

Guide to the Microfilm Edition

RG-46: PAPERS OF LIEUTENANT PAUL P. ROGERS, USA

*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 page 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

Paul P. Rogers was born in 1920 in the Midwest. While a student at William Jewell College (Missouri), he enlisted in the U.S. Army for service in the Philippines, arriving in Manila in October 1941. With his stenographic and typing skills, Rogers soon became the personal stenographer and secretary to Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, General Douglas MacArthur's Chief of Staff for the Southwest Pacific (SWPA) Theater during World War II.

Lieutenant Rogers was the only enlisted man to be included with MacArthur's staff that left Corregidor by PT boat on March 11, 1942. He served with headquarters until September 1945, experiencing firsthand the relationship between MacArthur and Sutherland. This experience was the basis for his two-volume history, *MacArthur and Sutherland: The Good Years* (1990).

Following the war, Rogers sold insurance and earned his Ph.D. in economics, becoming a well-respected professor in his field at Virginia Polytechnic and State University. In the early 1990s he was diagnosed with cancer and died soon thereafter.

Rogers's collection of papers and manuscripts was donated before his death. Record Group 46 contains diaries, selected correspondence, typescripts of articles, and the manuscript draft for his one-volume version of *MacArthur and Sutherland*.

**RG-46: PAPERS OF
LIEUTENANT PAUL P. ROGERS, USA**

Reels 1055-1061

| Reel | Description |
|------|---|
| 1055 | Corregidor Diary and Selected Letters (diary created by Rogers, who escaped from Corregidor with MacArthur's staff, March 11, 1942; selected letters from 1941 and 1942 are included) |
| | MacArthur and Sutherland: MacArthur's Lieutenants |
| | MacArthur and Quezon: Executive Order #1 (1981 draft) |
| | MacArthur and Quezon: Executive Order #1 (revised draft, July 1982) |
| | MacArthur and Quezon Manuscript |
| | One-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | Draft Typescript: "MacArthur and Sutherland" |
| | Draft: Endnotes and Footnotes |
| | Endnotes |
| | Appendix |
| | Draft: "End of SWPA" |
| | Draft: "Last SWPA Battle" |
| | Draft: "One Bomber, One Bomb" |
| | Draft Outline: "Conquer with Bitterness: MacArthur and Sutherland, 1943-1945" |
| 1056 | Draft: Lists of Maps and Illustrations |
| | Draft: Miscellaneous Sources and Notes on early 1945 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "Interlude," Chapter 19 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "King," Chapter 17 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "Shadows," Chapter 16 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "Problems," Chapter 15 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "Last," Chapter 14 |
| | Draft of one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland, "Advance," Chapter 13 |
| | Photographs |
| | Draft: "MacArthur and Sutherland," Chapter 12 |
| | Selected Australian government radios from the MacArthur Memorial Archives |
| | Xerograph of Chapter 8, "Chaos before Disaster" of James Leutze's Different Kind of Victory |
| | Two poems (included in Rogers's book MacArthur and Sutherland) |
| | Sayre Eichelberger, LaFollette Memoirs (selected) |
| | Documents from Carlisle Barracks |
| | Typescript: "MacArthur and Sutherland: The Glory, the Pride, the Bitterness," Part III, "The Bitterness" |

| Reel | Description |
|------|---|
| 1057 | <p data-bbox="297 306 1446 338">Typescript: "MacArthur and Sutherland: The Glory, the Pride, the Bitterness," Part I, "The Glory"</p> <p data-bbox="297 352 1446 384">Typescript: "MacArthur and Sutherland: The Glory, the Pride, the Bitterness," Part II, "The Pride"</p> <p data-bbox="297 399 670 430">"Battle for Papua" (manuscript)</p> <p data-bbox="297 445 1019 476">George Kenney, The MacArthur I Know and Kenney Reports</p> |
| 1058 | <p data-bbox="297 548 646 579">Archives (letters to and from)</p> <p data-bbox="297 594 1320 625">RG-3, SWPA, Official Correspondence (selected from MacArthur Memorial Archives)</p> <p data-bbox="297 640 1487 703">RG-1, Military Advisor to the Philippine Commonwealth, Correspondence (selected from MacArthur Memorial Archives)</p> <p data-bbox="297 718 618 749">Republic of the Philippines</p> <p data-bbox="297 764 943 795">Inventories of Records, MacArthur Memorial Archives</p> <p data-bbox="297 810 954 842">Weldon Rhoades, "Dusty," Correspondence, 1981-1984</p> <p data-bbox="297 856 906 888">PAC Flight 321, Eleanor Roosevelt's visit to SWPA</p> <p data-bbox="297 903 1256 934">Unlabeled File: Holographic comments on Rogers's manuscript by unknown hand</p> <p data-bbox="297 949 760 980">Chronologies (notes for Rogers's book)</p> <p data-bbox="297 995 857 1026">Code Names (research notes for Rogers's book)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1041 919 1073">Sutherland Papers (research notes for Rogers's book)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1087 776 1119">Notes (research notes for Rogers's book)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1134 776 1165">Index: AAF, ALF, ANF (research notes)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1180 659 1211">Index: Barbey (research notes)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1226 659 1257">Quezon Index (research notes)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1272 678 1304">Tuchman Index (research notes)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1318 659 1350">Personnel File (research notes)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1365 1341 1396">Unlabeled (publisher's search)—Correspondence looking for publisher for Rogers's book</p> <p data-bbox="297 1411 1435 1442">Eichelberger (selected pieces of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger's World War II correspondence)</p> |
| 1059 | <p data-bbox="297 1514 1133 1545">Miscellaneous copies of messages from MacArthur Memorial Archives</p> <p data-bbox="297 1560 643 1591">Richard K. Sutherland, Diary</p> <p data-bbox="297 1606 727 1638">Richard K. Sutherland, Biographical</p> <p data-bbox="297 1652 367 1684">Notes</p> <p data-bbox="297 1698 716 1730">Unlabeled Miscellaneous Notations</p> <p data-bbox="297 1745 862 1776">SHO (file of notes for chapter in Rogers's book)</p> <p data-bbox="297 1791 1479 1854">Egeberg (correspondence file between Rogers and Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, MacArthur's World War II physician and aide)</p> |

| Reel | Description |
|---------------|--|
| 1059 | Natalie Carney [nee Sutherland] |
| <i>contd.</i> | (correspondence file between Rogers and daughter of Lt. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland) Brig. Gen. LeGrande A. Diller (correspondence file between Rogers and MacArthur's World War II Public Relations Officer) "Action," Chapter 1 of MacArthur and Sutherland "Begin," Chapters 3-7 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| 1060 | "Command," Chapters 8-12 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Orange," Chapters 13-16 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Citadel," Chapters 17-19 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Alamo," Chapters 20-23 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Hospitable," Chapters 24-26 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Settling In," Chapters 31-34 of MacArthur and Sutherland [filmed out of order] |
| | "SWPA," Chapters 27-30 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Threat," Chapters 35-37 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| | "Buna," Chapters 38-40 of MacArthur and Sutherland |
| 1061 | Chapter 8 (one-volume version of MacArthur and Sutherland) |
| | Unlabeled (Miscellaneous Manuscript Notations) |
| | Unlabeled (Maps and Photos) |
| | Unlabeled (MacArthur—Sutherland Secret File) |