DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

GHQ/SCAP Records(RG 331)
Description of contents

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DECLASSIFIED BY: Pursuant to: E.O. 13526, Sec. 3(b)(1) and 3(b)(3) or (E) NNDD # 775 012

Drafts-unused

I hope that its presentation was met with a prompt, vigorous and plain spoken defense of our position by the American member on the Far Eastern Commission, and that both its validity and the sincerity underlying its presentation were at once challenged. As there was no policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission directly involved, and the Russian move was designed so palpably to impinge upon the executive authority of the Supreme Commander, I am sure the American member on the Far Eastern Commission must immediately have ruled the Russian member out of order in attempting thus to engage in matters completely without the Commission's jurisdiction.

The ~~Russian~~ move closely follows the pattern I have observed since the Allied Council for Japan was convened. The member ~~He~~ first lashes out with false propaganda in the ~~controlled Moscow~~ press, and thereafter utilizes an appropriate international medium as both a sounding board and spring board to the next phase of his attack. He apparently feels that for the moment he has an advantage over the Western Democracies in martial strength, and proposes to utilize such fact to the maximum degree possible in order to extend his political and diplomatic offensive. Unless such moves are met vigorously and by offensive rather than defensive tactics, it is inevitable that he will gain his primary purpose to confuse the issues, obstruct the furtherance of our occupational purposes, and destroy the gains which we have already made.

The only change in his technique appears to lie in the shift of his scene of operations from the Allied Council, where he has at each such attempt publicly been thrown back on a weak defense, to the Far Eastern Commission where he may anticipate greater success through the appeasing

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDC # 75-012

methods of diplomatic refinement. The Russian has displayed no cleverness and little intelligence in his moves here, but almost incredulous weakness once he is publicly forced upon the defense of his position which in no single instance thus far has had the strength of truth and sincerity of purpose. In my opinion, he does not want war with the Western Democracies, but apparently finds encouragement in his belief that the Western Democracies want war less, and is prepared to press for every advantage therefrom.

Only through the application of a firm United States policy in meeting such Russian moves, and a vigorous defense of SCAP once he assails or attempts to undermine our position, may the growing threat to the security of the United States be countered and our prestige and influence in the Far East be preserved.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

unused drafts

DRAFT

5 June 1949

General MacArthur today made clear that the divergent viewpoints recently publicly expressed on the subject of population control in Japan reflect individual opinions or religious doctrine and are not to be regarded as based upon any authoritative studies, consideration, or views of the Occupation. He regards the problem as a social one, individual in nature, to be resolved by the Japanese people themselves and one which does not properly fall within the purview of Allied policy or scope of the Supreme Commander's executive responsibility or authority.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

D R A F T

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) N.NDG # 775 012

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remarks recently published expressed on the subject of population
control in Japan reflect individual opinions and are not
to be regarded as based upon any studied consideration of
authoritative
views of the occupation. He regards the problem as a
of an undoubtedly nature
social one to be resolved by the Japanese people themselves
~~as an individual basis~~ and one which does
not properly fall within the
province of allied policy or ~~which~~ exceeded ~~the~~ responsibility of
Supreme Commanders
~~For this reason he does not contemplate~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Unused drafts

DRAFT OF PROPOSED REPLY TO WCL-39959 dtd. 14 May 1949

FROM: CINCFE 31 May 1949

TO : DA (TAG) (CSGLD)

Used

( ) Strict application of the terms of urmsg WCL-39959 to the special and peculiar situation existing here would seriously dislocate and hamper the efficient conduct of the Occupation without the slightest saving to the United States. Conditions here differ widely from those normally existing either in the ZI or overseas military installations. Indigenous transportation facilities fall far short of even adequately meeting the needs of the local population, requiring tedious travel with dangerous overcrowding to transport the bulk of Japanese Government and private industrial officials and employees between their homes and places of work. Largely for this reason Occupation personnel have never had the benefit of such indigenous transportation facilities. Nor is there any local taxi service available for Occupation personnel such as is normally found to supplement electric tram and motor bus service elsewhere. Essential travel by Occupation personnel is accordingly accomplished for the most part by a limited Occupation bus service composed of vehicles many of which have been requisitioned from Japanese sources, supplemented by privately owned vehicles, with some senior officials transported by staff cars which, with few exceptions, have seen war service and been brought up through the Theater. Apart from the needs of the Eighth Army, a minimum of such transportation is assigned to each SCAP and FEC General Headquarters staff section and major activity with the responsibility resting upon the senior officer thereof to insure its reasonable and proper use. With the limited motor transport available, re-

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routing of existing bus facilities to include routes readily accessable to the domiciles and other points necessary for all official, quasi-official, or essential private travel of SCAP officials and other Occupation personnel would be impossible without the acquisition of much additional equipment which would prove far more costly and much less efficient than present arrangements. On the other hand, if additional motor equipment is requisitioned from the Japanese, it would correspondingly shrink the already meager supply now available to Japanese Government and people for the conduct of official governmental business and rehabilitation of the Japanese economy, with a consequent additional burden when Occupation policy seeks the reverse and every means is being explored to reduce the impact of the Occupation upon Japan.

Aside from considerations of economy and efficiency, however, there is the question of prestige which in this oriental setting is not one of personal rank or special privilege, but is closely related to the authority of the Occupation over the Government and people of Japan. The adequacy and dignity of the facilities accorded by the United States Government to its senior officials to whom are delegated the administrative responsibility for implementation of Occupation policies has a real bearing on the prestige of those Occupation officials in the eyes of officials with whom they must deal in the Japanese Government and in their relations with the foreign duplomatic missions present in Tokyo, most of which form an integral part of the Allied Occupation. To limit the use of official passenger vehicles by such senior officials to the strict terms of urmsg WCL39959 could not help but impair not only the efficiency but the efficacy of their operations, with a corresponding adverse effect upon the efficient conduct of the Occupation.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDB # 775 072

In view of the foregoing, recommend that the Theater Commander be given discretion and latitude in the application of the regulations contained in urmsg SCL39959 to meet the special requirements of the local situation and best to serve the public interest.

