

SRH- 307

G. H. Q. S-WPA
SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE PRECIS

DECLASSIFIED per Part 3, E. O. 12356
by Director, NSA/Chief, CSS
Date: 25 July 1984

SRH- 0307

This Special Research History contains "Special Intelligence Precipis" prepared by the G-2 of General Headquarters, South-west Pacific Area, for the Chief of Staff of that organization. This material was selected from Record Group 338, "Records of the U. S. Army Commands, 1942 -----."

SWPA-07

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO:
By Authority of CINCPAC
Date 12-27-48
Signature Major W.J. Graham, Cav.

~~SECRET~~

MAJ. W.J. GRAHAM, CAV.

~~SECRET~~

Retain Classification ~~SECRET~~
Auth: NSA Declass. Guidelines
Date: 6/15/83 Reviewer: [Signature]

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

SWPA-07-03-091
#2

COPY

G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST-PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

(Do not remove from sheets)

From	To	Date	Remarks
C-2	C of S	Feb 26/43	<p>Brief of Special Intell. - Precs No. 13, Feb 22/43.</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Australia:</u> Japs have a fair idea of Australian affairs; believe bomber production 40/50 per month, no estimate fighter production. Australia said to be at peak of war production and at maximum power. 2. <u>Timor:</u> Japan "protected" Portuguese nationals in Timor proper a) to avoid counter propaganda to effect that Japs drove Governor and civilians out by war of nerves and b) to avoid Portugal's sending troops on pretext of protecting her nationals in Timor. 3. <u>Siam:</u> Resignation of Prime Minister, Feb. 14, caused much embarrassment to Japs though their machinations had nothing to do with it. Delhi radio is blaming the whole thing on Japan. Evacuation of foreigners from Northern Siam caused stoppage of rice mills. 4. <u>Indo China:</u> Arrest by French of local secret agent embarrassing Japs for fear a) that Japs will lose fact locally for not supporting the agent and b) of exposing their secret machinations in Indo-China. 5. <u>Shortages:</u> a) Tokio rejecting repeated requests for supply of asphalt to Japanese Trade Control Ass'n in Bangkok. b) Shipping deficiency of 70,000 tons (per month?) at Saigon.
1 Incl Special Feb. 22	Intell. Precs No. 13, 1943		W.

COPY

G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

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From	To	Date	Remarks
G-2	C. of S.	Mar 4 1943	<p>Brief of Special-Intell. Precis No. 14, Mar-1/</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <p><u>Siam:</u> Cabinet crisis temporarily patched up. There are some indications that Japan is seeking to curtail the Siamese production of tin in favor of an increase in mining of tungsten and possibly antimony.</p> <p><u>French Indo-China:</u> Increased economic and political demands by the Japs is anticipated. They trust Decoux but are anxious for his purge of his subordinates to continue. The arrest of several Annamese officials by the French may result in a test of strength of the Japs in Saigon. Chinese professors and business men in this latter city, although not particularly influential in Chinese circles, are still being rounded up.</p> <p><u>Inter-Axis Cooperation:</u> Two Japs being sent to Europe to study new developments in the field of chemistry.</p> <p><u>Europe and Africa:</u> Archbishop Spellman's visit to the Vatican has no political significance.</p> <p><u>Soviet Union:</u> Growing respect in minds of Jap strategists for military and economic strength of Russia. Soviet victories on the field of battle were earned by superior planning and mastery of latest technical and strategical ideas. Some doubt expressed over Germany's ability to launch a major summer campaign in Russia, in view of her heavy commitments in other Theatre. Soviet production of basic minerals and development of water-power is increasing.</p> <p>Incl: Spec. Intel. Precis No. 14, Mar 4, 1943</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W</p>

G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA CHECK SHEET

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From	To	Date	Remarks
G-2	C. of S.	Mar. 12 '43	<p>Brief of Special Intel. Precise No. 15, March.</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <p><u>TIMOR:</u> Improvement of relations with the Portuguese. In November, proof was obtained of communication between Portuguese and the enemy. Some few cases of them even joining enemy guerrillas. Such facts should be put to diplomatic use. Local economy still out of balance; suggest the attachment of a Jap expert to the staff of the Consulate-General. There is conclusive evidence that the Japanese Minister in Lisbon has in his pay some official of the Portuguese Foreign Office who is disclosing to him the contents of confidential State Documents.</p> <p><u>SIAM:</u> Japs still embarrassed by Pibun's political legerdemain, but must continue to support him. Political and economic future of the Siam States is being discussed; Siamese Exped. Force is displaying astounding bravery and capacity.</p> <p><u>FRENCH INDO-CHINA:</u> New economic agreements with the Japs. Lack of total cooperation by FIC in handling of civil disorder cases. xxx</p> <p><u>SHIPPING:</u> Deficiency of over 59,000 tons off xxx shipment of rice at Saigon in February. Siam to complete ten wooden ships within next six months in Bangkok dockyards. French Indo China to furnish timber.</p> <p><u>INDIA:</u> Gandhi's fast being used for propagandist purposes by Japs from Bangkok. Expansion of Indian Air Force noted. xxx</p> <p><u>PERSTIA:</u> During German offensive last year, Persian occupation force reduced to 50,000. Americans have 20,000, mainly engineers and air force.</p>

G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

From	To	Date	Remarks
G-2	C. of S.	Mar 12 '43	<p>Brief of Special Intel. Precis No. 15, Mar 1, 43</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <p><u>TIMOR</u>: Improvement of relations with the Portuguese. In November, proof was obtained of communication between Portuguese and the enemy. Some few cases of them even joining enemy guerrillas. Such facts should be put to diplomatic use. Local economy still out of balance; suggest the attachment of a Jap expert to the staff of the Consulate-General. There is conclusive evidence that the Japanese Minister in Lisbon has in his pay some official of the Portuguese Foreign Office who is disclosing to him the contents of confidential State Documents.</p> <p><u>SIAM</u>: Japs still embarassed by Pibun's political legerdemain, but must continue to support him. Political and economic future of the Shan States is being discussed; Siamese Exped. Force is "displaying astounding bravery and capacity</p> <p><u>FRENCH INDO-CHINA</u>: New economic agreement with the Japs. Lack of total cooperation by FIC in handling of civil disorder cases. Back Shipping</p> <p><u>SHIPPING</u>: Deficiency of over 59,000 tons for xxx shipment of rice at Saigon in February. Siam to complete ten wooden ships within next six months in Bangkok dockyards. French Indo China to furnish timber.</p> <p><u>SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS</u>: Inefficiency of "Radio Saigon due to failure of vacuum tubes. Jap ordnance has been requested to furnish necessary parts from Japan.</p> <p><u>INDIA</u>: Gandhi's fast being used for propaganda purposes by Japs from Bangkok. Expansion of Indian Air Force noted.</p> <p><u>PERSIA</u>: During German offensive last year, Russian occupation force reduced to 50,000. Americans have 20,000, mainly engineers and air force</p>

(RETYPE FOR PURPOSE OF CLARITY)

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SOVIET UNION: Annual dickering over fishing rights now underway; advantage is with the Russians ~~right now~~ this season - ~~some~~ one area denied Japs. Possibility exists that Soviets have forced a reorganization of Jap fishing interests, particularly at Vladivostok.

SECOND FRONT: Reports from Berne favor Atlantic seaboard as site of next United Nations offensive.

CHILE: Spain has refused to assume of Jap diplomatic interests in Chile; grounds: her own relations with Chile were "lacking in harmony". Negotiations still proceeding

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From	To	Date	Remarks
G-2	C. of S.	Mar 18, '43	<p>Brief of Special Intell. Precis. No. 16, Mar-15/43.</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <p><u>Southwest Pacific:</u> Imperial Headquarters announces following results of operations in New Guinea and Solomons for the period February 16 to March 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 113 allied aircraft shot down 11 aircraft broken up 4 submarines sunk <p>During the same period the Japs suffered the following losses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 destroyers sunk 5 transports sunk 7 aircraft crash-dived into their objectives, or failed to return. <p><u>Timor:</u> Japanese Consul General in Dilli now recommends that some twenty economic experts be sent from Japan to Timor to work out plans for the furtherance of economic stability. There are some indications that Tokyo is considering a revision of its Portuguese policy and that until the new policy has been crystallized, care will be taken to avoid further commitments.</p> <p><u>Siam:</u> Japanese ambassador in Bangkok still at sea over machinations of Premier Phu-bun. The enemy controls three newspapers in Siam which are printed in Japanese, Siamese and Chinese respectively. One or two months ago an epidemic of cholera broke out in the Northern part of the Siam-Burma frontier region, and is still unchecked. The Japanese Embassy has started a school for quislings in Bangkok. Five locomotives and five goods wagons are being shipped from Japan to Siam to relieve the acute shortage of rolling stock on the Siamese railways.</p> <p><u>French Indo-China:</u> Japanese economic dealings with French Indo-China reveal the following: a) Indo China to furnish Japan with coal, iron ore, manganese ore and apatite. b) The Indo-China firm responsible for the shipment of Bauxite to Japan, complains that it has not been allotted a single ship since last July. c) A joint French-Japanese enterprise for the development of cotton plantations is to be launched.</p>

