

Guide to the Microfilm Edition

RG-1: RECORDS OF THE U.S. MILITARY ADVISOR TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH 1935-1941

*Filmed from the holdings of the
MacArthur Memorial Archives
Norfolk, Virginia*

A Microfilm Publication by

Scholarly Resources Inc.
An Imprint of Thomson Gale

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ISBN: 0-8420-4350-0

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Printed and bound in the
United States of America

2006

Table of Contents

Biographical Essay—Douglas MacArthur, **iv**

Introduction to the Collection, **vii**

Reel Contents to RG-1: *Records of the U.S. Military Advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth, 1935-1941*, **1**

Biographical Essay—Douglas MacArthur

Douglas MacArthur was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on January 26, 1880, to Captain (later Lieutenant General) Arthur MacArthur and Mary Pinkney Hardy MacArthur of Norfolk, Virginia. Douglas was the youngest of three sons. The eldest, Arthur, went to the U.S. Naval Academy and died in 1923, a captain in the Navy; Malcolm died in childhood in 1883 and is buried in Norfolk.

Douglas and his family lived on various military posts from New Mexico to Fort Leavenworth to Washington, DC. In 1899 he was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After graduating first in his class from West Point, where he held the highest rank in the Corps of Cadets, MacArthur was commissioned second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, on June 11, 1903. (For a complete list of MacArthur's military promotions see page vi.) Ironically, his first duty assignment was to the Philippines, where only recently his father had served as military governor. Filipino insurrectionists provided Douglas with his first experience in military violence.

Until 1914, MacArthur served in Army engineering positions in the United States and abroad. The single exception was the one year that he spent as aide to his father (1905-06) on an extensive tour of the Far East, including Japan and recent battlefields of the Russo-Japanese War. Douglas also played a notable role in the 1914 military expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Returning to Washington, he served on the General Staff until joining the 42d Infantry Division in 1917.

Responsible for much of the organization and training of the 42d Division, MacArthur was credited with naming it the Rainbow Division because it was made up of National Guard units from all over the United States. He served as divisional Chief of Staff; commander of the 84th Infantry Brigade; and, briefly, as division commander. His activities with the division in France and Germany earned him two Distinguished Service Crosses, a Distinguished Service Medal, and six Silver Stars, not to mention two wound stripes (later honored by Purple Heart Medals) and promotion to brigadier general in the National Army.

After returning to the States in 1919, MacArthur became superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. From 1922 to 1930 he served two tours of duty in the Philippines, as well as in various cities in the United States. In 1928 he led the U.S. Olympic team to Amsterdam. Also, during the 1920s, MacArthur was married to and divorced from Louise Cromwell Brooks.

In 1930, President Herbert Hoover appointed Douglas MacArthur Chief of Staff, U.S. Army. President Franklin D. Roosevelt retained him in this post until the fall of 1935, when MacArthur returned to the Philippines as military advisor to the newly established Philippine Commonwealth. MacArthur's principal task was to organize and train a Philippine army. Although he retired from the U.S. Army at the end of 1937, General MacArthur remained military advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth and was named field marshal of its army.

Meanwhile, in April 1937, the General married Tennessee-born Jean Faircloth. Arthur MacArthur IV, the couple's only child, was born in Manila on February 21, 1938.

Due to the spread of the war in Europe and the accelerating Japanese expansion in the Far East, the U.S. Army Forces, Far East were created, and President Roosevelt recalled General MacArthur to active duty to command these forces. The president also

directed that the Philippine army be called up to serve with U.S. troops. Mobilization, planning, organization, training, re-equipping, and supplying his command occupied the General's attention until December 8, 1941. Although built up considerably prior to the outbreak of war, especially in their air strength, the U.S.-Philippine units were no match for the combined naval-air-ground assault by the Japanese. Having fallen back on the Bataan Peninsula and the fortress islands blocking Manila Bay, most notably Corregidor Island, the Americans and Filipinos, under General MacArthur, brought the Japanese to a standstill.

Since no significant reinforcement could reach Bataan and Corregidor — and the disease-ravaged, ammunition-short Filipinos and Americans could not be expected to hold out much longer — on February 23, 1942, President Roosevelt ordered General MacArthur to leave the Philippines and to proceed to Australia. The General, his family, and a nucleus staff left Corregidor in a torpedo boat for Mindanao; from there they flew to Australia. For his dogged, brave defense of the Philippines, MacArthur was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; almost eighty years after his father had won the medal for his bravery on Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga.

From April 1942 to October 1944, General MacArthur trained, organized, planned, and led his Southwest Pacific Area (SWPA) Command through New Guinea, New Britain, the Bismarcks, and Morotai to an enormously successful landing in Leyte in the central Philippines. In January 1945 he landed with his forces at Lingayen Gulf and marched on Manila and Bataan.

With the surrender of the Japanese on the USS *Missouri* on September 2, 1945, General MacArthur assumed his authority as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). Unlike historical occupation commanders, MacArthur took a benevolent approach toward the Japanese and personally oversaw the rebuilding and democratization of Japan. An early equitable peace treaty with Japan was a major goal. A new constitution, a radical departure from Japan's prewar constitution, was readied in months. New laws resulted in the first universal suffrage election in early 1946. And, even today, the reforms in land holding are still in effect. Trade and manufacture were fostered, education and local government reforms were instituted, and freedom of the press and the right to form and belong to trade unions were established.