DOWNGRADED BY: 14652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, FAR EAST COMMAND
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RADIO AND CABLE CENTER

WAG
WS

INCOMING MESSAGE

WE

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

14 May 49

FROM : DA (TAG) (CSGLD)

TO : CG USARAL, CG USARCARIB, CO USARRS ASMARA, GENMISH TEHERAN, ARMISH TEHERAN, CINCFE, CG USARPAC, CHIEF USARMDEZ JBUSMC RIO DE JANEIRO, CG FIFTH ARMY

NR : WCL 39959

"Use of official vehicles."

Para 1 General. Pending revision of Army Regulations 700-105, 30 Jun 48, the following is published for the immediate compliance of all concerned.

Para 2 Assignment of official passenger vehicles. Official passenger vehicles will not be assigned on a full-time basis to officers and employees of the DA on duty at the seat of the government or in the field, within or without the continental limits of the US, other than to the holders of the following offices, who have been authorized by law to utilize such services, whose work has been determined to require their active participation in diplomatic matters pertaining to military liaison with representatives of foreign nations:

A. The Sec of the Army,
B. The Under Sec of the Army,
C. The Asst Secretaries of the Army,
D. The Chief of Staff, USA,
E. The Vice Chief of Staff, USA,
F. Generals of the Army,
G. Such additional person as may, from time to time, be designated by the Sec of Defense.

Para 3 Use of official passenger vehicles. No officer or employee of the DA at the seat of the government or in the field within or without the continental limits of the US, is authorized to use an official passenger vehicle for other than the actual performance of official duties. Authorized use shall not be construed to include transportation between their domiciles and their places of employment for other than the

(over)

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DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT PARAS SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

UNCLASSIFIED
ROUTINE

FROM : DA (TAG) (CSGLD), NR : WCL 39959, 14 MAY 49, CONT'D

following:

A. Those persons holding the positions specifically enumerated in Para 2 above.

B. Medical officers actually engaged in out-patient medical service.

C. Those officers and employees engaged in field work, the character of whose duties make such transportation necessary, and then only when approved by the Sec of the Army. Approval shall be denied officers and employees whose justification for using official cars between their domiciles and places of employment relies wholly or substantially on reasons of custom, rank, prestige, or personal convenience. Temporary duty status of itself will not be regarded as automatically creating conditions of field work which justify the use of passenger vehicles between domiciles and places of employment.

D. Those persons whose transportation to and from their places of employment, in vehicles having a seating capacity of 12 or more passengers, is authorized by Public Law 560-80th Congress, approved 28 May 48, (JAAF Bulletin 20, 48). Applications for authorization of such transportation will be submitted in accordance with AR 55-90.

Para 4 rescission. Paras 26-C, 26-D and 26-E of Section 3, operation and use, AR 700-105, Supplies and Equipment, Motor Vehicles, 30 Jun 48.

NO SIG

ACTION : G-4

INFORMATION : COMMANDER IN CHIEF, CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, G-2, G-3, AG, ORDNANCE, TRANSP, AG REFERENCE LIBRARY

69865

ROUTINE
UNCLASSIFIED

TOO : 131245 Z
MCN : AUC 124/13

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Unused draft

DRAFT 28 May 1946

Voices have of late been raised in protest against the continued employment of elements of the Army in areas of public responsibility traditionally reserved for civilian stewardship. Much has been said in deprecation of the qualification of that which is termed the "military mind" to conduct what has normally been regarded as civil office. Such discussion is fallacious and irresponsible. The "military mind" is fundamentally no different from the "civilian mind", unless it be that the former, by virtue of training and dedication is more closely attuned to the ideal of personal discipline, individual self-sacrifice, and rugged and unswerving devotion to duty. Traditionally our army has been reserved to wage war once civilian diplomacy failed to preserve the peace. Historically in this mission it has never failed. In wake of the war just past, with the attendant dislocations and unrest, the role of the Army has extended into the area of civil administration and diplomacy. There, neither has it failed. Apologists are not needed for what the Army has done in this new area of public responsibility, for the record speaks eloquently for itself. Still there are some who hold that the type or cut of the cloth, the school of educational preparation, or the design of life's experience establish a caste system, creating arbitrary demarcations within the field of public service. This is a false, dangerous, and unenlightened concept belied by the reality of history and events, which, if popularly supported, would stunt future progress and hazard future security. America's future is dependent upon a realistic appraisal of our needs and a realistic employment of our available resources.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDB # 775 012

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Men have been raised of late ~~entirely~~ in protest
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Draft

16 May, 1949

Dear Mr. Burgess:

I am just in receipt of your thoughtful note of May 9th forwarded to me through the courtesy of my old friend, Bob Wood. I am deeply moved by the honor reflected in the invitation to the Inaugural of Dr. Miller as the nineteenth president of your distinguished university.

Final
Unused drafts

DRAFT - 10 June 1949

To restore stability and clarify confusion among the Japanese, resulting from a sharp local reaction to Washington press dispatches received here yesterday reporting on statements made by Undersecretary Webb before the House Foreign Affairs Committee with reference to discussions on the transfer from the Department of Army to the Department of State of existing governmental administrative responsibilities in the occupation of Japan, I have just caused the following statement to be publicly released:

"

"

Matters of this kind are of the keenest concern and interest to the Japanese people and their misrepresentation by the press tends to cause public turmoil and bewilderment and to upset the existing delicate political balance. It is urgently requested, therefore, that when their public discussion in Washington is necessary every possible care be exercised to insure that a complete exposition of the actual facts be given to avoid as far as possible misrepresented, slanted or speculative reporting.

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To restore stability and clarify confusion among the Japanese resulting from a sharply local reaction to Washington press dispatches received here yesterday reporting on statements made by Undersecretary Webb before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee with reference to documents in the hands of ~~the~~ Japanese ~~government~~ officials in the occupation of Japan, I have just caused the following statement to be publicly released from the Army Department to the Department of State

II

III

~~Matters~~ concern and interest ~~of this kind~~ to the Japanese people and ~~often~~ chief misrepresentation by the press ~~should therefore not~~ ended ~~be~~ cause public turmoil and bewilderment and to upset the existing delicate political balance. I therefore urgently requested that when their public discussion in Washington is necessary ~~that~~ care be taken to give a complete exposition of the actual facts to avoid as far as possible misunderstanding and misplaced reputations.

