1941
Donovan Report
No. 1.
December 12 to 17
Coordinator of Information
Monograph No. 6

THE GERMAN MILITARY AND ECONOMIC
POSITION

Summary and Conclusion

December 12, 1941

Copy No. ____

DECLASSIFIED
State Dept. Letter 1-11-72
By R. H. Parks Dated JUN 1, 1972
NAVY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON

December 12, 1941

TO: Mr. Wallace B. Phillips
   Office of Coordinator of Information

SUBJECT: OPEN CODE FOR AIRCRAFT AND SUBMARINE CONTACT

1. The following system has been designed for aircraft and submarine observation contact. It will be employed as land-wire or radio, open code, plain language message text. All messages in this system will be signed by

   Arch. F. Coleman,
   Jerome D. Bailey,
   or
   Fred Bunker

   These signatures will remain uniform throughout the operation of the above system.

2. The differentiation between aircraft and submarine will be made in the body of the message as follows

   Submarine by NEW YORK OFFICE
   Aircraft by FACTORY

   The number of units sighted will be indicated by keying the initial letters of addressee in accord with the table below.

3. The area in which the observation was made will be noted by a series of the United States city addresses.

   **Numerical Equivalent Table**

   1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
   A B C D E F G H I J
   K L M N O P Q R S T
   U V W X Y Z
The area schedule will be according to the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of Observation</th>
<th>U.S.A. City Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Jose</td>
<td>Beverly Hills, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazatlan</td>
<td>Pasadena, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Felipe</td>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diggis Point</td>
<td>Newport, R.I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topolobampo</td>
<td>Santa Barbara, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magdalena Bay</td>
<td>Phoenix, Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiburon</td>
<td>Aiken, S.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angel Island</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Rosalia</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz</td>
<td>Hollywood, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Vallarta</td>
<td>Austin, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manzanillo</td>
<td>Chicago, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acapulco</td>
<td>Springfield, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Angel</td>
<td>Bluefields, W.Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salina Cruz</td>
<td>York, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapachula</td>
<td>Knoxville, Tenn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matamoros</td>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tampico</td>
<td>West Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panuco</td>
<td>Wilmington, N.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamiahua</td>
<td>Johnstown, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuxpan</td>
<td>Columbus, Ind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veracruz</td>
<td>Anniston, Ala.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Mexico</td>
<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frontera</td>
<td>Kent, Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villahermosa</td>
<td>St. Paul, Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen, West</td>
<td>Seattle, Wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen, East</td>
<td>Jersey City, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campeche</td>
<td>Houston, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progresso</td>
<td>Fargo, N.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cozumel</td>
<td>Denver, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascencion</td>
<td>Omaha, Neb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espiritu Santo</td>
<td>Butte, Mont.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following equivalents will be included in the body of the message whenever used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invasion</td>
<td>Seating Arrangement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enemy agent</td>
<td>Horsepower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing party</td>
<td>Baggage Compartment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Airtield Submarine Base Supplies Ammunition

Standard drawbar Electrical Systems Clutch Flooring Color

Any reference to the above listed equivalents will indicate the proper term.

4. An example of the encipherment is given. It is desired to send the following information; TEN SUBMARINES SIGHTED IN SAN JOSE AREA.

The open code message will be prepared as follows:

To:

1 0
Ursula Thomas
(Any street address may be given as it is not a part of the system)
Beverly Hills, California (San Jose Area)

SEND EXPENSE ACCOUNT TO NEW YORK OFFICE (Submarines)

Signed by,

Jerome D. Bailey (or the others)

5. Immediate notification shall be given to Censorship when it is contemplated placing this system into effect. Notification shall be given to the Chief Cable Censor, Washington, D. C., Section 16-D-4.

G. E. Boone,
Lieut., USNR
MEMORANDUM

WEST COAST OF MEXICO

The Special Information Section has for a long time been carefully following possible enemy activities on or adjacent to the Peninsula of Lower California; and the Gulf of California.

Both Naval and Military Intelligence, together with several Operatives from this Section, have carefully plotted the location of a considerable number of Air Fields. In at least one case, there is no doubt that a site had been especially selected to be available in connection with possible landing operations. At least one Air Field has runways of sufficient length to enable a Focker-Wulff to land and take off.

Under date of October 18th, an Operative stationed at La Paz, and who also covers Magdalena Bay, reported the presence of Submarines in that
In order to provide as comprehensive cover as possible over the entire area, the following measures have been taken.

Commencing Friday, December 12th, the entire Pacific side of the Peninsula of Lower California is being watched by Army reconnaissance planes flying as far south as the tip of the Peninsula.

Arrangements were made about a month ago for the purchase of a Deep-Sea Fishing Boat which is now equipped and will leave San Diego not later than Monday next, December 15th, for a trip down the Coast.

Our most important and best informed Operative, who has covered the entire area under report twice within the past three months, was in Washington this week. This Operative was sent by air on the night of December 12th to San Diego to confer today, the 13th, with the Naval Intelligence Officer of the Eleventh Naval District on the measures that have been
decided upon. This Operative will leave San Diego, not later than Monday, December 15th, for Guaymas, on the Gulf of California. There he will pick up a second Operative, a well-known Sportsman, who also left Washington by air last night and who proposes to charter a Fishing Boat at Guaymas. This Boat will cover the shaded area indicated on the attached rough sketch.

Arrangements are also being made to strengthen the number of observers in fixed areas adjacent to known Air Fields and possible Landing Beaches.

An Operative normally stationed in Mexico City was in Washington this week. He left by air last night to return to his Post and contact with another Operative who has been spending the past two or three weeks in Southern Mexico. This second man has established a number of Informants at Manzanillo, San Blas, and Mazatlan. He is being instructed to proceed there within the next two or three days and will strengthen up our observers in this area and
of reaching the addresses of the telegram, he
will travel constantly in the district until he can
immediately forward it to me here. In other words, the
contact with the Operatives who left Washington last
night for the West Coast.

While this set-up is by no means perfect,
it is fairly comprehensive and should be competent
to discover any definite enemy activity.

COMMUNICATIONS

The problem of communications is a difficult
one and pending the time when radio facilities are
available, it is essential that a simple and effective
code be used for telegraphing messages in plain language.

Lieutenant G. E. Boone, USNR, now attached
to the Censorship Branch of Naval Intelligence, has
devised a very simple telegraphic code, a description
of the actual document being appended hereto. In
effect, what this means is that any telegram sent from
anywhere outside of the territorial confines of the
United States bearing the signatures of Archibald F.
Coleman, Jerome D. Bailey, or Fred Bunker will, instead
of reaching the addressee of the telegram, be immediately diverted to me here. In other words, the actual address is useless.

Lieutenant Boone, who has devised this simple code, was formerly attached to the Communications Section of the Navy and over the past year has worked out a considerable number of quite ingenious codes that are in use by my agents.

It will not be possible to arrange prompt notification of a suspicious activity until a sufficient number of radio sets are available and operators trained to use them.

The present system is a useful stop-gap until a more effective scheme is developed.
December 13, 1941

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

As directed by you, I took up with Sumner Welles the matter that I submitted to you yesterday. He discussed it very fully, and thinks it would be a mistake for the action to be taken in the manner proposed. I am so advising those who submitted the plan to me.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

William J. Donovan
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

A well placed source in Marseilles has reported that all places on the Marseilles-Dakar Air Line have been reserved exclusively for Germans until end of December.

Same source states German military staff arrived Bizerta at end of November to prepare for disembarkation of German troops.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

We have received the following messages from Whitney in London:

"In Greece, radio listening time is limited to first few minutes by shortage of electric current and Axis police penalties.

"The B.B.C. has received smuggled recommendations that vital news be given first. No preliminaries."

****

"British do not shut down short-wave broadcasts during air raids and take no special precautions. Characteristics of short-wave make it very poor beam for directing finding. Experience indicates enemy aircraft not equipped for such direction finding in any event although they are equipped for medium wave.

"B.B.C. have already explained this to F.C.C. in memorandum from Leslie Hayes of B.B.C. Overseas Engineering Department delivered to Gross in September."
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

December 13, 1941

Yesterday, Captain Roosevelt delivered a message sent by one of our agents from Havana enroute to Germany with German companions. It was understood that he would try to send information to us by means of messages to his wife. He sent a message on December 7, as follows:

"Just have time for a few lines.

