

MacArthur Memorial Week



June 8-14, 1979
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin

Statue Unveiling

Unveiling of the Statue of
General of the Army Douglas MacArthur
MacArthur Square, Milwaukee
June 8, 1979



- 11:30 a.m.** — Program of military and patriotic music by the Pulaski High School band.
- 12:15 p.m.** — Unveiling Ceremony
Master of Ceremonies —
Henry W. Woyach, General Chairman
MacArthur Memorial Committee
- Invocation — Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J., Marquette University
- Presentation of Colors: West Point Honor Guard, 32nd Division and representatives of other branches of the Armed Forces
- Pledge of Allegiance: Eagle Scout David Bernards, Troop 118, Underwood School, Wauwatosa
- Introduction of Guests
- Remarks: "The MacArthurs of Milwaukee" — Harry H. Anderson, Executive Director, Milwaukee County Historical Society
- Introduction of Mrs. Erwin C. Uihlein and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur
- Acceptance of the Statue for the Milwaukee community by County Executive William F. O'Donnell
- Introduction of sculptor Robert Dean
- Laying of a wreath at the statue by Mr. Pedro Adriano and Dr. Miguel T. Galang on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines and the Filipino people of Milwaukee County
- Laying of the wreath at the statue by Mr. Eddie Jonokuchi on behalf of the Japanese-American Citizen League
- National Anthem and conclusion of ceremony
- Benediction — Rev. Frank Sanfelippo, Old St. Mary's Church

Following the conclusion of the unveiling ceremony, the public is invited to the Milwaukee County Historical Society, corner of Third Street and Kilbourn Avenue, at 2:00 p.m. for the opening of a special memorial exhibit on General Douglas MacArthur and his family's associations with Milwaukee.

Sculptor Robert Dean working on his statue of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

Other phases of the recognition of the MacArthur Family's historic associations with Milwaukee will be completed during the summer. This will include the dedication of historic markers at the sites of the Plankinton House hotel and the MacArthur family home on Marshall street, and at West Division High School. An official State of Wisconsin historical marker will be affixed to the statue at MacArthur Square at the time of its unveiling.

MacArthur Week Events

Program of Activities
June 8-14, 1979

**Friday,
June 8** — 12:15 p.m. Unveiling of Douglas MacArthur in MacArthur Square.
— 2:00 p.m. Opening of a MacArthur Exhibit at the Milwaukee County Historical Society.

**Saturday,
June 9** — MacArthur Memorial Banquet at Pfister Hotel, Cocktails 6:30 p.m. — Dinner 7:45 p.m. Sponsored by the Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County.
Speaker: United States Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. of Virginia, member of the National Advisory Board of the MacArthur Memorial Foundation, Norfolk, Virginia.

**Tuesday,
June 12** — Noon, MacArthur Week program at the Milwaukee Rotary Club. Speaker: Lieutenant General W. Y. Smith, Assistant to the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
— 7:00 p.m. Concert — 84th Division Band, United States Army Reserve. Memorial Hall (3rd Floor), War Memorial Center.

**Wednesday,
June 13** — 10:00 a.m. Dedication of historical marker at West Division High School, where Douglas MacArthur attended as a special student, by the Wisconsin Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution.
— Noon, MacArthur Week program at Milwaukee Kiwanis Club. Speaker: Major General Michael D. Healy, Commander Rediness Region V, Fort Sheridan, Illinois.
— 7:00 p.m. Dedication of historical marker at 1101 North Marshall Street, the site of the MacArthur family residence, by the St. Andrew's Society of Milwaukee.

**Thursday,
June 14
(Flag Day)** — 10:00 a.m. Rededication of Flagpole at the Prospect Avenue entrance to the War Memorial Plaza by veterans of World War I.
— 11:00 a.m. Dedication of Memorial Plaque to the Schneider family of Milwaukee which had ten sons serve in the U.S. Navy; Veterans Memorial Gallery, bridge level of the War Memorial Center. Presenting officer, Rear Admiral E. S. Briggs, Commander Navy Recruiting Command.