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From	To	Date	Remarks
			<p><u>Soviet-Union:</u> Japan claims that the Russian 6,000 ton vessel S.S. KORA, four survivors of whom were picked up by a Japanese vessel, was torpedoed by an American submarine.</p> <p><u>Portuguese Diplomacy:</u> Further evidence has come to hand of an Axis sympathizer in the Portuguese Foreign Office and that the Japanese minister continues to be supplied with copies or summaries of Portuguese official documents which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) British War; British anxiety over threat to Australia, and China. b) Rommel's failure before Mareth. c) American Policy in Europe. d) Reports from Washington. e) Brazilian Expeditionary Force. f) Situation in Eastern Europe. <p><u>Hungary:</u> Tokyo asks Japanese Legation in Budapest for full information on report of the discovery of new oil-fields.</p>

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From	To	Date	Remarks
G-2	G. of S.	March 25/43	<p>Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 17, Mar 22/43.</p> <p>Note the following items:</p> <p>1. <u>Higher Direction of War:</u> Jap comments on Casa Blanca Conference show an understanding of the "Hitler First" policy of the United Nations. Believe that 14th Air Force in China totals 90 Aircraft. Believe Chungking to be dissatisfied with position to which operations in this theater have been relegated.</p> <p>2. <u>Siam:</u> Japanese still concerned by political slight of hand of Premier Pi-bun. Siam's authorities deny truth of the report of a Cholera Epidemic, (see Precis Number 16). Negotiations with Japan going on for the supplying of spindles for the weaving of cotton.</p> <p>3. <u>French Indo China:</u> Japs feel they are making progress in coaxing Indo China out of her "somewhat anomalous attitude of neutrality". Classification of enemy nationals who remain in Indo China is set forth. Economic trade with Japan to be increased this year.</p> <p>4. <u>China:</u> French leased territory of Kwangchow Bay normally sufficient in rice, but bad harvests last year have created the danger of famine. Japanese Military authorities are still permitting some Inter Province trade. No present indications of major fighting going in Kwangchow area. Vichy Ambassador in China has recommended that France recognize puppet Hanking Government and withdraw recognition from Chungking.</p> <p>5. <u>Soviet Union:</u> Weakness of Japan's position with reference to protection of her nationals in Russia is revealed. Japs have received reports that Hitler, as result of pressure from the Military Clique, will make an announcement about the end of April on the independence of the Ukrainians.</p> <p><u>COMMENT:</u> Would this be linked up with a possible peace offensive?</p>

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2. Siam: Japanese still concerned by political sleight of hand of Premier Pi-bun. Siam's authorities deny truth of the report of a Colera Epidemic, (see Precis Number 16). Negotiations with Japan going on for the supplying of spindles for the weaving of cotton.

3. French Indo China: Japs feel they are making progress in coaxing Indo China out of her "somewhat anomalous attitude of neutrality". Classification of enemy nationals who remain in Indo China is set forth. Economic trade with Japan to be increased this year.

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G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

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From	To	Date	Remarks
	(Continued)		<p>6. <u>Anglo - American Relations</u>: Recent radio Tokyo's insistence that Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to Washington is linked up with: (1) Disaffection within the Fighting French. (2) The conference at the Soviet-Polish frontier is now found to be based upon Jap reports from Berlin. Growing signs of American Imperialism which must soon conflict with British Empire schemes are pointed out.</p> <p>7. <u>United States Domestic Affairs</u>: Japs note growing danger of inflation within the United States, and point out weakness of Roosevelt administration in that it draws its support from organized labor, and the rural communities, which groups are now demanding higher wages and higher prices. American determination to continue the war to final victory is recognized.</p> <p>8. <u>Security</u>: Japanese reports from Lisbon discloses statements allegedly made by a Director of Pan American Airways. These statements refer to new weapons in anti-submarine warfare and if true are not only highly indiscreet, but even border on treason.</p>
Incl:	Spec. Intel. Presis.	No. 17, Mar 22nd, 1943	

G.H.Q. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC AREA, CHECK SHEET

(Continued) 6. Anglo - American Relations: Recent radio Tokio's insistence that Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to Washington is linked up with: (1) Dissatisfaction within the Fighting French. (2) The conference of the Soviet-Polish Frontier is now found to be based upon Jap reports from Berlin. Growing signs of American Imperialism which must soon conflict with British Empire schemes are pointed out.

7. United States Domestic Affairs: Japs note growing danger of inflation within the United States, and point out weakness of Roosevelt administration in that it draws its support from Organized Labor, and the rural communities, which groups are now demanding higher wages and higher prices. American determination to continue the war to final victory is recognized.

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Spec. Intel.Precis.
No. 17, Mar 22nd, 1943.

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(RETYPE FOR PURPOSE OF CLARITY)

0012

April 2/43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 18, March 29/43

Note the following items:

American War Policy: Under date of Mar 27, the Japanese Foreign Office has furnished to their Ambassadors at Berlin and Kuibyshev a lengthy memo on the American Arms Programme. It contains a detailed analysis of raw materials, labor, other resources and budget problems, apparently arrived at from a study of published statistics. No evidence of assistance from secret agents. Conclusions reached if the line of reasoning is accepted, is that American production will reach its peak in 1943, and although it is emphasized that there may not be an immediate decline thereafter, it is clear that we are planning on a colossal war effort to make it a short war.

Siam: Japan is still far from a complete understanding with the Siamese Government, but is forced to place her support behind the Premier, Pi-bun, whose political astuteness is constantly demonstrated. The Japanese Ambassador in Bangkok recommends that in order to strengthen Nippon's hold over Siam, territory in Malay, Indo-China and Burma be promised her. Apparently the whole of Siam's exportable surplus of rice, a minimum of 600,000 tons, will go to Japan this year. Evidence of Siam's resistance to Japanese economic encroachment is expressed in her insistence upon a full 60% capital in the joint Siamese-Japanese companies now being formed to develop resources of Siam.

French Indo-China: The arrest of a Chungking Army Lt. and 4 members of the Chungking Military Bureau of Statistics has revealed, according to the Japs, a widespread plot for the assistance of a Chinese invasion of French Indo-China. 300 agents have been trained in South China for various purposes of this kind, and the claim is made that Burma and Indo-China are to be invaded at the end of March.

Inter-Axis Trade: Agreement has been reached with Germany for the sharing of rubber from Siam and French Indo-China. Japan and Germany will split Siamese rubber in the proportion of 3:1, and from Indo-China Germany will receive about 20,000 tons "as during 1942".

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Bay of Bengal: Shipping losses to submarines operating in the waters between Phuket and Andaman Islands are causing Japanese authorities great concern. Efforts are to be made to prevent information reaching subs from coastwatchers.

India: The "Iwakuro Organ", whose aim is the fomenting of sedition, will move its headquarters from Bangkok to Singapore, although its "information squad" will remain in Bangkok.

Soviet Union: Minor diplomatic clashes with Japan continue, with Soviet officials, from Stalin down, adopting a firm course. Japanese diplomats travelling Russian railroads are being subjected to numerous inconveniences and embarrassments.

Eastern Front: Reports from the British Embassy in Russia via Lisbon, indicate that Russia is incapable of further offensive effort in the south. If Germany maintains her pressure, Soviet attacks in other areas might even have to be abandoned.

Anglo-American Relations: A fragmentary message from Lisbon claims that whereas Britain and Russia are insistent upon the instigation of a second front immediately, the United States is opposed to sending large bodies of troops overseas while the submarine menace is so acute.

Incl: Spec. Intel. Precis.
Hq. 18, Mar 29, 1943.

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0014

Note the following items:

Japan's Strategic Prospects: According to the in Tokio, the Japanese military machine has bogged down. Her situation is quite unsatisfactory, particularly in the Southern Pacific, where her Axis ally, Germany, has been urging her to attack the Australian mainland. The military and economic decline of Japan is forcing her to the defensive in all Theaters.

Siam: Premier Pi-bun is still trying to avoid making a visit to Japan, but it looks as though he might have to give in to the demands of Nippon. Closer supervision of travellers through Northern Siam is now being undertaken. Some evidence exists of an acute shortage of tires and tubes. Apparently, Siam is to produce two or three times as much cotton this year as last, but it will not exceed 30,000 spindles.

French Indo China: Detailed reports of damage caused by Allied air raids in Northern Indo China last March indicate extensive destruction of warehouses, offices and equipment. If the raids become much more severe, construction work may have to cease.

Shipping: Some time ago Tokyo proposed to relieve the shipping shortage by sending rice by rail from Saigon to Hanoi, but this has now been found to be impracticable because the only rolling stock available is the property of the Military. Bangkok has been notified of the following three classes of priorities: 1st - Sticklac; 2nd - Tunsten, castor beans, pine resin, hides and skins, damar-gum; 3rd - Red Sandal Wood, mangrove bark and teak.

China: in China persists in his efforts to force his government into a break with Chungking. Spain and Italy are loath to give their full cooperation in the surrender of extra-territorial rights in and near Peking.

Soviet Union: Tokyo is shocked by the Russian

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allegation that a Jap rather than a U. S. sub sank the Soviet "S.S. Kola". The two nations are far from an agreement over their economic differences. Conflicting reports continue to circulate regarding Stalin's intentions, should he be invited to a conference with Churchill and Roosevelt.

Eastern Front: Japanese Minister in Stockholm claims that this summer's offensive must be Germany's last; if she fails to gain a decision by it, victory will in effect lie with the Russians.

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Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 19, April 5, 1943.

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0018

April 17/43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 20, April 12, 1943.

Note the following items:

Siam: In response to Premier Pi-Sun's appeal for quinine for his people, Japan furnished to Siam one ton in each of February and March. Considerable anxiety is felt in Siam concerning whether or not Japan will have sufficient shipping to transport the surplus Siamese rice crop.

