United States of America,)

BS.

District of Columbia

I, George C. Marshall, General of the Army of the United States (Retired), being duly sworn, on my oath submit the following answers in reply to interrogatories submitted by counsel for the accused OSHIMA, Piroshi, on order of the International Military Tribunal for the Far Wast sitting at Tokyo, Japan in the case of United States of America, et al. vs. Araki, Sadao, et al.

Q. 1. Please state the major considerations which went into the conclusion that -- "Nor is there evidence of close strategic coordination between Germany and Japan." (Excerpt from the book entitled "The Winning of the War in Europe and the Pacific" -- pgs. 1 and 2, General Marshall's report).

A. Fridence that the Japs gave the Germans prior notice of the attack on Pearl Harbor has not come to my attention.

There were great distances between the theatres of war in Furope and the Facific. The logistical factors and long time period involved

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in shifting Allied resources between the two theatres made "close" strategic coordination by the Axis powers unnecessary in order to achieve a proportion of the remuneration possible from strategic coordinstion. The offect was achieved by dividing the attention and the resources of the Allied nations, particularly those of the U.S. For instance, an Australian division was returned home from Fgypt, New Zealand resources were kept from the Furopean war, II.K. and Indian forces were held in India and India was reinforced by British forces. The divided commitment of W.S. resources is well known and requires no further comment. The coordination achieving these results required little or no consultation and planning. It was automatic.

The lack of "close" coordination is indicated by:

- (a) A question as to whether Japan informed Germany of her intention to start a war on 7 December, 1941.
- (b) The fact that Germany was fighting the U.S.S.R. but not the U.S. Hence "close" coordination should have involved consideration of a Japanese attack on the rear of the U.S.S.R.
- (c) Japan preserved a strict neutrality toward the large number of Soviet ships (turned over to the Soviet by the U.S.) carrying U.S. Lend Lease to Vladivostok.
- (d) Japan did not press to the utmost her attack to the west beyond Burma when such pressure might have diverted more Allied resources from Europe to that area.
- (e) No evidence of a "close" cooperation on intelligence and operational information has come to my attention.
- (f) A major German effort in the EgyptionSuez area, which might have collapsed the
 iddle East and flanked the U.S.S.R. on the
 south, would have coordinated reasonably
 with a Japanese strategy putting pressure

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on India. This major German effort was not made -- nor the Japanese effort.

北米合衆山、コロンビア區

一九四八年三月十日

問荒の に木上温 對貞旧役 す六平合 る実質派 洛他京副 緑のに元 と競於節 し刻てた て製制る 以件框私 下中中, ののデ 通後覆 り告頭し お大型デ 答島除. へ清軍シ 夏の事1 し源設・ ま 膜 判マ す人 汀1 E 0 2 命マ 7 1/2 N 差よな り方 出 を合式 ら旅に :1 國 從 た其ひ る心宜 質對管

H 無一 頁語いド よ風レイ り内とツ のは 12 K 波マ あ 日 翠 1 活 车 - > E: 2 ヤをの 生 間 N 元んに 的だ緊 報考镕 告 漂 公 一の段 欧主哈 州な上 及 19 0 U 0 太智 平 お調 · 洋 話 登 735 於 下访 ら ざつ 3 W 72 際 剂 5 3 E. i. 頁 及

のき知度歐例よる國加軍歌は で垂れば州へつく間らの州見眞 ず節薩英選ばてとの見兵とた珠 ○調つ 製場豪達も累て力太 こ 灣 整たのに州せ一密、及平と攻 に野増來師ら同な設物洋が攀 はて渡る園れじ遅竜資とあ 始更をくはた效格的をのり就 んで受なエの果調運移廟まて ど親けりずでは墜絡動践せ日 何明ま、プす連を調す場ん本 のすし英ト。台と整る間。か るた図か図るかにに 談必°及ら 殊必ら要は も要合印廊 に要得す。非 合ならる常 計な承度図 衆あれ軍を 図の豆 る縁距 物兵世 の変報移離 **₩** ま 資力ら 前 注世酬動が ん分印い (1) 意んの技あ 通 ○ 劉 度 二 とで一値り ずかるにウ 物し部上ま 、よれ足ジ カたをのす との痩死の 江 自うた智し を割をラ を一得素兩 清常唯ン ニそすと殿 72 果のひド 分んる長場 すな爲い間 行を話しの る事に特に は違なか物 S

れずよも資

たべく印は

許を福間題

にし軸と合

(B) (A) 酸 (D) (O) (E) 攻り日総ソ日あ本狀ドさ一 本つの態イを九た 本持 連 私及 の連 入爾告一略 引 浦 隠でにつはし作の 渡 對てソた可飲 つまるなさど月 らてす背か殴う七次 つ米・面 **—** [10] 攻 大量 大食 思っ態 間日 B L 部與にでに周 ただ攻 A. 霍 か 云 是 分兵 つカ人 示 に設 す從却 對す カ時連 對て 1 3 てソ と殴っ 跋 蓮 で変て 正 船 圣 花 米 查 た 舶 9 含詞叨

憩因

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11

つ度壊デ イ医う ツ迫ソの のを源え 努加邦工 はん、間地 なざ部風 た充たイ 又分かッ 日協もの **李力** 知 主 のしれな 沙龙龙 克 3 力でい場 もあつカ 同りでは 機ま あり でせるそ あうがれ たし日中