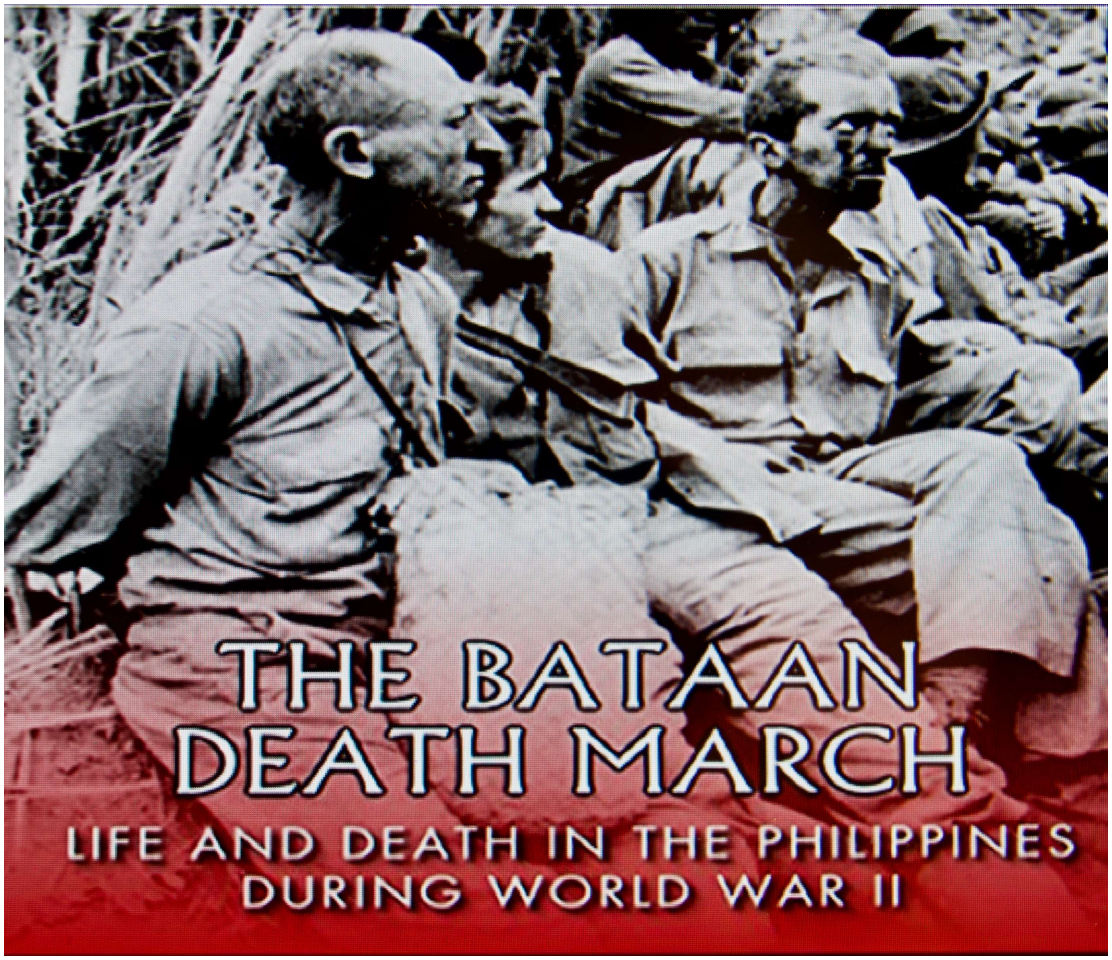


THE STORY OF BATAAN, CORREGIDOR AND THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH: PACIFIC WAR- WW II

PABLO A. CATANGAY

SEPTEMBER 26, 2023

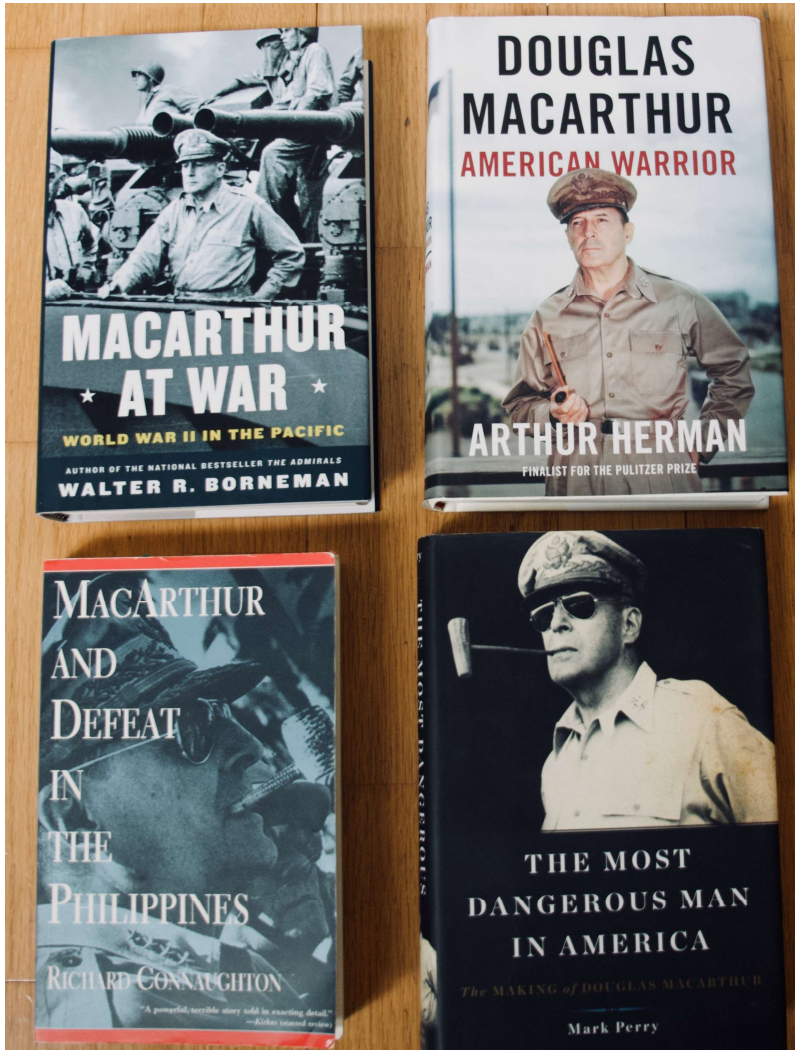
REFERENCE BOOKS



REFERENCE BOOKS



REFERENCE BOOKS



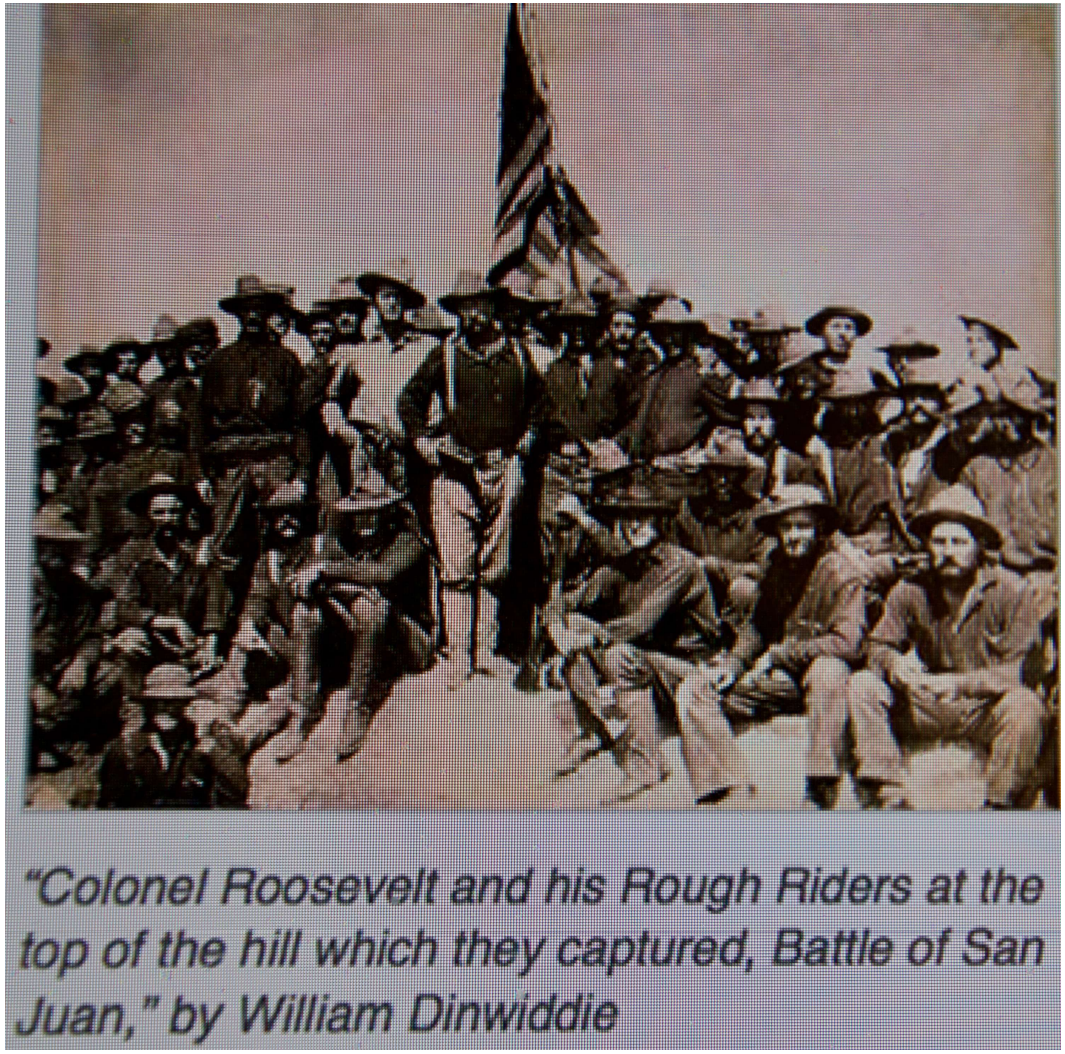


The wreckage of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor (courtesy National Archives).

“REMEMBER MAINE, THE HELL WITH SPAIN”

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR: APRIL 21 TO AUGUST 13, 1898

TED ROOSEVELT AND THE ROUGH RIDERS

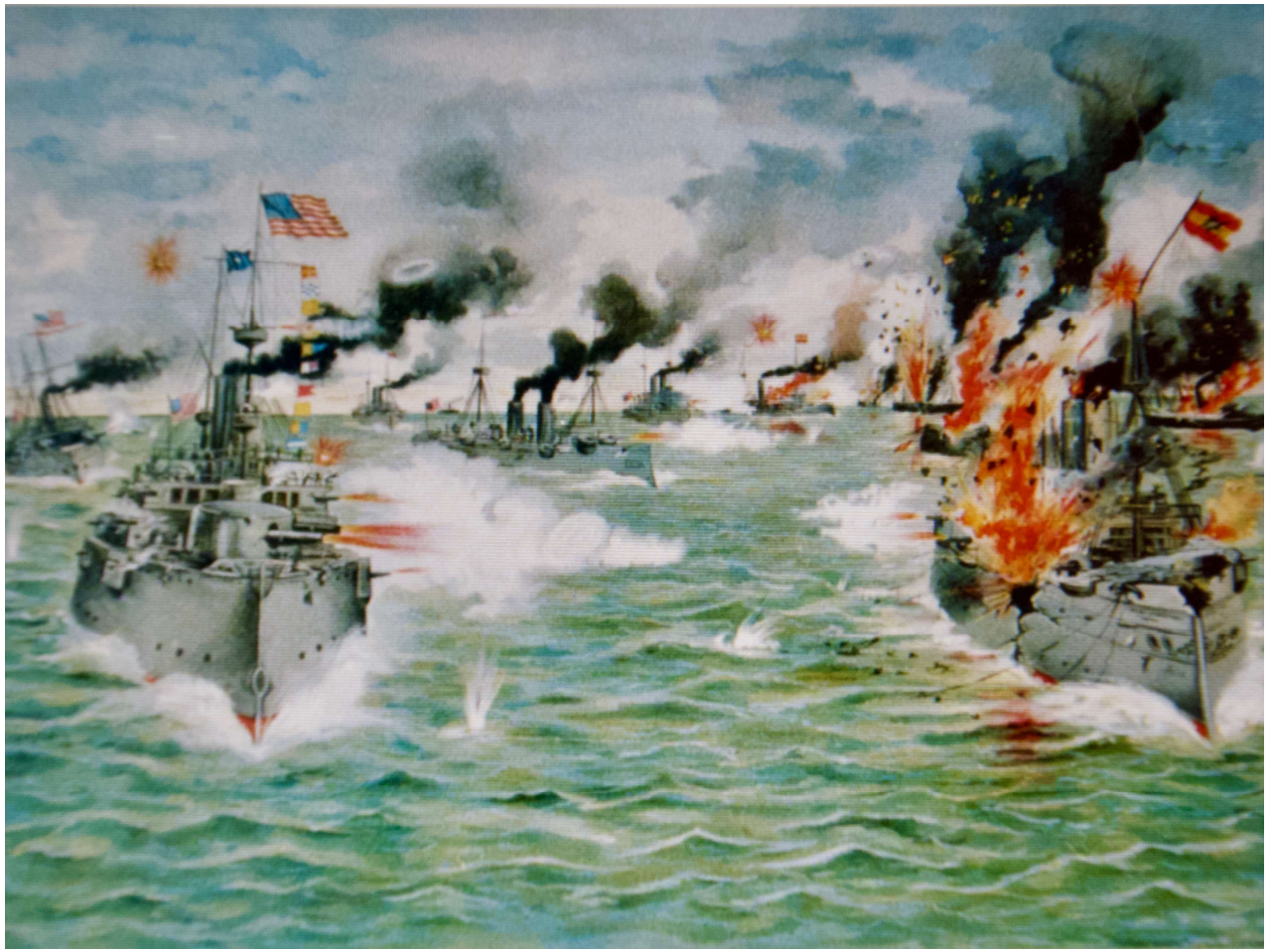


"Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at the top of the hill which they captured, Battle of San Juan," by William Dinwiddie

PHILIPPINE-REVOLUTION AGAINST SPAIN, 1896-1898



Hand-to-hand combat between Filipino revolutionaries and Spanish soldiers at the Battle of Zapote Bridge, 17 February...



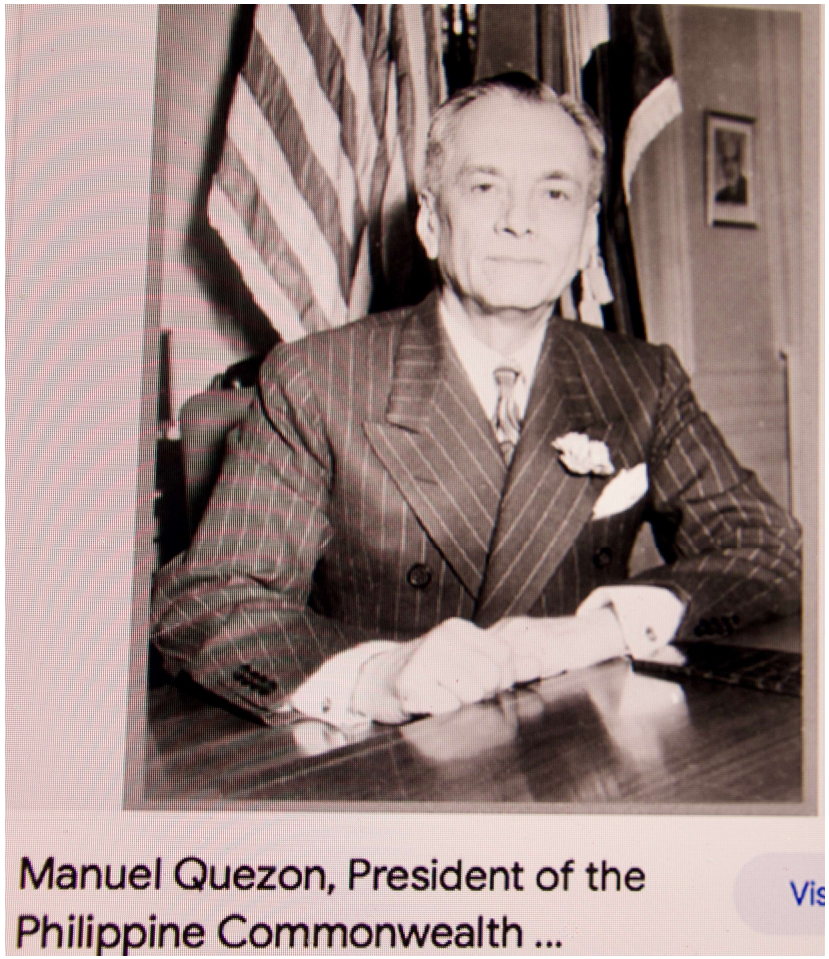
BATTLE OF MANILA BAY- MAY 1, 1898: BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

- June 12, 1898- Philippines Declared Independence (First Philippine Republic).
- December 10, 1898 (Treaty of Paris)- Spain sold the Philippines to the United States for $20 million. As added bonus, Spain ceded Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States.
- February 4, 1899- July 2, 1902- The Philippine-American War: three days before U.S. Senate ratified the Treaty of Paris.



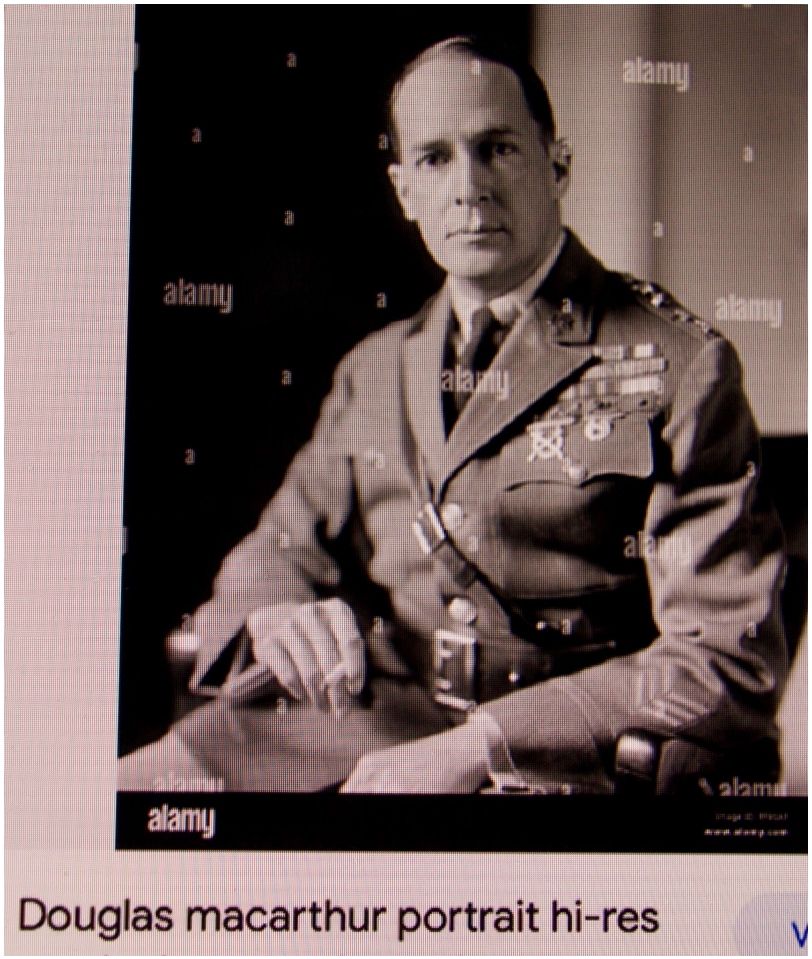
THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR: FEBRUARY 4, 1899 TO JULY 2, 1902

A very brutal and expensive war both in lives and destruction of property. 4,200 Americans killed, 2850 wounded and many more died of tropical diseases. 16,000 to 20,000 Filipino combatants died and 500,000 civilian died of atrocities as well tropical diseases.



AFTER ITS DEFEAT IN THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR, THE PHILIPPINES BECAME A US COLONY.

In 1935, the Philippines was granted the Commonwealth and total Independence from US to be granted in 1946. The Commonwealth function as a Republication form of government pattern after the United States. It enact laws and governed the Philippines. However, it cannot conduct any foreign policy or sign treaty with any country.



GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR- CHIEF OF STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY

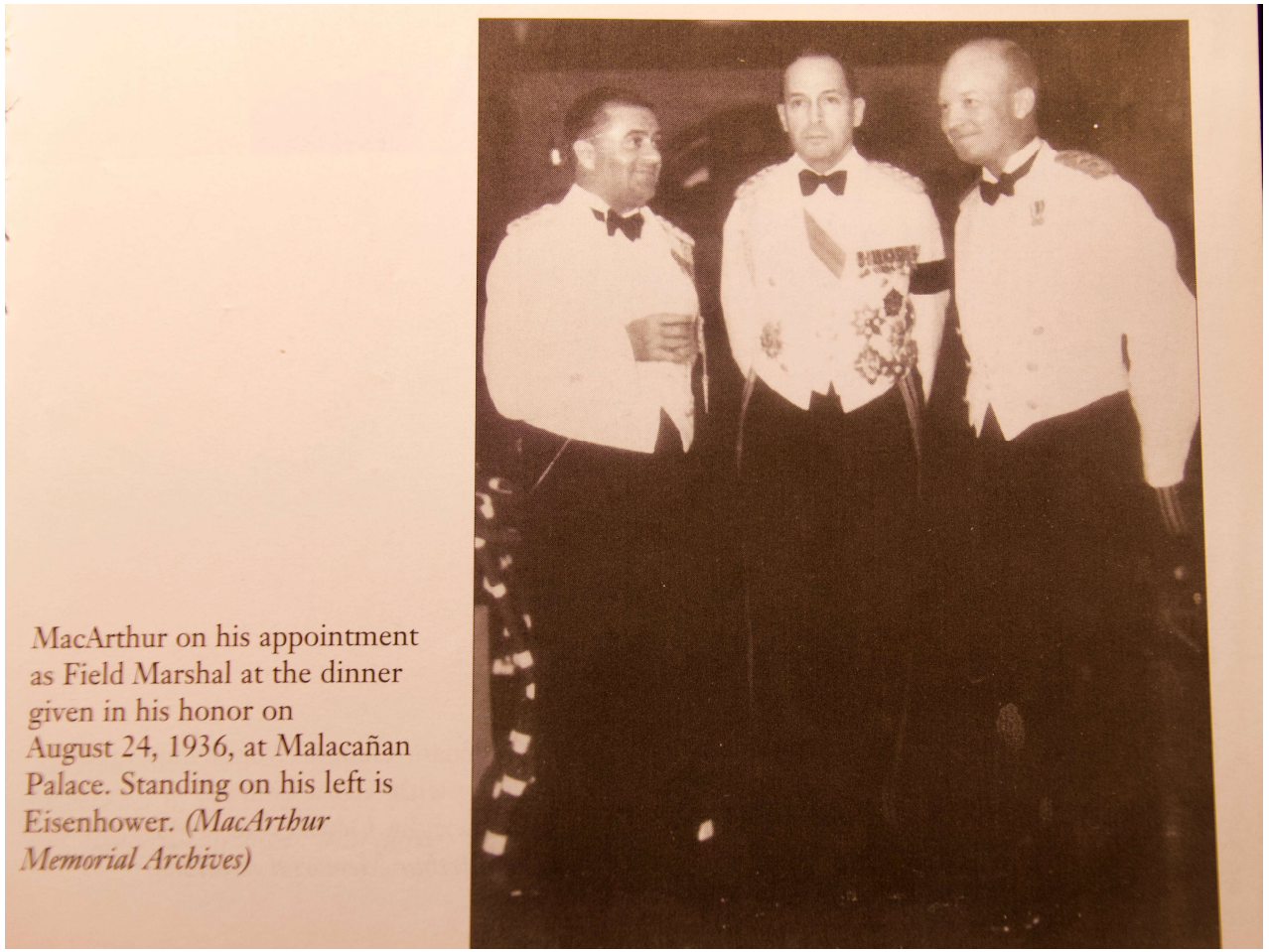
Retired in 1935.



MacArthur arrives as military advisor to the Philippines, 1935. Standing behind him, on his right, is his chief of staff, Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower. *U.S. Army Signal Corps*

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR- MILITARY ADVISOR TO THE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

COL. DWIGHT EISENHOWER- AIDE DE CAMP



MacArthur on his appointment as Field Marshal at the dinner given in his honor on August 24, 1936, at Malacañan Palace. Standing on his left is Eisenhower. *(MacArthur Memorial Archives)*

FIELD MARSHAL- PHILIPPINE ARMY, 8/23/1936

LT. COL. DWIGHT EISENHOWER AT HIS LEFT



PHILIPPINES FIELD MARSHAL-CAP: GIFT FROM PRESIDENT QUEZON. MACARTHUR's FAMOUS HAT

ALSO CALLED "SCRAMBLED EGG CAP" HE WORE IT DURING THE ENTIRE DURATION OF WW II AND THE KOREAN WAR



GENERAL MACARTHUR WITH PRESIDENT MANUEL QUEZON

PRESIDENT QUEZON APPOINTED GENERAL MACARTHUR AS FIELD MARSHAL OF THE PHILIPPINE ARMY

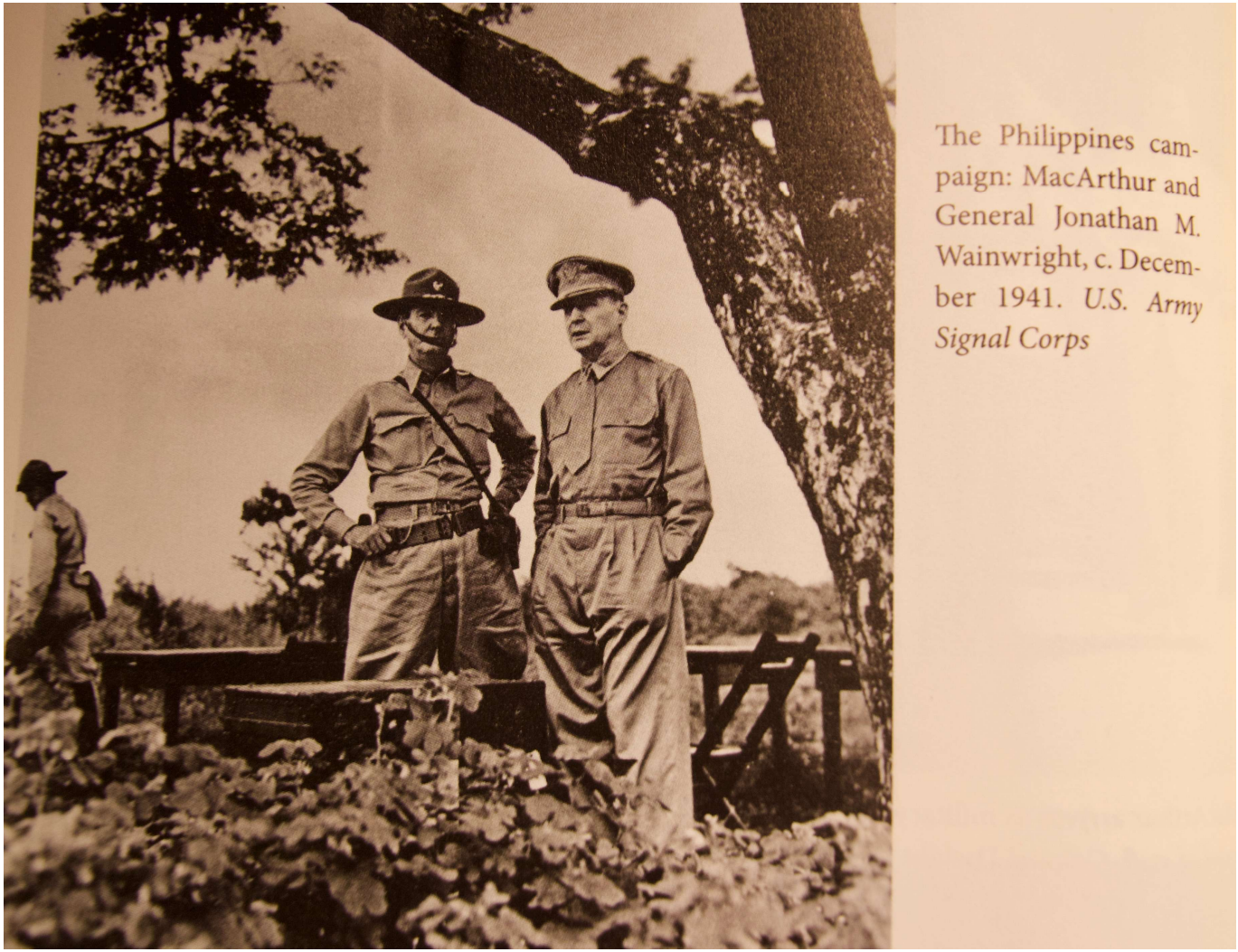
THE SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC WAS EXTREMELY TENSE IN 1941.

- In July 1941, the Japanese army moved into Thailand and Indochina, bringing forces closer to Malaya, the Dutch East Indies. On July 26, 1941 MacArthur was recalled to active duty within the US Army, and given the rank of Maj. General. Three days later was promoted to Lt. General and week later full four-star General. The new command: The United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE). The command consisted of Filipinos about 100,000 and US soldiers of about 20,000.
- Toward the end of the month, FDR instituted unprecedented economic sanctions against Japan. All Japanese assets in the US were frozen, the Panama Canal was closed to Japanese shipping, and cargoes of steel and oil bound for Japan were curtailed.
- In the face of such measures taken by the U. S., it was no longer a question of “will there be a war” but rather “when will the war start?”

WAR PLAN ORANGE-3

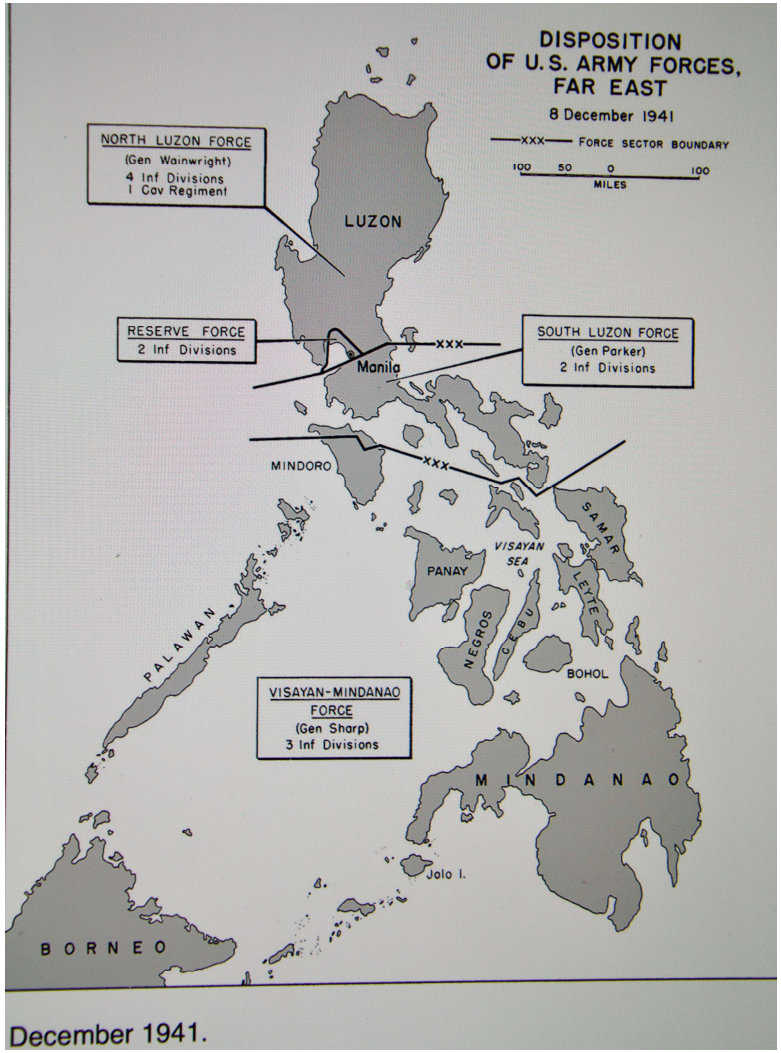
1. WPO-3: the defense plans for the defense of the Philippines based on the joint Army-Navy War Orange of 1938.
2. If hostilities exist between U.S. and Japan, under the WPO-3, the Philippine garrison was to hold the entrance to Manila Bay and deny its use to Japanese naval forces and ground forces were to prevent enemy landings. If the enemy prevailed, they were to withdraw to the Bataan Peninsula. It was to be defended to the "last extremity."
3. General MacArthur as the commanding officer of the USAFFE rejected the WPO-3 and preferred a more aggressive action. He recommended a coastal defense strategy that would include the entire archipelago. This plan was approved by the War Department.

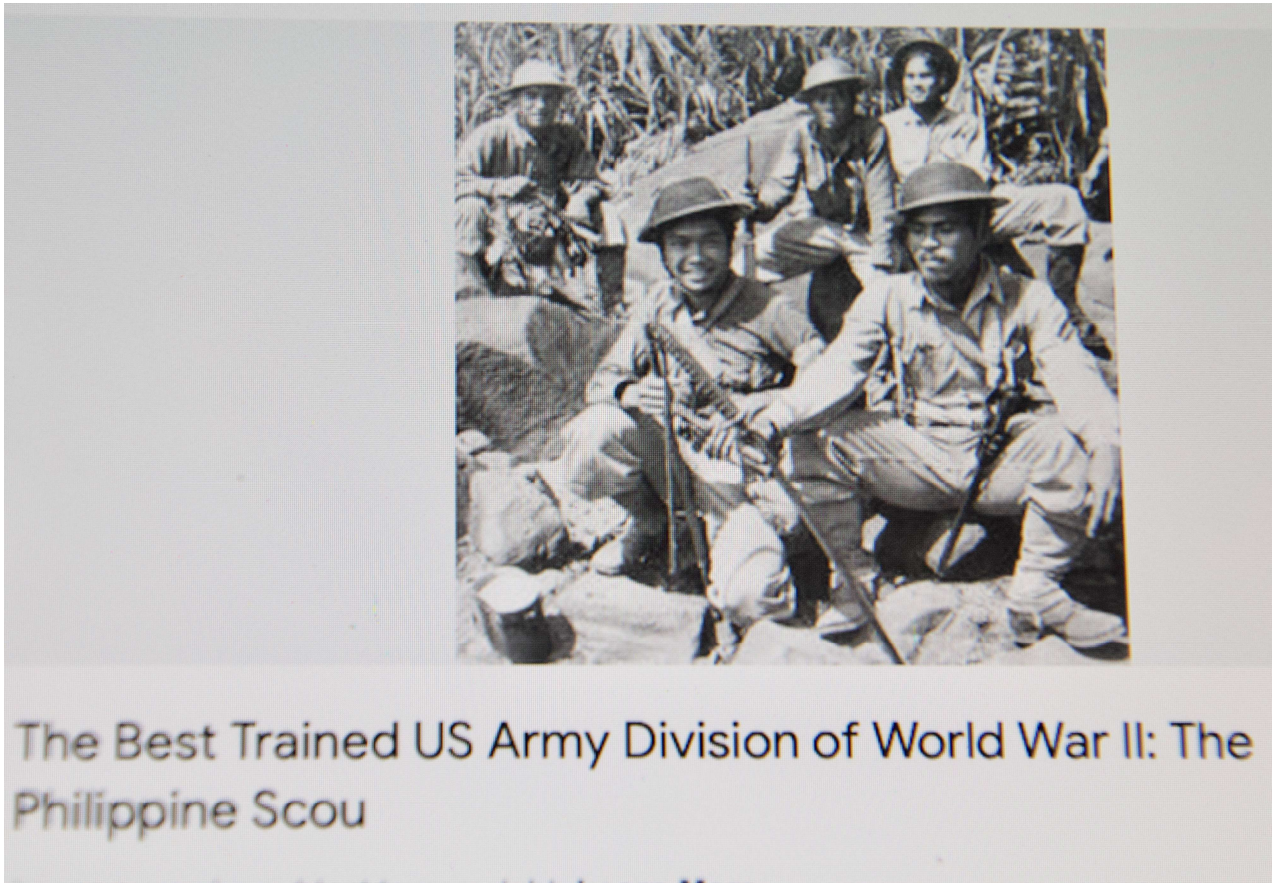
Generals MacArthur and Wainwright surveying Bataan Peninsula



The Philippines campaign: MacArthur and General Jonathan M. Wainwright, c. December 1941. *U.S. Army Signal Corps*

United States Army Forces in the Far East (USAFFE)- 1941



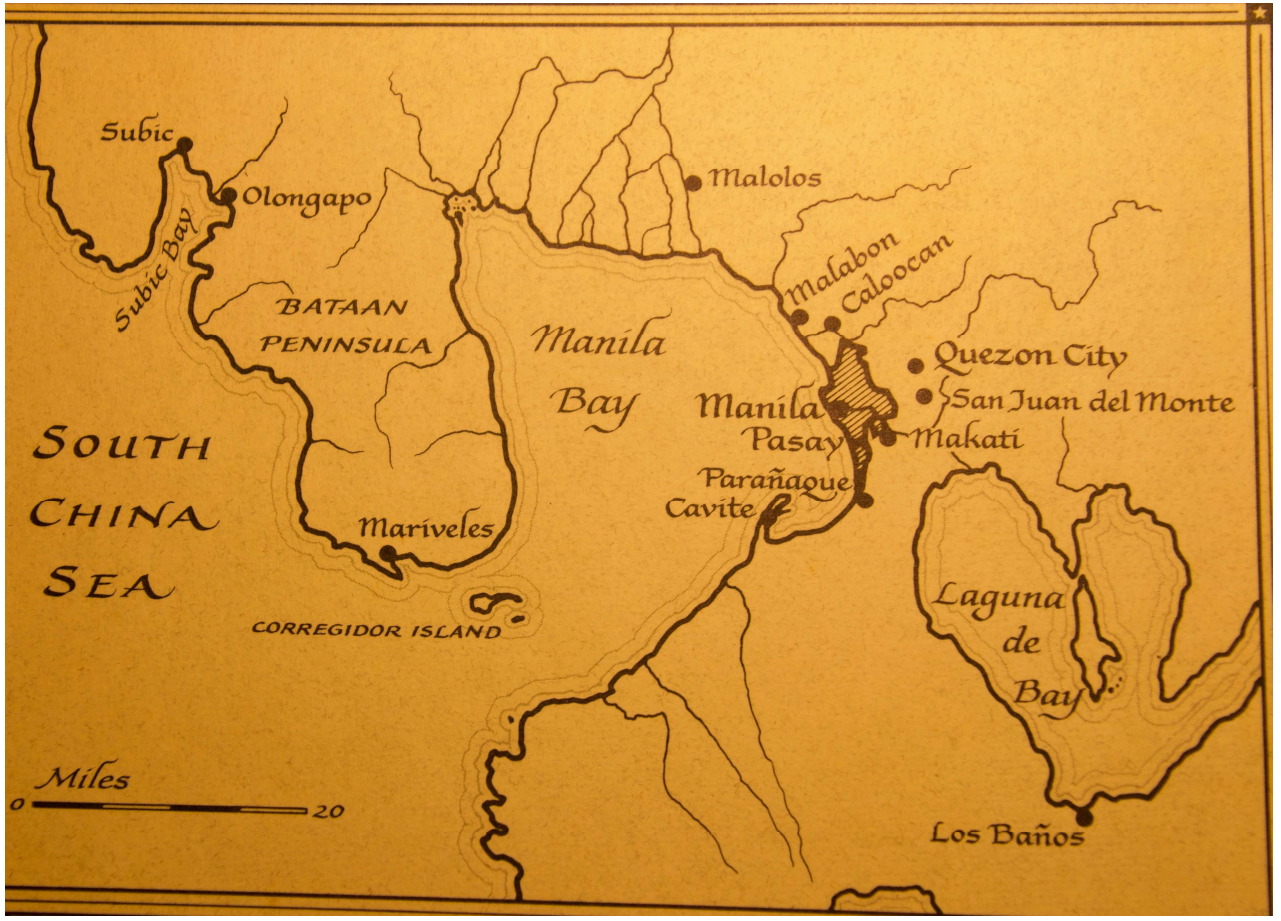


PHILIPPINE SCOUT DIVISION- US ARMY, THE BEST TRAINED INFANTRY DIVISION IN WW II

THE SENIOR OFFICERS ARE ALL AMERICANS



MAP OF THE PHILIPPINES SHOWING BATAAN PENINSULA



BATAAN PENINSULA, MANILA BAY AND CORREGIDOR ISLAND

MANILA BAY- 770 SQ. MILE; BATAAN PENINSULA- 530 SQ. MI- 30 X 15 MILES; CORREGIDOR- 4.04 X 1.24 MILES.