D R A F T

29 June 1949

Dear Robbie:

I was delighted this morning to receive your fine note of the 23rd. It never ceases to be a source of both comfort and strength for me to receive such expressions of understanding as yours from old friends. Although you recall to mind the long time since your departure from Japan, I have never failed to feel

Col. H. E. Robison
2361 Byron Street
Palo Alto, California

26c133

Draft

10 March 1949

Communism in Japan is an undesirable nuisance factor but for the time it presents no grave threat to the peace and well-being of the country as thus far it has developed no appreciable influence upon the exercise of the political power, but there have been recurrent instances of efforts by members of the Party to foment confusion and disorder in the ranks of organized labor and to influence a course inimical to the orderly and progressive development of the free trade union movement. In addition, there has been interference by Communists with the collection of taxes, the delivery and distribution of rice and other indigenous food products, and the general administration of public affairs by the agencies of government. All of such activity, however slight the present menace to sovereignty itself, tends to impede the orderly rehabilitation and reorientation of Japan under existing economic and political programs.

In addition, the present trend in the universal application of the Communistic doctrine has altered its character from the economic theorizing which characterized its origin and rendered it capable of co-existing with democratic freedom in community life, to that of a sinister and challenging threat to the survival of freedom itself. Most recent events lay emphasis upon this altered purpose, as the Communist leaders in the great nations of the earth have one after another foresworn their allegiance to the lands of their birth and citizenship and publicly pledged it, in certain military contingencies, to the sovereignty of another.

Communism as now advanced as a political and economic doctrine

major segment of human society, but of the furtherance of oligarchic political power. Its strategic objective is worldwide revolution, and its tactical concept embodies the attainment of this objective through regional confusion and disorder, leading to ultimate insurrection within national boundaries. To this end the Communist leadership of many lands has been drawn within the orbit of Soviet influence, and a new political concept is emerging which, breaking through national traditions and long existing boundaries of political sovereignty, now holds to the paramoumsy of allegiance to the Soviet state. This is a treasonable threat to representative government as now understood and established, and violates the obligations of citizenship universally recognized and existing. It brings into bold relief the threat of Communism to the survival of democratic institutions as evolved through the generations to raise the standards of individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and personal dignity, for however fractional the adherance to Communism within a community, it carries within itself the germ of freedom's destruction.

10 March 1949

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The course of Communistic activity in Japan has recently given me some concern. Not that it presents any present grave threat to the peace and well-being of Japan as it thus far has developed no appreciable influence upon the exercise of the political power, but there have been, as you know, recurrent instances of efforts by members of the Communist Party to foment confusion and disorder in the ranks of organized labor and to influence a course inimical to the orderly and progressive development of the free trade union movement. In addition, there have been interference with the collection of taxes, the delivery and distribution of rice and other indigenous food products, and the general administration of public affairs by the agencies of government. All of such activity, however slight the present menace to sovereignty itself, tends to impede the orderly rehabilitation and reorientation of Japan under existing political and economic programs and cannot be permitted to continue.

In addition, the present trend in the universal application of the Communistic doctrine has altered its character from the economic theorizing which characterized its origin and rendered it capable of co-existing with democratic freedom in community life, to that of a sinister and challenging threat to the survival of freedom itself. Most recent events lay emphasis upon this altered purpose, as the Communist leaders in the great nations of the earth have one after another foresworn their allegiance to the lands of their birth and citizenship and publicly pledged it in certain military contingencies to the sovereignty of another.

Communism as now advanced as a political and economic doctrine

is a blend between the philosophy of extreme Marxian socialism, which advocates overthrow, in the exercise of political power, of the economic system based upon capitalistic management through abolition of both private property and individual profit, and nihilism which advocates the destruction of existing governments by assassination and other forms of violence as the means to seize political power. Both find their genesis in Russian history, and the juncture between the two was rendered necessary when the innate common sense of the human race proved an effective barrier to the peaceful and successful propagation of the Marxian doctrine. Thus even to-day where Communism is most firmly entrenched, its advocates are but a small numerical minority and advance their power through violence, or the threat of violence, rather than through the concept of majority rule gained at the forum of free public discussion and debate on the merits of opposing philosophies of government. All Communists are nihilists at heart — not necessarily in the original sense as few have the individual requisite courage — but in the sense that they find a sadistic pleasure in fomenting and witnessing confusion and disorder in an otherwise orderly society, and in propagandizing, as in China, the illusory pretence that Communism is an agrarian or workers' reform movement, truly democratic and liberal in character, for the benefit of the proletariat. Seeking fullest advantage from existing divergencies in religious faith, all founded upon the existence of God in differing forms as an omnipotent and supernatural being which provides in varying degrees spirituality as a motivating force in human affairs, Communism espouses a Godless faith, intolerant of religious freedom and dedicated to the direction of individual thought, individual initiative, and individual energy to serve the requirements, not of the proletariat or any other

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major segment of human society, but of the furtherance of oligarchic political power. Its strategic objective is worldwide revolution, and its tactical concept embodies the attainment of this objective through regional confusion and disorder, leading to ultimate insurrection within national boundaries. To this end the Communist leadership of many lands has been drawn within the orbit of Soviet influence, and a new political concept is emerging which, breaking through national traditions and long existing boundaries of political sovereignty, now holds to the paramountcy of allegiance to the Soviet state. This is a treasonable threat to representative government as now understood and established, and violates the obligations of citizenship universally recognized and existing. It brings into bold relief the threat of Communism to the survival of democratic institutions as evolved through the generations to raise the standards of individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and personal dignity.

