



Chris Schaefer

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www.BataanDiary.com/WI.html

Reading list:

Books:

Pre-war and what Roosevelt knew:

The Road to Pearl Harbor, Herbert Feis. Detailed analysis of the run-up to WW II.

Japan's War by Edwin Hoyt. The war from the Japanese point of view.

The Rape of Nanking by Iris Chang. Japanese atrocities in China.

War Plan Orange, Edward S. Miller. How the U.S. military supplied the largest army on earth—logistical planning and analysis.

Beginning of WWII in the Pacific:

1st 24 Hours of the War in the Pacific by Donald Young.

We Band of Angels by Elizabeth Norman. U.S. military nurses on Bataan and Corregidor.

Death March: The Survivors of Bataan by Donald Knox. 1st person accounts.

General:

Crisis in the Pacific by Gerald Astor. Overview of World War II in the Pacific.

American Caesar, by William Manchester. Biography of General Douglas MacArthur.

Prisoners of War:

In the Belly of the Beast by Judith Pearson. Life and death in the holds of a Japanese "Hell Ship," based on a sailor's diary. Note: contains numerous errors when she deals with other aspect of the war.

O'Donnell: Andersonville of the Pacific by John E. Olson. Details of the atrocious living conditions and deaths at Camp O'Donnell.

Unbroken by Laura Hillenbrand. Louis Zamperini's story of survival.

Ghost Soldiers by Hampton Sides. Capture and rescue of the prisoners at Cabanatuan.

Guerrilla War/Espionage in the Philippines:

"Miss U" by Margaret ~~Utinsky~~. Autobiography of one of two American women who helped American prisoners of the Japanese.

Manila Espionage by Claire Phillips and Myron Goldsmith. Autobiography of the other woman who helped American prisoners of the Japanese. They do not necessarily agree.

Bataan Diary by Chris Schaefer. Story of an American officer who refused to surrender.

You're No Good to me Dead by Robert Stahl. Story of an American coast-watcher sent into the Philippines by General MacArthur.

End of the War:

Flyboys by James Bradley. The fate of nine U.S. airmen shot down over Chichi-Jima and one who escaped—George H.W. Bush.

Flags of Our Fathers by James Bradley. The men who raised the flag over Iwo Jima.

The Battle for Leyte Gulf: The Incredible Story of World War II's Largest Naval Battle by C. Vann Woodward.

First Into Nagasaki by George Weller. Eyewitness dispatches of the first American to enter the city after the atomic bomb.

Week 1: The Run-up to Pearl Harbor

This week: Japan attacks

Next week: Japanese success/U.S. fights back

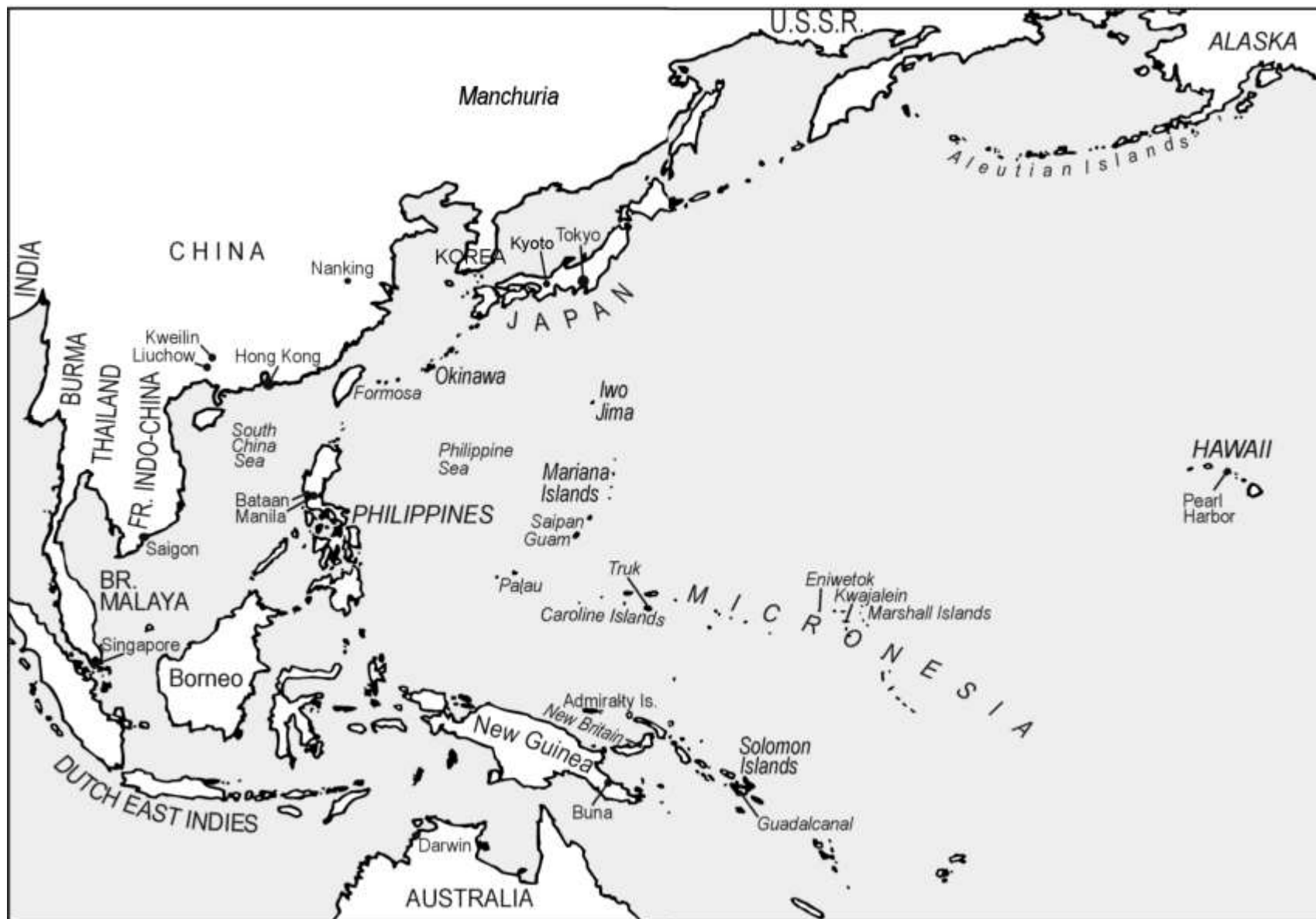
Week 4: Asia and America fight back

Week 5: America attacks

Week 6: American victory and its aftermath

Today: Japan attacks

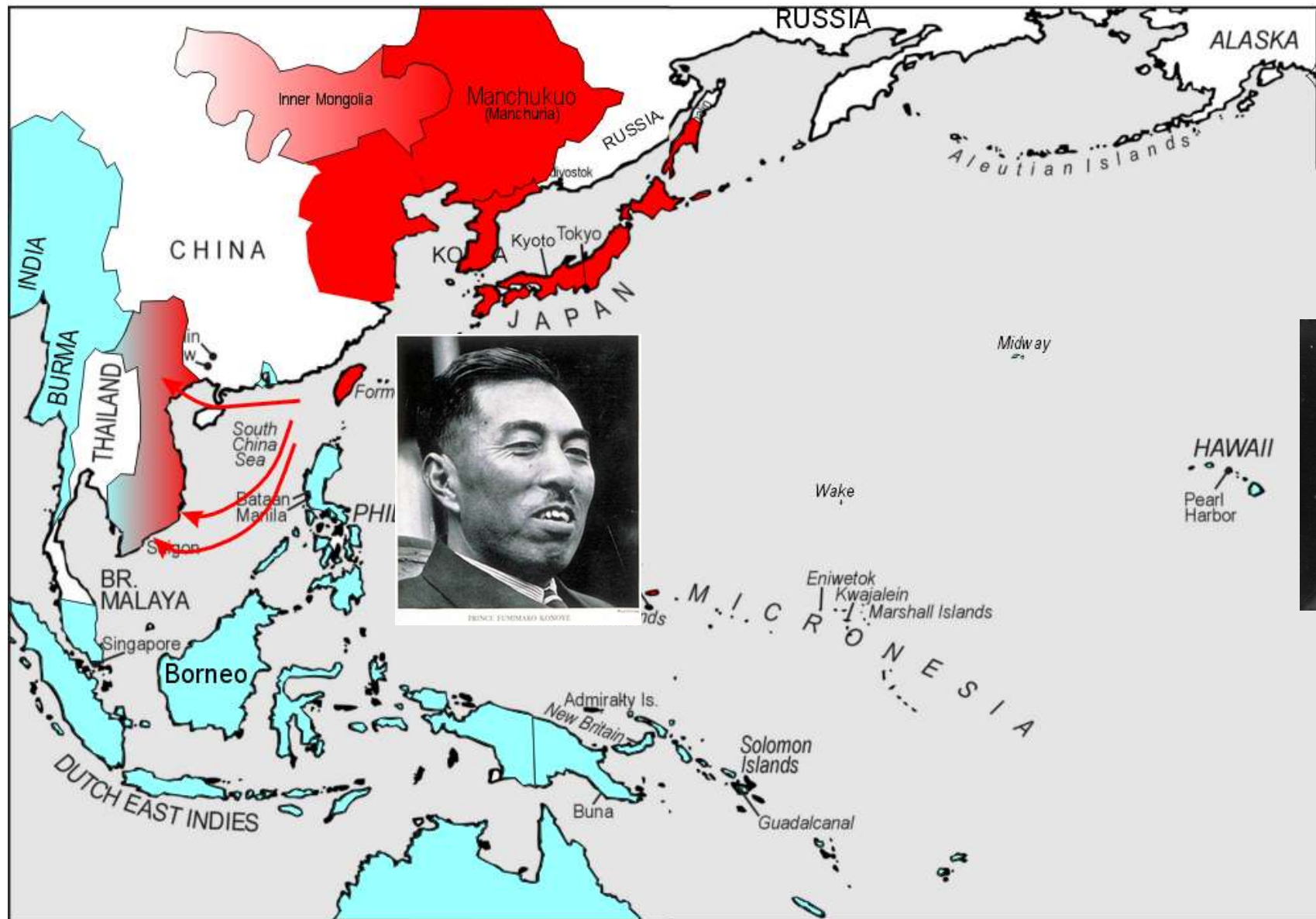
- **Pearl Harbor attack**
- **Battle for the Philippines**
- **Malaya, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies**
- **Bataan Death March and the fall of Corregidor**
- **The Pacific situation after six months of war.**



The Pacific



President Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Japan occupies Indo-China



Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur



B-17 bomber



Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto



PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE

Prince Fumimaro Konoye,
resigns



Emperor Hirohito



General Heideki Tojo,
Prime Minister



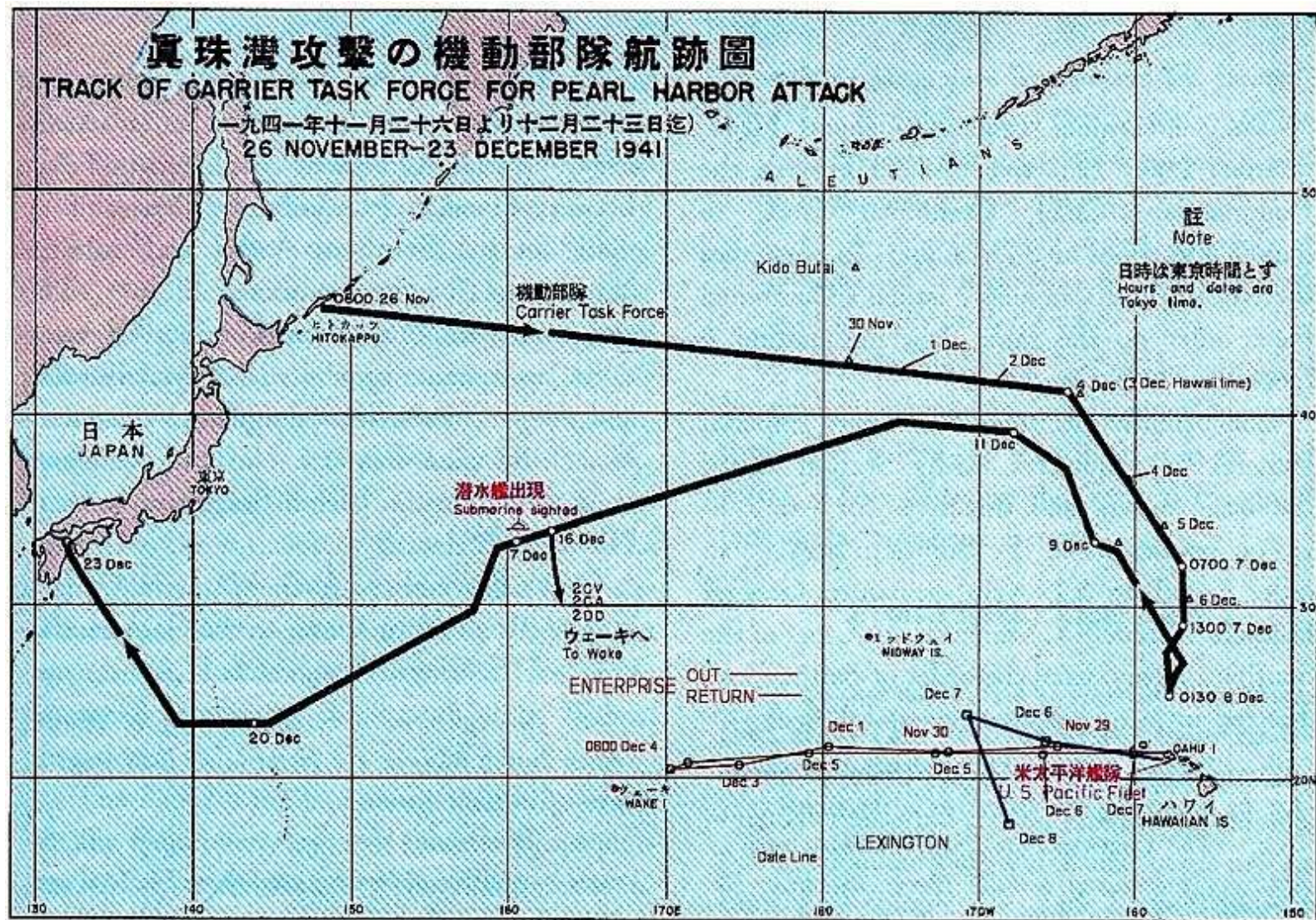
Admiral Nagumo's carrier fleet

The four attacks:

