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12 TAUL. WASHINGT

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (BR)

From: Peiping via W.R.

Dated August 31, 1940.

Rec'd 11:59 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington

300, August 31, 3 p.m. (SECTION TWO)

(*)

This /has made no secret of its intentions to profit

in every possible way from that victory, if it comes.

Four months ago Japanese agricultural interests, businessmen and liberals were still acting as a brake against precipitate acts of aggression and opportunism, but these elements have been momentarily submerged under the current wave of pro-Axis enthusiasm. Japan has gone frankly and starkly "realistic".

Germans in Tokyo, and they are numerous, are nevertheless not entirely satisfied with the pace at which Japan is turning toward the Axis, rapid though it seems to outsiders. German newspaper men with whom I have talked complain that the Japanese seem prone to delay decision until they are quite certain of ultimate German success. They claim that German diplomats have pointed out to the Japanese that the quicker they make some kind of a deal, the more generous the Germans will be

in the final reckoning.

I was not able to learn whether the Germans want the Japanese as active allies in the European conflict or whether they are simply seeking some kind of a diplomatic alignment which would give the Japanese a free but independent hand against the British in the Far East.

(END SECTION TWO)

(*) Apparent omission.

SMYTH

EMB

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

This telegram must be closely paraphrased be- Dated August 31, 1940. fore being communicated to anyone. (BR)

Rec'd 1:45 a.m. Sep. 1

Secretary of State,

Washington.

300, August 31, 3 p.m. (SECTION THREE)

In any case German newspaper men told me that the most important factors in any possible arrangement between Germany and Japan would be: (one) definite assurances concerning the future German stake in the China market which Germany regards as of great importance; (two) some satisfactory solution of the East Indies and other South Sea problems in which Germany has a deep interest especially economically; and (three) utilization

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of the Japanese as a means of keeping the United States constantly worried and preoccupied with Pacific problems so that Germany would have a freer hand in Europe.

Very few of the Germans with whom I have talked are pro-Japanese at heart and some are doubtful of the extent to which the Japanese could help them. Most of them however, recognize that at worst the Japanese would have a certain nuisance value and Germany would therefore like to make allies of them. The Germans foresee of course that Japan's exclusionist policy in the Orient will be applied to all white people including themselves in the long run if and when Japan becomes strong enough to enforce it.

(END SECTION THREE)

SMYTH

EMB

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

PEIPING VIA N.R. From:

This telegram must be Dated August 31, 1940 closely paraphrased before Rec'd 5:30 a.m. Sept. 1

being communicated to anyone. (BR)

Secretary of State

Washington

300, August 31, 3 p.m. (SECTION FOUR.)

I believe that a considerable part of the Japanese army including War Minister Tojo is in favor of a closer

alignment with Germany. They are being stalled off for the moment by other pro-Axis but cautious elements in the Government who wish to be sure that they are on the winning side. The reasons why Japan is hesitant to plunge boldly forward on her policy of southward expansion are in order of importance: (one) she wants to be sure which way the war in Europe will go; (two) she wants to be sure that the United States has no intention of taking up arms against her; (three) she wants to be sure of at least a temporary respite along the Soviet Manchurian frontier which is the Achilles Heel of the Japanese Empire; and (four) failure to wind up the China incident.

may be expected to continue the nibbling policy she has pursued ever since the Manchurian outbreak. She has learned from experience that aggression by easy stages is the easier way. She has discovered that many little bites add up to the same thing as one big one and that the victims seem to make much less noise about it.

(END OF SECTION FOUR)

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED

From: MG This message must be

closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (BR)

Peiping via N.R. Dated August 31, 1940.

Rec'd 5:50 a.m. Sept. 1

Secretary of State,

Washingtor ..

300, August 31, 3 p.m. (SECTION FIVE)

In view of Japan's extremely difficult position I believe that she is in no position at the present time to wage a successful war alone against the United States or Russia although with allies her position would of course change. I feel sure, however, that the majority in Japan are extremely desirous of avoiding a conflict with the United States. I might add that on my recent visit to the United States I was struck with the number of people who mistakenly believe that any strong show of strength by the United States would automatically plunge the United States into war. The trouble is that the Japanese know we feel this way and are making the most of it by flourishing the war scare in our faces. Actually I believe the Japanese have no intention of fighting us except as a last resort; in the face of this attitude I believe that firmness is the soundest and safest American Naval policy. The risks involved are much less than is commonly supposed in the United States. Of

course if Great Britain is defeated then we can expect the Japanese to become more belligerent.

(END SECTION FIVE)

SMYTH

EMB

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (BR)

From: Peiping via N.R.

Dated August 31, 1940.

Rec'd 5:45 a.m. Sept. 1

Secretary of State,

Washington.