French Indo-China: The reluctance of French authorities to agree to Japanese plans for the consolidation of the two cement interests into a joint company is arousing the wrath of the Tokyo government and has drawn a sharply worded protest. Recent shipments of metal materials, such as boiler tubes, plates and electric wire, totalled 541 tons.

Shipping: Plans appear to be completed for enlarging the ship-building yards in Siam, and it is hoped to build a total of 150 to 200 vessels per annum there. Anxiety concerning shipping losses is probably reflected in efforts made by Tokyo to preserve the secrecy of her shipping movements to Hanoi and return. The French have been induced to waive the need for consular indorsements on shipping documents.

Soviet Union: Two separate reports indicate the movement of Russian troops from their Far Eastern Force to the German Front. A pro-German officer who is on duty in London, claims that Russia lost the better part of 170 divisions during this winter's offensive. He expects the Germans to launch a fresh assault soon, aided by 45,000 tanks, which must succeed, or else..... The Japanese Ambassador in Kuibyshev also expects a fresh German offensive. He states that the Russians lose no time in accomplishing industrial rehabilitation in liberated territories, as for example, in Stalingrad, where tanks are already undergoing factory repairs.

Britain: The officer referred to in the previous paragraph estimates that despite submarine sinkings, about sixty percent of American supplies are reaching Britain. He also states that since Britain now

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lacks gold for direct purchases from his country, President Wallace is to negotiate to supply Britain through America with Argentine meat, wheat, etc.

Inter-Axis Trade: Reports from Bangkok continue to emphasize the lack of harmony between Japan and her allies.

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Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 20, April 12, 1943.

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Note the following items:

Portuguese Timor: In early March, "enemy remnants, joined by Portuguese and native troops" were still resisting the Japs in the interior.

Siam: All reports from this country feature Premier Pi-bun. This astute politician continues to harass the Japs with his internal machinations. One of his colleagues, however, now states that heavier burdens imposed upon the common people have resulted in a loss of popularity by Pi-bun.

French Indo-China: Japanese Military forces continue their encroachment on the local police, possibly for the purpose of aiding their spies.

Inter-Axis Trade: Indications are that Japan intend to replace present shipment of Siamese products to German with Malayan shipments.

Soviet Russia: Reports from Kulbyakov include details of Mr. Slater's experiences with the Soviets. This prominent Australian Laborite expected far-reaching results from his trip to Russia, but these hopes have been dashed to the ground by Russian disinterest in his mission. He will soon be removed to Cairo. Russian productive capacity has been restored to about 70% of its prewar level.

Balkans: Archbishop Spellman's visit to the Vatican, whether intended so or not, has produced additional ammunition for the war of nerves against the Axis. Jap Minister in Bucharest reports that Spellman's visit was primarily a diabolical machination of President Roosevelt to confuse the minds of various European peoples with illusory hopes, and so sap their will to fight.

United States, Britain and Russia: Jap diplomats continue to search for signs of disharmony between these major members of the United Nations. The visit of Anthony Eden to the States is said to be necessitated by coolness between U.S. and Russia. Yet even Britain realizes the

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consequences which a victorious Russia would constitute after the war; and it is largely to offset this that Britain is seeking to induce a more active interest in European affairs by the U.S.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 21. April 19, 1943.

May 1/43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 22, April 27, 1943.

Note the following items:

French Indo-China: On Apr. 19, the GEA Minister Mr. Aoki conferred with Gov. Gen. Decoux in Saigon. The latter impressed Mr. Aoki regarding his sincerity in cooperating with the Japs, and his capacity as administrator. The minister has recommended there be no change in Japan's policy of using the Gov. Gen. to impose her will on Indo-China. Owing to surplus of iron ore and anthracite, (presumably due to shipping shortage) production of iron and cast iron for local and Siamese use may start. Japs have obtained French acceptance for the forming of a joint company for control of the carbic industry. Japs to hold 60% of share capital. The Japanese are still intriguing to arouse anti-French feeling among the natives.

Shipping: April shipping allocations provide for the movement of 20,000 tons of Indo-China coal to Jap ports. 32,000 tons of shipping reported carrying iron ore to Japan from Northern China.

Borneo: Jap report states that roads have been built on coastline of North Borneo, and timber resources are being rapidly exploited.

China: The Spanish Government, by not authorizing concurrence in the transfer of the administration of the Mixed Settlement of Kulangsu to the Nanking Puppet Regim as other neutrals have done, has caused Japan some annoyance. Spanish rights are nominal, but by avoiding positive action, they hope to enhance their chances of mediating the finish of the European War.

Soviet Union: The Russian Foreign Office has approached the Japanese Ambassador with a proposal for the purchase of rubber from Japan. The ambassador suggests to his government, that they tempt Russia with a small amount then demand platinum and other strategic material in exchange. Hard bargaining regarding visas continues between Japan and the Soviet. Negotiations are in

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progress between Russia and Outer Mongolia for the supplying of the Soviet with raw materials and live-stock in return for machinery, farm-produce, and tools. A Harbin report states that Valasov, the renegade Soviet General has formed at Kiev, an anti-Red army of nearly a million which is being supplied with captured Russian tanks and aircraft. This story not to be taken seriously due to source.

Europe and Near East: Rome message states Hitler and Mussolini decide the Axis would "exert themselves to the utmost to maintain the Tunisian bridgehead", and would continue reinforcement.

Middle East: A Kabul message states that according to information received by the Afghan Foreign Office, disturbances have broken out in Persia, principally due to foodstuff shortages. British and American troops or civilians have been attacked at Meshed and Isfahan, and reinforcements have been sent to guard the Zahedan-Meshed road.

India: The _____ in Bombay appears to be acting as intermediary for messages from Jap agents. One message sent by him reports arrival in India of largest contingent of troops yet sent. Discovery of two new oil fields in India reported from Kabul. Production and refining said to have begun at one.

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Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 22, April 27, 1943.

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May 8/43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 23, May 3, 1943.

Note the following items:

Siam: Mr. Aoki, G.E.A. Minister, renewed Japanese assurances not to interfere with the internal administration of countries cooperating with Japan. He assured Premier Pi-bun personally of Japan's intention to support the latter's administration. The general impression conveyed is that Mr. Aoki's principle worry is controlling enemy propaganda. The crux of the problems discussed was improvement of internal transport facilities, which depends on supplies from Japan. Mr. Aoki could not give assurance that Japan would spare the equipment or shipping. When the Siamese applied to German Legation for advice on economic problems, without informing the Japanese, the Germans warned them against Japanese designs on Siamese economic dependence. All of which is in gross violation of the German-Japanese economic pact.

French Indo China: The Japanese scheme for economizing shipping by transporting rice overland from Southern to Northern Indo-China is proving rather a failure due to shortage of railway equipment. There is no possibility of sending any rice except by use of rolling stock earmarked for military purposes. Some of this rolling stock, which is about 22,000 tons per month, is to be used for southbound traffic in cement; it is suggested that some of this could be allotted to carrying rice on return journeys. This figure (22,000 tons) could not be reached unless Japan furnished railroad parts and material. The _____ message says the first maize crop will barely exceed 13,000 metric tons as against 47,000 tons last year, of which 38,000 tons were exported. The second crop should be better and should yield 130,000 tons (last year it was 114,000 tons, of which 90,000 tons were exported). It is thought Japan can expect 33,000 tons of export from the second crop.

Japan's Steel Position: Under the Iron and Steel program for 1943 French Indo-China and Siam are each to receive 2,800 tons from Japan. To this may be added an undelivered balance carried over from 1942 of 1,197

(Continued)

tons Pig-iron and Cast iron pipes, 153 tons nails, 266 tons of Zinc Plates, and 20 tons of welded rods. Thick plates, steel tubes and wire (for nail manufacture) have been designated as restricted commodities. The demand for nails for shipbuilding purposes have so far been met, but this shortage might limit the future expansion of the building program.

Shipping: The Japanese had received 294,962 tons of rice at Saigon up to April 20th. Of this 185,371 tons had been shipped, and 109,591 tons had to be stored for lack of shipping. On April 21st rice storage at Bangkok amounted to 77,000 tons, it is expected shipment will exceed arrivals by 15,000 tons for last ten days of the month. Tokyo has turned down a proposal for permission to make changes of cargo in a ship sailing for Japan. The proposal included an item of 80 tons of ginned cotton, 205 tons castor oil seeds, which military authorities in Bangkok wished to send for parachute troops.

Exchange of Nationals: Japan has proposed that second exchange of nationals with the United States should take place at Vladivostok or Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka, while similar exchange with Britain should take place at the Portuguese part of Goa on west coast of India. The Americans proposed Lorenzo Marques as before. The Japanese proposal may be a reflection of their shipping shortage.

Soviet Union: Japanese naval authorities have detained two Soviet vessels bound for Vladivostok on suspicion that they were recently transferred from the American flag. The Soviets have also protested about similar treatment of a third ship. Detentions of Soviet vessels on this ground appear to be a new departure on which the Japanese have ventured.

South America: The Bolivian public announcement and the Bolivian congressional action suggested that Bolivia had declared war on all Axis powers, but this has not been followed up by an intimation through protecting powers. Japan is continuing to act as though matters had not proceeded beyond the severance of diplomatic relations.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 23, May 3, 1943.

