

World War II in the Pacific



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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

Week 2: Japan attacks

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

Next week: Asia and America fight back

Week 5: America attacks

Week 6: American victory and its aftermath

Today: Japanese success/U.S. fights back

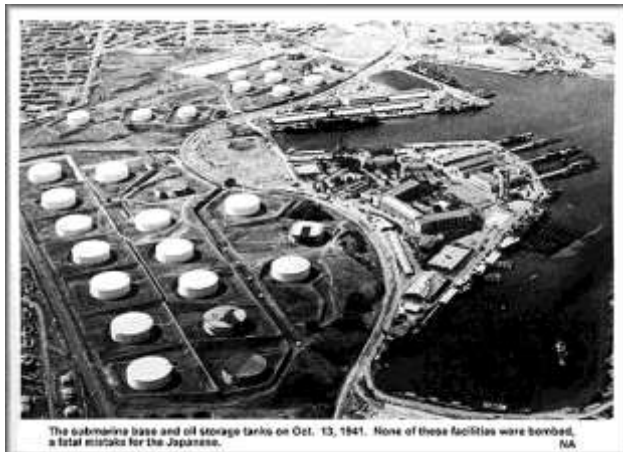
- **From last week: Bataan Death March, fall of Corregidor, the Doolittle raid,**
- **Japanese administration of conquered peoples**
- **Battles of Coral Sea and Midway**
- **General MacArthur and the New Guinea campaign**
- **The Solomon Islands campaign.**

	Army	Navy	Marines	Total
U.S. Population: 132 million.				
U.S. Military, 1940:	326,000	300,000	54,359	680,000
U.S. Military, 1945:	11.2 million	3.2 million	660,000	15 million
Japanese population: 71 million				
Japanese Military, 1940:	500,000+	300,000+		1 million
Japanese Military, 1945:	5 million	1.6 million		7 million

Note: these numbers are all approximate.

Review

Pearl Harbor



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



Hong Kong



British surrender at Hong Kong

Malaya and Singapore



Dutch East Indies





Philippines



Major General Edward King surrenders Bataan to the Japanese

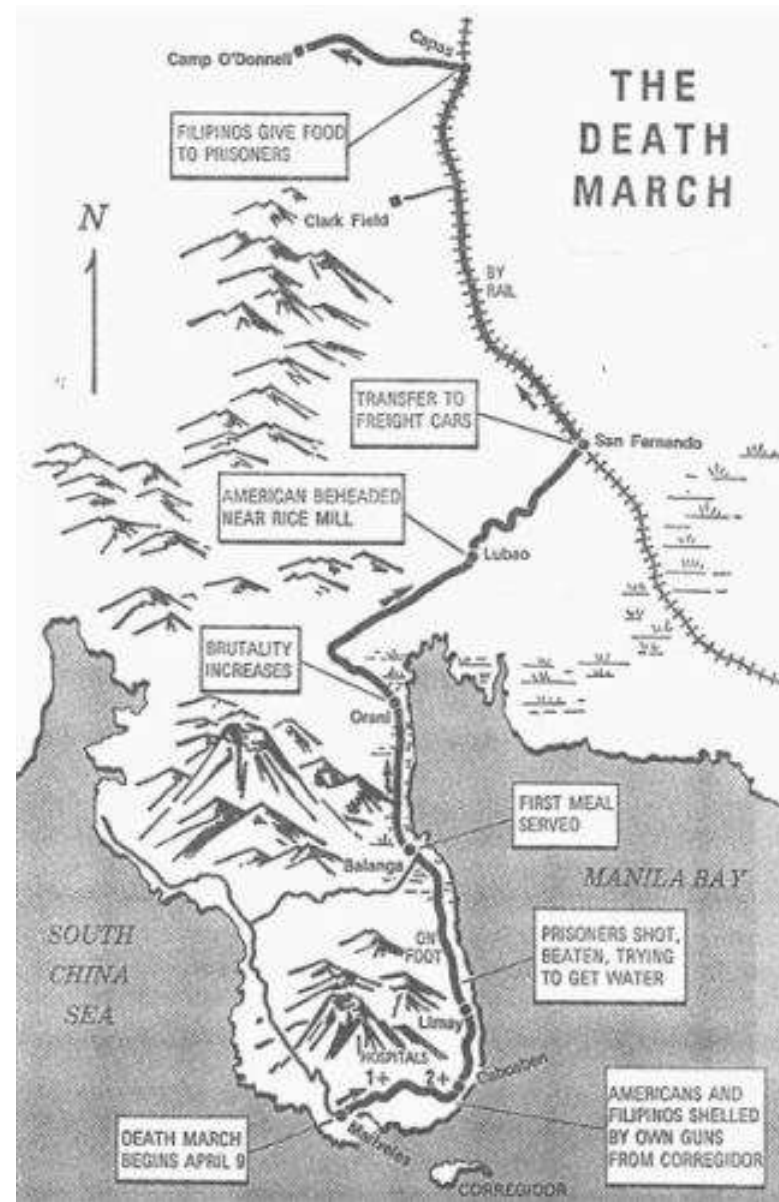
The Bataan Death March



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.



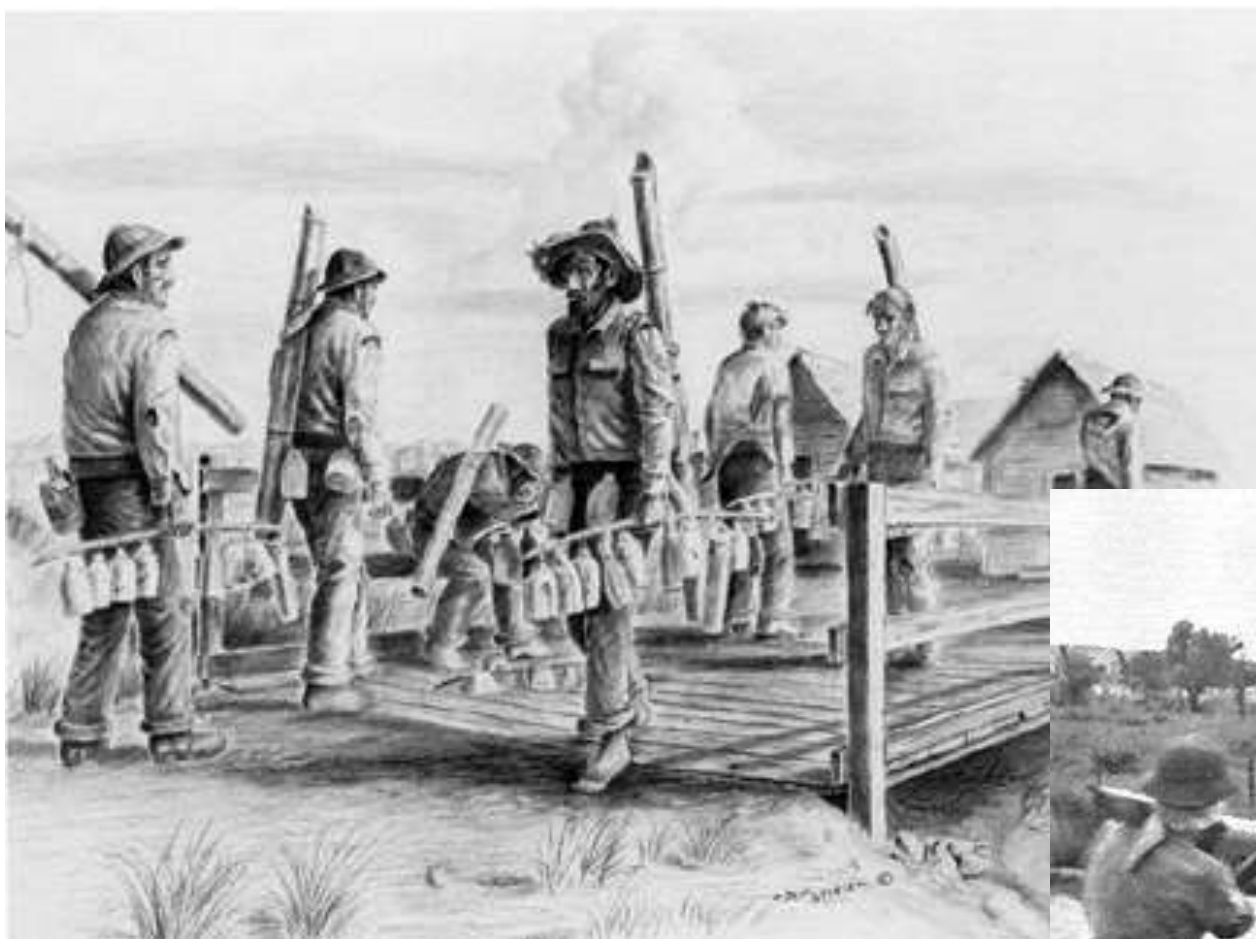
Boxcar used on Capas railway.



Death March marker at Mariveles



Camp O'Donnell "welcome" speech



Camp O'Donnell



Corregidor



Corregidor Island



12" mortar,
Battery Way



12" "disappearing gun,"
Battery Crockett

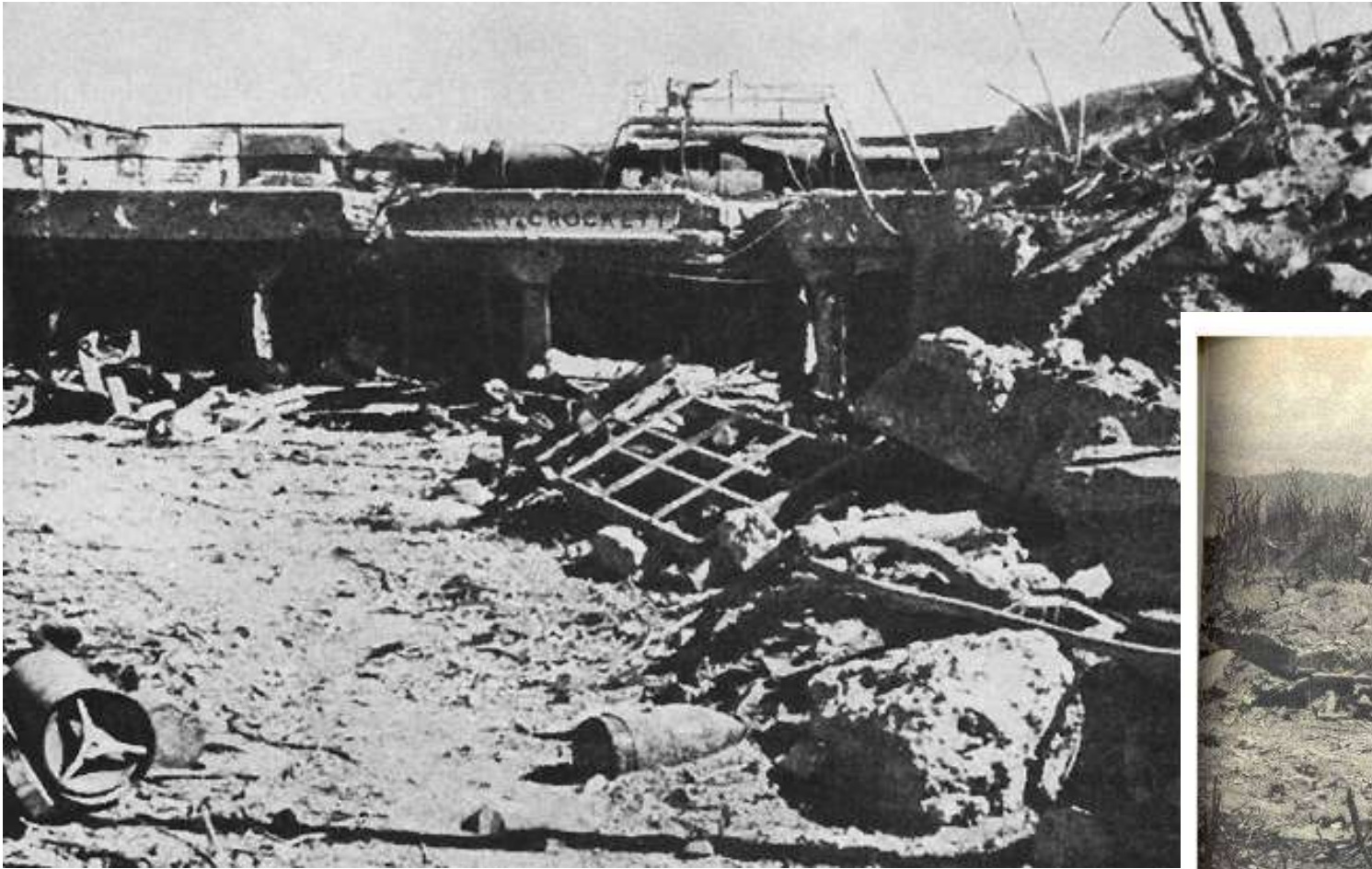


Corregidor, night firing on Bata'an

Corregidor night firing on Bataan

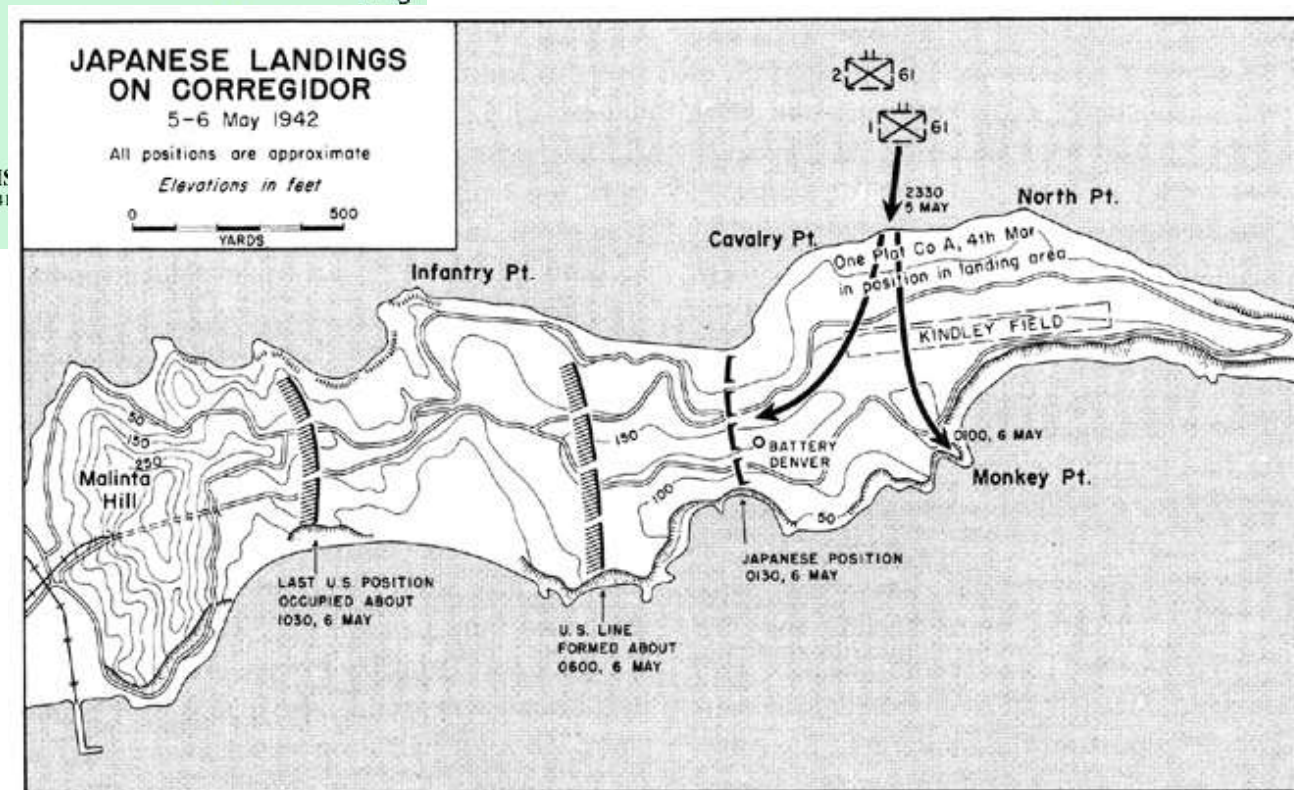
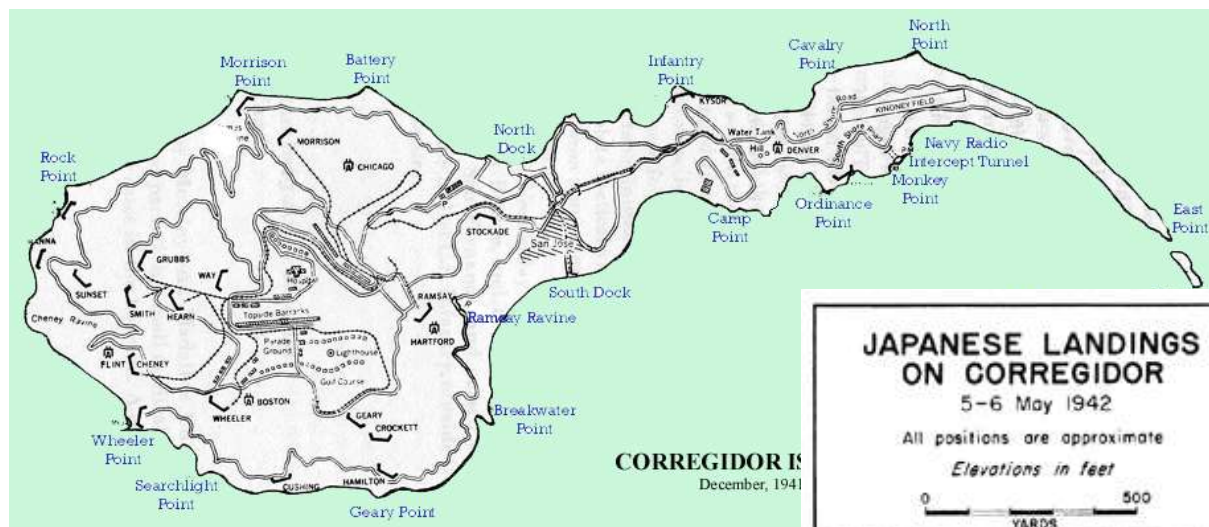


