

# What we need to know about Pearl Harbor and why

## Suspicious of FDR's orders, Admiral Richardson was soon relieved by Roosevelt

By **CHARLOTTE THOMPSON ISERBYT**  
Times Record Contributor

The Times Record did a fine job with its coverage of the 60th anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

In "Pearl Harbor — 60 Years Later" by T.A. Badger (Associated Press, datelined Fredericksburg, Texas), one quote stands out starkly against the backdrop of the tragic events of Sept. 11: Phillip Corsello who was on guard duty at Pearl Harbor when Japanese fighters began bombing the U.S. fleet on Dec. 7, 1941, said: "The first thing that came into my mind was, 'They let it happen again.'" Americans should ask, "Who is 'they'?" Real history, not revisionist/politically-correct history, explains who "they" is.

Robert B. Stinnet's book, "Day of Deceit, The Truth About Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Pearl Harbor," answers this question as well as the "why" and the "how" related to the Pearl Harbor tragedy. Stinnet's credentials follow: Robert Stinnet spent 17 years searching for the truth only to be repeatedly thwarted by stonewalling by Navy brass and lies from government officials. But, armed with dogged persistence and the Freedom of Information Act, he eventually uncovered enough evidence to prove that official government statements were not only false but also were part of a conspiracy of deception leading directly to President Roosevelt.

There are numerous other oft-repeated lies used to conceal Roosevelt's deliberate war scheme that Stinnet exposes thoroughly in his 399-page book documenting 60 years of government lying. Brevity forces us to limit ourselves to four lies.

### **Lie No. 1. FDR and General George Marshall did not have any advance warning of the Dec. 7 attack on Pearl Harbor.**

Stinnet discovered four Japanese cablegrams that were intercepted, decoded and delivered promptly to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt over a 12-hour period starting at 9:30 p.m., Saturday, Dec. 6, 1941. Roosevelt knew by 10 a.m. EST Dec. 7 that the Japanese would attack Pearl Harbor no sooner than 1 p.m. EST and should have picked up the direct scrambler phone to warn Kimmel and Short, which would have given them three hours to prepare.

### **Lie No. 2. The United States had not broken the Japanese naval codes prior to the attack.**

Japan's most secret naval and military codes such as the 5-Num Code had been broken long before the Japanese attack. Stinnet writes, "It is clear from Admiral Ingersoll's statement that the [5-Num] Code produced intelligible messages as early as Oct. 4, 1940. The FBI confirmed the Navy's decoding success on Oct. 21, 1940."

### **Lie No. 3. The Japanese Navy never broke radio silence from mid-November until Dec. 7 while their aircraft carrier armada was heading east from Hitokappu Bay across the North Pacific to Hawaii.**

Stinnet: "Admiral Yamamoto did send radio messages to the Pearl Harbor [attack] force during its 11-day sortie to Hawaii. Overwhelming evidence [120 intercepts] proves that Yamamoto, as well as the commanders of the Task Force warships, broke radio silence and their ships were located by American communication intelligence units. First to ignore Yamamoto's silence order was Vice Admiral Nagumo. As he departed Hitokappu Bay at 6:00 a.m. on Nov. 26 (Tokoyo Time) he held extensive radio exchanges with Japan's central Pacific commander and the submarine force commander. Their three-way conversations were intercepted by [U.S. listening post] Station H operators at midmorning on Tuesday, Nov. 25."

All of this pertinent evidence has been withheld by the U.S. Navy since 1945.

### **Lie No. 4. Roosevelt and his close aides did not conspire to goad Japan into a massive first strike against America, thus forcing the United States to enter the war against the wishes of 88 percent of the American people.**

On Oct. 7, 1940, Lt. Commander Arthur H. McCollum prepared a five-page, eight-point action plan that Stinnet explains was "intended to engineer a situation that would mobilize a reluctant America into war." McCollum was head of the Far East Desk of the Office of Naval Intelligence and was responsible for routing communications intelligence to FDR. By Oct. 10, 1940, Roosevelt began implementing McCollum's plan and ordered Navy Secretary Frank Knox to tell Pacific Fleet Commander Admiral J.O. Richardson to prepare a naval blockade of vital Japanese shipping routes.

Richardson was suspicious of FDR's orders that also included basing the U.S. fleet in Hawaii (also part of McCollum's plan), and so on Feb. 1, 1941, Roosevelt relieved Richardson and appointed Admiral Husband Kimmel Commander of the Pacific Fleet.

Stinnet explains, "Kimmel's isolation from the intelligence loop can be traced to numerous directives issued from Washington. Explanations for the cut-off varied: His need to know did not apply to diplomatic negotiations...or providing him with the intercepts would have risked revealing American code-breaking success." At one

point, Kimmel sent ships to the North Pacific to scout out Japanese carriers but was ordered by Washington to bring the fleet home. No valid military reason was given and Kimmel was not permitted to see intercepted Japanese messages.

FDR wanted war and wanted the Japanese to strike first so as to enrage the American people. FDR fired Admiral Richardson who refused to cooperate and prevented Admiral Kimmel from interfering. According to FDR aide Lt. Commander Joseph Rochefort, the loss of 2,476 Americans was a "pretty cheap price to pay" to unify America! Obviously to Roosevelt, the end justified the means.

*(The major portion of the foregoing information was taken from the Sept. 8, 2001 issue of Washington Dateline titled "Pearl Harbor: For FDR, The End Justified the Means" by Robert H. Goldsborough. Washington Dateline is published by the American Research Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 5687, Baltimore, MD 21210.)*

So, this writer asks: what does the Stinnet book have to do with the Sept. 11 tragedies at the World Trade Center and the Pentagon?

Plenty, since similarly well-documented information exists that the U.S. Government knew in advance about not only the Sept. 11 attacks but the Oklahoma City bombing as well.

WorldNetDaily, Sunday, Oct. 21, 2001, published the transcript of an interview Jeff Metcalf gave to David Schippers who prosecuted the House of Representatives' case against Bill Clinton. According to Schippers, Jayna Davis, and investigative reporter for a major TV media outlet in Oklahoma City, has compelling evidence indicating the federal government knew in February 1995 about Middle Eastern terrorists operating in Oklahoma City, planning the bombing in that city, the demise of TWA Flight 800 and the World Trade Center attack. To this day, says Schippers, the FBI refuses even to take possession of the evidence.

The information above is very important. For too long we Americans, in polls, and especially our children in school curricula have been asked, "How do we feel about things?" I suggest that it is time Americans begin to put "thinking about things" ahead of "feeling about things." As Maine's late Gov. James B. Longley used to say: "Think About It." And then, do something about it: Call your elected officials to protest what appears to this writer to be a major cover-up. Let's not, in Corsello's words, allow anything like this to happen ever again; let's not let the government ever let us down again.

—The Times Record, Commentary (p.21), Fri., Dec. 28, 2001

Charlotte Thomson Iserbyt is former Senior Policy Advisor, U.S. Department of Education, and author of "the deliberate dumbing down of America. A Chronological Paper Trail." On the net: [www.deliberatedumbingdown.com](http://www.deliberatedumbingdown.com)

---

*It is time Americans begin to put "thinking about things" ahead of "feeling about things."*

---