

**U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)
(Facility No. 258)
Makalapa Drive in the Makalapa Administration Area
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu County
Hawaii**

HABS No. HI-427

HABS
HI-427

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Oakland, California**

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, JOINT INTELLIGENCE CENTER (U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station) (Facility No. 258)

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Location:

Makalapa Drive
Makalapa Administration Area
Pearl Harbor Naval Base
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

U.S.G.S. Pearl Harbor Quadrangle, Hawaii
7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) (Scale – 1:24,000) 1983
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 4.610400.2363160

Significance:

The building is significant because it housed the first joint intelligence agency for ground, air, and naval forces. In this building, during the last years of World War II, the whole range of intelligence operations was conducted, including research, analysis, production, and dissemination.

Description:

This wood-framed, three-story building has horizontal drop siding and a slightly sloped gable roof, with window hoods on the first and second stories. The eaves are wide, with the main roof overhang measuring 4'-6" and the window hoods being 4'-0" in width. The building has a concrete slab on grade, with a concrete perimeter foundation wall and concrete footings under the structural columns. The building measures 230'-3" x 60'-3" in plan and approximately 31' in height. The original structural grid consisted of 16 bays by 5 bays. The only projection from the building originally was a small shed on the northwest side, which housed the air conditioning units (for the photo dark room and contact printing room) and heater equipment.

The main entry is now on the northeast end of the building. A modern porte cochere has also been added at this end. At both the northeast and southwest ends of the building, on the first floor, modern sliding glass double doors were installed in the late 1990s. The southwest end has an exterior metal stairway and there is also a wooden stairway on the northwest side, both with added doors on the second and third floors. Neither of the two exterior stairs and none of the exterior doors is original. There were originally four wood ladders to the roof, through openings in the roof overhang and window hoods. The ones on the southeast side remain, but the rungs of the ladders on the northwest side have been removed.

Most of the windows have also been changed. Originally, all the windows were one-over-one-light double-hung windows, in pairs or triplets. They

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were all 3'-0" from the floor, and measured 6'-0" x 3'-6" in height and width. A few remain on the second floor. On the third floor the window openings have been narrowed. Jalousie windows have been installed throughout the third floor and on most of the second floor, but on the latter, the window openings retain their original dimensions. The first floor has recently been renovated and one-over-one-light, dark-anodized, aluminum-frame windows, which are more similar to the original double-hung windows, have been installed. Modern sunscreens of aluminum louvers have been added over all windows on the southwest end.

On the second and third stories many of the windows have air conditioning units installed in them; there are also a/c units in openings cut into the wall. Many of the third-floor units have cages installed around them, to discourage bird nesting. Air-conditioning for the first-floor involves a variety of ground-mounted units, some with large ducts. The northwest side of the building also has a lot of exterior piping and wiring.

The building was designed with mostly 15'-0" x 13'-6" bays, except for the central hall bay, which is only 6'-0" wide, and the bay for the "heads" (toilet rooms), which measures only 10'-0" x 13'-6". There is an interior stair at the northeast end, from the first floor to the third. Another interior stair, near the southwest end, only runs from the second to the third floor. The interior layouts, finishes, and fixtures have been almost entirely modernized, as the building has been renovated several times. Some thin moldings at the tops and bottoms of walls, and around door frames may be original. There are now dropped ceilings with new lights, modern floor coverings, and new partitions of various types. The only elements from the original floor plans are the structural grid, the central hall, the locations of the men's and women's rooms, and the vaults on the first and second floors. There are three concrete vaults on the first floor and one on the second floor, located in the middle of the building on the southeast side. Ventilation flues run from the vaults to a louvered ventilator on the roof. The third-floor and roof portion of these flues are built of concrete masonry units.

