

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 13

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D.C., 6 April 1964

The death of GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, United States Army, which occurred at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., on 5 April 1964, is announced with deep regret.

GENERAL MACARTHUR received the Nation's highest honors and acclaim as the Commander in Chief of the Allied ground, air, and naval forces in the Southwest Pacific Area, during World War II. His military skill and leadership, combined with courage and daring, guided the forces under his command from the Japanese occupation of the Philippines in 1942 to total victory in the Pacific and the unconditional surrender of Japan in 1945. Throughout his long career, his superior judgment and executive ability proved of inestimable value to his country.

GENERAL MACARTHUR was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, on 26 January 1880. He entered the United States Military Academy on 13 June 1899 and graduated at the head of his class on 11 June 1903, with appointment as second lieutenant of Engineers. He advanced through all the grades to major general on 17 January 1925, having served temporarily in the grades of colonel and brigadier general during World War I. He was appointed Chief of Staff, United States Army, with the grade of general on 21 November 1930 and served until 1 October 1935. After his tour of duty as Chief of Staff, he reverted to his permanent grade of major general, and in 1936 President Quezon appointed him Field Marshal of the Philippine Army. He retired from the United States Army with the grade of general on 31 December 1937, but was recalled to active duty as a major general on 26 July 1941, and was promoted to lieutenant general on 29 July 1941. He was promoted to the grade of general on 22 December 1941 and to general of the army in the Army of the United States on 18 December 1944. GENERAL MACARTHUR was promoted in the Regular Army to the grade of general of the army on 11 April 1946 with rank from 18 December 1944 and was restored to the active list of the Regular Army on 9 July 1948.

After his appointment as second lieutenant, GENERAL MACARTHUR served in the Philippines; then in San Francisco as an Engineer Officer with the Pacific Division; and as aide to his father, Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur, who was Military Attaché in Japan and the Senior United States Army Observer with the Japanese Army in the field. While on the latter detail, he accompanied his father on a confidential mission which took him to many countries throughout Asia. He served as Aide to President Theodore Roosevelt in 1907 and then attended the Engineer School of Application. After several years of duty with troops, he was assigned to duty in the Office, Chief of Engineers, and then as a member of the General Staff Corps. In 1914, he

accompanied the United States Expeditionary Force to Vera Cruz as a member of the General Staff.

When the idea was conceived for the formation of the 42d Division, composed of units representing the various States, GENERAL MACARTHUR made reference to what was to become its well-known nickname "Rainbow" when he described it as "stretching like a rainbow clear across the United States." He served in France as Chief of Staff of this division from October 1917 to 6 August 1918 in the Vaucouleurs, LaFauche, and Rolampont Training Areas; in the Luneville, Baccarat, Esperance-Souain Sectors; and in the Champagne-Marne and Aisne-Marne Operations. He commanded the 84th Infantry Brigade of the 42d Division from 6 August to 9 November 1918 in the St. Mihiel Offensive, the Essey-Pannes Sector, and the Woevre, Meuse-Argonne and Sedan Offensives. From 10 to 21 November he was in command of the 42d Division, after which he resumed command of the 84th Infantry Brigade and commanded the brigade in the Army of Occupation in Germany until 1919.

In June 1919, he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Military Academy and served until June 1922. After a period of further duty in the Philippines, he commanded the Fourth Corps Area to July 1925 and the Third Corps Area to September 1928. Two years later after serving as commander of the Philippine Department, he was made Chief of Staff of the Army on 21 November 1930. During his tenure as Chief of Staff, GENERAL MACARTHUR exerted every energy to prevent the economy measures dictated by the depression years from crippling the already greatly reduced Army. He then reorganized and modernized the Army, placing particular emphasis on armor and air power, and motorization and mechanization in general, clearly foreseeing the type of warfare which came with World War II. The basic blueprints of manpower procurement and industrial mobilization were developed under his direction.

Upon completion of his tour as Chief of Staff in October 1935, GENERAL MACARTHUR was appointed Military Advisor of the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines to aid the new government in its effort to organize and train a national army. As conditions in the Orient became critical, he was designated Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East on 26 July 1941. His stubborn defense of the Philippines at the beginning of World War II upset Japanese plans of conquest and gained valuable time for the defense of Australia.