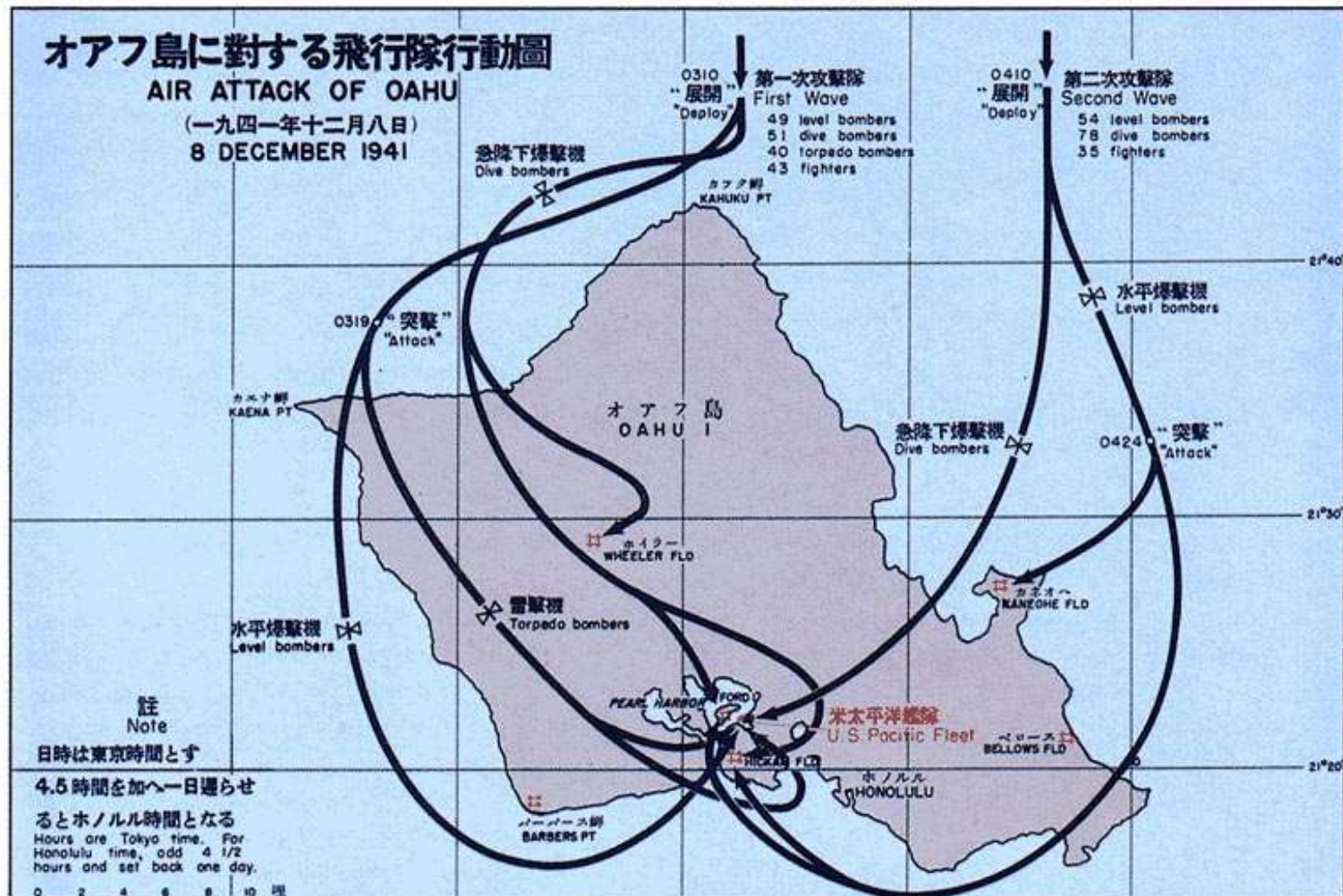
- **Pearl Harbor**
- **The Philippines**
- **Hong Kong**
- **Malaya & Singapore**



Admiral Cuichi Nagumo



Route of Admiral Nagumo's fleet



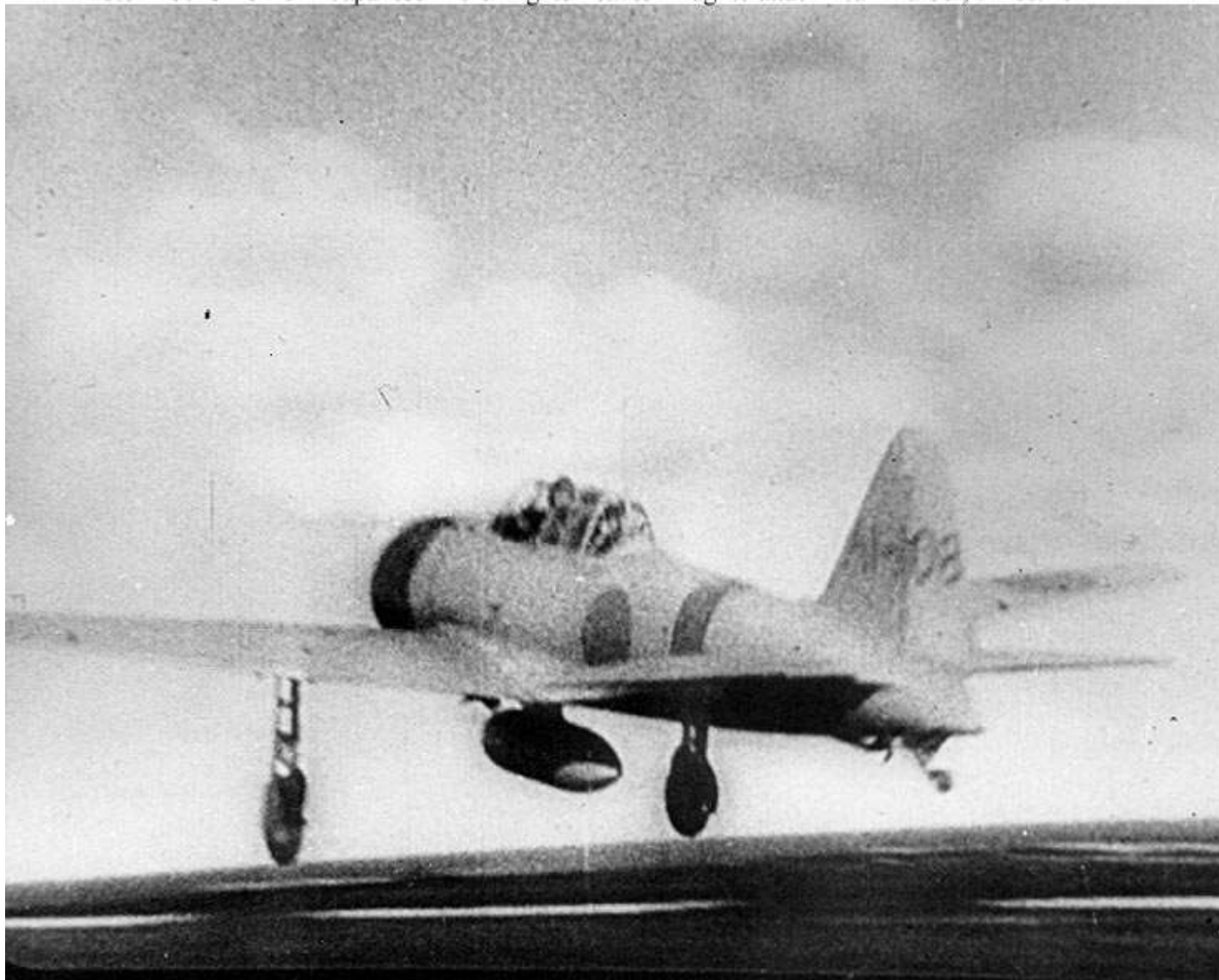
The Initial Attack on Pearl Harbor

Photo # 80-G-182259 Japanese planes prepare to take off for the Pearl Harbor attack, 7 Dec. 1941



Dive bombers prepare for takeoff. A/c carrier Soryu in background

Photo # 80-G-182252 Japanese "Zero" fighter leaves Akagi to attack Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec. 1941



Zero fighter takes off from a/c carrier Akagi.

Pearl Harbor Anchorage

7:55 A.M. Dec. 7, 1941



Photo # NH 50930 Japanese aerial photo of Pearl Harbor under attack, 7 Dec. 1941, looking east



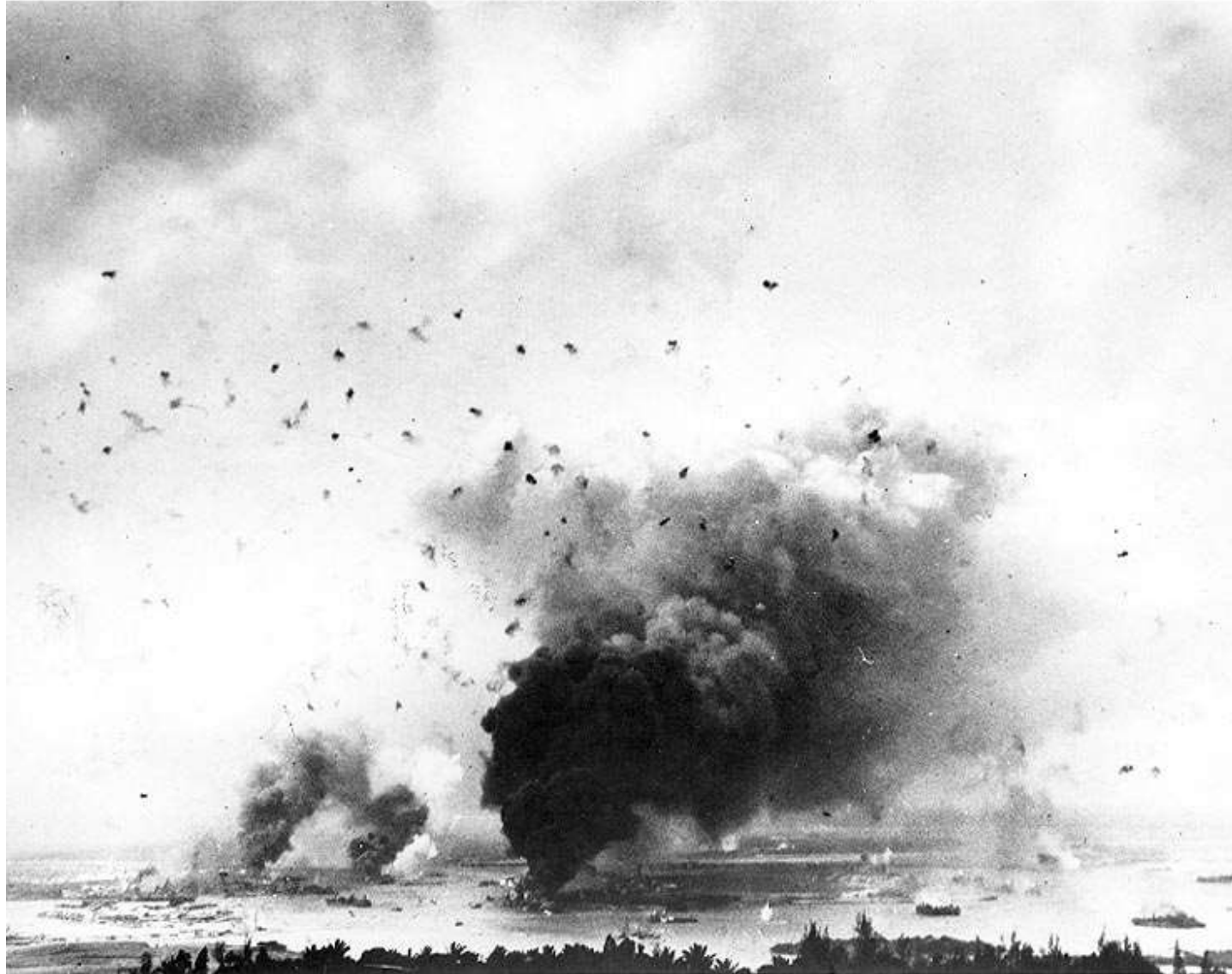
Battleship West Virginia hit by torpedo.

Photo # 80-G-266626 USS Utah capsizing at Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941



Battleship Utah capsizes.

Photo # 80-G-40056 Pearl Harbor during the Japanese attack, 7 Dec. 1941



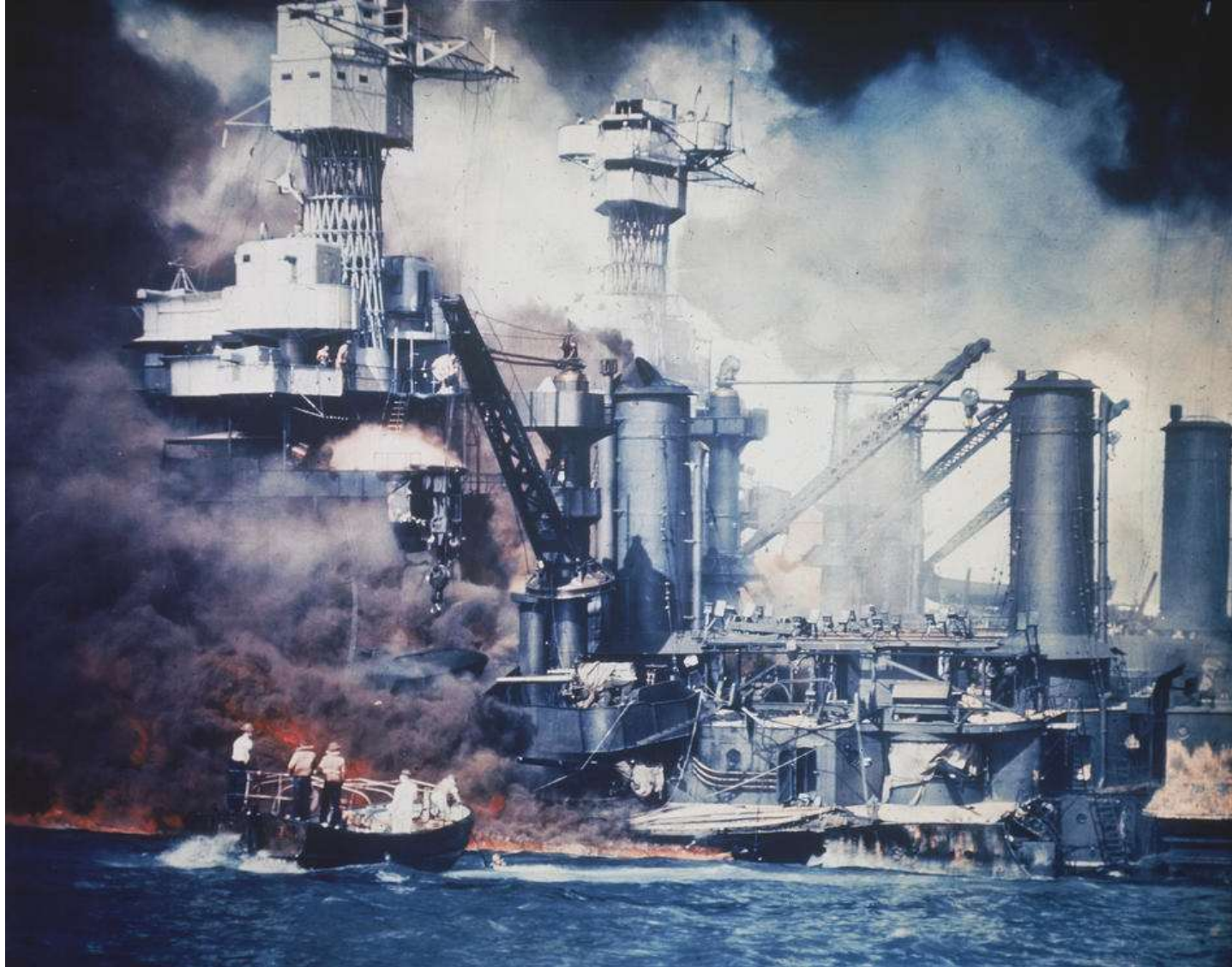
Battleship Arizona burns in Pearl Harbor



Destroyer Shaw explodes.



Pearl Harbor in flames.



Pearl Harbor rescue operations.