This building is sited on the Makalapa Crater rim at the northeast end, allowing for a commanding view of the Koolau and Waianae mountain ranges. An asphalt-paved drive and parking area are located at the northeast end of the building. The drive and parking wrap around a small landscaped area, which also includes a sign "Headquarters Pacific Fleet Seabees," topped by a 1972 statue of the mascot of the Naval Construction Battalions (CBs or Seabees), which is a yellow jacket with sailor's cap, tools, and gun. To the north, there is a flat, grassy area with trees and picnic benches, which was a parking lot during WWII. The land falls off steeply to Halawa Stream on the north and more gradually on the east and south sides of the crater rim. Facility 346 abuts Facility 258 on the southeast side. In the last year of WWII Quonset huts were erected around Facility 258. In the 1980s and 1990s other buildings were

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constructed in the area. Facility 396 is a two-story building connected by a second-floor walkway to Facility 258. Facility 391 was built near the south corner of Facility 258. Facility 402 is on its northwest side.

Historical Context: See HABS No. HI-392 for a discussion of the history of the Makalapa administration support facilities. See also HABS No. HI-426, since the Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Area (JICPOA), established in September 1943, first shared Facility 251 with the Fleet Radio Unit Pacific (Holmes 1979: 140). As JICPOA grew, it required a separate building, which was completed in May 1944 by the Byrne Organization. JICPOA was under the 14th Naval District administrative control, but it served the needs of the Commander-in-Chief Pacific Fleet (CINCPAC), assigned to gather a broad "field of strategic intelligence in all its aspects" (Director of Naval History 1946: 319). One of the many reasons for the new building was to provide space for the photographic intelligence functions, including the photo lab and interpretation section. These functions had previously been in the Kodak building on Kapiolani Boulevard in Honolulu (demolished in 2002) and in a portion of a nearby warehouse (Byrne Organization [1945]). This new building could also be provided with better security than the buildings in Honolulu; and maps show that it was surrounded by a security fence with a controlled access gate during WWII.

There were many tasks and functions undertaken by JICPOA, an idea of which can be seen in its sectional organization. There were three groups. The first was concerned mainly with static information about objectives or enemy bases. The sections in this group were: Geographic, Photographic Interpretation, Reference, Terrain Model, Target Analysis, Medical, Hydrographic, and Cartographic. The second group dealt with the ever-changing information about enemy forces; these sections were called: Estimates, Enemy Air, Enemy Shipping, Enemy Land, and Flak Intelligence. In 1944, two sections were added to this group, although more concerned with enemy contact than with information about the enemy: the Psychological Warfare and the Escape and Evasion sections. The third group at JICPOA was involved in publishing intelligence information. These sections were called Bulletin, Translation, Interrogation, Operational Intelligence, Production, and Administrative (Director of Naval History 1946: 324-325).

The JICPOA staff had important roles in furnishing the information for the offensive campaigns in the Central Pacific, starting in November 1943 with the amphibious landings in the Gilbert Islands.

Invasions of the Marshalls and the Marianas followed at four-month intervals. Peleliu, Leyte, Lingayen, Iwo, and Okinawa followed these in shorter intervals. With each operation, the work and responsibilities of JICPOA grew

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and its efficiency, equipment, and personnel increased
(Holmes 1945: 6).

This continuous growth of the organization was such that even in the few months between design and construction, the drawings have a note to "add one typical 15'-0" bay." The drawings were prepared by the Public Works department at Pearl Harbor. The new building "brought the total operation of research, analysis, production, and dissemination under one roof for the first time" (Holmes 1945: 6). Additional JICPOA growth was accommodated in Quonset huts placed around Facility 258. It appears that the JICPOA staff was almost entirely men during WWII, since the two "heads" were designated for officers and enlisted men. The staff at JICPOA at Pearl Harbor grew to 544 officers and 1,223 enlisted men by the end of the war. JICPOA ceased operation in October 1945, went through a demobilization and archival phase for about half a year, and finally closed in April 1946 (McDonald 2001).

A variety of different administrative offices have occupied the building since WWII. In 1951 the Commander, Service Forces, Pacific Fleet occupied the first floor of the building. A 1951 drawing (included in report) shows the officers' restroom was then designated for WAVES (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Services). Other occupants of the building have included Director, Pacific Docks and Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The latter organization (now titled Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific) still occupies the building, having moved here from Building 1C in the mid to late 1960s (Dodge 2003).