On-Going Events

— June 8 to June 14

- Exhibit, "The MacArthurs of Milwaukee," at the Milwaukee County Historical Society, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Sunday. No admission charge.
- Display of Japanese Porcelain at the Villa Terrace Decorative Arts Museum, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. daily.
- Exhibit of military events from the World War II Pacific Theater by the Wisconsin Military History Association in the Veterans Memorial Gallery (2nd Floor) of the War Memorial Center, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.
- Special series of World War II movies, selected by the Milwaukee Art Center. Showings to start at 8:00 p.m. No charge for admission. Memorial Hall (3rd Floor), War Memorial Center.

Sunday, June 10 —

"30 Seconds Over Tokyo" with Spencer Tracy and Van Johnson

Monday, June 11 —

"So Proudly We Hail" with Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake

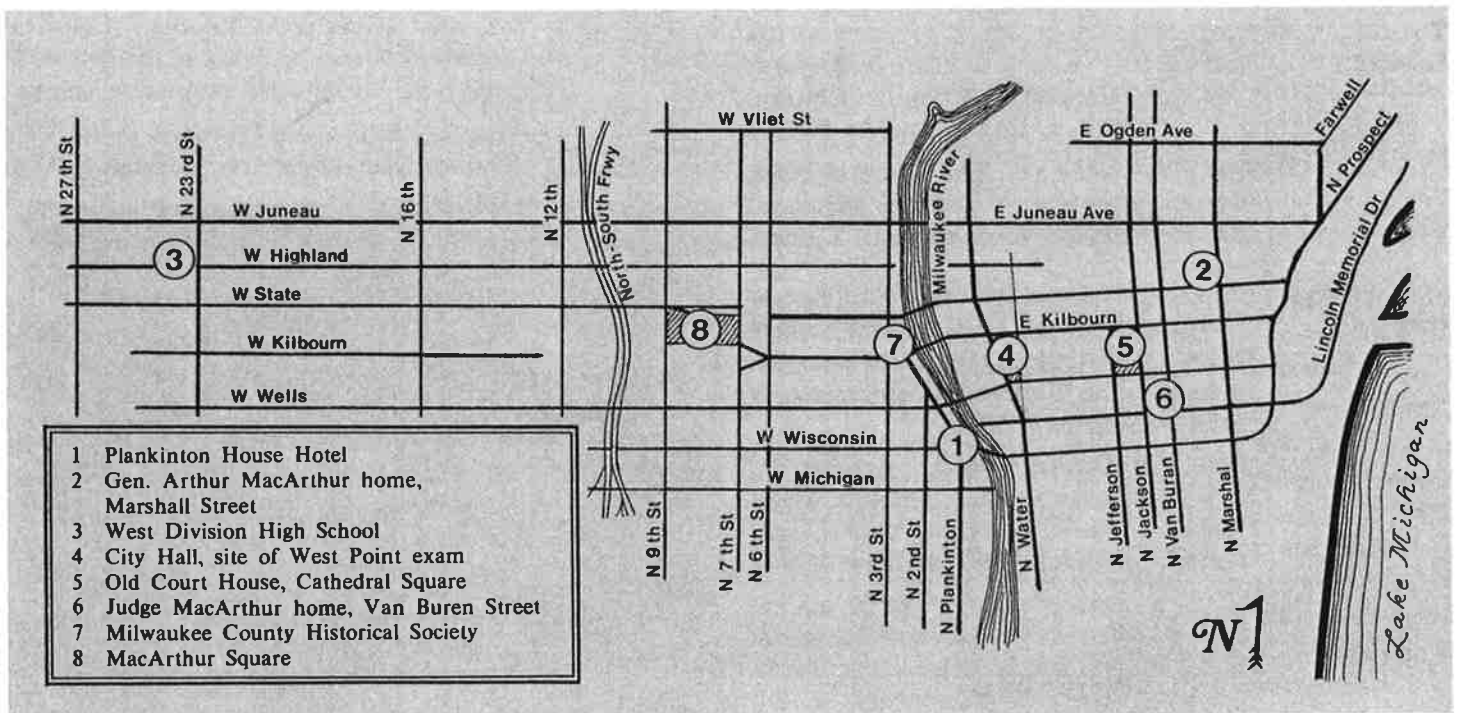
Tuesday, June 12 —

"The Human Comedy" with Mickey Rooney, Van Johnson, and Fay Bainter

Wednesday, June 13 —

"Follow the Boys" with George Raft, W. C. Fields, Jeanette McDonald, Orson Wells, Marlene Dietrich, Dianah Shore and others.