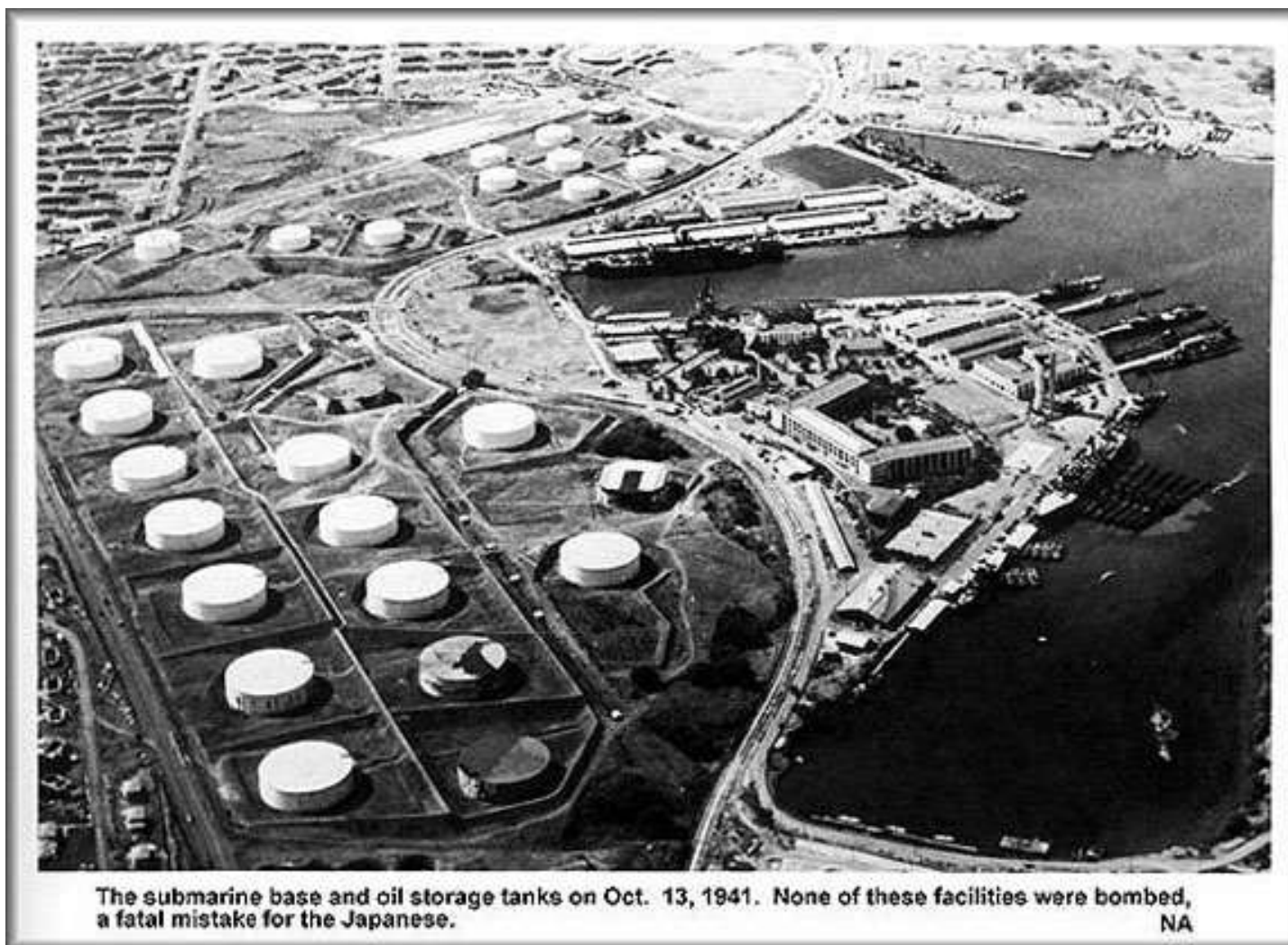


Destroyers Cassin and Downes, battleship Pennsylvania.

Pearl Harbor Anchorage

7:55 A.M. Dec. 7, 1941

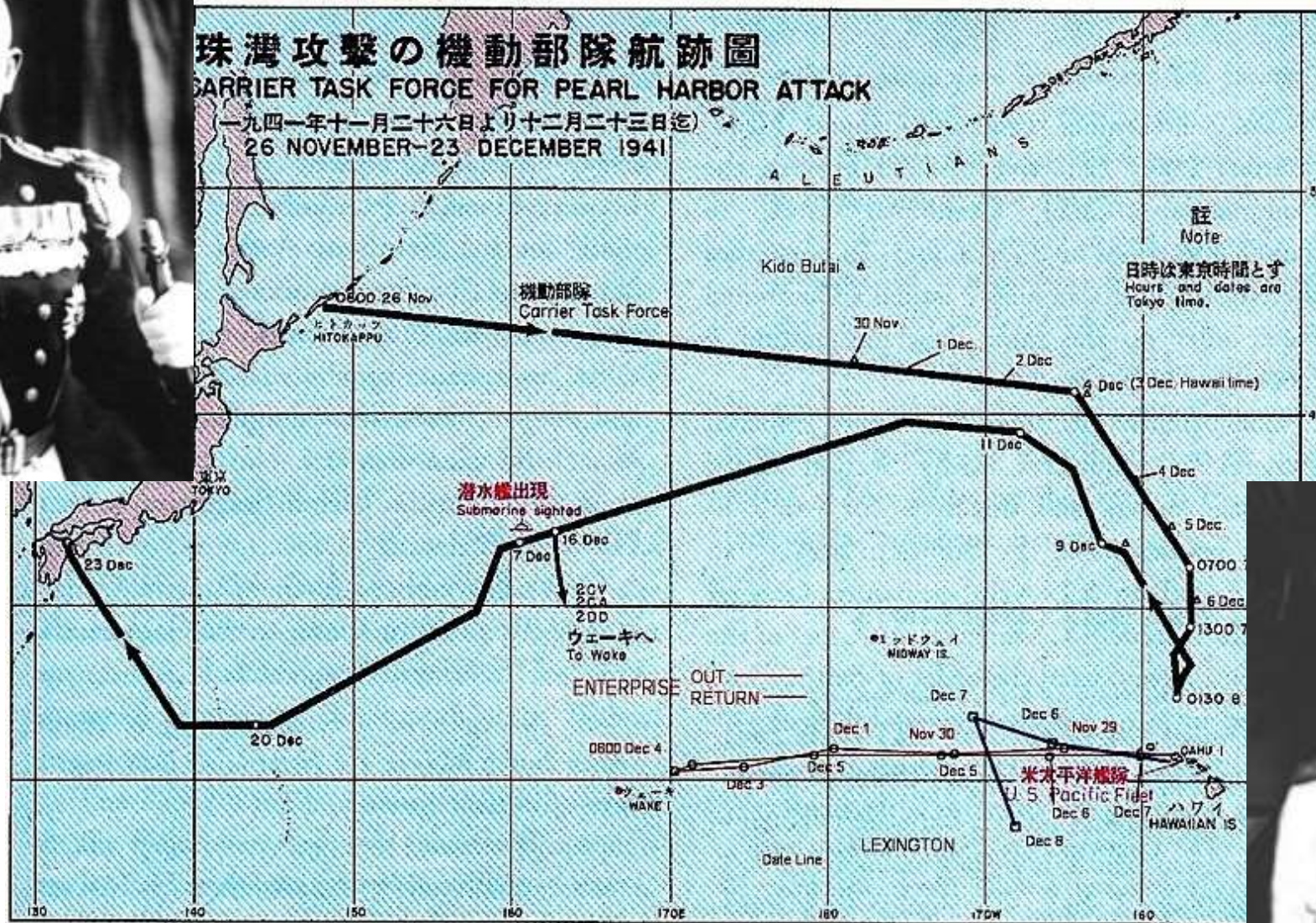




The submarine base and oil storage tanks on Oct. 13, 1941. None of these facilities were bombed, a fatal mistake for the Japanese.

NA

Petroleum storage facilities.