300, August 31, 3 p.m. (SECTION SIX)

The Japanese appear to be so confident of a German victory and are so hopeful that such a victory would permit them to realize their ambitions in Asia that it appears quite useless for the United States at the present time to suggest any halfway measures of appeasement or friendship. In fact the reception that has been accorded such ideas recently by the Japanese press shows that the tendency is to interpret them as signs of fear and weakness. No form of appeasement short of American recognition of the Japanese created new order in the Far East would satisfy the Japanese at this time. It is obviously pointless to attempt to reason with the Japanese until

the course of events in Europe becomes clear. If Great Britain holds out against Germany contrary to present Japanese expectations Japan will then have to reconsider her whole policy for Japan today is a nation whose policy is dictated solely by expediency. (End Summary)

(END OF MESSAGE).

Sent to Department. Repeated to Chungking, Shanghai. Code text by air mail to Tokyo.

SMYTH

EMB

Mr. Gesell: At transcript 1750 and 1751, a request by Senator Ferguson for any information sent by the State Department to Ambassador Grew regarding parallel action with Britain in August, 1941.

This information was handed to Senator Ferguson at page 1883 of the transcript.

At transcript 1752, a request by Senator Ferguson for any information received by Ambassador Grew from the State Department regarding American Volunteer Group.

No record has been found in the State Department files that any such information was ever received from Ambassador Grew, or sent to him.

At transcript 1781, a request by Senator Ferguson for any answer Ambassador Grew may have received from the State Department in reply to Grew's telegram on page 143 of Volume II of Foreign Relations.

No record of any reply found by the State Department in its files.

Now, the committee understands that this is only a partial report on some of the requests. We have held this group up so that General Marshall could finish his testimony. We did not want to interrupt at that time.

We are just making this interim report, and we will do the best we can in any remaining time on any other

WARD & PAUL. WASHINGTON, D. C.

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requests pending, so the transcript will tie together.

Senator Ferguson: Mr. Chairman.

The Vice Chairman: Senator Ferguson.

Senator Ferguson: I understand counsel has gone through the transcript and got all these requests, and he is now just taking up a part of those requests, and he will reply sometime later on any others.

Mr. Gesell: We are replying to the ones we have ready, and as the other ones come in we will take care of them, yes, sir.

These only apply to the transcript, Senator Ferguson: so the transcript will be tied together, to see what happens to a request?

Mr. Gesell: That is right.

We felt we should not have a number of loose ends in the transcript on thme various questions.

There is one further request that has just been brought to my attention.

Senator Ferguson, on page 2510 of the transcript, requested any Japanese intercepts between the numbers 836 at page 178 of Exhibit 1, and 841 at page 185 of Exhibit 1.

We have the reply of the War Department giving the additional intercepts that fall in those numbers to the extent that they are available, and I would like to ask

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that the memorandum from the War Department, and the intercepts be spread upon the record, and with the permission of the committee we will strike from the intercepts the code information, which we have been striking in the past.

The Vice Chairman: 30 ordered.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MITCHELL 10 December 1945

At p. 2510 of the transcript Senator Ferguson requested the four Japanese messages from Tokyo to Washington between No. 836 (p. 178 of Exhibit 1) and No. 841 (p. 185 of Exhibit 1).

Copies of Nos. 837 and 838 are inclosed herewith.
No, 840 was not intercepted.

The records of Signal Intelligence Service indicate that No. 839, dated 26 November 1941, was not decoded until about 13 December 1941. When it was decoded, the following summary of the massage was prepared:

"Representations made to American Embassy here. Your instructions follow. Evacuation from Panama according to #322 from Panama. Please negotiate for assistance from Canal Officials as well as for supplies, water, fuel oil, and wharf facilities at Balboa. Negotiats for granting of funds to return to Japan as quickly

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as possible. Transmit to each office concerned. Sent to U. S. and Panama."

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To:

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Prom: Panama (Akiyama)

November 26, 1941

Havana

Circular #34 Message from Tokyo to Washington #837.

Re my message #8198.

SECRET

The schedule for the Tatsuta Maru, as given in my #838^b, is to leave Balbos on the 26th arriving in Yokohama January 15th. On the basis of conditions at the time, it may stop at Los Angeles again on the way home, but try to have the passengers from the United States board it on the outward trip. As far as possible, have all those who wish to said from South America also come on the Tatsuta.

Transmit this message and my caption telegram to all offices in the United States, as well as Canada, Vancouver and Panama. From Panama send it to all Central and South American ministers and ----

a - See S.I.S. #26217

b - See S.I.S. #26216

Army 26218

(Japanese)

Trans.12/13/41 (BR)

Secret.

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SECRET

Tokyo (Togo) From: Washington To: . November 26, 1941 #838

Tatsuta Maru Schedule:

Yokohama December 2 Los Angeles arrive December 14 Leave December 16 Balboa arrive December 24.

(Japanese) Trans. 12/13/41 (S) 26216 Army SECRET

The Vice Chairman: Anything further from counsel? Mr. Gesell: That is all we have today, Mr. Congressman. The Vice Chairman: The committee will stand adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning, at which time Admiral Wilkinson will appear as a witness.

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p. m., the committee recessed to 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, December 17, 1945.)

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