Note the following items:

China: A review of Chinese affairs circulated by the Japanese Foreign Office indicates that the Japanese policy is to increase the authority of the Puppet regime by political and economic concessions. Most of the Japanese "advisers" in the Nanking Government department will be dismissed and the military are to hand over to the Civil authorities of Nanking the main responsibility for maintenance of order in the more settled regions of Occupied China. In the economic sphere, the Japanese are handing over to the Chinese the immensely valuable enemy properties, that were seized by the Japanese military when Japan entered the war. Instances are quoted to show the diminishing will of the Chinese people to fight. Sweden has been warned that unless she grants at least "de facto" recognition to Nanking, a situation may be reached where Swedish Consuls in Occupied China become unable to discharge their duties. The Swedish Government however has replied that as a neutral it cannot alter its attitude toward Chungking during the course of the war.

French Indo-China: Tokio appears to be alive to the need for a drastic reconditioning of the Indo-China rail ways, and a technical mission is to visit Indo-China shortly to make a detailed report on exactly what is required. The French have told the Japanese they expect to deliver 3,000 tons of maize, such delivery to be delayed until late June or July after planting is finished. 270 tons from last year's delivery to the Japanese have not been shipped. To enable Indo-China to be 50% self-supporting in the matter of clothes for the people, Tok has decided to send some 3,000 looms and 80,000 spindle by 1946. Cotton areas are to be raised to 6,000 acres.

Burma: On April 30th, a new 10-kilo-watt short wave transmitter started operation at Rangoon. It will be used for propoganda directed toward India, a wide variety of Indian languages are to be used, besides English and Malay.

India: The Korean Mission has arrived in India fr

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the United States.

Exchange of National: The Japanese proposals for a second Exchange of Nationals contemplate a number of about 1,500 from each side, and will probably include a few Siamese. Japanese Foreign Office has sent to Berne a plain-language English message giving details of ports proposed to the British and Americans, but nothing has been said to the Russians, whose ports are involved.

Soviet Union: The Japanese are accusing the Soviet of disregarding the terms of the recent provisional Fisheries Agreement, and are trying to whittle down still further the fishery lots which the Japanese are still allowed to operate. The Manchu Consulate General in Chita reports a remarkable increase in westward-bound railway traffic. To west of Novo-Siveriak west bound trains average more than ten a day, to east of city four or five a day. This traffic consists mainly motor trucks, cereals, military personnel. The east traffic consists of empty trains and hospital trains. In Eastern Siberia between Chita and Blagoveschensk trains net about 25 westbound in 31 hours from April 17 to 18th. Of these, eight carried military supplies. The Polish Ambassador and his staff left on the 6th, treatment was courteous.

Balkans: Japanese message from Bucharest dated April 9th shows nervousness of an Allied attack on the Balkans preceded by seizure of Turkish air bases. Neutrals are anxiously trying to preserve their neutrality as long as possible because they believe it will be a long war. suggests that the Bulgarian Government is considering the severance of relations with the Soviet.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 24, May 10, 1943.

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G-2 Chief of Staff May 23/43 Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 25, May 17, 1943.

Note the following items:

North Pacific: Tokio claims approximately a Division of American troops effected landings on Attu, and will eventually attack the Chishima Group (Kuriles). Japan is gravely concerned that Russia will give air bases to the United States.

French Indo-China: General Ott (Formerly German Ambassador in Tokio but removed last year owing to having failed to secure a Japanese attack on Siberia) has just made a tour of Singapore, Java and Sumatra. He praised the Japanese on their smooth running administration. Telegraphic service in the Japanese language is now to be permitted with Celebes, Moluccas and New Guinea.

India: reports extensive preparations along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, a large part of the population along this coast is being evacuated. There is much military rail activity in the north; American Marines in large numbers are billeted in High Court buildings near Madras.

Soviet Union: Of the three Soviet vessels detained by the Japanese at the end of April, two of them were released by May 3rd, one was further delayed on suspicion of carrying contraband. The Soviet Ambassador said the detention was a violation of international law. A growing westward movement of Soviet forces continues. A story from Harbin rumors Soviet propaganda as saying Japan's policy is to throw her Axis partners overboard, and keep friends with the Soviet. The latter can then support claims to her southern conquests at the Peace Conference, which Japan should seek to hold while she still remains undefeated. The British, American and Turkish Ambassadors are still in Moscow.

African Aftermath: Mr. Shigenitsu's request for views on repercussions of the fall of Tunis has released a torrent of analysis under the following heads:

1) Effect on Axis: May check Germany's concentration for offensive against Russia and cause reaction in Balkans along with disintegration of the Axis.

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- 2) Effect on Soviet: Russians jubilant; second front soon; Germany will fight on two fronts, her downfall certain.
- 3) Effect on Neutrals: (a) Sweden: Germans will now be reduced to the defensive; their hopes of victory vanished. (b) Turkey: Will not fight unless German attacks her. She still fears Soviet influence.
- 4) Second Front: Japanese minister rules out the Balkans because: (a) Turkey will not willingly surrender her neutrality. (b) Russia will not welcome Anglo-American extensions of influence. (c) Communications and supply. He favors the route from Africa via islands and the Italian mainland, as a preliminary to an attack on France from the south.
- 5) Peace Intrigues: _____ campaign on the Eastern front this summer will be decisive one way or the other.
- 6) Effect on Japan: Ambassador at Kuibyshev warned Toki that strengthening of Soviet's position resulting from the clean-up in North Africa will eventually cause the Soviets to take a stiffer attitude toward Japan. The minister at Stockholm writing on the 12th (before attack on Attu) says Japan herself suffers a serious reverse in the North Pacific.

Sweden: _____ message states that Sweden is trying to get guarantees from the belligerents which will enable her to reopen her trade route to South America. She is also doing her utmost to attain intimate relations with Britain and America owing to changes in the military outlook.

French Indo-China: A _____ message shows growing concern at the damage caused by American Air Force in China to communications, industries, and especially local motives.

Incl:

Spec. Intell. Precis.
No. 25, May 17, 1943.

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0028

June 1/43. Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 26, May 24th, 1943.

Note the following items:

Japan's Northern Front: Owing to the American attack on Attu the Japanese have called off their fishing programs in the Kamchatka area, and are to concentrate on an intensification of fishing in the northern Kuriles instead. Japanese anxiety has been increased, along with their Attu grief, by the news from Madrid that Spanish Ambassador in Washington believes that the object of Mr. Davis' visit to Moscow is the acquisition by the Americans of Siberian air bases. Mr. Shigemitsu is maneuvering to have a talk with Molotov. An important message from Kullyshov dated 23 May makes it evident that the Russians have given written assurance that they will not grant bases to the United States in Siberia.

Allied Grand Strategy: A report alleges that Chiang Kai-shek is extremely indignant at Britain having seized for her own purposes some material which was on its way from the United States to Chungking, and was held up in (? India) by transport difficulties. Chiang is said to have made three protests to Field-Marshal Wavell.

China: The Japanese have informed the office in Hanoi that the Kuming radio claim heavy losses inflicted on the Japanese raider who attacked Kuming on May 15 is approximately correct. Kuming claimed 15 of the Japanese shot down and 10 damaged out of a total of 40 bombers and fighters.

French Indo-China: The Japanese are to start next month recruiting 600-700 employes militaires to work with their army, and 200-300 to work with the navy. Thereafter, similar numbers will be recruited twice a year, April and October. Demands have been made that the Fre should facilitate recruiting.

Europe (General): A message from Budapest, raises the question of the growing difficulty of financing the

(Continued)

expenses of Japanese missions in Europe. Germany owes huge sums to the satellites, which she can't pay back in either goods or money. It is hinted gold could be sent from Japan, but due to the possibility of Allied invasion, this move is doubtful. Germany has reduced her meat rations again, which is a shock to the people, along with the loss of North Africa.

Eastern Front: A message dated 13 May reports considerable doubts among the Bulgars and Rumanians as to whether Germany will launch a large-scale offensive this year. The Rumanian Military Attache and Bulgarian Premier himself concur in this doubt.

mentions information from Soviet sources saying that the Russians are going to forestall a German offensive by launching one of their own.

Spain: The Spanish Foreign Minister has told the Japanese Ambassador that he does not particularly expect an Allied violation of Spanish neutrality.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 26, May 24, 1943.

June 4/43.

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 27, May 31st, 1943.

Note the following items:

Japan's Northern Front: Mr. Shigemitsu, foreign minister, feels that if a comprehensive settlement of outstanding controversies with Russia (release of ships, fishing treaties) is not reached before the German stroke has failed, the Russian attitude will stiffen, and Japan will have lost a chance which will not recur.

Allied Grand Strategy: Increasing evidence is noted that any information passed to _____ by his allies is liable to find its way into the hand of Japanese spies. A report from Kwangchow Bay that an agent known as "PA" has received the following information from the _____:

- (1) American strength of aircraft in China is to be raised by 500 machines, to include reinforcement by British squadrons.
- (2) More than 20 American experts will reorganize Chinese airdromes.
- (3) The Chinese demand a monthly supply of 3,000 tons of war materials.
- (4) Naval war in the Pacific was discussed repeatedly.
- (5) Madame Chiang Kai-shek was to return home after conclusion of conference.

Siam: The Japanese military authorities are negotiating with the Siamese for the construction on a five-months schedule of a railway across the Kra Peninsula. Its length will be about 93 kilometres.

Afghanistan: It appears only a matter of time until the Anglo-Russian pressure drives Axis diplomats from this area.

Balkans: A report on the Bulgarian food situation states that Bulgaria supplied 350,000 and 80,000 tons of cereal to Germany in 1940 and 1941 respectively. In 1942 Germany had to supply 15,000 tons to Bulgaria, but this year a bumper crop is expected.