Get out of Los Angeles and go back home."

I interpreted that message to mean, in view of all the circumstances, that there would be an air attack upon Los Angeles. I communicated this to Buxton at San Francisco and had him see General DeWitt. General DeWitt placed the same interpretation on it and said that it fits in with information that he had received bearing upon the same subject.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

December 13, 1941

A French source in touch with personalities at Vichy and in a position to be well informed, reported the following:

The situation in Vichy has been clarified in sense that naval and air bases (unspecified in report) are to be placed at disposal of the Germans.

The railway lines at Marseilles have been placed at disposal of Germans for the transport of German troops. It is considered probable in Vichy that the Rhone valley will be occupied by Germans in order to safeguard military transports enroute for Marseilles.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

A Slovak contingent has been withdrawn from Front Line because of intended mutinies.

The Slovak's attitude towards the Germans has changed from good-will to hatred as a result of experience of domineering exploitation.

The treatment of Czechs and Jews has enlisted sympathy for them which never existed under the old Czech Republic, and the majority of Slovaks would now return to Menam throne if given fairer treatment by Czechs than in the past.

December 13, 1941

William J. Donovan
December 13, 1941

The President

The White House

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

This is a memorandum of arrangements we have now entered into with the Army and Navy on the West Coast.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
December 13, 1941

The President

The White House

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Here is a report of the latest
visit of Lovell with Thomsen.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Dear Colonel Donovan,

I have just left the home of Dr. Hans Thomsen, where I lunched with him and Mrs. Thomsen. During a conversation of two hours he made the following statements:

"I am not to be attached to the Foreign office when I return to Berlin. I will be a personal assistant to Hitler. I was formerly one of his personal group, and I will now occupy a more important place in his entourage. Naturally I will be consulted on matters of the Foreign office, but that will not be my main business. I do not know as yet, what title I will be given."

"I am anxious to hurry back to Germany for one important reason. I will make it my definite aim to persuade the men in the highest places that the air force should not under any circumstances bomb the cities of the United States. I will endeavor to convince them that no military targets should even be bombed. I feel that we should use every effort to avoid antagonizing the people of the United States, as it has always been my policy to try to maintain friendship between our countries, and I believe that the future of civilization depends on the friendly co-operation of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The war will be won by Germany in Europe without the effective obstruction of the United States. When Germany has completed the occupation and then secured the cooperation of all European nations in a united Europe, it will be possible to convince the United States that a just peace should be made that will protect the proper aims of the United States. I am sure that Germany, believe it or not, does not
and never has, desired to endanger the sphere of the United States in your hemisphere.

"By not rousing the American people to anger by bombing cities here, I feel that such an eventual peace is much more possible. Otherwise it is distinctly possible that the United States will stubbornly fight on for many years even though fighting means only long distance mutual bombing. This would be very sad, and useless."

"The German retreat in Russia is to prearranged lines where the German army can stay the winter in comfort and security. The advance of the Russians is automatic with our withdrawal to these natural lines, and you will see that this chance for Russia to gain "face" by seeming victory over our armies, will result this winter in a peace between Russia and Germany. You may dismiss from your mind any hope that Russia will declare war on Japan. I do not know what Mr. Litvinov is telling your State Department, but you may be sure that no pressure on your part will induce Russia to take on Japan. You may be equally sure that the United States will not be given any base on the Pacific coast of Siberia."

"The next war move of the German armies may well be the attack of Great Britain. Or it may be the occupation of Spain and Portugal with the consent of those countries, and the passage to Africa of large forces that will make impossible the sending of anything more than a token army by the United States to Africa. Turkey will surely never be a danger to Germany. When the proper time comes Turkey will be found on the side of the Axis. Whether the next move is against Britain or to the south will depend on the moment, and all factors that bear on successful war."

"At all times it will be my effort to so direct the war policy in Germany, that the American people will have no just cause to hate Germans and Germany. I fully am convinced that the future welfare of Germany and the world requires the eventual friendly cooperation of our nations, and there must be as few causes of lasting hatred as possible, and as early a peace as possible."
"I am convinced that there is today no such feeling of animosity as von Bernstorff faced in the last war. I have seen only friendly faces and words since we entered a state of war. Policemen, shop keepers, newspapers, are all friendly. It will be my sincere effort to keep it that way when I get to Berlin. We will cause as little distress to the United States as possible in war. I may be overruled, but I will do my best, and I think I will be successful. By this I do not mean that the United States will be given an opportunity to become careless. She should always be on her toes, and prepared for the worst we can give. I merely hope that I will be able to convince my government that it is better to let the United States as much alone as they will permit us to let them alone."

"Before leaving Dr. Thomsen gave me an inscribed photograph of himself, and asked me if I dared accept it. He said that it might be dangerous for me to have it in my house. I accepted it however.

I hope that the above will be of some value to you, sir.

Cordially yours

Malcolm Lovell

Colonel William J. Donovan
Co-ordinator
Bureau of Co-ordination of Information
Washington, D.C."
Belgium
General Conditions

Food, Business, etc.

Life in Belgium was fairly normal, although the food situation in the large towns was serious. There was very little business as stocks were exhausted and few goods were being imported.

On the other hand the Stock Exchange was booming and Belgian shares had increased in value. Practically all the leading Belgian industrial shares had risen by 80% to 130% since May, 1940.

The Germans

There were comparatively few German soldiers left except in Brussels, where, owing to the German headquarters being there, it was difficult to find a room as nearly all the hotels, such as the Palace, Grand, Metropole, etc., had been taken over.

A certain amount of war weariness was noticeable among the German troops.
The Railways

The railway services were nearly normal and most of the damage had been repaired. Skaril, Fabrique Nationale, etc., were trains with Mitropa dining cars running between Brussels-Amsterdam, Brussels-Paris and Liege-Paris. It took 10 hours to travel from Liege to Paris instead of the normal 4 hours being taken by Germans.

Morale

Belgian morale was excellent and anti-German feeling was very strong among the German authorities.

The Rexists had practically no following, even among the Flemish population. petrol, etc.

The King was more popular than ever, largely due to his having no dealings with the Germans last war.

In general the Belgians were at a loss to understand why the R.A.F. did not bomb the steel plants and big factories.

As people had very little to do they sat about in the cafes, drinking bad beer and ersatz coffee and
exchanging the latest B.B.C. news.

Industry

Most of the works, like Cockerill, Fabrique Nationale, etc., were working for the Germans but with reduced output, as the work-people hated working for the Germans.

Most of the leading industrialists had resigned and their places were being taken by Germans.

German Venality

People with money could obtain almost anything they required from the German authorities.

This was particularly the case as regards permits to travel and leave the country, petrol, etc.

Corruption among the German officers, soldiers, and officials was worse than during the last war.

Practically every German could be bought, and there was not even the same discipline as during the occupation of 1914-18.
REPORT ON THE CURRENT SITUATION IN
BAJA CALIFORNIA

Unconfirmed reports published in the newspaper December 11, 1941, state that 5,000 Japanese from various parts of Mexico have been moving into Lower California in the last two or three days. This report comes from Mexicali. The report also states that the Island of Tiburon is being used as an air base for the landing of planes from other parts of Mexico.

These rumors are undoubtedly exaggerated and their significance is questionable. In the first place, to move 5,000 Japanese or even a fifth of that number would bring up a problem of transportation which would require a major effort. There are no railroads running from the main part of Mexico into Baja California. The only railroads to Mexicali cross the border from the United States. The passage of Japanese from one part of Mexico to another would require government permit which alone would make the movement of 5,000 people at this time impossible.
Nevertheless, if only a hundred Japanese have succeeded in moving illegally from their homes, perhaps going by airplane or boat, the movement should be recorded and must be watched. Telephone conversation with the Latin American Section G-2 supports this point of view. G-2 reports that it has received information that there has been a considerable movement of Japanese from Southern California across the border into Lower California, following the opening of hostilities with Japan.

Some doubt is expressed whether this movement has reached the proportions of 5,000. Most of these Japanese are probably now in the area around Mexicali.

The use of the Island of Tiburon for the landing of airplanes has long been noted by both O.N.I. and G-2. The field is not large enough for the landing of bombers but can be used for small planes. No concentrations of fuel are known to
have been made and probably could not have been
made on a large scale without some rumor to that
effect reaching Washington. Nevertheless this
does not preclude the possibility of the
existence of a sufficient amount of fuel to
make possible raids by small planes on the nearby
portions of the United States.

