

# Guide to the Microfilm Edition

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## **RG-4: RECORDS OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS U.S. ARMY FORCES PACIFIC (USAFPAC) 1942-1947**

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

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**Scholarly Resources Inc.  
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12 Lunar Drive, Woodbridge, CT 06525  
Tel: (800) 444-0799 and (203) 397-2600  
Fax: (203) 397-3893

P.O. Box 45, Reading, England  
Tel: (+44) 1734-583247  
Fax: (+44) 1734-394334

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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

The Pacific command alterations in April 1945 resulted from the Joint Chiefs' realization, as plans for the invasion of Japan were formulated, that the structure created in 1942 was obsolete. On April 3, 1945, the Joint Chiefs issued a new Pacific directive. General Douglas MacArthur was designated commander in chief of the United States Army Forces, Pacific (USAFPAC) and was given control over all American Army and Army Air Forces units in the Pacific, except those in the inactive North and Southeast Pacific sub-areas and the Twentieth Air Force units in the Marianas.

Admiral Chester Nimitz and MacArthur were to retain their current theater command positions. By determining future strategic objectives, assigning missions, and deciding command responsibilities for major operations, the Joint Chiefs would act as the supreme command for the Pacific war. The directive further provided that Nimitz would be responsible for naval operations and MacArthur for ground operations. In a supplementary directive, the Joint Chiefs instructed Nimitz and MacArthur to complete their respective operations in the Ryukyus and the Philippines under the terms of the previous directives. The transition to the new command system was to be gradual and by "mutual agreement," thus opening the way for new disagreements over MacArthur's assumption of control over Army forces on Okinawa and Pacific Fleet's use of Philippine bases.

Nimitz was to get the Seventh Fleet eventually, but MacArthur kept it busy in the southern Philippines and off Borneo until August. The main forces to go to MacArthur were the Tenth Army and the Seventh Air Force. The AFPAC was officially established on April 6, with MacArthur's Army staff at GHQ, SWAP constituting the new headquarters personnel.

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From D. Clayton James, *The Years of MacArthur, 1941-1945* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1975), 722-25.

## Scope and Content of the Collection

The records of USAFPAC are only those kept by General Douglas MacArthur's staff. There is a curious overlap in the records as filed by the staff members. Although AFPAC was created on April 3, 1945, the correspondence goes back as far as MacArthur's arrival in Australia in 1942. The remainder begins with 1945 and extends to January 1, 1947, covering part of the military forces and activities of the Occupation of Japan.

The collection is divided into eight series. The bulk of the material is found in Series 3 and deals with intelligence. This series is organized into four subseries—General Files, Military Government in Korea, Daily Intelligence Summaries, and Occupational Trends—all of which are useful to researchers interested in military history. Series 6, the Saionji-Harada Memoirs, provides a look at the rise of military power in Japan during the 1930s. Baron Kumao Harada, private secretary to Prince Kinmochi Saionji (1849-1940), kept a record of the activities of Japan's elder statesman. For an entire generation, Saionji was one of the most important figures in Japanese politics. Therefore, this record is essential to understanding Japan during the decade preceding World War II.

Printed Material is found in Series 7 and covers a variety of subjects including prisoners of war, chemical warfare, intelligence, psychological warfare, and the early Occupation period. Series 8, Restricted Access Materials, contains classified documents and may not be researched without proper clearance from the Adjutant General of the Army.

### Arrangement of Reel Contents

Series I: General Files

Series II: Correspondence

Series III: Intelligence

Subseries 1: General Files

Subseries 2: Military Government in Korea

Subseries 3: Daily Intelligence Summaries

Subseries 4: Occupational Trends

Series IV: Operations

Series V: Communiqués and Press Releases

Series VI: Saionji-Harada Memoirs

Series VII: Printed Material

Series VIII: Restricted Access Materials **[not filmed]**



**RG-4: RECORDS OF  
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
U.S. ARMY FORCES PACIFIC (USAFPAC)  
1942-1947**