Treatment of Prisoners-of-War By Japanese: A message from Tokyo to the Japanese Minister at Berne alleges that

(Continued)

Swiss Consul General at Shanghai has grossly exaggerated matters relating to treatment of inhabitants of internment and prison camps in China, thus giving rise to protests from America and Britain.

Japan's Food Position: The Japanese Cabinet has decided that "in view of the state of supply and demand of principal foodstuffs in Japan" it is necessary to import into Japan by the end of October an extra 2,000,000 "Hoku" of rice (nearly 10,000,000 bushels), from the "B" Zone (unknown location). Siam (Zone "A") is due to export 700,000 tons of rice, half to go to Malaya. Indo-China is to export 1,050,000 tons to Japan. This places a sharp extra burden on Japan's critical shipping and indicates her food position is creating serious alarm. The Minister warns that the Zone which is to furnish the foodstuff must be allotted the necessary equipment for growing, collecting, and milling.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 27, May 31, 1943.

W

Note the following items:

South West Pacific: A message from Berlin states that the German Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs has told the Japanese Ambassador that "according to information received, there are signs that the Americans are going to launch an offensive before long in the area of New Guinea and New Britain."

Northern Pacific: The Japanese have circulated to missions abroad, a version of the loss of Attu, which tries to make the best of a bad job by a magnificent example of Japanese heroism against hopeless odds.

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Discussion continues between Russian and Japanese Ministers regarding Japan's detention of Russian ships. Japan continues to hold the ships until Russia gives a satisfactory answer on the following: (1) Right to navigate through the Tsugaru Strait (2) Russia to make available to Japan at a fair price either 100,000 tons of North Saghalien oil annually for ten years, or 150,000 tons annually for five years. Germany enters into the scene by asking Japan to stop Vladivostok food and arms traffic. Mr. Molotov's note to Sato, on his recent visit to Moscow, says Japan is failing to discharge her obligations of liquidating oil and coal concessions in North Saghalien, and that Japan is to immediately release the vessels she is holding. Molotov invited Sato to Moscow, and since neither side has budged an inch; the effect must be that Russo-Japanese relations are embittered rather than improved.

Dissolution of Komintern: It is clearly laid down in the Japanese-German Pact that Komintern and the Soviet Union are one and the same thing. There is a connection between the Communist armies in China and the Komintern, and since Japan is trying to develop East Asia, it has caused a tender spot in German-Japanese relations; Japan wants no further troubles with Russia. Germany has proposed a joint Axis statement on the subject, but Japan declines.

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Second Exchange of Nationals: American Government appears to have agreed to the proposal for a second exchange of nationals with Japan to take place at Mormogao (Goa); and contemplates using the Swedish H.S. "Gripsholm" as in the first exchange.

Second Front: Japanese message from Bucharest states the Germans are nervous of an Anglo-American attack in Dalmatia, Yugoslavia.

Argentina: Japanese directions to the press state that until the situation clears up, any criticism of the new regime is to be avoided; there is no indication the new government intends to sever relations. The Ambassador is warned to make full use of American-Japanese agreement that effects of diplomats exchanged shall ~~be~~ be exempt from search in order to bring large amounts of newspapers, magazines, from the United States for intelligence purposes.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 28, June 7, 1943.

V. S. M-5

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Mr. Molotov's not referred to last week, caused Japanese officials to make a hearty reappraisal of the situation. Mr. Sato wants to work for an understanding which will check further transfers from the American flag, and he proposes the two ships now under dispute be released unconditionally, after he has emphasized to Molotov once more that Japan is not abating a jot from her legal rights. The ships are likely to be released after the interview between Sato and Molotov on the 15th. An observer thinks Mr. Davies asked the use of the Russian bases against Japan, to which Russia would have replied by asking that in return Russia be conceded far-reaching political rights and freedom of action in the Far East after the war; also the Americans should guarantee the security of the whole of Eastern Siberia against Japanese attack, even without the aid of Red Army in Europe. According to a confidential Japanese report a Russian aircraft was shot down in Manchurian territory on 7 June, whereupon the crew committed suicide with revolvers.

Shipping: A Portuguese chartered vessel was torpedoed and sunk by American submarines on 2 June. 63 members of the crew are missing as well as 5 passengers including Lt. Col Thiebaut French Military Attache at Tokyo, his wife and family.

China:

a General Pang Ping-Ksun has surrendered to the Japanese with 70,000 troops, and thereafter swore allegiance to the Nanking Puppet Government.

French Indo - China: It is planned that the Tainan Hemp Company should start a factory for the manufacture of one million gunny bags per annum for Indo-Chinese hemp for the shipment of rice to Japan.

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Argentine: A plain language message from Tokyo to Berlin states that on 10 June Argentine prohibited the sending of code messages by the Axis.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 29, June 13, 1943

V.S.M-S

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Ambassador Sato on 15 June had his second interview with Molotov and informed the latter that Japan would release the two Russian ships now being detained. Both parties of this dispute have steadfastly maintained their respective legal rights in the matter, but the Soviet appears to have won a limited diplomatic victory. Japan has endeavored to use the release of these two ex-American vessels as a means of opening discussions on "major questions outstanding between the two countries", but Molotov has thus far evaded further subjects with the exception of the Saghalian mineral rights question, regarding which he states Japan should redeem a promise now twenty months overdue. Evidence of distrust between Japanese diplomatic officials and military and naval authorities has also come to light.

Shipping: Serious shortage in shipping is indicated in the difficulties of transport between Saigon, Singapore and Japan.

Russia: _____ come reports that Stalin's reply to Roosevelt's private letter, transmitted by Ex-Ambassador Joseph Davies, clearly indicated a reluctance to participate in intimate international discussions previous to the opening of a second front in Europe, Stalin is further reported to have written that the supply of American material to Russia is inadequate, and that it is absolutely impossible to make available Soviet territory in the Far East - presumably for use in making direct attacks against Japan.

Argentine: Apparently the ban on Axis code messages is still in force. Japan is protesting, thus far to no avail.

Incl;

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 30, June 20, 1943

V.S.M-S

G-2

C. of S. July 3/43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 31, June 27, 1943

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Sato, Ambassador to Kubishev, has been informed by his government that the two Russian ships under detention will be released 28 June, but there is still doubt as to how far Japan will accede to Soviet requests, the principle one of which is the liquidation of Japanese oil and coal concessions in Saghalien. Sato has strongly suggested to his government that it must yield on some points to Russian demands, in order to maintain friendly relations, and they may as well make up their minds to "swallow the nasty medicine at once".

China: A Japanese diplomat in Nanking reports conditions in Chungking, and suggests that the prospect of powerful offensives by United Nations has improved somewhat Chinese morale. American prestige is rising, though some resentment is allegedly felt over luxurious living of American troops in China.

Siam: Local politics are still a source of anxiety to Tokyo; stability Pi-buns's regime is considered questionable. The latter is worried about the effects on domestic economics by Japan's demands for Siamese rice.

Persia: Japanese Minister at Kabul continues to stress infiltration of Soviet influence in Persia.

Afghanistan: Increasing pressure is being brought to bear successfully against the government by United Nations diplomats to curb activities of Axis agents.

Hungary: The question of a separate peace is becoming more prominent in both Hungary and Rumania, but thus far no direct negotiations have been featured.

Incl:

Spec. Intal. Precis.
No. 31, June 27, 1943

V.S.M-S

0038

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: The question of American air bases in Russia is still alive; Sato fears Russia will demand Tokyo's assurances that Germany will not be granted submarine bases in Far Eastern waters, and he discusses the dangers of such grants: German subs would surely attack Soviet shipping in order to bring Japan into war against Russia.

Prime Minister Tojo: Extraordinary secrecy surrounding itinerary and schedule of Tojo's tour of occupied territories suggests Japanese suspicion concerning Admiral Yamamoto's death: (Comment: Central Bureau's reports since 1 July indicate the Japanese have introduced new W/T security measures.)

Shipping: A Bangkok message indicates no shipping available for shipping of cereals from Siam to S. China.

Europe: Jap Minister in Budapest does not expect much action on Eastern front this year, nor a European Second Front. He admits that grounds for optimism are few, but expects a stalemate rather than a German defeat. He also argues that England is playing a deep game by seeing the exhaustion of Russia as well as the destruction of Germany.

Japan's Outlook on the War: furnish a most interesting insight into past and future Japanese aims. It is recommended that this section of the Precis be read in detail. Significant items: Original Tokyo war aims; attitude toward Russia; food and shipping situation; a/c and pilot losses; damage from Tokyo raid; policy on treatment of captured airmen; strained Army-Navy relations after war reverses.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 32, July 8, 1943

V.S.M-S

G-2 C. of S. July 16/43 Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 33, July 12, 1943

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Ambassador Sato's efforts to conclude amicably his negotiations with Molotov for the denial of Russian bases to the United States and the continued operation of the Japanese oil and coal concessions in Saghalien, suffered a serious set back when Molotov dropped a bombshell into the discussion with the announcement that a third Soviet vessel had come under Japanese detention on 24 June. Apparently Sato had not been informed of this development by his government, and was thereby placed in a very weak and awkward position. It is suggested that the seizure of this third Soviet ship was done without authority of the Japanese Government or Admiralty, but may have been a reprisal of local naval officers for having been forced to release the other two ships. In the midst of the discussions, Molotov announced that due to increased pressure of work resulting from the German offensive, he would be unable to continue interviews with Sato, but that they could be resumed with Lozovsky in Kuibyshev. This was a further unpleasant surprise to Sato, who protested without success that his talks with Molotov were just now getting well under way.

