Kuehn's property in 1945.

"My husband was a spy that never was," she said in an interview in this small country town barely five miles from West Garmany's border with Communist Czechoslovakia.

She charged that high officers of the U.S. Navy at Hawaii used Kuehn as a scapegoat to cover up for what she called "extreme laxity in preparing against the Japanese sneak attack."

Mrs. Kuehn, tall, sinewy and chain smoking, said her family broke up as a result of persecution by the F.B.I., which handled the Kuehn case.

Her daughter Ruth and son Eberhard live in the United States. Ruth Kuehn's marriage with J. Carson Moore broke up. She married egain. Son Eberhard's marriage also went on the rocks, she said.

TALSELY ACCUSED

"This is all because my husband was falsely accused and convicted," she said.

Mrs. Kuehn said another son, Hans Joachim, age 30, tried to commit suicide twice in May this year and was subsequently put in an asylum. She is attempting to secure his release.

"For 10 months after our arrest by the F.B.I., Hans Joachim was put in the care of an evil man who taught him nasty things. He never recovered from the harm done him then," Mrs. Kuehn charged.

"I demand compensation from the U.S. Government for all that has happened to us," she said, adding that a Washington lawyer is handling her case. She would not disclose his name.

Kuehn was convicted on charges of having co-operated with Japanese consular officials at Honolulu in spying out the position of the U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor. He was also alleged to have arranged a special signal system from the window of houses at Kalama and Lanikai, apparently to direct Japanese enemy dive bombers.

'ALL ROT'

He was reported to have received at least \$14,000 from the Japanese.

"All rot," Mrs. Friedel Kuehn said 21 years after-

"First of all, we weren't Nezis. We left Germany because we hated the Hitler dictatorship. That's why we went to Hawaii."

"My husband resigned his naval commission under the Nazis. He was an intelligence officer while in the navy but that was all over once he had quit the service," she said.

She said her husband's family had been wealthy Kuehn's father was a professor of chemistry at Stettin. Otto Kuehn tried his hand in free-lance journalism after leaving the German Navy.

"But we had too much money, Otto really didn't have to work," Mrs. Kuehn said.

The entire Kuehn family was taken by surprise when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, she said.

"I was standing before the mirror in our ressing room combing my hair when the attack came," she said:

"In the mirror, opposite the open window, I saw the planes dive and come up again. They looked like hornets buzzing all over the aky.

"My table radio was going full blast. Suddenly the jazz music program was interrupted. They are attacking—they are attacking, the announcer cried. The jazz music was continued."

. She said she thought the Navy was carrying out a mock attack exercise.

"I couldn't believe anyone would play jazz while the fleet was ripped to pieces, while thousands died."

RUSHES HOME

Her husband sushed home, scared, she said, by the detonations. He had taken their youngest boy to Sunday school.

Later that day, the Kuehns joined in administering help at a Red Cross station. She said she gave shelter, to 12 persons made homeless by the strack.

SHIPPED TO MAINLAND

The next day, the entire Kuehn clan was taken into custody.

"From that day until 1955, I did not see my husband again," she claimed. She and her husband were submitted to "third degree" interrogations by F.B.L. agents, she said.

"I will never forget it. One day, the prison guards arranged a special meal for me and my husband. We both were in solitary confinement in a Honolulu jail. They told us this was our last meal and we might as well enjoy it because we were to be executed the next morning."

After her husband's secret trial, she was shipped to the U.S. Mainland and kept in internment. In 1944 she was repatriated to Germany with her son Hans Joachim, aboard the Swedish liner Gripsholm, she said.

She charged that her elder son, Eberhard, was forcibly kept in the United States although, under the articles of the Geneva Convention, a minor should not be separated from his mother.

"They even pressed him into the Army and made him fight in Korea. I haven't seen my son since those days in Hawaii," she said.

"If my husband was guilty, why wasn't he executed,"

she asked. "Why was he released after serving only five of the 50 years to which he was sentenced?

"While Otto was on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, he tried to stay in the United States. He failed. I advised him to go to Argentina rather than return to Germany because there are too many Americans around here and they would never have stopped bothering him. They didn't want him to tell the true story," Mrs. Kuehn said.