Japanese bombers approach Corregidor



Battery Crockett and Battery Geary after direct hits



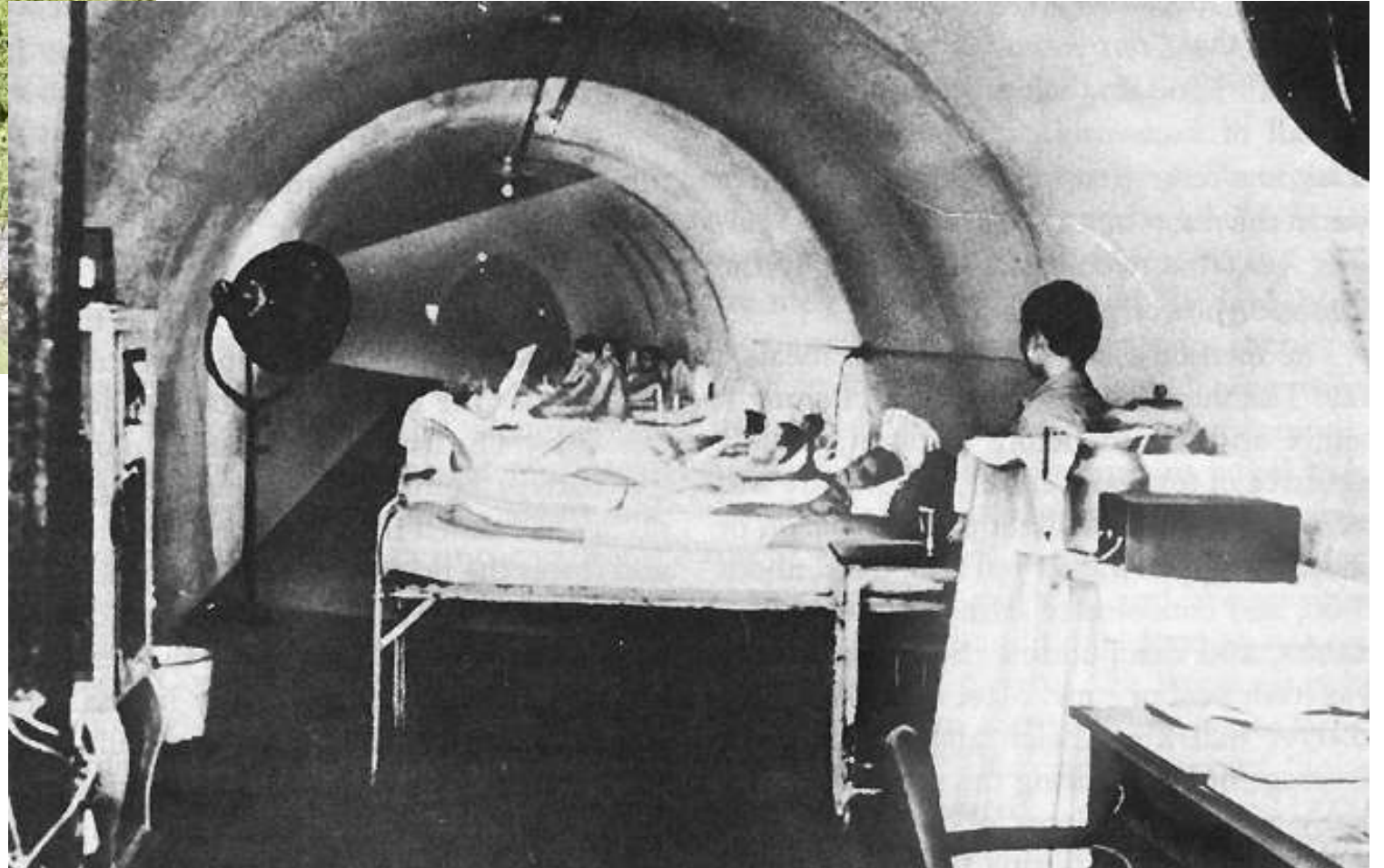
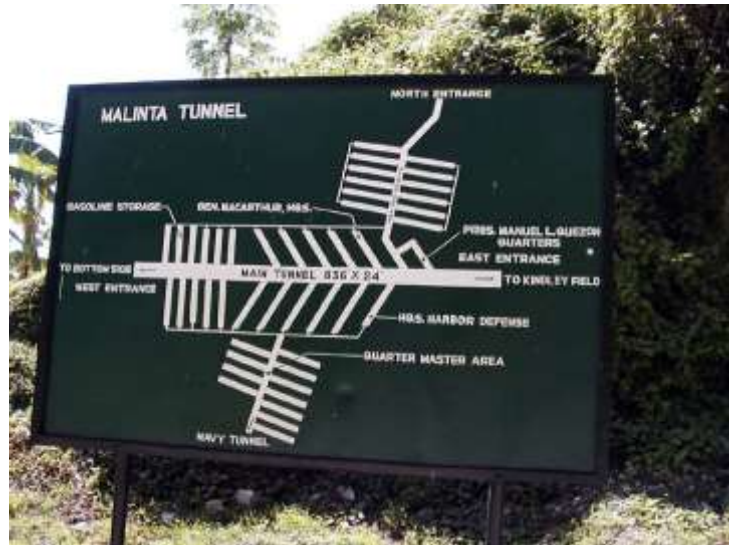




Japanese tank climbs
Malinta Hill



Japanese use flame-throwers against dug-in Americans



Malinta tunnel hospital lateral

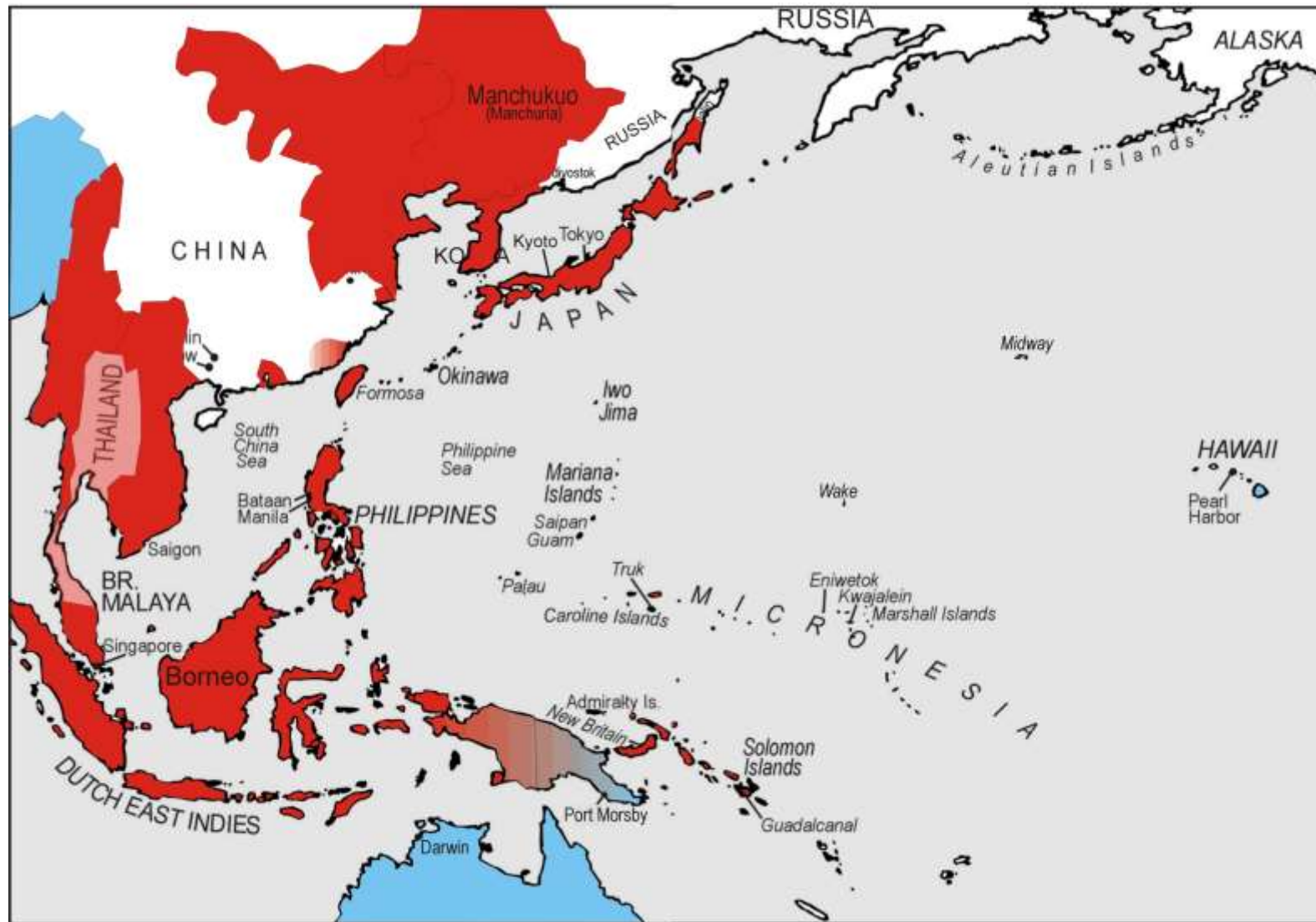


Corregidor surrenders





General Wainwright surrenders the Philippines to General Homma



Japanese Empire, May 9, 1942

The Doolittle Raid

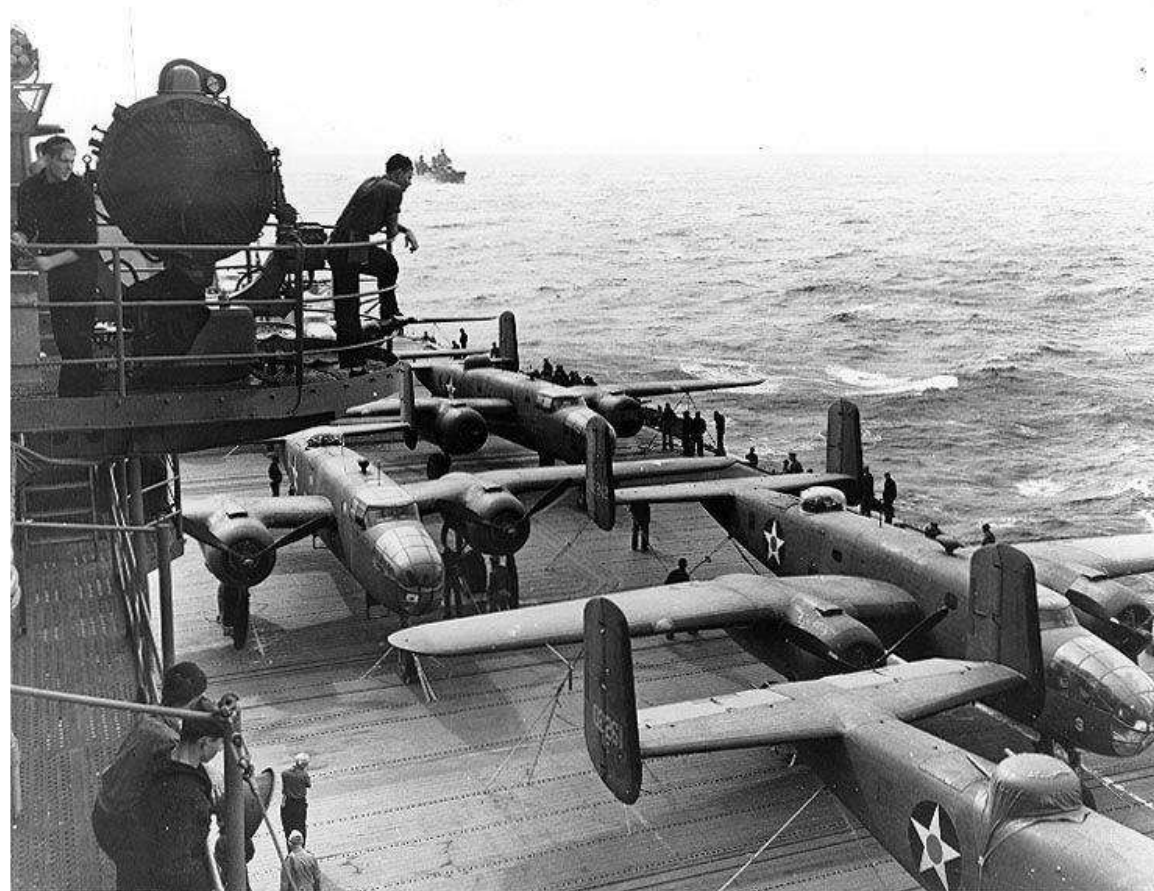
Doolittle Raid



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

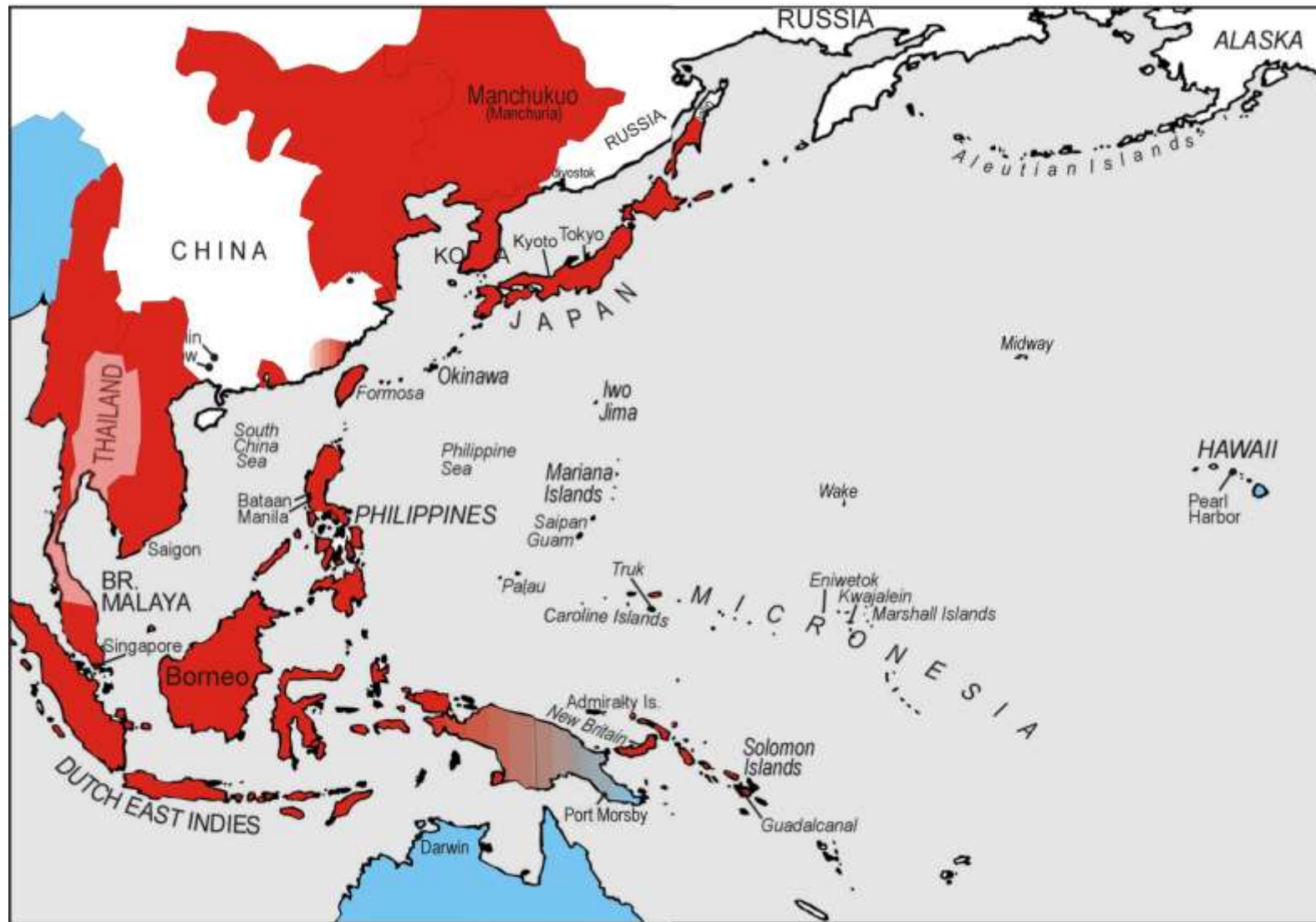


The Plan: Take 16 B-25s, launch 400 miles out, strike targets under the cover of darkness and recover in China after sunrise.

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





Japanese Empire, May 9, 1942

Japanese Administration of the Philippines



Instructions to citizens



Japanese peso



Santo Tomas detention camp



Santo Tomas arrivals



Santo Tomas gardens



Santo Tomas prisoners at meal time



Personal shacks at Santo Tomas



Camp O'Donnell



Margaret Utinsky and Claire Phillips



Camp O'Donnell

OATH

To His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief
of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

I, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge myself that I will strictly comply with the following:

1. I shall never in future resort to any hostile action against the Imperial Japanese Forces, and I will in no way make any utterance or commit any hostile conduct against Japan;
2. I will submit to the Japanese Military Administration and do my best to serve for the realization of the objective of the said administration;
3. I will in no way make any utterance or commit any conduct which may benefit Japan's enemies;
4. I will in no way make any utterance or commit any conduct which may be harmful to the tranquility, peace and order, and economic stability of the country;
5. I will in no way employ or instigate others for the execution of any act which I have pledged myself not to commit in the preceding paragraphs. I will never fail to present myself at an appointed place when I shall be called up by the Japanese Army.

