

Guide to the Microfilm Edition

RG-2: RECORDS OF HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST (USAFFE), 1941-1942

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

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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 p.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

This collection is comprised of the headquarters papers of General Douglas MacArthur's doomed U.S. Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE) command. Included are MacArthur's official correspondence files, general orders, reports, field orders, press releases, propaganda samples, headquarters diaries, and the papers of the G-1, G-2, and G-3 Departments for the Bataan-Corregidor campaigns.

These papers were removed from Corregidor by submarine in the last days of the campaign. Rather than being taken to Washington, they were sent to Australia, where they remained part of General MacArthur's personal papers. These records provide resources for studying the early stages of the war in the Philippines.

**RG-2: RECORDS OF HEADQUARTERS
U.S. ARMY FORCES IN THE
FAR EAST (USAFFE), 1941-1942**

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Reel	Box	Description
4	1	Personal Files (Correspondence) of General MacArthur, July 26-November 24, 1941
5-6	2	Personal Files (Correspondence) of General MacArthur, April 17, 1942
6		Chief of Staff, "Brief Summary of Action in the Office of Chief of Staff," December 8, 1941-February 24, 1942 (<i>see also RG-30: Papers of Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland for the continuation of the "Office Diary"</i>)
		Chief of Staff, "Operations Radios to War Department," December 1941-February 1942
7	3	Chief of Staff, "Radios and Letters Dealing with Plans and Policies," November 1941-February 1942
8		Congratulatory letters and messages to General MacArthur, July 1941-April 1942
		"Diary of General Douglas MacArthur, Commanding General, USAFFE," July 27, 1941-February 23, 1942
		MacArthur, Personal File, July 1941-March 1942
		President of the Philippines Executive Order No. 1 (Sutherland Papers)
		Far East Air Force Operations, December 8, 1941-February 24, 1942
		USAFFE, G-2: Journals, December 8, 1941-December 30, 1941
	4	USAFFE, G-2: Journals, December 30, 1941-January 31, 1942
9		USAFFE, G-2: Journals, February 1, 1942-March 21, 1942
		USAFFE, I Philippine Corps, G-2: Journal, January 10-April 6, 1942
10		USAFFE, II Philippine Corps, G-2: Journal, January 7-April 7, 1942
10-11	5	USFIP, G-2: Journals, Annexes 1-31 (includes forwarding letter, captured Japanese diaries, documents, photos captured equipment, and translations of some captured material). See also Box 14
11	6	USAFFE, Headquarters Luzon Force, G-2: Journal, January 17-April 8, 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Journals, November 28-December 28, 1941
12-14	7	USAFFE, G-3: Journals, December 24, 1941-January 16, 1942
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Reel	Box	Description
15	9	USAFFE, G-3: Annex 1, North Luzon Force, G-3 Periodic Report, December 10-28, 1941
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 2, South Luzon Force, G-3 Periodic Report, December 1941
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 3, Visayan-Mindanao Force, Periodic Report, September-December 1941 and February-March 1942
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17		USAFFE, Annex 7, Provisional Tank Group, S-3 Reports, January 11-March 12, 1942
18		USAFFE, Annex 8, Headquarters Philippines Department, Memos, Field Orders, etc., January-February 1942
		USAFFE, Annex 9, East and West Sectors, Service and Command Area, Bataan, G-3 Periodic Reports, January 18-February 12, 1942
	11	USAFFE, G-3: Annex 10, Luzon Force, USFIP, Summary of Operations, March 13-April 6, 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 11, Visayan-Mindanao Force, Periodic Reports, February-April 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 12, USFIP Information Bulletins and Periodic Reports, December -April 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 13, General Orders, July 27, 1941-March 16, 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 14, Field Orders, January-March 1942
19		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 15, Training Memos, November 1941-February 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 16, HDM and SB, S-2, and S-3 Periodic Reports, February 28-April 11, 1942 (<i>See also RG-15: Documents Donated by the General Public, Box 33, Folder 10: "Coast Artillery Forts and Weapons in the Philippines"</i>)
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 17, Strength Returns, September-November 1941; January-March 1942
	12	USAFFE, G-3: Annex 18, 5th Interception Command, S-3 Reports, December 1941-April 7, 1942
		USAFFE, G-3: Annex 19, Miscellaneous, September-December 1941 (includes defense planning, strength reports, command composition, Tables of Organization Japanese)
		USAFFE, MIS, Press Relations Section, Press Releases, December 8, 1941-March 11, 1942

Reel	Box	Description
20	12 <i>contd.</i>	Statement of General MacArthur on President Quezon's second inauguration Statement of Release, October 17, 1941, re: "The Casa" (General MacArthur's headquarters in Manila)
20-21	13	Historical Report, Visayan-Mindanao Force, Defense of Philippines, September 1, 1941-May 10, 1942
	14	USFIP, Seventh Military District, Samples of Propaganda USAFFE, Roster of Philippine Army Officers, November 14, 1941; Special Order #80, April 3, 1942 Army of Agno (Binalonan Infantry Regiment): Complete roster and history
	15	Tattered manila envelope containing captured Japanese diaries order books (mostly untranslated)
21		Diary of Master Sergeant William G. Troynosky (alias Troy), G-3, USAFFE Diary of Sergeant Ron W. Woodhouse, G-3, USAFFE/USFIP, December 8, 1941-March 17, 1942, at Manila and Corregidor (includes transcripts of telephone messages concerning Bataan operations)