Lower California is all desert. It is
composed of rocky terraces, scored by sharp
sided, flat bottomed dry valleys. The surface is
covered with gravel and stones which would mean
that landing fields would have to be specially
prepared and would be easily visible from the air.
The landscape is utterly barren so that important
concentrations of people or materials could
scarcely be hidden. The population is very small,
grouped in isolated communities where water is
available. There are no roads connecting these
settlements overland. At Santa Rosalia, located
on the east coast of Baja California a little north of latitude 27°, southwest of Hermosillo, there is a copper mine operated by a North American company. The Mexican concentration of people in the Mexicali area is more closely related to the United States than to the rest of Mexico.

The presence of Japanese colonists in this area has been known for a long time. For the most part these colonists are fishermen and dispose of their product in the Mexican West Coast ports. It is well known that many of the fishermen hold commissions in the Japanese Navy, and their presence off this coast in close proximity to San Diego has an obvious purpose. In the recent G-2 report on Japanese activities in Latin America it was stated that about 1,000 Japanese are known to be in this area. Since that report was prepared in August, however, the Mexicans have forced the Japanese
fishermen out of business and Mexicans have taken over control of the fishing activity. G-2 states that most of the Japanese have left Baja California. These Japanese communities, not only in Lower California but in other parts of Mexico, are known to have formed semi-military groups, organized and disciplined under the leadership of ex-service men or reservists. The total number, however, is small and could scarcely constitute a threat to the border settlements in California, excepting as these Japanese units might cross the border by infiltration or carry on raids of local significance in the border communities. The chief handicap which any enemy groups in Baja California would have to overcome before they would constitute a menace to such strategic points as San Diego would be the supply problem. In the absence of transportation facilities by land or large landing fields for
airplanes or good harbors, no really significant concentration of material could be made without the knowledge of responsible Navy and Army officials of the United States. The possibility that some of the little ports along the Pacific Coast might be used for the refueling of submarines or surface raiders is not to be overlooked. Small quantities of fuel oil could easily be made available in these places. In this connection, however, the following points should be noted:

1. The desert character of Lower California would not permit any large scale operations of this sort.
(The only surface stream in the whole area is near the southern end of the peninsula.)
2. The ports are open and unsheltered, and refueling operations would not be at all easy.

3. Only the ports on the Pacific side or near the southern end on the Gulf side would be available. The coast of the Gulf of California north of latitude 29° is almost impossible for landing operations because of the very great tidal range.

It should be noted that in addition to the Japanese settlements in Baja California, there has been a recent movement by the Sinarquistas. A small number of Mexicans, mostly Indians, have been actually colonized in Lower California under the direction of this pro-Nazi political organization.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

The following message from Whitney came in before your Declaration of War:

LONDON PRESS REVIEW

Morning papers without exception continue to hammer on the theme that the war is indivisible, calling for unified strategy on land and sea to retrieve grievous losses of this week. Several papers forthright demanded that U.S. declare war on Germany and Italy; other, though less pre-emptory, leave no doubt that this is their meaning. "The Times", after reviewing the "catastrophe" in the Pacific, says: "Lowering skies only give impressiveness of Mr. Roosevelt's noble address -- cause of liberty in modern world has become indivisible, and its grand strategy is planned over five continents and seven seas. Mr. Roosevelt pledged his country to sustain burden of that grand strategy until single universal war is won; and afterwards to go on and win peace that follows. That is ultimate end and historic significance
of this great speech. Ideal isolation is not suspending -- it is superceding. U.S. takes up her share of responsibility -- for maintenance of human freedom.

"THE TELEGRAM" (TELEGRAPH?) "President's broadcast laid down only safe policy for free nations to treat whole war on all oceans, through all air of world, and on three of continents as one conflict."

"NEWS CHRONICLE" President explained as clearly as anyone could the indivisibility of all cumulatives and battles over the earth.

"EXPRESS" puts it more bluntly: "We ask the people of America to follow lead of their President and declare Axis chief their open enemy. To declare war on Hitler now and begin blockading him, before he gets to Dakar and begins to blockade America. We ask Russia to declare war on Japan before Japan repeats Hawaii attack on Vladivostock."

Likewise "THE SKETCH": "Can anyone in the country understand why America, in face of Japan's attack on her, does not declare total war against Germany and Italy?"
"THE HERALD" calls for complete organization of all resources for long war; quotes President Roosevelt's demand for "world wide strategy against Axis;" saying "production policy, military policy, economic policy in each country must be devised and executed in accordance with a central scheme."

"THE MIRROR" asks why was America deceived? Because like ourselves in days of Munich she wished to be deceived. She did not wish to abandon her ancient dream of an impossible isolationism drenched with Lindberghian drivel; fed on far western chaff, she had to be slowly, cautiously awaked by her President. In consequence she is now late."

"THE TIMES" second leader gingerly but unmistakably attributed substantial British warship losses to lack of unified air-sea command, asking: "Have we in fact learned lesson which results of this years operations in Mediterranean and elsewhere had to teach? Do we regard separate service as capable of action independently of one another, or should they be considered as parts of
whole and should provision be made accordingly?"

"Lesson like that of Crete would seem to be that when within reach of enemy air fields, ships-of-war cannot dispense with full cooperation of air force."

"THE EVENING NEWS" of Wednesday made similar point. News pages generally lead with Malayan Battle, most stories incorporation Philippines attacked.

Russian news getting secondary play. Libya dropping into background.
## Broadcast of President Roosevelt's Speech of December 2, 1941

### Coordinator of International Broadcasting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>12/9</td>
<td>11:20 p.m.</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBS, NBC</td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>12:55 a.m.</td>
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<td>WLMO, KGBI</td>
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<td>1:44 a.m.</td>
<td>French</td>
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<td>WBOS</td>
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<td>3:32 a.m.</td>
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<td>WLMO, WRUL</td>
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<td>5:20 a.m.</td>
<td>Finnish</td>
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<tr>
<td>WRUL, WGEA</td>
<td></td>
<td>6:25 a.m.</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Note: Cleared by teletype to short wave radio stations.

### NBC International Coverage

- **12/9**
  - **10:00 p.m.** Spanish (transcription)
  - **10:33 p.m.** English
  - **10:00 p.m.** Spanish

To South America by short wave

By RCAC facilities to the following South American countries: Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; Lima, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Bogota, Colombia; Havana Cuba; Mexico City; Caracas, Venezuela; Guatemala City; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana; Asuncion, Paraguay.
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<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/9</td>
<td>10 p.m.</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>Translation to Brazil (RCAC)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10:30 p.m.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Transcription to Buenos Aires (RCAC)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Direct to Manila, Honolulu, Batavia. (RCAC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Direct to BBC, London by AT&amp;T</td>
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<td></td>
<td>12/10</td>
<td>1:15 a.m.</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>By short wave to Europe and S. Amer.</td>
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<td>2:00 a.m.</td>
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<td>2:45 a.m.</td>
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<td>3:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>4:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>5:00 a.m.</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>Translation by short wave to S. Amer.</td>
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<td>5:45 a.m.</td>
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<td>6:30 a.m.</td>
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**CBS International Coverage**

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<tr>
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<th>Time</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<td>Spanish</td>
<td>Beamed to Latin America - two pipings; one with Portuguese interpolations for Argentine network and probably stations in Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Colombia.</td>
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<td>10:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>English</td>
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<td>8:15 p.m.</td>
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<td>Beamed to Europe</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Including two-minute roundup of news and introduction to President’s speech, translation of address which averaged about 25 minutes in most languages, and 2-to-3 minute ending of selected news. After 1 a.m., WCHX fed all programs to WLWJ until 10 a.m.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
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<td>7 p.m. PST</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Bidirectional Latin American beam</td>
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<td>12/9</td>
<td>10:30 p.m. PST</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Rebroadcast by transcription -</td>
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<td>unidirectional Asia beam</td>
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<td>1:30 a.m. PST</td>
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<td>7:30 a.m. PST</td>
<td>English</td>
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**Note:** All KGEI broadcasts of speech were in English because then they were under naval ban on foreign languages. This ban has since been lifted.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
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<th>Language</th>
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<td>12/9</td>
<td>10:25 p.m.</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>To Latin America - translation</td>
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<td>12:45 p.m.</td>
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<td>1:38 p.m.</td>
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<td>WRUL</td>
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<td>12:00 noon</td>
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Note: In 15-minute broadcasts, only highlights were given.
December 14, 1941

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

In accordance with your direction that I attempt to integrate the information of the Information Services of the various countries of North America, I have done the following, subject to your approval:

(1) I have arranged with the State Department to establish liaison with representatives of the British and of Canada. I have talked with Mayor LaGuardia, told him of my purpose, and asked if he had any objections to my taking the matter up with the Canadian authorities. He gave his full approval to my doing so. I have also taken it up with Mr. Hoover of the F.B.I.