None of the windows retain the blackout hoods or windshields that are shown on the 1944 detail sheet (Drawing no. OA-N3-462). Although the threat of another Japanese attack was diminished by 1944 when this building was designed and built, this was an important building at Pearl Harbor; and it had people working in it around the clock. Blackout hoods were common in this period. The design for this building had hoods which covered only the upper sash and were angled to allow ventilation. The glass in the bottom sash was painted, so blackout could be achieved by closing the bottom sash and lowering the upper sash for ventilation. A 1960s photograph of the building shows that the third floor windows, at least on one end, had been replaced by narrower ones, and that a picture window had replaced two double-hung windows on the second floor.

The building has undergone several other alterations since World War II. The paragraph below under the "Architectural Drawings" heading lists the years that major work on the building was designed and the type of work done, such as additions or alterations. The major exterior changes from the original appearance are summarized in the following paragraph. The interior has been almost totally changed by the numerous alterations.

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Originally the main entrance was on the northwest side, the second bay from the southwest end. That entrance was closed off and the corridor extended through to the southwest end, about 1996. In the 1980s the interior stair from the first to the second floor, in that entrance bay, was removed. The additional exterior wooden stair on the northwest side was added before 1964. The addition of the exterior metal stair and the sunscreens on the southwest end dates from the late 1980s. Facility 346 was built in 1967 to the southwest of Facility 258, not originally touching it. Three incremental one-story additions to Facility 258, on the southeast side, in 1974, 1979, and 1983, connected the two buildings. The 1983 addition enclosed the courtyard created by the first two additions and Facility 346. A 2001 interior renovation covered over the former windows on the southwest side that were inside the courtyard.

Sources: Architectural Drawings

The drawings for this building are on microfiche cards at the Plan Files of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. The 1944 ones are under PW Drawing nos. OA-N3-456 through OA-N3-470 [but Drawing nos. OA-N3-458 and OA-N3-459 are missing]. Two 1945 the electrical sheets for this building are Drawing nos. OA-N3-773 and OA-N3-780. Numerous later drawings for Facility No. 258 are also listed in the Plan File database. The three drawings for the 1951 first-floor renovation are Y&D numbers 504935 - 504937. The three 1953 second-floor renovation sheets are Y&D numbers 622764 - 622766. In 1956 seven drawings (Y&D numbers 774539 - 774545) were prepared for work on the third floor, but at least some, and perhaps all, of this rehabilitation was never completed. For instance, the flues which pass through the third floor and the roof, for the vaults on the first two floors, were never removed. In 1963-1964 several sheets (Y&D numbers 1018023 - 1018030, 1018038, 1018490, and 1031063 - 1031065) were prepared for repairs and alterations to the building. An addition on the southeast side was designed in 1974 (Drawing nos. 7,008,374 - 7,008,379). Another addition was built on this side around 1979 (Drawing nos. 7,016,431 - 7,016,437). A 1983 repair and painting project had four sheets (7,045,301 - 7,045,304), one of which is reduced in this report, to show the open courtyard between the two additions on the southeast side of Facility 258 and on the northwest side of Facility 346 at that date. Later that year, the courtyard was enclosed to create more office space (Drawing nos. 7,047,921 - 7,047,937). Other interior improvements were done about the same year (Drawing nos. 7,048,703 - 7,048,724 and electrical sheets 7,464,426 - 7,464,435). More electrical drawings were done in 1985 (7,061,035 - 7,061,042), as well as drawings for further interior renovation work (Drawing nos. 7,062,470 - 7,062,474). Two major renovation projects were undertaken in 1988 (Drawing nos. 7,471,636 - 7,471,649) and in 1996 (Drawing nos. 7,923,517 - 7,923,535).

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Early Views

Photographs showing this building circa 1945 and another in the mid to late 1960s were provided by Jeffrey Dodge, Historic Preservation Specialist with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. However, the sources were not known.

Bibliography

Anonymous

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Byrne Organization

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Director of Naval History

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Dodge, Jeffrey

- 2002 Information provided by Historic Preservation Specialist with Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific, during review of draft report.
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Holmes, W. J.

- 1945 *Report of Intelligence Activities in the Pacific Ocean Areas*. Prepared at Pearl Harbor, T.H., 15 October 1945. 57 pp plus appendices. Typed report provided by Captain Richard McDonald, who knew Holmes was author [no name on report].
- 1979 *Double-Edged Secrets: U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in the Pacific during World War II*. Naval Institute Press: Annapolis, Maryland. 231 pp.