CRIES FREQUENTLY

She frequently cried while recounting her version of . the Kuehn family's fate. Within two hours, the saced through a pack of cigarettes while chain-smoking and coughing.

Pictures of herself and her husband, a young handsome officer in the imperial German Navy, decorated the walls of her small, two-room apartment in a lower middle class tenement. Paint was flaking off the walls.

Tenderly she stroked two thick folders containing clippings and hand-written notes by her husband.

"He compiled that material on his case while in Argentins. He wanted to write a book. He was too sick to get down to doing it, though."

Fading photos of her children were on a desk in the sparsely-furnished apartment. A stale kitchen smell mixed with cigarette smoke.

"A lot of nonsense has been written about us Kuehns, don't believe it," she said.

She said all she wants now is to have the Kuehn family name cleared of the "false charges" brought against her husband.

"I don't want the money," she said. "All I intend to do is to recover the money for my children."

She refused to disclose the American addresses of her children because "they've suffered enough from 2 bad publicity," she said. "Leave them in peace.",



This is the building where the widow of Otto Kuehn lives in Tirschenreuth, Germany, near the Czechoslovak border

Otto Kuchn not only supplied Japan with information about the fleet at Pearl Harbor three days before the December 7, 1941, attack. but he confessed to the F.B.L. that he did so, according to reported to have bessted to

Office of War Information | disclosures made in 1943.

A light in a dormer window reportedly transmitted the vital signals.

Kuchn, a German, iz also

F.B.I. agents that he was so high in the Nazi Party that he was once considered for the position of chief of the German Gestapo under Heinrich Himmler.

Today Kuchn's widow

denies her husband was ever a spy, as she seeks \$27,000 compensation for a e i z u r e and auctioning of their Hawall property in 1945. Star-Bulletin files of the war Auent and his wife were apprehended on December 8, 1941, and he was sentenced to be shot February 21, 1942, by a military commission in Honolulu.

Later the sentence was commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

It was not until June of 1943 that details of the secret trial were revealed.

According to a Urited Press report from Washington at that time, Kuehn confessed to the F.B.I. that he approached Japanese Vice Consul Otojiro Okuda sometime in November, 1941, and offered to assist the Japanese in obtaining information regarding United States defenses.

Okuda reportedly accepted and Kuehn, accompanied by his 10-year-old son, Hans Joachim, went to Pearl Harpor and made observations.

SIGNAL SYSTEM

The state of the s

"A few days later, he went to the Japanese consulate and submitted a signal system which he had worked out which could be used by the consulate in furnishing information regarding number and types of American ships in Pearl Harbor, as well as data about ships that had already left or we re about to leave," the Office of War Information report said.

The signals included a display of light in the windows of houses owned by Kuehn and his wife at Kalama and Lanikai. The house at Kalama had a dormer window in the attic built specifically for signaling purposes. (Extert details on who received the signals were not reveal-

The O.W.I. said Japanese officials shought Kuehn's original system of signals too complicated and Okuda, according to the F.B.I. report, told him to come back with a simpler system.

NUMBER OF SHIPS

"He (Kuehn) also handed to Okuda a written tabulation of the number and types of American ships then in Hawaiian waters," the O.W.L said.

"The F.B.I. reports that on or about October 25, 1941, \$14,000 in cash had been delivered to Kuehn at his residence with the dormer window by Tasasi Morimura, fourth secretary of the Japanese consulate, the O.W.I. also said.

Kuehn, who served in the German Navy during World War I, had come to Honolulu in 1935, allegedly to study the Japanese language. He never went back to Germany, but made two trips to Japan during the next four years.

And during his first three years here, more than \$70,000 was deposited to his credit in a Honolulu bank by a Rotterdam bank association.

OPENS BEAUTY SHOP

Despite the s'e deposits, Kuehn is reported to have been in financial difficulties in 1939 and his wife's daughter opened a beauty shop. This was later said to have been opened mainly to obtain Navy business.

Mrs. Kuehn went to Japan in 1940 and reportedly brought back \$16,000 in cash.