Prisoner of war

Address:

Signature:

Guarantor of the above person

Address:

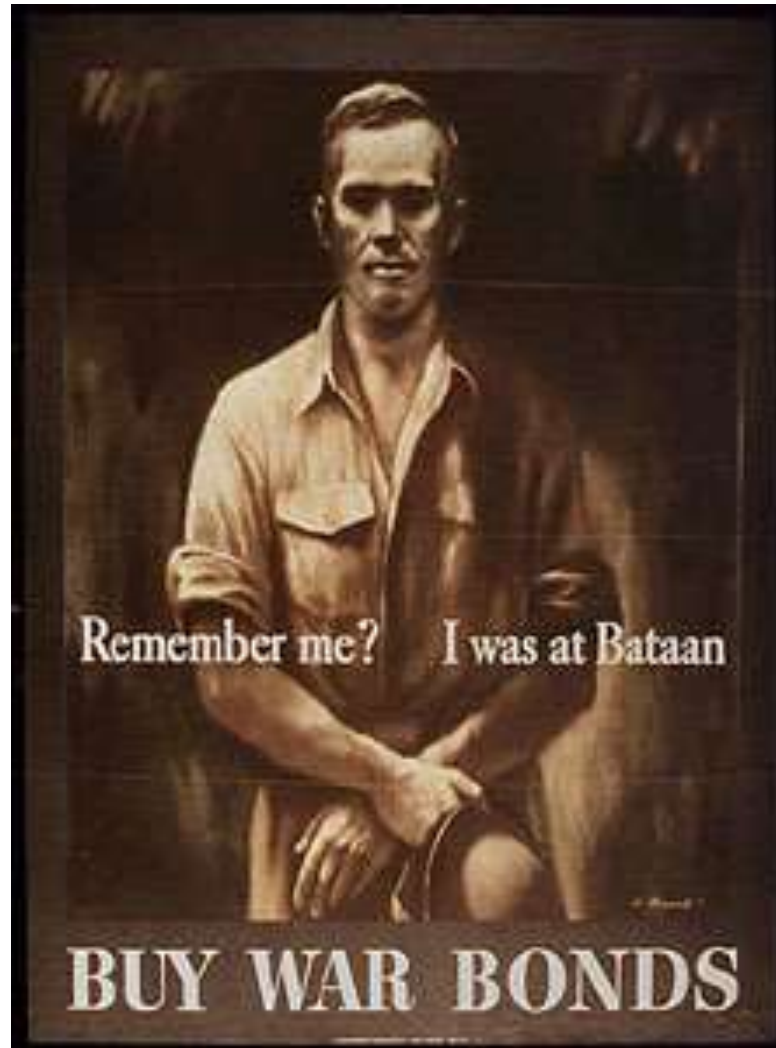
Signature :

Date:

Parole oath



Bond campaign



Poster—Remember Bataan!

SAN ANTONIO
SUNDAY LIGHT
AN INDEPENDENT TEXAS NEWSPAPER

VOL. LXIII—NO. 257

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1943.

VOL. LXIII—NO. 257.

THEIR FATHERS ARE JAP PRISONERS



Central Catholic High School students featured in newspaper article

SERVICE des PRISONNIERS de GUERRE
俘虜郵便

NAME OWD O. WILSON
 NATIONALITY American
 RANK Lieutenant Colonel-Army
 PHILIPPINE MILITARY PRISON CAMP NO. 1

比島俘虜收容所
 附 郵 箱

To: Mrs. O.O. Wilson
233 Howard Street
San Antonio, Texas.
U.S.A.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE ARMY

1/12/45

1. I am interned at—Philippine Military Prison Camp No. 1
 2. My health is—excellent; good; fair; poor.
 3. Message (50 words limit)

Overjoyed your radiograms and letters. Knowledge you
and children well means everything. Happy Birthday
to Gail. Depend on him and Joe to take care of you
and my baby girl. Love to Mother, Dad, and families
and all to you my Darling, and wait you're up
Sweet.

Oon Wilson
 Signature
 May 6, 1944.

P.O.W. post card

American Guerrilla Warfare

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landmark of
had across
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77, conflict
restarted
those 100-
ter the
1941-40th,
of the 20th
or directly
positioned
for decisive
against the
Japanese. On
January 30th,
a Japanese
s engagement
side of the

the war in
of Bataan
units were
it, some
died in
prisoners.
days. Their
sick and ex-
hausted. All of
the Japanese
had been
using them
as a force
mainstay. On
January 30th,
Arthur had
told them

to leave the
islands. If
phones are
about time
renewed. It
is hard to
in Japanese
it. It is im-
possible until
arrive.

to possible
in Bataan
are shown
we are con-
sidered will
ask.

out courage
of men who
ground, but
will have
nearly.

solider in
is assigned
my attack
a solution.
I wish it we
saw."

e general's
or another
th through
in Bataan.
of the 20th
e history

everybody
beach area
Corregidor.
ships are
died there,
at the time

was in with reinforcements. All
that had happened was that they
had shifted the ships that were
anchored around Corregidor to
get away from the Japanese ar-
tillery bombardment, being
fired at them from across the
bay at Corregidor.

Todd Irving, a member of the
20th Bombardment Group, who
was newly assigned to the Presi-
dential Air Force Infantry,

remembered another tale:
"They told us that 20,000 Col-
ored cavalry troops had been
locked at Corregidor, massacred
or white horses. In the morning
they were coming over to Bataan
and chase the and his little men
into the sea.

Others knew differently
however. Capt. Bernard L.
Anderson, an aide to Col. Harold
George (commander of the
Philippine Air Force as of
December 30, 1941), was provid-
ing information that detailed
the Bataan situation. When later
asked to recall what he knew

about the United States sending
reinforcements to the Philippines
in January, 1942, he said:

"It's true that we had a lot of
stories about the American
liberation of Bataan; that there
was a thousand-mile-long convoy
that was just around the bend.
But there were very few of us who
really knew what had happened
at Pearl Harbor, and knew that
we were going to have to
resist the Navy before they

could bring any forces out; knew
that it would take a long time; so
we never expected the liberation
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 as one was suggesting
surrender at this early date. On
the contrary, every possible plan
for eliminating the Army's dif-
ficult position on Bataan was
under consideration.

Although American forces
were at war behind the Phil-
ippine Line, such movement was
not without difficulty. Every air-
craft, tank, bomber, and
fighter, made these risky and
nightly shifts, standing anything
that looked suspicious and bomb-
ing all targets not considered from
aerial observation. It was evident
that, although the USAFFE
(United States Forces, Far East,
or Nanyang) command in the
Philippines were holding, they
were restricted to an area that

measured two miles by two
miles. Unless something was
done to show the enemy
strikes, or force the Japanese
transfer some of their view
elsewhere, such pressure
caused a serious breach in the
thus ending the Ameri-
can defense of Luzon.

By January 30th, MacArthur
headquarters in Corregidor
learned that additional
forces were cut off far side of
Moclobon Province north
Bataan. Maj. Everett L. We
made radio contact with
regular and last MacArthur
his 11th and 14th regiments.
Philippine Infantry were at-
tacked but escaping at the enemy
prevented from reaching the
were elements of the
Cavalry under Maj. B.
Praeger, the 1st Philippine
Infantry (commanded by J.
Walter Collins); the 43rd
pione Infantry, and the 14th
Cavalry. Warfare
reported that they, too, were
resisting the Japanese, but
primarily involved with get-
ting supplies. USAFFE
staff was happy to learn of
existence, but there were no
for these troops exist (the
American forces isolated in
Bataan).

On January 7, 1942,
Richard J. Marshall, the
Chief of Staff, USAFFE, in
was presented with a plan to
at Bataan. The plan was
defenders (primarily a
charged with the responsibility
holding Bataan).

It was contrary to conventional
American military strategy
the unknown author hoped
that it could work against
Japanese.

"Yesterday afternoon, Mr.
G. Tugue, mining engineer;
Mr. A. M. (Ginseng,
engineer...; and Mr. J. C. F.
son, civil engineer... visited
camp with a proposition
organize a military detail
for operations against Japa-
nese air fields in Bataan
(Provinces). The three chief
American citizens and
employed by the Corps
Engineers. The airfields in
Bataan are alleged to be used
regularly as bases of opera-
tions against us.

"Mr. Tugue... stated the
native scouts have told
him that Japs are using of
two airfields in Bataan
located southwest of the
first MacArthur. He stated
that he had spoken to
the natives against the
first, which is said to be
operation as a base of Jap
craft.

"Before we left Manila to
(High) Command authorized
and his detachment to take
into arms and ammunition
campaign operations in
military status. Approx-
imately over course of this...

See Thorp, p.

See Thorp

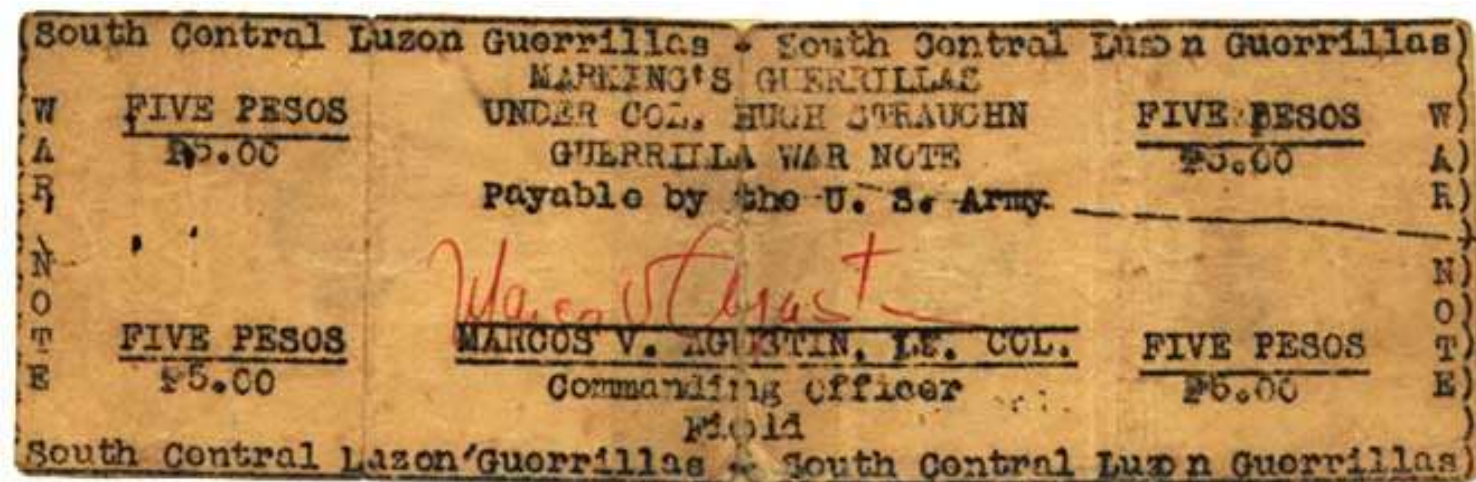
Claude A. Thorp, as a major, was general manager of Fort Stotsenburg, 1941-1942.



In This Issue

- Old Bataan Camp Photos, page 2.
- Bataan, Corregidor, in Bataan, page 5.
- Bataan and Death of the 20th Infantry, page 6.
- Action on the Bataan Front, page 10.

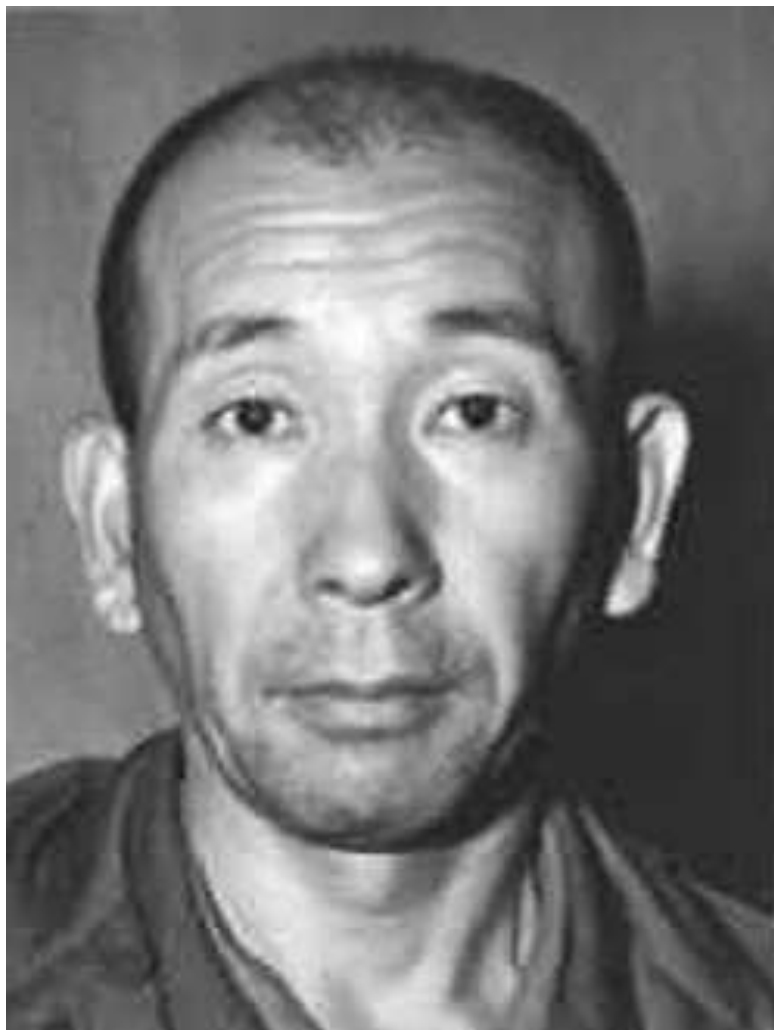
Guerrilla leader Lieutenant Colonel Claude Thorp