DECEMBER 7, 1941-” A DATE WHICH WILL LIVE IN INFAMY.”

ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR: 8: AM, DECEMBER 7, 1941 (HAWAII TIME)

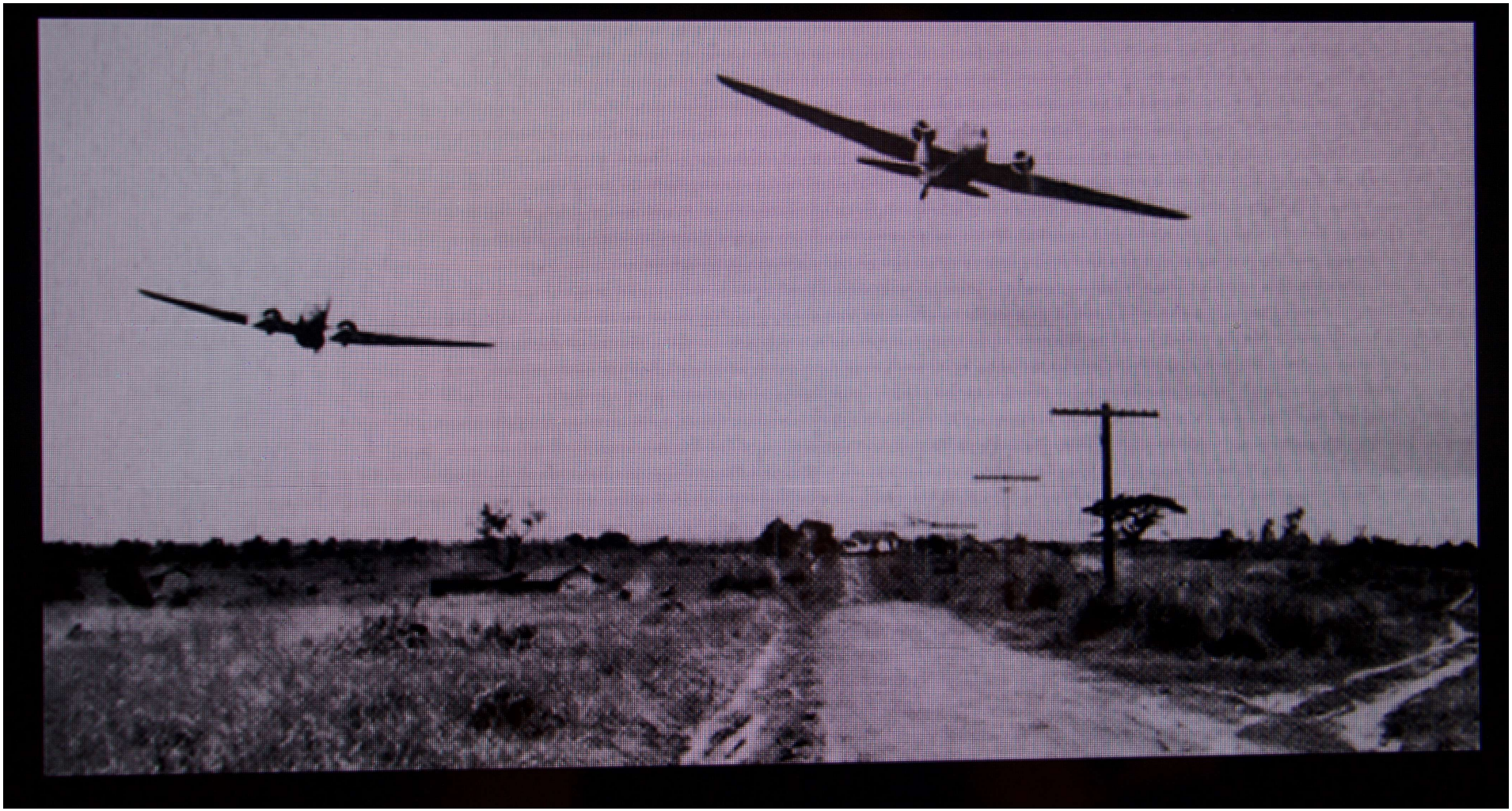
THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON THE PHILIPPINES

1. The difference in time zones, and the separation of Hawaii from the Philippines by the International Date Line, at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, it would be 2:30 a.m. on December 8, 1941 in Manila.
2. December 6, 1941 (Hawaii time), the Japanese had assembled 500 fighters and bombers at airbases in Formosa (now Taiwan) for their assault on the Philippines.
3. Before Japanese aircraft could take off from Formosa at 2:30 a.m. on December 8, thick fog began to envelop the airbases, it lasted for many hours, senior Japanese commanders and their staff became increasingly concern that the Americans might strike first at the Formosan airbases.
4. Within minutes of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the news was received at the headquarters of the US Asiatic Fleet in the Philippines. Admiral Hart was informed at about 3:00 a.m., the news was not passed on to the army. Brig. Gen. Richard Sutherland heard the news from commercial radio broadcast that Pearl Harbor was attack, 3:40 a.m., and notified Gen. MacArthur.

- 5. At 4:00 a.m., Maj. Gen. Lewis Brereton immediately placed the Air Force on offensive weapon war alert. At 5:30 a.m., MacArthur received a cable from Washington directing him to execute the Rainbow-5 plan at once. At 5:00 a.m., Sutherland refused Brereton's request to launch a B-17 raid on Formosa. Admiral Hart, informed Brereton that Japanese planes bombed the American seaplane on Davao Bay, Southern Philippines.
- 6. Brereton again asked Sutherland to permit him see MacArthur or approve bombing of the Japanese airbases in Formosa, both requests refused. Fearing that his aircraft would be caught on the ground by the Japanese and destroyed, Brereton ordered then aloft to circle their airfields.

- 7. Shortly after 9:00 a.m. Japanese planes had attacked Southern Luzon, Brereton pressed Sutherland again for permission to attack the Japanese airbases on Formosa, again was refused.
- 8. It was not until 11:00 a.m. that MacArthur finally approved a bombing attack on the Japanese airbases.
- 9. Brereton ordered all of his aircraft to land so they could be refueled and the bombers armed. The pilots went to lunch break. Most of the aircraft were sitting on their airstrips when Japanese bombers and fighters arrived overhead at about 12:20 p.m. on December 8, 1941.

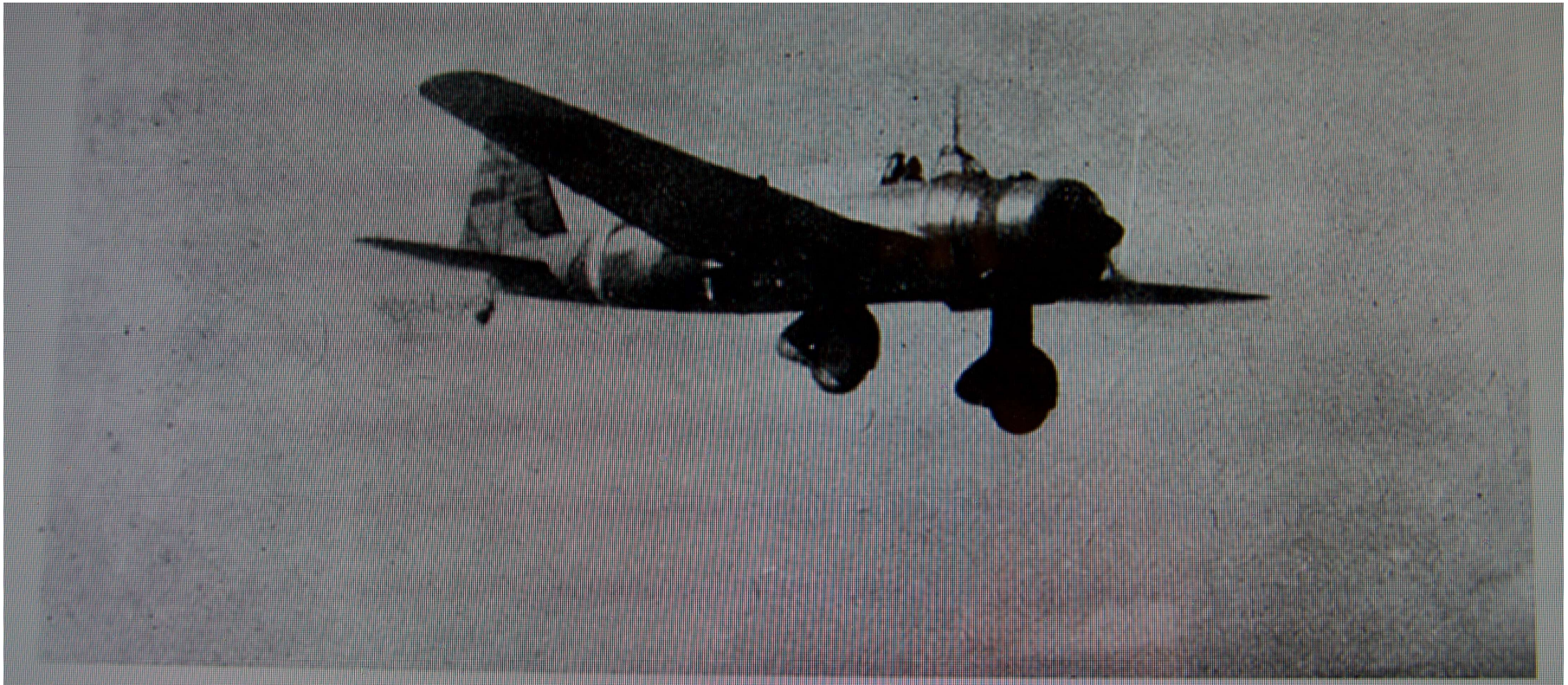
JAPANESE BOMBERS ON THEIR WAY TO CLARK FIELD



Japanese Zero fighter planes on the way to Manila



Mitsubishi Ki-51 dive-bomber



A Mitsubishi Ki-51 Type 99 "Sonia" dive-bomber, comparable in size and performance to the German Stuka Ju-87 and U.S. Army Douglas A-24 "Banshee" (similar to the U.S. Navy SBD "Dauntless"). This Sonia was photographed after a raid against targets on Luzon.

B-17 HEAVY BOMBER



A B-17C model, photographed at Clark Field in 1941, before the Japanese attack.

AIR RAID ON CLARK AIR BASE

One of a number of signals at that time (November 24, 1941) warning of possibility of Japanese attack. *(MacArthur Memorial Archives)*



Air Raid on Clark Air Base, December 8, 1941. Japanese War Art. *(National Archives, Maryland)*

BOMBING OF CLARK AIR BASE



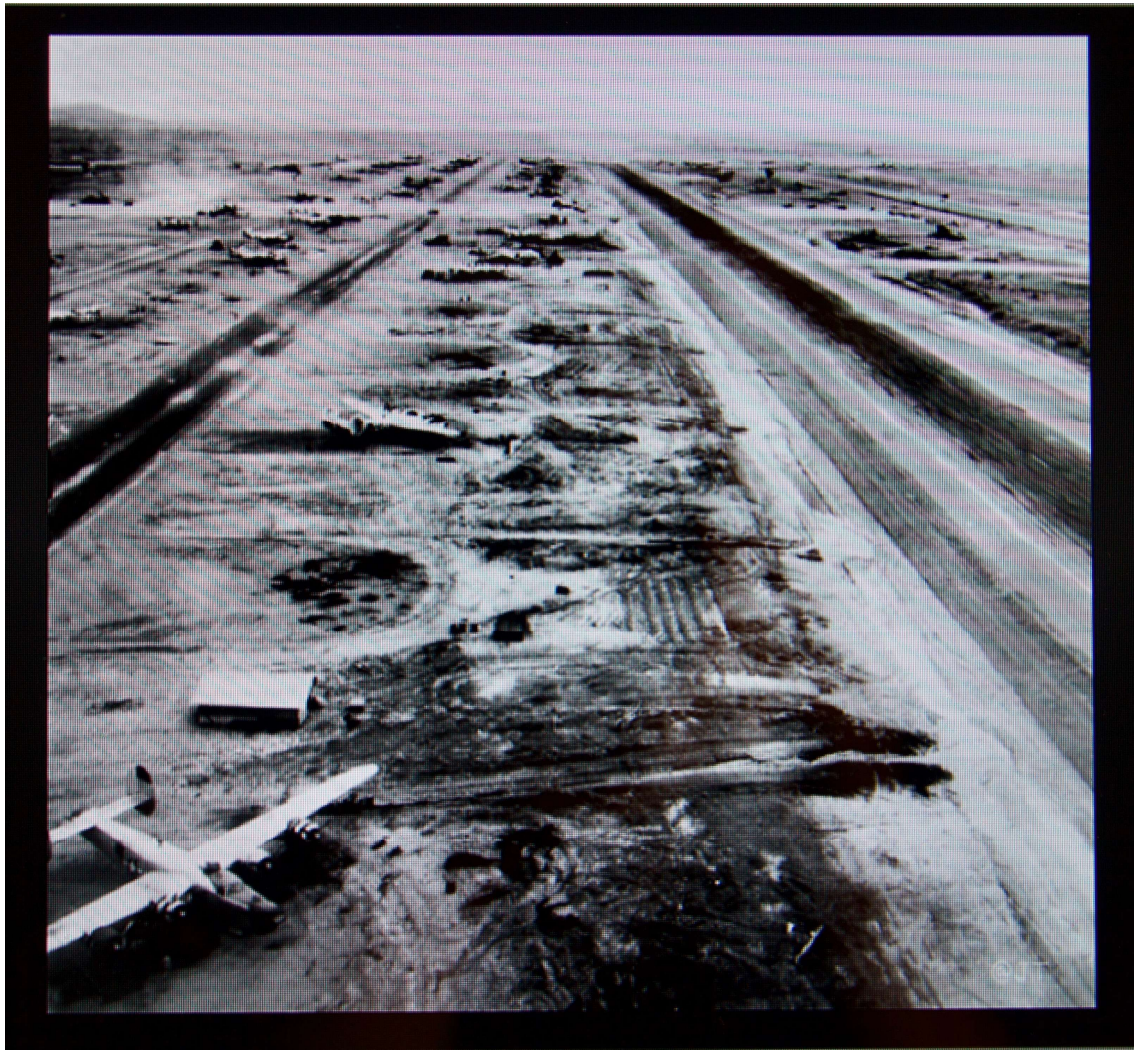
DESTRUCTION ON THE GROUND



NAVAL-YARD, MANILA



NICHOLS FIELD- MANILA



ATTACK ON CLARK FIELD



Attack on Clark Field

Part of the Asia and the Pacific Theater of World War II

Date	8 December 1941
Location	Clark Field, Angeles, Pampanga, Philippines
Result	Japanese victory

Belligerents

United States • Commonwealth of the Philippines	Japan

Commanders and leaders

Douglas MacArthur Lewis H. Brereton Manuel L. Quezon Basilio J. Valdez	Nishizō Tsukahara

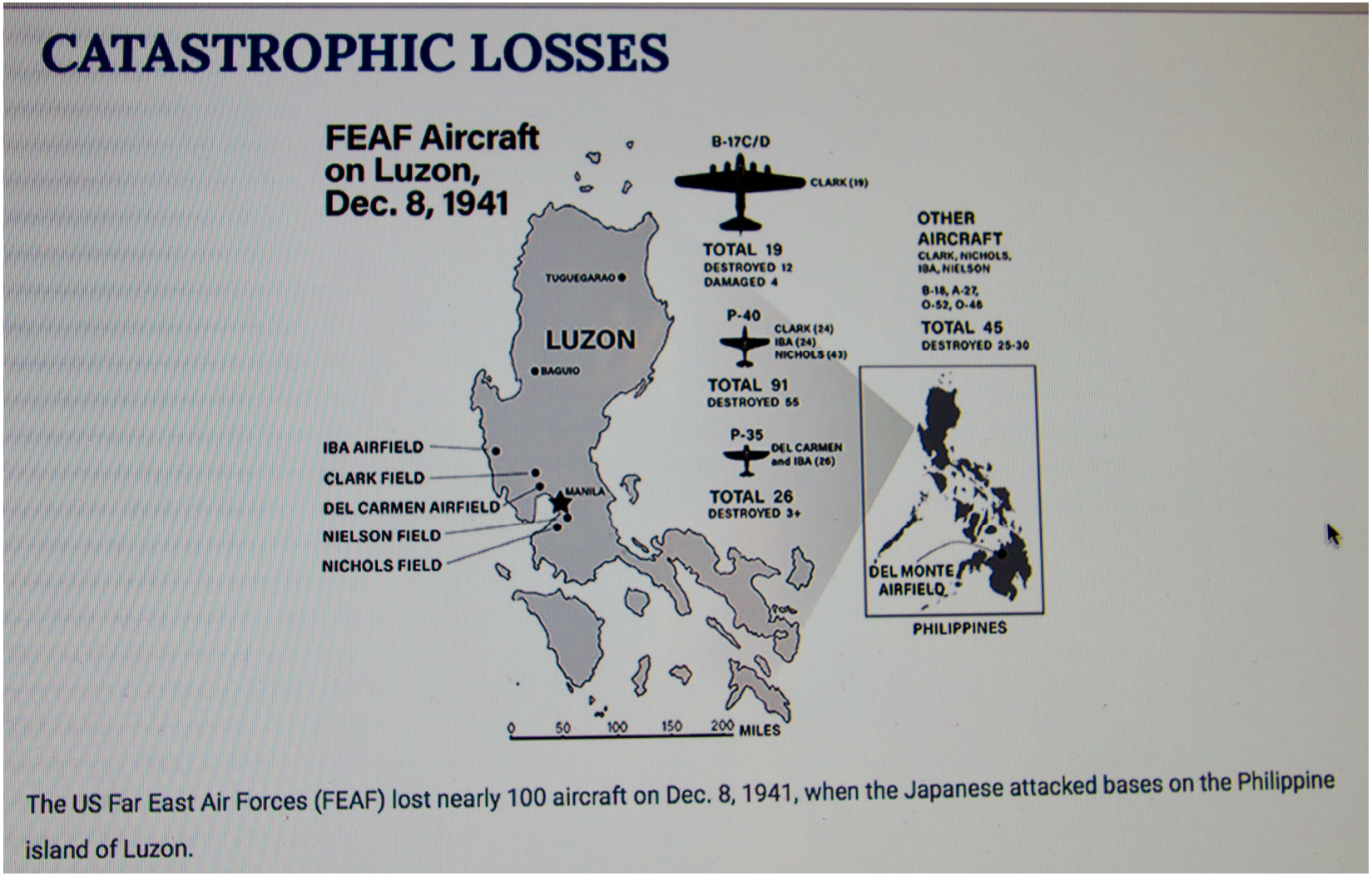
Strength

35 bombers 117 fighters ~155 older aircraft 15,000 U.S. & Filipino troops	108 bombers 84 fighters