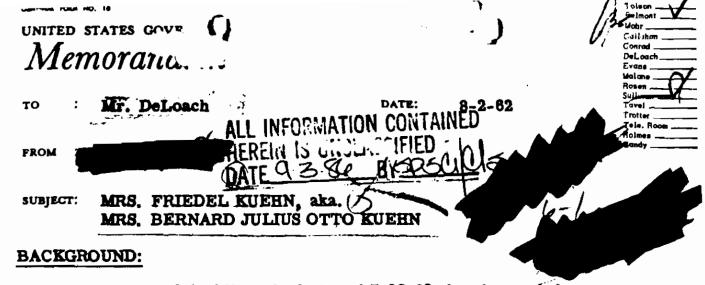
Kuehn was purportedly in the metal furniture business here, and the Kuehns entertained frequently and had a reputation for hospitality. He was also reportedly a nightly frequenter of downtown bars, where he spent money lavishly.

He frequently wrote letters to Honolulu editors in which he defended the pro-Nazi

French government of Pierrel Laval.

Kuehn's trial was secret, and first public accusations linking him with spy activities were made in a divorce action filed by the husband of Mrs. Kuehn's daughter, early in 1943.

Among belongings of the Kuehns which were auctioned off for \$14,746 were such items as antique Chinese screens and vases, fine silverware, diamonds, pearls, Persian and Chinese rugs, ermine scarves, teakwood furniture of every description, Leica and Zeiss cameras, motion picture camers, daggers, swords and hunting knives.



The Honolulu Office, by letter of 7-25-62, has forwarded a newspaper clipping from the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin" of 7-24-62, which reveals that Mrs. Kuchi the widow of Nazi spy Otto Kuchn, is suing the United States Government for \$27,000 as "compensation for seizure and auctioning of their Hawaii property in 1945." It waindicated that she had engaged a Washington, D. C., attorney. The newspaper story about Mrs. Kuchn, who is now residing in Germany, characterizes her as a "broken woman of 70 living on a \$30 a month German old age pension." She claims she was persecuted by the FBI and her husband was convicted of a crime he never committed. She made other false accusations about the FBI with respect to the manner in which he family and her were treated after their arrest subsequent to the bombing of Pearl Harbor on 12-7-41. After setting forth Mrs. Kuchn's remarks, the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin" newspaper then set forth the more accurate account of the story of Otto Kuchn and his family based upon its newspaper files. It described Otto Kuchn's espionage activities prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the fact that he had be confessed to the FBI some of his relationships with Japanese Government officials.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn and his wife Friedel were apprehended by military authorities in Honolulu on 12-8-41 at which time they were interned as dangerous enemy aliens. The Bureau developed evidence of a sufficient nature to bring charges of espionage against Otto Kuehn. Inasmuch as Hawaii was under martial law at that time, Kuehn was tried by military commission. He was found guilty and was sentenced to be executed; however, the sentence was subsequently communed to 50 years imprisonment at hard labor. Kuehn was transferred to Fort Leaverworth, Kansas, on 11-20-42.

Kansas, on 11-20-42.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(5) AUG 13 1962

66 bye

Memo

RE: MRS. FRIEDEL KUEHN

The allegations contained in Mrs. Kuehn's recent statement about the Bureau were the subject of an investigation by the Office of Inspector General, United States Army, in 1944. This investigation contained no derogatory information about the conduct of FBI investigations and interviews with Otto Kuehn and his wife.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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- 2 -

4-341 (9-28-56)
OPTIGNAL FORM NO. 16
MAY 1952 SHITHOM
GIA GEN. 806. NO. 37
UNITED STATE-SI

NMENT

Memorandum

то

Mr. Tavel 212

DATE:

JUL 1 7 1967

Cosper Callahan Conrad Felt Gale Room Tavel Tratter Tele, Room

Tolson

DeLoach Mohr ____

Holmes

SUBJECT:

FROM

BERNARD JULIUS OTTO KUEHN (TRANSFER OF PRISONER'S MAIL) ESPIONAGE

/

Bulky Exhibit File Number:

65-1574-275



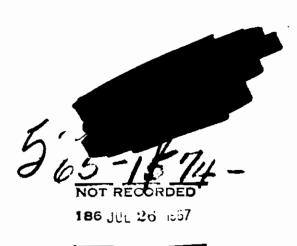
We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