Guerrilla five peso note



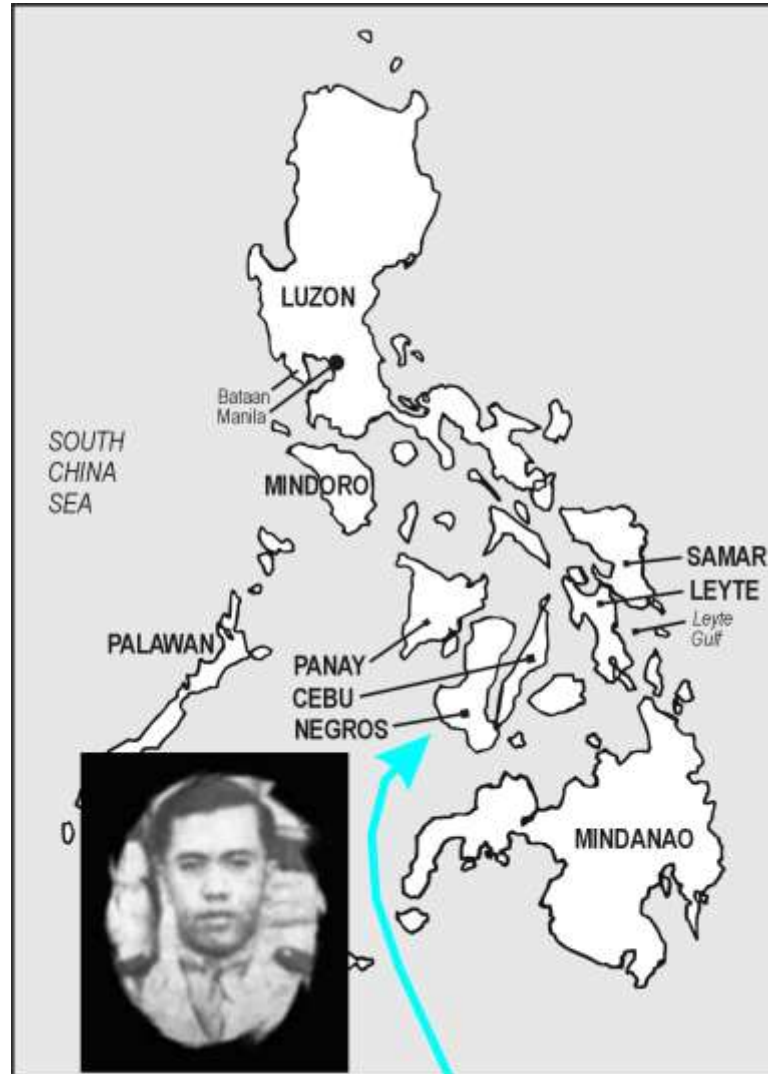
General Tanaka Shizuichi



Kempe-tai Colonel Nagahama



Luzon guerrillas



Major Jesus Villamor in the Philippines

Initial Battles in the Pacific



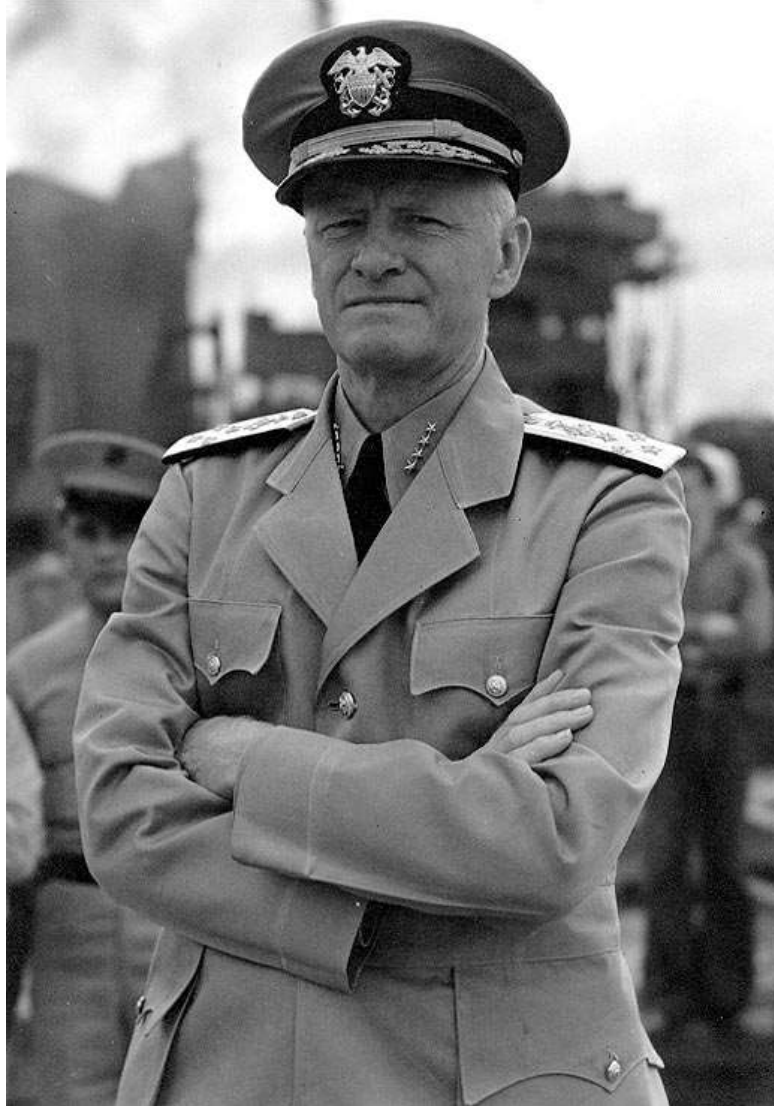
Japanese Defense Line

Coral Sea



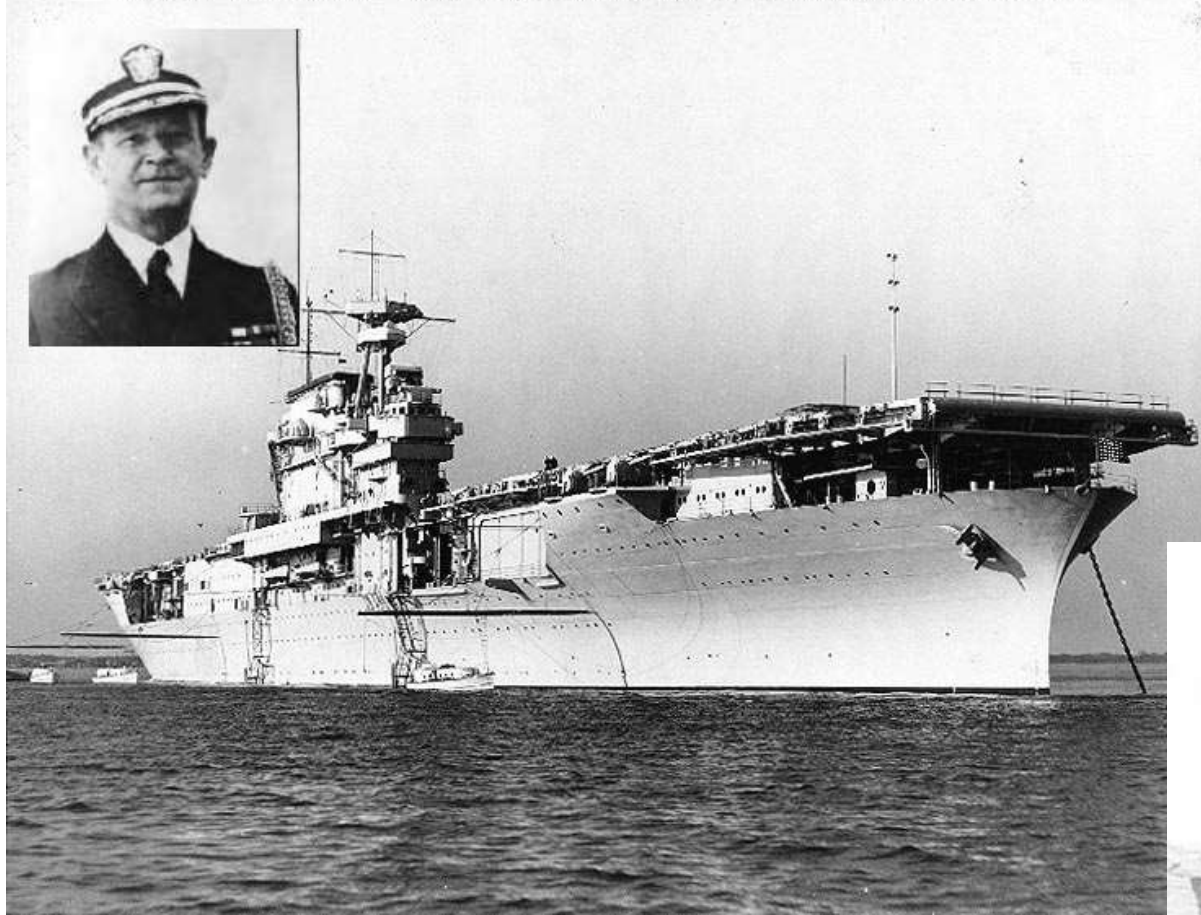
New Guinea

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



Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Photo # NH 50330 USS Yorktown anchored in Hampton Roads, 1937

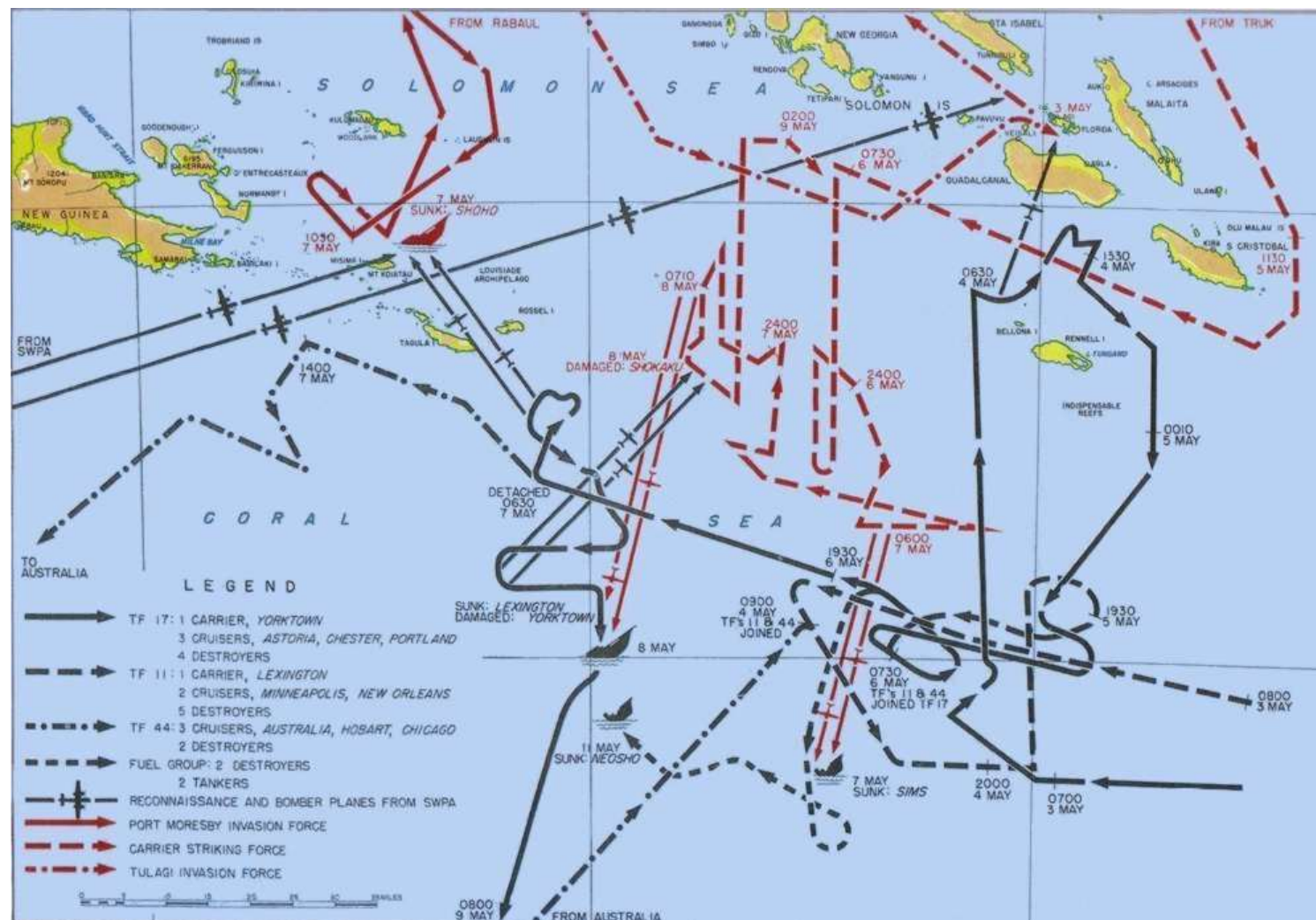


Admiral Frank Fletcher and the aircraft carrier Yorktown

Photo # NH 76560 USS Lexington during the Battle of Coral Sea, May 1942

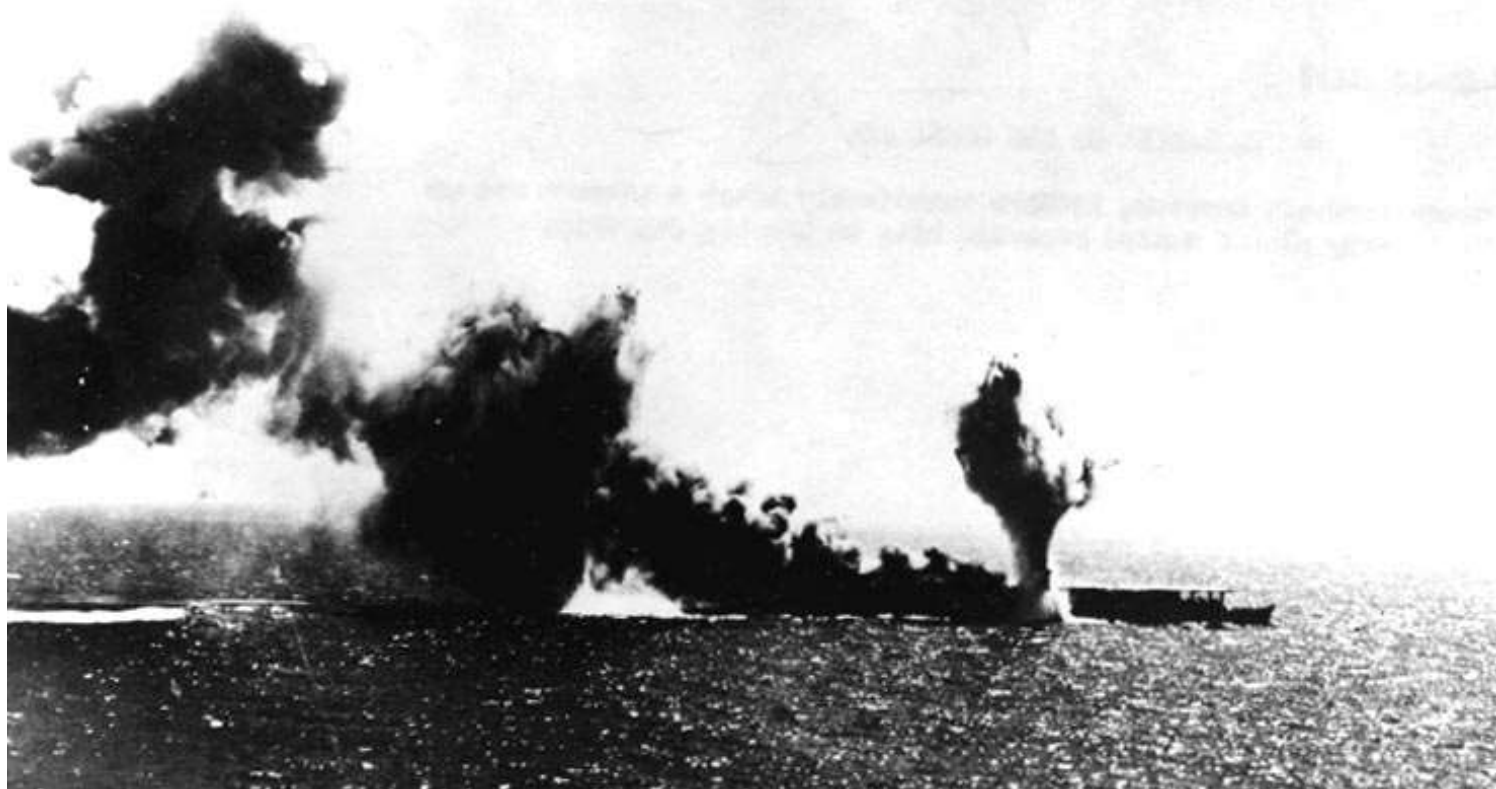


U.S. aircraft carrier Lexington



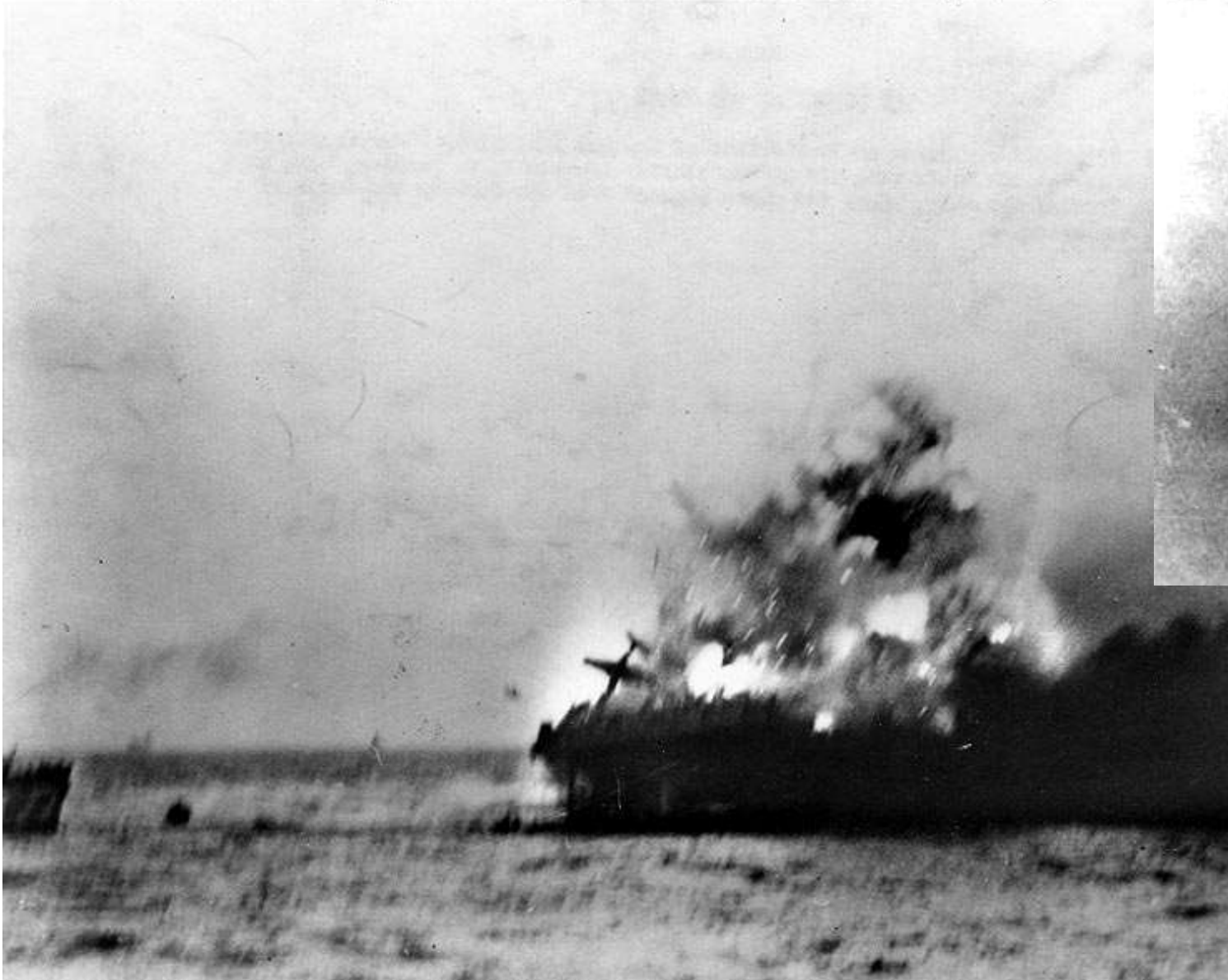
Battle of Coral Sea

Photo # 80-G-17026 Torpedo hit on Japanese carrier Shoho, 7 May 1942



Torpedo hit on Japanese aircraft carrier Shoho

Photo # 80-G-11916 Explosion blows a plane over the side of USS Lexington, May 1942



U.S. aircraft carrier Lexington explodes

Photo # 80-G-16638 Japanese torpedo bomber hit by anti-aircraft fire during Battle of Coral Sea

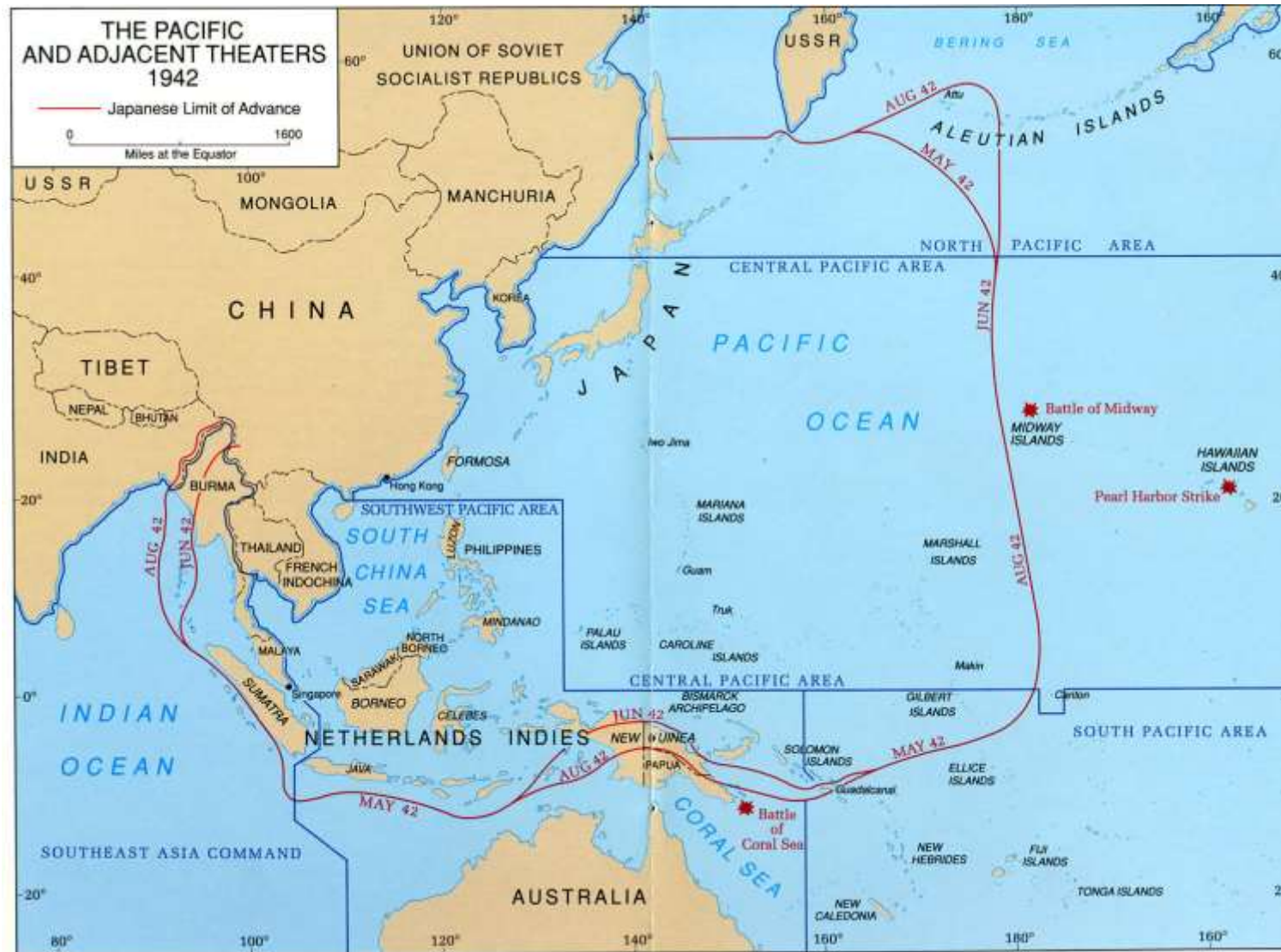


Japanese torpedo bomber

Photo # NH 95573 Bomb damage on USS Yorktown, Battle of Coral Sea

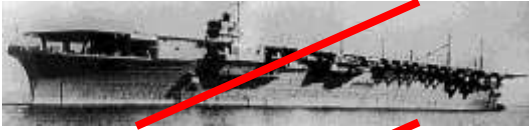


Interior of U.S. aircraft carrier Yorktown, damaged by a Japanese bomb.



