

Guide to the Microfilm Edition

RG-31: PAPERS OF COLONEL C. E. SKOGLUND, USA 1945-1951

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

A Microfilm Publication by

Scholarly Resources Inc.
An Imprint of Thomson Gale

**Scholarly Resources Inc.
An Imprint of Thomson Gale**

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

ISBN: 0-8420-4446-9

All rights reserved, including those to
reproduce this microfilm guide or any parts
thereof in any form

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-31: *Papers of Colonel C. E. Skoglund, USA, 1945-1951*, **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 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

Colonel Clifford E. Skoglund served with the U.S. Army in Japan working for the SCAP Government Section. This information is all that is known about him. The materials that he collected during his service in Japan are reports of the various sectional offices that served SCAP.

Dr. Bernard Muehlbauer donated these papers in November 1984. The collection is arranged in six series (see below) and comprises 8 Hollinger Boxes containing official reports of the Government Section, the Civil Information and Education (CI&E) Section, the Natural Resources Section, and the Economic and Scientific Section. Also included are materials from the Occupation of Japan, periodicals, and bound volumes of *Contemporary Japan: A Review of Far Eastern Affairs*.

Arrangement of the Collection

- Series I Government Section

 - Series II Economic and Scientific Section

 - Series III Civil Information and Education Section

 - Series IV Public Health and Welfare Section

 - Series V Natural Resources Section

 - Series VI Miscellany
- Subseries 1: Documents and Reports

 - Subseries 2: Periodicals and Newspapers

**RG-31: PAPERS OF
COLONEL C. E. SKOGLUND, USA
1945-1951**

Reels 997-1001

Reel	Box	Folder	Reel Contents
			Series I: Government Section
997	1	1	“The Case for Japan’s Parliamentary System“ (address delivered by Justin Williams before the Political Science Faculty of Waseda University, December 15, 1951)
		2	<i>Civil Affairs Handbook: Japan Prefectural Studies Tokyo-to</i> (War Department pamphlet No. 31-359, September 1945)
		3	Constitution Clipping Folder, Book 1, Part I (collection of June-July 1946 ATIS press translations and CI&E Media Analysis Division reports about Japanese constitutional matters)
998		4	Constitution Clipping Folder, Book 1, Part II (collection of March-June 1946 ATIS press translations and CI&E Media Analysis Division reports about Japanese constitutional matters)
		5	Constitution Clipping Folder, Book 1, Part III (collection of March 4-17, 1946 ATIS press translations and CI&E Media Analysis Division reports about Japanese constitutional matters)
		6	Constitution Clipping Folder, Book 1, Part IV (collection of November 1945-March 1946 ATIS press translations and CI&E Media Analysis Division reports about Japanese constitutional matters)
	2	1	Constitution Clipping Folder, Book 2 (collection of July-August 1946 ATIS press translations and CI&E Media Analysis Division reports about Japanese constitutional matters)
		2	"Government Section, October 1947" (report concerning activities of the Government Section from its inception in 1945, including materials on the Constitution and the Purge)
		3	Final Briefings Presented to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers Covering Portions of Occupation Responsibilities:
			<i>Post-war Education in Japan by Lt. Col. Donald Nugent</i>
			<i>Political Developments in Japan by Frank Rizzo</i>
			<i>Summary and Evaluation of Japan’s Economic Recovery under the Occupation by Dr. Sherwood Fine</i>
		4	“Forces Influencing the Japanese Cabinet, 1885-1945“ (report submitted by Lt. Col. Frank E. Hays, April 4, 1945)
		5	Documents Concerning the Allied Occupation and Control of Japan (following six volumes compiled by Division of Special Records, Foreign Office, Japanese Government and printed in Japanese and English):
			Volume I: Basic Documents, January 24, 1949
			Volume II: Political, Military, and Cultural with Supplements, February 26, 1951
			Volume III: Financial, Economic, and Reparations, August 24, 1949
		6	Volume IV: Commercial and Industrial, December 24, 1949
			Volume V: On Civil Property, April 25, 1950
			Volume VI: On Aliens, March 26, 1951
	3	1	SCAP Government Section, Periodic Report (September-October 1945), Chap. V: “Government: Japan and Korea”
		2	Imperial Ordinance No. 1 of 1947; Cabinet and Home Affairs Ministry Ordinance No. 1 of 1947