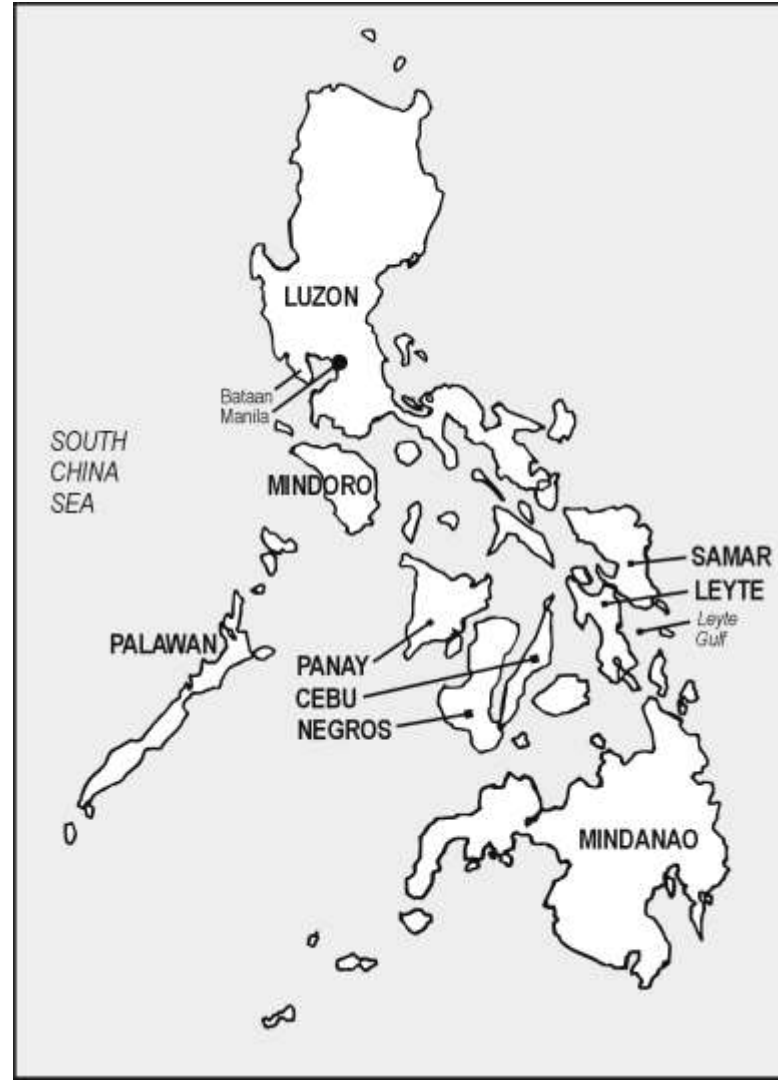


Route of Admiral Nagumo's fleet

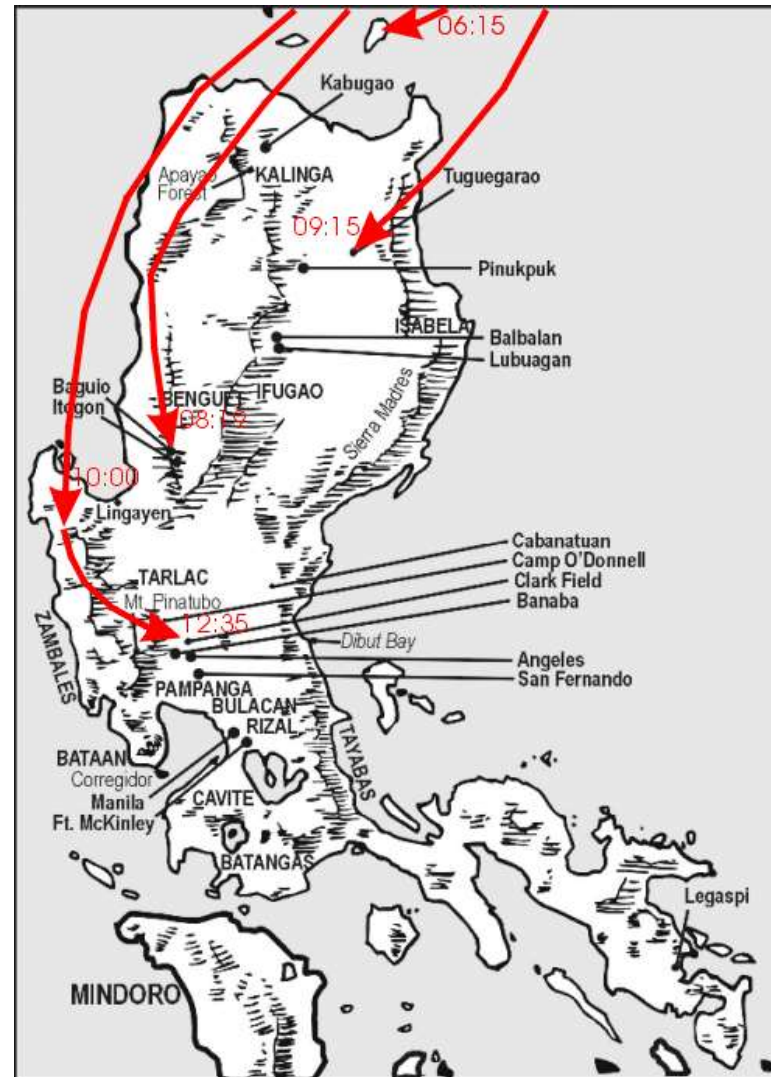
The Philippines



Japanese attacks



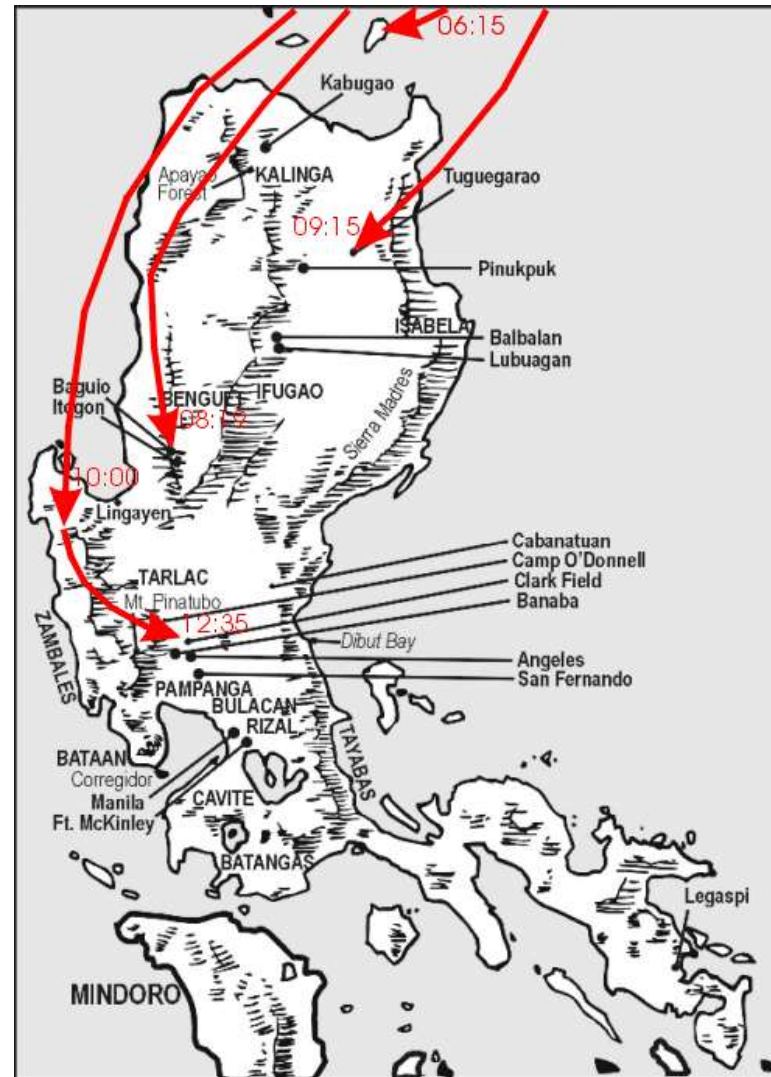
The Philippines



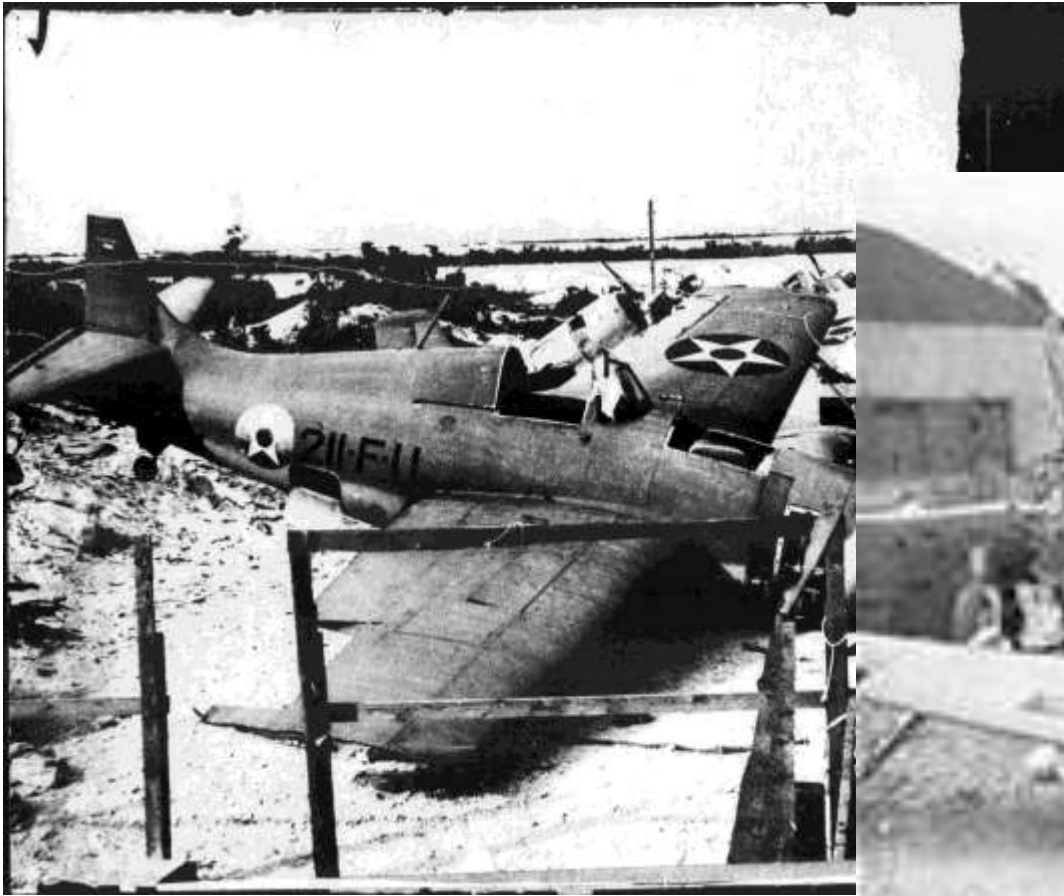
Japanese air attacks



Major General Lewis H. Brereton,
Commander of the Far East Air Force



Japanese air attacks



Destroyed U.S. aircraft

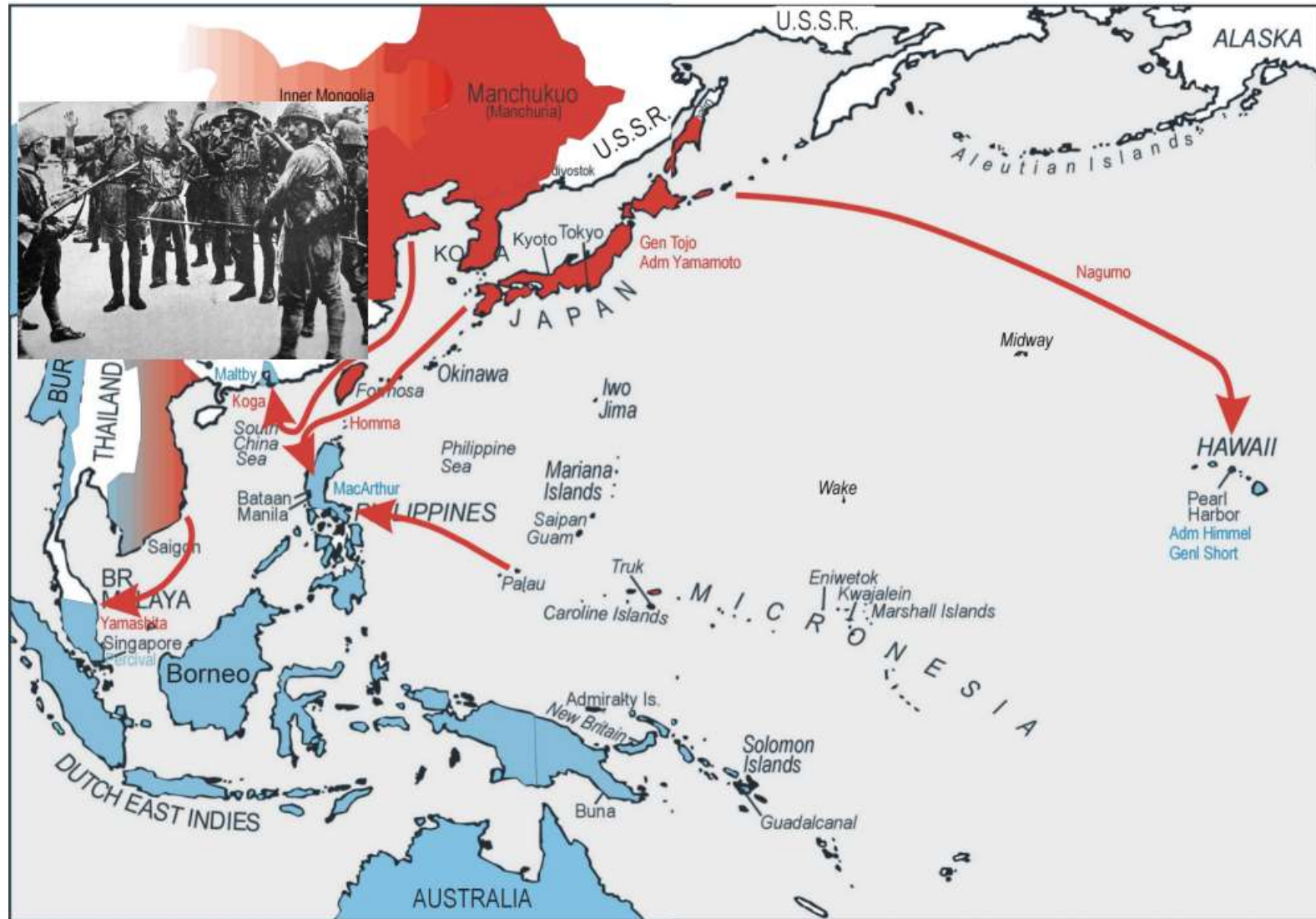


Destroyed P-35 at Nichols Field



Cavite Naval Yard

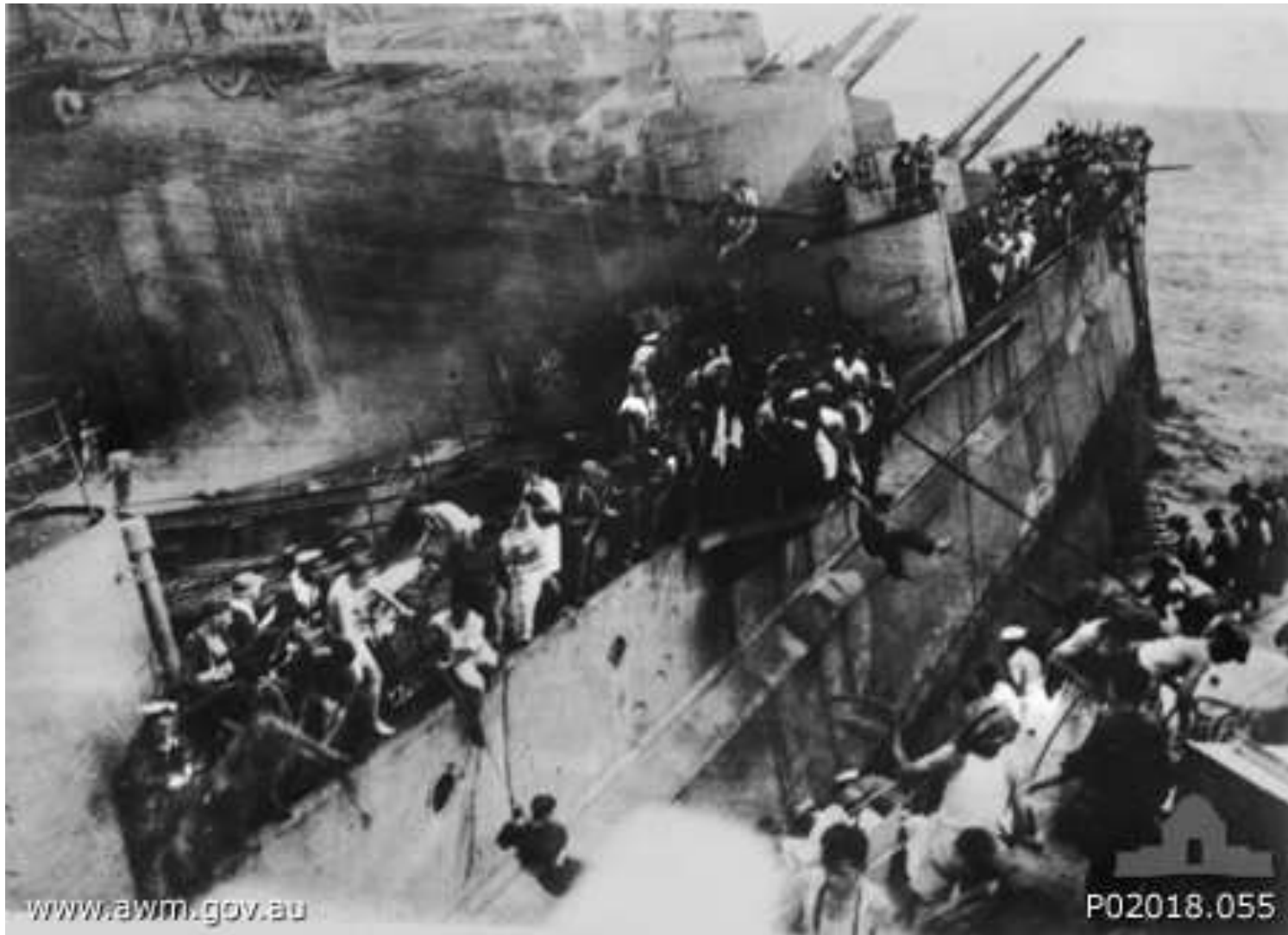
Hong Kong, Malaya
and Singapore



British surrender at Hong Kong



Prince of Wales and Repulse attacked by Japanese bombers



Abandon ship—British sailors escape from the Prince of Wales



Roosevelt signs the Declaration of War

El Paso Herald-Post
Home Edition
Weather Forecast: Considerable cloudiness tonight and tomorrow; slightly warmer tonight. (Details on Page 16.)
VOL. LXXI, NO. 295 EL PASO, TEXAS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941
THREE CENTS IN EL PASO
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

U. S. DECLARES WAR!

1500 KILLED IN HAWAII

JAPS BOMBARD MANILA

U. S. FLEET IN BATTLE; Philippines Under Fire CONGRESS GRANTS F.R.'S



Lieutenant General Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel

Photo # 80-G-466244 Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, circa 1942



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

U.S. Forces in the Philippines



Japanese landings in the Philippines.



Japanese "Zero" fighter



U.S. P-40 fighters



Filipino Air Ace
Captain Jesus Villamor



Boeing P-26 fighter



B-17 Bomber pilot Captain Colin Kelly



Japanese landings in the Philippines.



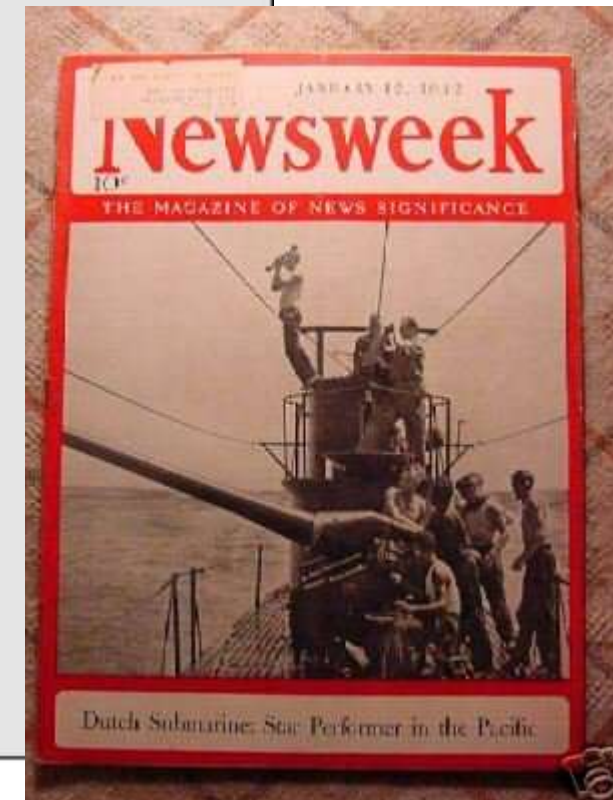
Japanese Lieutenant General Homma Masaharu
comes ashore in the Philippines

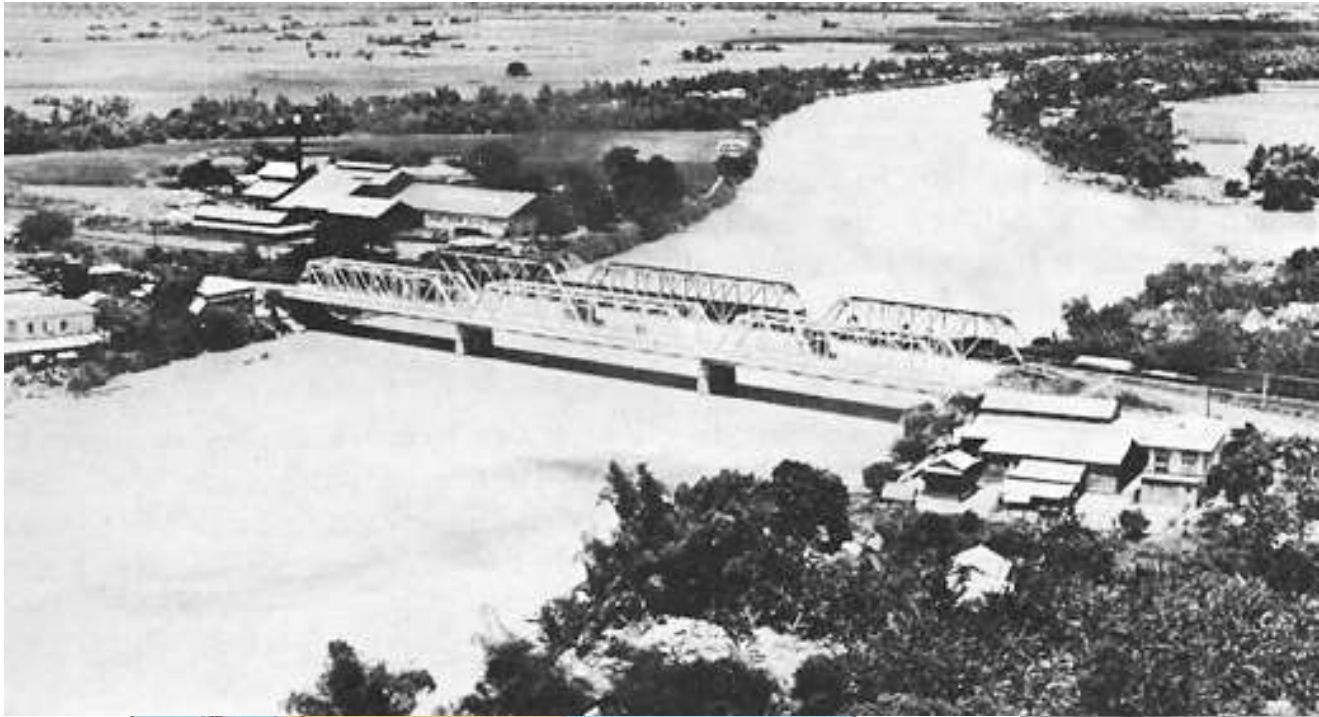


The U.S. retreat.
General Wainwright's delay lines.