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McDonald, Richard (Captain, USN Ret.)

2001 Evolution of Joint Intelligence Center Pacific Ocean Areas.
List of dates and events, 1941 to 1946, compiled and
provided by Captain McDonald.

Twitty, Joseph J., (Brig. General)

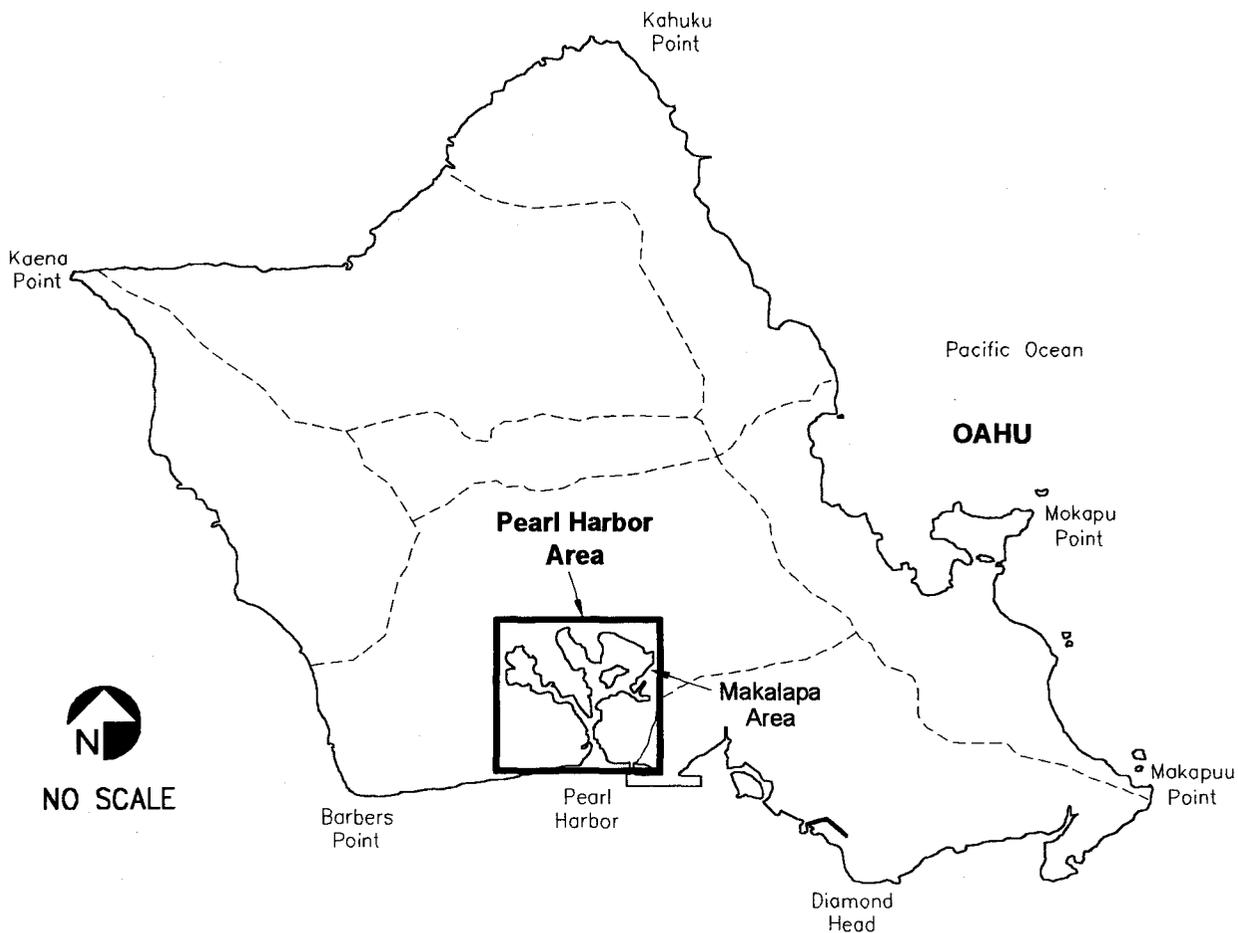
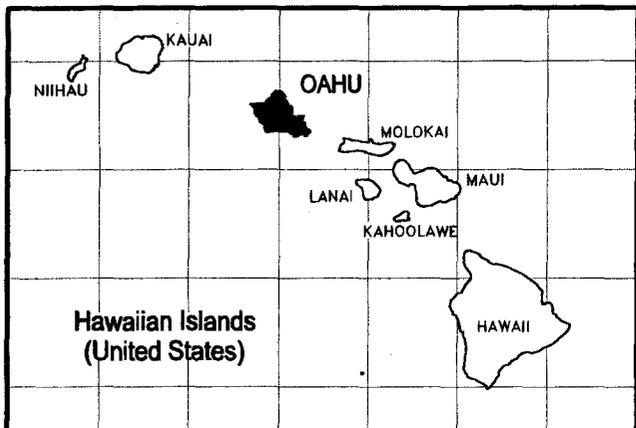
1945 Report on Intelligence Activities of the Joint Staff, CinCPac-
CinCPOA. Memo dated 15 October 1945 from Assistant
Chief of Staff for Intelligence to Commander in Chief, U.S.
Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas; provided by Jeffrey
Dodge, 4 pp.