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**Series I: General Files**

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		2A	Bulletin No. 1 [of (puppet) Philippine Government] Circulars, June-August, 1945 Circulars, September-October, 1945 Circulars, November-December, 1945 Circulars, February-June, 1946 Circulars, July-December, 1946 Command Reorganization and Planning, August 7, 1946
583	2		Foreign Missions in Japan Korean Report, September 1945, February-March 1946 MacArthur's Address to Allied Council for Japan, April 5, 1946 MacArthur's Public Statements, 1945-1946 Mancayan, Investigation made of Copper Ore deposits Manila Harbor Clearance SCAP and AFPAC Subject Index for Circulars and Staff Memos, 1946 Memos, AFPAC, August 1945-October 1946 AFPAC Staff Memos, June-December 1945 AFPAC Staff Memos, January-December 1946
583	3		Staff Memos for SCAP and AFPAC, July-December 1946 Headquarters and Service Group memos for AFPAC and FECOM, June 1945-March 1951 Miscellaneous
584			General Orders, AFPAC, August-September 1945 General Orders, AFPAC, October-December 1945
	4		General Orders, AFPAC, January-December 1946 General Orders, SWPA and AFPAC, November 1944 - June 1945 General Orders, SWPA and AFPAC, July 1945 General Orders, SWPA and AFPAC, August - September 1945 Miscellaneous Orders Personnel, Assignment of, Special Orders, December 1945 - July 1948
585	5	1A	Organization of GHQ and Major Units, May-August 1946, 2 volumes GHQ Directory, Jockey Telephone Exchange, March 1, 1946 Report On Philippine Civil Affairs, Volume 1, August 25, 1945 Report On Philippine Civil Affairs, Volume 2 Philippine Government Official Gazette, May-July 1945 Philippine Government Official Gazette, August-September 1944

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586	6		<p>Allied Air Forces, April 17, 1942-June 17, 1945 Allied Land Forces, May 1, 1942-December 23, 1944 Allied Military Council, October-December 1945 Allied Naval Forces, August 1942-December 1944</p>
587	7		<p>Australian Government, 1-100 Australian Government, 101-200 Australian Government, 201-300 A Australian Government, 301-400 Australian Government, 401-500</p>
588	8		<p>Australian Government, 501-600, June 8, 1944-September 30, 1943 Australian Government, 601-700, October 3, 1943-February 4, 1944 Australian Government, 701-800, February 5, 1944-May 8, 1944 Australian Government, 801-900, May 8, 1944-April 24, 1945 Australian Government, 901-942, April 25, - August 1, 1945 Australian Government, Miscellaneous Bismarck Sea Engagement [Ex-Lg R.K. Sutherland Papers]</p>
	9		<p>Churchill, Winston, 1943-44 COMGENPOA, #1-#33, September 27, 1944-July 2, 1945 Griffin, David C., Captain, U.S.M.C.R., September-December 1944 India Forces, November 1942-October 1943 MacArthur, to and from, June-August 1945 MacArthur, to and from, September-December 1945 MacArthur, to and from, January 1946-February 1947 Mountbatten, Louis, November 3, 1943-July 26, 1945</p>
589	10		<p>Navy, #1-#100, April 17, 1942-September 28, 1942 Navy, #101-#200, September 29, 1942-March 1, 1943 Navy, #201-#300, March 2, 1943-July 20, 1943 Navy, #301-#400, July 21, 1943-November 23, 1943 Navy, #401-#500, November 25, 1943-June 27, 1944 Navy, #501-#600, June 28, 1944-February 8, 1945 Navy, #601-#669, February 8, 1945-July 30, 1945</p>