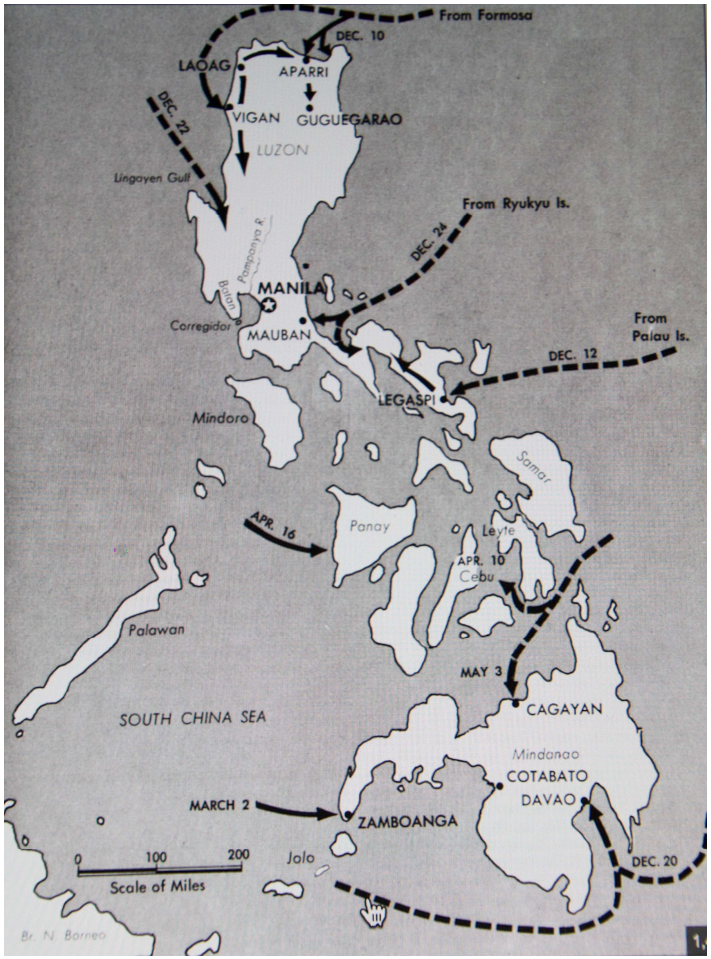
Casualties and losses

12 B-17 40 P-40 ~50 older aircraft 80 killed 150 wounded	7 aircraft shot down

JAPANESE BOMBING OF AIR BASES, DECEMBER 8, 1941

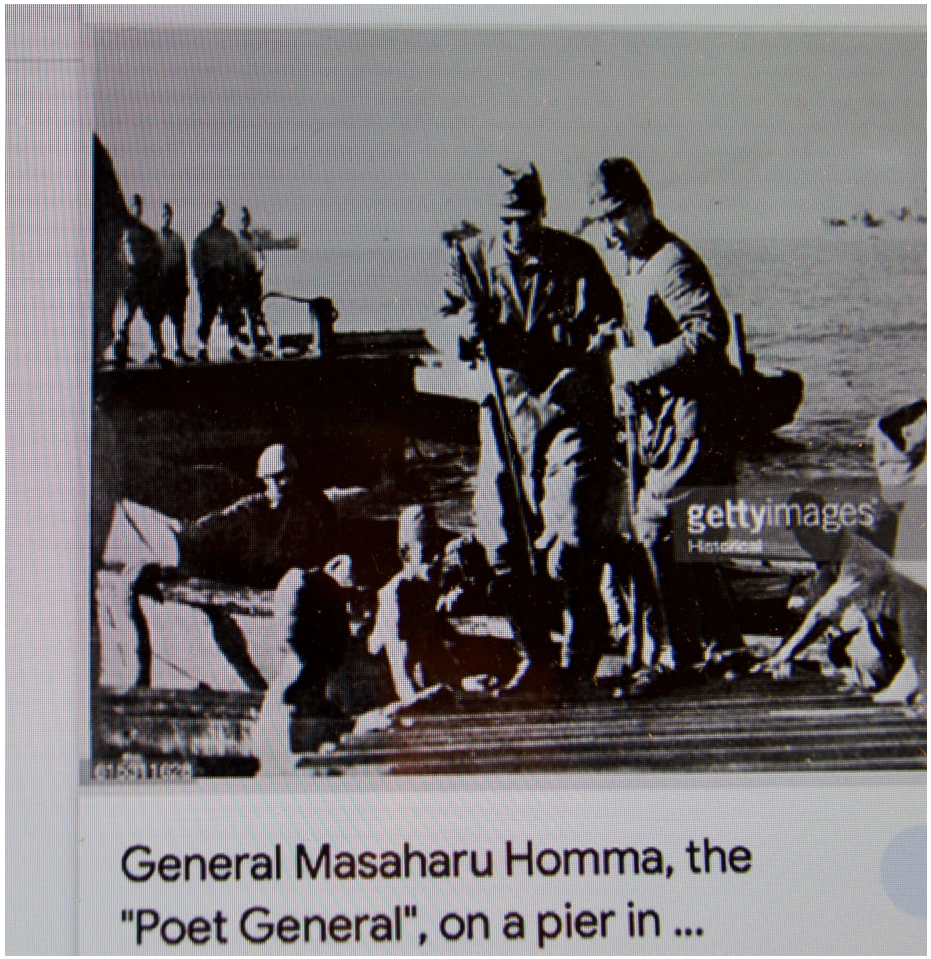


The US Far East Air Forces (FEAF) lost nearly 100 aircraft on Dec. 8, 1941, when the Japanese attacked bases on the Philippine island of Luzon.



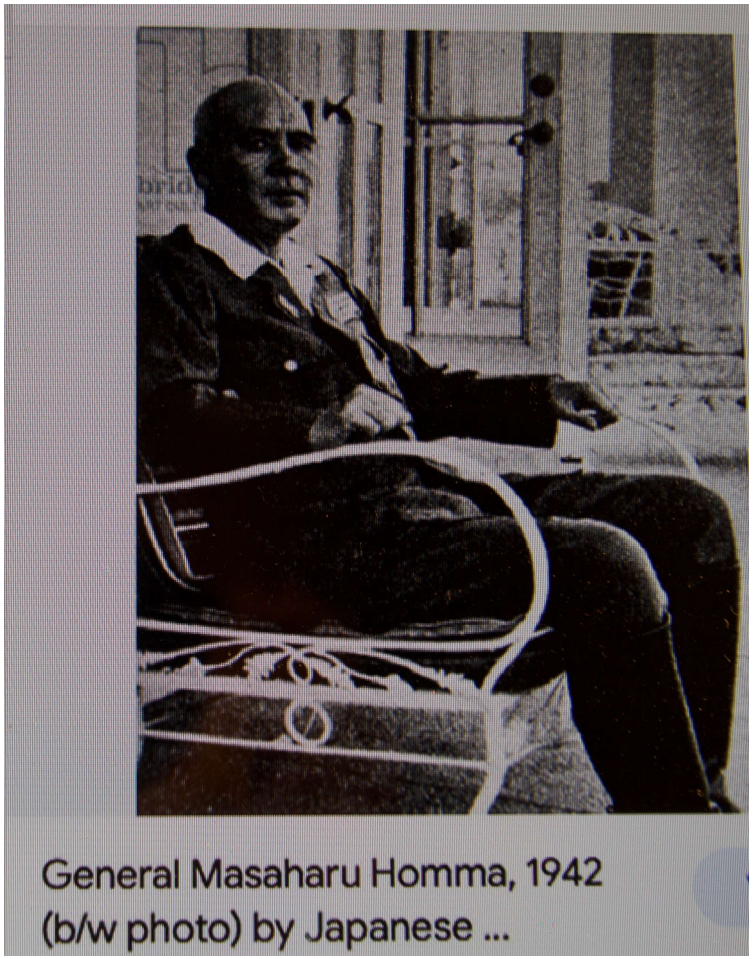
MULTIPRONGED JAPANESE INVASION OF THE PHILIPPINES BETWEEN DEC 10, 1941 to MAY 3, 1942

THE LARGEST AND BIGGEST INVASION WAS ON LINGAYEN GULF, NOTHERN LUZON- DEC. 21, 1941 BY THE JAPANESE 14TH ARMY WITH 44,000 MEN UNDER THE COMMAND OF LT. GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA



GENERAL HOMMA- LANDING IN LINGAYEN GULF, DECEMBER 21, 1941

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMY: THE 14TH ARMY COMMANDED BY LT. GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA, TOTAL STRENGHT 44,000 BATTLE-HARD TROOPS.



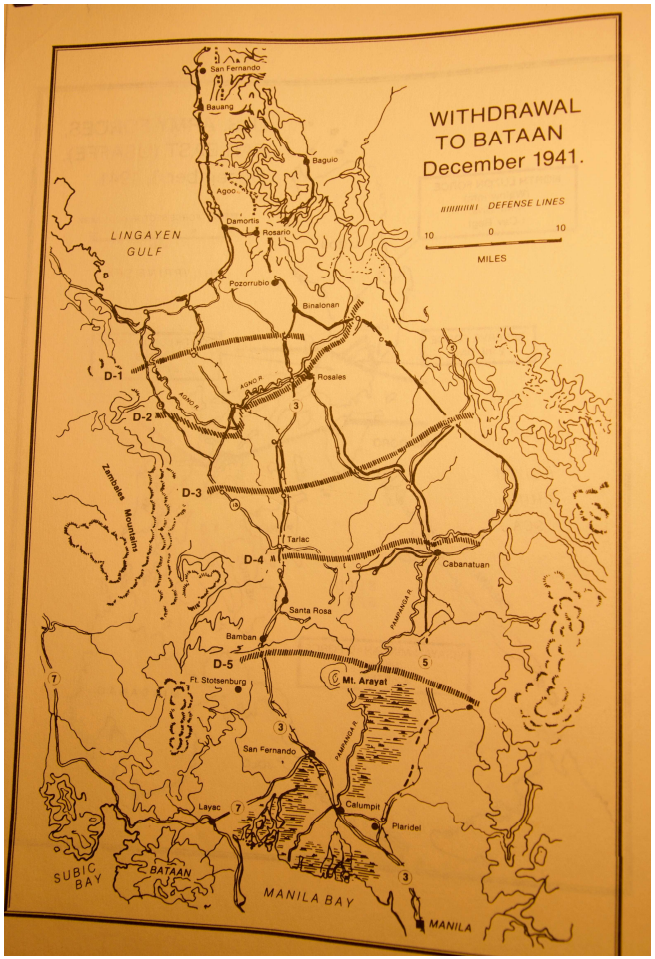
General Masaharu Homma, 1942 (b/w photo) by Japanese ...

General Homma- known as Poet General, his love of poetry and literature.

Graduate of several Japanese military academies as well as Oxford University, observer in the Western Front in 1914, military attache' to the U.K. for 8 years, proficient in English, had a deep respect for and some understanding of West.



The Last American Cavalry Charge of WW2 Was in the Philippines - HubPages

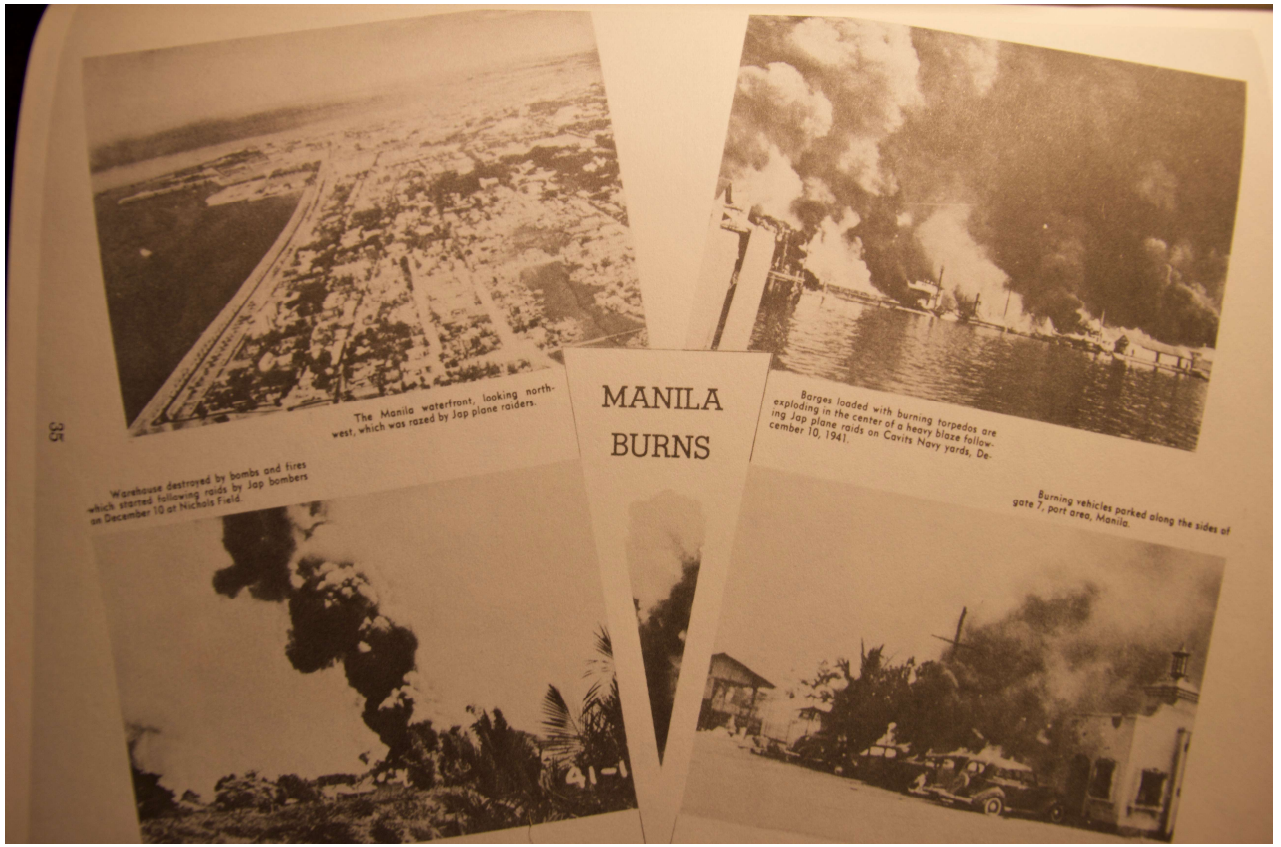


WPO-3 ACTIVATED AND WITHDRAWAL TO BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR

December 23- (USAFFE)- NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN LUZON FORCE WITHDREW TO BATAAN WITH FORCE OF 95,000 MEN- AMERICANS AND FILIPINO SOLDIERS PLUS SOME 20,000 CIVILIANS- ALL CONVERGED TO BATAAN. ON DECEMBER 24, THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES WITH PRESIDENT QUEZON, GENERAL MACARTHUR AND AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER SAYRE EVACUATED TO CORREGIDOR ALONG WITH FORCE OF 15,000 MEN.

WPO-3 ACTIVATED

- President Quezon and his family and the cabinet were evacuated to Corregidor.
- General MacArthur moved his USAFFE Headquarter as well.
- High American Commissioner Sayre and his family were also evacuated.
- The necessary supplies to support the defenders for the anticipated six-month-long defensive position were not available in the necessary quantities for the defenders who withdraw to Bataan.

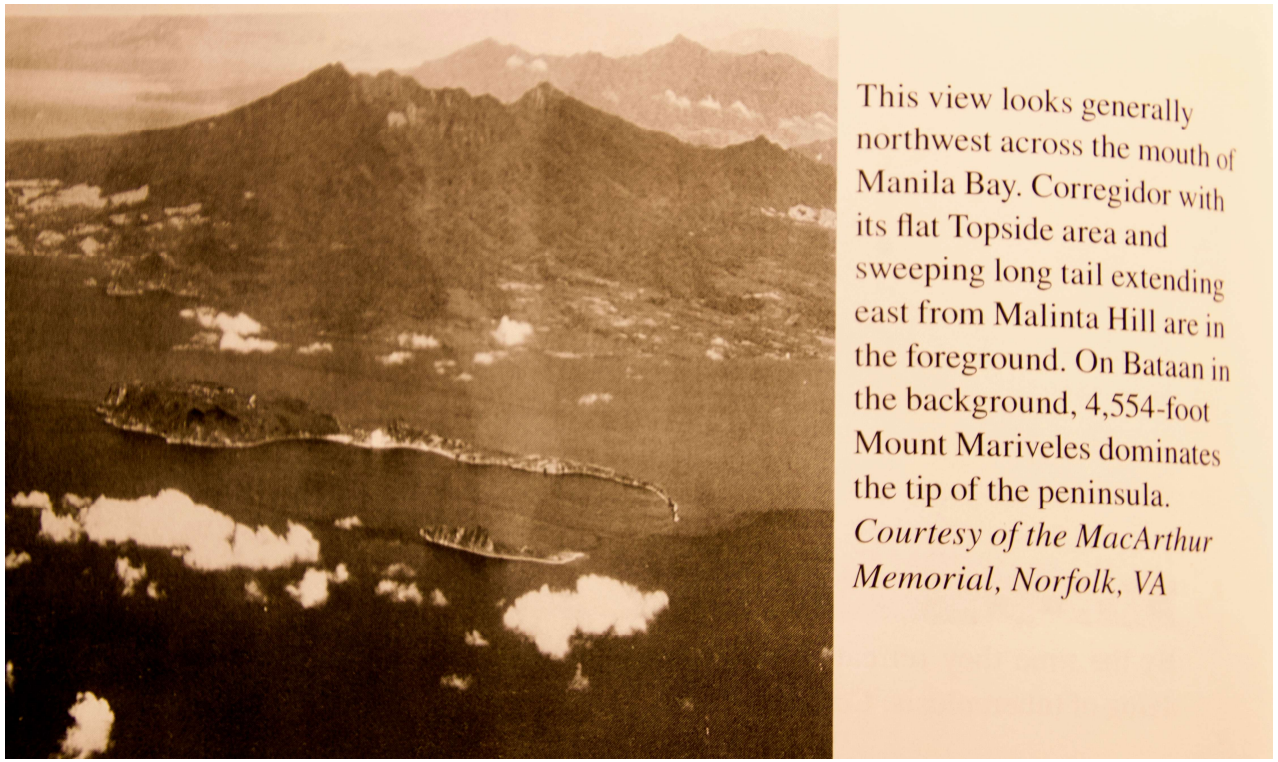


DECEMBER 26, 1941- GENERAL MACARTHUR DECLARED MANILA AN OPEN CITY

THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FORCES DID NOT RESPECT THE DECLARATION OF OPEN CITY.

MANILA BURN





This view looks generally northwest across the mouth of Manila Bay. Corregidor with its flat Topside area and sweeping long tail extending east from Malinta Hill are in the foreground. On Bataan in the background, 4,554-foot Mount Mariveles dominates the tip of the peninsula. *Courtesy of the MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, VA*

VIEW OF BATAAN PENINSULA FROM THE MOUTH OF MANILA BAY (CITY OF MANILA), LOOKING NORTHWEST

THE ISLAND OF CORREGIDOR- IN THE FOREGROUND SHAPE LIKE A TADPOLE

THE MOUNTAINS OF BATAAN

MT. Samat



MT. BATAAN



THE MOUNTAINS OF BATAAN

MT. NATIB



MT. MARIVELES



MT. OF BATAAN- MT SILANGAN



Gen. Macarthur and Gen. Sutherland-Corregidor



BATTLE OF BATAAN: JAN. 7-APRIL 9,1942

USAFFE

- COMMANDERS:
- GENERAL D. MACARTHUR
- GEN. J. WAINWRIGHT
- GEN. G. PARKER
- GEN. PARKER
- GEN. VICENTE LIM
- GEN. MATEO CAPINPIN

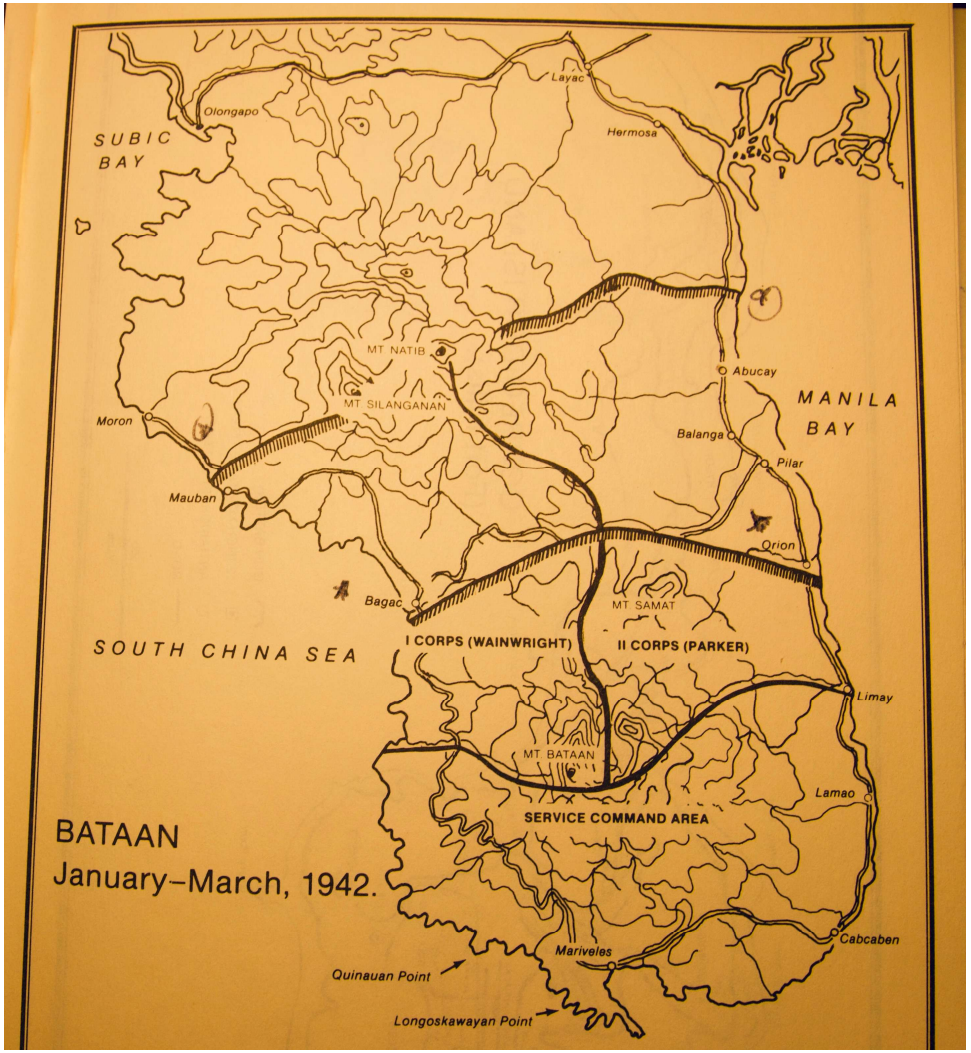
- STRENGTH: 120,000 U.S.AND FILIPINO TROOPS