Japanese Defense Line

Japanese fleet carriers



Zuikaku



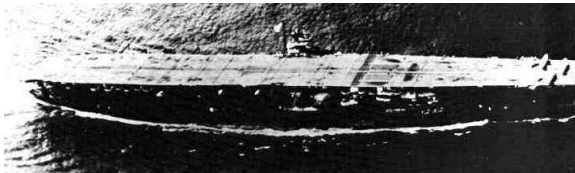
Shokaku



Ryujo



Hiryu



Kaga



Akagi



Soryu



Shoho

U.S. fleet carriers

Saratoga



Enterprise



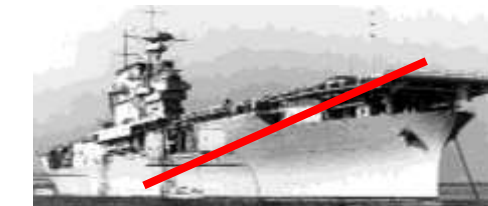
Hornet



Wasp



Yorktown



Lexington



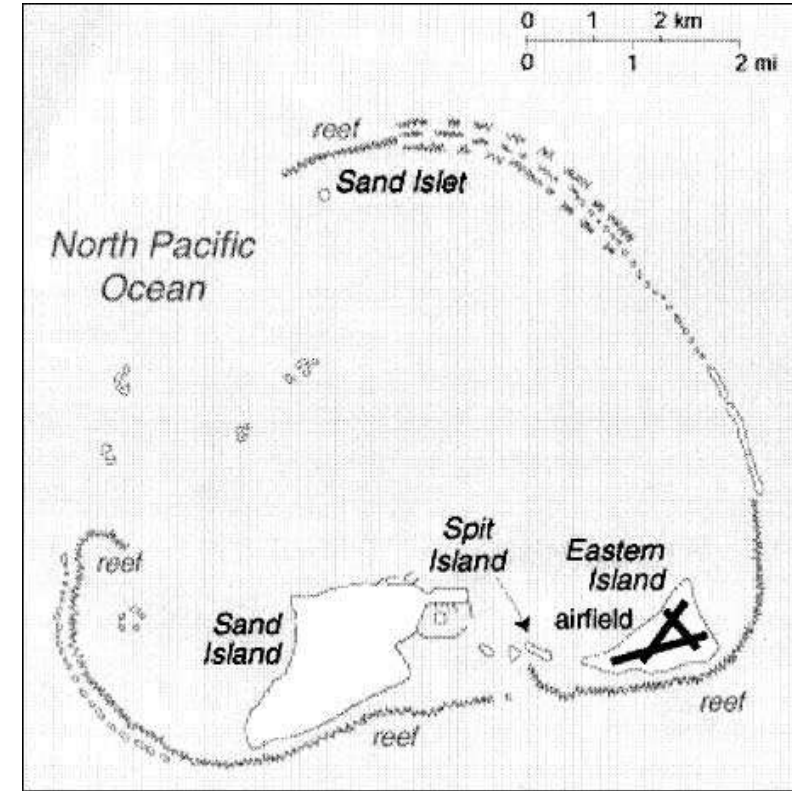
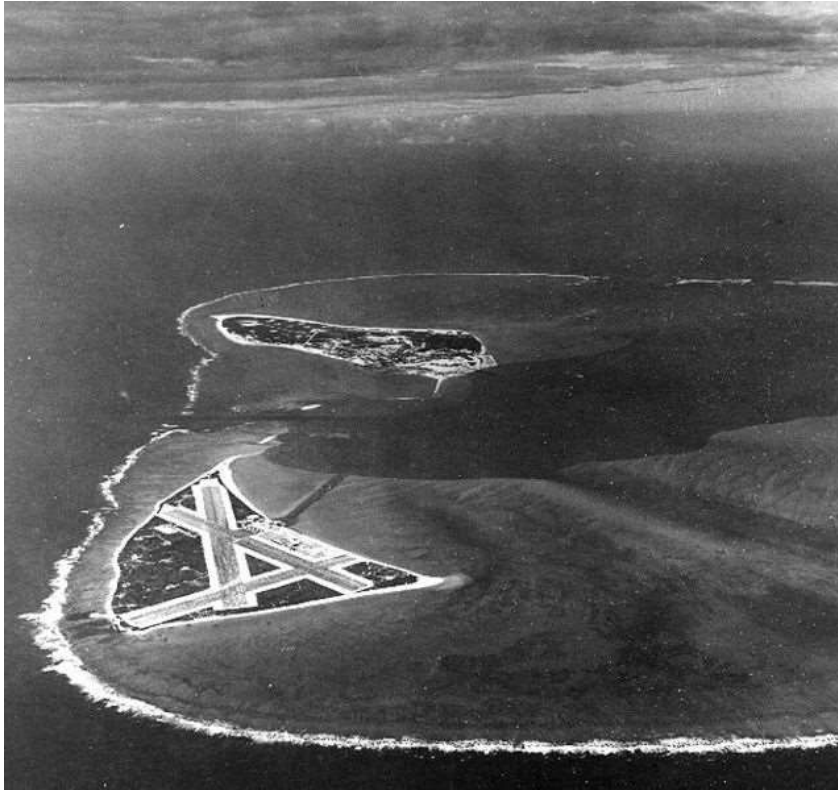
Langley



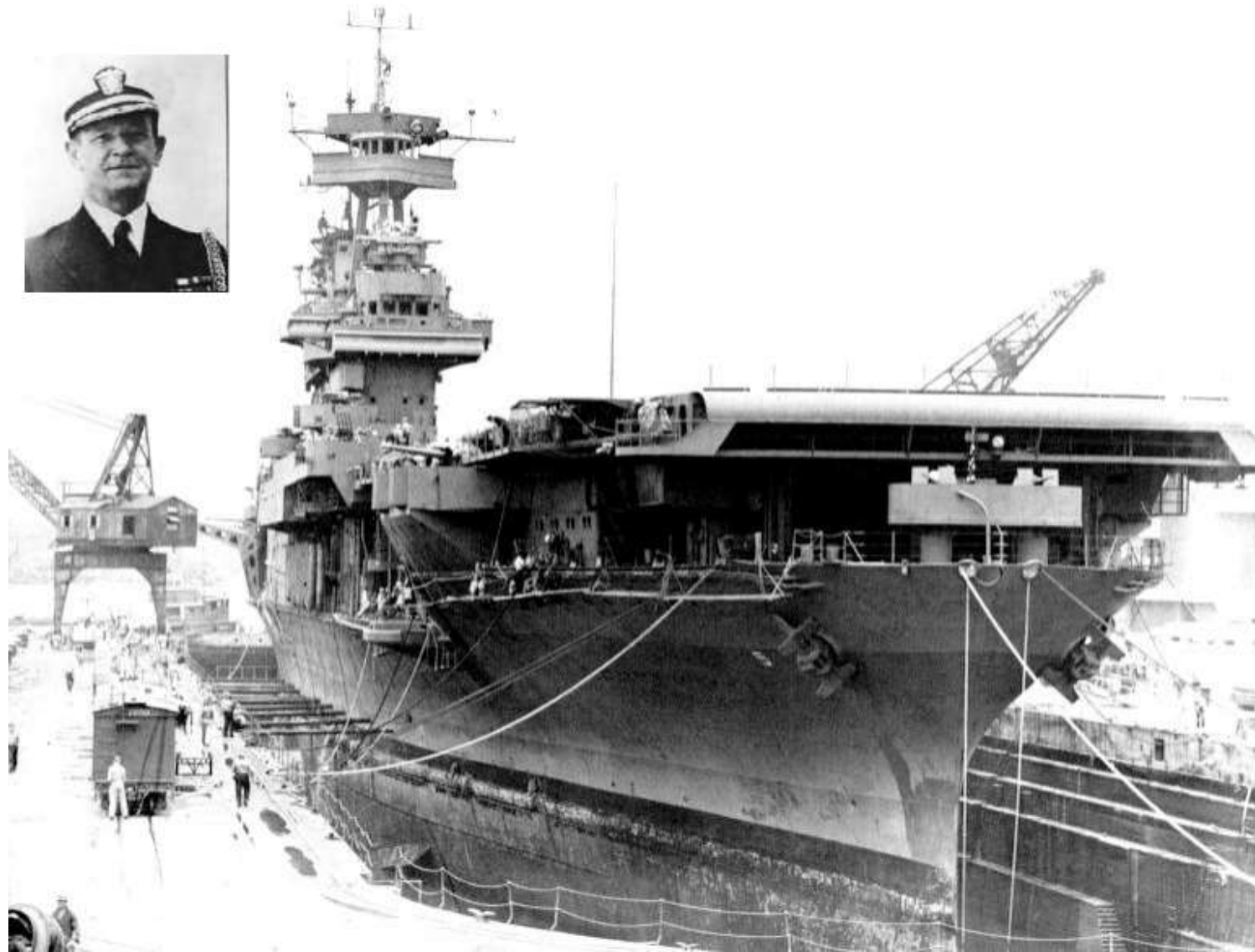
Midway



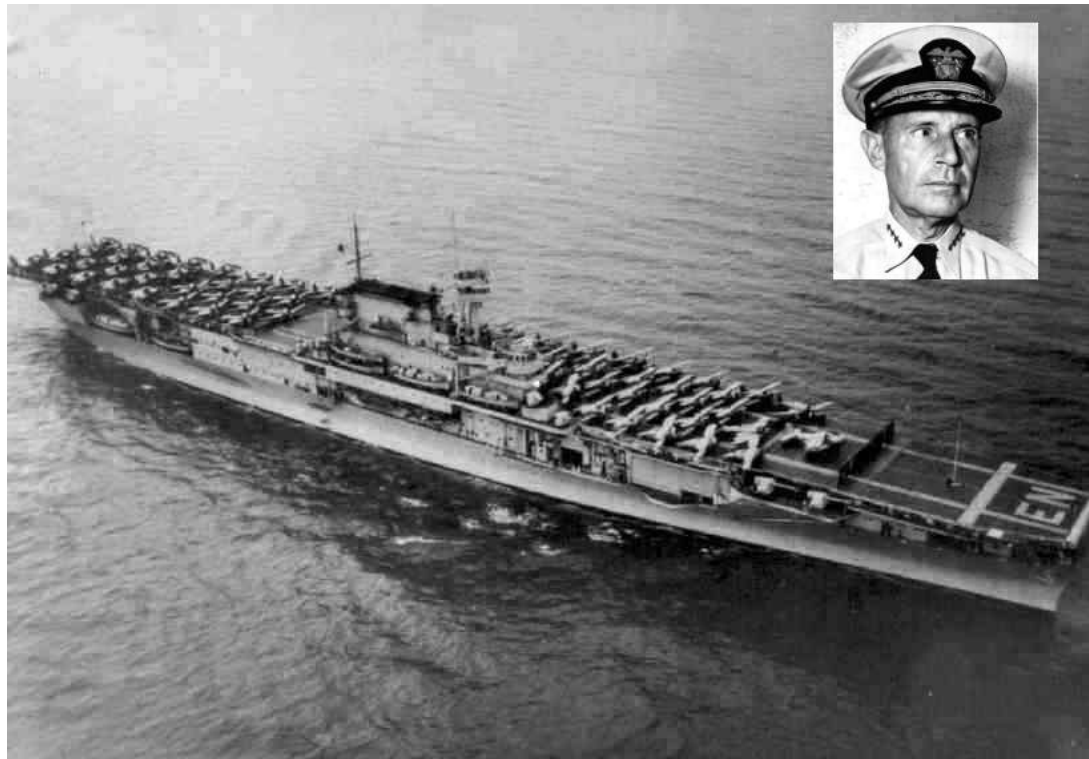
Japanese Defense Line



Midway Atoll



Admiral Fletcher and the aircraft carrier Yorktown



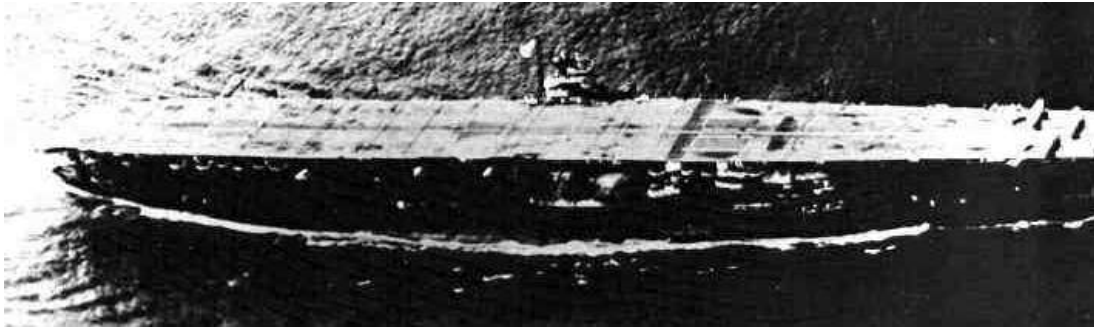
Admiral Spruance and aircraft carrier Enterprise