Reel	Box	Folder	Reel Contents
999	3 <i>contd.</i>	3	Government Section Monthly Summaries of Japan Civil Government and Administration, November 1945-July 1946
		4	"The Japanese Government System" (undated report concerning the Japanese government after the new constitution was created)
		5	Monographs:
			<i>Local Government in Japan [1945-1951]</i>
			<i>The Problem of Civil Liberties in Japan (Department of State: Office of Research and Intelligence No. 3440, April 1946)—analysis of past and present practices and trends in the field of civil liberties in Japan</i>
			Local Autonomy Program for the Cities of Japan:
			Paper No. 1: The Citizen in Japan
			Paper No. 2: The Office of Mayor
			Paper No. 3: The Assembly in Japan
			Paper No. 4: Municipal Administration
			Paper No. 5: Committees, Commissions, and Boards as Independent Agencies in Local Government
	4	1	"Political Reorientation of Japan, September 1945-September 1948" (report of Government Section, inscribed "To Lieutenant Clifford E. Skoglund, with many thanks for his able and loyal services in Government Section, high regard and best wishes, Frank Rizzo, Tokyo, Japan, April 29, 1952")
		2	"Political Reorientation of Japan, September 1945-September 1948" (Appendices)
		3	"Political Reorientation of Japan, October 1948-September 1951" (report of Government Section, SCAP)
	5	1	Purge Clipping Folder (collection of ATIS and CI&E press analyses concerning opinions on the Purge, including undated document titled "The Purge")
1000		2	Monographs:
			<i>The Reform of the Japanese House of Peers (Washington, DC, Department of State, Office of Research and Intelligence, 1946)—study of proposals for reform of House of Peers as they relate to the government's draft Constitution</i>
			<i>The Reform of Japan's Judicial and Legal System under Allied Occupation</i>
		3	<i>Report of Government Section to Far Eastern Commission, January 17, 1946</i>
		4	<i>Report of the Military Government Section, General Headquarters, United States Army Forces Pacific, August 5-October 2, 1945</i>
		5	<i>A Survey of the Japanese Communist Party (report of May 1, 1951, by Lt. Col. Jack Napier)</i>
		6	Monographs and Reports:
			<i>A Study of Local Government in Japan (prepared July 1948 for inclusion as chapter of Government Section Report, "Political Reorientation of Japan")</i>
			<i>The Third Year of the Occupation: Review of Government and Politics in Japan (Government Section, September 1947-September 1948)</i>
		7	<i>Two Years of Occupation (report by Public Information Office, GHQ, August 1947)</i>

Reel	Box	Folder	Reel Contents
			Series II: Economic and Scientific Section
1000	6	1	Trade Unions and Labor:
			<i>Principles for Japanese Trade Unions, Far Eastern Commission</i>
			<i>Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Labor</i>
			<i>Basic Japanese Labor Union Legislation</i>
		2	<i>Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Labor: Labor Policies and Programs in Japan, Tokyo, July 29, 1946</i>
		3	<i>Final Report on Zaibatsu Dissolution (report by Holding Company Liquidation Commission upon completion of its mission in the Economic Democratization Program, July 10, 1951)</i>
		4	<i>Food Situation during the First Year of Occupation (report by Economic and Scientific Section Price Control and Rationing Division)</i>
1001		5	<i>Food Situation during the Second Year of Occupation (report by Economic and Scientific Section, Natural Resources Section, and Public Health and Welfare Section)</i>
		6	<i>Report on Control Associations (prepared by Legal Division, Economic and Scientific Section, November 20, 1945)</i>
			Series III: Civil Information and Education Section
		7	<i>Education in the New Japan, Volume I (prepared by CI&E Section, Tokyo, May 1948)</i>
		8	<i>Education in the New Japan, Volume II, Appendix (prepared by CI&E Section, Tokyo, May 1948)</i>
	7	1	<i>Mission and Accomplishments of the Occupation in the Civil Information and Education Fields (prepared by CI&E Section, January 1, 1950)</i>
		2	<i>Museums and Art Galleries in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (special report prepared by CI&E Section, Cultural Resources Research, April 30, 1947)</i>
		3	<i>Museums in the Kyoto-Nara-Osaka Area (special report prepared by CI&E Section, Cultural Resources Research, June 10, 1947)</i>
		4	<i>Primer of Democracy, Volume I (Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, October 30, 1948)</i>
		5	<i>Primer of Democracy, Volume II (Ministry of Education, Japanese Government, August 26, 1949)</i>
		6	<i>Report of the Second U.S. Education Mission to Japan (submitted to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, September 22, 1950)</i>
		7	<i>Report of the U.S. Education Mission to Japan (submitted to Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Tokyo, March 30, 1946)</i>
			Series IV: Public Health and Welfare Section
		8	<i>Public Health and Welfare in Japan (prepared by Public Health and Welfare Section designed to portray the problems, activities, and future programs of the Section; provides historical background and presurrender status of health and welfare in Japan and review of the progress made from the beginning of the Occupation through December 31, 1948; includes annex of provisional summary of health statistics for 1948 and a summary of health data for Japan, 1900-1948)</i>
		9	<i>Report of the Social Security Mission (Tokyo, December 1, 1947)</i>