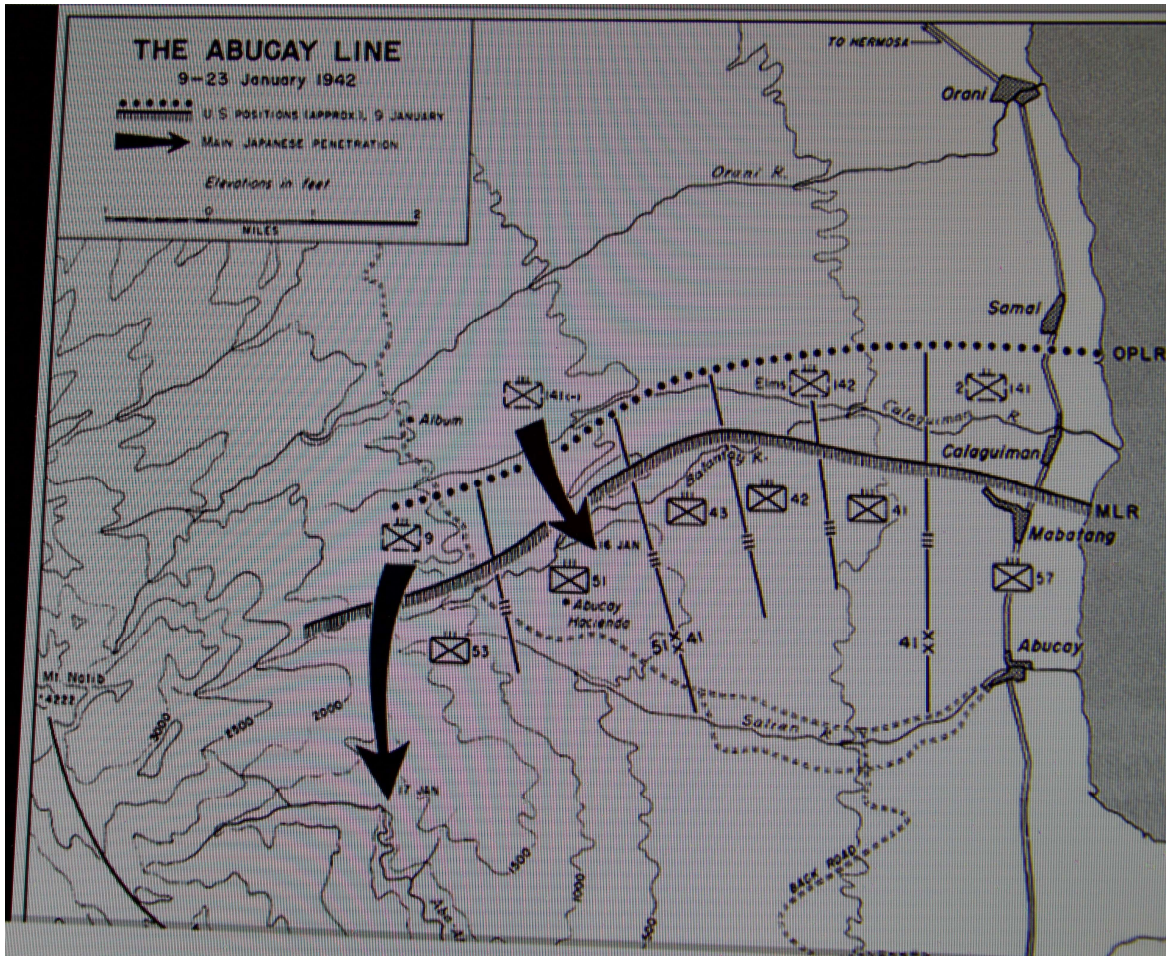
JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMY

- COMMANDERS:
- GEN. M. HOMMA
- GEN. SUSUMU MARIOKA
- GEN. KINEO KITAJIMA

- STRENGHT: 75,000

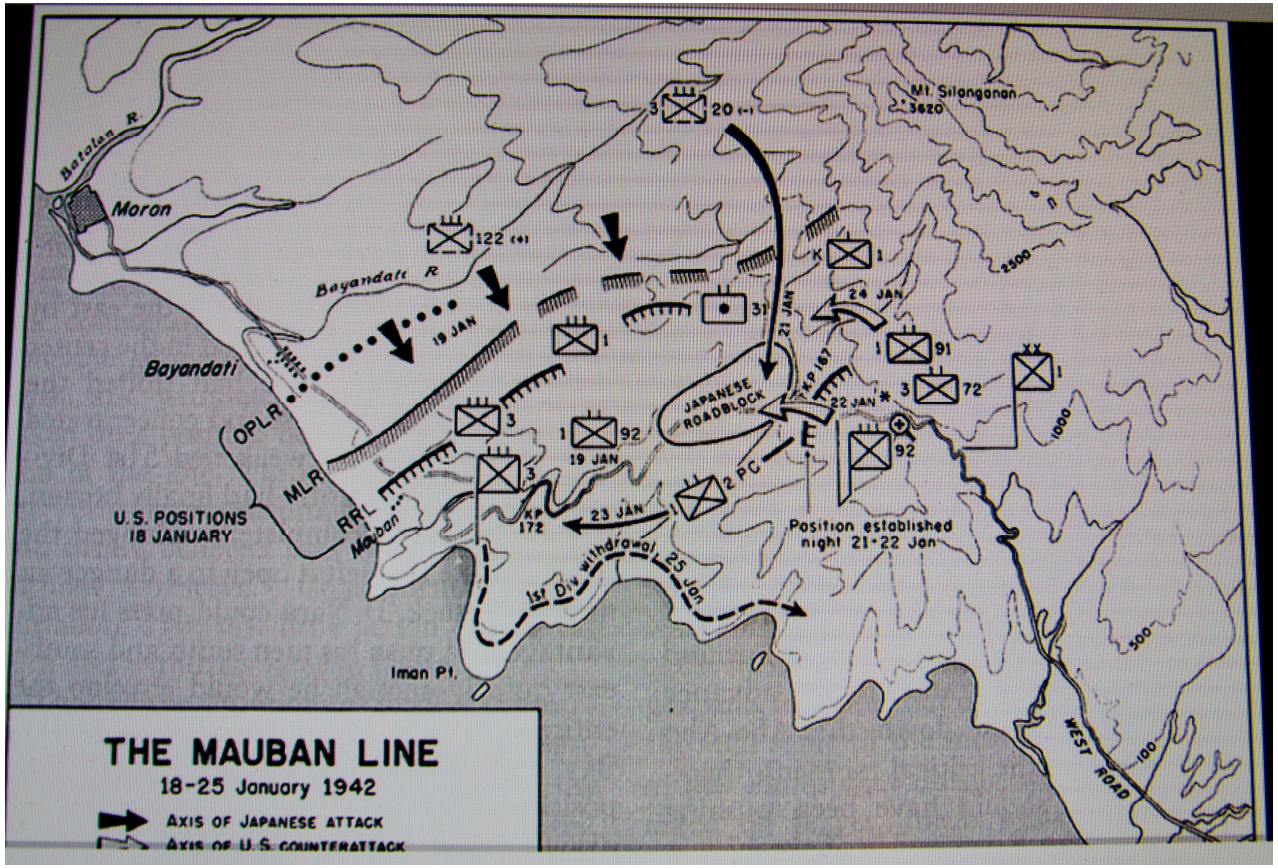
JANUARY 7- APRIL 9, 1942





Heavy fighting commenced for two weeks. Attacked by Japanese was answered with counterattack by

Americans and Filipino defenders. Heavy casualty on both sides. Japanese were able to penetrate the defender positions. On Jan. 15, General MacArthur issued statement to his troops, Help on the way from the US, thousand of troops and planes are being dispatched. On Jan 17, MacArthur radioed Washington “The food situation here is becoming serious.” Losses mounted on both sides.



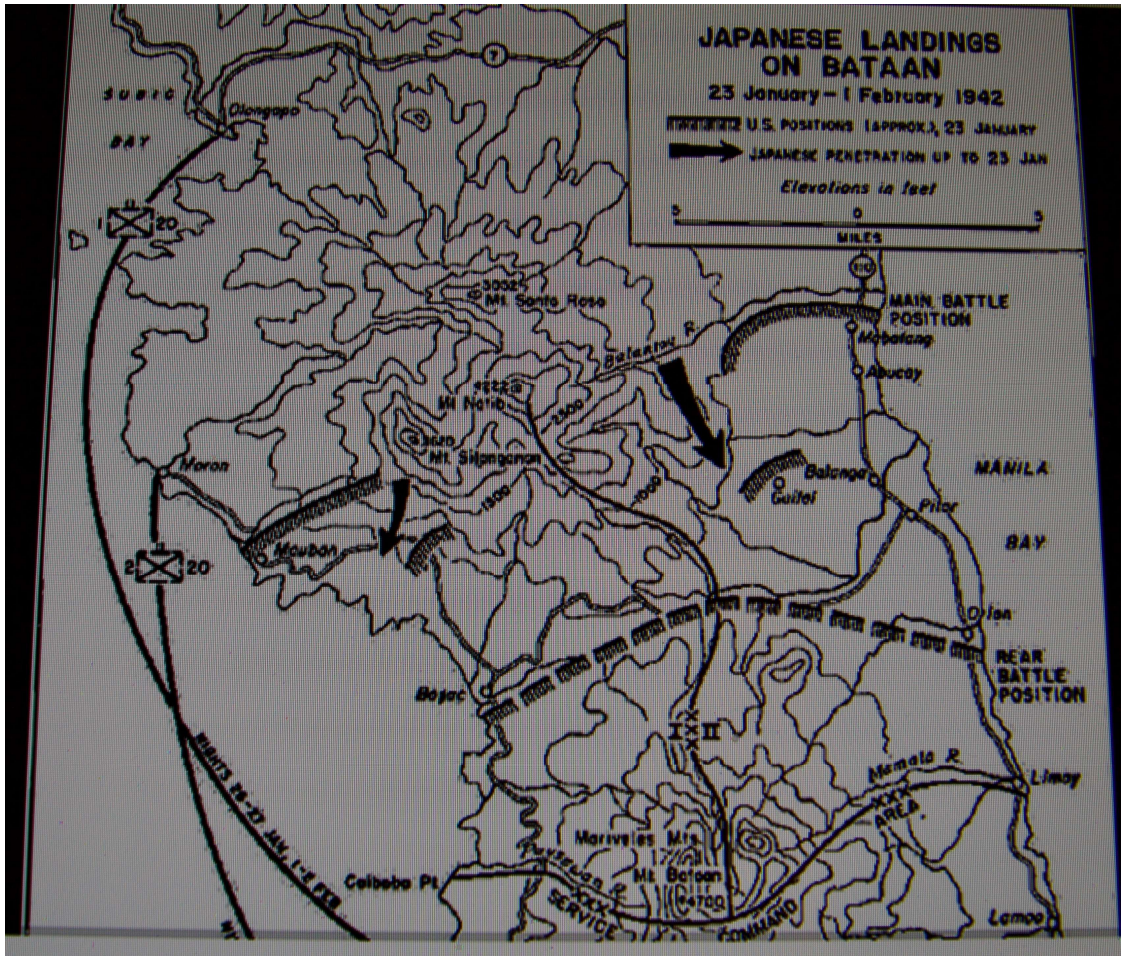
Jan. 15, Gen. Homma gave responsibility to Col. Kimura and attack the 1st and the 31st Division under Gen. Wainwright.

JAN. 22, MACARTHUR ORDERED A WITHDRAWAL TO THE PILAR-BAGAC AREA BECAUSE OF HEAVY PENETRATION THROUGH THE CENTER OF MAIN BATTLE POSITION.



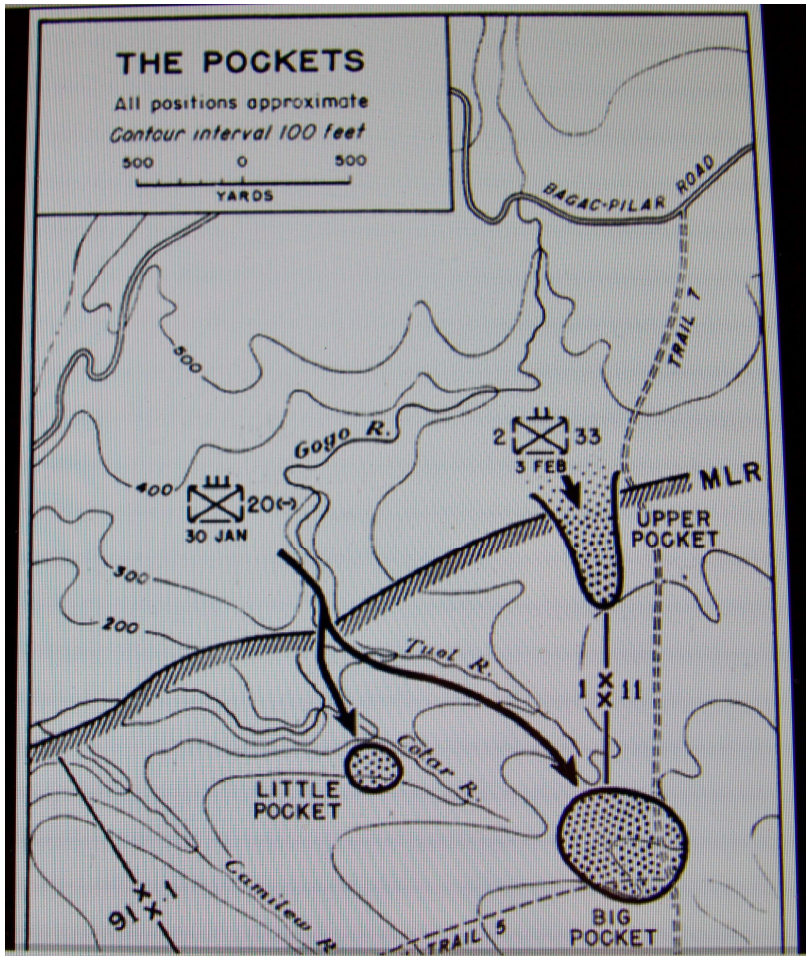
Massing for a general attack on American and Filipino positions on the Bataan Peninsula, Japanese soldiers move toward jumping off positions aboard trucks and on foot.

JAPANESE FORCES IN FOR A GENERAL ATTACK ON THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO POSITIONS ON MAUBAN LINE



The 14th Army renewed its attack on Jan, 23 with amphibious landing.

The landing was disrupted by PT boats of the defenders and was also contained in brutally dense jungle and units of US Army Air Corp and Philippine Constabulary



Battle of the Pockets: Jan. 23 to Feb 17-One of fiercest

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE 2 ARMIES. THE COORDINATED EFFORTS OF THE AMERICANS AND FILIPINOS WERE TO ELIMINATE THESE SALIENTS OF RESISTANCE BECAME KNOWN AS BATTLE OF THE PACKETS. ON FEB 17, HOMMA ORDERED SUSPENSION OF OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS IN ORDER TO ORGANIZE HIS FORCES

AFTER 4 WEEKS OF FIGHTING SUPPLIES AND FOOD WERE DEPLETED

- Food was reduced to half ration.
- Suffering from malaria, dysentery, dengue fever and beri-beri.
- MacArthur cable Washington many times asking for supplies and other materiel. “Help on the way.”
- Despite their lack of supplies, American and Filipino forces fought the Japanese extremely hard and gave all their best.



BOYS LISTENING FROM THE VOICE OF FREEDOM BROADCAST- HOPING AND WISHING FOR THE ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENT AND MUCH NEEDED SUPPLIES- “NEVER ARRIVED”

GEN. MACARTHUR VISITED BATAAN ONLY ONCE- “DUGOUT DOUG”



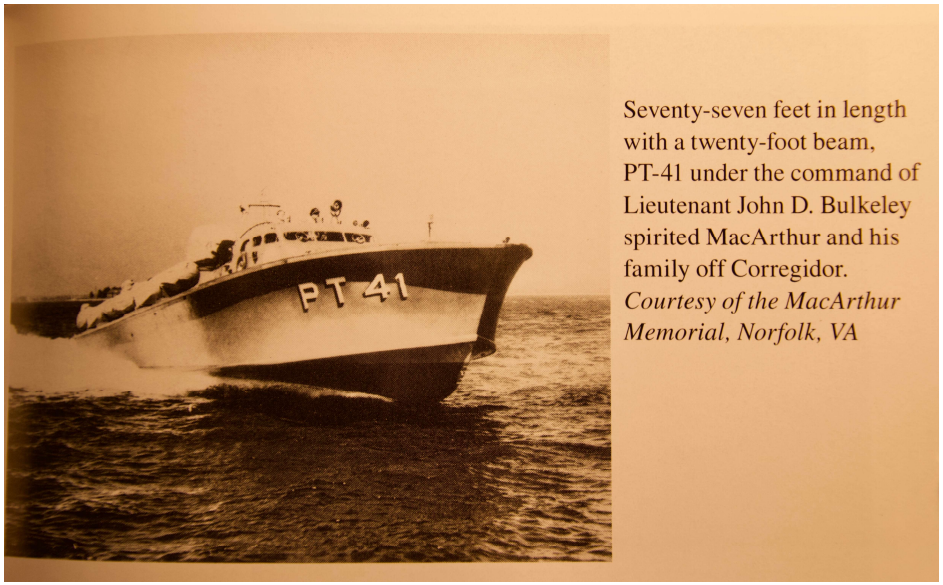
MacArthur and his staff with Maj. Gen. Albert M. Jones during the USAFFE commander's only visit to Bataan, January 10, 1942.
U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

PRESIDENT QUEZON TO FDR MID-FEBRUARY 1942

- Grant the Philippines immediate Independence following which the country will declare Neutral.
- Treaty: that the occupying forces both the United States and Empire of Japan withdraw by mutual agreement with the Philippine government.
- FDR response was no. As long as the American Flag flies on the Philippine soil, I pledge that your Freedom and Independence will be defended and preserve. Behind that pledge is the resources of U.S. both in materiel and personnel to the attainment of ultimate victory.

March 12, 1942- General MacArthur and staff left Corregidor

PT-BOAT 41: COMMANDED BY LT. JOHN D. BULKELEY



Seventy-seven feet in length with a twenty-foot beam, PT-41 under the command of Lieutenant John D. Bulkeley spirited MacArthur and his family off Corregidor. *Courtesy of the MacArthur Memorial, Norfolk, VA*

ROUTE TAKEN BY PT-41- ESCAPE FROM CORREGIDOR TO MINDANAO





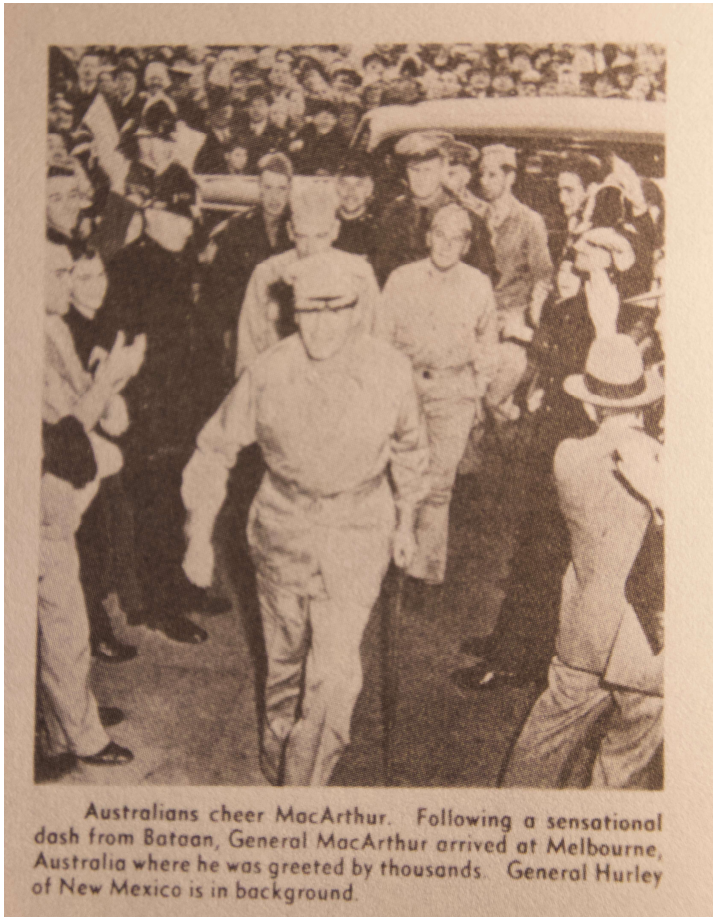
Lt. John Bulkeley

He commanded PT-BOAT 41 AND 3 OTHERS. He received Distinguish Service Cross from Gen. MacArthur before the escape to Mindanao.

