

1940

July 18 Konoe Cabinet formed

July 27 Is basic policy set - conquer China, control SE Asia raw materials, avoid trouble with US, cultivate Axis alliance.

Sept. 20 Dpt. to ally with Germany. Push: Army, Matsukawa.

27 Drag: Navy, ambiguously.

HL (Mat.): pact will deter US.

July US defense Act - prohibits export of strategic materials.

Sparingly applied. Morg. HL - apply

Welles HL - sparingly

FDR - firmly.

Aug 1 ec. mil. demands on Indo-China - Troop

~~Sept~~ 1 increases oil demands on NE Indies. pass through

Aug 27 Sept. Military plan to advance on Indochina

Sept 19 US tightens embargo & scrap iron.

Oct. 8 Ja protest.

Oct 12 FDR makes firm speech

1940

Nov. 29 Hull again defines policy: Slow up Japan by diplomatic delaying without provoking J to attack E. Indies for supplies.

Nov. 25 Br. want U.S. fleet based at Singapore
Hull dodges; problem is for the experts.

Hornbeck for; Stark against: weakens fleet by spreading it out. Hull against: provoke J.

US response: quietly reinforce Philippines.

Dec. 10 Licenses required for non exports

For: Stimson, Knox, Morgenthau

Doubtful: Hull - provoke J.

Comb: make licenses gradual, unobtrusive.
Expanded gradually into 1941.

Dec. Walsh brings prop. perhaps from Keay? 314

J. to nullify Axis part in practice

J. to recall troops from China

J + US to explore ec. problems

14/Jan 23: J to support either US or G against attack by other

US to help settle China incident

US to give ec. assistance to J + Ch

US-J. guarantee SE Asia status quo

Props. worked out, become docs of Apr 9 '41

1941

report, J. about to move against Singapore.
Should U.S. send ships to Singapore?

Feb 10 Hull, yes. Stark, Stimson no.
FDR: a few ships to the Philippines - turned down.
note: Lend-Lease bill pending in Congress.
passed Mar. 11

Feb. 14 Doorman (Tokyo) warns that US will support
Britain, incl. Singapore. Grew. (not Washington)
15 Churchill HL statement; US-Brit can deter Japan

18-24 J. backs down?? G+L 327-30: No.
J. had no intention of attacking Singapore then.
Churchill had stewed up an artificial crisis
to involve U.S.

Feb. 13 J. liaison conference
and others not been informed of attack &
the plan was to fight the British and others of
any who would help us. We could not
work on this with the Japanese while they could not
work on this with the British. So we
had to keep our plans secret from the
Japanese. This was not the case. Some secret
information leaked out and the Japanese found out
about it. They then started to build their own ships and
they made many mistakes in their planning of
the attack. This led to the success of the American fleet.

Feb 14 Nomura intro. to Roos.

Hull-Nomura talks

March 8

1. Hull: Japan is abandoning peace, law, and order, and engaging in military expansion.

2. Nomura: Not so. Japan is seeking to offset Western pressure. There would probably be no more military movements unless Japan was forced into them by increasing U.S. embargoes.

April 9

Wakawa - v. by Suzuki

Proposal of unknown private origins, taken as basis for discussion. (Written by a Japanese Army officer.) Seen by Japan as a U.S. bid.

- BROW 229 LT & 465.8
1. Japan would: a) use no military measures in SW Pacific. b) Support Germany only against aggressive attack. c) Withdraw from China in part, by agreement w. China.
 2. U.S. would: a) restore normal trade with Japan. b) assist Japan to obtain raw materials from SW Pacific area. c) ask Chiang to make peace and join the rival Chinese govt.; US to cease supporting Chiang. d) assist in stopping British pol. encroachment on Asia from Hongkong and Singapore.

Hull: Proposals no good. But U.S. should keep them alive to maintain J. interest and hope for peaceful negotiation. (Feis) or in hopes of J. good ~~will~~ faith (L+G)

Japan: Issue is whether to pursue this U.S. proposal (Nomura) or to attack Singapore (Matsuoka) by way of loyalty to the Axis agreement.

April 18: Conditionally accept proposal, but keep loyal to Axis agreement. No promise ~~not~~ to advance southward. U.S. should sign neutrality treaty.

April 14 U.S. proposal.

1. Respect for terr. integrity + sovereignty of all n.
2. Non-interference in the internal affairs of "
3. Equality, incl. equality of commercial opportunity.
4. No coercive change of status quo in Pacific.

Japan: abstract, doctrinaire.

May 7 Japan's reply, A.

Nomura proposes neutrality treaty =
U.S. will not support Britain against Japan.
Matsuoka: test of U.S. good will.

Hull: nothing doing.

May 12 Japan's reply, B.