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593	14		Public Correspondence, Sh-To
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			Sixth Army, May 1943-April 1945
	15		U.S. Army Forces in the Far East, December 7, 1941- March 16, 1942 U.S. Army Forces in the Philippines, April 4, 1942-July 14, 1942 War Department, #1-#100, April 4, 1942-June 8, 1942 War Department, #101-#200, June 8, 1942-August 17, 1942
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594	17		War Department, #701-#800, April 2, 1944-August 6, 1944 War Department, #801-#900, August 9, 1944-December 28, 1944 War Department, #901-#1000, December 31, 1944-April 29, 1945
595			War Department, #10001-#1094, April 29-August 2, 1945 Wilkinson, Col. Gerald H., March-September 1942
	18		Card Indexes: "ABDA" Area-Air Transportation Card Indexes: Air Warning Net-Army Ground Forces Board Card Indexes: Atomic Bomb Bases Card Indexes: Bataan HMAS-Budget Planning Card Indexes: Buna-China Aid Program
	19		Card Indexes: Chop Line-Command Organization in the Pacific Card Indexes: Commander-in-Chief-Demobilization, Discharges Card Indexes: Demolition-Economic Rehabilitation Program

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	3, 3a		G-2 Estimate of the Enemy Situation with Respect to an Operation Against the Tokyo Plain of Honshu, May 31, 1945 (Brief Included) G-2 Estimate of the Enemy Situation with Respect to an Operation Against Lingayen Gulf and the Central Plain of Luzon, November 22, 1944 G-2 Staff Study of Japanese Defensive Organization of Luzon, December 15, 1944 Enemy Capabilities Luzon Area, January 15, 1945 G-2 Estimate of Enemy Situation with Respect to Against Kyushu - Honshu (Abbreviated) March 24, 1945 G-2 Estimate of Enemy Situation with Respect to an Operation Against Southern Kyushu - In November 1945, April 25, 1945
	23		G-2 Estimate of the Enemy Situation in Balikpapan, June 1945 Estimated Disposition of Japanese Fleet, Aircraft, Merchant Shipping, and Economic Notes, June - August 1945
597			Supplement to Monthly Summary of Enemy Disposition, No. 33, August 23, 1945 Supplement to Monthly Summary of Enemy Disposition, No. 33, August 1945, List of Staff of the Japanese Army

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	24		"Establishment of the Southwest Pacific Area and the Papuan Campaign, December 7, 1941-January 22, 1943" "The New Guinea and Bismarck's Campaign, January 22, 1943—October 20, 1944", Part 2 (2 Copies) "The Philippine Liberation Campaign, 1944-1945" Part 3 (I)
598			"The Philippine Liberation Campaign, 1944-1945" Part 3 (II) "Final Phase: Plans and Operations to August 15, 1945" Part 4 (I) "Final Phase: Plans and Operations to August 15, 1945" Part 4 (II)
	25		Standing Operating Procedure Instructions No. 3 Organization of Major U.S. Combat Units Sixth Army G-2 Daily Report, June 1945 Sixth Army G-2 Weekly Report, June 1945
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599	26	1-2	Summation, Military Government Activities, Korea, March 1946
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	39		Joint Staff Study "Campus", 1945 Operation "Coronet", 1945 Staff Study Operations "Coronet" Occupation Instructions Numbers 1 and 2
608	40		Operation "Olympic" Staff Study Operations "Olympic" Annexes Monthly Summary of Operations, September 1945 Monthly Summary of Operations, September 1945
	41		GHQ, AFPAC, Operations Instructions No. 1 (Invasion of Kyushu) GHQ, AFPAC, Operations Instructions No. 2 (Subsumption of Ryokyos into AFPAC) GHQ, AFPAC, Operations Instructions No. 3 (Deception Plan to cover Olympic)
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	43		G-3 Operations Report, August 1-10, 1945 G-3 Operations Report, August 11-20, 1945 G-3 Operations Report, August 21-31, 1945 G-3 Operations Report, September 1-10, 1945 G-3 Operations Report, September 11-20, 1945 G-3 Operations Report, September 21-30, 1945



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616			<u>History of Chemical Section,</u> <u>Volume 2: December 7, 1941 - September 2, 1945</u> <u>History of Officers Candidate School in Australia</u> <u>Logistic Report, United States Army Forces Middle Pacific, October 31, 1945</u> <u>Chronology of the Occupation, August 15, 1945 to March 31, 1946</u> <u>Chronology of the WAC in the Southwest Pacific, 1941-1945</u>
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617	55		<u>Joint Army-Navy Intelligence Study of Korea, April 1945</u> <u>Volumes 5,6,7,14</u>
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