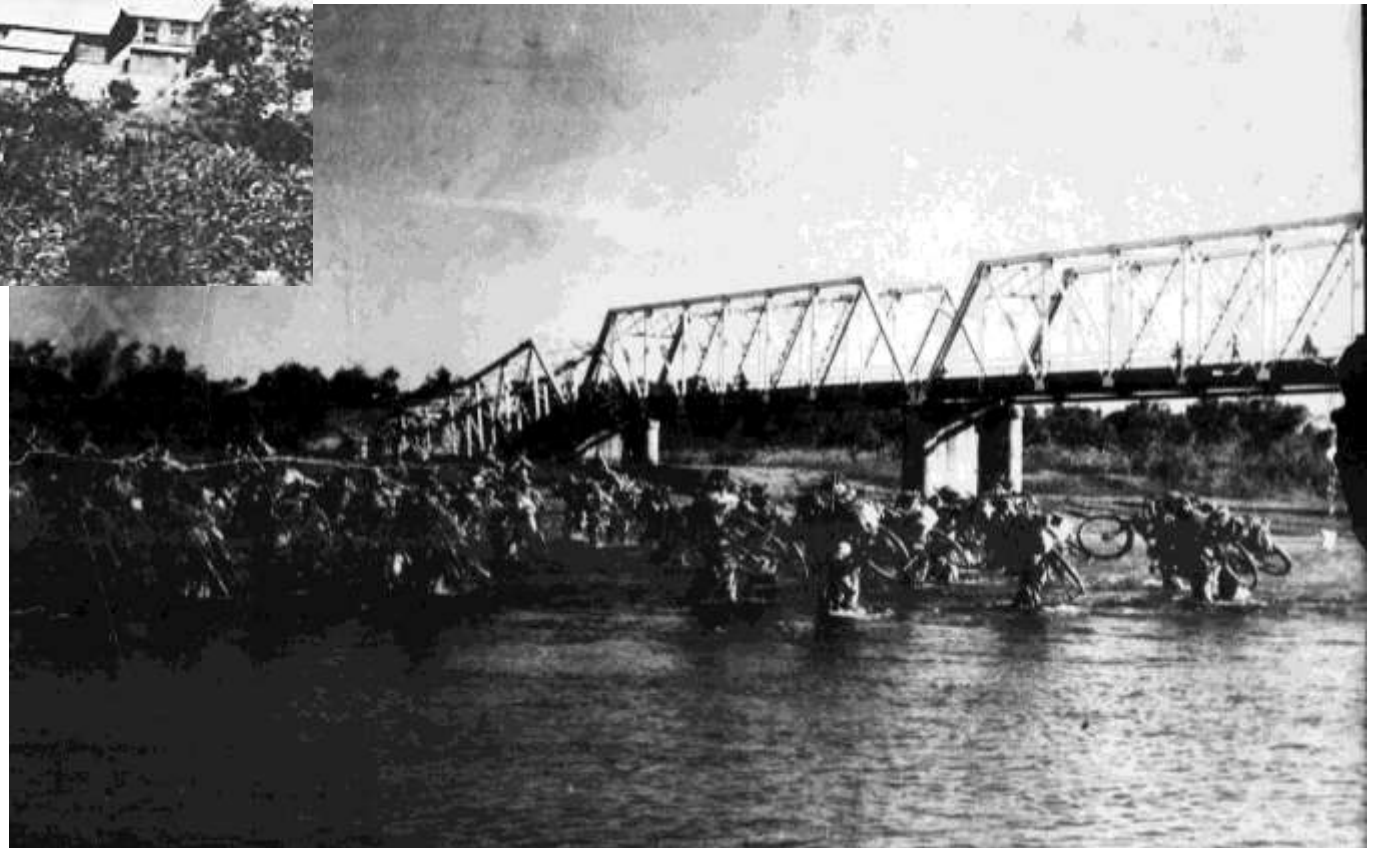


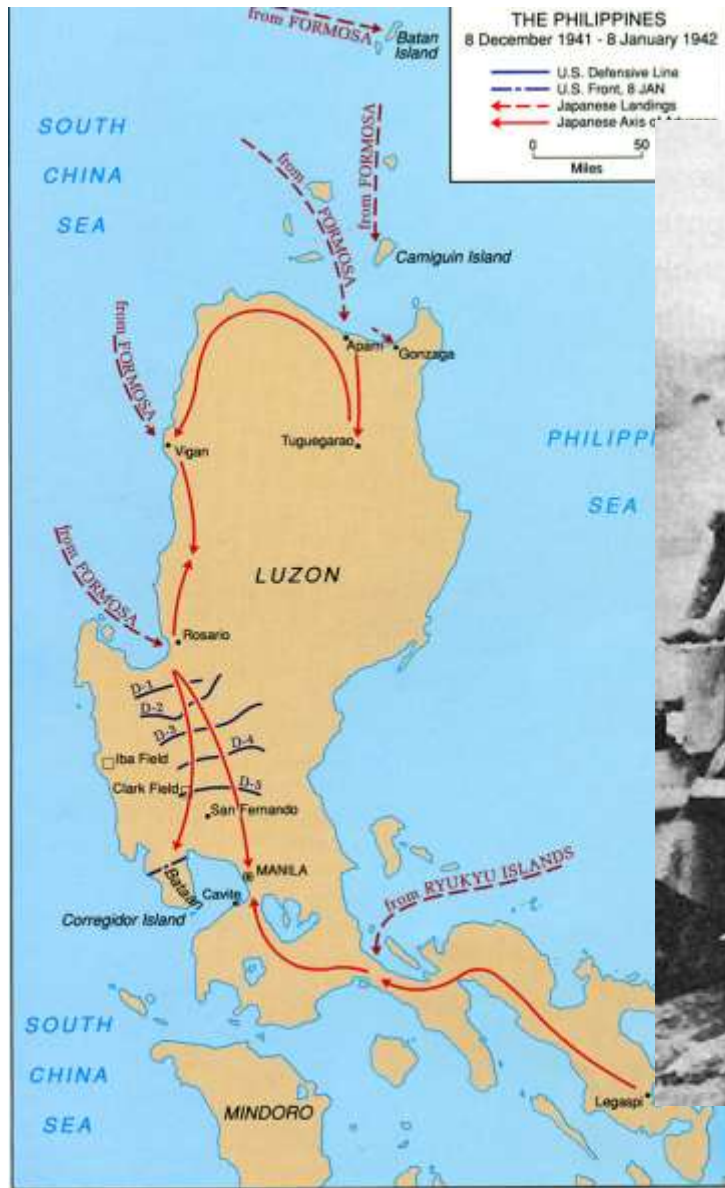
Japanese attack Borneo.





The Calumpit Bridges.





The U.S. retreat.
Japanese approach Manila.



Lieutenant General Homma Masaharu



Santo Tomas University, Manila

比島行政府内務部地方局 PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	
CERTIFICATE No.	PROVINCE OF
RADIO SERIAL No.	MUNICIPALITY OF
MAKE	CITY OF
ラヂオ受信機登録改修證 CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AND RECONDITIONING OF RADIO RECEIVING SET	BUREAU OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY: DISTRICT INSPECTOR DATE

證明番號第	號	CERTIFICATE No.
ラヂオ受信機登録改修證		
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AND RECONDITIONING OF RADIO RECEIVING SET		
比島派遣軍電政局 DENSEI-KYOKU 比島行政府 PHILIPPINE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION		

Cert. CC-531 October 8, 1943 Cavite Prov, Cavite City Make: RCA Sn. 08323

Radio permit.



Bataan



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.



Lieutenant General MacArthur and Brigadier General Jones on Bataan



Philippine Scout soldiers man the MLR (Main Line of Resistance)
at Abucay Hacienda

Copy

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST
FORT MILLS, P.I.

January 15, 1942

Subject: MESSAGE FROM GEN. MACARTHUR

TO: ALL UNIT COMMANDERS

The following message from Gen. MacArthur will be read and explained to all troops. Every Company Commander is charged with the personal responsibility for the delivery of this message. Each Headquarters will follow-up to insure reception by every Company or similar Unit.

"Help is on the way from the United States. Thousands of troops and hundreds of planes are being dispatched. The exact time of arrival of reinforcements is unknown as they will have to fight their way through Japanese against them. It is imperative that our troops hold until these reinforcements arrive.

No further retreat is possible. We have more troops in Bataan than the Japanese have thrown against us, our supplies are ample; a determined defense will defeat the enemy's attack.

It is a question now of courage and of determination. Men who run will merely be destroyed but men who fight will save themselves and their country.

I call upon every soldier in Bataan to fight in his assigned position, resisting every attack. This is the only road to salvation. If we fight we will win; if we retreat we will be destroyed.

" MACARTHUR "

By Command of General MacArthur
(Signed) Carl H. Seals
Colonel, AGF
Adjutant General



U.S. Cavalry's Last Charge
26th Cavalry Regiment (Philippine Scouts)
Bataan, January, 1942



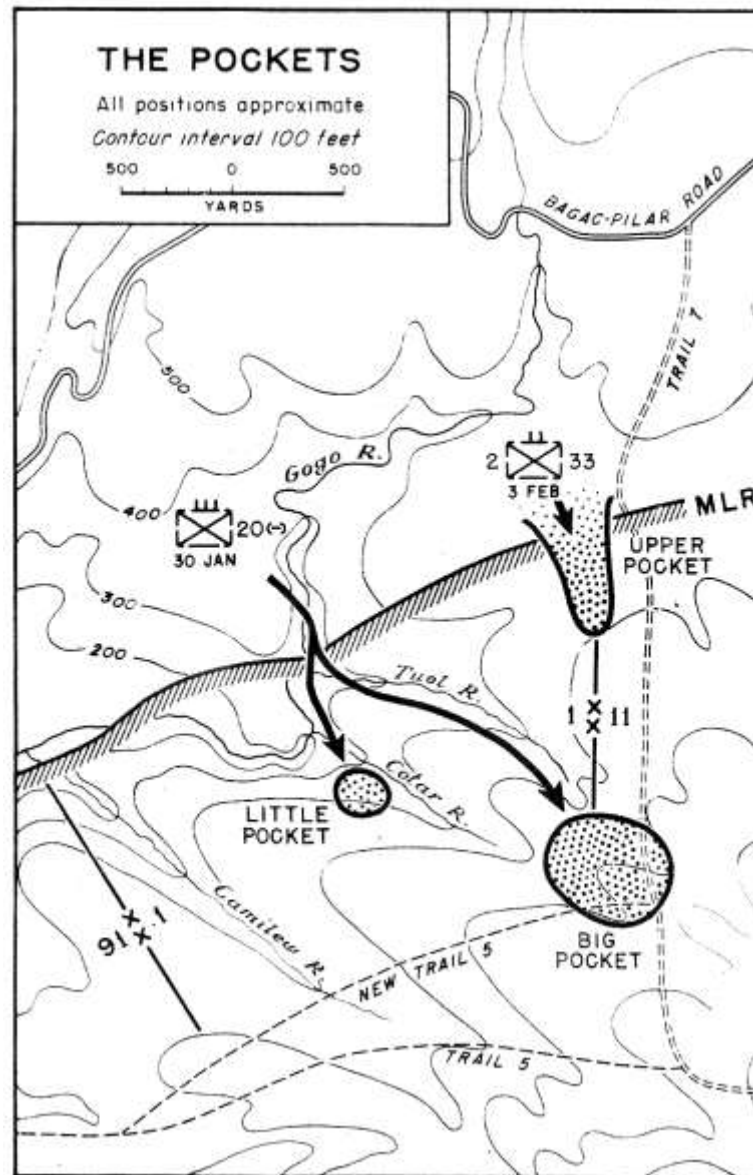
U.S. 26th Cavalry drives the Japanese out of Morong.



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.



Soldiers on Bataan listen to the “Voice of Freedom” from Corregidor.



Battle of the "Pockets."



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.



Jungle fighting near the “Points” on Bataan



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.

American Guerrilla Warfare

unfused

and

July 1, 1942.
Military and
police in the
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abians. On
circles and
a. Britain's
propaganda
page of the

[illegible]

in Balkans are proved to be not otherwise will ask.
I encourage a man who moved but will save money.
I will be assigned my attack, whether I wish; if we need a general's in another the through me Balkans of the And industry over land south area. Over the hills on there, but the time



Key Words

Claude A. Thompson, 35, is a major, was provost marshal of Fort Detrick, and 1941.

one to the other end of the room. All that had happened was that they had stuffed the ships that were anchored around Cebu with dynamite and set them on fire. The military, heavily armed, began to throw at them from across the top of Cebu."

Todd Ivins, a member of the 21st Bombardment Group who was shot down and captured in Pearl Harbor, said that he was in the Pearl Harbor Air Force history room when he read the story.

"They told me that 20,000 Calvary cavalry troops had flown to the Philippines and were in Manila in white buses. In the morning they were coming over to Balabac and chase Tayo and his little gang into Bataan."

But he said that the Philippines was not a part of the United States. Capt. Bernard T. Anderson, an aide to Col. Harold George, commander of the Philippine Air Force, was shot down in 1941 and was providing information to the Japanese during the Bataan situation. When Ivins asked to read what he knew

In This Issue

- **1944 Rumpier Ennio Pavesi, page 3.**
- **Ennio, Corruption, in Pavesi, page 3.**
- **Life and Death of the USS ARBURY, page 10.**
- **Ennio in the Home Front, page 16.**

that being any forces on, know that it would take a long time. So we never expected the Element of Bataan and Corregidor to take place.

Captain Anderson's feelings were no doubt shared by several at the same command level and higher, yet no one was signaling that the Japanese would take the command, every sensible plan for eliminating the Army's fixed position on Bataan was under consideration.