The Communist party in Japan thus far has carefully avoided the open display of the treasonable allegiance elsewhere which the party's leaders in other countries have recently pledged, but otherwise its tactics have closely followed the Communist course universally charted. Moreover, Communism however fractional be its adherence within a community, carries within itself the germ of freedom's destruction, and as such is inimical to the purposes and objectives of the occupation and the interests of the Japanese people in the development here of representative government founded upon democratic freedom. The threat even so does not call for repressive measures but rather that these forces be brought under the same close observation and control which the preservation of public order requires as to all citizens or groups whose purposes are subversive to the common well-being of all the people. To such end, I advise that appropriate legislation be submitted for the consideration by the Diet having in view (1) a requirement

that all members of the Communist party register their names, occupation, and personal circumstances with an appropriate agency of the Japanese Government; (2) that the Communist Party and all affiliates be required to report the source and amounts of all funds received to further its activities; (3) that Communist members be denied all official positions in trade unions, farmer cooperatives and other democratic organizations; and (4) that adequate penalties be provided to punish acts designed to impede success of the recovery program or the progress of the Japanese people toward democratic freedom.

Very truly yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

as it thus far has no apparent influence upon the struggle of the political powers,

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The course of communistic activity in Japan has recently given me some concern. Not that it presents any present grave threat to the peace and well-being of Japan but there have been, as you know, recurrent instances of efforts by members of the communist party and its sympathizers to foment confusion and disorder in the ranks of organized labor and to influence a course inimical to the orderly and progressive development of the labor movement, and interference with the collection of taxes, the delivery and distribution of rice and other indigenous food products, and the general advancement of public affairs by the agencies of government. All of such activity however slight the menace to presently may be, tends to impede the orderly rehabilitation of Japan under operating economic programs and to defeat the objectives.

In addition the present trend in the ~~ameri~~ application of the communistic doctrine has altered its character from the economic theory which characterized its origin and rendered it capable of existing with democratic freedom in community life to a force

*Both find their genesis in Russian history and the gesture between the two was rendered necessary when they made commencement of the human race proved an effective barrier to the peaceful and successful propagation of the Marxian doctrine. Thus even to-day where communism is most firmly entrenched its advocates are but a small numerical minority and advance their power through violence & the threat of violence rather than through the concept of majority rule gained at the forum of free and open discussion and debate on the merits of opposing philosophies of government. All communists are nihilists at heart - not necessarily in the original sence but as few have the individual courage required but in the sence that they find a moderate tolerance in the fomenting and witnessing confusion and disorder in an otherwise orderly society and in propagandizing as in China the illusory prelude that communism is an agrarian movement for the benefit of the proletariat.

* go back

X

9 March 1949.

Communism as now advanced as a political and economic doctrine is a blend between the philosophy of extreme Marxian socialism, which advocates overthrow in the exercise of political power of the economic system based upon capitalistic management through abolition of both private property and individual profit, and nihilism which advocates the destruction of existing governments by assassination and other forms of violence as the means to seize political power. X Seeking fullest advantage from existing divergencies in religious faith, all founded upon the existence of God in differing forms as an omnipotent and supernatural being which provides in varying degrees spirituality as a motivating force in human affairs, Communism espouses a Godless faith intolerant of religious freedom and dedicated to the direction of individual thought, initiative and energy to serve the requirements of ~~the oligarchic rule~~ not the proletariat or any other major segment of human society but to enforce unrestricted, dictatorial political power. Its strategic objective is world-wide revolution and its tactical concept embodies the attainment of this objective through regional confusion and disorder, leading to ultimate insurrection within national boundaries. To this end the Communist leadership of many lands has been drawn within the orbit of Soviet influence, and a new political concept is emerging which, breaking through national traditions and long existing boundaries of political sovereignty, now holds to the paramouncy of allegiance to the Soviet state. This is a treasonable threat to representative government as now understood and established, and violative of the obligations of citizenship now universally recognized and existing. It brings into bold relief the threat of Communism to the survival of democratic institutions as evolved through the generations to raise the standards of individual freedom, equality of opportunity, and personal dignity.

which challenges the survival of freedom itself. More recently events have declined to minimize, design to suppress even the inalienable right of peoples to self determination of their political destinies, as the communist leaderships in the great nations of the earth have one after another foreborne their allegiance to & the ladder of their birth and citizenship and publicly pledged it to the sovereignty of another.

X

The communist party in Japan ~~there~~ has carefully avoided open display of allegiance ~~to the Soviet~~ which the parties leaders in other countries have recently pledged but otherwise its tactics in Japan have closely followed the common course universally charted. Moreover communism however factional by its adherence with a community carries within itself the germ of freedom's destruction, and as such is inimical to the purposes and objectives of the occupation and the interests of ~~the United States~~ the Japanese people in the development here of representative government founded upon democratic freedom. The threat does not cease

for repressive measures but rather for that these forces be brought under the severe close observation and control which the preservation of public order requires as to all citizens or groups whose purposes are subversive to the common wellbeing of all the people. ~~as a whole~~. To such end I advise that legislation be submitted for the consideration by the Diet having in view (1) a requirement that all members of the Communist party ~~be required to~~ register their ~~name~~ occupation and personal encumbrance with an appropriate agency of the Japanese government; (2) that the Communist party and all affiliates be required to report the source and amounts of all funds received to further its activities; and that ~~adequate penalties be provided for such acts~~ Communist members be denied all official positions in trade unions, farmer cooperatives and other democratic organizations; and that adequate penalties be provided for such acts designed to impede success of the recovery program or the progress toward democratic freedom.

Corrected draft

24 January, 1950.

On this question, MacArthur only recently for the first time publicly discussed in his annual New Year's day message to the Japanese people the unique provision of the Japanese constitution renouncing the right of armed security. He made his viewpoint unmistakably clear in the following language of that message: "Some contemporary cynics deride as visionary Japan's constitutional renunciation of the concept of belligerency and armed security. Be not overly concerned by such detractors. A product of Japanese thought, this provision is based upon the highest of moral ideals, and yet no constitutional provision was ever more fundamentally sound and practical. While by no sophistry of reasoning can it be interpreted as complete negation of the inalienable right of self-defence against unprovoked attack, it is a ringing affirmation by a people laid prostrate by the sword, of faith in the ultimate triumph of international morality and justice without resort to the sword. It must be understood, however, that so long as predatory international banditry is permitted to roam the earth to crush human freedom under its avarice and violence, the high concept to which you are pledged will be slow in finding universal acceptance. But it is axiomatic that there must always be a first in all things. In this historic decision, you are the first. The opportunity, therefore, is yours to exemplify before mankind the soundness of this concept and the inestimable benefit resulting from the dedication of all energy and all resource to peaceful progress.

In due course other nations will join you in this dedication, but meanwhile you must not falter. Have faith in my countrymen and other peoples who share the same high ideals. Above all, have faith in yourselves."

On this question, ~~[illegible]~~ the authors only vouch for the first time, discovered by the premier of the Japanese Consulate announcing the right of annual receive in his annual New Year's day message to the Japanese people. He ~~[illegible]~~ made his sentiment unmistakably clear in the following language of that message."

"

Draft (Not Used)

13 May, 1950.

My attention has been called to a press release issued yesterday by the Soviet Embassy in Washington announcing the filing of a protest by the Soviet Government with the United States Government against the Supreme Commander's order of March 7th providing a system for the parole under certain conditions, generally prescribed in civilized penal procedures, of Japanese convicted and sentenced for war crimes.

The Soviet protest is based upon the premise that a parole operates as a reduction of sentence and holds that such is violative of Article 17 of the Charter for the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. It is quite obvious that the Soviet contention is a complete prevarication of the effect of my action which clearly does not operate to reduce the sentence adjudged but merely to moderate for good behavior the conditions under which the remainder of such sentence may be served. It is a prevarication, as well, of the very terms of the paragraph of the charter he cites in support of his protest, which provides:

> "The judgment will be announced in open court and will give the reasons on which it is based. The record of the trial will be transmitted directly to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers for this action. Sentence will be carried out in accordance with the Order of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, who may at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentence, except to increase its severity."

It is thus clear from the foregoing that even if a parole did operate to reduce

a sentence, it would still be entirely within the authority reserved to the Supreme Commander to "at any time reduce or otherwise alter the sentence."

It may well be contended that the position taken by the Soviet is due to his misunderstanding of the meaning and effect of a "parole," this civilized concept of justice not being embodied in the Soviet penal system. However, the motive for the Soviet protest is quite clear. His opposition to the extension to these unfortunate Japanese of ethical consideration based upon accepted standards of justice and morality to which civilized peoples universally adhere is understandable in the light of the Soviet's own callous disregard of the most elementary of such standards and, indeed, the sanctity of his own international commitments, in the brutal treatment accorded the Japanese prisoners of war under his custody and his cold indifference to the mental anguish of bereaved families awaiting their return to Japan with little hope and no Soviet compassion.

Unused drafts

TO THE ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN: 21 December, 1949

Under the provisions of the agreement concluded by and between the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union with the concurrence of China at the city of Moscow on December 29th, 1945, this Council was formed for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Supreme Commander on problems arising in the occupation of Japan.

Its subsequent contribution to the progress of the occupation has been negligible, as indeed for twenty-four meetings over a period of forty-eight weeks prior to that held on December 21st, it had carried no business on its agenda nor conducted any discussions dealing with occupation affairs.

On December 21st the United States member brought up for discussion before the Council the matter of the failure of the Soviet Union to repatriate to Japan many thousands of Japanese prisoners-of-war held in Soviet custody since the close of hostilities, despite the solemn obligation contained in the Potsdam Declaration, duly subscribed to by the Soviet Union, that: "The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives", and the failure of the Soviet Union over four and one half years to render any account for the Japanese prisoners-of-war held in captivity on Soviet soil as required by long recognized international conventions.

Upon the initiation of discussion of this matter by the United States member at the meeting of the Council on December 21st, the Soviet member announced his refusal to participate therein in behalf of his

government, and together with his staff withdrew from the Council table and the premises.

The action of the Soviet delegation in declining to meet or discuss the issue of his country's failure to conform to long recognized civilized standards in the care and treatment of prisoners-of-war and adherence to specific international agreements and undertakings can only be construed to bespeak the weakness of the Soviet's position on both the legal and moral issues involved. The action of the delegation in withdrawing from the Council table reflects a complete lack of that sense of responsibility, dignity, propriety and decorum which must characterize international discussion if it is to be carried on a level of sincerity in the honest effort to adjust international conflicts and differences.

In view of the foregoing, until such time as the Soviet member signifies the intention of adhering to the basic rules which must govern in the conduct of international discussion if reason is to prevail, the Council clearly can serve no useful purpose and further meetings thereof will not be called.

Unread
Draft

DRAFT

4 November 1949

FROM: SCAP TOKYO JAPAN

TO : DEPT OF ARMY WASHINGTON DC

Many thanks for your zero two one eight one seven zebra. Report appears to have been slightly exaggerated.

MacArthur

(Not sent. 021817Z is report by Brazilian Ambassador of attempted assasination prediction)

Drafts
Mailed

DRAFT

From: Govt Sec
General Whitney

To: G-1
General Beiderlinden

Date: 26 Oct. 1949

1. With reference to our conversation this date concerning the possibility of promotions in this Section resulting from the recent act of Congress extending civilian personnel classifications, I cannot too strongly urge favorable action in the promotions of Mr. Frank Rizzo and Mr. Blaine Hoover to the CAF-17 rating if CAF-18 is out of the question for this theater.

2. Both of these men have excellent backgrounds, having reached the top in their respective professions and both have carried a large share of the responsibility of the Occupation in a highly creditable manner.

Unused Drafts

DRAFT

20 October 1949

This report and its accompanying recommendations have been prepared by Dr. William P. Tolley, Chancellor of Syracuse University, and other distinguished educators, following an extensive on-the-ground survey in Japan. The voluntary effort underlying this survey exemplifies a commendable devotion to the cause of academic advancement through the international exchange of students and ideas. For this public spirited support of the joint American and Japanese effort in the building of the new Japan, I am most grateful. The findings, conclusions and recommendations cannot fail to receive the thoughtful consideration of interested public and academic agencies and thereby prove most helpful in the orientation of related policy.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Unused Drafts

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DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

Chancellor of Syracuse University

This report and its accompanying recommendations
has been prepared by a group of distinguished educators
under the ~~eminent leadership of Dr~~ Tolley,
~~Chancellor of Syracuse University~~ following an extensive
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underlying this survey exemplifies a commendable
devotion to the cause of academic advancement
through the international exchange of students and
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the new Japan for which I am most grateful.
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and will prove most helpful in the orientation of
related policy.

Douglas MacArthur

Unused Drafts

DRAFT

16 October 1949

The action of an American jury in adjudging subject to punishment as felons those Communist leaders who have sought by stealth and deceit to arouse a willful minority to acts of violence leading to the destruction by force of American representative democracy will be most heartening to the defenders of human freedom in this sector of the globe. Exemplifying the best of our American traditions in patience, tolerance and justice, both court and jury have given to others a singular lesson that the strength of our own political and social system lies in its ability to rise above passion and prejudice calmly to adjudge men by what they do rather than by what they are. It is a lesson to be diligently studied and long remembered. It serves as well to warn in logic and reason and law that freedom itself, while according all men the safeguard of impartial justice, must not remain the shield behind which subnormal elements may safely conspire to effect its destruction. By its ringing denial of the validity, the sanction and the protection of law to those, found through the normal processes of the admihistration of justice, to be engaged in advocating destruction by force of the law's fundamental safeguards, it tends to restore some measure of balance in humanity's somewhat confused thinking.

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The action of an American jury in ~~adjudging~~ subject to punishment
~~as felons~~ ~~traitors~~ those communist leaders who have sought by
stealth and deceit to arouse a willful minority to
acts of violence leading to the destruction of American
representative democracy (by force still be most dangerous
~~to the cherished~~ freedoms ~~in their native land~~. Exemplifying
the best of our American traditions in patience, fairness
and justice both court and jury have given to the
world others a singular lesson that the strength
of our own ~~free~~ balanced and equal system lies in its ability to rise above
passion and prejudice, calmly to adjudge men by what they
do rather than by what they are. ~~It is important to be~~
~~diligently studied, and intensely followed and long remembered.~~
It is a lesson to be diligently studied and long remembered.
It serves to warn in logic and reason, and law, that freedom itself
while according all given the safeguards of unfettered justice,
must not remain the shield behind which subversive
elements may safely ~~carry on~~ conspire
to effect its destruction. ~~If~~ Somehow this answer
to the question posed by my father's allegiance to God
~~I shall~~ in the reading of ~~Jefferson~~ democracy and the
relation of the individual and the protection of law to
~~the~~ ~~individual~~ ~~found~~ through the processes by which the adjudication
~~engaged in a~~ ~~pursuit~~ to identify ~~the~~ ~~fundamental~~ ~~safeguards~~

~~engaged in a movement~~

By its ~~unjust denial~~ of the validity, the sanction and the protection of law to those, ~~engaged in~~ found through the normal processes of the administration of justice, to be engaged in ~~the~~ advocacy ~~of the~~ ~~destruction~~ destruction by force of the basic fundamental safeguards, it tends to ~~incite some measure of~~ violence in ~~an otherwise confused world~~. humanity's somewhat confused tendency.

DRAFT

1 Sept. 1949

I have looked into matter involving Kauffman clearance for entry into Japan. The viewpoint here is strongly opposed to any reversal of decision taken by the Department of Defense upon facts stated in CINCFE radio C-51518. It is felt that basis for Kauffman's application for entry as set forth in WCL-27075 was false and misleading; that this in itself raises serious doubt as to his responsibility as an entrant but that such doubt is overwhelmingly resolved against Kauffman in the light of the latter's record in his previous visit during which he published classified material, plainly so marked, and obtained under his official accreditation. This caused grave repercussions in the Far Eastern Commission and great embarrassment to the United States. Firmly believed here that appeasement of Kauffman leading to his accreditation for entry into Japan under the circumstances would be a grave mistake for which SCAP will not assume the responsibility. Kauffman should accordingly be advised that my personal intervention in the matter is not deemed appropriate.

To ~~Secretary Gray~~ : This ~~incident~~ caused grave repercussions in the Far Eastern Commission and great embarrassment to the United States.

I have looked into matter involving Kaufmann clearance for entry into Japan. My viewpoint here is strongly opposed to any reversal of decision taken by the Department of Defense upon facts stated in CINFE radio C & 1578. It is felt that basis for Kaufmann's application for entry as set forth in WCC 27075 was false and misleading; that this in itself raises serious doubt as to his ~~~~ responsibility as an entrant but that such doubt is ~~completely~~ overwhelmingly resolved against Kaufmann in the light of the facts ~~during~~ disclosed by his record, his previous use of ~~classified material~~ classified material, ~~otherwise~~ falsely so marked, and obtained ~~in~~ under his official accreditation, ~~and his public attacks upon allegedly left wing elements in public attacks upon Japanese elements in public attacks upon the Japanese occupation~~ while under color of official accreditation by the Allied Powers. I firmly believe here that appearance of Kaufmann seeking to have accreditation for entry into Japan under these circumstances would be a grave mistake for which SCAP will not assume the responsibility. ~~I~~ Kaufmann should accordingly be advised that any interference in the matter is not deemed appropriate

~~To Secretary Forrestal~~ = This ~~incident~~ caused grave repercussions in the Far Eastern Commission and great embarrassment to the United States.

I have looked into matter involving Kauffman clearance for entry into Japan. The viewpoint here is strongly opposed to any reversal of decision taken by the Department of Defense upon facts stated in CINFE radio C 61578. It is felt that basis for Kauffman's application for entry as set forth in WCC 23075 was false and misleading; that this in itself raises serious doubt as to his ~~responsibility~~ reliability as an intelligence agent but that such doubt is ~~completely dispelled~~ overwhelmingly against Kauffman in the light of the facts ~~stated~~ disclosed in record ~~during~~ his previous visit to Japan. Kauffman's classified material, ~~which were~~ clearly so marked, and obtained ~~in~~ under his official accreditation ~~and his public attacks upon Japanese elements in public attacks upon the Japanese Government~~ while under such official ~~auspices~~ cloak, ~~by the Allied Powers~~. Firmly believed here that appeasement of Kauffman Cadeau & his accreditation for entry into Japan under these circumstances would be a grave mistake for which SCAP will not assume the responsibility. ~~If~~ Kauffman should accordingly be advised that ~~any~~ reinstatement in the matter is not deemed appropriate

12 Aug. 1949

Memo from Mr. Hauge:

Instead of using Dayton, Ohio as example (last sentence), use Hartford, Connecticut, which has a population of 166,000 and a body of civil servants numbering 1,991.

rh

31,000 Dayton 1486 1915

166000 Harrisburg 1911

153000 Richmond, Va 1903

150000 Springfield, Mass 2,019

140000 Worcester, Mass 2,427

Drafts, unused

9 August 1949

From time to time reports have been circulated misrepresenting the size of the organization administering the Occupation of Japan and claiming that the General Headquarters is inflated and over-staffed far beyond the needs of the task.

These misrepresentations are readily refuted by reference to the official personnel statistics of the General Headquarters which disclose that the huge administrative task of overseeing the political, economic and social reorientation of 80,000,000 people is being conducted by a force of fewer than 1,900 persons.

It should be borne in mind that General MacArthur's Headquarters contains two distinct organizations: General Headquarters, Far East Command, and General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

General Headquarters, Far East Command, has responsibility for all U. S. military installations in Japan and also in the Ryukyus, Bonins, Mariannas, and the Philippines. In certain matters a few of these FEC staff sections function in a dual capacity, acting for GHQ, SCAP, as well as for GHQ, FEC.

The staff sections comprising GHQ, SCAP, which are charged with responsibility for the civil affairs aspects of the Occupation of Japan, on 30 June 1949, employed 1,879 persons, of whom 294 were military and 1,585 civilians. Since that date the number of civilians has been reduced through normal attrition by about one hundred.

The scope of activities covered by this limited staff may be gauged by reviewing the various SCAP sections and their primary functions:

Civil Communications Section, concerned with the telecommunications and postal services, employs 7 military and 65 civilians, a total of 72 persons.

Civil Information and Education Section, concerned with public information, education, religion, and sociological problems, employs 35 military and 178 civilians, a total of 213 persons.

Civil Intelligence Section, concerned with matters relating to civil intelligence and public safety, employs 86 military and 139 civilians, a total of 225 persons.

Civil Property Custodian, concerned with the control, custody or disposition of foreign-owned property in Japan, employs 30 military and 267 civilians, a total of 297 persons.

Civil Transportation Section, concerned with the use and rehabilitation of civil transportation facilities, employs 7 military and 48 civilians, a total of 55 persons.

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Government Section, concerned with political reorientation, employs 15 military and 64 civilians, a total of 79 persons.

Legal Section, concerned with legal problems of the Occupation, employs 19 military and 70 civilians, a total of 89 persons.

AUTHORITY FOR DEPT. REVIEW SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

Natural Resources Section, concerned with agricultural, forestry, fishing and mining resources, employs 14 military and 108 civilians, a total of 122 persons.

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Statistics and Reports Section, concerned with statistical reports and data relating to civil affairs aspects of the Occupation, employs 5 military and 38 civilians, a total of 43 persons.

In discussing the relativity between the size of the SCAP staff and the enormity of the Occupation task, as far back as December 1946 Hoel Bush, after a three months survey of the Occupation, observed in his feature article in Life Magazine that, "The net consequence is that he (MacArthur) has been governing Japan with an administrative staff appropriate for any good-sized U. S. city." Actually a city comparable to Dayton, Ohio, with a population of 210,000, requires an administrative civil service greater than the force presently assigned to GHQ, SCAP.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

9 August 1949

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11,652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

9 August 1949

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14,032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 072

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These misrepresentations are readily refuted by reference to the official personnel statistics of the General Headquarters which disclose that the huge administrative task of overseeing the political, economic and social reorientation of 80,000,000 people is being conducted by a force of fewer than 1,900 persons.

It should be borne in mind that General MacArthur's Headquarters contains two distinct organizations: General Headquarters, Far East Command, and General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

General Headquarters, Far East Command, has responsibility for all U. S. military installations in Japan and also in the Ryukyus, Bonins, Mariannas, and the Philippines. In certain matters a few of these FEC staff sections function in a dual capacity, acting for GHQ, SCAP, as well as for GHQ, FEC.

The staff sections comprising GHQ, SCAP, which are charged with responsibility for the civil affairs aspects of the Occupation of Japan, on 30 June 1949, employed 1,879 persons, of whom 294 were military and 1,585 civilians. Since that date the number of civilians has been reduced through normal attrition by about one hundred.

The scope of activities covered by this limited staff may be gauged by reviewing the various SCAP sections and their primary functions:

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 14032 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

Civil Communications Section, concerned with the telecommunications and postal services, employs 7 military and 65 civilians, a total of 72 persons.

Civil Information and Education Section, concerned with public information, education, religion, and sociological problems, employs 35 military and 178 civilians, a total of 213 persons.

Civil Intelligence Section, concerned with matters relating to civil intelligence and public safety, employs 86 military and 139 civilians, a total of 225 persons.

Civil Property Custodian, concerned with the control, custody or disposition of foreign-owned property in Japan, employs 30 military and 267 civilians, a total of 297 persons.

Civil Transportation Section, concerned with the use and rehabilitation of civil transportation facilities, employs 7 military and 48 civilians, a total of 55 persons.

Diplomatic Section, concerned with relations with other governments, apart from career foreign service personnel, employs 2 military and 7 civilians, a total of 9 persons.

Economic and Scientific Section, concerned with commercial, industrial, financial and scientific problems, employs 66 military and 546 civilians, a total of 612 persons.

Government Section, concerned with political reorientation, employs 15 military and 64 civilians, a total of 79 persons.

Legal Section, concerned with legal problems of the Occupation, employs 19 military and 70 civilians, a total of 89 persons.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12356 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(B) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Natural Resources Section, concerned with agricultural, forestry, fishing and mining resources, employs 14 military and 108 civilians, a total of 122 persons.

Public Health and Welfare Section, concerned with public health and welfare, employs 8 military and 55 civilians, a total of 63 persons.

Statistics and Reports Section, concerned with statistical reports and data relating to civil affairs aspects of the Occupation, employs 5 military and 38 civilians, a total of 43 persons.