Map Guide to Milwaukee MacArthur Memorials



The Plankinton House Hotel, which stood on Wisconsin Avenue, between Plankinton Avenue and North Second Street. Douglas MacArthur and his mother lived here in 1898, while he studied for the entrance examinations to West Point.



Milwaukee's West Side (presently West Division) High School where Douglas MacArthur attended as a special student in 1898 to prepare for the West Point competitive exams.



Milwaukee's City Hall, where Douglas MacArthur took his examination for the appointment to West Point.



General Arthur MacArthur's home, which stood at the present 1011 North Marshall Street. General MacArthur lived here following his assignment to Milwaukee in 1906 until his death in 1912. His son Douglas also resided in this house while on duty in Milwaukee in 1907.

MacArthur Memorial in Virginia



MacARTHUR MEMORIAL
Norfolk, Virginia



ROTUNDA
MacARTHUR MEMORIAL
Norfolk, Virginia

The MacArthur Memorial at Norfolk, Virginia (his mother's home) was created in 1960 following General MacArthur's acceptance of the city's offer to provide a facility to house his papers, library, decorations and mementos. The memorial building is the former Norfolk Court House, and adjacent structures house an archives, library and administrative offices, movie theater, and gift and souvenir shop. MacArthur was buried in April, 1964 with full military honors in the rotunda of the memorial building. The MacArthur Memorial Foundation works in conjunction with the City of Norfolk to support the Memorial.

Special History Journal

As a permanent tribute to the distinguished MacArthur family of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee County Historical Society has prepared a new publication about General Douglas MacArthur, his father General Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and his grandfather Judge Arthur McArthur, Sr. and their ties to the city they always considered as home.

Features in this soft-bound volume include articles on Douglas MacArthur's appointment to West Point and about his family which were previously published in the Society's quarterly magazine; remarks by General Douglas MacArthur while visiting Milwaukee in 1951; the address given at the Society's 1979 annual awards banquet by Brigadier General LeGrande A. Diller, U.S. Army, Ret., a surviving member of General MacArthur's World War II personal staff; and other miscellaneous MacArthur-related material and photographs.

Milwaukee County Historical Society
910 North Third Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Please send me _____ copies of **The MacArthurs of Milwaukee** at \$3.00 per copy. Remittance must accompany all orders from individuals. Please add 4 percent sales tax if order is to be delivered in Wisconsin.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

\$ _____ amount enclosed

The MacArthurs standing in front of the nose of the General's transport plane, The Bataan.



Mrs. Douglas MacArthur

Jean Marie Faircloth, daughter of E. C. and Sallie Beard Faircloth, was born in 1898 in Nashville, Tennessee, and moved very early to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Miss Faircloth attended Soule College in Murfreesboro and Ward-Belmont in Nashville. After school she traveled extensively, particularly in the Far East.

On a trip to Shanghai on the SS *President Hoover* in 1935, Miss Faircloth met General Douglas MacArthur, who was traveling to Manila to assume his duties as Military Adviser to President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth. After visiting her Shanghai friends, she became further acquainted with the general in Manila. Miss Faircloth, having briefly returned to Murfreesboro, married General MacArthur in New York City on April 30, 1937.

The couple traveled to Manila and made their home there, where Mrs. MacArthur bore a son, Arthur, in February 1938. With the Japanese invasion of the Philippines, Mrs. MacArthur and her son remained with the general through the withdrawal to Corregidor and a dramatic escape through the Philippines to Australia. Mrs. MacArthur remained in Brisbane until her husband had liberated Manila, where she and Arthur joined him.

Mrs. MacArthur remained by her husband's side through the occupation of Japan and has continued to live in New York, their post-1951 home, since her husband's passing in 1964.



The General, with his wife Jean Faircloth MacArthur, at Marquette Stadium during their 1951 visit to Milwaukee. To the right is the Very Reverend Edward O'Donnell, S.J., President of Marquette, who conferred an honorary degree upon MacArthur on this occasion.

MacArthur Family in Milwaukee

Arthur MacArthur, Jr. as Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Wisconsin Volunteers. Douglas' father emerged from the Civil War with this rank and a Medal of Honor for bravery, although he was then only 19 years of age. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in the regular Army in 1866, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant General before his retirement in 1909.



