10-2 Loverign Rel. 245 Vol # Japan pep. 697--698 Memorandum by the Ambassador in Japan (Grew) Tokyo - October 25, 1941 The informant called on me at his own request this evening. He told me that just prior to the fall of the Konoye Cabinet a conference of the leading members of the Privy Council and of the Japanese armed forces had been summoned by the Emperor, who inquired if they were prepared to fursue a policy which would guarantee that there would be no war with the United States. The representatives of the Army and Navy who ettended this conference did not reply to the Emperor's question, whereupon the latter, with a reference to the progressive policy oursued by the Emperor Meiji, his grandfather, in an unprecedented action ordered the armed forces to obey his wishes. The Emperor's definite stand necessitated the selection of a Prime Minister who would be in a position effectively to control the Army, the ensuing resignation of Prince Konoye, and the appointment of General TOJO who, while remaining in the Army active list, is committed to a policy of attempting to conclude successfully the current Japanese-American conversations. The informant emphasized to me that the recent onti-American tone of the Japanese press and the extreme views expressed by pro-Axis and certain other elements gave no real indication of the desire of Jupanese of all classes and in particular of the present political leaders that in some way or other an adjustment of relations with the United States must be brought about. He ad ed in this connection that Mr. TOGO, the new Foreign Minister, had accepted . his appointment with the specific aim of endeavoring to pursue the current conversations to a successful and and it had been understood that should be fail in this he would resign his post. The belief is current among Japanese leaders that the principal difficulty in the way of understanding with the United States is the question of the removal of Japanese armed forces from China and Indo-China, but these same leaders are confident that, provided Japan is not placed in an impossible position by the insistence on the part of the United States that all Japanese troops in these areas be withdrawn at once, such a removal can and will be successfully effected. The informent, who is in contact with the highest circles, went on to say that for the time in ten years the situation at present and the existing political set-up in Japan offer a possibility of a reorientation of Japanese policy and action. Joseph C. Grew.

-W-2 # 駐日掛大使(22-1) の愛動 一九四年七月 辛 五月 東京

要接着かるの題ならより 今夕私を訪は情報負 た

彼の強了門上よれば丁度近衛内阁の 前塘水前

極公門主地和軍部 2 主腦者の 多强如天皇分命

るの席上で天皇が米口と戦争を交でない ٧. 女体記され

好な政策をとう傷意の子や忍やを 作 12 こちろた。

医軍海軍多の代表は 天皇のゆ 会流出考 小河 しかなくちかった。

は於て天皇は るの祖父にあなられる 明は天皇生 · 行動

的な政策を参照せか 村本

天里的意趣以翻水作军都以来和 top 定 となせられた

天皇的朋故了中班场上了了、军工之矣降上後衛門得了樣在

辞藏及以降軍退役以上八十五十五分方方 他をはるれた後、ての 近衛公

百 高至了解供至图了改第至委任礼 今次 四米 香港

一,

類の特は強調してら異は最近の 友大的る領湖 及れて 枢軸口 12 日本新南纸上八 肩を持つ分子るの他

明世る極端る意見は 河 好路好 特口 らかり方はなて

日本の

政界 田米肉係の調整をはからんとせ の指導者等の希 望的何等定路 報題現れてるか

安ひあつた。海美に之に宮州して 代は. 宁次月米 電談王歌 作大将一新 17 外務

をさめるでくるしましいか特 3. 意图を以っ

と公文 就した事不知萬二失敗す ルはっ 辞縣

るらといか事をはべ

様なけるうま 奇. 困難は支那

地方等前に後にられておるが、 よる記本軍隊,放退的内野で 地等な多者は、大 あるが、という事 1)

(里) 1000時极限 すべい山東主張は 754 なれると 日本は国教を状然に置いいます 日本 西立 三日本軍 かい か然子の限り 井村 里

小はあいる 松退は 这个

実施される事を得又されであるよう 3

星的大路及上楼的一个事 外移は戸

教教 政策 的性でふす 構は十年三方

かっと大へた

いっセフシークルー