Although Americans began to realize that the Japanese had the First Marine Brigade, much remained to be without details. Enemy aircraft (with bombers and fighters) made their daily and frequent attacks on the island that looked aggressive and threatening, all targets not concealed from aerial observation. It was noted that, although the THASPT had been alerted to the possibility of a Mac-Arthur's command in the Philippines, were holding, they were instructed to an area that

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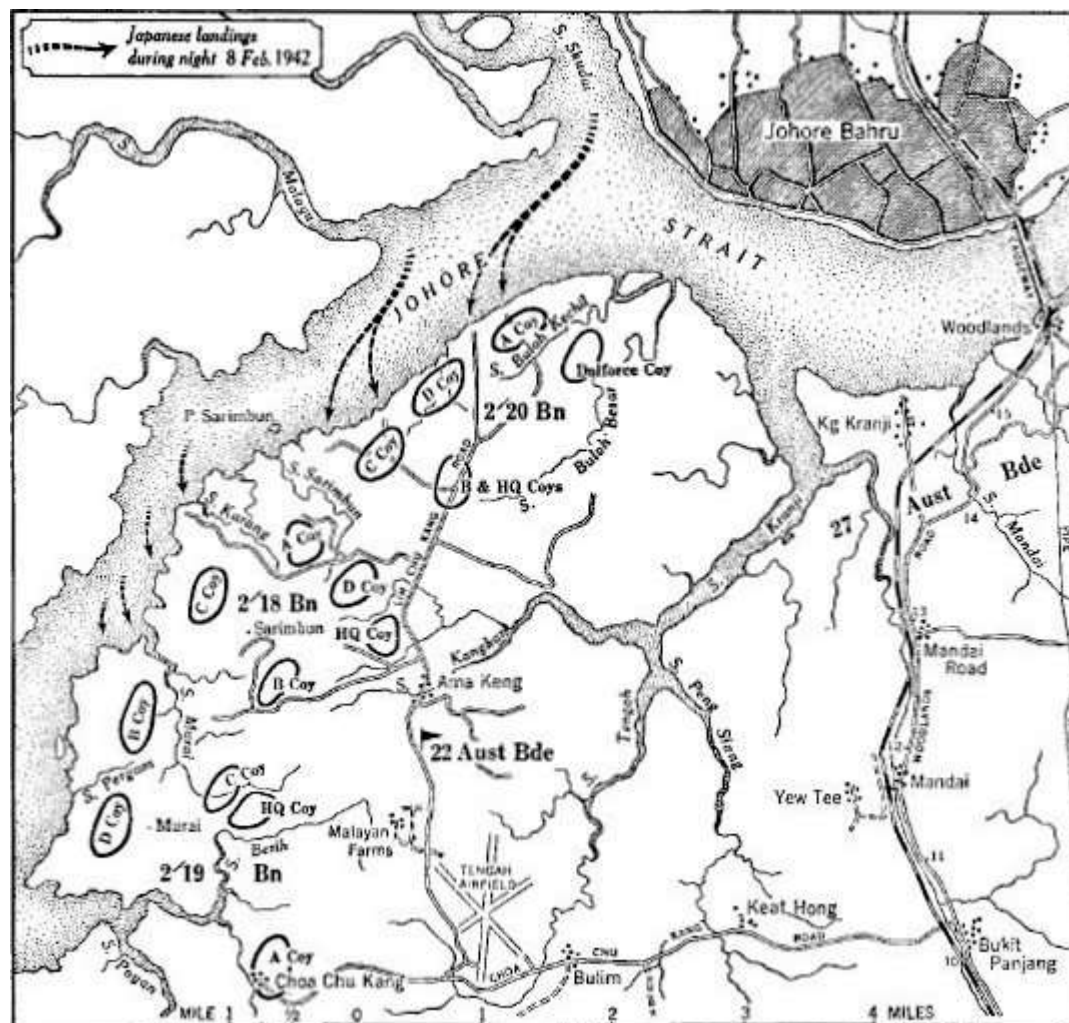
In This Issue

- **044** *Wangari Maathai*, page 2.
- **045** *Corruption in Africa*, page 3.
- **046** *Life and Death of the COLOMBIAN*, page 4.
- **047** *Police on the Home Front*, page 10.

Malaya, Singapore and the Dutch East Indies



Japanese troops mop up Kuala Lumpur, Malaya



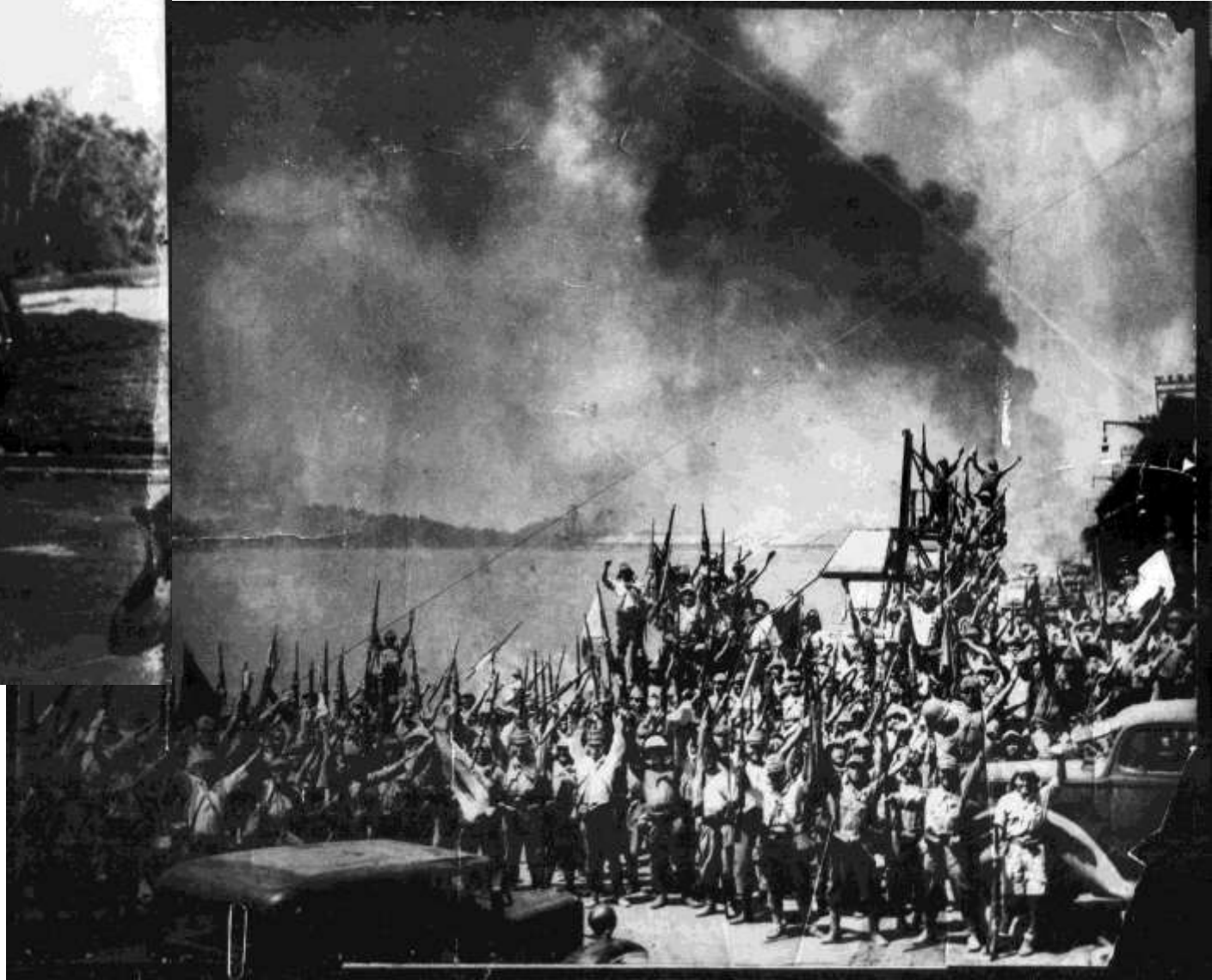
Singapore, 1942



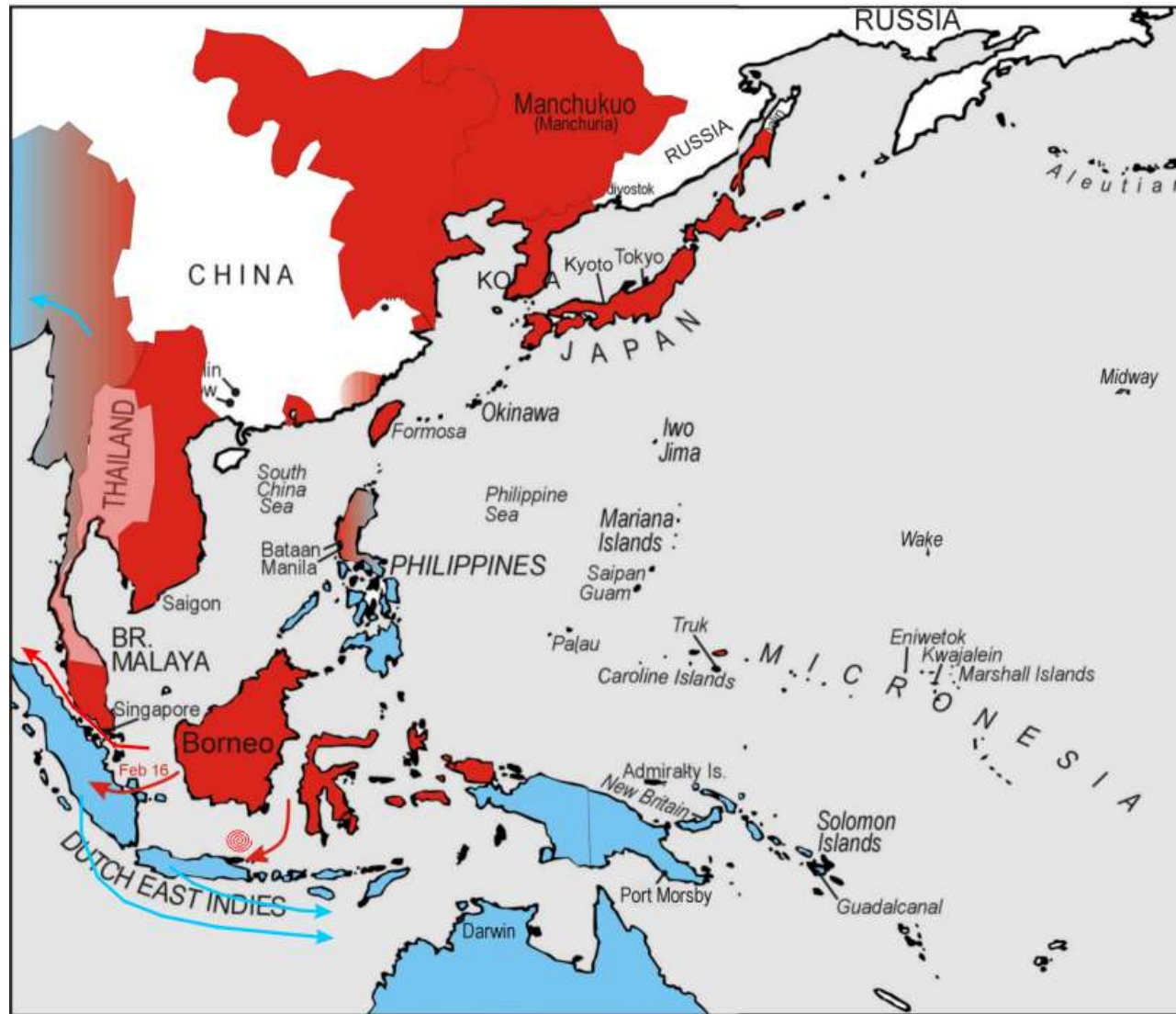
Lieutenant General Yamashita



2/15/42, British surrender at Singapore



Japanese celebrate at the Empire Dockyard



Lieutenant General Yamashita,
The Tiger of Malaya

Japanese Empire, February 16, 1942

Bataan



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.



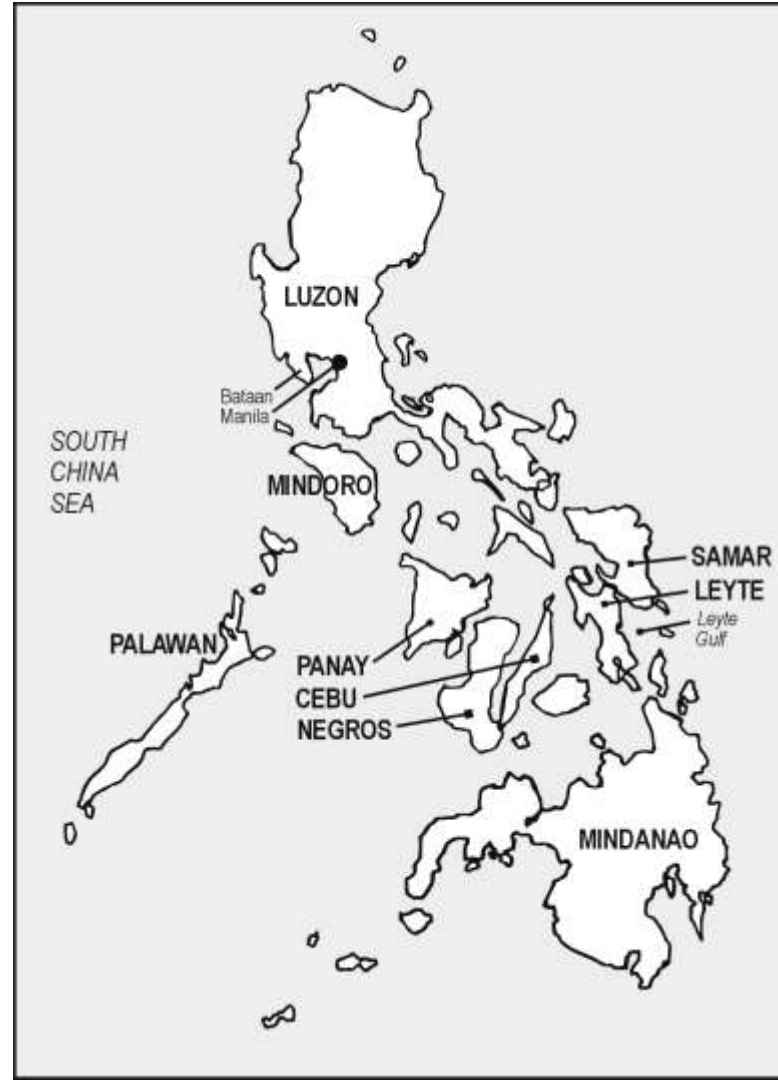
President Franklin Delano Roosevelt



Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur



Major General Jonathon Wainwright



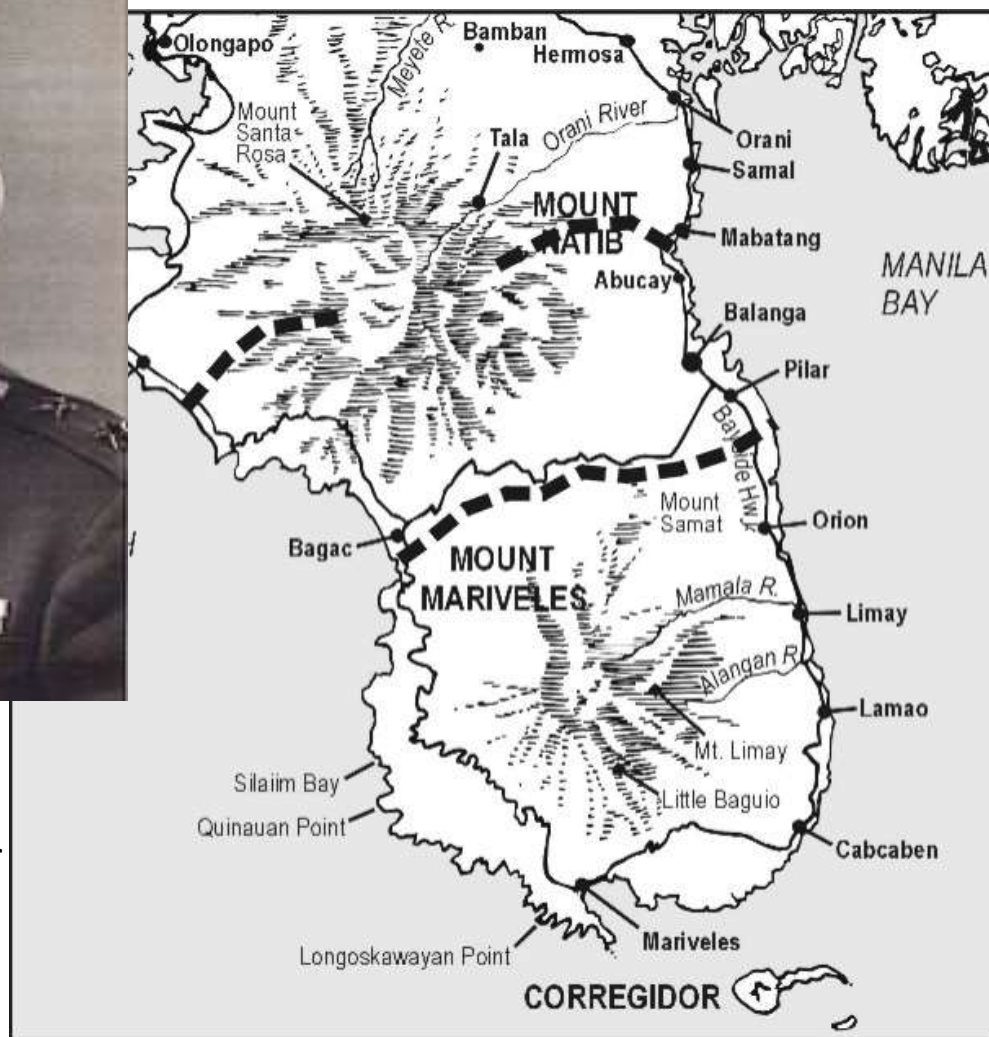
The Philippines



Lieutenant General
Jonathon Wainwright



Major General
Edward P. King,
Bataan commander



Lieutenant General
Jonathon Wainwright



Bataan Peninsula.
The Abucay Line and the Pilar-Bagac Line.