U.S. Aircraft carrier Hornet



Admiral Cuichi Nagumo



Akagi



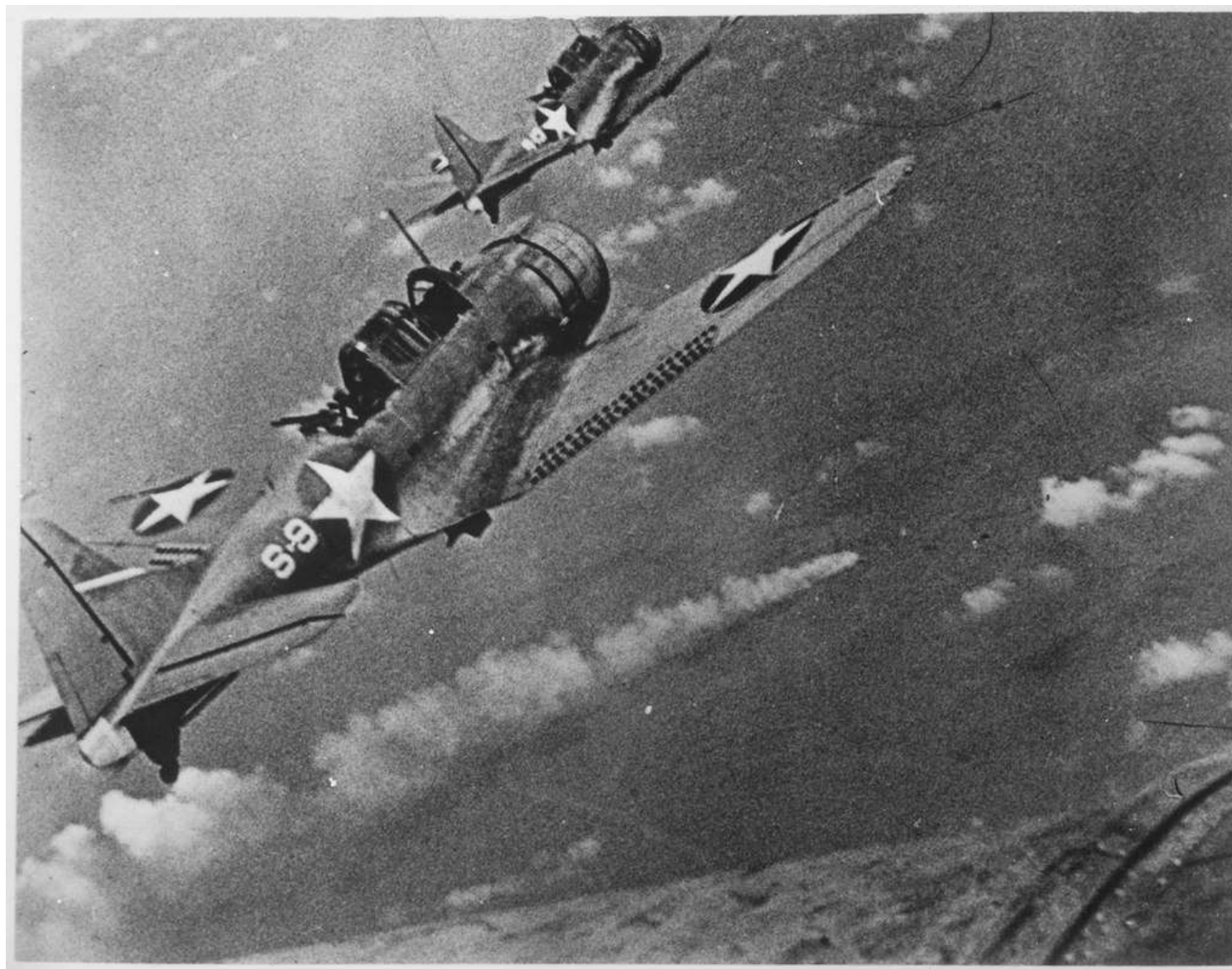
Kaga



Hiryu



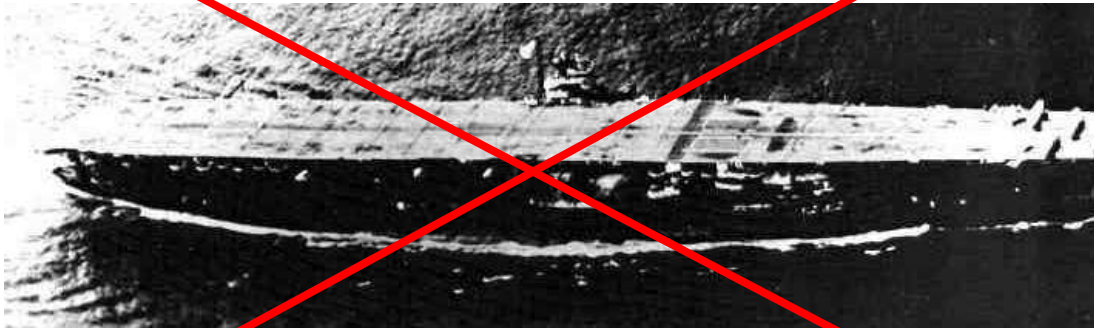
Soryu



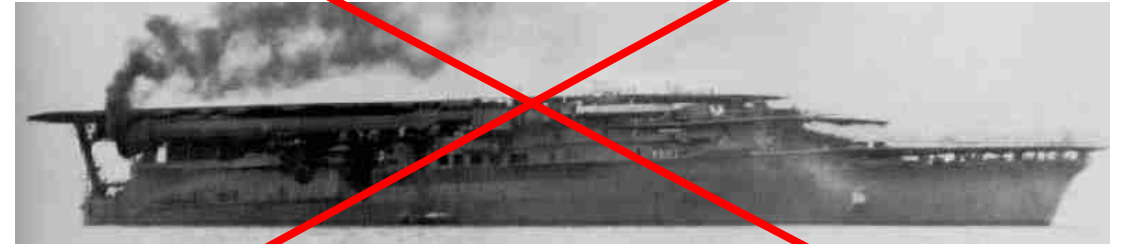
U.S. Dauntless dive bombers



Admiral Cuichi Nagumo



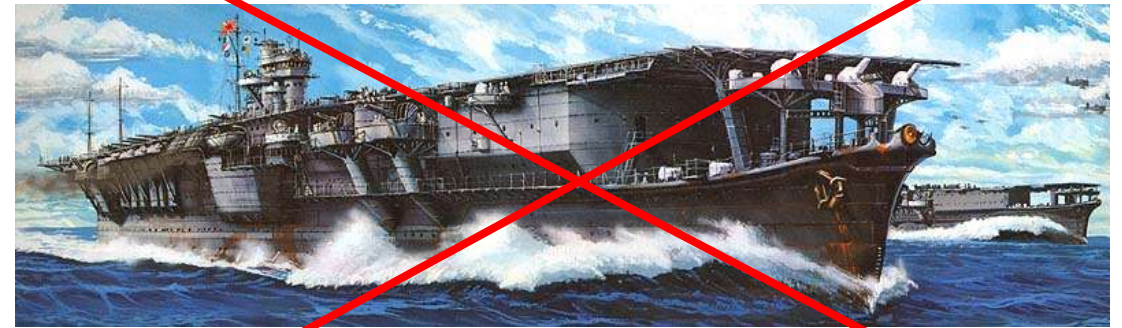
Akagi



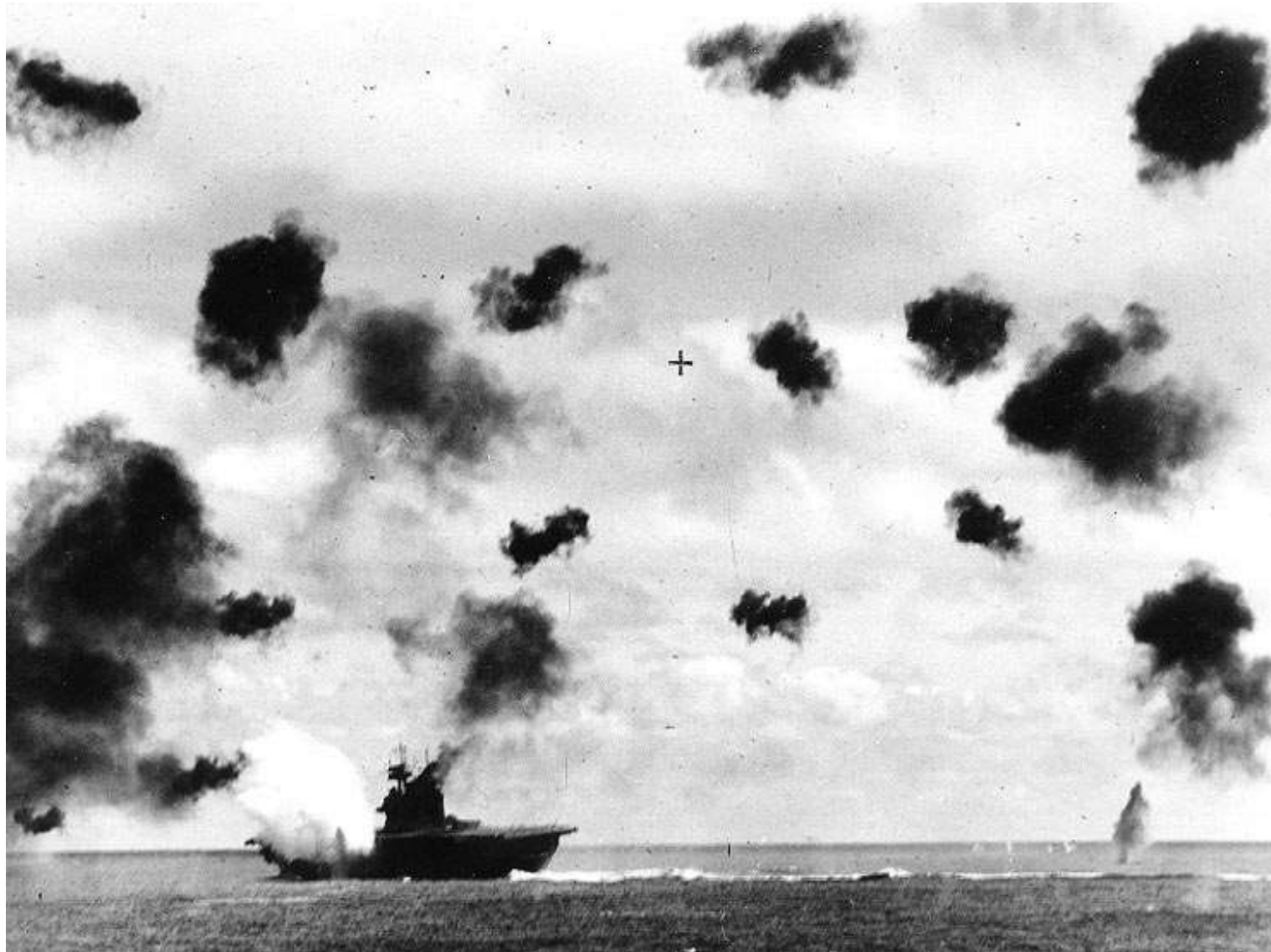
Kaga



Hiryu



Soryu



Aircraft carrier Yorktown under attack

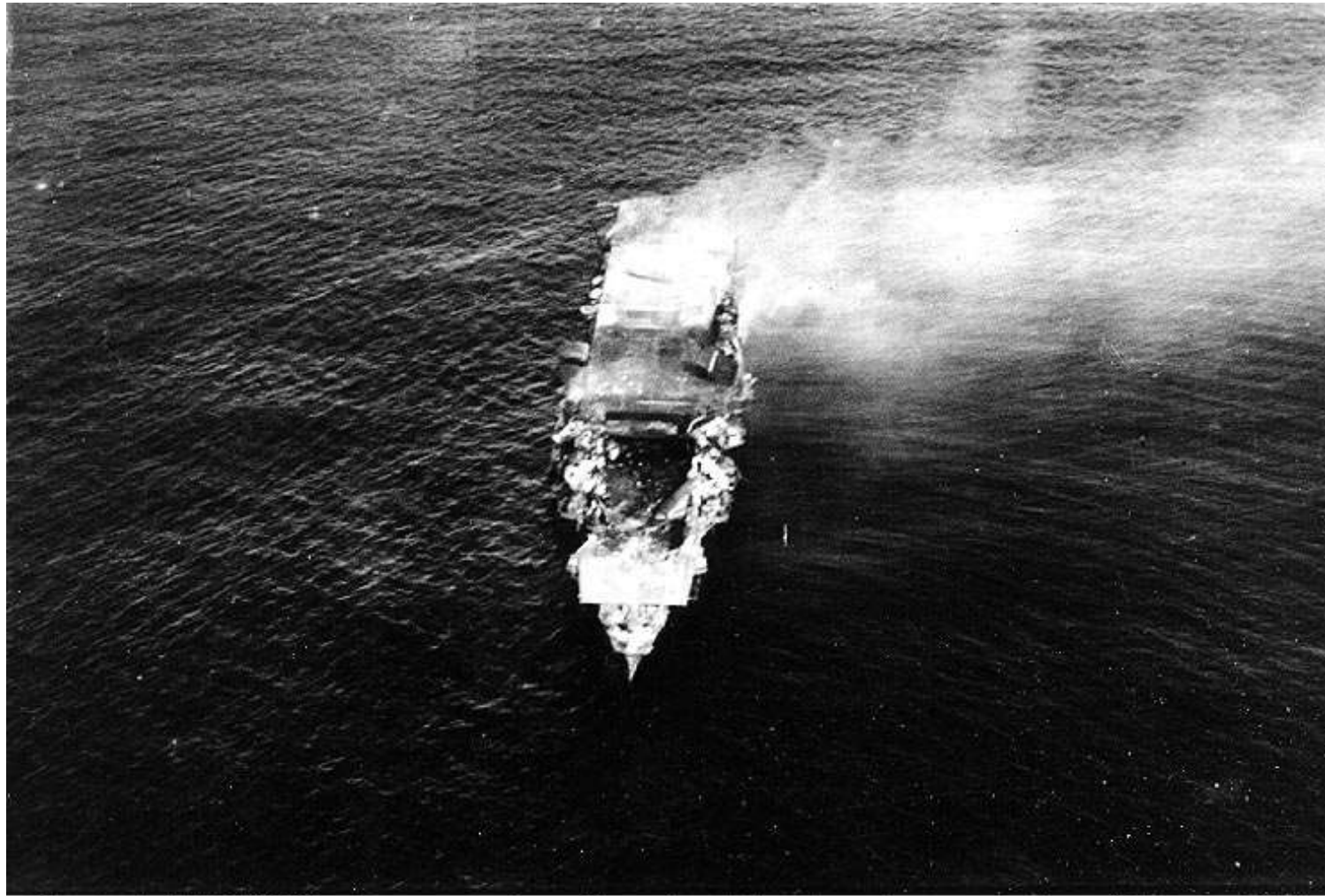


Photo # NH 73065 Japanese aircraft carrier Hiryu burning, morning of 5 June 1942

Japanese aircraft carrier Hiryu damaged and burning

Japanese fleet carriers



Zuikaku



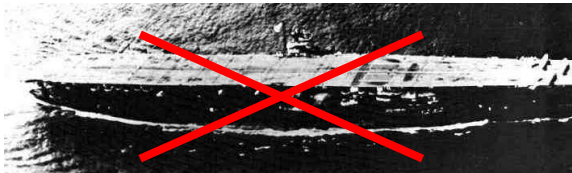
Shokaku



Ryujo



Hiryu



Kaga



Akagi



Soryu



Shoho

U.S. fleet carriers

Saratoga



Enterprise



Hornet



Wasp



Yorktown



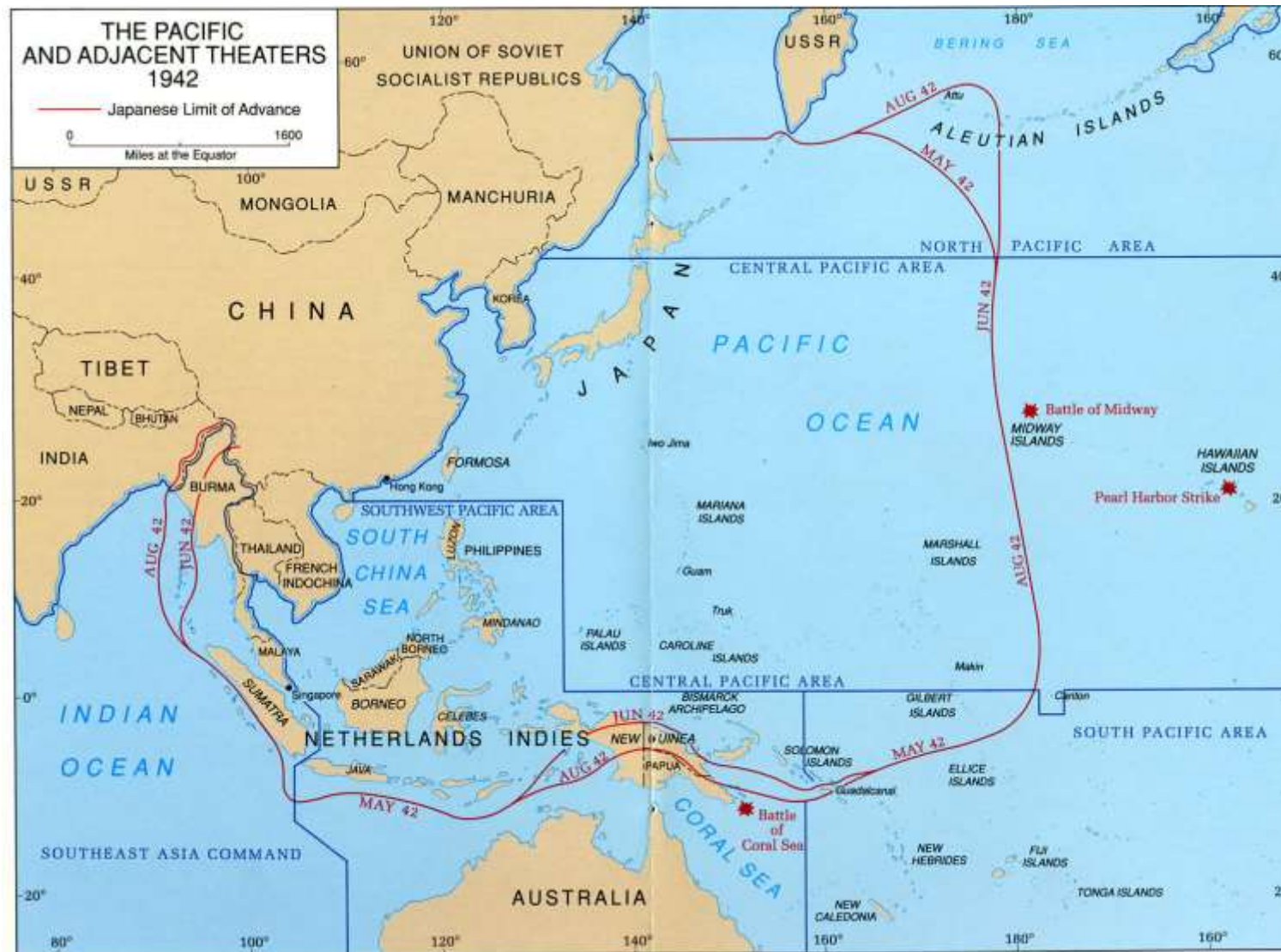
Lexington



Langley



New Guinea



Japanese Defense Line



New Guinea



B-24 bombs Salamau



Australian troops advance on Buna, New Guinea

