

Guide to the Microfilm Edition

RG-6: RECORDS OF GENERAL HEADQUARTERS FAR EAST COMMAND (FECOM) 1947-1951

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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

In December 1946 the Joint Chiefs of Staff directed the establishment of a comprehensive system of military commands, making a single commander in each of the several regions of military importance to the United States. Each commander was responsible for the conduct of military operations of all U.S. land, naval, and air forces in their area. In conformance with the JCS directive, the Far East Command (FEC or FECOM) was established at Tokyo on January 1, 1947, under the command of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. This move grouped under one unified command all U.S. forces in the geographical area including Japan, South Korea, the Ryukyu Islands, the Marianas-Bonin Island area, and the Philippine Islands.

As the Commander in Chief Far East (CINCFE), General MacArthur commanded all U.S. land, naval, and air forces allocated to the FEC, exercising this command through appropriate headquarters of the various services. The missions assigned to the FEC included support of the occupation of Japan and conduct of Civil Affairs/Military Government, operations throughout the remaining area of the FEC, and maintenance of military security in the Far East. FECOM also served in support of U.S. foreign policy, discharge of U.S. military responsibilities in the Philippines, and the formation of plans and preparations to cope with a general emergency.

Although GHQ FEC and GHQ SCAP were physically combined in Tokyo and the same staff functioned for both headquarters, there was definite demarcation in authority and responsibility on both geographical and functional bases. General MacArthur's authority as SCAP was limited to the Occupation of the four main islands of Japan and some minor outlying islands, and he was responsible for the nonmilitary activities in Japan. As CINCFE, however, he was responsible primarily for military matters, including the entire area assigned to the Far East Command.

From *The Far East Command, 1 January 1947-30 June 1957*, p. 6. (See RG-6, Box 107).

Scope and Content of the Collection

The official records of the Far East Command (FECOM) are in the possession of the Adjutant General of the Army or of the National Archives and Records Service. These records are divided into six series and contain correspondence, reports, messages, plans, and summaries from the papers of General Douglas MacArthur. The collection includes many original documents.

The bulk of Record Group 6 consists of intelligence documents, operational and planning documents, general correspondence, Korean War correspondence, administrative and personal letters, and orders and reports. A small amount of material in Series VI is security classified and is filed separately.

Arrangement of Reel Contents

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Subseries 3: Military Intelligence Section

Subseries 4: Miscellaneous Intelligence

Series III: Operations and Plans

Series IV: Military Government Activities in the Ryukyu Islands

Series V: Printed Materials

Series VI: Classified Materials **[not filmed]**

**RG-6: RECORDS OF
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
FAR EAST COMMAND (FECOM)
1947-1951**

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		5	Basis for Planning Supply Requirements and Service Support for Military Operations in Korea
		6	Defense of Chinese Inshore Islands (check sheet)
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		7	Sorge's Own Story (an authentic translation), Criminal Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Justice, Tokyo, February 1942
		8	Aid and Comfort to the Enemy: Trends in Korean Press Reports, 1950