Project Information: In 2002, Commander Navy Region (COMNAVREG) Hawaii completed the rehabilitation of Facility 258 for continuing use as a headquarters building for the Commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. The rehabilitation work was carried out in accordance with the 1979 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), which was in effect at the time of consultation in 1998. [The 1979 MOA was terminated in 1999.] This report was prepared under a Historic Preservation Services contract (N62742-97-D-3502) awarded to AMEC Earth and Environmental, the prime contractor, by the U.S. Navy, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. The contract was funded through the Cultural Resources Program of COMNAVREG Hawaii. The photographic documentation was undertaken by David Franzen, of Franzen Photography. Maps were made by Nestor Beltran of NAB Graphics. Ann Yoklavich of Mason Architects did the field work, research, and writing for this report.

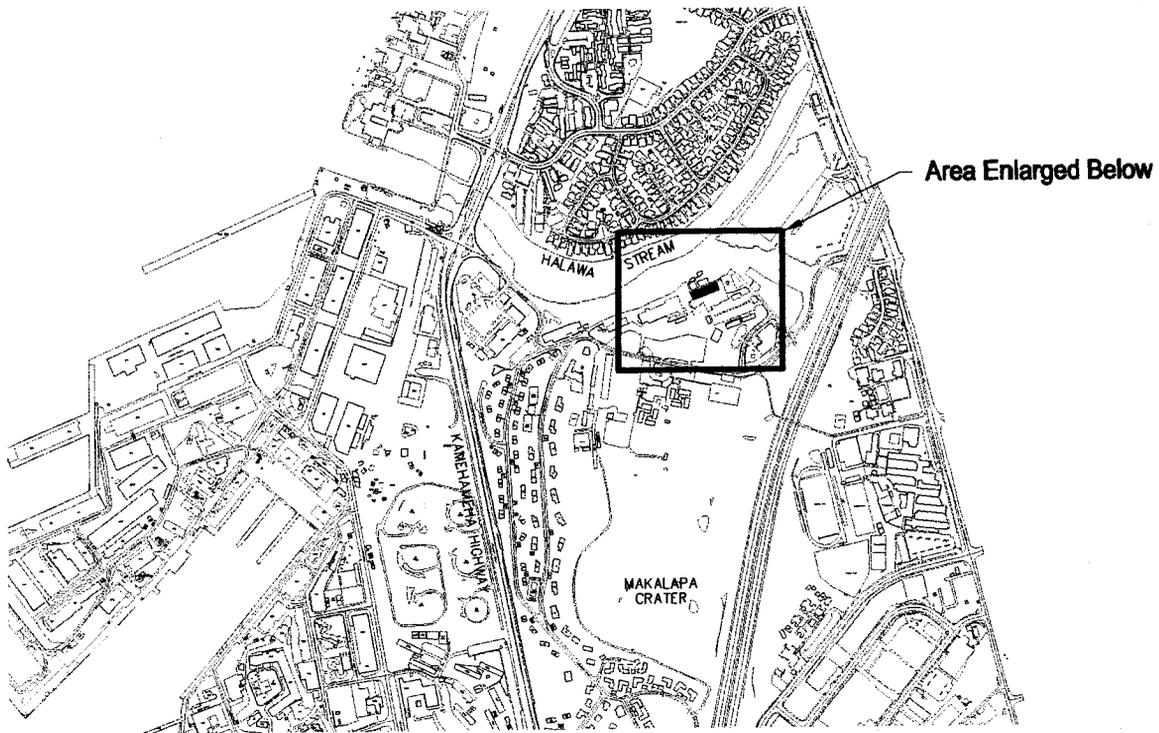
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Date of Final Report: August 2004