Shipping: A warning from G.E.I. Ministry to posts in Indo-China and Siam that next year it will probably be impossible to allocate any shipping for the carrying of rice from these territories to the Empire, illustrates the growing embarrassment caused to Japan by her shipping shortage.

Siam: A message concerning rice requirements for the Japanese military garrison in Siam indicates that during the second half of this year enemy strength there may rise to as high as 288,000. (Comment: U.D. estimate 10,000 garrison troops are in occupation of Siam, but makes no estimate as to the number of "puppet" troops.) Other messages emphasize familiar domestic problems and political relations with Japan.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 33, July 12, 1943

V.S.M-S

0040

G-2 C. of S. July 22/43 Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 34, July 19, 1943

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Relations: The Sato-Molotov conference appears to have reached an impasse. The shipping question has not been settled satisfactorily to Russia, and Molotov has administered a warning that Japan will get none of the concessions demanded unless interference with Russian shipping ceases. Russia claims she must have food stuffs and machinery via Vladivostock, but Japan fears that continuation of such traffic will eventually involve her in the German-Soviet war.

Argentina: The Japanese Ambassador at Buenos Aires had an interview with the President about 10 July. The Ambassador hopes that in foreign policy the President will not allow himself to be preoccupied solely with relations to countries within the American continent. He states that Japan is willing to co-operate in helping Argentina out of her present difficulties. It appears the present government are no more pro-ally than those of its predecessor.

French Indo China: American air attacks have damaged the Hongay Coal Administration and the Haiphong Cement Works, and have inflicted considerable damage to the port of Haiphong.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 34. July 19, 1943

V.S.M-S

0041

Note the following items:

Economic Organization of Greater East Asia: Plans continue to be drafted for the mobilization of commodities during 1944, special emphasis being placed on increased production of aircraft and further economies in the use of shipping. The difficulty with the alternate use of land transport is that the railways are already over-burdened and in need of replacements.

French Indo-China: American air raids over this area have caused considerable damage and concern. The Director-General is contemplating the evacuation of French women in Haiphong. Staff efficiency has been diminished considerably due to air raids and heat.

Burma: Mr. Renzo Savada, lately Ambassador to France, has been appointed Special Envoy to Burma. He is one of the ables of the younger diplomats, having served for two years at Hsinking, and rising to Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1938. He spent two years in London, and two years in New York, which makes it easier for him to get along with the Burmese quislings. His task is probably to recover and improve the goodwill which has been lost in Burma.

Greater East Asia Ministry Review: The loss of Tunisia and Pantalleria has caused tremendous excitement among Frenchmen. However, the Germans are backing Laval to the limit; recently they allowed the formation of the nucleus of a regular arm to strengthen his authority. In Spain, influential nobles and others presented a petition for a royalist restoration. There is a suspicion that Americans and British may be instigating the royalist movement as a ruse to oust the Falange. Franco seems to have taken stern measures against the petitioners. In regard to India, and the appointment of Wavell as Viceroy, the Afghans are nervous of his militaristic policy, while it is reported that it has not been favorably received in American quarters.

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Sato had his second talk with Lozowsky on 23 July. A lengthy wrangle ensued regarding the detention of ships. Friction is also

(Brief of Special Intell #35 Cont'd)

apparent because of Russian demands that Japanese vessels engaged in the Fisheries should not carry meteorological instruments.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 35. July 26, 1943

C.A.W.

G-2

C. of S.

7 Aug '43

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 36, August 4, 1943

Note the following items:

Russo-Japanese Relations: From the meagre accounts of Sato's July 23rd interview with Lozowsky, it is apparent that the detention of the "S.S. Dvina" has caused a further stiffening in the Russian attitude. The immediate result has been Lozowsky's refusal to discuss the Saghalien oil concessions situation and general Neutrality Pact questions, concurrently with this latest shipping detention dispute. "We should leave discussion of these interests till another occasion, and proceed urgently with a general settlement of the shipping question."

Russia's refusal to grant the Saghalien permits has already resulted in preventing any use being derived from the oil fields for this season. And in fact, unless some understanding is reached by the end of August, Japan may be forced into total abandonment of the project, due to the oncoming winter, together with supply and maintenance problems.

China: Japanese agents appear to have intercepted a secret telegram from T.V. Soong to Chiang Kai-Shek, covering some of the broader angles of Far-Eastern diplomacy. Five different points are covered, including a warning by Joseph Davies, "...if the Soviet were reluctant to lend air bases to America, the offensive by America on a Second Front might not proceed in the manner contemplated by the Soviet...."

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 36, August 4, 1943

C.A.W.

0044

Note the following items:

Italy: A Japanese report of the interview between the German and Italian Foreign Ministers, 6 August, gives a circumstantial account of the Italian view in regard to the resignation of Mussolini, and the formation of the Badoglio government. The Italian minister has promised that if a peace proposal should be directed to Italy, Germany will be notified immediately. Italy expects to remain loyal to the German-Italian Alliance. Field Marshal Keitel and General Ambrosio discussed military questions.

Russo-Japanese Negotiations: Mr. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, has again gone, or is about to go, to Moscow. On 8 and 12 August, Sato had another interview with Lozowsky at Kuibyshev. The discussion was largely concerned with the ships detained by the Japanese; as a result one was released, the other, which is thought to be aground, is still being detained. An acrimonious discussion about the Saghalien oil rights also ensued. It appears the Russians have the Japanese where they want them, and that Japanese oil interests will have to evacuate most of their staff before the end of October. Indications are, that the Japanese will receive no oil from Russian Saghalien this season.

Political Reorganization of Greater E. Asia: Burma became an independent state on 1st August. The new Burmese state has been recognized-not only to Japan, but by Germany, Italy, Manchukuo, Nanking, Siam and Bulgaria. Japan has sent Sawada to Rangoon as Ambassador. Regarding the Philippines, a committee is being organized to pave the way to give them their independence, which is expected to materialize "without awaiting the end of the year." The grant of independence to Burma has influenced the Filipinos.

Siam: A draft treaty between Japan and Siam, which

(Brief of Special Intell. #37 Cont'd)

was approved by the Siamese Assembly on 18 August, emphasizes the following: 1) To carry through their war against Britain and United States to a successful conclusion. 2) Cession of territory to Siam. 3) Japan to conclude her administration in these territories within 60 days. 4) Enforcement to be from date of signature. 5) Resources to be used by Japan for prosecution of the war.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 37. August 18, 1943

C.A.W.

G-2 C. of S. 6 Sept '43. Briefing Special Intell. Precis No. 38, 31 August, 1943.

Note the following items:

French Indo-China: Detailed and comprehensive demands have been presented by Mr Yoshizawa to the Governor General Decoux regarding: 1) Non-co-operative actions of subordinates 2) Native population 3) Failure of French police force to cooperate with Japanese police. Decoux at a later date promised to make a formal reply. In another interview, between the Japanese Military Commander and the Governor General, the latter expressed hope that the Japanese demands for supplies would not go beyond the scope of economic agreement. Meanwhile Shigemitsu applied the heat to the French Ambassador in Tokio, regarding Japanese ambitions and the need for co-operation. This appears to be the heaviest political pressure to date applied by Japan on Indo-China. It also vexed Japan because Indo-China's newspapers treated Burma's independence with a tepid nature. Indo-China's railway system continues to be precarious in spite of recent deliveries of 110 tons of railway tires. Rice shortage still results due to lack of mechanical equipment; Japan again raises her request for rice, this time 100,000 tons each in November and December.

Siam: The treaty regarding Siam's acquisition of the "lost territories," was signed on or about 19 August. Air attacks and/or the anticipation of such are causing great concern in Indo-China and Siam; the latter propose the expenditure of large sums of money for air raid shelters. The Siamese railway position is no less critical than that of Indo-China; they acknowledged receipt of 210 railway tires.

Activities of Subhas Chandra Bose: Bose has established the headquarters of his League in Singapore to consolidate various Indian communities. He has also been in contact with the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army, (who is) a person named Netaja. He also held discussions with Indians concerning infiltration into India for the purpose of espionage.

0047

(Brief of Special Intell #38 Cont'd)

It is reported that Bose's activities have given rise to considerable reaction in India.

Russo-Japanese Relations: The general atmosphere regarding shipping is no better than before, this is borne out by the news that from 19 July, the Russians arrested five Japanese fishing boats off Cape Lopatka (S- point of Kamchatka). Sato is still trying for their release.

Russian Relations with Britain and America: From the Japanese Minister in Stockholm, came the report which takes the view that Maisky and Litvinov were both replaced because of their too pro Allied view, and therefore did not enjoy Stalin's confidence. The report also claims the selection of the moment of the Quebec Conference to recall Litvinov shows ill-feeling toward America. The validity of this argument seems impaired because: 1) Both men have been given high posts in the Soviet Foreign Office, 2) Maisky has again started for London on a special mission.

Second Exchange of Nationals: It appears the second exchange of American and Japanese nationals will take place at Marmagao (GOA) about 15 October.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 38. 31 August, 1943.

C.S.B.

0048

G-2 C. of S. 25 Sept '43. Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 39, 15 September, 1943.

Note the following items:

Italy: Instructions from Tokio, dated 9 Sept, indicated Italy was to be treated as a "de facto" enemy power. Italians in Indo-China are being subjected to arrest and internment. Japanese Ambassador, Bangkok, has attempted to get Italian Consul on the side of Fascist Puppet Government. Axis claim to be stronger since collapse of Italy, resulting in closer liaison between Japan and Germany.