The MacArthur family: Douglas in white at the left holding a rifle; his father, Captain Arthur MacArthur of the 13th Infantry; his brother Arthur III (who was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1892 by a Wisconsin Congressman); and his mother, Mary Pinkney Hardy MacArthur. This photograph was taken in the mid-1880's.

While his father was stationed at San Antonio, Texas, Douglas MacArthur attended West Texas Military Academy from 1895 to 1897. Shown here as a cadet sergeant, he was active in athletics and graduated as valedictorian of his class.



Judge Arthur MacArthur, (1815-1896) grandfather of Douglas, came to Wisconsin in 1849. He was active in local and state politics, serving as Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin from 1855 to '57, and as Governor of the state for five days in March, 1856. In 1857 he was elected a Circuit Judge, holding court in the old Milwaukee County Court House which stood in present Cathedral Square. His home was on Van Buren St. In 1870 he was appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.



Left: Douglas MacArthur was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. in 1898 by Congressman Theobald Otjen of Milwaukee. He scored a grade of 93.3 percent in the entrance exams. He graduated first in his class academically, and was also First Captain of the Corps of Cadets, and in 1903 was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Engineers.

Right: during World War I, Douglas MacArthur served with the 42nd (Rainbow) Infantry Division, and commanded this unit by the close of the war in 1918. He was constantly present during front line action, was wounded twice and also gassed, and decorated nine times for heroism. Here he is receiving the Distinguished Service Medal from General John J. Pershing.

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur



In 1935, MacArthur was appointed Military Advisor to the President of the Philippine Islands. He is shown here (in white suit in the foreground) arriving in Manila. The officer to his left (also in white) is his senior aide, Major Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Following the attack by the Japanese upon the Philippines in December, 1941, MacArthur withdrew his forces to defensive positions on Bataan peninsula and Corregidor, an island in Manila Bay. In March, 1942, when continued defense of the Philippines seemed hopeless, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered MacArthur to Australia to prepare for future offensive campaigns against the Japanese. His first successes took place on the island of New Guinea, where his troops stopped the enemy advance, and began to drive them from their strongholds. He is shown here near Port Moresby, New Guinea in August, 1942.

Left: MacArthur's strategy of "island hopping" and by-passing and isolating Japanese strong points enabled his forces to regain considerable territory from the enemy with a minimum of losses. His continued land, naval and air offensive resulted in the capture of numerous key bases on his route of return to the Philippines. He visited his forces at Cape Gloucester, New Britain in April, 1944.

Right: in October, 1944, MacArthur fulfilled his pledge, "I shall return," given to the Philippine people when he left for Australia two and a half years earlier. He landed with his forces on the island of Leyte in the Central Philippines on October 20, and is shown here with American troops near the beach, with landing craft in the background.



In July, 1944, MacArthur met at Hawaii with President Roosevelt and Admirals Chester W. Nimitz and William D. Leahy (right) to plan future strategy in the Pacific. MacArthur argued strongly in favor of the strategical and moral necessity for the Allies to recapture the Philippine Islands on their road to Japan. The Navy proposed other objectives, but Roosevelt was convinced by MacArthur's arguments and approved the attack on the Philippines.



By July 9, 1945, Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, had been sufficiently cleared of Japanese troops to allow the Philippine Congress to again convene in Manila. MacArthur restored the Commonwealth government to its prewar responsibilities, and later addressed the Congress in a Manila school room. On this occasion the legislators gave MacArthur an ovation that lasted a full five minutes.



During the campaigns to retake the Philippine Islands, MacArthur often observed the advance of his troops from positions close to the front line operations. Here he is shown with several members of his staff near Clark Field on the island of Luzon.



Following the use of the atomic bomb on the cities of Japan, surrender negotiations were conducted between the Japanese government and the Allies. Unconditional surrender was announced on April 15. On August 30, 1945, MacArthur arrived on The Bataan at Atsugi airfield near Tokyo to begin his duties during the occupation as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. He is shown wearing his familiar gold braided cap, and sunglasses, and smoking a large corn cob pipe. These had become the familiar MacArthur symbols.