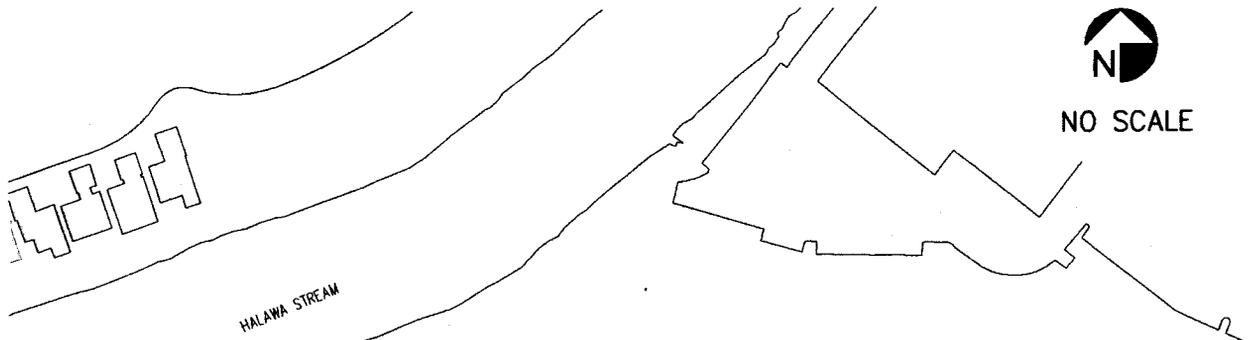
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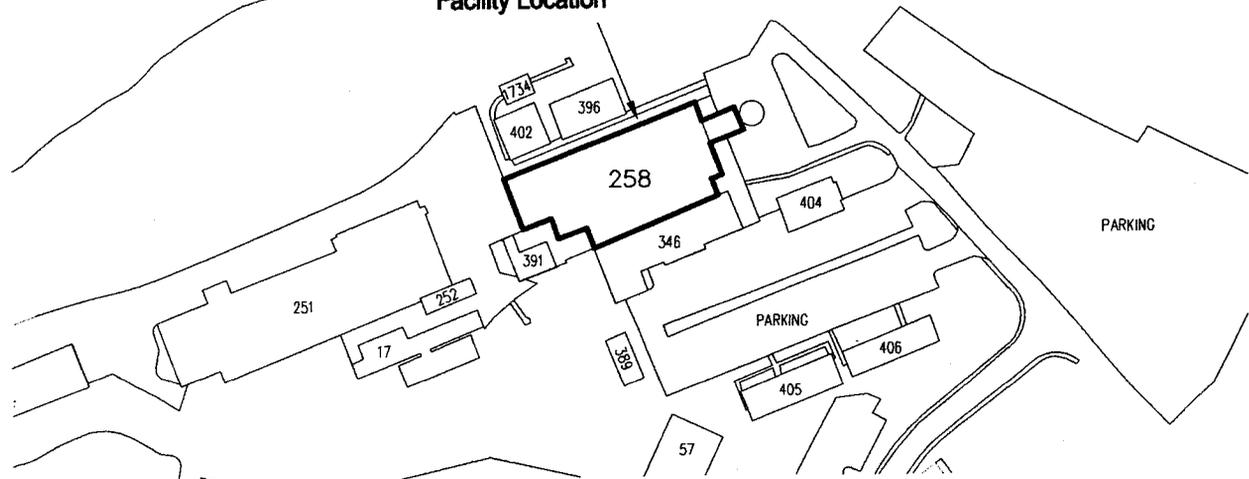
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Vicinity Map