477 PAC

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

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UNITED STATE RNMENT Blahor Memorand $oldsymbol{u}$ m TO DATE: Tele. Room Holmes FROM BERNARD JULIUS OTTO ESPIONAGE Bulky Exhibit File Number: 65-1574-299 We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116. Identification Building, for filing in the case file. RECOMMENDATION: That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material. INFORMATION CONTAINED IN RELY IS UNCLASSIFIED IN TE6 MAR 14 1988 8MAR 141968

Make

REC 32 65 -1570-

Dear

In reply to your letter of August 14th, Bernard Julius Otto Kuchn was deported to Germany in 1948. He died in Germany in 1956. His wife and daughter were repatriated to Germany on January 1, 1945.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 21 AUG 1 8 1971 FB1

John Edgar Hoover Director

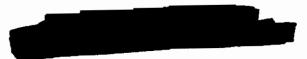
NOTE: Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn and his wife were apprehended by military authorities in Honolulu on 12-8-41 at which time they were interned as dangerous enemy aliens. The Bureau developed evidence of a sufficient nature to bring charges of espionage against Otto Kuehn and he was tried by military commission in Hawaii. He was found guilty and was sentenced to be executed; however, the sentence was subsequently commuted to 50 years imprisonment at hard labor. He was transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on 11-20-42. (65-1574-316)

Toison Sullivan Hohr Bishop Brennan, C.D. Callahan Casper Conrad Dulbey Gale . Ponder Rosen Tevel Walters Sovere Tele. Room

Holmes

Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



Federal Eureau of Investigation August 14, 1971 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am about to write for an American magazine an article on Bernard J. Of Kuehn, who spied for the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, was caught on Pearl Harbor Day, and sentenced to 50 years at hard labor (see release of Office of War Information, New York Times, June 15, 1943).

66 bic

Could you, please, tell/what became of him and his family?

Very sincerely yours.

P.S. Until August 31, 19/1, mail reaches me at

REC. 32 65

nm/

College of Arts and Sciences Department of History

September 3, 1974

United States Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation Room 4705 10th and Pennsylvania Avenue Washington, D. C. 20535

Sulius ono KuEhs BESINGS

First thank you for your time last Thursday morning.

In the rush of things to leave D.C. on time, the reminder to telephone you slipped by. Kindly accept my apology.

Via return mail, wowld von kindly acrise the cost of the summaries of and Otto Kuehn. Also, their relationship to the Kennedy Bill now in Senate - House Conference.

Again, thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely.

investigations of

65-1574-318

NOT RECORDED SEP 26 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

8057 ARLINGTON EXPRESSWAY POST OFFICE BOX 17074 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32216 TELEPHONE 904-725-7730

Original filed in 6S-9%

hrc

September 12, 1974 Dear This is to acknowledge your letter of September 3rd , of our Freedom of Information Act Unit. We have determined that the cost of making the summaries, consisting of a total of 41 pages, on and Otto Kuehn available to you would be \$30. This includes stipulated fees for searching, processing, and duplication. As you are aware, a 25 percent deposit of \$7.50, payable by check or money order to the Treasurer of the United States, is required to begin processing. Concerning your inquiry regarding the Kennedy bill now in conference, the language of exemption (b)(7) of Title 5, Unique States Code, Section 552, has not been agreed upon by the Congress Under the current law, the deletions in the summaries will be minimal; therefore, we are not in a position to comment whether or not it would be to your advantage to wait for final Congressional action on the bill. If you wish to have us process the summaries, please indicate in writing your willingness to pay the fee and enclose the required deposit. Sincerely yours, Assec. Dir. MAILED 6 Dop. AD Adm. _ C. M. Kelley Dep. AD lay, _ SEP 1 2 1974 Asst. Dir.t Admin. Clarence M. Kelley Comp. Syst. .. Ext. Affaire . Director Files & Com. _ - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure 1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Section 7

Whom no record was located. During a visit to the FOIA Unit on 8-29-74, he advised the correct spelling was Kuehn. Otto Kuehn, German national residing in Hawaii, was charged and convicted for espionage activities in behalf of the Japanese Government prior to the bombing of Pearl Harbor (65-1574).