Conditional acceptance; but:

U.S. should ~~seemingly~~ stop aiding Britain

U.S. should ask Chiang to make peace
+ suspend aid if he refused

No J. pledge to refrain from force in SW P.
US to end trade + immigration restrictions.

U.S. reply: J. should refrain from force

U.S. aiding Britain in self-defense;

J. should not enter U.S.-German war

J. should withdraw from China.

(Langer: why did U.S. continue neg.? 476 SL report. Korea trying.)

FDR: time needed; some Navy to be moved to Atlantic for convoys)

May 31 U.S. reply: (see May 12)?

Axis pact does not apply to U.S. self-defense.

J. reply: reject. J. faithful to Axis pact.

June 6 Hull: things getting worse; J. should reconsider its rejection.

Nomura: astonishment, thought ~~differences~~ were being eliminated.

June 10 - J - Dutch negotiations suspended

J.: bases in Saigon area needed,

June 16, 20 U.S. E. Coast oil embargo

Ickes: applies to J. Hull, FDR: don't provoke J. into attacking Indies. Ickes: they won't, they are occupied w. Siberian issue.

June 41 Matsukata - move on Siberia

Tojo - No: J. army inferior to Soviet army; should wait till S.D. is weakened.

Konoe - No: J. will then face Bn-SU-US comb.

Kwantung army defeated by SU forces '38-'39

Oil + raw materials are in the South, not Siberia (except N. Sakhalin)

July 2 decision: Priority for China, South.

Reinforce Kantō army, accelerate training.

= Response to Dutch, U.S., German moves.

Dutch: break off negotiations

U.S.: Note of June 21, hardening its position

Embargo of June 6, 20

Ger: Attack S.D., urge J. attack on Siberia.

U.S.: Increased supplies to China

A-Bn-Dutch staff conversations in Singapore

July 4 FDR to Konoe: warning against J. military moves
(~~esp~~ in mind: Siberia)

Konoe reply: no intention to invade Siberia;

does U.S. intend military moves in Europe?

U.S. reply: U.S. will not permit German control of seas.

1941

June 21 U.S. statement - Repeats U.S. position
1) (Matsuoka's) statements cast doubt on usefulness of negotiations - (oral statement)

FDR: prop. to extend mil. service beyond 1 yr, use draftees outside U.S. Much cong + pop. opposition.

Compromise: 1st part passed Aug 12 by 1 vote in House.

- 2) J. should stay out of U.S. - German war
- 3) J. should negotiate peace w. China + withdraw.
- 4) equal ec. opportunity for whole Pacific region.

J. reaction: US has hardened position.

July 14 Matsuoka reply - US must withdraw statement. Hull agrees to. July 16 cabinet resigns; 17 new one without Matsuoka. Other J. moves: call up reservists, recall merchant fleet from Atlantic, press censorship, restrict foreign travel in J. (war prep.)

July 26 US freezes assets.

July 27 Note on Indo-China - reply req'd by July 20
8 air, 2 naval bases in ~~Saigon~~ S. Indo-China

U.S. interp.: Vichy collaborates w. Axis

Hull: J. may soon break loose. Neg. should continue "for the record".

Aug. 6 ~~Kono~~ proposes meeting with Roosevelt.

~~J. promises not to advance S. past Indo-China~~

23 Hull to Nomura 23: J. is now on a policy of force and conquest; no basis for negotiations left. Endangers U.S. access to tin + rubber; end. Philippines.

1941

July 26 U.S. freezes assets

Hull, FDR shift: J. is now moving on studies
FDR July 10 inform Br. that US will embargo if J. moves.
Discussed by cabinet July 18-24

21 Stark objects; Navy not ready for war.
24 Indo-China news; FDR demands embargo.

Compromises: Treasury will license exports on demand.
applications accepted, but not acted on.

24 FDR prop. to Nomura: neutralize Indo-China, J. withdraw.
HL: J. must now back down. SL: ^(Crew) war is coming.

J. reaction: SL: war likely HL: prepare for war.

Aug. 5 J. proposal

- 1) J. troops will not advance beyond Indo-China
- 2) J. will withdraw from Indo-China after peace w. China
- 3) Philippines neutral
- 4) US to suspend military prep in Pacific; also Br. D.
- 5) US-Japan co-op in raw materials
- 6) US help J.-China negotiations
- 7) J. has special position in Indo-China

1941

Aug. 8 Konoe proposes meeting w. Roosevelt

Hull: cool to idea, A blind to cover J. mil. preparations

Hull Aug. 4 - war inevitable; try to delay till U.S. is ready.

Grew SL: urges acceptance Aug. 19.

Aug. 17 FDR warning to Nomura: if J. uses force US will

take defensive steps. ~~Compromise~~ ~~Churchill's~~ impossible

(OK of conflict) Hull: tone down By agreement w. Churchill. Toned down by FDR too: suggests Juneau mid. Oct for meeting w. Konoe.