Facility Location



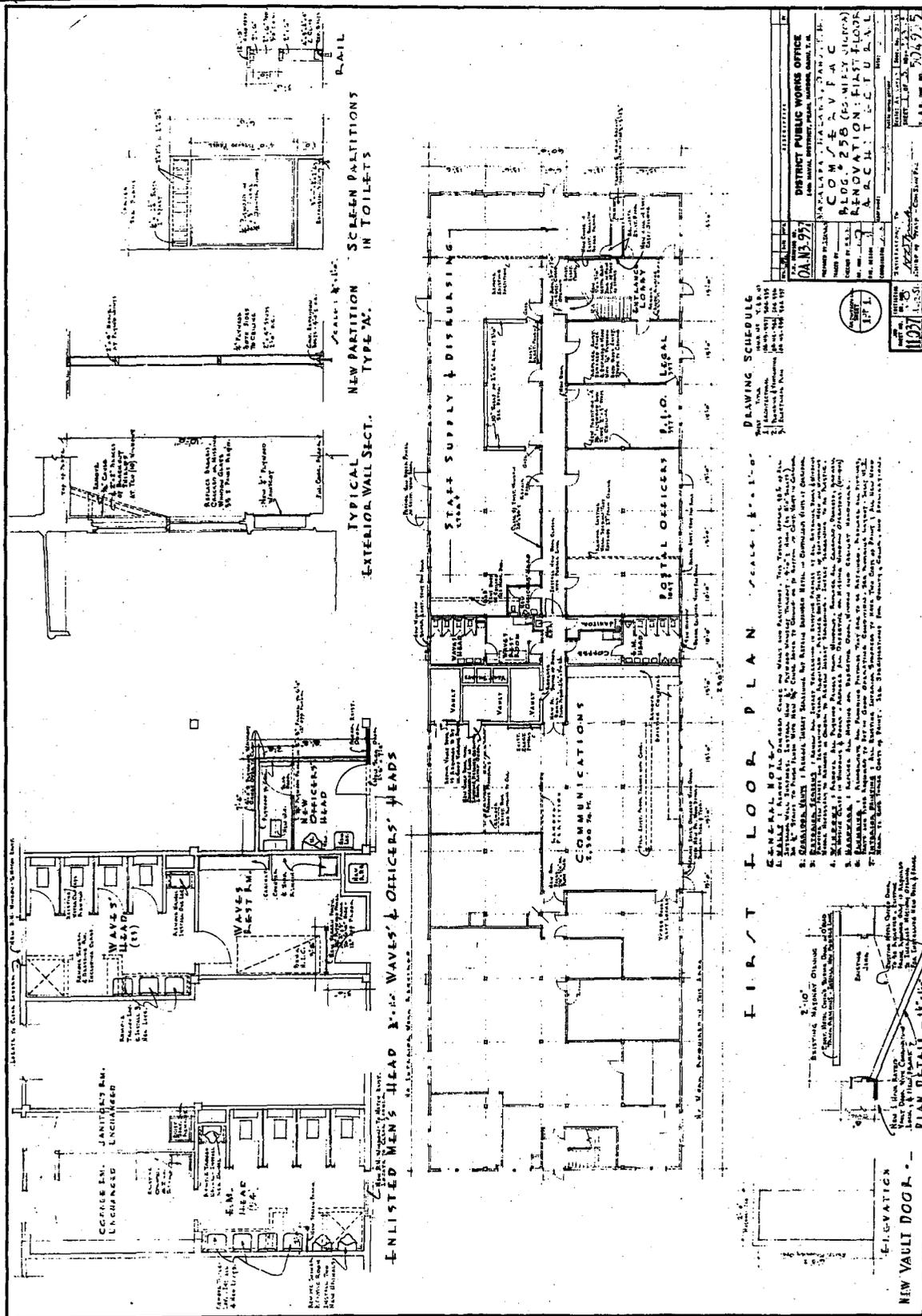
Site Map



NO SCALE

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1951 First-Floor Renovation Plan (Y&D Drawing no. 504935)



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**1983 First-Floor Repair Plan, showing courtyard between additions [note plan is rotated 180°]
(Y&D Drawing no. 7,045,302)**