MacArthur and staff flown by B-17 to Australia



I CAME THROUGH AND "I SHALL RETURN."



Australians cheer MacArthur. Following a sensational dash from Bataan, General MacArthur arrived at Melbourne, Australia where he was greeted by thousands. General Hurley of New Mexico is in background.

“I SHALL RETURN”seemed a magic promise to the Filipinos

- It lit a flame that became a symbol which focused the nation’s Indomitable will and, it became a “rallying cry” of the Filipino people.
- In every house in the villages, towns, schools, churches- even match-box “I shall Return” was written.



Colonel Carlos P. Romulo, who fought on Bataan and made a daring escape from Bataan and then Corregidor. A former newspaperman, he won the Pulitzer Prize for interpretive correspondence in 1941, 1942.

He broadcast the "VOICE OF FREEDOM" from Corregidor daily.

Co-founder of the United Nations; President of the UN General Assembly 1949-50; He served as President of the UN Security Council four times (1st Asian) twice in 1957, 1980 and 1981. Also won PULITZER PRIZE in journalism. Maj. General: US and Philippine Army

They are leaving one by one- they are abandoning us

- The Battling Bastards of Bataan
- No mamas, no papas, no Uncle Sam,
- No aunts, no uncles, no cousins, no nieces
- No pills, no planes, no artillery pieces,
- And nobody gives a damn.

- FDR- during one of his fireside radio chats in mid-March 1942: “In every battle there comes a time when one group of warriors must be sacrificed for the benefit of the whole.” He was referring to the battle of Bataan and Corregidor.



MacArthur's departure on March 12 marked the end of the USAFEE

MAJ. GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHT TOOK THE COMMAND, THE ARMY WAS RENAMED UNITED STATES FORCES IN THE PHILIPPINES (USFIP)

General Edward King assumed the command of the entire Bataan force

- There was absolutely no help or any sort of assistance coming the United States.
- More than half of the Bataan defenders were malnourished and suffering from malaria, dysentery and other tropical diseases. The two hospitals was filled beyond capacity.
- Soldiers ate anything they can get hold starting with the carabao (water buffalo), they slaughtered the horses in the cavalry for food, they ate snakes, iguana, dogs, wild boars, locust, worm, etc. They were hungry all the time and “food always” in their thoughts.
- They have no medical supplies, no quinine for malaria, etc.
- But above all, their resolve to fight the Japanese never waned

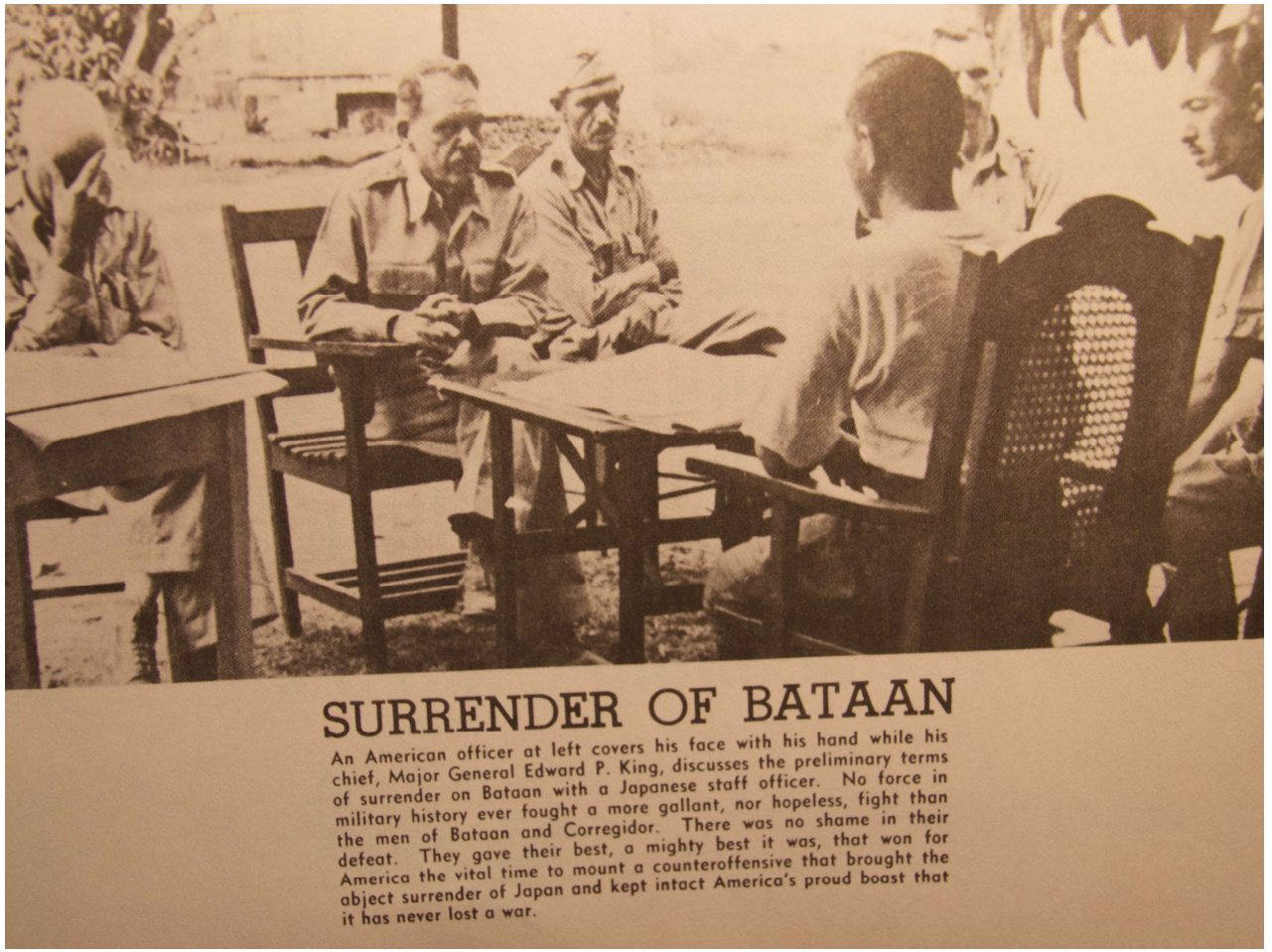


FINAL ASSAULT ON ORION-BAGAC LINE

In late March Homma received reinforcement and strong artillery forces under General kineo Kitajima. On April 3, the entire Orion Line was subjected to incessant bombing by 100 aircraft and heavy artillery bombardment with bigger guns like 150 mm cannons and rare type 45 240 mm howitzer. Over the course of next 3 days, (Good Friday to Easter Sunday, 1942) the Japanese spearheaded the main attack at the left and right flank of the 1 and II corps. Everywhere along the line, the American and Filipino defenders were driven back by Japanese tanks and infantry.

Gen. King surrendered Bataan without ADVISE from Gen. Wainwright

- All along the battle front, units of I corps, together with the devastated remnants of II corps, crumbled and straggled to the rear.
- In the last 2 days of the defense of Bataan, the entire allied forces defense progressively disintegrated and collapsed, clogging all roads with refugees and fleeing troops.
- The commanders on Bataan lost contact with their units. On April 8, Maj. Gen. Edward King, commander of the Bataan forces, saw the futility of further resistance, and put forth proposals for capitulation.
- April 9, 1942, General King met with Maj. Gen. Nagano and after several hours of negotiation (76,000 soldiers: 64,000 Filipinos and 12, 000 Americans), the weary, starving, emaciated American and Filipino defenders on the battle-swept Bataan Peninsula surrendered.
- The worst capitulation in the “Annals of American Military History.”



SURRENDER OF BATAAN

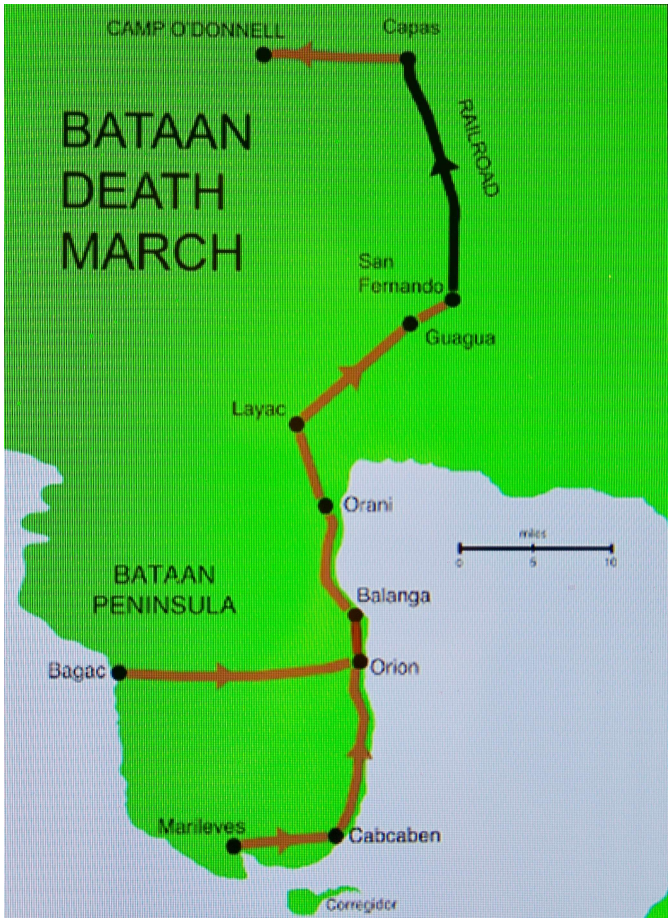
An American officer at left covers his face with his hand while his chief, Major General Edward P. King, discusses the preliminary terms of surrender on Bataan with a Japanese staff officer. No force in military history ever fought a more gallant, nor hopeless, fight than the men of Bataan and Corregidor. There was no shame in their defeat. They gave their best, a mighty best it was, that won for America the vital time to mount a counteroffensive that brought the abject surrender of Japan and kept intact America's proud boast that it has never lost a war.

BATAAN HAS FALLEN

THE PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN TROOPS ON THIS WAR-RAVAGED ANDD BLOODSTAINED PENINSULA HAVE LAID DOWN THEIR ARMS. WITH HEAD BLOODY BUT "UNBOWED," THEY HAVE YIELDED TO THE SUPERIOR FORCE. BATAAN HAS FALLEN, BUT THE SPIRIT THAT MADE IT STAND- A BEACON TO ALL THE LIBERTY-LOVING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD- "CANNOT FALL."

BATAAN DEATH MARCH- STARTING POINT

STARTED- TOWN OF MARIVELES, BATAAN



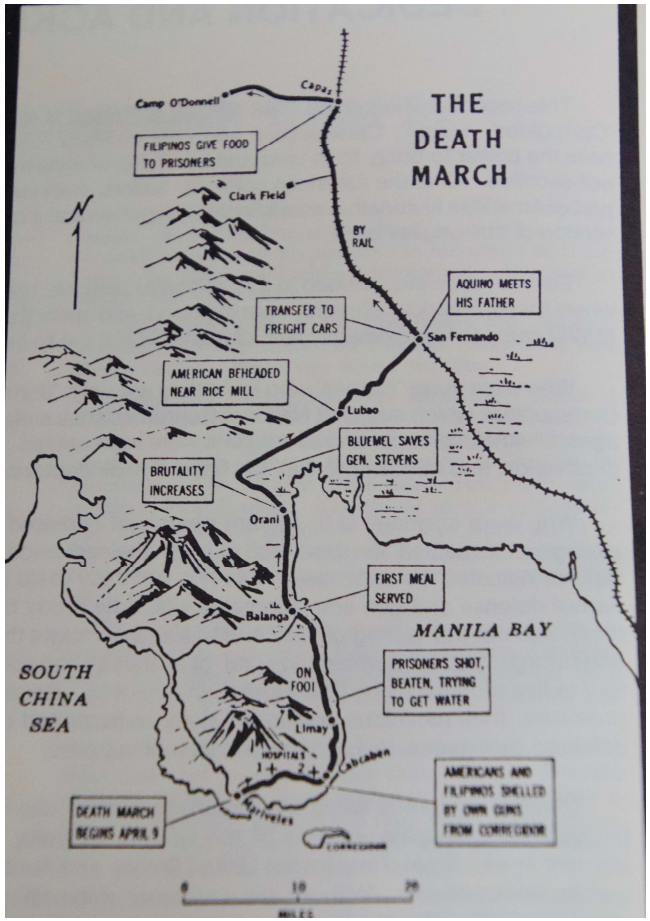
DEATH MARCH KILOMETER



BATAAN DEATH MARCH- APRIL 9, 1942

76,000 SOLDIERS: 64,000 FILIPINOS AND 12,OOO AMERICAN

- FORCED TO MARCH 70 MILES (7-10 DAYS).
- THEY WERE SUBJECTED TO THE MOST BRUTAL, INHUMANE AND DESPICABLE ACT OF VIOLENCE.
- TROPICAL HEAT (SUMMER IN THE PHILIPPINES) WITH NO FOOD, NO WATER AND VERY LITTLE REST.
- THE SICK, THE SOLDIERS UNABLE TO MARCH WERE BAYONATED, BEATEN UP AND AT TIMES DECAPITATED.
- SOLDIERS LAYING ON THE GROUND WERE RUN-OVER BY ARMY TRUCKS AND TANKS.



BATAAN DEATH MARCH

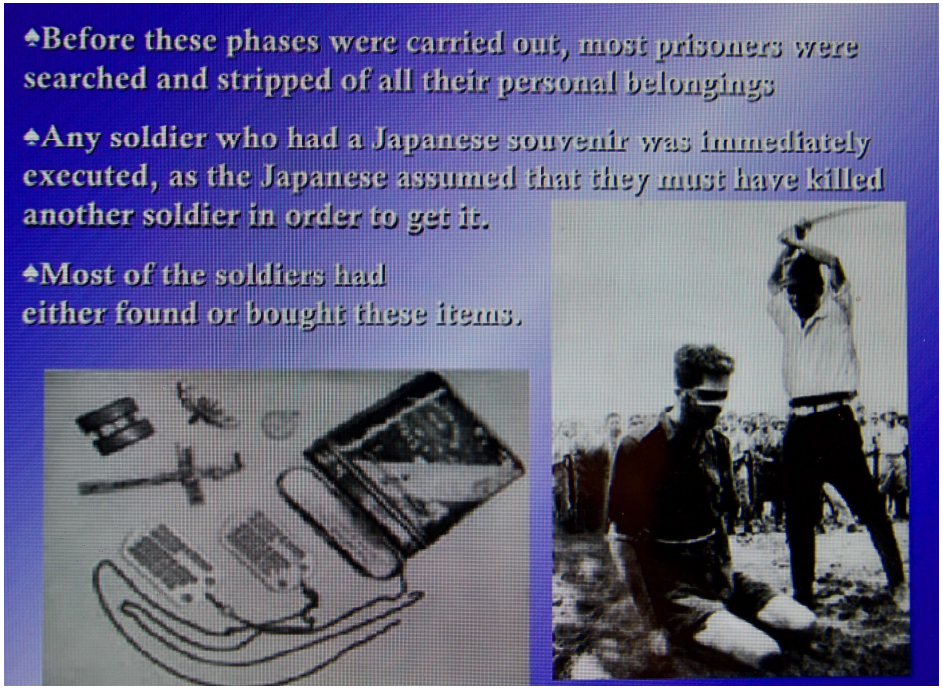
SOLDIERS CARRIED BY CAMRADE WHO WERE TOO WEAK TO WALK



LITTLE REST UNDER THE TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT SHADE



BATAAN DEATH MARCH





BATAAN DEATH MARCH-CONTINUED



Soldier unable to walk due to severe dehydration and hunger!!!

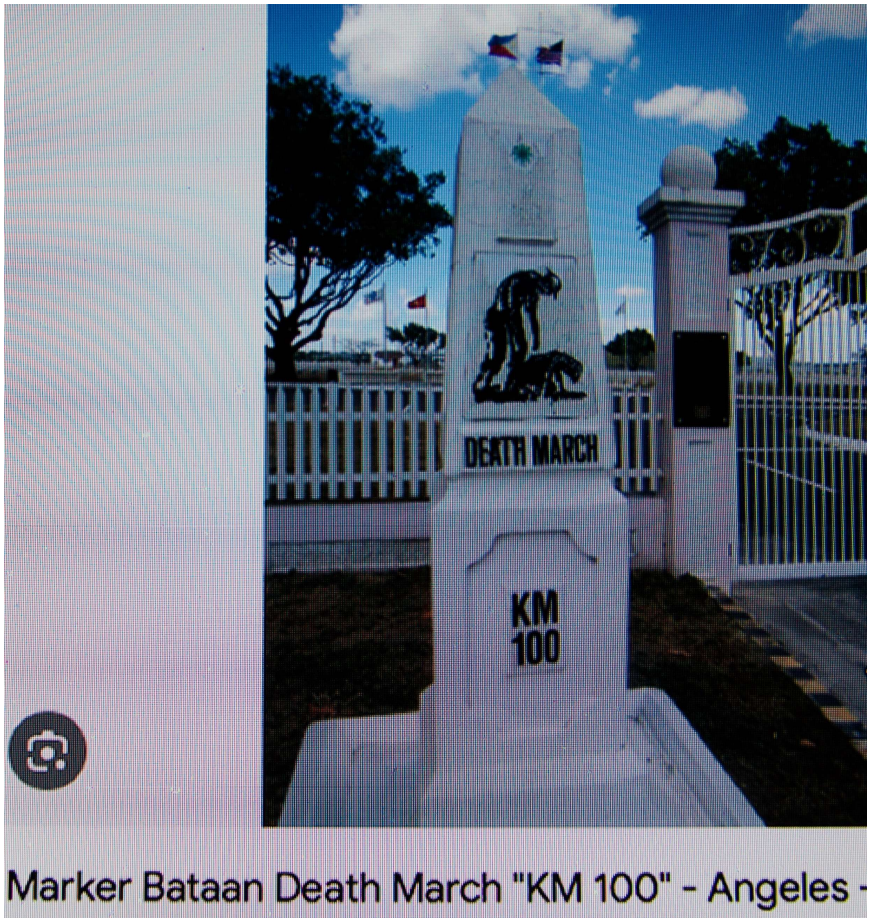


BATAAN DEATH MARCH

MORE OF HORRIFIC ACT

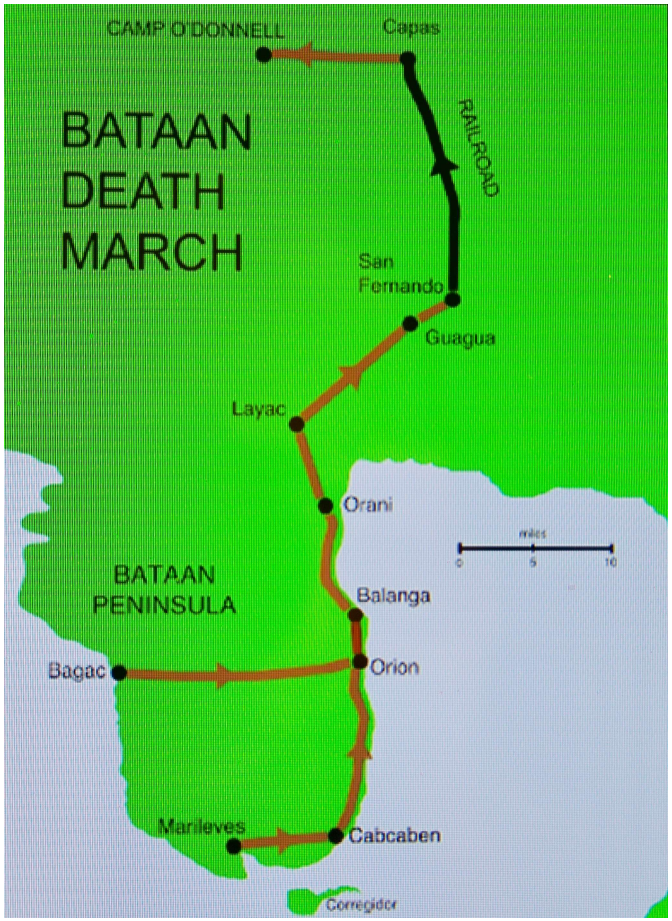


REACHING 100 KM-62.13 MILES



Prisoners reached San Fernando-65 miles from Mariveles, Bataan

TRANSFERRED TO TRAIN TO CAPAS, TARLAC



DEATH MARCH BOX- CAPACITY 45-50, NO WINDOW AND NO VENTILATION. JAPANESE FORCED MORE THAN 100 PEOPLE IN IT. DISTANCE TRAVELLED- 35 MILES.