Bataan Field Hospital



Major General Edward King surrenders Bataan to the Japanese

BATAAN COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Japanese Forces Take Cebu

15 Generals Among War Prisoners

MANILA, April 25 (United Press)—Japanese forces have taken the island of Cebu, the Philippines' second largest island, and the city of Cebu, the island's largest city, today.

The Japanese captured 15 generals, 100 colonels and 1,000 other officers and men, including 15 generals and 100 colonels.

The Japanese said that the island had been taken in 100 days, including 100 days of fighting.

The United States Forces in the Philippines said that the Japanese had taken the island in 100 days.

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Japanese officers and soldiers shown distributing food to Filipino children, whose homes were caught before they fled on the Bataan front. The Japanese also were searching for the sick and helped war prisoners in all other ways possible, showing great concern for their welfare. (Photo taken by the photography section of the Japanese Propaganda Corps.)

Gen. Homma Thanks Officers And Men Under Him for Heroism

MANILA, April 25 (United Press)—General Homma, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, today issued a statement praising the heroism of his officers and men.

General Homma said that his officers and men had shown great courage and heroism during the fighting on Bataan.

He said that his officers and men had fought bravely and had shown great courage and heroism.

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Surrender Of Bataan Praised

MANILA, April 25 (United Press)—The surrender of Bataan to the Japanese forces today was praised by many Americans.

They said that the Japanese forces had shown great courage and heroism during the fighting on Bataan.

They said that the Japanese forces had fought bravely and had shown great courage and heroism.

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Japanese Flag Planted In Cebu City

MANILA, April 25 (United Press)—The Japanese flag was planted in Cebu City today, marking the fall of the island.

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Gen. Markham, former first lieutenant, was captured by the Japanese forces in the Philippines.



RECEIVED—The surrender of Filipino-American troops on the eastern front of Bataan was offered to this branch some members of Bataan who were captured. (Photo taken by the photography section of the Japanese Propaganda Corps.)

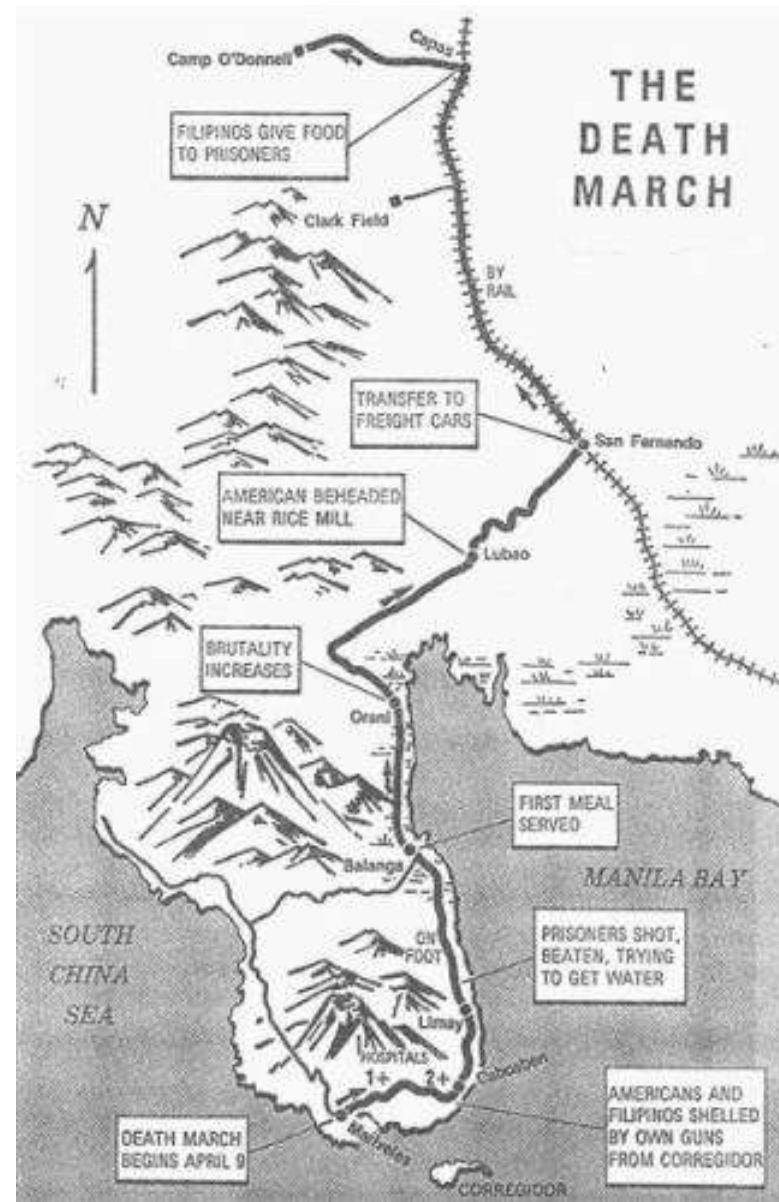
The Death March



Bataan soldiers surrender



Japanese soldiers loot the Americans and Filipinos of watches, rings, money, personal items.



The route north



The Death March begins at Mariveles





Five to six days on foot, for those who made it.



Camp O'Donnell "welcome" speech



Camp O'Donnell



The Doolittle Raid

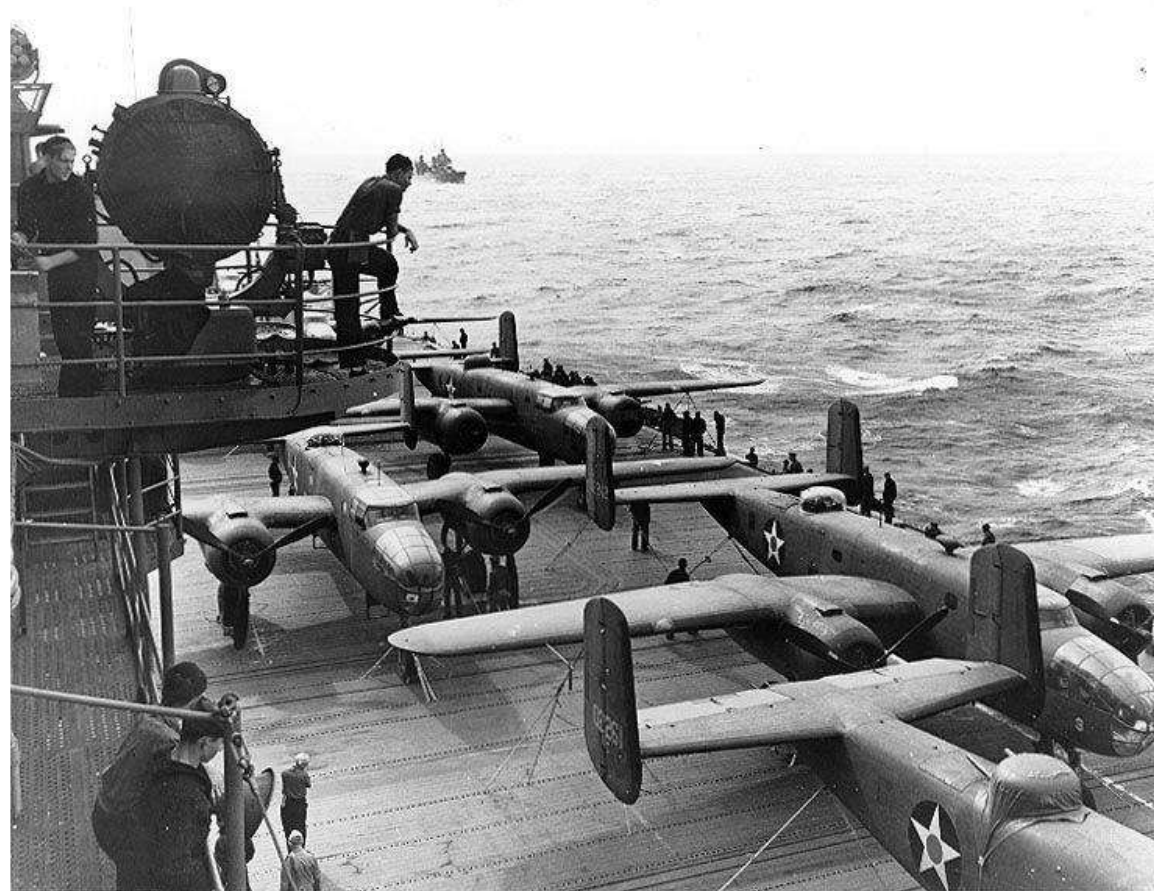
Doolittle Raid



The Plan: Take 16 B-25s, launch 400 miles out, strike targets under the cover of darkness and recover in China after sunrise.

What Happened; Launch 700 miles out, strike targets during the early afternoon, and bailout over China in darkness.

Photo # NH 53293 B-25Bs parked on board USS Hornet during the Doolittle Raid, April 1942







Doolittle Raid



The Plan: Take 16 B-25s, launch 400 miles out, strike targets under the cover of darkness and recover in China after sunrise.

What Happened; Launch 700 miles out, strike targets during the early afternoon, and bailout over China in darkness.

Photo # NH 97502 LtCol. Doolittle and crewmen in China after April 1942 raid on Japan