(2) We purpose in this arrangement to have our representatives at key points in Canada to have quick and ready access to information that they obtain.

(3) Mr. Welles tells me that he has already talked with the Minister of Interior in Mexico, who
is agreeable to working out a similar arrangement there.

(4) Likewise, Mr. Welles states that the same understanding could be reached with all the other countries of Central America and that he will proceed to do so.

(5) Mr. Welles has further advised me that a like understanding can be entered into with all those countries in South America that have joined us as allies.

(6) Of course, all of this would be as a joint effort and would be done openly.

(7) Since the greater part of this information would probably be of immediate concern to the defense of our own country, I have discussed with Mr. Welles having a committee located here, made up of representatives of the State Department, the F. B. I., the heads of Army and Navy Intelligence, and our own representative.

(8) I am to meet with Mr. Welles tomorrow morning, to work out a detailed plan.
(9) Please indicate your approval or disapproval.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan

[Signature]

[Initials]
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 14, 1941

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I submit the following for your consideration:

Assuming that it is only a question of time when the French Fleet will be turned over to the Germans, and with this turning over,

(1) that the Germans would be strengthened not only in the Mediterranean but in the Atlantic, and

(2) there would be a greater weakening of both ourselves and the British in the Pacific,

then should there be considered now the possibility -- adhering to the principle of surprise attack -- of having combined action of British and American forces against such elements of the French Fleet as would constitute advantageous targets?

There may be political, military and naval arguments against this, but I suggest its consideration
-2-

only because there will be few opportunities in the coming months for offensive action by us, and such offensive action is necessary both from a morale and strategic standpoint.

Of course, if the assumption made is false, no consideration is merited.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Here is a report dated December 9th from our man who is enroute to Cairo. He stopped at Natal, and this is a description of what he saw. I have communicated this to Juan Trippe, Pan American Airways, New York.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
Drove out of town this morning to see the new airport being built by Panair for the U.S. It will be a fine field, with two runways, one of them over a mile long. This last runway looks about one-half complete, but most of the grading on the whole field is done. The reservation is very extensive, but is only surrounded by a 3-strand barbed wire fence about waist high. The Italian line is in the same reservation, and their runways are also used by the Germans. While waiting for the new runways, the U.S. planes are using the Air France facilities, which are the same as the Italians. No hangars will be built, and the planes will stand out if they stay overnight. The British mentioned to me in New York that they were worried about sabotage at this field. They do not think the Brazilians are to be relied upon. As anyone can get onto the field from any direction, it is a question of guarding each
individual plane all the time it is on the ground. Mr. Boyd, the Pan-American Manager, realizes he has bad neighbors on the same field with him and says he is going to organize some special guards. This all sounds all right, but, if a steady stream of American ships start coming in there, I think the matter should be checked into again.

Natal is full of Brazilian soldiers, (or seems to be). There is even a guard on every street car and squads of them are constantly marching around. They look as if someone had been working hard over them, trying to make them at least outwardly appear to be soldiers. But somehow, they still look like Brazilians, and their boredom and lack of interest and general inherent sloppiness can't quite be concealed. The troops in town have old rifles, very few trucks and, from what I gather, a minimum of automatic weapons. I should imagine a little cash on the counter, and you could take the lot.
MEMORANDUM for the President:

I obtained a statement from David Sarnoff, who left Honolulu just a week before the attack. This statement shows that so far as physical equipment is concerned in the way of detectors, etc., both the Army and Navy were well supplied, the men knew how to operate these devices and the devices themselves were in good shape.

I have advised both Admiral Stark and General Marshall of this statement of Mr. Sarnoff and am sending them each a copy. I have also informed them that Mr. Sarnoff said that in the event of any inquiry by Congress, he is prepared to so testify.
December 14, 1941.
12:00 Noon.

MEMORANDUM for The President:

Among our research group we have
two very good men in the Japanese language.

I talked with Admiral Stark this
morning and told him that these men would be
available for him in the event he wished any
assistance in examining the Japanese who were
captured yesterday.
Memorandum for the President:
Here is a message intercepted by the
Coast Guard going from Brazil to Germany:

Reported from reliable sources
close to intellectual circles the
yankees have established a central service
here in Rio. For this purpose disreputable lawyers, students and young doctors
are pro forma employed by a local U.S.A.
firm with a small salary, their task
being to keep under surveillance Reich
Germans and members of the Axis. Reports
are expected concerning actions, contacts
and environment of each individual,
also what newspapers he reads and
remarks he makes. On suitable occasions provocations with members of the Axis are to be caused. In fact the central office of this service is to pay the agents a monthly salary of 2 contos and extra payments for each important report. Similar information from Santos with approximately 150 agents of whom 60 women under same conditions. Owners of filling stations who sold gas to German cars were cautioned by agents not to sell gasoline to them in future as otherwise their supply would be discontinued.
December 15, 1941.
12:00 Noon.

MEMORANDUM for The President:

The following I have learned indirectly from Mr. Richard Casey, the Australian Minister:

The Australian Prime Minister has telegraphed urgently asking if any steps have been taken with regard to staff talks, as up to the present he has no information on the subject and is very apprehensive regarding the naval and military situation as affecting Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Casey says that his inquiries on this subject have been fruitless and as far as he has been able to ascertain no staff talks have yet taken place. He is anxious to let the Australian Prime Minister know as soon as possible whether any talks are likely to take place in the near future, as in view of the changed naval situation Australia is in a very precarious situation. Before the outbreak of the war with Japan the British Empire had virtual command of the sea in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas, and transportation of troops and materials between Australia, the Middle East and Great Britain was relatively secure. With the intervention of Japan in the
war and the changed naval situation, this relative security no longer exists, and unless the United States Government proposes, in collaboration with the other Governments concerned, to accept some responsibility for the naval situation in the South Pacific, Australia will be placed in an extremely dangerous position.
December 15, 1941

Memorandum for the President:

The following suggestions have been made to us by John Steinbeck:

1. The Nisei or native born Japanese have condemned the action of Japan and have reiterated their loyalty.

2. In every community the Nisei have very close organizations.

3. Every Japanese foreign born or native born is known to these organizations.

4. There is no reason so far to suspect the loyalty of Japanese-American citizens.

IT IS SUGGESTED

1. That local civilian defense authorities make contact with these Japanese.

2. That they be given auxiliary status in controlling sabotage.

(1) They know the language.

(2) They would be more likely to know
of illegal gathering places than whites.

(3) They have very close check on unknown or strange Japanese.

(4) Such evidence of trust would be likely to cement the loyalty of inherently loyal citizens.

3. No information need be given them. It can all come from them.

4. Any valuable information coming from them would do much to turn a distrust of themselves.

5. This can all be done by local authorities.

6. A failure to cooperate would be indicative of disloyalty.

CONCLUSION:

A. By instituting this cooperation, some actual information may be gained and since the Japanese community is settled, such a plan would in effect make the loyal Japanese responsible for the disloyal.

B. In case valuable work were done by the Nisei, it should be published, thus cementing
loyalties and driving a wedge between loyal and disloyal Japanese.

C. Organization of this cooperation by the local Civil Defense organizations should be very easy to accomplish.

D. It would constitute a test of loyalty.
December 15, 1941

The President

The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have just received a memorandum from Mr. Clive Baillieu, who is Director General of the British Purchasing Commission. He is an Australian, and that fact is seen reflected in his memorandum. It seemed to me, however, that you might want to know his point of view.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
SOME FUGITIVE THOUGHTS

There are three issues at present confronting the President and Prime Minister, upon which immediate decisions must be taken and which will govern the future course of this World War.