U.S. 32nd Infantry Division troops at Buna



General MacArthur in New Guinea



U.S. Marine dead at Buna Gona, New Guinea

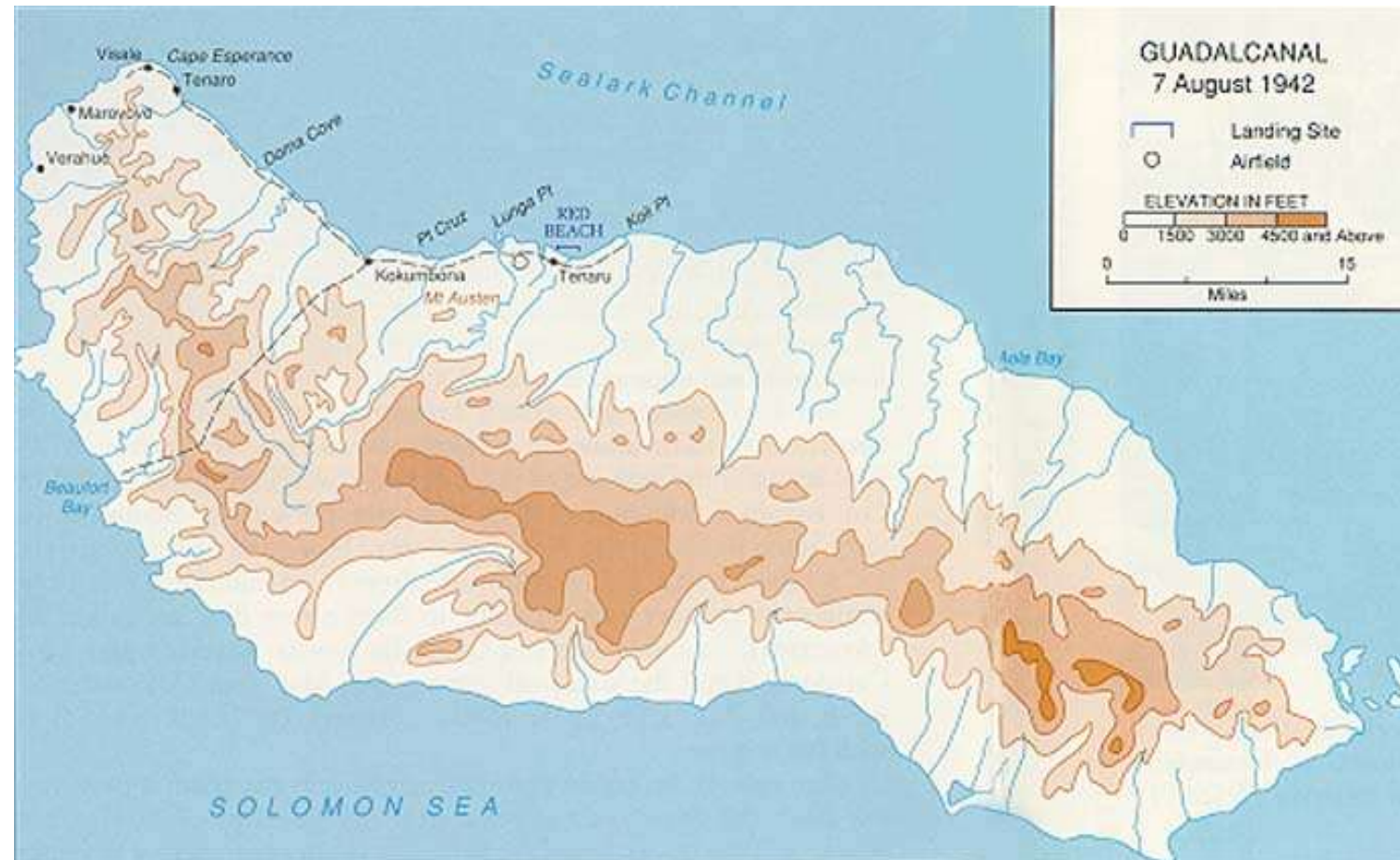
Guadalcanal



Japanese Defense Line



Admiral Frank Fletcher and aircraft carriers Saratoga and Enterprise



Guadalcanal

Photo # 80-G-374870 Amphibious shipping off Guadalcanal 7 August 1942



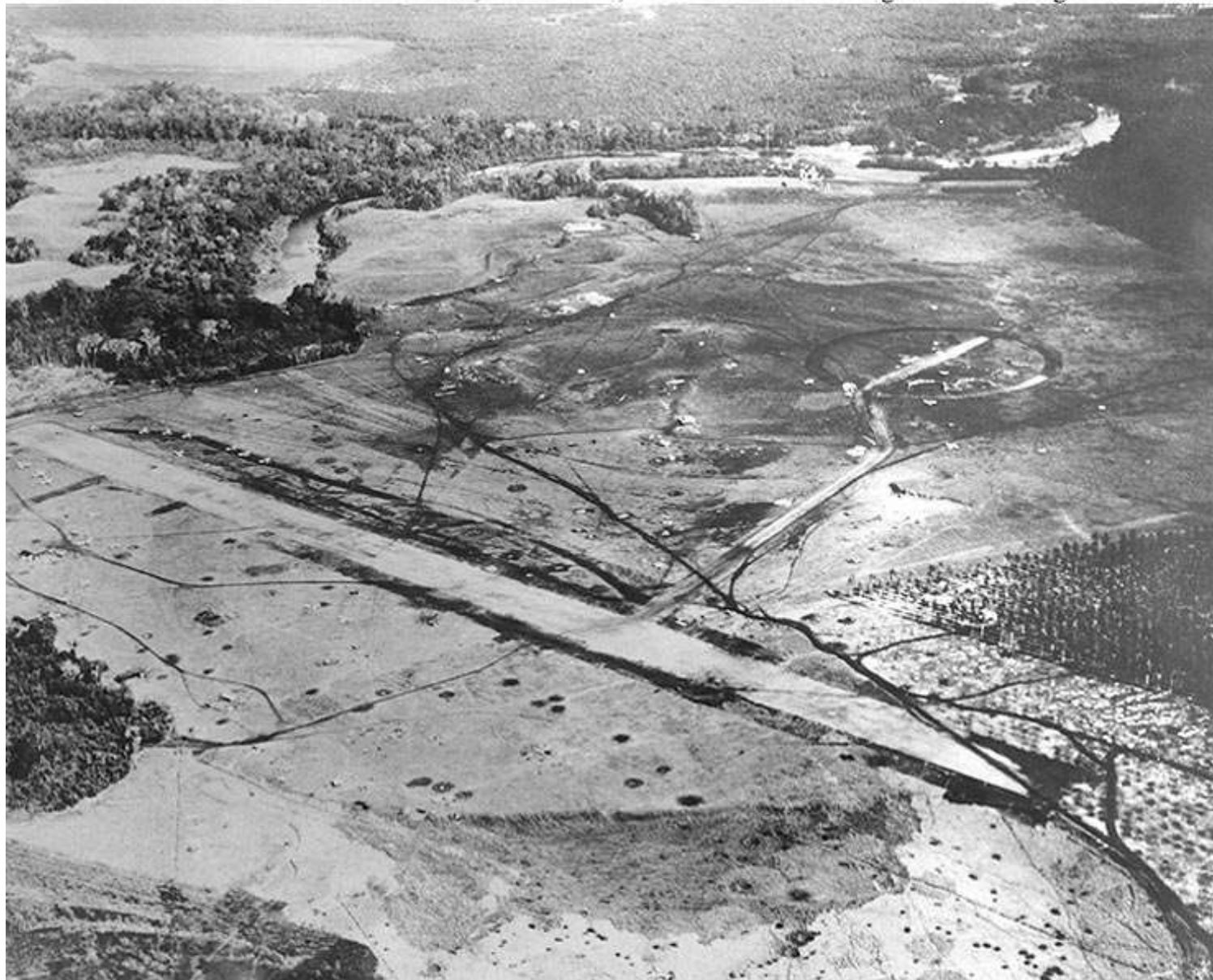
U.S. fleet off Guadalcanal



U.S. Marines land on Guadalcanal



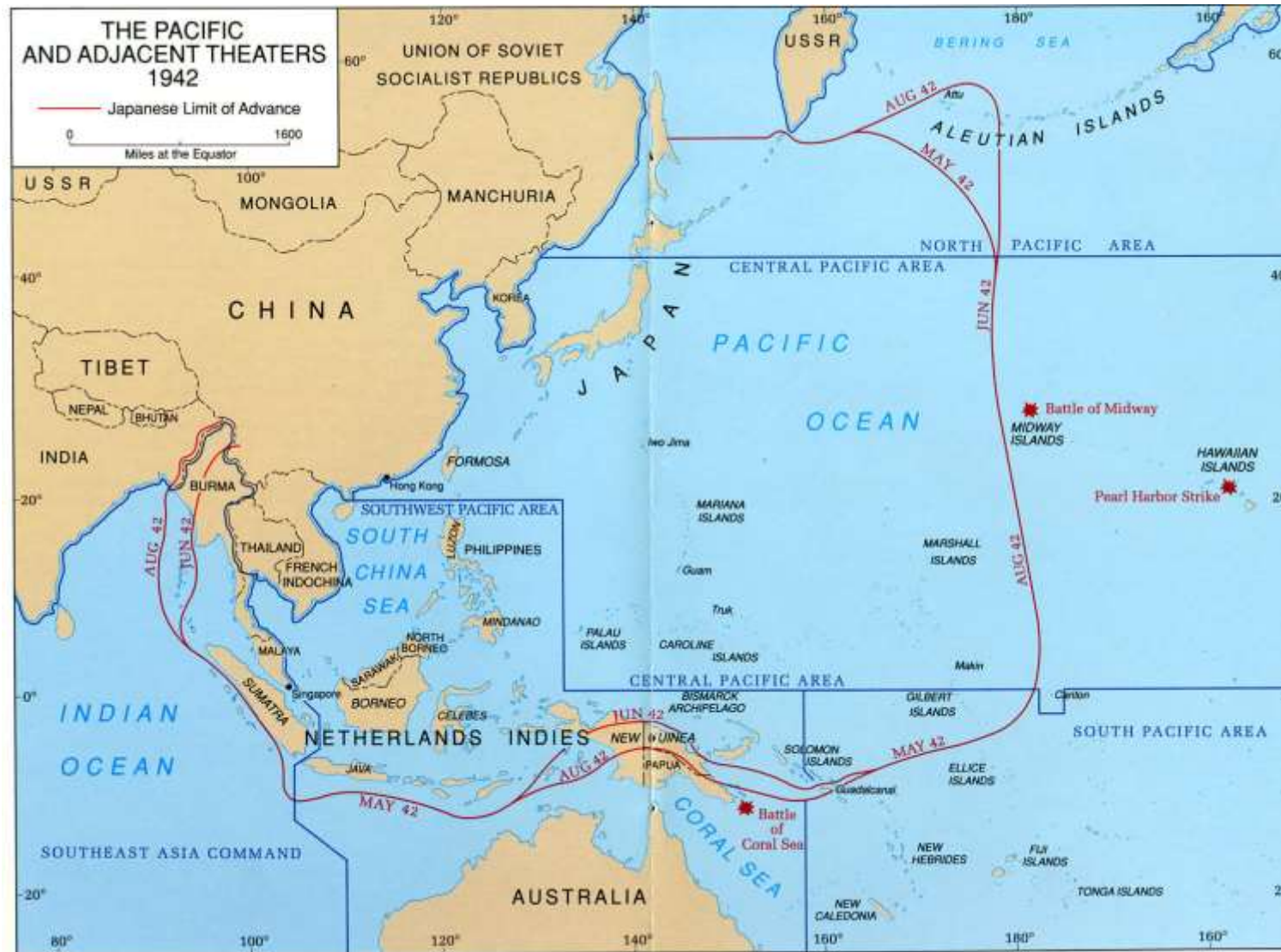
Photo # 80-G-16312 Henderson Field, Guadalcanal, seen from a USS Saratoga aircraft in August 1942



Henderson Field, Guadalcanal

Solomon Islands Campaign

Eastern Solomon Islands



Japanese Defense Line

U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise
attacked and burning in
the East Solomon Islands



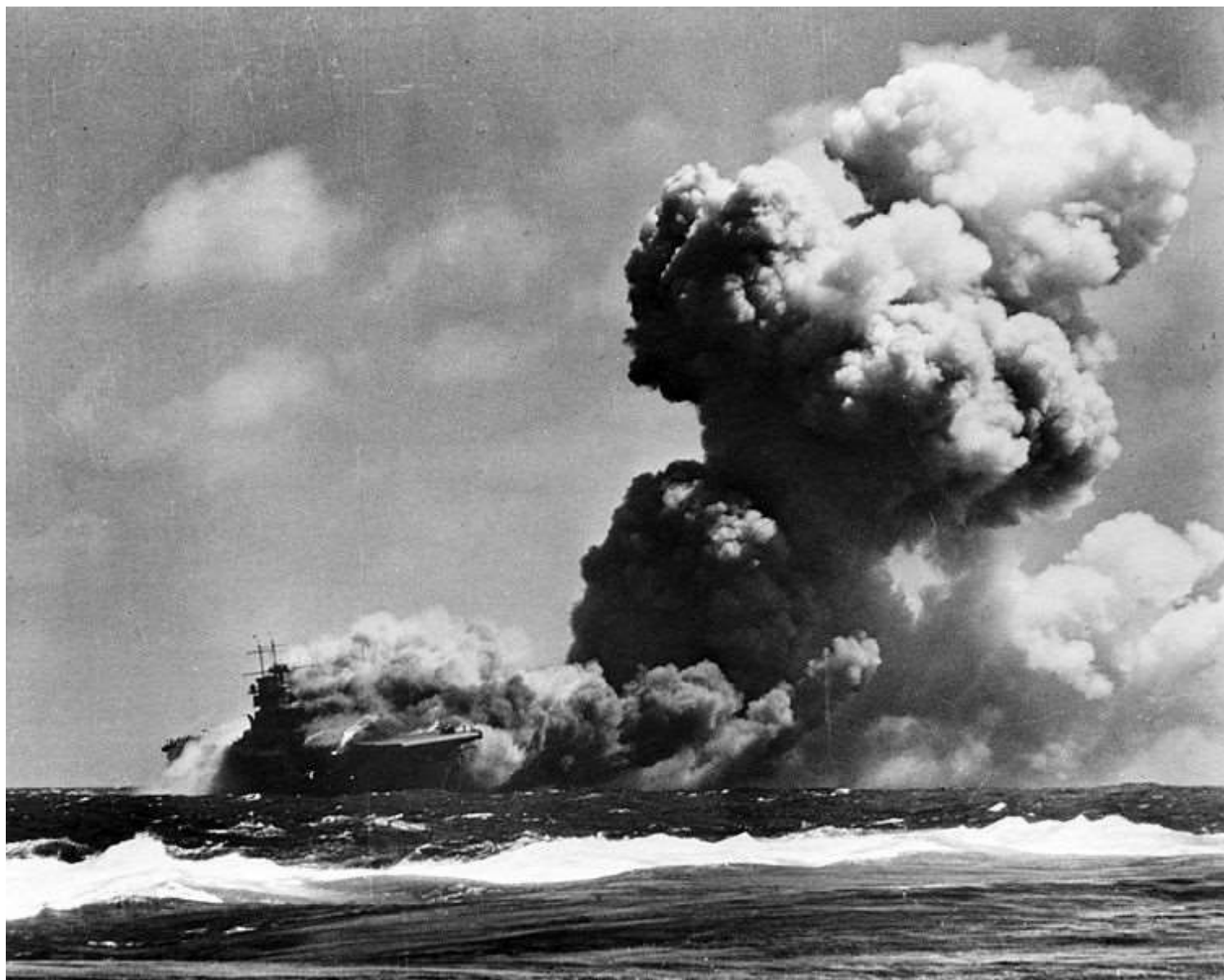
Hull damage.

Photo # 80-G-17489 Bomb explodes on USS Enterprise during Battle of the Eastern Solomons



Japanese bomb explodes on the
flight deck of the Enterprise.