Russo-Japanese Relations: Russians stand pat on Saghalien mineral rights, causing Japanese to withdraw most of their staff from area. It appears Russian plan is to squeeze the Japanese out of Russia.

China: Japan has been pressing Vichy regarding developments in NW-provinces of Free China. Japan has asked Vichy to withdraw recognition from Chiang Kai-Shek and accord it to Wang Ching-wei. Laval appears to be stalling for time.

Siam: Tokio still seems concerned over the Pi-bun regime, which appears to be influenced by the turn of war events. Pi-bun is trying to form some kind of secret liaison with Chungking, possibly to gain Chiang Kai-Shek's support regarding Siam's territorial gains in the event of an Allied victory.

Shipping: Reports from Indo-China and Siam indicate a shortage of nails for ship building. The Philippines appear to be erecting factories for the manufacture of nails. Export trade between Indo-China and Japan has been extremely difficult, causing an overload to rail and coastal shipping.

Appendix: Report on development of following in NW provinces of Free China: 1) Supply

(Brief of Special Intell #39 Cont'd)

routes 2) airdrome bases established and enlarged
(American technicians are being consulted) 3) Per-
mission given for establishment of branches, American
Embassy, in Lanchow and Chengtu.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 38, 15 September, 1943.

C, A, N,

1 Oct '43.

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 40, 28 September, 1943.

Note the following items:

General War Outlook: The Japanese Attache', Bangkok, reports that Imperial Headquarters, Japan, contemplates strict control over radio sets in Greater East Asia.

American War Casualties: Tokio directs that propaganda emphasize American man-power resources with losses in the SW Pacific and Salerno; they claim American losses are, "230,000 in Pacific alone, this, plus Europe, greatly exceeds 336,000 killed and wounded."

Siam: Prime Minister Pi-bun is sending Vichit (hitherto Foreign Minister) to Japan as Ambassador, and is himself taking over the additional portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Adon, has been appointed Deputy Prime Minister. It appears Pi-bun's popularity is waning. Japan's nervousness regarding air attack from the west is reflected in supplementary demands for additional military expenditures in Siam during six mos. from October 43 to March 44; Siam in effect will meet the extra expenditures. A message of 10 Aug, reports a visit to Naval Hq. in Penang, there are also indications of the Naval Hq. being advanced in Sumatra.

French Indo-China: The French appears jubilant over the Italian surrender. The greater part of Italian community in Saigon passed a resolution repudiating the Badoglio Gov., and reaffirming loyalty to the Tripartite Pact. Japanese Ambassador states that a Second Front in France would have repercussions in Indo-China.

Shipping: This shortage is affecting coal shipments to China (presumably from Indo-China).

China: Japanese Consular Office appears dissatisfied with the Portuguese authorities in Macao, claiming they are too intimate with the British Consul.

Air Offensive Against Germany: Reports dated 8/9 Sep from Japanese Consul General, Hamburg, on air raids: 1) 100,000 vehicles assembling for night and day

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(Brief of Special Intell #40 Cont'd)

evacuation. 2) Altona and Central R.R. stations destroyed, free RR transportation provided for victims. 3) Food distributed in greater quantities, food shops ordered to sell all stocks, many food storage places destroyed by fire. 4) Incendiary bombs of benzine and rubber difficult to extinguish, recommends Japan have fire-fighting demolition squads, sand in every house, underground food dumps.

Fascist Republic Regime: At the request of Germany, Japan will recognize the Italian Fascist Regime, they will also try to influence Siam, Manchukuo, Rangoon to follow suit.

Incl:

Spec. Intel. Precis.

No. 40, 28 September, 1943

C. A. W.

23 Oct '43.

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 41, 14 October, 1943.

Note the following items:

Italy: The Italian diplomats in Greater East Asia have failed to rally to the establishment of the Fascist Party, resulting in the Japanese Ambassador having no dealings with them. Japan's decision is still to hand over all Italian extra-territorial rights in China to the Banking Puppet Government.

Philippines: Raul Jose P. Laurel, President Designate, and Bargas Jorge Vargas, head of prospective Administration, have been summoned to Tokio; also, they have been notified of Japan's decision to grant independence. Shozo Murata has been appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines and will conduct negotiations for a formal treaty.

French Indo-China: Allied air raids cause considerable damage on port of Haiphong. Japan is trying to purchase the newspaper "La Depeche" for propaganda; the French appear reluctant on the matter.

Siam: Pi-bun claims that his health will prevent him from attending the Greater East Asia Conference as Chief Siamese delegate. Pi-bun has proposed to send a deputy, likely, Vichit, who was lately Foreign Minister, and is now Ambassador Designate to Japan. The transfer of "new territories" to Siam has been fixed for 18 October. In anticipation of air raids on Bangkok, the Japanese Ambassador asks that arrangements be made for insurance of Japanese property.

Inter-Axis Trade: Bangkok message, 6 October, states a German vessel will call at this place to purchase tin. The Germans want 1,000 tons; Japan's tin holdings total 1,747 tons. Purchase of Siamese rubber for October have been fixed at 250 tons for Germany, 750 for Japan.

Shipping: Hanoi, 13 October, of the two ships being constructed under naval contract, one was laid down 15 April and launched 9 October. The engines do not appear ready. Both vessels are the 200 ton class.

Incl:
Spec. Intel. Precis.
No. 41, 14 October, 1943

C. A. W.

4 Nov 1943

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 42, 28 Oct 1943.

Note the following items:

RUSSIA: Messages regarding Allied Conferences, state the three national leaders would meet; however, the big problem was - where. The message further states President Roosevelt would likely lose the Roman Catholic vote if he went to Moscow. It is not believed Stalin would go abroad, the result - conference of Foreign Ministers.

CHINA: Messages state commodity shortage and currency inflation combined have created a famine in the Swatow area. Previous messages said the chances of obtaining sanction from Japan for sending Indo-China rice to Swatow were virtually none. Laval is still trying to postpone formal recognition of the Nanking Puppet Government on the ground that it would increase the threat to Indo-China.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA: Message reveals additional damage as result of air raids on Haiphong. The Japanese have taken over four rice mills, resulting in the French protesting because it violates a treaty guaranteeing their sovereignty. German official in Indo-China tells Japanese that rumors are current regarding a major anti-German outbreak in Metropolitan France; Vichy has instructed Indo-China to continue its cooperative role with the Axis. The Japanese are having difficulty in obtaining commodities from the French.

SIAM: The Chief Siamese delegate to the Greater East Asia Conference will be Prince Vanvai, he will take his post as Ambassador the middle of November. There are signs that the Japanese Army's large issue of military notes may have political as well as economic repercussions. The Siamese rice crop has been generally satisfactory; the surplus for export next year is put at 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

PHILIPPINES: Biographical notes on Philippine Quislings. The Philippine Puppet Government has appointed Jorge P. Vargas as Ambassador to Japan, effective from 25 October.

SHIPPING: Message lists congested freighters in Northern Indo-China ports. Japanese are having some difficulty manning their Auxiliary Sailing Vessels. Other messages lists names of ships refloated, and possible mishaps.

Incl:

C.A.W.

Spec. Intell. Precis.
No. 42, 28 Oct 1943

19 Nov 1943

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 43, 8 Nov 1943.

Note the following items:

MOSCOW CONFERENCE: Information indicates the conference never got beyond the discussion of military problems. The Soviet want the invasion of France; this demand caused a deadlock. The Americans and British want to strike the Balkan source of German supply.

EASTERN FRONT: Mr. Sato claims the Russian losses in crossing the Dnieper were enormous. A Five Year Plan is being prepared to deal with long-term Russian reconstruction.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS: Considerable discussion is noted between Sato and Molotov regarding American Planes landing in Russia after they have bombed Japanese territory. Sato claims this action can be interpreted as "bases" for American aircraft. Molotov replies that treatment of our crews is, and will be, in accordance with international law. Japanese authorities want a report on all American planes, including crews, landing on Russian territory.

CHINA: American bombers have caused considerable damage on Kwangchow Bay (French leased territory), causing damage to shipping and barracks. There are rumors that Chungking is to start an offensive against the territory.

FRENCH INDO CHINA: The French continue to show an evasive attitude towards various Japanese demands regarding control of certain newspapers and communications.

SIAM: The Siamese delegation to Greater East Asia Conference left for Tokio on 2 November.

SHIPPING: Tokio to Hanoi, message regarding formation of an Indo-China Steel Company, to manufacture bolts and fittings in Saigon for wooden ships. The diversion of shipping from Northern Indo-China, caused by light air attacks, is indicative of the acute Japanese shipping shortage.

Incl:
Spec. Intell. Precis.
No. 43, 8 Nov 1943

C.A.N.

2 Dec 1943

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 44, 15 Nov 1943.

Note the following items:

PRISONERS-OF-WAR: Japanese Ambassador, Moscow, to Foreign Office, message regarding treatment of Australian prisoners, Japan claims treatment in accordance with International Treaties.

RUSSIA: Moscow, states no decision as yet reached regarding Poland and Baltic States; inference is that British would accept Russian demands, but Americans would not. Lend Lease sent to Russia via Vladivostok this year, 80,000 to 110,000 tons, which again brings fear of reaction from Germany toward Japan for latter allowing supplies to pass.

BALKANS: Bulgaria appears to be swinging toward Russia. Same question is pending regarding Turkey's status with Russia.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS: Message, 10 Sep, discusses possibilities of Japan sending a Special Envoy to Europe, via Russia and then other countries. Molotov was very guarded on the issue. No results are known. Indications point to this being a move, by Japan, to bring peace between Russia and Germany.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA: Japan is still trying to gain control over French-language newspapers. The French reply that Vichy must be consulted; also a ruling by the courts. As yet, no decision is known.

