

Pre-War Jap 'Crisis' Calendar

It is generally recognized that the U. S.-Japanese relations reached something of a crisis last April. A chronological approach to the climax:

April 21—Tokyo declares that Britain, the U. S. A., China, Australia and the Netherland Indies have concluded a military and naval pact in the Far East.

April 30—Japan puts out "peace" feelers, proposing a naval holiday to let Germany catch up, the British to get out of the Mediterranean, the Americans out of the Far East.

May 5—Foreign Minister Matsuoka, back from signing a triple alliance with the Axis powers and a non-aggression pact with Russia, thinks that President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull should come to Tokyo to talk peace.

June 5—Ambassador Joseph Grew protests against the seizure of American goods in French Indo-China and the bombing of American property in Chungking.

June 6—Japan asks the U. S. A. to conclude a neutrality and non-aggression pact.

June 30—Premier Prince Konoye sees no reason why the two countries cannot remain "friendly."

July 22—President Roosevelt gets word Japanese are moving into Indo-China.

July 25—President Roosevelt announces freezing of \$180,000,000 in Japanese credits here. Tokyo retaliates.

July 28—Japanese troops openly occupy Indo-China.

July 30—U. S. gunboat *Tutuila* bombed near Chungking.

Aug. 1—President Roosevelt bans shipment of high-test aviation gasoline to Japan.

Aug. 4—Japan suspends shipping to the U. S. A.

Aug. 28—Premier Konoye resumes peace talks with Washington.

Sept. 2—Chief of the Japanese Army Press Service says Japan should fight the U. S. A. immediately.

Nov. 14—Saburo Kurusu, "peace" envoy, arrives in Washington.

Nov. 26—Hull hands Japanese diplomats memorandum reciting American principles for application in Far East.

Dec. 2—President Roosevelt makes formal inquiry as to Japan's intentions in Indo-China.

Dec. 6—President Roosevelt appeals to Emperor Hirohito for peace.