Aug. 28 J. reply: J. will withdraw from Indo-China after peace set.

J. will take no military action.

J. accepts Hull's general principles.

US: be more specific.

Sept. 6 J. proposal

U.S. to resume trade w. J. - help w. Indochines.

US to end help to China

US to suspend military buildup in Pacific

J. to withdraw from China + Indo-China
after a peace settlement.

(J. not specifically bound by Axis agreement.)

(No further J. military moves.)

Sept 22, 25 J. restatement.

US interp: HL: J. is scared, backing down.

SL: Last chance for neg.

ML: impressed by J's Indo-China moves.

Oct 2 US reply

J. of Sept. 6 no basis for settlement

Konoe-Roosevelt meeting put off till a meeting of minds about the 4 principles.

J. reaction: negotiations are hopeless.

J. reply: US should be specific in its demands on J. Suspect a stall. Repeats prop. of Sept. 6.

Force of US to make up its mind or we need no negotiations.

US: send a warning, if it doesn't work, must act. (see p. 10)

(Nov. 1-5) US decision on warning to J. on Kunming.

HL (Hornbeck): send warning, J. will back down.

or if it doesn't, then war; things could be worse.

ML (Nall): no warning unless US is ready to act.

Military support: neither US nor J. ready.

FDR: take no action.

1941

Oct 23-31 J. D-M. 3 alts finally emerge from a canvass of the situation:

1. Caution; continue negotiations; no war.
2. Immediate war.
3. Immediate prepare for war, continue negotiations.

Two negotiating proposals worked out, A and B.

Nov. 29 Tojo speech - Fudge Orient of U.S.

U.S.-neut. - dramatic challenge

Bottom - Tojo did not give nor write the speech. 355

1941

Nov. 7 Final J. offer: Plans A, B

A: Free trade in Pacific if US accepts it elsewhere.
J. under no Axis obligation
J. troops to remain in select spots in China only.
for 25 yrs, after peace.

J. comment: 1+2 accepts U.S. position; 3 the U.S. must accept.

Hull response: stall: J + China might make peace.

J. interp: China issue settled; (SL) then frantic.
HL: negotiations impossible.

Nov. 14 US reply: rejection. Pressure by Bu, Ch.
Ch. rejected.

Nov. 20 B: J + US to avoid invasion
" To co-operate in obtaining raw mat.
U.S. to cancel freeze + supply oil.
US to stop aiding Chiang.
Purpose: enable J. to conquer China.
Nov. 29 deadline.

Nov. 26 US decides against further attempts - at modus
(10-point plan - for the record) Pressure by
vivendi.
J. reaction: an ultimatum.
SL (Nomura): continue negotiating on Nov 26 basis.

1941 ideas

army absolute - win in China

navy absolute - lift US embargo - get oil
~~inspect detailed proposals on both sides~~

The point should be "no invasion" set to draw , argue or no soon
to avoid being to unprepared and have found that you at some point
and must therefore be able to act without any concern of consequences
, instead argue or emphasize that the world would not
have to bear the burden who didn't aggress the others over nothing and
that it's better to have a peaceful settlement than to have a war

the point should be "invasion" and start with the reason of why "if", should
be able to have the right side , that will be provided by solidifying
the will to have the right side quality which set to the government, banks
and individuals to be able to exchange . And if there is good will
the point of invasion "aggression" will be filled of situation I solidify
not only on achieving the goals but also on maintaining the peace of
the country and the international environment .
The point of invasion should be to have a situation where the government
and the people are able to live in peace , considerate position , reasonable
and objective . The point should be to have a situation where we can
achieve our goals by maintaining the peace and the good will to the
international environment . This is an example of how the world can be
achieved , that can be the first step towards the world , that should not
be achieved by force but by peaceful means of the international
community . And even if you called such a thing "aggression"
you should not be allowed to do so because it's not fair to the
international community before you can be a member of the com-

1941

Bunfow 153, 154, 155, 191, 203, 208-9, -210, 221
"Self-imposed" or "voluntary" oil embargo - desired by US but not
223, 4, 9, 240-1 230 ~~inf. processing~~ 419-20

June 15 1940 US embargo act; sugg. by Army by ref to Europe?

few days opps by Hull = free trade ideology

July 25 partial oil-van embargo - compromise betw SL-HL

Sept 26 scrap embargo... others... June 6 E. coast oil embargo

July 14 June 17 Neg. w. Dutch E. Indies broken off.

July 22 late July 21 J. forces permitted into S. Indo-China
J. D. to move south

July 26 '41 US ~~freezes~~ freezes J. ec. assets - CHALLENGE?
US intentions vague: licenses required. DENIAL

"ABCD encirclement" TIME PRESSURE

U.S. fleet is at Hawaii; other U.S. measures.