Sept 15, 1942, U.S. aircraft carrier Wasp burning

Japanese fleet carriers



Zuikaku



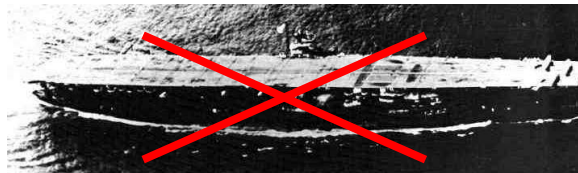
Shokaku



Ryujo



Hiryu



Kaga



Akagi



Soryu



Shoho

U.S. fleet carriers

Saratoga



Enterprise



Hornet



Wasp



Yorktown



Lexington

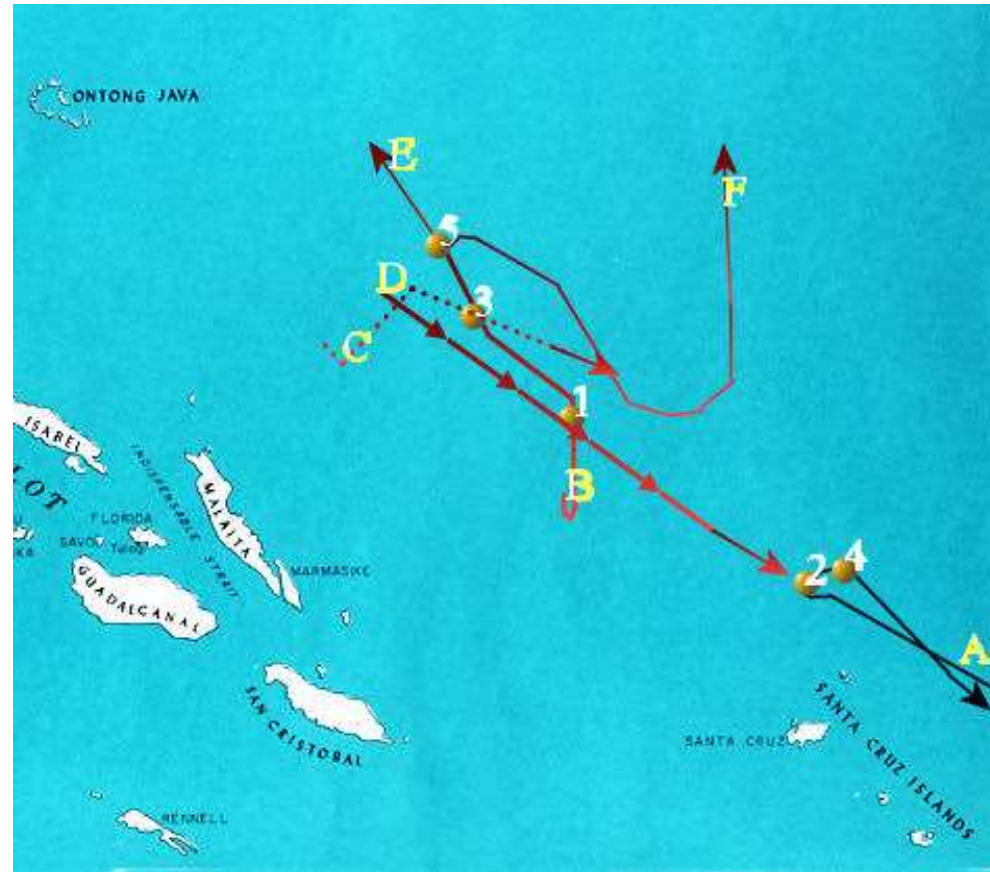


Langley



Solomon Islands Campaign

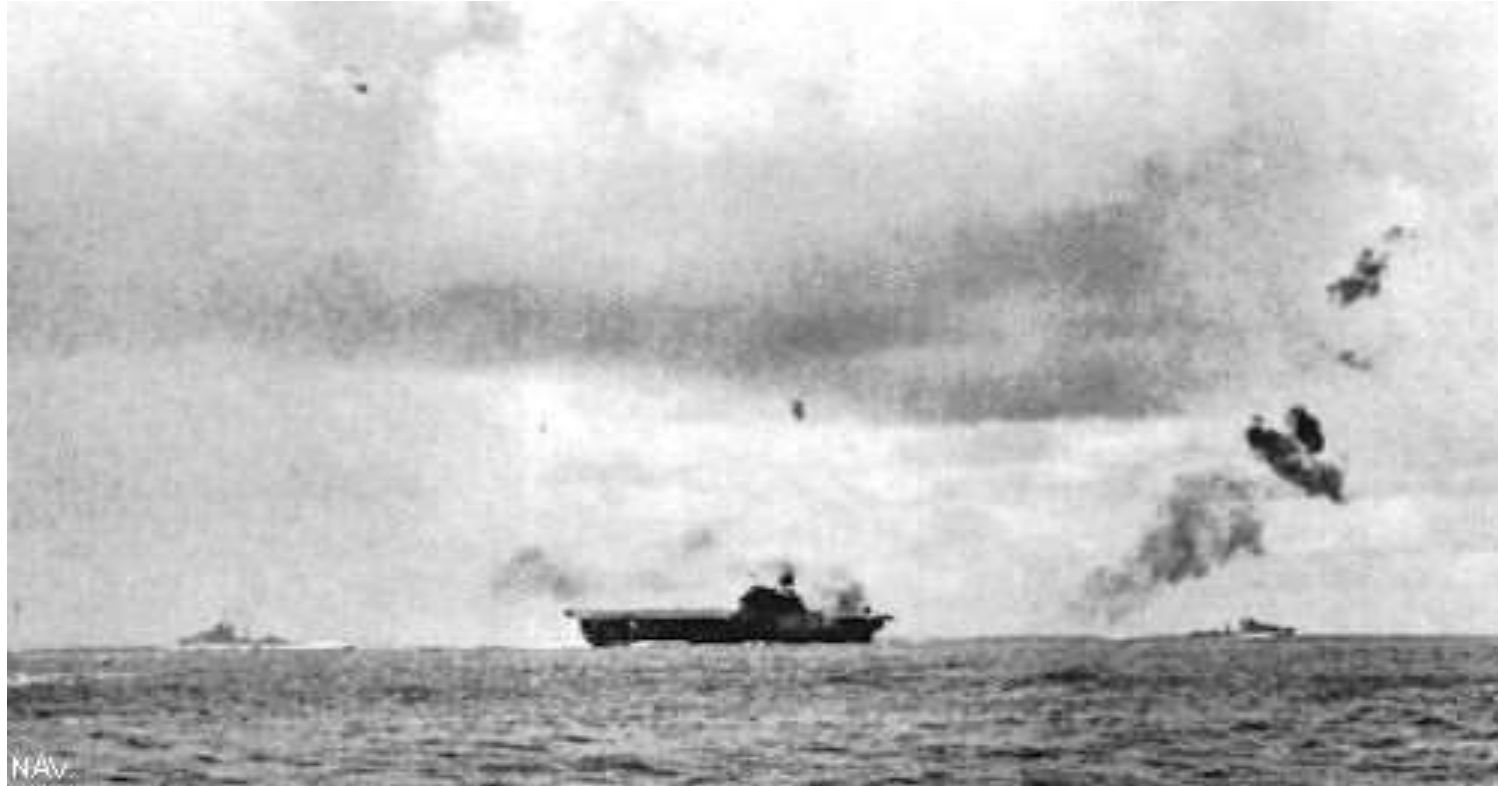
Santa Cruz Islands



Battle of Santa Cruz Islands



U.S. aircraft carrier Hornet attacked off Santa Cruz



U.S. aircraft carrier Enterprise dodges attacking planes

Japanese fleet carriers



Zuikaku



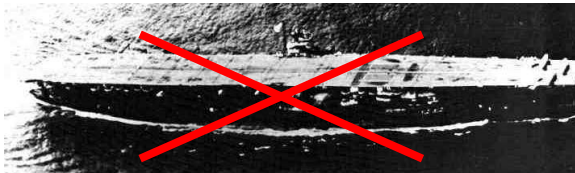
Shokaku



Ryujo



Hiryu



Kaga



Akagi



Soryu



Shoho

U.S. fleet carriers

Saratoga



Enterprise



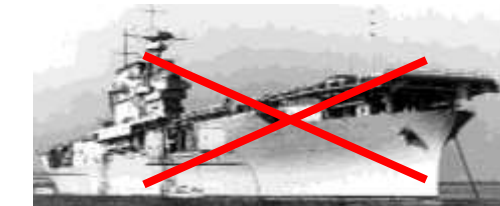
Hornet



Wasp



Yorktown



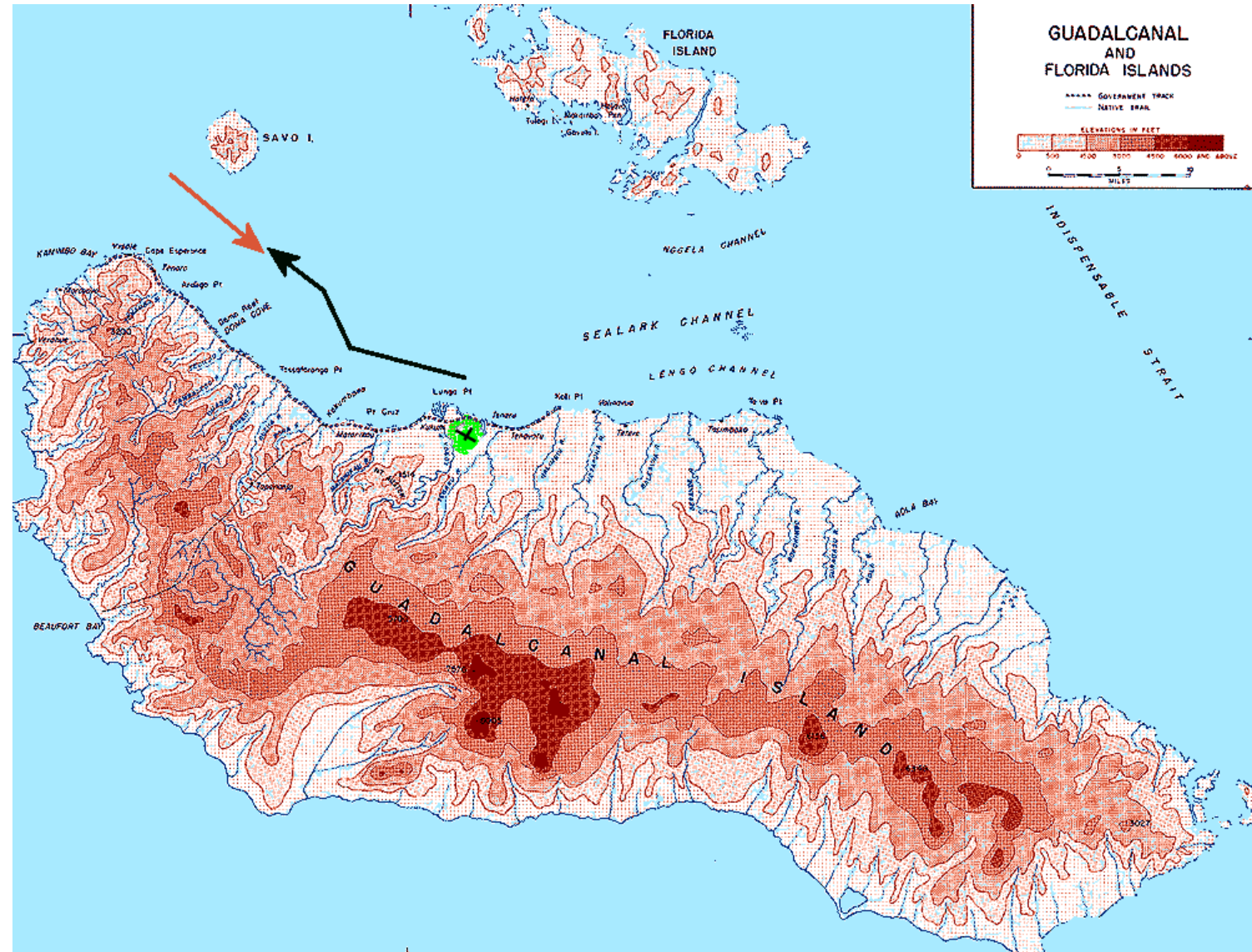
Lexington



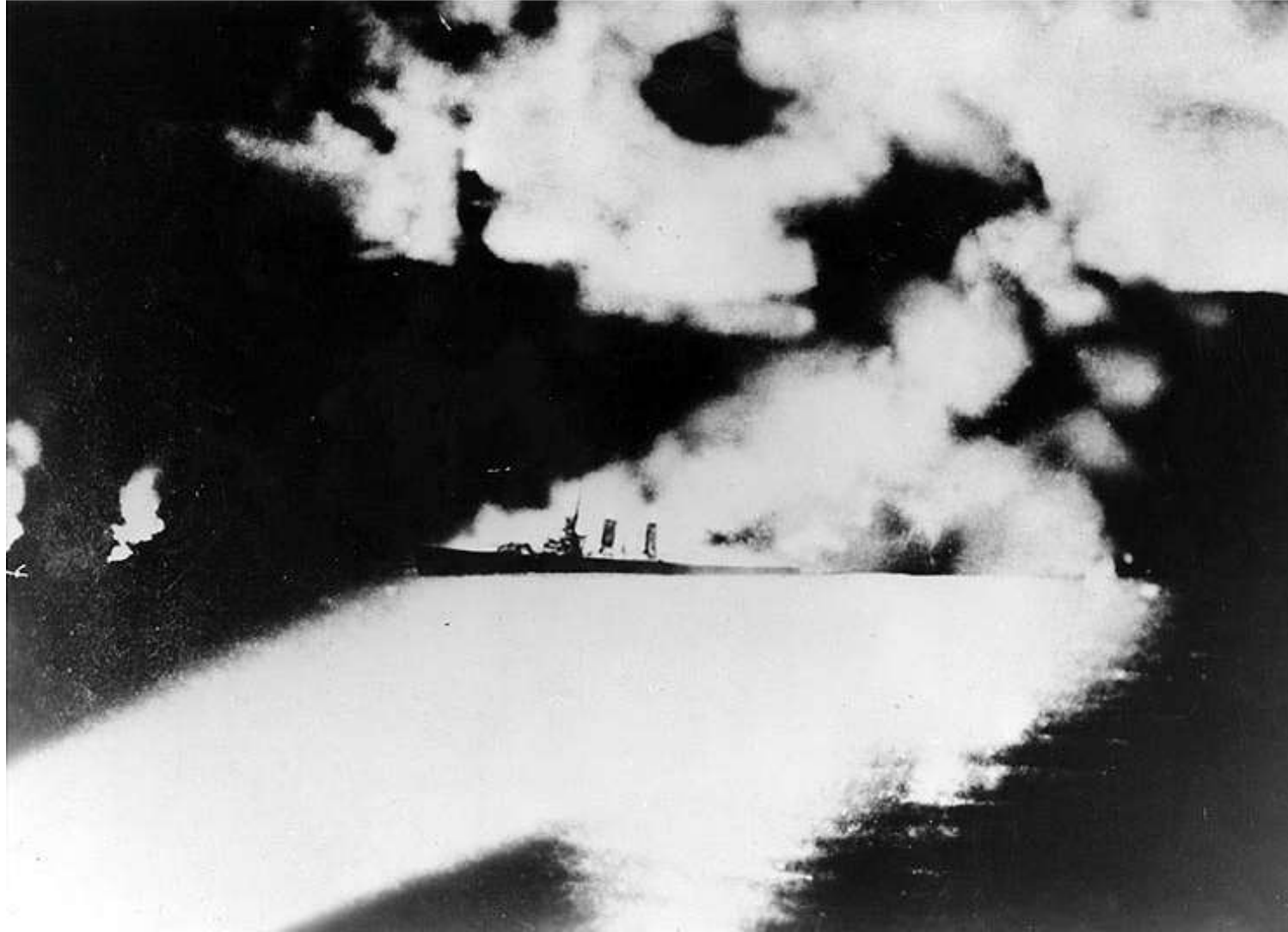
Langley



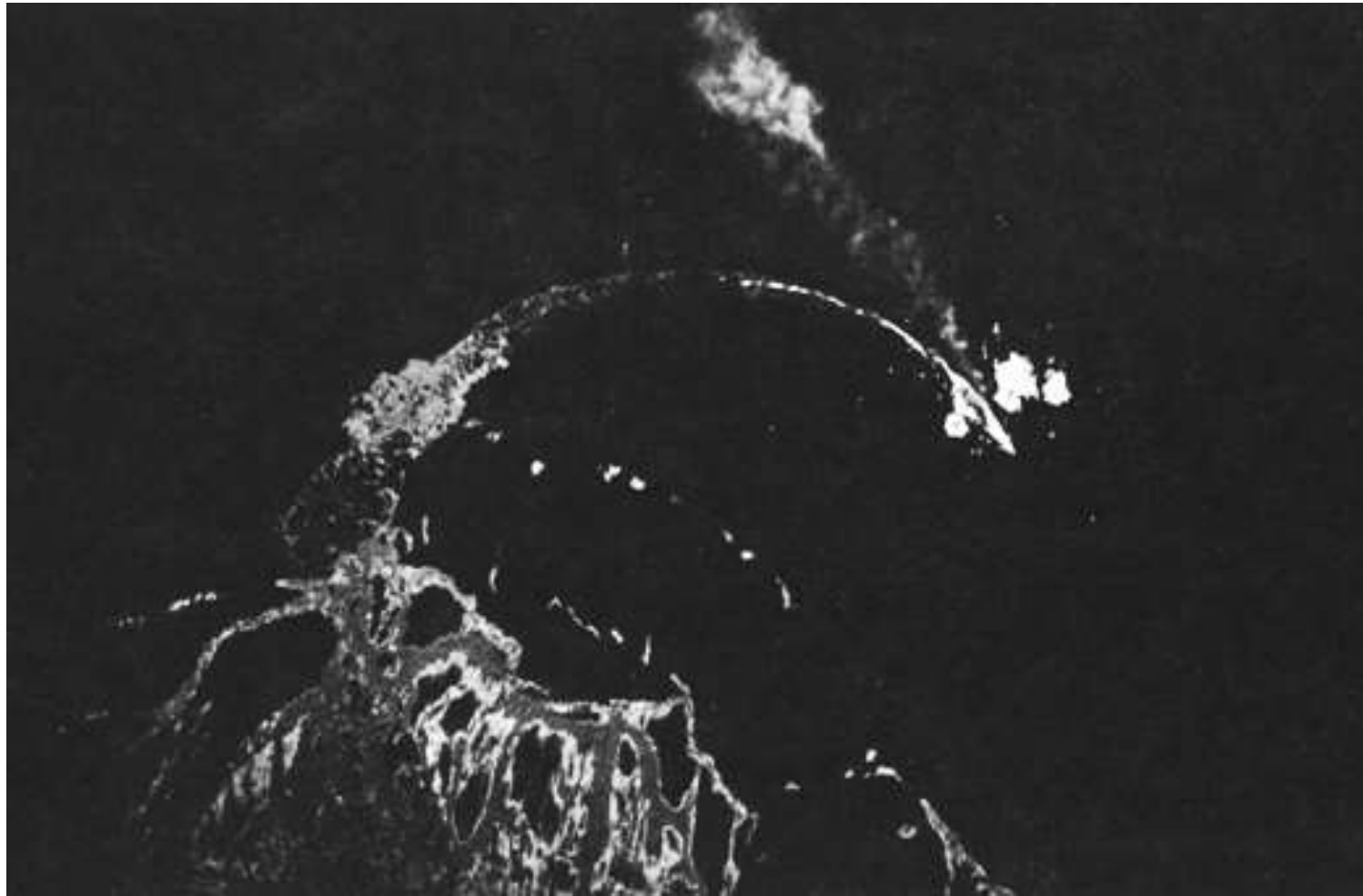
Solomon Islands Campaign: Second Battle of Solomon Islands



Guadalcanal



USS Quincy, CA-39



Nov 13, 1943, Japanese ship Hiei bombed by B-17



USS Washington fires on Krishima

Photo # 80-G-K-1467-A Japanese transport Kinugawa Maru beached on Guadalcanal, November 1943



Japanese troopship at Guadalcanal



U.S. Marines advance



Guadalcanal jungle terrain.

Admiral Yamamoto

Photo # NH 63430 Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Japanese Navy



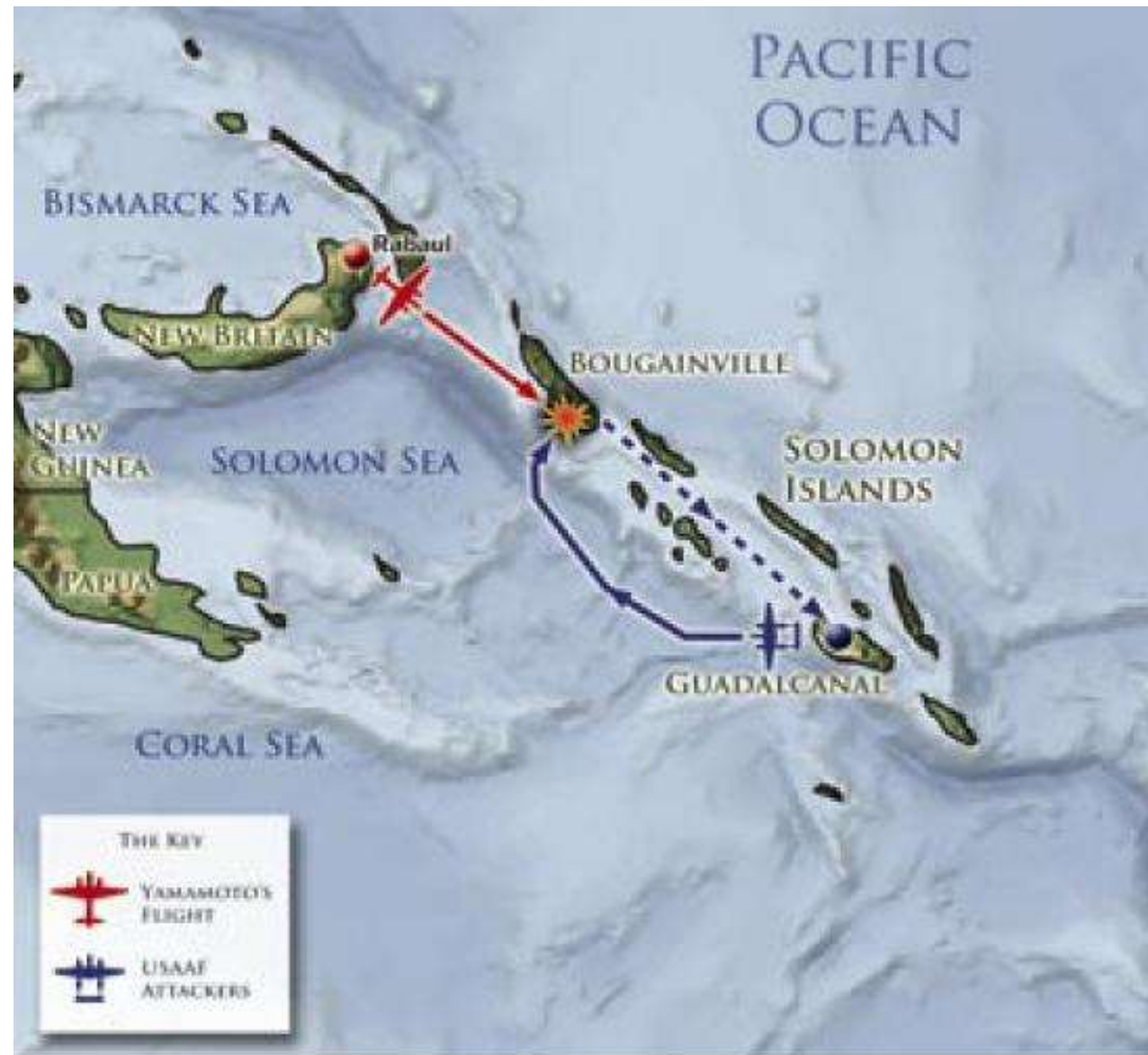
Admiral Yamamoto prepares for tour of military bases.



Japanese Defense Line



U.S. P-38. New, fast, long-range fighter.



The Yamamoto mission.

Photo # USAF 11462 AC Painting "Death of Admiral Yamamoto"



Yamamoto assassination.

World War II in the Pacific



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