Corregidor



Corregidor Island



12" mortar,
Battery Way



12" "disappearing gun,"
Battery Crockett

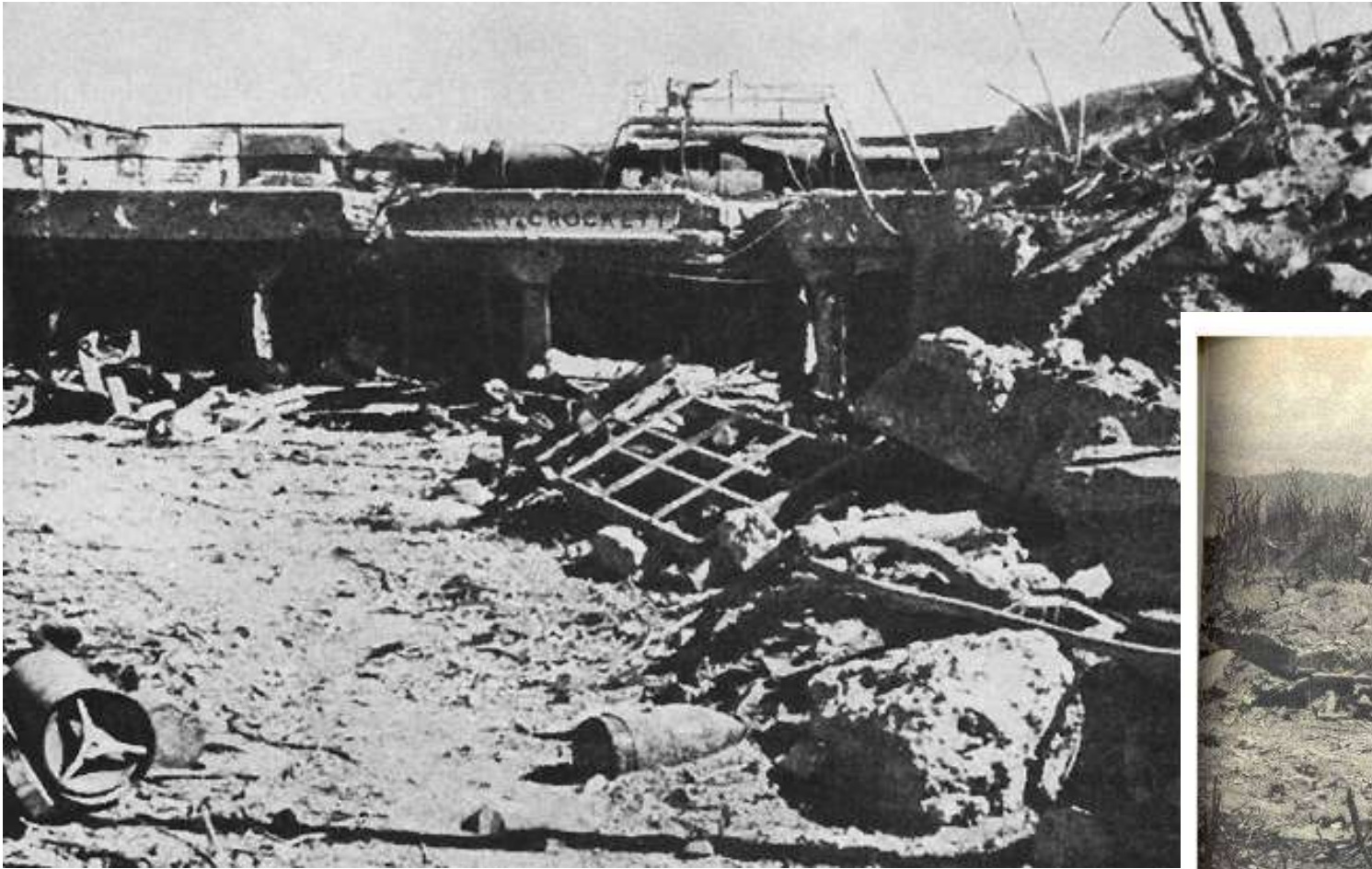


Corregidor, night firing on Bata'an

Corregidor night firing on Bataan

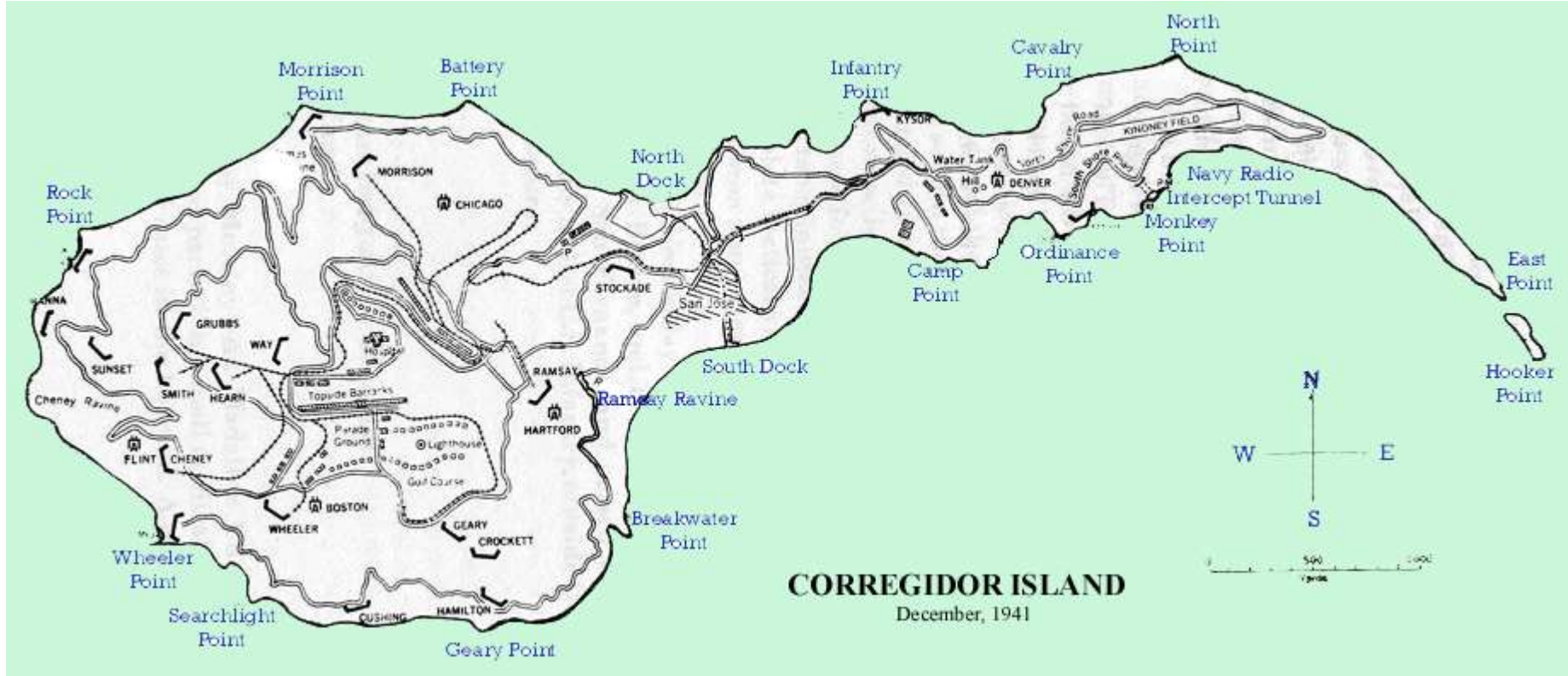


Japanese bombers approach Corregidor



Battery Crockett and Battery Geary after direct hits



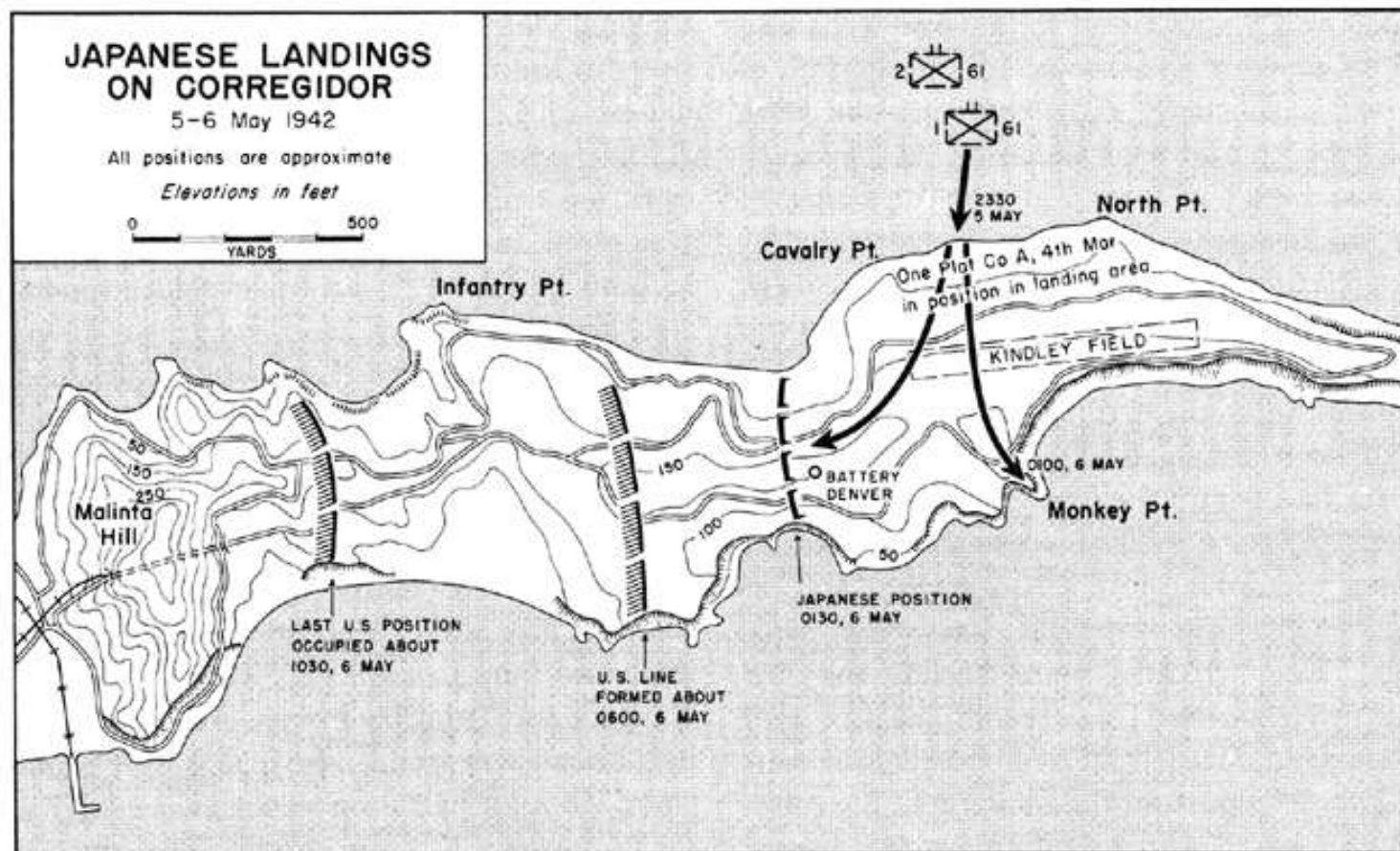


JAPANESE LANDINGS ON CORREGIDOR

5-6 May 1942

All positions are approximate

Elevations in feet

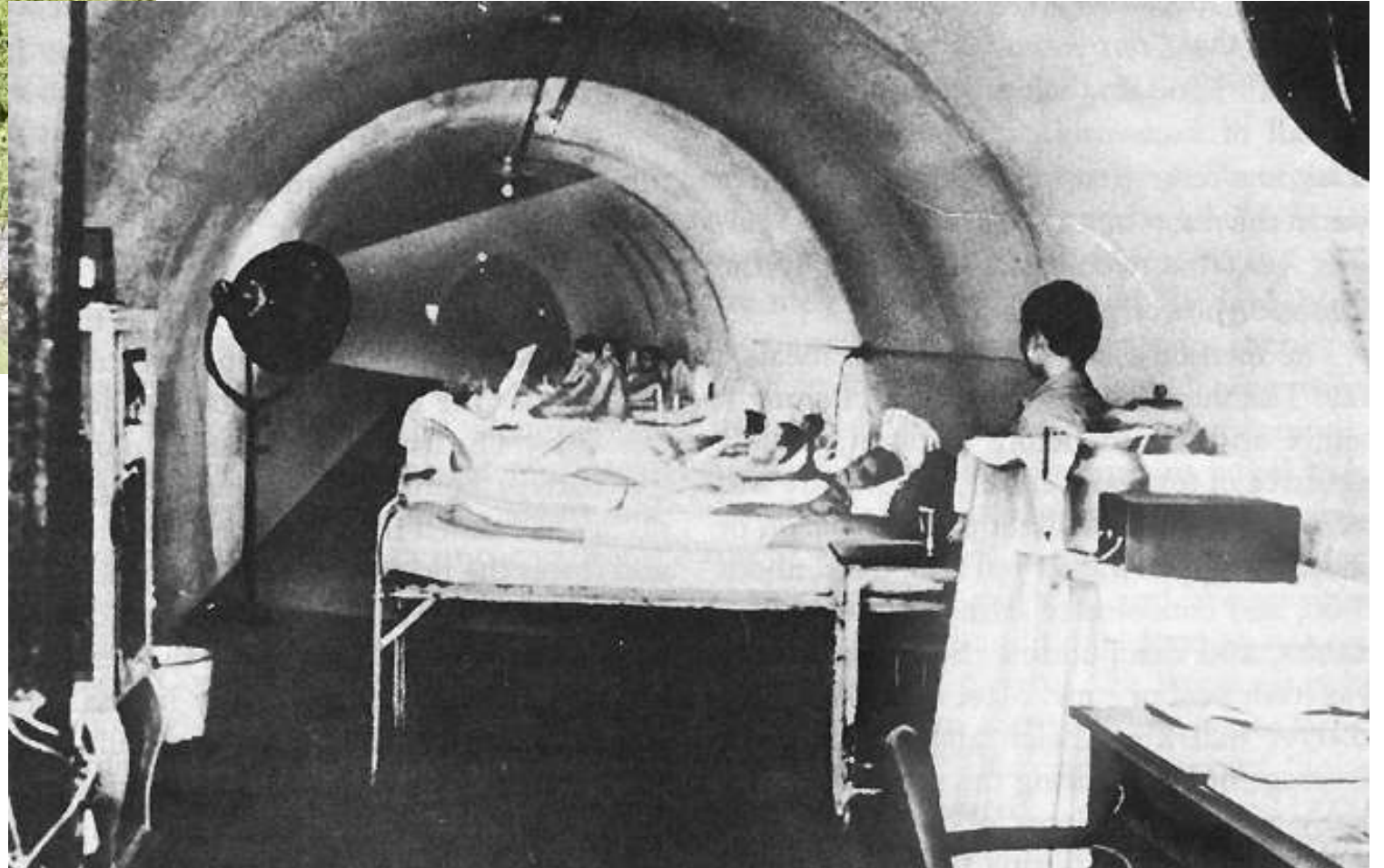
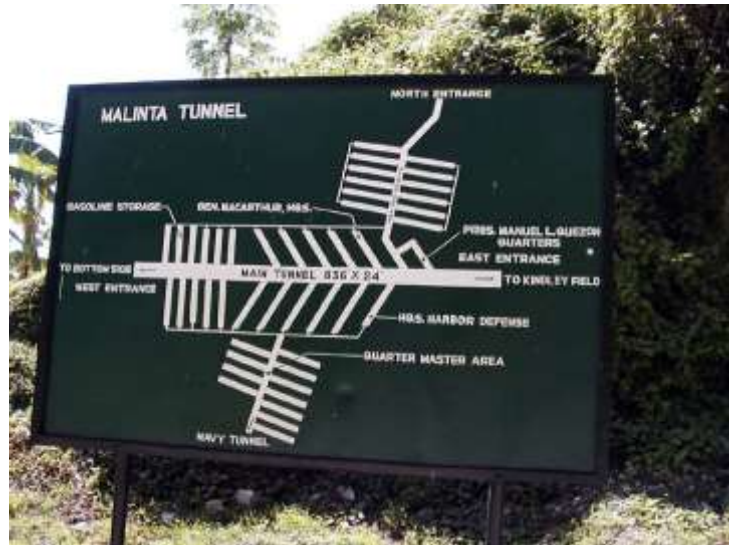




Japanese tank climbs
Malinta Hill



Japanese use flame-throwers against dug-in Americans



Malinta tunnel hospital lateral

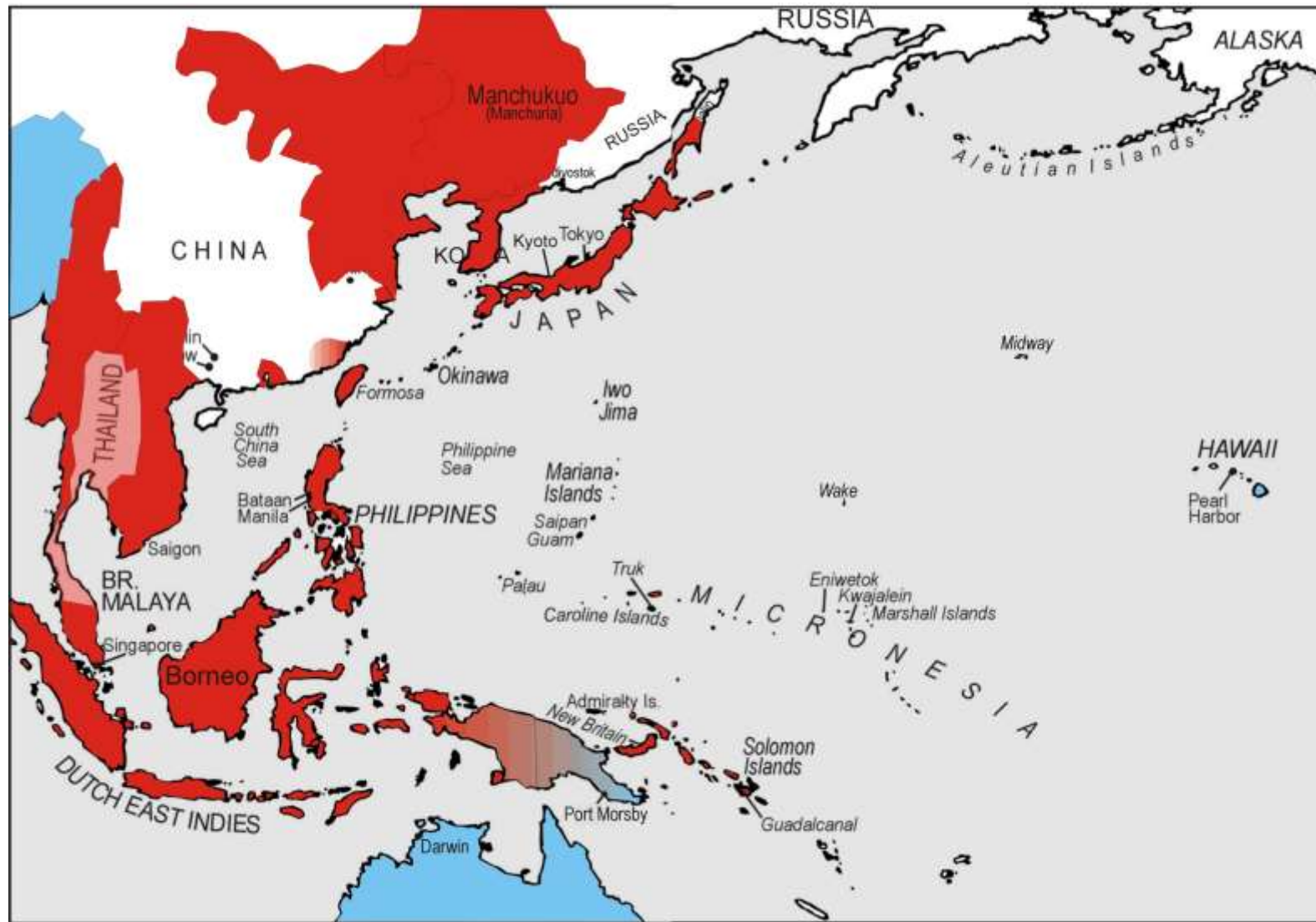


Corregidor surrenders





General Wainwright surrenders to General Homma



Japanese Empire, May 9, 1942



Chris Schaefer

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www.BataanDiary.com/WI.html