In June 1950, with the North Korean invasion of the Republic of Korea, General MacArthur was directed to assist the South Koreans with his resources, including ground forces. Named commander in chief, United Nations Command, in July, MacArthur directed the naval, air, and ground forces of the United States, South Korea, and the United Nations in stopping and turning back the Communist invaders. On September 15, 1950, the General personally directed U.N. forces in a daring amphibious attack at Inchōn. This assault on the North Korean rear so neutralized the Communist positions in South Korea that U.N. forces were able to move quickly into North Korea and to the Manchurian border.

Although some Chinese Communists had been located in North Korea as early as late October, it was not until almost the end of November that massed Chinese "volunteers" openly intervened in the Korean War. MacArthur retained control of sea and air, but the massive Chinese ground forces could not be held back by the United Nations. A withdrawal commenced that gave up all of North Korea and a portion of the Republic

of Korea. By late March 1951, U.N. troops again pushed across the 38th parallel north of Seoul, South Korea's capital.

On April 11, 1951, President Truman, because of policy differences with General MacArthur, relieved him of his commands. MacArthur returned to the United States to a hero's welcome. In a famous speech, he addressed a joint session of Congress, outlining his views concerning world conditions. Although the General never again held a military command, he remained in public view until his death. He toured the United States after his congressional address, appeared before a congressional investigative committee, and gave the keynote address to the 1952 Republican National Convention. He became chairman of the board of Remington-Rand (later Sperry-Rand). In 1961 he took a sentimental tour of the Philippines and in 1962 gave his final address to the cadets at West Point. From 1962 to 1964 he wrote and published his *Reminiscences*.

On April 5, 1964, Douglas MacArthur died at Walter Reed Army Hospital in Washington, DC. After lying in state in New York and Washington, the General was interred in the MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, Virginia.

MacArthur's Military Promotions

Second Lieutenant (Corps of Engineers)	July 11, 2003
First Lieutenant	April 23, 1904
Captain	February 27, 1911
Major	December 11, 1915
Colonel (National Army)	August 5, 1917
Brigadier General (National Army)	June 26, 1918
Brigadier General (Regular Army)	January 20, 1920
Major General (Regular Army)	January 17, 1925
General (temporary)	November 21, 1930
Major General	October 1, 1935
Lieutenant General (temporary)	July 27, 1941
General (temporary)	December 18, 1941
General of the Army	December 18, 1944

Introduction to the Collection

Douglas MacArthur served as Military Advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth from October 1935 to July 1941. These papers were created during his tenure as Military Advisor. The documents are both official and personal in scope.

All of MacArthur's pre-World War II papers were destroyed in the Manila Hotel during the Battle of Manila in 1945. It is unknown how this collection, received from the MacArthur Estate in 1964, survived destruction from the campaigns of World War II.

**RG-1: RECORDS OF THE
U.S. MILITARY ADVISOR TO THE
PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH
1935-1941**

Reels 1-3

Reel	Box	Folder	Description
1	1	1	News clippings and Miscellaneous, 1935-1940
		2	Correspondence, 1935
		3	Correspondence, 1936
		4	Correspondence, January-June 1937
		5	Correspondence, July-September 1937
		6a	Correspondence of Colonel James B. Ord
		6b	Correspondence of James B. Ord
		7	Correspondence, October 1937
2		8	Correspondence, November 1937
		9	Correspondence, December 1937
		10	Correspondence, January 1938
		11	Correspondence, March 1938
	2	1	Correspondence, April-June 1938
		2	Correspondence, July-September 1938
		3	Correspondence, October 1938
		4	Correspondence, November-December 1938
		5	Correspondence, January 1939
		6	Correspondence, February 1939
		7	Correspondence, March 1939
		8	Correspondence, April 1939
		9	Correspondence, May 1939
		10	Correspondence, June 1939
		11	Correspondence, July 1939
		12	Correspondence, August 1939
		13	Correspondence, September 1939
		14	Correspondence, October 1939
		15	Correspondence, November 1939
		16	Correspondence, December 1939
		17	Undated Correspondence, 1939
		18	Correspondence, January 1940
		19	Correspondence, February 1940
		20	Correspondence, March 1940
		21	Correspondence, April 1940
		22	Correspondence, May 1940
		23	Correspondence, June 1940

Reel	Box	Folder	Description
2 <i>contd.</i>	2 <i>contd.</i>	24	Correspondence, July 1940
		25	Correspondence, August 1940
		26	Correspondence, September 1940
		27	Correspondence, October 1940
		28	Correspondence, November 1940
		29	Correspondence, December 1940
		30	Correspondence, January 1941
3		31	Correspondence, February 1941
		32	Correspondence, March 1941
		33	Correspondence, April 1941
		34	Correspondence, May 1941
		35	Correspondence, June 1941
		36	Correspondence, July 1941
		37	Correspondence, Miscellaneous, 1941
		38	Philippine Army Correspondence, Journals, etc. (June 1940)
		39	Philippine Army Correspondence, Journals, etc. (July 1940)
		40	Philippine Army Correspondence, Journals, etc. (August 1940)
	3		The following documents are xerographic copies of seven folders of materials located in the National Archives, College Park, MD. (See Accession #6114.000). These materials comprise the AG 201 MacArthur, Douglas file:
		1	Personal File, 1930-1935
		2	Personal File, 1936
		3	Personal File, 1937
		4	Personal File, 1938
		5	Personal File, 1939-June 1941
		6	Telephone Directory, Manila and Vicinity, Directory of all Officers Stationed within the Philippine Department, November 20, 1941 (received from Mrs. MacArthur on July 10, 1989) (not filmed)
		7	Efficiency Reports of Dwight D. Eisenhower (received from the Eisenhower Library, November 15, 1991) (not filmed)