

TO BE KEPT UNDER LOCK AND KEY

TELEGRAM

(Secret Cipher Process)

Bangkok, July 4, 1941 - 1:05 o'clock
Received July 4, 1941 - 20:10 o'clock
No. 169 of 7/4 Urgent

Secret Affair of the Reich

Likewise for the Attache Division of the High Command of the Army and Naval High Command.

The Japanese Secretary of Embassy, Furuuchi des Gaimusho, who is on an orientation journey, confidentially informed the Military Attache:

- 1) Japan's entry into the war against Russia with a view to gaining the coastal provinces, including North Sakhalin, is imminent. It is to be carried out by means of the Kwantung Army and the home forces without any weakening of the China front.
- 2) There is no prospect of overcoming Chiang Kai Chek within a reasonable length of time, and therefore military operations are not to be carried any further. For the future Japan will content herself with holding the key points in North China and on the China coast in her possession at the present time.
- 3) Failure of Japan's economic negotiations with the Netherlands-Indies would oblige her to take over the oil resources there by force, since her fleet would otherwise be incapable of action. Prior to this there is to be a Japanese military occupation of Indo-China in order to procure a concentration area and jumping-off ports against the Netherland-Indies. The occupation of Thailand is not envisaged. The preparation and the carrying out of the operations is to be made by the staff of General Ushiroku on the South China Front, in Canton. Conduct of the English forces in Singapore is considered to be purely defensive.

The entry of America into the war against Japan and the interruption of Japanese troop and reinforcement transportation by American naval forces is expected.

A telegram of the same tenor was sent to Tokyo.

Schol

Thomas

Notes:

Through the telegraph office expedited to the Code Sender of the High Command of the Wehrmacht and the Naval High Command.

Telegram Ktr. - July 5, 1941

Certificate:-

I. Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 11A(2).

(S) Ulrich J. Straus

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Telegram
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To be kept in locked file

Tokyo 10 July 1941 11:50 S.
Arrival 11 July 1941 12:35 hours Most urgent!

No. 1181 of 10 July.

All symptoms are pointing to the fact that the Japanese move against Indo-China is now imminent; I reported on it already; in MATSUOKA's message to The German Foreign Minister it was described as a move for securing bases (points d'appin). According to confidential information at least three divisions are scheduled for action in order to get a firm hold on the most important towns and establishments including Saigon. According to confidential information from a reliable source the Key-day for action is to be 17 July.

Utterances by MATSUOKA (cf. telegram of 21 June, No. 109) showed that Japanese government intended at first to ask German government to obtain Vichy's consent to the move. As I was told confidentially, Ambassador OSHIMA was informed by German authorities that mediation between Tokyo and Vichy re the Indo-China problem was not advisable. Now Japanese Government intends, before the action, to propose to the French Government military co-operation for the joint defense of Indo-China, demanding immediate occupation of the said bases. The announcement of the move was made only shortly beforehand because it was intended to preclude a possible -- though not likely -- intervention of the Anglo-Saxon countries. Should these resort to military measures, contrary to expectations, Japan would fight. Preparations were made accordingly. Certain measures regarding maritime transport have also been ordered. No serious resistance is expected from the French.

The British ambassador has made inquiries at the Japanese Foreign Office about Japanese intentions, pointing to certain press reports saying that a Japanese move against Indo-China would take place in about 14 days; such intentions on the part of Japan were flatly denied. The American Embassy received a similar reply.

As reported, the Japanese government will probably for the time being content itself with the securing of Indo-China, soothing the (1 group missing in telegram) who are pressing for further action by pointing to the time necessary for preparation.

Director of the European Section, Japanese Foreign Office, stated that with regard to Indo-China Japan had to beat all others to the punch in order to get the start on action initiated by the Anglosaxons and DeGaulist. Besides, French Indo China must substitute economically after the breakdown of the economic negotiations with the Netherlands Indies.

In view of the (1 group missing in telegram) political significance of the occupation of Indo-China for the further development of the Southern question. The cohesion of the French Colonial Empire and also for direct German economic interests (raw rubber question, etc.) I would be thankful for an instruction as to what to say /sprach regelung/ as well as for the information whether the German Government was consulted.

OTT.

Certificate:-

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 11A(3).

/S/ Ulrich A. Straus

E 639B-

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