Reel	Box	Folder	Reel Contents
			Series V: Natural Resources Section
1001 <i>contd.</i>	8	1	<i>Agricultural Programs in Japan, 1945-1951, Report No. 148 (Natural Resources Section, Tokyo, October 1951)</i>
		2	<i>Fisheries Programs in Japan, 1945-1951, Report No. 152 (Natural Resources Section, Tokyo, December 1951)</i>
		3	<i>Forestry in Japan, 1945-1951, Report No. 153 (Natural Resources Section, Tokyo, December 1951)</i>
		4	<i>Natural Resources of Japan, rev. ed. (Natural Resources Section, Tokyo, April 1947)</i>
		5	<i>Natural Resources Problems in Japan (Natural Resources Section, General Headquarters, SCAP, Tokyo; reprinted from Science, October 8, 1948, Vol. 108, No. 2806, pp. 367-372)</i>
			Series VI: Miscellany
			Subseries 1: Documents and Reports
		6	<i>American Policy in Occupied Areas (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office)—series of articles reprinted from The Department of State Bulletin, July 14, 1946, August 18, 1946, February 9, 1947, and March 9, 1947</i>
		7	<i>An Appeal to the Emperor of Japan (Paul de Gyarmathy, Tokyo, November 1945)—manuscript on ideas about type of new government needed in postwar Japan</i>
		8	<i>In Quest of Peace and Security: Selected Documents on American Foreign Policy, 1941-1951 (Department of State Publication No. 4245, General Foreign Policy Series 53, October 1951)</i>
		9	<i>Korea, 1945-1948: A Report on Political Developments and Economic Resources with Selected Documents (Department of State Publication No. 3305, Far Eastern Series 28, October 1948)</i>
		10	<i>Making the Peace Treaties, 1941-1947 (Department of State Publication No. 2774, European Series 24, February 1947)</i>
			Open Shelf:
			<i>Occupation of Germany: Policy and Progress, 1945-1946 (Department of State Publication No. 2783, European Series 23, August 1947)</i>
			<i>Surrender of Italy, Germany, and Japan (presented by Senator Barkley, Instruments of Surrender, Public Papers, and Addresses of the President and Supreme Commanders, 1946)</i>
			<i>To Secure These Rights: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1947)</i>
			<i>The United States at War: Development and Administration of the War Program by the Federal Government (Bureau of the Budget, No. 1, 1946, prepared under auspices of the Committee of Records of War Administration by the War Records Section)</i>

Reel	Box	Folder	Reel Contents
			Series VI: Miscellany
			Subseries 2: Periodicals and Newspapers
1001 <i>contd.</i>	8 <i>contd.</i>		<i>Contemporary Japan: A Review of Far Eastern Affairs, Volumes I-XXIV (frequency varied; published by Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, Tokyo):</i>
			Vol. I, No. 3 (Dec. 1932), No. 4 (Mar. 1933)
			Vol. II, No. 1 (June 1933), No. 2 (Sept. 1933), No. 3 (Dec. 1933), No. 4 (Mar. 1934)
			Vol. III, No. 1 (June 1934), No. 2 (Sept. 1934), No. 3 (Dec. 1934), No. 4 (Mar. 1935)
			Vol. IV, No. 1 (June 1935), No. 2 (Sept. 1935), No. 3 (Dec. 1935)
			Vol. V, No. 1 (June 1936), No. 2 (Sept. 1936), No. 3 (Dec. 1936)
			Vol. VI, No. 1 (June 1937), No. 2 (Sept. 1937), No. 3 (Dec. 1937), No. 4 (Mar. 1938)
			Vol. VII, No. 1 (June 1938), No. 2 (Sept. 1938), No. 3 (Dec. 1938)
			Vol. VIII, Nos. 1-10 (Mar. 1939-Dec. 1939)
			Vol. IX, No. 1 (Jan. 1940), Nos. 5-6 (May 1940-June 1940), No. 10 (Oct. 1940), No. 12 (Dec. 1940)
			Vol. X, Nos. 1-2 (Jan. 1941-Feb. 1941), Nos. 4-12 (Apr. 1941-Dec. 1941)
			Vol. XI, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1942-Dec. 1942)
			Vol. XII, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1943-Dec. 1943)
			Vol. XIII, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1944-Dec. 1944)
			Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1945-Dec. 1945)
			Vol. XV, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1946-Dec. 1946)
			Vol. XVI, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1947-Dec. 1947)
			Vol. XVII, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1948-Dec. 1948)
			Vol. XVIII, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1949-Dec. 1949)
			Vol. XIX, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1950-Dec. 1950)
			Vol. XX, Nos. 1-12 (Jan. 1951-Dec. 1951)
			Vol. XXI, Nos. 4-12 (1952)
			Vol. XXII, Nos. 1-9 (1953), Nos. 10-12 (1954)
			Vol. XXIII, Nos. 1-3 (1954), Nos. 4-12 (1955)
			Vol. XXIV, Nos. 1-9 (1956), Nos. 10-12 (1957)
			<i>Nippon Times, Vols. 1-6, No. 16 (Dec. 1945-June 1946)—</i> [See RG-25 for Nippon Times issues that were filmed]