

# Guide to the Microfilm Edition

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## **RG-21: PAPERS OF MALCOLM MACARTHUR 1907-1980**

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

**A Microfilm Publication by**

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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 Inchön. 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

Malcolm MacArthur was the first cousin of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. He was the son of Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur's brother, Frank, and his wife, Rose Winston. Malcolm was an avid collector of MacArthur family history and always tried his best to keep in touch with all the MacArthurs.

His collection of photographs of MacArthur family history is fortunate because most of the papers of Douglas MacArthur were destroyed in the penthouse of the Manila Hotel during the 1945 Battle of Manila. This collection, which was received from the Malcolm MacArthur estate in April 1981, contains correspondence, genealogy, memorabilia, newsclippings, and photographs of the MacArthur family. The photographs were not microfilmed. The books included in Record Group 21 are located in the MacArthur Memorial Library's regular collection and also are not part of the microfilm edition.

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1907-1980**

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**Reel 935**



Reel	Box	Folder	Description
			<b>Correspondence</b>
935	1	1	Letter to Rose Winston MacArthur from Arthur MacArthur, June 30, 1907
			Colonel G. A. Wildrick to Malcolm MacArthur, December 17, 1944
			Copy of letter from Edie Wildrick, November 27, 1944
			Copy of letter from Warren Wildrick, November 29, 1944
			Copied pages from the Washington Post, as found in Daily Herald (anecdote about Heinrich Himmler), November 14, 1944
			A page of two stories
			Douglas MacArthur to Malcolm MacArthur (thanking for birthday greeting), January 22, 1953
			Major General Robert H. Booth to Malcolm MacArthur extending invitation to attend Secretary of the Army Wilbur M. Brucker's presentation of the U.S. Army flag to General Douglas MacArthur, October 30, 1957
			Douglas MacArthur to Malcolm MacArthur (thanking for birthday greeting), January 21, 1963
			Dexter to Malcolm MacArthur (news clipping of General Douglas MacArthur about his speech at West Point), June 25, 1962
			Jean MacArthur to Malcolm MacArthur (postcard), August 20, 1966
			<b>Genealogy</b>
		2	Letter to Conklin Mann, October 3, 1943
			Four legal sheets of MacArthur and Belcher family history (Sheets 1 and 2: begin with George Winston; Sheet 3: Malcolm's mother's side; Sheet 4: Malcolm's father's side)
			<b>Newsclippings of Douglas MacArthur II</b>
		3	Douglas MacArthur II, former secretary at American Embassy in Germany, arrives with his cocker spaniel on the liner Gripsholm with 558 other Americans from German captivity, March 16, 1944
			Photo of Douglas MacArthur II and Gaston Henry-Hage concerning an exchange about their interment in Germany
			Douglas MacArthur II succeeds John Allison as envoy to Japan; Ambassador MacArthur II with Aiichiro Fujiyama, Japan's foreign minister, June 23, 1960
			Secretary of State with Douglas MacArthur II on board MacArthur's yacht, June 8, 1956
			Douglas MacArthur II helps set up Big Four Conference

Reel	Box	Folder	Description
935 <i>contd.</i>			American Delegation: President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles listening to Ambassador to Russia Charles E. Bohlen, July 20, 1955; General MacArthur's nephew assigned to Eisenhower
			Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II rebuffs Japanese socialists, May 24, 1955
			Two Herald Tribune articles: "Douglas MacArthur II, Ambassador to Japan," and "Ambassador MacArthur II Handles anti-American Protests"
			Two articles on Douglas MacArthur II's appointment to Tokyo envoy post
			Two articles on General Douglas MacArthur's return to the United States (Washington and New York) and one article on Douglas MacArthur II being named ambassador to Japan
			Advertisement for television program with Douglas MacArthur; Dorothy Gordon, "What Has the Berlin Conference Achieved?" Anthony Eden greeting John Foster Dulles
			Photograph of State Department officers, including Douglas MacArthur II, July 17, 1955
			<b>Newsclippings of General Douglas MacArthur</b>
		4	Photos and newsclippings of General Douglas MacArthur during his years after leaving the military
			<b>Newsclippings of Family Members</b>
		5	Bowman MacArthur (2 articles)
			Beatrice MacArthur (2 articles)
			Laura MacArthur (1 article)
			Mimi MacArthur (2 articles)
			<b>Memorabilia</b>
		6	Solomon 11:10-12 and Youth
			Address by General Douglas MacArthur to Mississippi legislature (booklet)
			<i>News Cartoon, "Hit By a Mac Truck"</i>
			"Touch not, Taste not" (needlepoint, bookmark?)
			Dedication ceremonies, Arthur MacArthur, April 27, 1957
			Receipts from Republican National Committee to Malcolm MacArthur
			Brochure on General Douglas MacArthur Memorial
			Economic Council letter, addressed by General MacArthur before a joint session of the Michigan legislature, May 15, 1952

Reel	Box	Folder	Description
935 <i>contd.</i>			Remarks made by General MacArthur as Chairman of the Board of Sperry Rand Corporation, July 30, 1957
			“Welcome Home General MacArthur“ (poster from the Wanamaker Union)
		7	<i>New York Times Magazine—General MacArthur on cover, March 22, 1942</i>
			<i>Sunday News (New York)—Story of General MacArthur’s wives, February 1, 1942</i>
			Family Chart: Ancestry of Aurelia Belcher (starts with John Keep, December 31, 1636; ends with Margaret Knopp, March 26, 1667)
			MacArthur ancestry chart (compiled by Malcolm MacArthur, 1953)
			Photographs of: Winston family; Anthony Winston; Malcolm MacArthur with mother, Rose Winston MacArthur; Frank MacArthur; and Judge Arthur MacArthur <b>[not filmed]</b>
			Books <b>[not filmed—stored in library’s regular collection]:</b>
			<i>Reports of Cases Arising upon Application for Letters–Patent for Inventions . . . Volume 1 by Frank MacArthur</i>
			<i>MacArthur’s Address to Congress</i>
			<i>Revitalizing a Nation, edited by John M. Pratt</i>
			<i>MacArthur and the War against Japan by Frazier Hunt</i>
			<i>General Douglas MacArthur: Fighter for Freedom by Francis T. Miller</i>
			<i>Reminiscences by General Douglas MacArthur</i>
			<i>The Untold Story of Douglas MacArthur by Frazier Hunt</i>
			<i>Douglas MacArthur by Clark Lee and Richard Henschel</i>