(1) Action must be taken to redress the balance of sea and air power in the Pacific and the Far East which has been shifted against us by Japanese action in Hawaii and Malaya.

(2) The position of Australasia as a vital fulcrum in the defense of Anglo-American interests in the Far East, and of their communications in the Pacific and Indian Oceans must be rapidly strengthened.

(3) The organization at the very top on both sides must be adjusted to the needs of total war, providing means for the formulation of long term strategic plans and their effective execution.
As to (1)

It is obvious that, if Japan can establish complete
Naval and Air supremacy in the Far East, it would have the
most widespread repercussions on Anglo-American interests
in that area and in the Middle East.

Communications to the latter would be in grave danger,
the political effects on Turkey and the Arab world might be
disastrous and the prospects now opening up from the Libyan
campaign could hardly be realized.

The Middle East bastion of our defensive arch would
have been turned and a major readjustment in the War plan would
become necessary. This can only be prevented by an immediate
strengthening of our air and sea power in the Far East.

This really involves, inter alia, the transfer of further
capital ships with adequate air protection. This is not beyond
our combined resources, provided we neutralized at once by
suitable action the menace to our Mediterranean position from
the Vichy Fleet. This fleet will be used against us by Darlan
either he is unable further to resist German pressure; or he conceives he is strong enough to act offensively.

We should anticipate the certainty of such action and aim immediately at the destruction of the major fighting units of the Vichy Navy.

We must complete the task we essayed at Oran, in order to remove the risk of these units falling into German hands and to leave ourselves free to recreate an effective Line of Battle in the Far East.

Successful action would enormously strengthen our present and potential position in North Africa and also exercise a most salutary and stimulating influence on the Turks.

If the operation is feasible from a Naval and Air standpoint, I believe the political risks should be accepted.

As to (2) -

It is obvious that the great land massif of Australasia and the Islands of New Zealand now constitute a vital fulcrum
for the defense of our joint interests in Oceania and the bridgehead from which offensive action can be undertaken against the enemy over a wide theatre of operations.

The strategical implications of possible developments in the Far East, and the fuller utilization of Australasian resources (especially harbour and landing grounds on the North and West coasts) requires prompt, joint and continuous study.

The increase of essential reserves, of fuel and munitions, etc., their location at strategical points to meet the needs of American as well as British Armed Forces, would seem to be a measure of common prudence.

Australia, properly supported, can play a decisive role in helping to maintain the essential integrity of Anglo-American interests in the Far East. It is the obvious bridgehead from which we can gradually return to the offensive in that area.

As to (3)

It is perhaps worth recalling that the smaller inner
cabinet, or "War Cabinet", which developed in Britain in the last War, wrote as follows in its official report for the year 1917:

"...... The supreme direction of the war was entrusted to a small War Cabinet, freed from all administrative duties, and yet in the closest touch with all departmental Ministers, while administrative responsibility was placed in the hands of Ministers who were left free to devote their whole time to this aspect of governmental work. By this arrangement the War Cabinet were able to give all their attention to the task of coordination and direction, and so make more effective use of the immense resources which the Empire had gradually produced during the preceding years."

I believe, that the burdens which now devolve upon American and British Ministers makes it imperative to apply this lesson in the higher direction of the War, and that only by so doing, will it be possible to create the machinery and free the personnel (here and in the United Kingdom) for the formulation of overriding strategic decisions and for the development and execution of
mutually agreed upon plans.

This is a war of the machine. Our power to produce an overwhelming superiority in the whole machinery of war will depend upon the use we make of our joint raw material resources. We must, therefore, ensure that our plans for coordinating our joint efforts embrace the production, utilization, storage and movement of raw materials. Our success or failure in this sphere will bear directly upon the outcome of our Naval, Military and Air operations.

Unless and until there is a complete integration of thought and action in the control and use of raw materials, it will be impossible fully to develop the enormous military power inherent in the U.S.A. and the British Commonwealth.
December 15, 1941

Memorandum for Colonel William J. Donovan

From: Atherton Richards

Subject: Emergency business problem of Hawaii:

The discontinuance of, or marked infrequency of shipping accommodations and mail facilities between Hawaii and the mainland creates rapidly a serious economic situation for Hawaii (in addition to the food problem previously outlined) with repercussions upon mainland business also.

A picture of the situation is obtained by visualising that:

1) Progress of defense construction (with large labor employment and pay-roll) will soon cease through inability to secure materials and supplies, such as lumber and cement, a comparatively negligible inventory of which has been accumulated due to the unprecedented demand of the defense program.
2) Delivery to the West Coast of thousands of dollars of products ordered by Hawaiian concerns which call for payment in the immediate future by such businesses and which cannot be delivered.

3) Heavy financial transactions between Hawaii and the mainland normally occur in December - year end settlements of obligations which are left hanging in the air unsatisfied. Federal income tax payments are an example.

4) Continuation of production for the sugar and pineapple companies (who are major employers of labor in the territory) becomes doubtful as warehouse facilities are rapidly filled.

To cushion this development before it becomes more aggravated it is suggested that Treasury officials, Federal Reserve Bank and R.F.C. authorities be requested to review the situation immediately to recommend a proper solution of the financial features involved.
A comparable problem doubtless has arisen in the economy of the Philippines.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

Sumner Welles asked me to obtain what information we could with relation to Chile and Peru on any revolutionary action there. I have advised him that in view of our position, the British had decided to have nothing to do with any movement in any of those countries. The British said, however, that there would be some activity there even though they had completely divorced themselves from it.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: William J. Donovan

I saw Sumner Welles this morning, and he is communicating with the Canadian Government to arrange for a meeting along the lines that I have set forth in my previous memorandum. He said that he would like to work out arrangements with the Canadian Government and use this as a pattern for dealing with the South American Governments.
MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From: William J. Donovan

The following is a cable from Whitney in London which gives a summary impression based on communications received from British secret agents in Southwestern Europe and Unoccupied France:

"Although we could not rely upon any one of them alone their cumulative effect is convincing.

Pierre Pucheu is now in dominant control. As with Himmler, he controls security and intelligence and backed by powerful elements. Although Darlan prefers to remain on the fence he has compromised himself with Germans and has not convinced them of his own sincerity. Full collaboration must come if Petain can be got around. Believe Petain must surrender as he has always done when faced with ultimatum. Certain the Germans will occupy French North Africa to prevent British coming from East and shut off Americans from
West. Division equally of opinion on whether Spain will be used or whether will enter by Bizerta and convoy from Marseilles if Tunisian Straits are closed.

"All agents believe eventual consummation is certain regardless of the political maneuvering."
COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 15, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

The attached cable came in last night from Whitney. It reports a summary of the information received by him through the Intelligence Reports of the British Warfare Unit.

[Signature]
Psychological results of United States participation in war has been greatly reduced due to success of Japanese and propaganda from Axis especially in France. Following are why this desired effect has lost strength in the eyes of the U. S. Navy, regardless of those in Mediterranean in French and others. Our supplies will be needed for near future may make a decided impression on the trend of events in France. To prove as strongly as possible the transfer of the main Japanese using British planes plainly marked as American in U. S. central to help in North Africa giving Germans free hand to move south. Japanese successes indicate that our efficiency and fertility in expedients has been over-rated, we are feeble peoples as are the British. PWE experts feel that particularly at a time like this such an attitude is a great disadvantage to allied propaganda from a political war view and that most strenuous steps be taken immediately to regain mental viewpoint striking force. Indoctrination will help, but leaders here believe our best move at this
is to inform other government services necessity for
action which both Britain and U. S. may use as a
foundation for propaganda campaigns.