Surrender documents were signed by Allied and Japanese representatives on the deck of the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. While the Japanese signed at the table, MacArthur stood in front of assembled Allied officers in the lower right. In his remarks, he expressed a hope that "from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past — a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfillment of his most cherished wish for freedom, tolerance and justice."



As Supreme Commander of the occupation of Japan, MacArthur set about to restore the shattered economy of the country and democratize its institutions. Under his direction, important social and political reforms were enacted, including the adoption of a new and liberal Japanese constitution. Emperor Hirohito signed the new constitution in 1947.

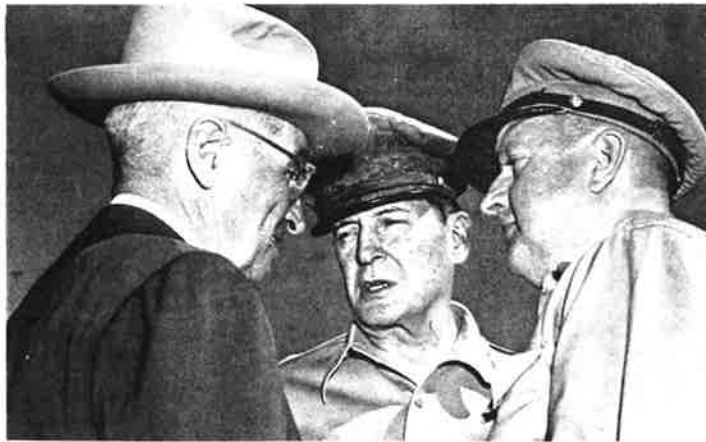


On June 25, 1950 the forces of Communist North Korea invaded South Korea, and MacArthur was ordered to take command of American forces in the south and provide air and naval support for the South Koreans. On July 8, he was named Commander of a unified international force created to repel the invasion. Symbolic of this new assignment, he accepted the United Nations flag in a ceremony at Tokyo.



In September, 1950 MacArthur planned and executed a daring amphibian attack on the North Korean held port of Inchon. It was totally successful, and combined with a counteroffensive by other U.N. forces, succeeded in driving the Communists out of South Korea by early October. With Naval commanders, MacArthur is observing the Inchon invasion from the bridge of the U.S.S. Mt. McKinley.

During the fall and winter of 1950, MacArthur's U.N. forces drove the North Koreans towards the Yalu River, the boundary between North Korea and Communist China. MacArthur visited the fighting zone frequently during the cold weather. Late in November, Chinese troops entered the fighting in large numbers, and the U.N. command was forced to withdraw to the vicinity of the 38th parallel, where the Korean War turned into a stalemate by early 1951.



In October, 1950, MacArthur had flown to Wake Island in the Pacific for a conference with President Harry S. Truman on the Korean situation. They are shown here with MacArthur's aide, General Courtney Whitney. By the spring of 1951, Truman and MacArthur had reached a serious disagreement over the manner in which the war in Korea should be conducted. As a result, MacArthur was relieved of command of the United Nations forces on April 11, 1951. He returned to the United States for the first time in 15 years, and received a hero's welcome.

General MacArthur's later years were spent in New York City, where he became board chairman of Remington Rand. He still retained a warm and close affection for his Army associates, and especially for his alma mater, West Point. In 1962, he visited the Military Academy to receive the prestigious Sylvanus Thayer Award, and later took the salute of the parading corps of cadets. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur died at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington on April 5, 1964 at the age of 84.

The motorcade, with General MacArthur riding in the convertible in the foreground, during his visit to Milwaukee on April 27, 1951. The procession is traveling west on Wisconsin Avenue at North 26th Street. Huge crowds lined most of the route during MacArthur's visit.



General MacArthur waves to admirers during his 1951 visit. On that occasion, he was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws degree by Marquette University and addressed an estimated crowd of 50,000 Milwaukeeans assembled in front of the Court House for the dedication of MacArthur Square.

Acknowledgements

The various events and activities of MacArthur Memorial Week have been made possible by the support and participation of a large number of interested individuals and organizations. However, special acknowledgement is due the following:

Mrs. Erwin C. Uihlein
Mrs. Douglas MacArthur
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Alderman Rod Lanser
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John H. Kopmeier
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Herbert A. Goetsch, Commissioner of Public Works
Edward J. Laszewski, Jr., City Engineer

Allied Veterans Council of Milwaukee County
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