6? Aug 7 Kodak suggests meeting

Aug. 9 Army decides to move south, prepare for US-Brit war by Dec.

Aug 16 Navy

3 Sept later time pressure → decision by early Oct.

Oct 2 US rejects J prop.

Oct. 17 Tojo cabinet formed.

Nov 2-5 policy re-examined.

US

HL Stimson P49 Morgenthau

SL Hull - Clegg-Hamilton

HL Hornbeck

Japan forces

Push: 1) Matsuoka: German advice

a) go south, Singapore

b) go north, Vladivostok

2) Tojo etc: Secure J's position
before situation worsens

3) Germans: Stop US aid to Britain

join war if U.S. convoys lead to shooting.

Drag: 1) Nomura, Kondo, Kido: Stay out of war,
convince U.S.

2) Oikawa, navy: I. will lose war
~~unprepared~~

Summary: two-stage increasing push w/ Ally-M b) Army
with mostly decreasing drag.

U.S. forces

Push: 1) Stimson }
Morgenthau } HL deterrent theory
Hornbeck } Japan is bluffing, will be deterred
by strong action

{ 2) Chiang: request for aid
3) BM-Dutch: request for involvement

Drag: 1) Hull: don't provoke Japan
2) Stark: fleet not strong enough yet
3) industry: production needed for Britain, armament for sea convoys
4) pub. opinion, esp. election '40: stay out of war. (Roosevelt) Shifted by U.S. actions.
Requires US drag till Sum. 1941 or so.

Summary: steady push, gradually decreasing drag,
plus shift by Hull July '41.

~~Differential reaction time functions~~

- 0) Ally: constant push, discontinuous in time.
- 1) HL: immediate reaction - greater firmness
→ ML.
- 2) FDR, pub. opinion: about 1-2 yrs to shift.
Shift by series of internal moves which
shift pub. opinion, enabling next move.
internal lag mechanism.
- 3) SL: infinite reaction time - never shifts,
instead, runs out of neg. proposals, stops.
Variable time for this.
Power influence increases w. success, decr. w. failure.
- 4) Military: compound reaction function
 - a) push incr. w. greater preparedness
 - b) push incr. w. prospective deterioration
 - preparedness
- 5) Ally: short reaction time, 1-2 months - greater demands
based on ~~time~~ reaction time of D-M & Tr,
Same as opp'ts. in "n".
Ally's rep. strengthened by pos. reply,
weakened by neg. reply.

Reaction functions over time.

- 5) ML Hull: step-function; immediate: drag when opp. appears negotiable, push when he appears coercive. Hull shift: J. move into S. Indo-China.

Bukow

1941 misc. notes

inf. processing 230, 241;

US tries to strengthen J. moderates 239
(overestimated)

d-m 257 unpleasant consequences cancelled by
statement that counter-measures were
under consideration. 317

hopeless sit. 265 Konoé; alt's. are war or
strangulation by embargo. D: continue negotia-
tions, hope that something will turn up,

346

280 bottom HL view - US wanted domination; yielding
would increase US demands.

✓ 284 Alphonse-Gaston army-navy over taking res-
to decide for war.

d-m 315 ff.

T-search 321-2

coalition politics 323; Konoé's fall.

329 failing strategy against China used against US.

Especially Japanese viewed a little more as less of been anti-American
seems no realit', regarded themselves as of just. diverse

Feis

1941 misc notes

-ECS-

wishful thinking 46 Hull: firmness is succeeding.

53-54 J. image: there is, and will be no free trade world.
J. being excluded by {import restrictions, boycotts, embargoes,
& J. must control its own raw material sources.

63 Monroe Doctrine includes Br.-Fr. Pacific possessions E. of Lat. Date Line.

274 SL misperception - Konoe believes in US principles.
(so also on J. side)

298 SL misp. - Grew sees his predictions confirmed
by later events (war if US doesn't relax embargo)

304 S. search US looks for ec. rewards to a
non-peaceful Japan.

334 HL misper. Churchill urges threat against J. - well
stop them.

Langer - J. skillful deception; so also Konoge.

U.S.

J

Dec 10

unobtrusive licenses
for iron exports ...

Dec.-Jan.

Apr. 9 Bid from
Konoye, perceived
as from U.S.

Strengthens K?

May 1. Reply

strengthen SL?

June 6, 20

E Coast embargo

June 10 Dutch
neg. suspended

June ~~21~~ 21 US statement

us moves (FDR)

weaken public opp.

weaken Hull, FDR

July 26 US freezes assets

US armament

weaken Stark opp.

no change

~~German~~ July 2

M. out

K. weaker

T. stronger

July 14 Indo-China
note

K. weaker
T. stronger

Sept. 26 J. prop.
22, 25

~~Final~~ Nov. 7 Final K offer
Oct 15

K. out, O shifts
T. stronger

Nov. ? final offer
War Dec. 1

no change