PHILIPPINES: Message from Japanese Minister at the Vatican to Foreign Office, states he called on the Cardinal Secretary of State in regards independence of Philippines. Secretary stated that dealings with new government would be on purely religious matters and that legal recognition, at present, was impossible.

INDIA: Considerable sabotage activity is indicated.

RUSSIAN MILITARY STRENGTH: 11 Nov, Director Hungarian General Staff gave Japanese Legation following: Russian forces on German front about 12,000,000, land forces 8/9,000,000; Far Eastern Army about 800,000, in training 2,000,000.

Incl:
Spec. Intell. Precis.
No. 44, 15 Nov 1943

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C. of S.

8 Dec 1943

Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 45, 22 Nov 1943.

Note the following items:

ITALY:

general account of developments in Italy:

- 1) Rome population, owing to influx of refugees, has swollen to over 2,000,000,
- 2) Some members of Fascist Republican Government have been evacuated to northern Italy,
- 3) Efforts being made to keep ravages of war away from Vatican.

PORTUGAL:

Japanese and Bulgarian Ministers claim events in Portugal worth watching.

BALKANS:

message dated 13 Oct states the Partisans in Yugoslavia number 100,000 men; the Bandits in Greece about 25,000. The Partisans received arms from Italy and Britain. Two views are discussed regarding Turkey's status, namely, allowing passage through the Straits, granting of air bases, and her fear of Russia in the Mediterranean.

LEBANON:

Japanese Legation, Stockholm, express their opinion regarding Lebanon crisis. Claim Britain has formed a plan for winning over the Arabs by stirring up the incident, then offering herself as mediator.

RUSSIA:

Ambassador Sato comments on Stalin's Anniversary of the Revolution speech: a) shows ambition for military objectives, b) stringency of food supplies, c) closer relation to Western Powers, d) no reference to Greater East Asia War. Message indicates rail shortage for reconstruction of railroads.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RELATIONS:

Considerable discussion given to detention of shipping. At present, Japan appears to be making gestures of goodwill. In January the Soya Straits become dangerous owing to ice, which will result in Russian ships again moving further south through the Tsugaru Straits, if Japan permits, or circumnavigating the whole main Japanese group.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA:

The Japanese Army is to discontinue its practice of paying locally for local purchases of rice; a settlement will be made in Tokio instead. Transportation continues to be a source of trouble; this time the allocation of trucks is involved in the issue.

PHILIPPINES:

Japanese Ambassador, Madrid, gives his versions of meeting between American Ambassador and Spanish Foreign Minister. He claims the American complained because of Spain's message of congratulation, regarding independence, to the Philippine Puppets regime. The question was raised regarding our attack on the Philippines.

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Brief of Special Intell. Precis No. 45, 22 Nov 1943. (Cont'd)

SHIPPING: Transportation between Saigon and Bangkok is extremely difficult.

INTER-AXIS TRADE: Bulgaria requests quinine from Japan via German blockade runners. Tokio is willing to supply up to five tons in about five lots.

C.A.W.

Incl:

Spec. Intell. Precis.
No. 45, 22 Nov 1943

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***** BRIEFS OF SPECIAL INTEL. MESSAGES *****

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G-2 C. of S. 14 Sept 43

Brief of Special Intelligence Messages, variously dated between 22 February 1943 and July 1943:

22 February 1943: Attache', Berlin, advises Tokio to purchase 100 of 1941 type anti-tank guns.

5 May 1943: Attache', Berlin, to Tokio, says 800 Mauser MG's and 400,000 shells have been shipped; hopes to send remainder (1,200 guns and ammunition) by submarines.

17 May 1943: Attache', Berlin, to Tokio, says 6,000 tons of iron a month would be allotted Japan, also patent rights for weapons. Attache' requests instruction from Tokio regarding allocation of iron so he can inform Germany.

21 May 1943: Attache', Lisbon, reports on labor shortage in American Pacific shipyards. Speaks of conflict of opinions between General MacArthur and Secretary Knox with intervention by Secretary Stimson.

6 June 1943: Tokio reports to all Japanese Military Attache's on the number of American and Chinese air sorties.

7 July 1943: Tokio requests Japanese Attache' in Berlin to obtain 20,000 tons of iron ore for munitions.

Incls: Special Intelligence Messages as indicated above.

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G-2 C. of S. 24 Sept 43

Brief of Special Intelligence Messages, variously dated between 13 November 1942 and May 1943:

13 November 1942: Traffic between Attache', Rome, and Tokyo, regarding purchasing, and arrangements for Japanese technicians to help conduct tests on 21 c.m. Howitzer. Statistical data list regarding ammunition.

29 April 1943: Tokio, to Attache', Berlin, stating Germany officials hope to use the 16 Jap technicians residing in Germany; Tokio requests their names, Ministries with which connected, companies employing them.

13 May 1943: Tokio, to Attache', Berlin, reports on Radio Detectors "SCR 271" and "SCR 268" captured on Corregidor.

29 May 1943: Tokio, to Attache', Berlin, Stutzaging commission telegram listing items needed.

28 June 1943: Attache', Bucharest, to Tokio, lists units and airdromes in Russia.

Incls: Special Intelligence Messages as indicated above.

C.A.W.

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0061

3 Oct 1943

Brief of Special Intelligence Messages, variously dated between 4 February and 20 August 1943:

4 February 1943: Attache, Berlin, to Tokio, description and technical data on ~~ME~~ 264, and 1309. Purchase of these desired for bombing U.S.

13 April 1943: Berlin to Tokio, indicates decrease in ships for blockade runners from Germany to Japan, balance cargo for year 7,600 tons for Army, total 10,000 tons for all concerned.

22 April 1943: Attache, Berlin, to Tokio, regarding information on Nagzevo as a port.

24 April 1943: Attache, Stockholm, to Tokio, 14th American Air Force weak in interceptors, requires increase 500 of this type to carry out duties; 500 tpt. needed in Indo-China air route to maintain fighting efficiency.

6 June 1943: Tokio, to Attache, Stockholm, Moto Unit (51st Div) repulsed enemy W-Salamata, on 19th they returned to original post. Yoo (6th Air Div) co-operated in sea transport on N.E. New Guinea, delivered assaults on Allied air bases (3-26 May) losses, 8 B-24, 1 B-17.

7 June 1943: Tokio, to all Attaches, war losses (air) will be ratio of 5 for America, 6 Britain, as 1 to ourselves. Strong antipathy will be stressed of Far Eastern peoples toward Britain and America.

24 June 1943: Attache, Berlin, to Tokio, message regarding the fortification system Russo-Manchurian frontier.

20 August 1943: Attache, Berlin, to Tokio. "No definite reports regarding troop movements from Near East-Africa to Pacific and Indian Ocean—appears large numbers moved from India to Near East and Africa". They also remark about armored units in Syria, and our increased strength in armored units.

Note: A considerable number of messages, having little significance, deal with ordnance material.

Incls: Special Intelligence Messages as indicated above.

C.A.W.

15 Nov 1943

Brief of Special Intelligence Messages, variously dated between 9 Mar and 1 Oct '43:

9 Mar 1943: Rabaul to Wewak: Message to GS 20 Div from Col. Matsu (CO 78th Inf Regt), at Palau. Indicates 78th was undergoing jungle training at Palau.

11 May 1943: Rabaul to Talasea: Confirms reports of Maj. Matsumoto, CO of 3rd Sig Regt.

12 June 1943: Rabaul to Madang: New identification, 90th Indep Trp Co being shipped to Madang.

14 June 1943: Rabaul to Tuluvu: Continuous shipping service between Rabaul and Tuluvu.

11 July 1943: Tokio to JMA's: Message states 4000 troops (Allied) landed Nassau Bay.

22 July 1943: JMA Berlin to Tokio: Details on Soviet Air Units in Kuban - 75% single engined planes; 25% twin-engined bombers - no 4 engined a/c noted. Germans believe 60% have completed preparations for battle.

1 Oct 1943: Tokio to all JMA's: Gauss, American Ambassador, returned to his post at Chungking on 22 Sept '43.

Incls: Special Intelligence Messages as indicated above.

C.A.W.

26 Nov 1943

Brief of Special Intelligence Messages, variously dated between 8 Mar and 18 Sep '43:

8 Mar 1943: J.M.A., Madrid, to J.M.A. Turkey, Report on Casablanca conference, 1) Air routes; 2) Security of Dardanelles and closer relationship of Turkey with Allies especially Russia; 3) Future operations along a line Crete-Athens-Uskise concurrently with offensive in Russia.

13 July 1943: J.M.A. Rome, to Tokio, Britain and America will win over Russia and start operations from the direction of the mainland to pierce the weak point of Japan.

7 Aug 1943: Tokio to all J.M.A.'s, Army and Naval forces stationed in Kiska withdrew on 29 July.

20 Aug 1943: J.M.A. Madrid, to Tokio, Italian Military Attache claims Soviet Gov has sent liaison officers to all countries under Allied military occupation.

11 Sep 1943: J.M.A. Lisbon, to Tokio, Brazil is preparing 60,000 troop for invasion European mainland. Transport to Pacific area has been increasing since the beginning of September.

18 Sep 1943: J.M.A. Lisbon, to Tokio, Every preparation is being made with the object of forcing Germany to surrender in 1944. Attacks on Japan from North and South being prepared. Britain and America have necessary forces to prevent Russian advance into Europe after collapse of Germany.

C.A.W.