President Roosevelt, in March 1942, ordered GENERAL MACARTHUR from Corregidor to Australia for the purpose of organizing and leading forces back for the liberation of the Philippines. Although he deeply regretted leaving his comrades in the Philippines he realized he could best serve their desperate situation on his new mission. On his arrival in Australia, GENERAL MACARTHUR stated, "I came through, and I shall return." The phrase became the war cry

of the Filipinos he had had to leave behind. Thus inspired—and later supplied—by GENERAL MACARTHUR, the guerrillas carried on the war. On 30 March 1942, GENERAL MACARTHUR was designated Supreme Commander of the Southwest Pacific Area and assumed command on 18 April 1942 with the title Commander in Chief.

He turned back the Japanese in eastern New Guinea in late 1942 and then, in a continuous offensive, advanced up the New Guinea coast and into the Philippine Islands, where by July 1945 his forces had virtually decimated the Japanese defensive armies and had liberated almost the entire archipelago.

On 6 April 1945, GENERAL MACARTHUR was named Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Pacific. On 14 August 1945, in addition to his duties as commander of the United States Army Forces in the Pacific, he was appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to receive the Japanese surrender and command the occupation of Japan. In January 1947, he was designated Commander in Chief of the Far East Command, retaining his position in Japan as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. On 25 July 1950, a month after the north Korean Communists had invaded South Korea, GENERAL MACARTHUR assumed command of the United Nations Command in the Far East, organized to direct United Nations Forces in the defense of South Korea. On 11 April 1951, he turned these duties over to his successor and returned to the United States arriving in San Francisco on 17 April 1951.

In appreciation of the Philippine Campaign, the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Philippine National Assembly and Congress, and the Australian Government tendered GENERAL MACARTHUR their formal gratitude and thanks. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for his conspicuous leadership in the Philippines, the Distinguished Service Cross with two Oak Leaf Clusters for his services in World Wars I and II, the Distinguished Service Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Service Medal (Navy), the Silver Star with six Oak Leaf Clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Bronze Star Medal with V Device, the Air Medal, and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. The Congress of the United States, on 9 October 1962, authorized a gold medal to be awarded to GENERAL OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MACARTHUR in recognition of his gallant service rendered to this country. He was granted sixteen degrees by universities and colleges throughout the world. In addition, he received the following foreign decorations: French Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; French Croix de Guerre with Palm and Gilt Star; French Honorary Corporal of the Eighth Regiment of the Line, with Legion of Honor Fourragere; French Honorary First Class Private of the 20th Battalion de Chasseurs Alpins, with Medal Militaire Fourragere; Italian Knight Grand Cross of the Military Order of Italy; Order of the Crown of Italy; Italian Cross of War; Belgian Order of the Crown, Grand Cross with

GO 13

Palm; Belgian Order of the Crown, Commander; Belgian Croix de Guerre 1940 with Palm; Rumanian Order of the Great Cross in the Order of Faithful Services; Hungarian Grand Cordon of Pour le Merite; Czechoslovakian Grand Cross of the Order of the White Lion; Ecuadoran Star of Abdon Calderon, First Class; Mexican Medal of Military Merit, First Class; Greek Cross of Military Valor; Yugoslavian Grand Cordon of the White Eagle; Polish Military Order of Virtuti Militari, V Class; Grand Cordon of Polonia Restituta; British Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Netherlands Grand Cross of the Order of Orange-Nassau with Swords; Philippine Medal for Valor; Philippine Distinguished Service Star; Philippine Legion of Honor, degree of Chief Commander; Chinese Order of Grand Cordon of Pao Ting (Tripod), Special Class; Guatemalan Cross of Military Merit, First Class; Cuban Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit "Carlos Manuel de Cespedes"; Korean Taeguk Distinguished Military Service Medal; and the Japanese Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers.

As a mark of respect to the memory of GENERAL MACARTHUR, the National Flag will be displayed at half-staff on all installations under the control of the Department of the Army from date of death, 5 April 1964, until retreat on day of burial, 11 April 1964.

GENERAL MACARTHUR will lie in state in the rotunda of the United States Capitol, Washington, D.C., from 1530 hours, 8 April 1964, until 1300 hours, 9 April 1964. He will be buried in the MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, Virginia, on 11 April 1964.

The Commanding General, United States Continental Army Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia; each Army Commander in the Continental United States; the Commanding General, Military District of Washington, U.S. Army; the Superintendent, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York; and the Commander in Chief, United States Army, Pacific, will render appropriate honors.

By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

Official:

J. C. LAMBERT,
*Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.*

EARLE G. WHEELER,
*General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.*

Distribution:

To be distributed in accordance with DA Form 12-4 requirements.