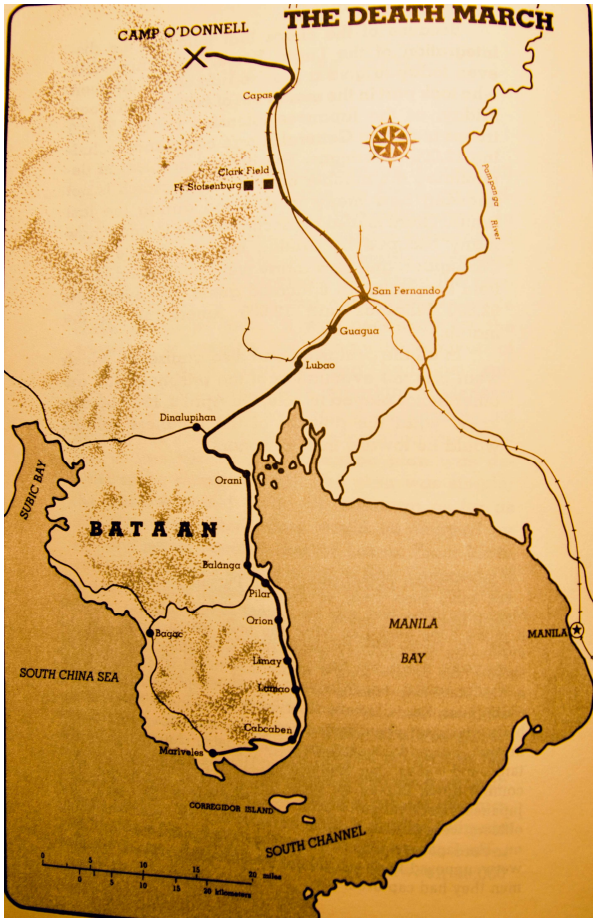


BOX CAR REACHED CAPAS, TARLAC

54,000 PRISONERS REACHED CAMP ODONNEL



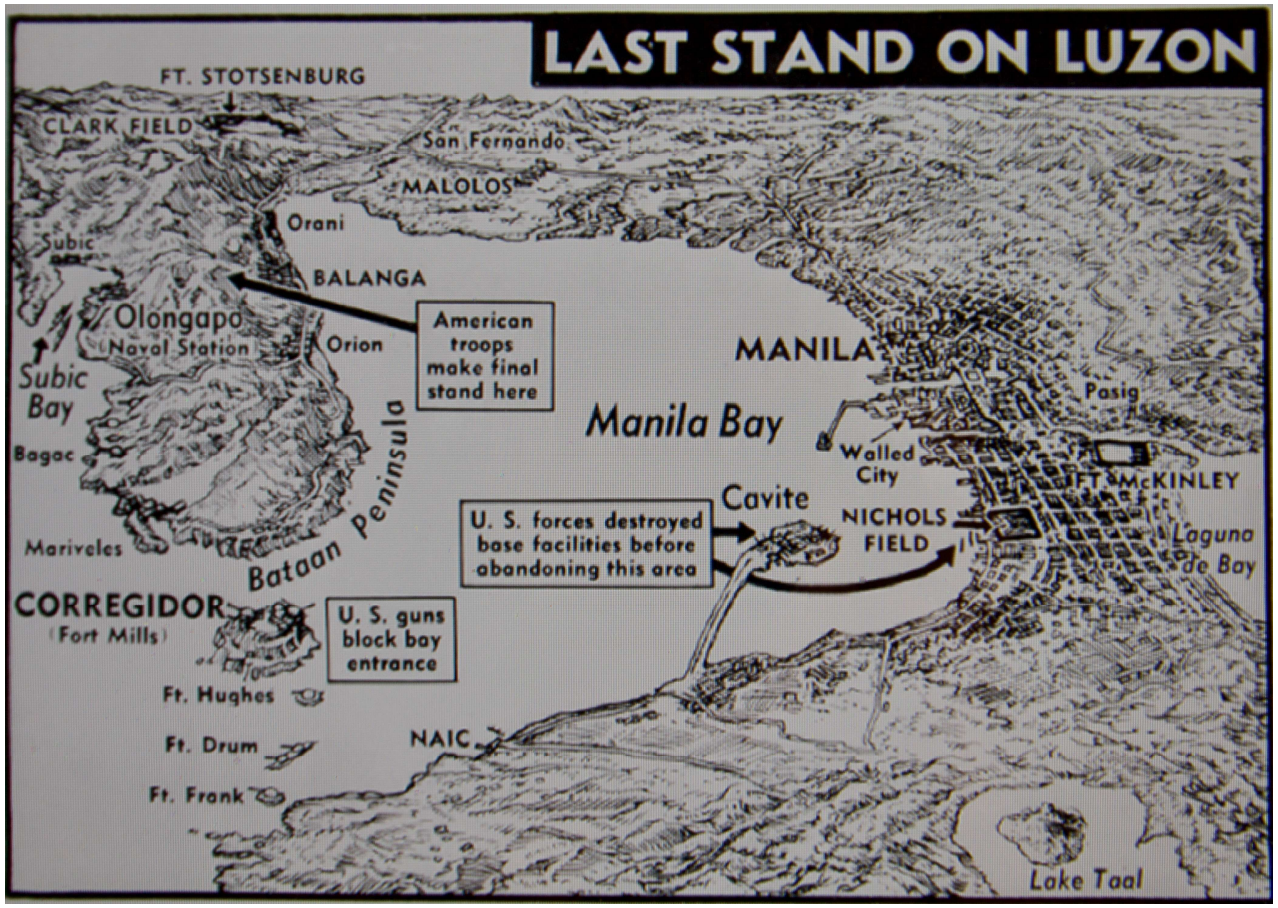
THERE WERE FORCED TO MARCH ON FOOT FOR ANOTHER 9 MILES TO CAMP ODONNEL



- 300 Filipinos officers and soldiers were summarily massacred in the rice field in the first day of the march.
- 10,000 Filipinos and 650 Americans died during the march.
- Many Filipinos and American soldiers were able to escape and joined or organized their own Guerrilla units.
- Many Filipino civilians were killed by the Japanese while giving assistance and help the prisoners with food, water and clothes.
- Camp O'Donnel was a former training grounds for the Philippine Army.
- American and Filipino prisoners had separate quarters in the camp.

WHAT WERE THE REASONS FOR THE DESPICABLE CONDUCT?

1. The code of “Bushsido” the way of the Warrior.
2. Gen. Homma was expecting no more than 25,000 soldiers, not 76,000 plus 26,000 civilians.
3. There were no cohesive plan how to deal with POW. Junior officers- even private took charged during the March.
4. Gen. Homma was on timetable from the Imperial Army. The Philippines must be conquered in 55 days. In Homma’s head- he must conquer Corregidor in a hurry.
5. FDR- issued Executive Order 9066 that resulted in the Internment of Japanese Americans in the West Coast (INCARCERATION)……February 1942.

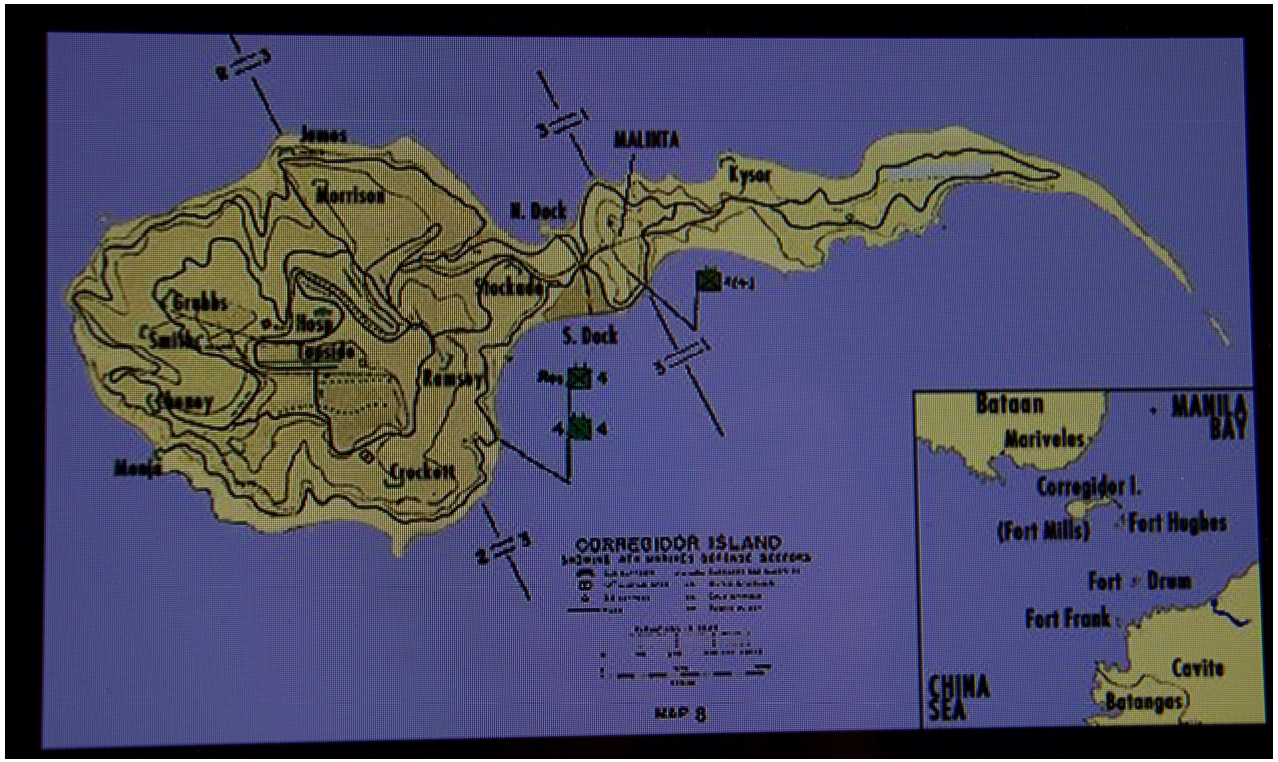


BATTLE OF CORREGIDOR: MAY 5-6, 1942

REMAINING OBSTACLE FOR THE TOTAL CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES. AS LONG AS THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO DEFENDERS HOLD CORREGIDOR IT WILL DENY THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL FORCES THE USE OF MANILA BAY AND SEAPORT.

CORREGIDOR ISLAND- 2 SQ. MILE, 4 MILES LONG, 1.2 MILES WIDE





CORREGIDOR ISLAND- GIBRALTAR OF THE EAST. 2 SQUARE MILE, 4 MILES LONG AND 1.24 MILES WIDE

CORREGIDOR HAD FORMIDABLE DEFENSE. IT WAS DEFENDED BY 56 COASTAL GUNS AND MORTAR- ORGANIZED INTO 23 BATTERIES WITH 72 ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS

BIG COASTAL GUNS





GUNS OF CORREGIDOR

COASTAL GUNS



MORTARS THAT ROTATE AND CAN FIRE IN ANY DIRECTION



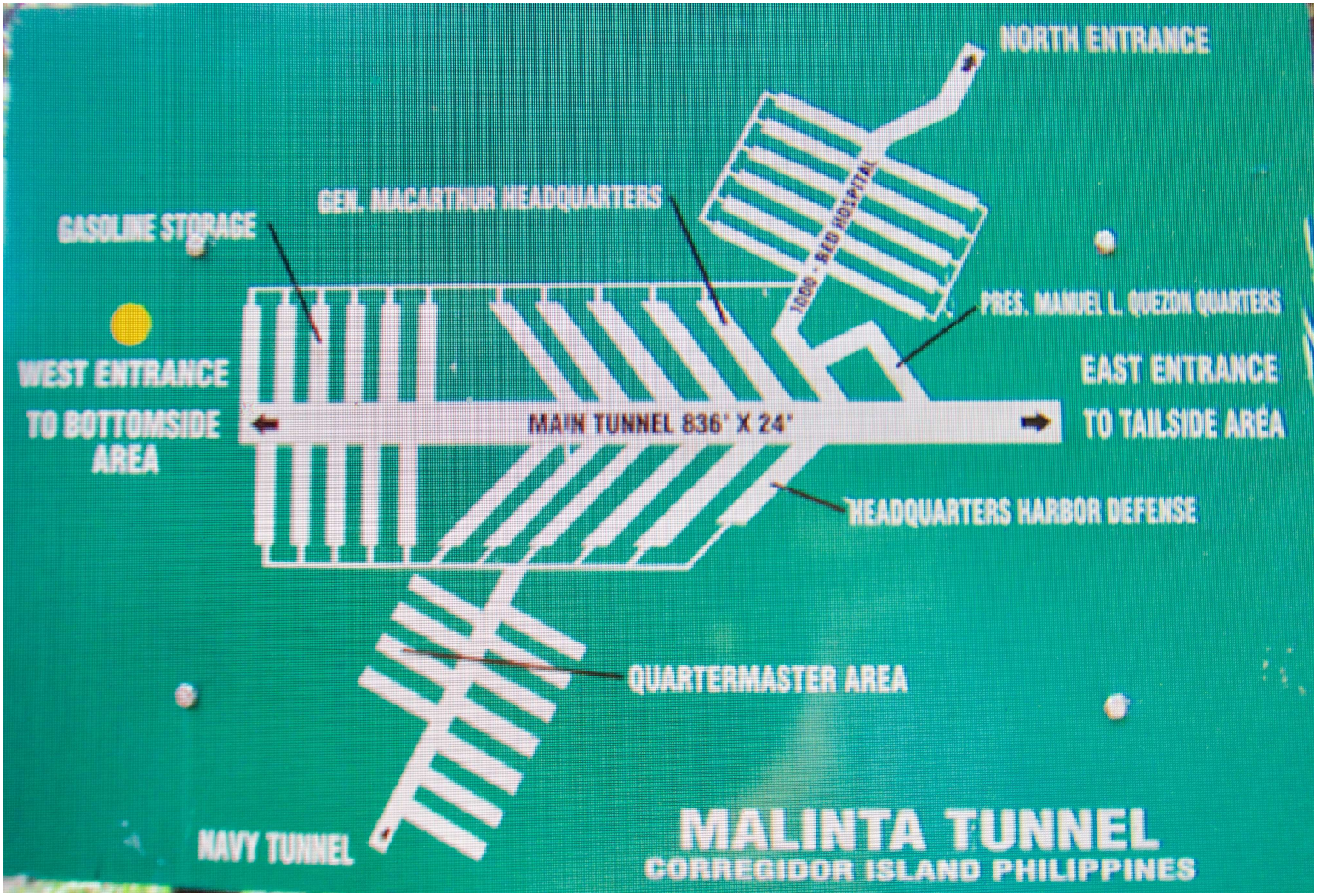
It can disappear after firing



ENTRANCE TO MALINTA TUNNEL



MALINTA TUNNEL



BATTLE OF CORREGIDOR: MAY 5-6 1942

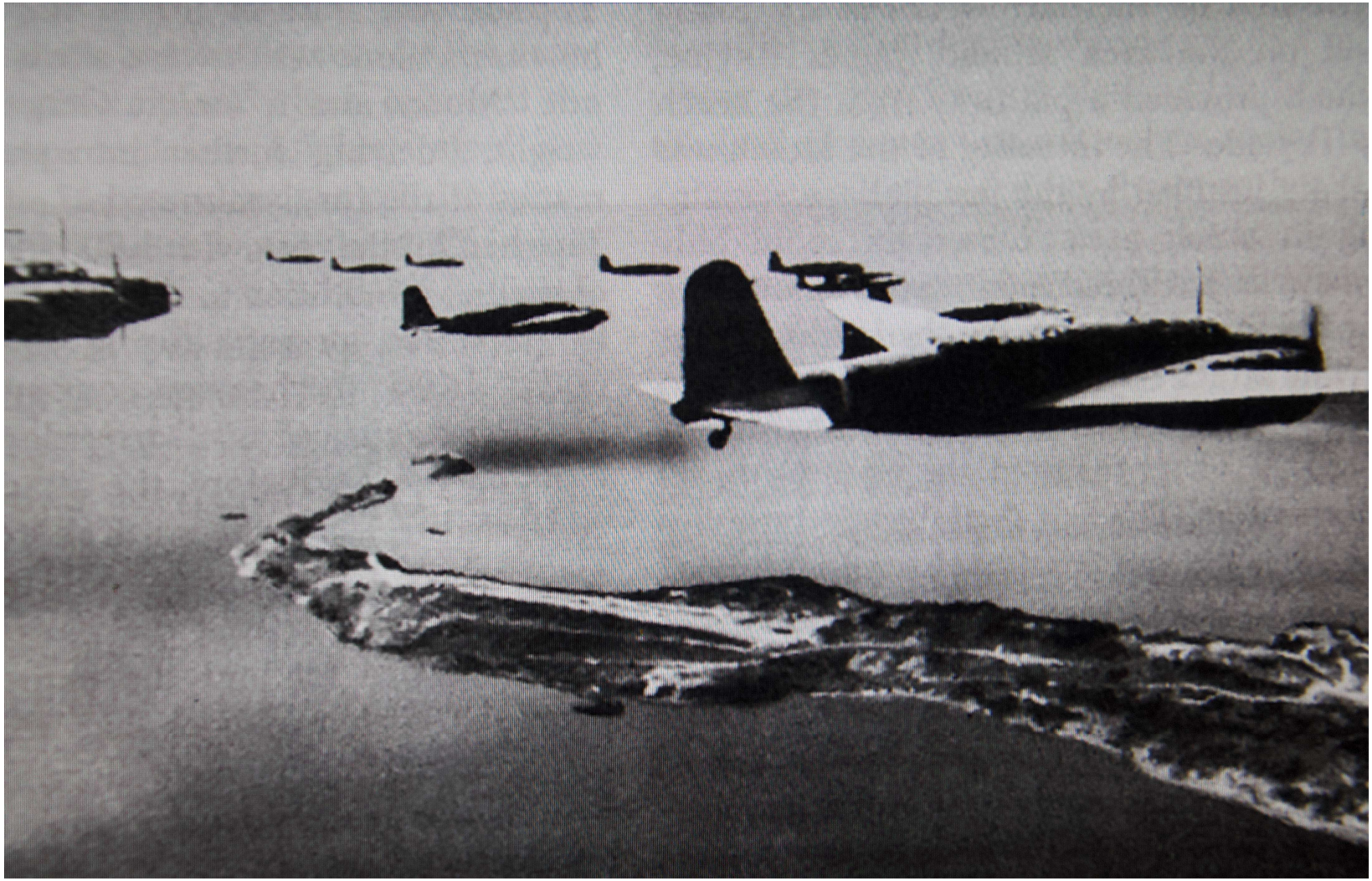
UNITED STATES/PHILIPPINES

- COMMANDERS: GEN. J. WAINWRIGHT, GEN. GEORGE MOORE, GEN. SAMUEL HOWARD
- STRENGTH:
- 13,000 AMERICANS AND FILIPINO TROOPS

JAPAN

- COMMANDERS: GEN. MASAHARU HOMMA, GEN KUREO TANIGUCHI, GEN. GEMPACHI SATO
- 75,000 JAPANESE TROOPS

JAPANESE BOMBERS ON CORREGIDOR



JAPANESE MARINES LANDING IN CORREGIDOR



CULMINATION OF THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF THE PHILIPPINES-WWII

- The island bastion of Corregidor, with its network of tunnels and formidable array of defensive armaments, along with fortifications across entrance to Manila Bay was the remaining obstacle for total conquest of the Philippines.
- May 5, Japanese forces led by by Maj. Gen. Taniguchi landed for final assault on Corregidor. The landing was quickly bogged down by fierce resistance from American and Filipino defenders. It was a bloodbath- a grim horror anything the combatants had ever seen before. Landing after landing the defenders held their grounds.
- The fighting continued, the Japanese keep coming and with their superior numbers; the marines, the army and tank landed everywhere in the island.
- In a radio message to FDR, Wainwright said, “There was a limit of human endurance, and that point has long been passed.”
- Wainwright surrendered the Corregidor garrison at about 13:30 H on May 6, 1942.