SUGGESTIONS

Advise correct powers that display of any
U. S. Navy, regardless of size, in Mediterranean in
near future may make a decided impression on the trend
of events in France. To press as strongly as possible
the transfer of the Eagle Squadron using British
planes plainly marked as American to U. S. control
for the purpose of raids on occupied France and to
scatter pamphlets showing French and Nazis that we are
definitely in the war. Making American pamphlets in
Britain for this purpose to be dropped by R.A.F. when
authorized. Substance of pamphlets will be sent to you
for O.K. Short-wave broadcasters should use a grim,
penetrating tone, giving a new psychological attitude
of Americans. Outward display of hatred of enemy
should be strongly stressed in propaganda. Statement
by Stark excusing Japanese bombing of hospital at Cavite gives idea we fight powderpuff war, strengthens German morale. Dash, spirit, boldness, and speed are characteristics of our Army which must be played up and services must be given plenty of personal instances. Regarding stories of Philippines we should emphasize heavy losses to counteract French belief that we shouldn't preach until we know what war is. Defense of Philippine Islands should be played up as a most gallant defense comparable to the Alamo only greater.
December 15, 1941

Memorandum for the President:

The following dispatch, which came in today indicates some difficulty ahead:

Madrid: The Spanish transatlantic Company announces that all sailings of Spanish merchantmen for the Americas have been postponed by order of the Franco Government. This means that the liner Marques de Comillas will not sail for New York tomorrow as scheduled.
December 16, 1941

Memorandum for the President:

We have just received a recommendation from some of our people in London as follows:

"We should make repeated use George M. Cohan's war song 'Over There' using as introduction and closing all short wave programs to Europe. Better than any other song showing America's power in last war. A grim reminder of American invincibility and arouses terror that former doom may be repeated. In France especially the song carries a hope that they will be released eventually from bondage of Germany."
December 16, 1941

Memorandum for the President:

I thought you might be interested in the following broadcast which was sent from a Tokio station by a woman commentator addressing American women in the English language:

Tokio 8:52 P.M. EST—English language to Western U.S.:

"'You are not under divine protection. Your sons and sweethearts are being killed by thousands because of Godless policies of Roosevelt and Churchill.' Those quotes keynote appeal by woman speaker directed to women of America. Talk entitled, 'sentiments of women of America and Japan,' is based on assertion the divine being supports not America and Britain, but Japan and that the latter will triumph.

"'You have seen the impossible—a miracle has come to pass at Pearl Harbor', the
speaker declares.

"Turning to the materialistic side of the conflict, she asks if Americans 'can conveniently forget the bullets you sent to Chiang Kai-Shek and which killed our loved ones. Yours was the real treachery. It was not at Pearl Harbor or Manila.'

"Asserting to give the 'real reasons' of the present war, she lists as number one--'America and England forced their way into the Orient ignoring our rights. Hawaii and Philippines were wrested from their rightful owners. Do you think Jesus Christ would support such a war?'

"Absolute faith of Japanese women in their nation's cause is strongly emphasized as is their determination to see the war won. American women are called upon to pray Roosevelt and Churchill will abandon their present policies."
December 16, 1941

My dear Mr. President:

Attached are two messages received concerning our broadcasts to the Far East.

All of this indicates that we must get some of our men to Honolulu. I may be asking for some help in getting them there.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan

The President

The White House
Cable advises our Pacific Coast Broadcasting station KGEI, beamed for the Far East, is received splendidly at Singapore in the various languages this station is sending out.

Cable indicates that this broadcast is most constructive and helpful, and they in turn at Singapore will rebroadcast the entire 20 hour KGEI schedule. They are enthusiastic over this splendid operation of ours.

Our only weak link in programming seems to be Guam, Wake, Midway Islands, as well as Manila. This, of course, is attributed to the intensified strength of KGEI's signals, which sometimes misses these four points.

As covered in yesterday's message a transmitter of five or ten KW in Honolulu will assure us of
an adequate signal to these various important points.

also are an idea better than 20 percent of houses in the Hawaiian Islands have radio, and over one third of the population of the Islands are Japanese.

In this regard it is essential we do a similar job in securing for the Hawaiian listeners as we are doing with the international short wave listeners.
December 16, 1941

It is most essential arrangements be made with the two independently operated standard band radio stations in Honolulu, primarily to attempt to get a signal into Japan, inasmuch as no short wave receiving sets are permitted the Japanese masses.

Also bear in mind better than 90 percent of homes in the Hawaiian Islands have radios, and over one third of the population of the Islands are Japanese.

In this regard it is essential we do a similar job in Honolulu for the Hawaiian listeners as we are doing with the international short wave licensees.

It is also important we arrange in Honolulu
with some individual to operate a 5 to 10 KW short wave station on six megocycles from Honolulu to reach Guam, Wake, Midway, and Manila. We will arrange for this station to rebroadcast KGEI program, which can also reach Singapore, who in turn can rebroadcast from that point.

It is essential this be done immediately. During last week’s raids station KZRH Manila was put out of commission, hence this urgent necessity.
December 16, 1941

The President

The White House

Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am attaching two items from Axis short-wave radio broadcasts which may be of interest.

Respectfully,

William J. Donovan
SEVERAL ITEMS IN AXIS BROADCASTS SUGGESTED NEW DIARIES TO AXI.

A WORLD CONFERENCE MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY PLANNED. MORE REPORTS.

WORLD WAR III. APPARENTLY ACTIVELY INCLUDED IN AXIS PLANS.

IMPRESSION OF INTERVIEW GRANTED TO HIM BY AUG 8, 1945.

SAY THAT AMONG THE MANY HEADS OF STATE HE SAW DURING WEEK.

HE SAYS IT ENDED PROFOUNDLY IMPRESSED WITH ALL THE ARABS.

SAY THAT MOST OF EXPERTS IN ARAB QUESTIONS WOULD disagree.

TO ANOTHER INTERVIEW, WUTTEN SAYS THAT THE ARABS HAD IN COMMON WITH

AXIS THREE GREAT ENEMIES, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, JEWISH COMMUNITY.
HERE IS BERLIT'S FIRST COMMENT ON ROOSEVELT'S BILL OF RIGHTS SPEECH:  
"IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THE DECLARATIONS OF THE JAPANESE STATESMEN WHICH WERE DICTATED BY A HIGH ETHICAL EARNESTNESS, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS RADIO ADDRESS YESTERDAY MOVED ON THE LEVEL OF A REAL AGITATOR.  
"IT IS NOT WITHOUT A CERTAIN COMICAL STRAIN THAT THE OFFICIATING PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SHOULD SO SUDDENLY PROCLAIM THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM, LIFE, AND HAPPINESS WHICH, SINCE THE BEGINNIN G OF HIS TERM OF OFFICE, HE WANTS TO WITHHOLD FROM THE GREAT POWERS, GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN.  
"TYPICAL OF ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AND THE TONE USED BY HIM IS THAT HE CALLED HIS OPPONENTS IN THIS WAR 'MORAL AND POLITICAL TIGERS'.  
"ROOSEVELT ATTEMPTED TO PROVE, LONG-WINDEDLY, THAT IT WAS THE NORTH AMERICAN DECLARATION OF DECEMBER 15, 1791, ABOUT THE RIGHTS OF MEN WHICH FIRST INFLUENCED THE THINKING OF ALL HUMANITY.  
"ROOSEVELT PROVED HERE TO BE A POOR HISTORIAN AND STUDENT OF THE GERMAN HEROES OF THE INTELLECT, WHO, LONG BEFORE THIS DECLARATION, HAVE PHILOSOPHICALLY UNDERLINED MAN'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM, LIVING SPACE AND HAPPINESS.  
"ALSO THE HUNDRED TIMES REFUTED ABSURDITIES REGARDING THE CREATION OF A NAZI CHURCH WERE ONCE MORE REPEATED BY ROOSEVELT, EVIDENTLY FROM LACK OF ACTUAL AND CORRECT INFORMATION.  
"SOMETHING DANGEROUS WAS ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT THAT TODAY THE WORLD IS STANDING BEFORE THE ATTEMPT OF CANCELING THE NOBLE REVOLUTION OF HUMAN LIBERTY. IN ACCORDANCE WITH TRUTH, HE COULD HAVE ADDED THAT JUST THE THREE ALLIED POWERS GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN ARE STANDING UNDER THE BANNER OF THIS NOBLE REVOLUTION, WHILE THE U. S. PRESIDENT IS LEADING THOSE FORCES WHO, AT ANY COST, WOULD LIKE TO WITHHOLD FROM THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH LIVING SPACE AND LIVING POSSIBILITIES."

ROBERT C. ROUZOMACK GIVES SECOND PLACE TO COMMENT ON ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH, AND FOLLOWERS HERE NO LINE THAT ROOSEVELT IS A POOR ONE TO TALK ABOUT LIBERTY AND FREEDOM. ROOSEVELT HAS REMAINED WITH "FIXED IDEAS" AND FORGETS THAT "LIBERTY HAS CHANGED AND DEGENERATED AND PERMITTED THE WORST OF ALL TYRANNIES."
"It is not without a certain comical strain that the officiating President of the United States should so suddenly proclaim the right to freedom, life, and happiness which, since the beginning of his term of office, he wants to withhold from the great powers, Germany, Italy and Japan.

"Typical of Roosevelt's speech and the tone used by him is that he called his opponents in this war 'moral and political tigers'.

"Roosevelt attempted to prove long-windedly that it was the North American Declaration of December 15, 1791, about the rights of men which first influenced the thinking of all humanity."

"Roosevelt proved here to be a poor historian and student of the German heroes of the intellect, who, long before this declaration, have philosophically underlined man's right to freedom, living space and happiness.

"Also the hundred times refuted absurdities regarding the creation of a Nazi church were once more repeated by Roosevelt, evidently from lack of actual and correct information.

"Somewhat dangerous was Roosevelt's statement that today the world is standing before the attempt of canceling the noble revolution of human liberty. In accordance with truth, he could have added that just the three allied powers Germany, Italy, and Japan are standing under the banner of this noble revolution, while the U.S. President is leading those forces who, at any cost, would like to withhold from the peoples of the earth living space and living possibilities."

"Rome to North America gives second place to comment on Roosevelt's speech, and follows peremptorily that Roosevelt is a poor one to talk about liberty and freedom. Roosevelt has remained with "fixed ideas" and forgets that "liberty has changed and degenerated, and permitted the worst of all tyrannies" - the domination of gold. Rome says only in the Axis nations is labor protected and that in America the "exploitation of labor is still in a repugnant form"."
MEMORANDUM for The President:

As I write this note we are examining here one John H. Anderton, an electrical engineer of San Francisco. Anderton has spent three years in Japan under contract by private Japanese companies as a consulting and construction engineer for power plants, steam plants and transmission lines. He claims to be able to give us the location, size and capacity of hydro-electric plants, steam plants, dams, and also the locations of various transmission lines. He claims also to have a knowledge of the topography of Honshu showing the location of the industrial plants and railroad facilities there.

Of course, if from this an accurate map can be made which could exactly spot these plants, it would be invaluable for our air corps. I have brought in qualified engineers, as well as representatives of the Air Corps, for the purpose of preparing objective charts.
MEMORANDUM for the President:

Yesterday I sent you an excerpt from a short-wave broadcast in English to the United States by a Japanese woman. I now attach the full text of that broadcast, so that you may see the pattern.
HERE IN TOKYO, IT IS MONDAY MORNING AND YOU ARE HAVING YOUR FIRST SABBATH DAY SINCE THE START OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR, SURELY THE GREATEST TRAGEDY THAT HAS FALLEN UPON MANKIND. THIS WAR STANDS ON THE DOORSTEP OF A GREAT CHANGE.

MORTALS, KNOW NOT WHAT THE LORD HAS IN STORE FOR US ON THIS SUNDAY, AS IN THE SUNDAYS PREVIOUSLY, YOU HAVE CALLED UPON GOD TO COMFORT THE TROUBLED MIND. BUT I KNOW THAT YOUR PRAYERS, TODAY, CARRY A MUCH GREATER MEANING, SOMETHING MORE PRECISE.

I CAN UNDERSTAND THE PAINS THAT ARE BEING BORNE BY THE MOTHERS WHO MOURN THE SUDDEN LOSS OF THEIR SONS. I CAN FEEL THE AGONY OF THE YOUNG WIFE, WHOSE HUSBAND WILL NO LONGER COME BACK TO HER. MANY OF YOU HAVE HAD A BROTHER, WHO HAD DUTY PROMISED TO RETURN ON HIS NEXT LEAVE. BUT, TODAY, IT MUST BE SO DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT WHAT HAPPENS OUT ON THOSE PACIFIC WATERS CARRIED AWAY THOSE NAMES AND MANY OTHERS.

I CAN UNDERSTAND THE FEELING THAT GOES WITH EACH PRAYER UTTERED FOR THE PEACE OF THEIR DEPARTED SOULS. I CAN UNDERSTAND ALL THESE THAT HAVE COME UPON YOU, BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT THE ONLY MOTHERS, SISTERS AND LOVERS.

THE SAME IS BEING FELT HERE ON OUR SIDE. WAR, AS YOU KNOW, CLAIMS THE LIVES OF MEN ON BOTH SIDES. MANY OF OURS HERE IN JAPAN WHO HAVE SENT OUR LOVED ONES OFF NEVER TO SEE THEM RETURN AGAIN.

TO US, JAPANESE WOMEN, JAPAN IS SILENT IN THE THOUGHT THAT OUR MEN ARE NOW GOING TO RETURN IN PEACE WITHIN THE SACRED COMPOUNDS OF THE... WE KNOW THAT OUR MEN HAVE GONE FORTH WITH THE FIRM DETERMINATION THAT THEY ARE GOING TO GIVE THEIR LIVES THAT THIS EMPIRE OF OURS WILL REMAIN SECURE TO THOSE THAT R... ARE LEFT BEHIND.

WE, JAPANESE WOMEN, FIND PEACE IN THAT THOUGHT. FOR THOSE, IN THE BROAD PACIFIC... NO MATTER ON WHICH SIDE WE MAY BE, OUR FEELINGS ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME. THAT FEELING IS THE GRATITUDE THAT GOES OUT...
IN ASIAN TIMES JAPAN IS SILENT IN THE THOUGHT THAT OUR MEN ARE NOT FORGOTTEN TO RETURN AT PEACE UNDER THE SACRED COMMANDS OF THE

NATION, THAT OUR MEN HAVE GONE FORTH WITH THE DETERMINATION

THAT THEY ARE GOING TO GIVE THEIR LIVES LIVES THAT THIS EMPIRE OF Ours

WILL REMAIN SECURE TO THOSE THAT HAD ARE LEFT BEHIND.

WE, JAPANESE WOMEN, FIND PEACE IN THAT THOUGHT. FOR THOSE, IN THE

BROAD PACIFIC, NO MATTER ON WHICH SIDE WE MAY BE, OUR FEELINGS ARE

ESSENTIALLY THE SAME. THAT FEELING IS THE GRATITUDE THAT GOES OUT

TO THOSE WHO GO TO THEIR DEATHS IN THE DEFENSE OF THEIR NATION AND

THEMSELVES.

THE JAPAN THAT IS IN THE PACIFIC MEANS TWO THINGS. IT WILL MEAN THAT

IF SUFFERING, OUR SOULS WILL SEEK PEACE IN THE PACIFIC. IT WILL, ALSO,

HELP THAT OUR HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE WILL BE ABLE TO FIND ASSURANCE

OF THE FUTURE.

THERE IN AMERICA ARE BLESSED WITH ABUNDANCE, BUT

Roses in JAPAN THIS WAR AS A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH FOR OUR PEOPLE.

OUR PEOPLE TODAY KNOW ABOUT THE FACTS WITH WHICH OUR GREAT WAR IN

THE PACIFIC, IN OUR COUNTRY, THE EMPEROR HAS ISSUED A RESCRIPT IN WHICH

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAS TOLD US OF THE INDIGNITIES THAT THIS NATION

CAN NO LONGER ENDURE.

OUR MEN ARE TODAY ON THE BATTLEFRONT, IN THE DEFENSE OF OUR

RIGHTS. THE EMPEROR HAS... THE REASONS FOR THE WAR IN THE FOLLOWING

WORDS:

"THE ONE HUNDRED MILLION PEOPLE OF JAPAN HAVE UP TO THIS DAY BEEN

DESTROYED OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN AMERICA AND JAPAN. IT HAS

BEEN TRULY UNAVOIDABLE AND FAR FROM OUR WISHES THAT OUR EMPIRE HAS

NOT BEEN BROUGHT TO HOSTILITIES WITH AMERICA AND BRITAIN.

FOR TO INSURE

THE STABILITY OF EAST ASIA AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO WORLD PEACE IS THE

FAR-SIGHTED POLICY WHICH WAS FORMULATED BY OUR

IMPERIAL GRANDSIRE, AND OUR GREAT IMPERIAL SIEVES, SUCCEDING HIM, AND

WHICH WE MAY CONSTANTLY TO HEART.

TO CULTIVATE FRIENDSHIP AMONG NATIONS, AND TO ENJOY PROSPERITY IN

COMMON WITH ALL NATIONS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF

OUR EMPIRES FOREIGN POLICIES, BUT ALL JAPAN'S PEACEFUL EFFORTS

HAVE BEEN TRAMPLED DOWN BY THE ONE-SIDES AND AGNOSTIC PRINCIPLES

AND POLICIES OF YOUR PRESIDENT, ROOSEVELT, AND PRIME MINISTER

WINSTON CHURCHILL."
DO YOU HONESTLY BELIEVE THAT THE LORD WOULD GIVE YOU SUPPORT TO SUCH ACTION OF YOUR PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

I FEAR THE EXTENT OF IGNORING OUR INTEGRITY AND SOVEREIGNTY. I WOULD BE TRYING TO DISGUARD OUR RIGHTS INTO THE HANDS OF ENGLAND AND ENGLAND'S MIGHTY ARMIES TO PROTECT OUR RIGHTS.

THE MONUMENTS OF OUR SOVEREIGNTY HAVE BEEN TAKEN DOWN THE ONE SIDE AND BY THE PEACEFUL POLICIES OF THE OTHER. THE LEADERS THREATEN THE EXISTENCE OF OUR JAPANESE EMPIRE.

THEY HAVE ACTUALLY THREATENED THE PEACEFUL LIVES OF THE MILLION PEOPLE THAT MAKE OUR COUNTRY. BUT, WE ARE COMPETENT TO FIGHT THE JUSTICIOUS CAUSES AND AS DEFENDERS OF THE VICTORY OF OUR SPIRIT AND PEACEFUL."
WAR. THAT I ASK YOU, WHO TALKED IT OVER, WHAT NATION CONTROLS THE KALAMANGA PENINSULA, WHO WALKED INTO HAWAII AND WRESTLED THIS ISLAND FROM ITS RIGHTFUL OWNERS, THE NATIVES, UNDER WHOSE SUBJUGATION IS THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, WHOSE NAVAL STRONGHOLD IS HONGKONG, WHO ARE THE FIRST TAUGHT BY THE OPIUM WAR, WHAT NATIONS THRASHER THE MUFFLES OF THEIR CANNONS AT JAPAN, FORCING US TO SUBMIT TO THE DEMANDS OF COMMODORE PERRY.

WE, JAPANESE, HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE INDIGNITIES THAT WERE BROUGHT UPON US BY THE WARS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA DURING THE LATTER PART OF THE ... PERIOD.

ANYONE WHO HAS STUDIED HISTORY IN HIGH SCHOOL CAN JUDGE FOR HIMSELF WHETHER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ARE JUSTIFIED IN TRYING TO COVER THEIR DESIGNS TO FORCE OUR PEOPLE TO DOUBLET.

IN FARTHER WORDS, YOUR LEADERS ARE SIMPLY TRYING TO COVER UP THEIR TRUE INTENTIONS WITH A SPLENDOR OF HIGH-SOUNDING LEGAL PHRASES. YOU... CANNOT GO ON HAVING NO DOUBT TIED TO CRASH FOR THE PROSECUTION OF YOUR COUNTRY AND YOUR MEN IN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.


ARE THESE THE ANSWERS TO YOUR PRAYERS? CHRIST HAS GIVEN US THE PROMISE THAT HE WILL NEVER GIVE UP... WHEN THEY PRAY FOR GOD AND HE NEVER GAVE UP, THE UNITED STATES HAD NOT EVERY WAR THAT WAS Fought IN A CAUSE WITH WORLD POWERS, THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR AND THE CIVIL WAR WERE TWO BATTLES IN WHICH GOD WAS ON YOUR SIDE. GOD HAS NEVER FORGOTTEN YOU OR RECOGNIZED THAT YOU... WITHDRAW.

GOD HAS RENOUNCED SIN IN BELIEVING THAT THE LAW OF JUSTICE AND HUMANITY AND BECAUSE HE WAS JUST XXX JUST, HE OFFERED THE JUST/PRIZE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. THE SAME WAS TRUE WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN PLAYED FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES.

Ever since the close of the eighteenth century, we, the people of East Asia, have continuously been under the virtual bondage of slavery forced upon us by the British and American politicians and those merchants who held no respect for God. Our legitimate rights and honor and even the right of existence have been denied and trampled upon. All for no other reason than that we are Asians. Some of your Christians have recommended justice to the folds of racial discrimination in the United States, but each time your voice was drowned out from the big noise raised by a group of politicians in Washington.

We have been subjected to our own code, yet we endured all through our blight only to be slapped even harder. Once, twice, and dozens of times, still we remained patient and tried every hope to avoid the crisis that was coming on in the Pacific for eight long months. Despite all these endurances and sincerity on our part, your President even went so far as to attempt to throttle our last remaining breath. That was the freezing of our assets in your country. In the last four and a half years, thousands of our men have gone to their death on the battlefront on China. They were killed in the name of other bullets which the Washington authorities had sent Chiang Kai-shek together with his American military advisers.

Yes, we have been at war for the past four and a half years, but finally struck on that Sunday morning at Pearl Harbor, at Manila, at Midway, and at Wake Island. President...

Yes, your President in his message to China said that Japan has made a treacherous move. It never occurred to him that our men were more truly the victim of a treachery that should not have been allowed.

Now if you were in our place, what more is there to do but to stand up in defense of our right of existence. Your leaders have passed...
A RISE BY THE FELT IT HEARS, YOU MAY TURN BACK THE PAGES OF HISTORY AND THEN WE WANT TO TAKE UP ARMS WE ARE ASSURED OF DIVINE GUIDANCE

A LEGEND OF THE JAPANESE NATION FROM TIME IMMORTAL.

AND THEN WE WANT TO TAKE UP ARMS WE ARE ASSURED OF DIVINE GUIDANCE

A LEGEND OF THE JAPANESE NATION FROM TIME IMMORTAL.
If God is with you, who are you to fear God who sits in the darkness.

The men in the underwater fight... Why is it that your men are so...

The scene happened in the... German anti-aircraft guns shot down...

I cannot happen to one who is under divine protection. You can judge...

You may turn back the pages of history to see that the fortunes of war have always been on the side which...

And when we want to take up arms, we are assured of divine guidance...

Since 1842, Japan has been the inviolable law of the Japanese nation from time immemorial. And when we want to take up arms, we are assured of divine guidance and protection. That is the soul of our men who fight at this very moment against your men. You have seen the impossible, the miracle, which came to pass at Pearl Harbor and off the coast of Malaya with the sinking of the British Armada...

Can you say the same of the war policies of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Have their plans of war been executed in accordance with the will of God? Whatever may be your answer, one thought beams before your eyes: that is, your sons, sweethearts, brothers, husbands, and boyfriends are all good soldiers of the United States of America are being killed by the thousands.

All because of the... policy inspired by your President and Prime Minister Churchill. It is therefore my fervent hope that your... for President Roosevelt and Prime Minister...
December 16, 1941

Memorandum to the President:

In view of our entry into the war, the changed situation in the Pacific, and the evident necessity for intensified production, and, at the same time, keeping in mind the particular objectives to which that production must be aimed, you might wish to consider the following:

The establishment of a Board of Inquiry to make a cold, practical, impartial appraisal of

1. the relative military values of ground, sea and air forces, stressing in particular,
   a. the effectiveness of the ground and sea forces without aerial support;
   b. the effectiveness of these forces with aerial support;
   c. the employment of a striking force of independent air squadrons (based upon
the same principle formerly used, of an
independent force of cavalry under modern
conditions; an example is the feasibility
of employing the torpedo with the long or
medium range bomber).

From my talks with you, I know that you have in
mind the importance in production of considering the
theater of operations in which the product is to be
used, and the mission it is to assist in carrying out.

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM for The President:

There is a theory that one reason for the failure of the Germans in Russia is the lubricants they use in their mechanized equipment. These lubricants are the product of the Roumanian wells. By reason of the cracking process in Roumanian plants there is left a residue of paraffin. When these lubricants are used in the machines in this intensely cold weather, it is like putting ice in the gears. I am having those familiar with the subject here on Thursday and our economists will develop it at that time.