In discussing the relativity between the size of the SCAP staff and the enormity of the Occupation task, as far back as December 1946 Noel Bush, after a three months survey of the Occupation, observed in his feature article in Life Magazine that, "The net consequence is that he (MacArthur) has been governing Japan with an administrative staff appropriate for any good-sized U. S. city." Actually a city comparable to Dayton, Ohio, with a population of 210,000, requires an administrative civil service greater than the force presently assigned to GHQ, SCAP.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 012

Drafts Waived

DRAFT

29 July 1949

Dear Steve:

It was so like you to go right to bat upon receipt of my letter of July 19th and so charpoteristic of your well-tested loyalty in public and private life. While, as I think I made clear, this Far Eastern problem is far removed from your immediate sphere of activity, I did want you to have my views thereon as communicated to Secretary Acheson, fearing that the latter's intense preoccupation with European affairs would leave scant time for his attention to the less acute situation here. I felt too, Steve, that if you were informed on the subject matter and my viewpoint thereon you would be better able to discuss the same if it arose conversationally within your presence.

I did not anticipate that you would bring the matter to the personal attention of Secretary Johnson and through him to that of the President, as I had no reason to believe that the threat to which I referred had reached the degree of gravity that would call for such a reference at this time. It is probably just as well, however, that you did so as it has served to alert both to the potentialities to which I referred. My primary concern lies not in the immediate possibility of ill-advised policy decision, but rather in the sniping process, beginning to extend over an increasingly broad front, to undermine my position and authority, with repeated suggestion of at least low level official connivance.

Appointment to my present post was made by the President over strong opposition, and he has since been magnificent in his support. For my own part, I have endeavored to render such an account of the stewardship of the attending responsibility as would historically establish the wisdom of his judgment. I

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SEC. 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 072

believe that we both understand each other and that he would react as I do to any tampering with so sensitive a situation as now exists in this part of the world, where the delicate psychological balance might easily be upset by any ill-conceived move susceptible to the interpretation of a weakening resolve. I not only want to guard against such an eventuality, but I fear equally as much the effect of any campaign intended to lay the basis therefore. For every Washington datelined story speculating on change in the present regime of Occupation control and carrying the conviction of official authenticity leaves a definite impression upon the oriental mind and renders more difficult our task of accomplishment.

Secretary Johnson's reaction was just as I should have expected it to be. The responsibilities he has assumed are monumental indeed and yet it is characteristic of his broad vision and great energy that he saw at once the inherent dangers involved and lost no time in squaring off to meet the challenge.

I shall look forward to the visit of Mr. Vorhees and will discuss this matter further with him at that time and see that he takes back to you any clarification of the situation which may be required.

With renewed thanks, Steve, for this additional evidence of your unfailing friendship.

Faithfully yours,

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

The Honorable Stephen Early
Undersecretary, Department of National Defense
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5 NND 963212 BY NARA, DATE 12-18-06

~~subject came under discussion when you were~~
arose conversationally within your presence.-

and in keeping with your well
tested loyalty and friendship

Dear Alex:-

I am just in receipt of your letter of July 19th and
must gratefully in your unbridled ~~to~~ manner of last
month. It is characteristic of you that you lost no time
in ~~pressing~~ forward to present my viewpoint

Dear Alex

It was so like you to go right to bat upon
receipt of my letter of July 19th and so characteristic
of your well tested loyalty in public and private
life. While, as I think I made clear, ~~in my letter~~
the Far Eastern problem is far removed from
your immediate sphere of activity I did want you
to have my views thereon as communicated to
Secretary Hoover, ~~secretary~~ so that the latter's
intense preoccupation with European affairs
would leave ~~him~~ at least some ~~room~~ for attention to
the less acute ~~problem~~ situation here. I felt
sure that if you were informed on the subject
matter and my recommendations thereon you would
be better able to discuss the same if ~~that~~

as I had no reason to believe that the threat to which I referred had reached the degree of gravity that would call for such a ~~reference to the same~~ ~~Brought up either personally or~~ ~~which you~~ ~~Subordinates who had called on you~~ ~~who among them raised your suspicion~~.

I did not anticipate that you would bring the matter to the personal attention of Secretary Johnson and through him to that of the President but I suggested as well ~~that you feel~~ ~~However if in particular you or they felt that you did not~~ ~~I am confident they~~ ~~alert both to the potentialities to which I referred~~. My primary concern ~~was not~~ was as ~~reassurance~~ policy of ill advised decision by ~~subordinates~~ either in the ~~vetting~~ process, ~~encouraged and~~ designed to undermine my position and authority with ~~unrelated~~ suggestion of at least low level of ~~assurance~~.

~~The condition of both the President and Secretary Johnson~~

~~My~~ Appointment to my present post was made by the President ~~on~~ strong ~~recommendation~~ and ~~I have~~ he has since ~~expressed~~ been magnificent in his support. For my own part I have endeavored to render such an account of the stewardship of the attending responsibility as would historically establish the wisdom of his judgement. I believe that we both understand each other and that he

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would react as I do to any tampering with so sensitive a situation as now exists in this part of the world, where the delicate psychological balance might easily be upset by any ill-conceived move susceptible to the enterprise of weakening resolve. I not only want to guard against such an eventuality, but I feel equally as much the effect of any campaign intended to lay the basis therefore. For every Washington dateline of any speculative or change in the present regime of Castro and carrying the connotation of weak vacillation, leaves a definite impression upon the mental mind and renders more difficult our task of accomplishment.

Secretary Johnson's action was just as I should have expected it to be. He undoubtedly has assumed an monumental indeed and yet it is characteristic of his broad vision and great energy that he saw at once the inherent dangers involved in the developments of which I called attention and took immediate & the challenge, but we have an agreement to meet the challenge.

I shall look forward to the visit of Mr. Vahlen and will discuss this matter further with him at that time and see that he takes back

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to you any clarification of the situation which may be required -

With renewed thanks & Dave for ~~your~~ this additional ~~kind~~ evidence of your unfailing friendship, ~~and warm~~ ~~regard~~

Faithfully yours

DECLASSIFIED EXCEPT PARAS SEC 3(E) AND 3(D) OR (E) NNDG # 773 012

Unused drafts

DRAFT

30 June 1949

Rear Admiral Benton W. Decker
Commander Fleet Activities
Yokosuka, Japan

My hearty congratulations on your promotion, ~~to flag rank~~, well deserved and long overdue.

MacARTHUR