PHIL-AM SOLDIERS SURRENDERED MAY 6, 1942



Captured Japanese photograph of United States soldiers, marines and sailors surrendering to Japanese Forces on Corregidor. *(U.S. Army Military History Institute)*



JAPANESE SOLDIERS CELEBRATING VICTORY



Wainwright meets Homma near Cabcaben on Bataan to arrange the surrender of the Philippines, May 6, 1942.

U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS; CAPTURED JAPANESE WAR PHOTO.

MESSAGE TO FDR: IT IS WITH BROKEN HEART AND HEAD BOWED IN SADNESS, BUT NOT IN SHAME, THAT I REPORT TO YOUR EXCELLENCY… THAT I MUST GO AND MEET THE JAPANESE COMMANDER.



Wainwright argued over his command. Homma did not see Gen. King when Bataan was surrendered.

You have denied your authority. I advise you return to Corregidor and think the matter over. If you see fit to surrender, then surrender to the commander of the division in Corregidor. He in turn will bring you to me in Manila.

CASUALTIES AND LOSSES

AMERICAN/FILIPINOS

- KILLED- 800; WOUNDED- 1,000.
- POW- 11,000
- 4,000 OF THE 11,000 AMERICANS AND FILIPINO PRISONERS WERE MARCHED THROUGH MANILA STREETS, THEN TO FORT SANTIAGO AND OLD BILIBID PRISONS FOR INCARCERATION.

JAPANES

- KILLED- 900.
- WOUNDED- 1200



AMERICAN AND FILIPINO POW ARRIVING AT THE OLD BILIBID PRISON

THE REMAINDER OF THE P0W FROM CORREGIDOR WERE SENT TO OTHER CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, FORMOSA AND MANCHURIA

15 AMERICAN GENERALS IN CAPTIVITY



American generals in captivity, July 1942. Seated, left to right: Generals Moore, King, and Wainwright; two Japanese officers; Generals Parker and Jones. Standing, left to right: Japanese messenger; Generals Lough, Funk, Weaver, Brougher, Beebe, Bluemel, Drake, McBride, and Pierce; Colonel Hoffman (interpreter); two Japanese soldiers.

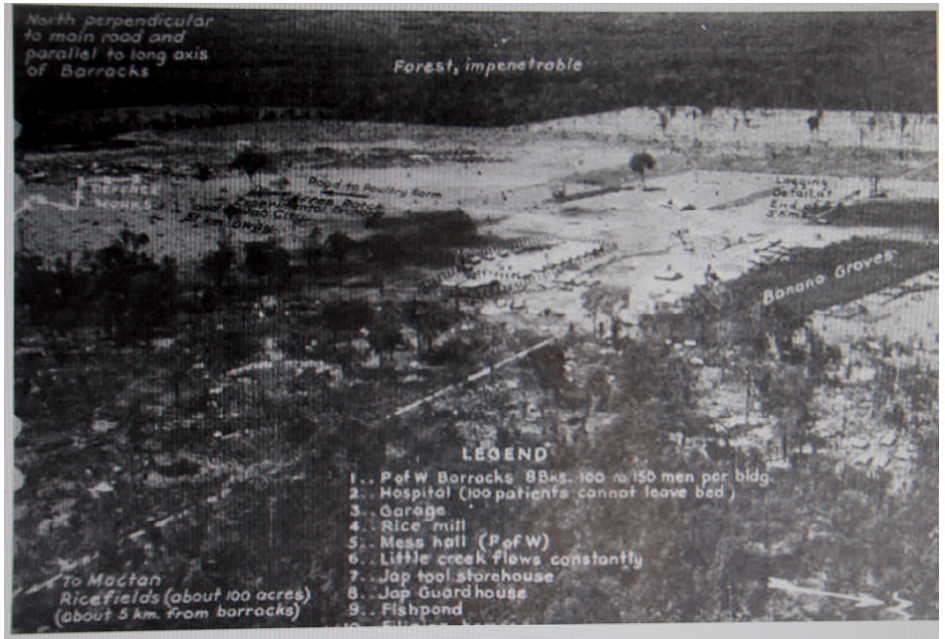
Fate of the POW

- Camp O'Donnel- 26,000 Filipinos and 1,500 Americans died the first 80 days of captivity.
- Some of the prisoners were transferred to other POW Camps in the Philippines.
- Relatively healthy POW (Misleading) were sent to Formosa, Manchuria and Japan- for slave labor.
- 1,000 prisoner were sent to Davao Penal Colony in Mindanao, Southern Philippines

DAVAO PENAL COLONY-ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST NOTORIOUS POW CAMPS

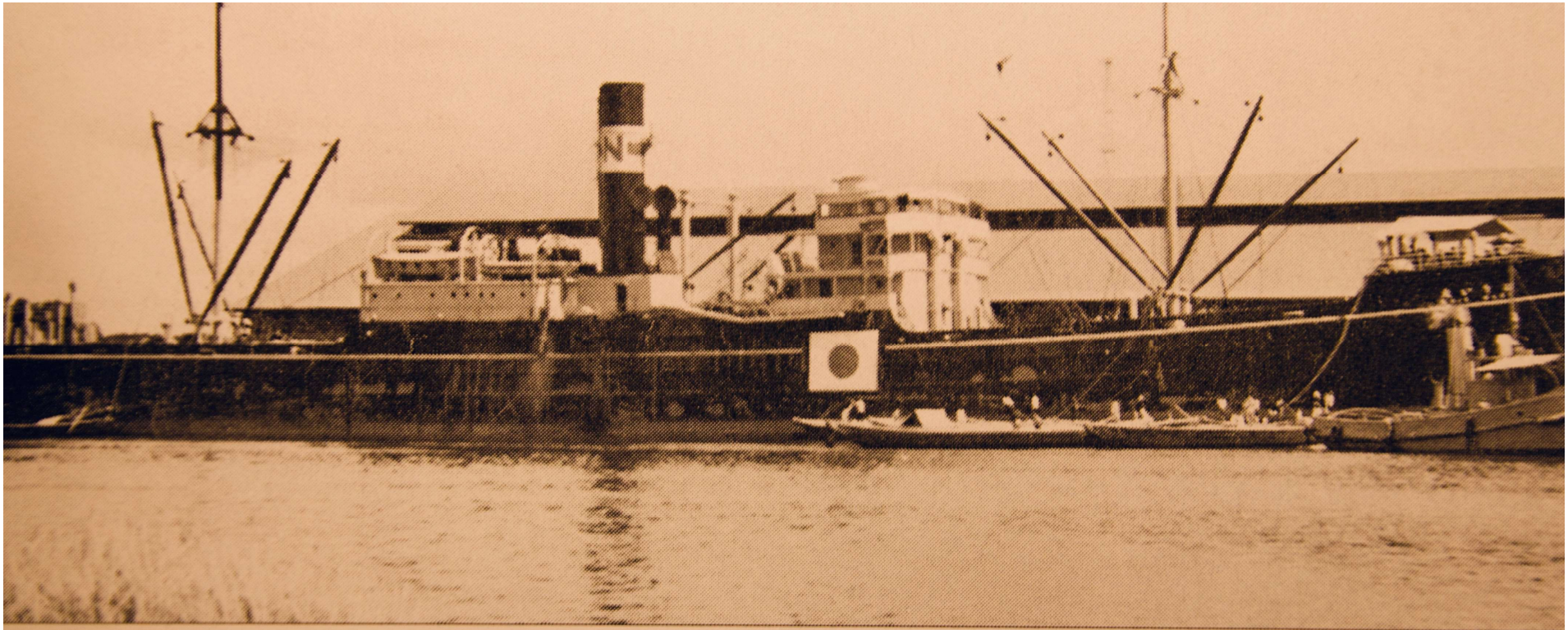


The main gate at the Davao Penal Colony, through which nearly 2,000 American prisoners of war entered the camp in the fall of 1942, would be the escapees' first barrier to freedom.



A photo layout of the Davao Prison Camp. (U.S. Army)

1,000 POW sent to Davao Penal Colony- Mindanao



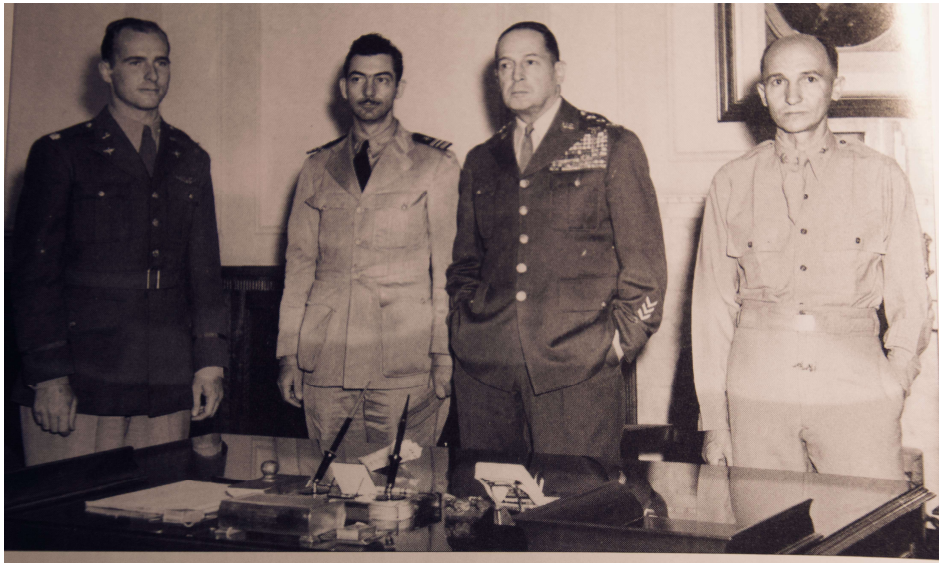
Nearly 1,000 American prisoners of war were crammed aboard the *Erie Maru,* a decrepit, coal-burning 7,000-ton merchant vessel, for the voyage from Manila to Mindanao.

April 3, 1943- 12 POW executed a daring escape from Davao

Maj. Ed Dyess



Gen. MacArthur with Maj. Dyess, Lt. Cmdr. McCoy and Maj. Mellnick



From left to right, Major Ed Dyess, Lt. Cmdr. Melvyn McCoy, General Douglas MacArthur, and Major Stephen Mellnik conversing in MacArthur's office in the A.M.P. Building in Brisbane, Australia, on July 30, 1943.

BATAAN DEATH MARCH WAS A SECRET, WHY?

1. The American government, fearing that Japanese forces would retaliate against their captives. So Bataan death march was not revealed to the public until January 28, 1944- 16 months after the end of the Death March.
2. The Chicago Tribune published the story of Maj. Dyess in serial form for several weeks and was picked up by over 100 American newspapers.

PACIFIC WAR IS STEP-SON TO EUROPEAN WAR



THE HEROES OF BATAAN

MACARTHUR MEMORIAL ARCHIVES

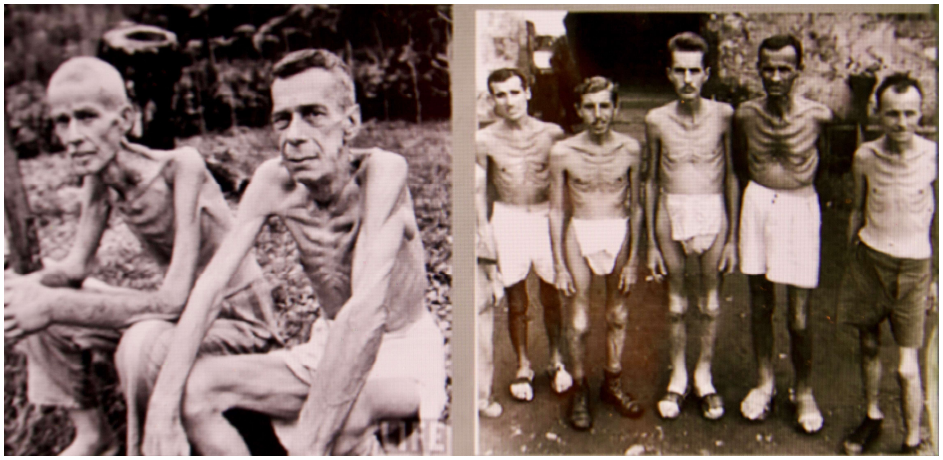
This cartoon appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* in late January 1944, upon the long-awaited release of the Dyess Story.

FACES OF POW





FACES OF POW







LANDING LEYTE GULF- OCTOBER 20, 1944

PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES: “I HAVE RETURNED,” BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD, OUR FORCES STAND AGAIN ON PHILIPPINE SOIL-SOIL CONSECRATED IN THE BLOOD OF OUR TWO PEOPLES.

Surveying Leyte after landing- notice the wet-pant





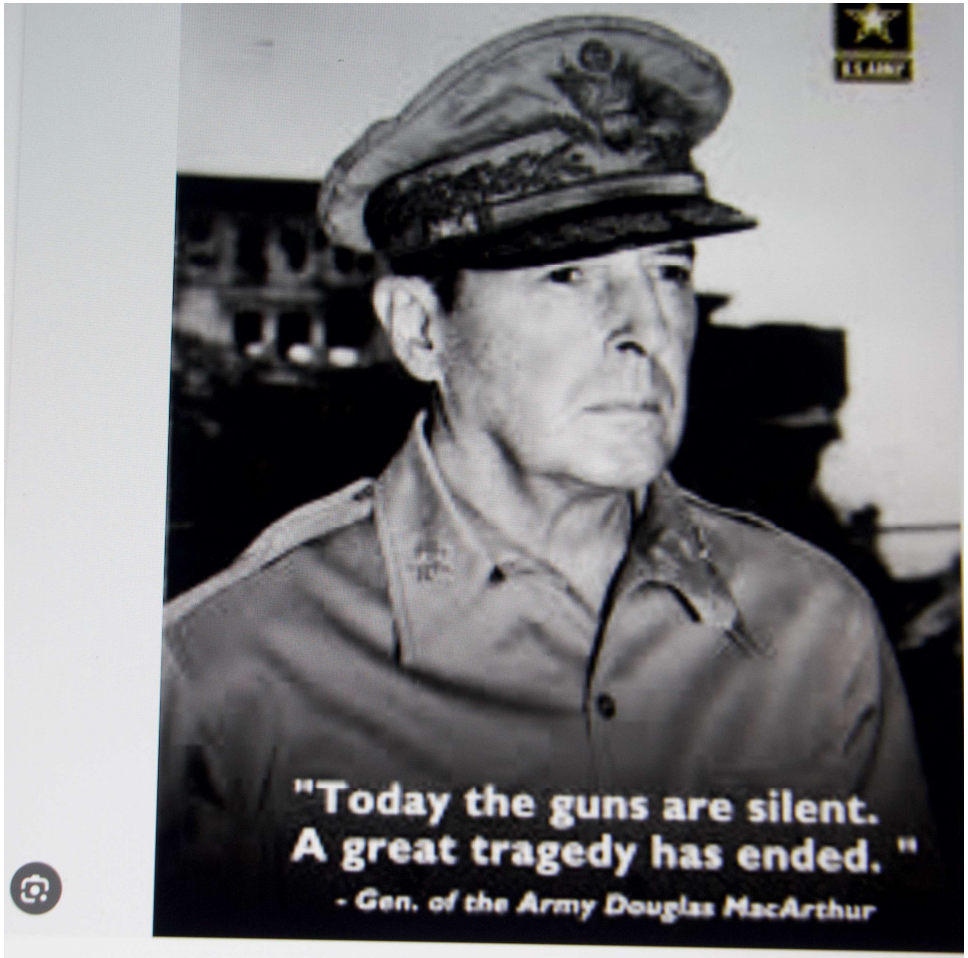
JAPAN SURRENDERED, SEPTEMBER 2, 1945: BATTLESHIP MISSOURI, TOKYO BAY

JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES SIGNING THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER



GENERAL MACARTHUR SIGNING THE INSTRUMENT OF SURRENDER ON BEHALF OF THE ALLIED POWER

LT. GENERAL JONATHAN WAINWRIGHTAND LT. GENERAL ARTHUR PERCIVAL BEHIND GENERAL MACARTHUR



U.S. Army - Gen. Douglas MacArthur, in a short speech aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, presides over the signing of Japan's unconditional surrender in Tokyo Bay Sept. 2,..

Gen. Wainwright receiving Congressional Medal of Honor



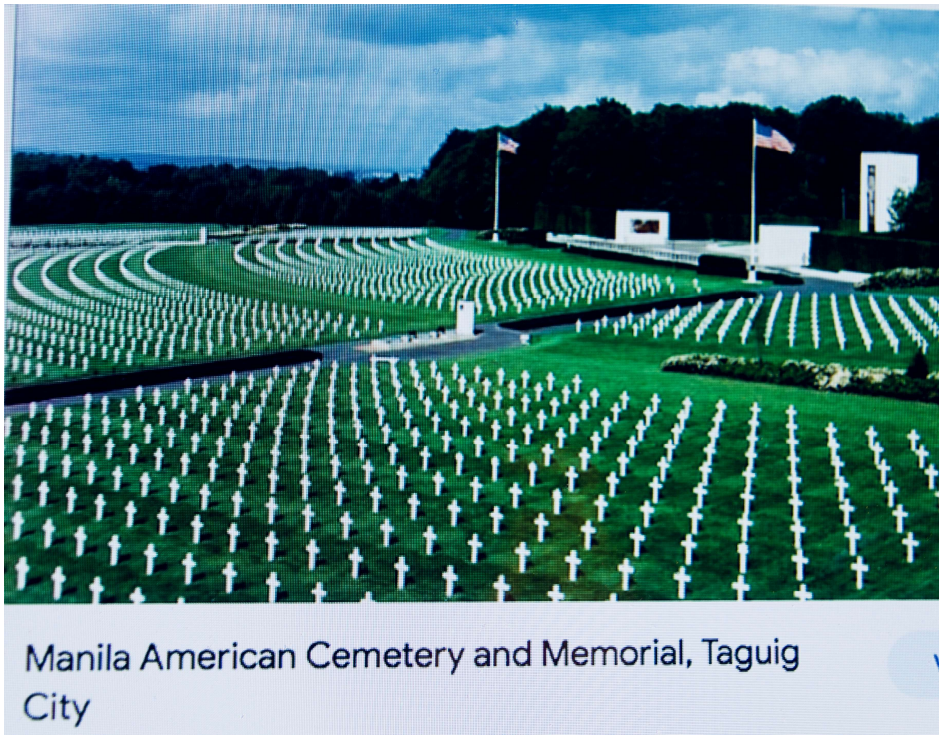
Jonathan M. Wainwright /N(1883-1953). Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright. American Army Officer. Presiden...

THE LARGEST OF ALL AMERICAN OVERSEAS MILITARY CEMETERY

HERE REST MORE THAN 17,000 AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN.



TWENTY-NINE MEDAL OF HONOR RECEPIENTS. OVER 500 PHILIPPINE SCOUTS WHO SERVED WITH THEIR AMERICAN CAMRADES WERE BURIED HERE



Manila American Cemetery and Memorial, Taguig City

LEGACY OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR:

- THE GALLANT RESISTANCE OF THE AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TROOPS ON BATAAN PREVENTED THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL ARMY AND NAVY TO QUICKLY OVERRAN ALL OF THE US BASES IN THE PACIFIC.
- IT PREVENTED THE JAPANESE TIMETABLE FOR CONQUEST OF ASIA AND INVASION OF AUSTRALIA.
- BECAUSE OF VALIANT AND COURAGEOUS STAND IN BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR, THE JAPANESE NEVER MANAGED TO FREE ENOUGH MEN, PLANES, SHIPS, AND MATERIAL TO NAIL DOWN GUADALCANAL.
- IT GAVE THE UNITED STATES THE VITAL TIME TO MOUNT A COUNTEROFFENSIVE THAT BROUGHT THE OBJECT-SURRENDER OF JAPAN.
- THE SAD “TRUER STORY” BEHIND THE FORGOTTEN WAR OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR..... SAVAGE BATTLES THAT VIOLENTLY HURLED FALSELY RESSURED FILIPINOS AND ILL-PREPARED PHILIPPINES IN WW II.
- THE HORRIFIC OUTCOME- DESPITE THE FIERCE RESISTANC OF FILIPINO AND AMERICAN DEFENDERS AS THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RELEGATED HELP TO THE LOYAL BUT UNWARILY NAIVE PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH AS SECONDARY TO AMERICA’S COMMITMENT TO HER EUROPEAN ALLIES.

- DISCUSSIONS, COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS??