

Bagac to Aglaloma Bay.

Cavite bombed at noon by a formation of fifty-four heavy bombers. One submarine destroyed at the docks and naval installations so seriously damaged that Cavite was rendered practically useless. Nine bombers turned out of the formation and flew over the heart of the city of Manila, heading toward the port area and the inner harbor. Apparently, they had spotted the Mareschal Joffre anchored in the harbor, from its peculiar superstructure it looked very much like a carrier or large naval vessel.. The formation missed the French ship but sunk two small vessels anchored close by, no other damage. After one bombing run the flight rejoined the original formation in the attack on Cavite.

Neilson Field bombed and strafed.

Major General Lewis C. Brereton moved the Headquarters Far Easter Air Force to Del Monte, Mindanao. The evacuation of specialists from 19th Bomb Group (H) and the 27th Bomb Group (I) and a selected group of fighter pilots inaugurated to Mindanao.

Enemy transports with naval escort reported in the vicinity of Aparri on the northeast tip of Luzon, and landing operations started thirty kilometers east of Aparri, landing force estimated as a regiment.

11 December 1941.

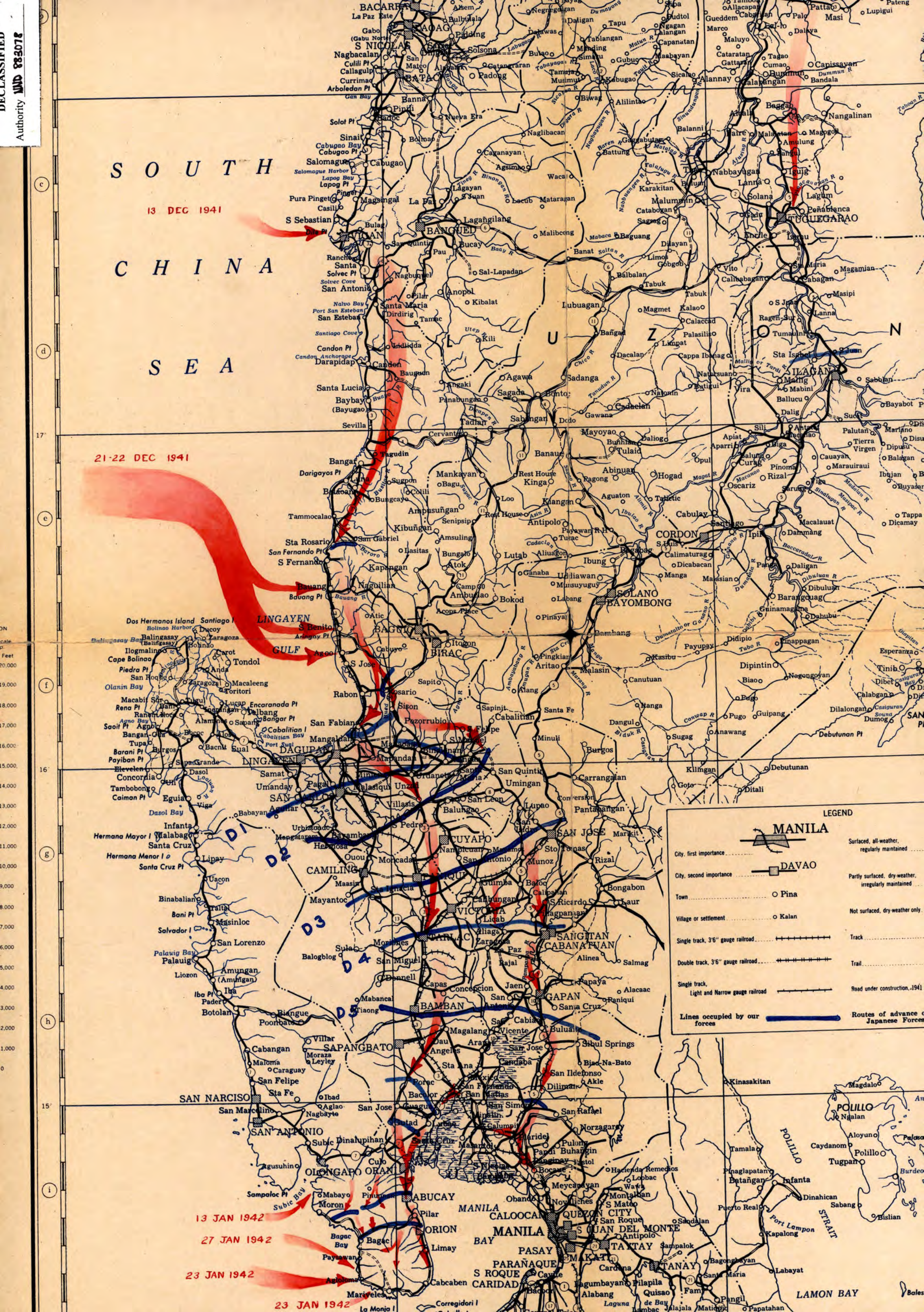
Enemy bombed Cavite and Nichols Field about noon.

Germany and Italy declared war on the United States.

12 December 1941.

Enemy transports with naval escort off shore in vicinity of Legaspi, Bicol Peninsula, start landing operations, force estimated as a reinforced brigade.

Enemy bombed Nichols Field 6:00 AM.



Enemy bombed Fort Wint and Olongapo.

One enemy plane shot down by "C" Battery, 60th Coast Artillery (AA).

Landings started at Vigan under cover of darkness.

Japanese naval force reported off Pangasinan Province headed south.

December 13, 1941.

The Far East Air Force ordered to bomb the landing force in vicinity of Legaspi. The mission was accomplished, one transport sunk, others damaged, casualties inflicted on enemy unknown.

German, Italian, Japanese internees picked up by Philippine Constabulary under direction of Major Edward C. Mack, Headquarters Philippine Departments and sent to Los Banos. All forces notified that Germany and Italy had declared war on the United States.

Patrols from 11th Division reported the estimated strength of the force landed at Vigan to be about three thousand.

One Provisional Battalion, 75mm (SPM) attached to North Luzon Force.

A flight of seventeen bombers flew over Corregidor, but did not drop any bombs.

December 14, 1941.

The 31st Division (PA) and the 3d Battalion, 45th Infantry (PS) removed from control of the Commanding General, North Luzon Force, and placed under USAFFE control.

Enemy air activity increasing over Corregidor. The Port Area was bombed.

December 15, 1941.

An air attack, against Fort Wint dispersed by AA fire.

Many reports of enemy paratroop landings received in USAFFE. Most of these came in by phone. Upon investigation, these reports proved to be false. It is believed that civilians from a distance mistook the explosions of AA shell, after the smoke had spread, for a parachute. Some of these telephone reports were probably made by 5th columnists. The Port Area bombed again.

December 16, 1941.

Two bus loads of Japanese troops ambushed at Tagudin by a patrol from the 11th Division and all reported killed.

Mission of the North Luzon Force changed to hold the enemy north of an east and west line thru San Fernando, La Union.

Daylight savings time ordered effective midnight 16-17 December.

Corregidor guide light authorized to be used to facilitate entrance of submarines into harbor.

Port Area bombed.

17 December 1941.

A demolition detachment of the 51st Engineer Battalion, preparing a railroad bridge near Ragay, Camarines Sur, for destruction, fired upon by a Japanese detachment. The fire was returned, the bridge demolished, and the detachment took up a defensive position on the near bank of the gorge. This was the first hostile contact in South Luzon.

At 12:50 AM, the "SS Corregidor" outbound from Manila for the southern islands loaded with civilian personnel, medical, artillery, engineer, signal and special troop cadres; 2.95 inch mountain artillery pieces and vital military supplies, including ammunition, for the Visayan-Mindanao Force, struck a mine and sunk in two minutes. Only two hundred and eight survivors were rescued.

18 December 1941.

Cavite Navy Yard and Nichols Field heavily bombed.

Military supplies being transferred by boat to Corregidor for storage.

19 December 1941.

A Japanese force, estimated as a battalion of infantry, reached Sipicot. Enemy patrols pushed forward to Ragay and Daet, indicating a northward advance toward Manila.

Cavite again bombed heavily.

The 200th Provisional Coast Artillery Regiment of Manila redesignated as 515th Coast Artillery (AA).

20 December 1941.

Cavite bombed again. Enemy air activity over Luzon increased in intensity.

About 2:00 AM, 16th District Naval Headquarters called USAFFE by telephone to transmit the information that submarines had reported a large enemy convoy with naval escort about forty miles north of Lingayen Gulf.

The Japanese landed at Davao, south Mindanao, strength of landing force unknown.

A Provisional Battalion of 75mm (SPM) attached to the South Luzon Force.

21 December 1941.

The 71st Division (PA) released to control of the Commanding General, North Luzon Force.

The enemy attacked our defensive forces at the Baroro River position at night, outflanking our forces which were dispersed and cut off from the main body.

The enemy started landing in force at Bauang from transports in Lingayen Gulf. Strength of this force unknown, but the enemy convoy consisted of eighty-four transports and a large naval escort, composed of battleships, cruisers and destroyers.

Companies "B" and "C", 52d Infantry, South Luzon Force, ordered to move on Sipicot to stop the advance of the enemy in that vicinity.

Cavite bombed again.

Fort Wint bombed heavily, considerable damage and a number of casualties.

Enemy air activity over Mindanao increasing in intensity.

22 December 1941.

+ The 192d Tank Battalion ordered to support the North Luzon + Force. General Weaver, Commanding General of the Armored Group, reported

at once to the Commanding General, North Luzon Force.

1st Infantry, 1st Division (PA), attached to the South Luzon Force.

The enemy landed at Agoo. Air reconnaissance confirmed the report that the enemy convoy consisted of eighty-four transports and a naval escort.

Company "B", 52d Infantry (PA) attacked near Tinbuyo. The enemy defeated and pursued ten kilometers. Company "B" suffered about 15% casualties.

All American civilians (mining people) evacuated from Bicol Peninsula to Manila.

Commanding General, North Luzon Force, after defeat of our forces in the vicinity of the Baroro River, ordered the 71st Division (PA) to move north by bus to attack the enemy advancing south on coastal road.

Cavite bombed.

An air warning service detachment in Bicol Province near Paracle, Camarines Norte, withdrawn, but forced to destroy non portable equipment and transportation just west of Tinbuyo.

The 71st Division (PA) attacked at Bauang and Naguilian and forced to withdraw, one regiment cut off in the vicinity of Baguio.

23 December 1941.

The enemy landed at Sian, and Company "B", 52d Infantry (PA) cut off from its regiment.

Twelve Japanese transports reported in the vicinity of Mauban off the east coast of Balango Province.

Forty Japanese transports reported in the vicinity of Antimonan. Enemy landing operations commenced at both Mauban and Antimonan.

The Far East Air Force ordered to bomb the enemy convoy in the vicinity of Bauang.

The 91st Division (PA) attached to the North Luzon Force.

A Provisional Battalion, 75mm (SPM) ordered to move to the north.

The movement started immediately after dark. This battalion had been released from control of the South Luzon Force.

The Commanding General, South Luzon Force, ordered to assemble 1st Infantry, 1st Division (PA) at Pagsajan for movement to North Luzon. Commanding General, South Luzon Force, requested that he be allowed to retain this force because of the landings at Sian, Mauban and Antimonan. The request was not approved.

Cavite had been practically destroyed and rendered completely useless.

The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, called USAFFE by telephone and stated: That further defense of the beaches in the Lingayen Gulf area was impracticable and requested permission to withdraw to a position south of the Agno River and to prepare a counter attack from that position. The request was granted.

USAFFE announced the decision to put WPO-3 (approved War Department plan for the defense of Manila) into effect, which called for all forces to withdraw into Bataan. The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, assigned the mission of protecting the withdrawal of South Luzon Force into Bataan.

The North Luzon Force withdrew to D-1 position night of 23-24 December 1941. (see map)

C. WITHDRAWAL INTO BATAAN

24 December 1941.

Headquarters Far East Air Force and all B-17's from Del Monte Field, Mindanao, moved to bases in Australia and Netherlands East Indies. Special personnel from 19th Bomb Group and 27th Bomb Group also evacuated.

One Battalion 75mm (SPM)(less one battery), which had started movement north, reattached to South Luzon Force.

General Parker, Commanding General, South Luzon Force, ordered to turn over command of the South Luzon Force to Brigadier General A. M. Jones, Commanding General, 51st Division (PA), and to proceed with part of his staff to Bataan to take command of the Bataan Defense Force.

41st Division (PA) ordered to move by motor to Abucay, Bataan, at once, and the division assigned

to the Bataan Defense Force.

The 31st Division (PA) assigned to the Bataan Defense Force and ordered to move from the Zambales Area to the vicinity of Bagao. The movement ~~was~~ completed December 26-27, 1941.

The Commanding General, Harbor Defenses, ordered to evacuate Fort Wint at once.

The Philippine Division assigned to the Bataan Defense Forces.

The G-4 section issued instructions to all of the special staff officers of the change in plan and instituted the previously developed plan to stock Bataan with supplies, to establish depots, and to move service troops to Bataan.

The movement of the 41st Division (PA)(less the 42d Infantry) commenced at 2:00 AM, 25 December 1941 and ~~was~~ completed by daylight 25 December 1941.

The 4th Regiment, United States Marines assigned to the command of the Commanding General, PCAC, and the first contingent departed for Corregidor by boat.

Manila declared an open city by the Commanding General, USAFFE.

Headquarters USAFFE moved to Corregidor leaving an echelon under Brigadier General Richard J. Marshall in Manila. This echelon cut to minimum, consisted of only one staff officer in each section, G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4.

President Quezon, his family and staff; High Commissioner Sayre, family and staff evacuated to Corregidor.

Enemy air activity increased in intensity.

The North Luzon Force withdrew to the D-2 position on the night 24-25 December 1941.

The 200th Coast Artillery (AA) ordered to Bataan with the mission of protecting bridges on the only road which troops could use in the withdrawal to Bataan from enemy air attack and on completion of this mission

to protect the Bataan Air Field in Bataan, which was in process of construction.

Headquarters Philippine Department moved to Corregidor.

The 515th Coast Artillery (AA) ordered to Bataan to protect the Pilar and Orani Airfields, but to continue protection of the Calumpit Bridge over the Pampanga River.

December 25, 1941.

Headquarters, USAFFE, command post established and opened in west end of Topside barracks on Corregidor, a large concrete building.

Enemy air activity over Manila and Bataan increased in intensity.

The newly organized Bataan Defense Force immediately started organizing the Abucay-Mauban line and the Orion-Bagac reserve line for defense.

Bataan Defense Force at this time consisted of the following units:

57th Infantry (PS) - detached from Philippine Division.

45th Infantry (PS) - detached from Philippine Division.

31st Division (PA)

41st Division (PA)

Provisional Air Corps Regiment (a newly organized unit composed of grounded air corps personnel without infantry training or equipment.)

Enemy activity, air, navy and ground, increased in the Visayan-Mindanao Area.

December 26, 1941.

About three hundred and seventy-five Philippine Scouts, Post Service Detachment, Fort William McKinley, under the command of Major McKee attached to the South Luzon Force.

The 2d Philippine Constabulary Regiment attached to the South Luzon Force.

Manila, the Port Area and Marivales heavily bombed by numerous flights of enemy bombers.

American and Dutch planes appeared over Digos, Mindanao. Report from General Sharp stated that Japanese ships raised the American Flag when these planes appeared.

The North Luzon Force withdrew to D-3 position on the night of 26-27 December 1941.

The Post Service Detachment attached to 1st Infantry (PA), Major McKee relieving Major Rumbold as Commanding Officer. The 1st Infantry (PA), successfully blocked the enemy advance north on Route 23.

27 December 1941.

East sector, South Luzon Force, started withdrawing to the Tiaong-Dolores position.

Two gun batteries of the 200th Coast Artillery (AA) ordered to Calumpit Bridge to relieve units of the 515th Coast Artillery (AA).

The North Luzon Force successfully withdrew to the D-4 position night of 27-28 December 1941.

The enemy continued bombing vessels anchored in Manila Bay.

One Battalion, 31st Division (PA), with an engineer company of the 31st Engineer Battalion ordered to the Zig-Zag on the Olongapo - Dinalupihan Road to prepare Zig-Zag for destruction in order to deny the use of this road to the enemy.

28 December 1941.

The second contingent of the 4th United States Marines moved to Corregidor.

The enemy continued to bomb port area and Manila Bay.

The South Luzon Force successfully completed its withdrawal to the Tiaong-Dolores position.

Commanding General, South Luzon Force, ordered to speed up the

withdrawal of his forces in order to keep abreast of the North Luzon Force.

29 December 1941.

52d Infantry (PA), South Luzon Force, moved by bus to San Fernando, Pampanga.

1st Brigade, Philippine Constabulary (less 2d Philippine Constabulary Regiment) attached to South Luzon Force.

The 42d Infantry (PA) completed its movement into Bataan.

Heavy bombers, dive bombers and fighter planes attacked Corregidor from 11:45 AM to 2:15 PM. This was the first major attack on Corregidor and severe damage was inflicted on all installations, particularly on the Topside Area.

Corregidor AA shot down thirteen enemy planes.

USAFTE command post moved to lateral 3, Malinta Tunnel.

30 December 1941.

The Commanding General, South Luzon Force, ordered to withdraw only if forced to do so by hostile pressure, and to delay the hostile advance to the utmost.

The enemy made a heavy coordinated attack against the North Luzon Force, the main effort in the vicinity of Cabanatuan forced the 91st Division back to Gapan. Late in the evening the 91st was attacked again and ~~was~~ completely routed. This left the right flank of the North Luzon Force open and in a very precarious situation.

This rapid change in the situation in the north endangered the withdrawal of the South Luzon Force. USAFTE immediately informed the Commanding General, South Luzon Force, of the situation and ordered the South Luzon Force to expedite the withdrawal in order to insure that the entire South Luzon Force would clear the Calumpit Bridge over the Pampanga River not later than 6:00 AM, 1 January 1942.

Headquarters Philippine Department moved from Corregidor to Bataan and designated Philippine Department, Service Command.

Seven hundred cadets, Philippine Army Air Corps, departed from Manila for Corregidor, arriving at 9:00 PM and assigned to Commanding General Philippine Coast Artillery Command to be organized into an infantry battalion for beach defense.

The 31st Infantry (less 1st Battalion) ordered to the vicinity of the Zig-Zag on the Olongapo - Dinalupihan Road to cover flanks of troops withdrawing to Bataan from central and South Luzon.

The Philippine Division (less 31st Infantry - less 1st Battalion) organizing the main and reserve Battle Positions in Bataan.

December 31, 1941.

All service troops notified to clear the Calumpit Bridge not later than 6:00 AM 1 January 1942, at which time the bridge was scheduled for destruction.

At about 10:00 AM General Wainwright, commanding North Luzon Force, telephoned Brigadier General A. M. Jones and directed him to take command of all forces east of the Pampanga River.

Colonel Collier, Assistant to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3 dispatched to Headquarters, North Luzon Force, to secure information in regard to the order in which units of the force would withdraw into Bataan; with orders to the Commanding General, North Luzon Force, to hold the enemy north of Layac Junction until forced to withdraw; to insure that all units of the South Luzon Force had cleared the Calumpit Bridge before it was destroyed and also to insure its destruction.

A tank attack, supported by 75mm (SPM's), against the enemy in + Baliuag was launched at about 5:00 PM. The attack was followed by a concentration of artillery fire on Baliuag which lasted until nearly dark. This attack caused such serious damage and demoralization to the enemy that he made no further attempt to advance until about 4:00 AM 1 January 1942.

Commanding General, North Luzon Force, in order to protect the withdrawal of the South Luzon Force, ordered the 71st Division, to reorganize at San Fernando, Pampanga, and to proceed by bus without delay to Baliuag at which point it was attached to the 91st Division. The remnants of the 91st Division had been reorganized and placed in position along the river north of Baliuag. North Luzon Force, later issued orders for the 91st Division and 71st Division to withdraw from Baliuag in time to clear the Calumpit Bridge by 4:00 AM, 1 January. The 91st Division however was withdrawn by bus about noon to Guagua. The busses were directed to return to the 71st Division in time for that division to clear the Calumpit Bridge by 4:00 AM, 1 January 1942. This order was misunderstood by the 71st Division and it began withdrawing about 1:00 PM. The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, halted the withdrawal about 4:00 PM and established an outpost line about six kilometers north of Plaridel, in order to cover the 53d Infantry at Plaridel.

The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, then ordered the Commanding General, 91st Division, to proceed with his staff to Calumpit, assemble the stragglers of the 91st and 71st Divisions in that vicinity and cover the crossing of the river at that point. This position was held during the night December 31, 1941 - January 1, 1942.

During this very precarious situation, the 200th Coast Artillery (AA) rendered very effective support, and prevented the enemy from effectively bombing and strafing the highway bridge and railroad bridge at Calumpit.

General J. M. Wainwright, commanding North Luzon Force, was present when the South Luzon Force completed the crossing of the river at Calumpit and personally ordered the destruction of the highway and railroad bridges, which was accomplished by the North Luzon Force Engineers at 6:15 AM, 1 January 1942.

Very close cooperation between the Commanding General, North Luzon Force and the Commanding General, South Luzon Force in the vicinity of Calumpit resulted in the successful accomplishment of a very difficult mission. The Calumpit Bridge was a bottleneck and a serious obstacle to the successful withdrawal of the South Luzon Force to Bataan.

The USAFFE Headquarters echelon left in Manila, 24 December, departed at 2:00 AM by boat, "The SS Don Isidro", for Corregidor.

Military stores in the port area that could not be evacuated were totally destroyed by burning. These fires continued to burn for several days after the evacuation of Manila.

Gasoline in tanks and drums of the Pandacan Oil Company that could not be evacuated destroyed.

The South Luzon Force had effectively destroyed railroad and highway bridges, which prevented the enemy in the south from effectively pushing his attack against the South Luzon Force, and prevented hostile entry into Manila the night of 31 December 1941 - 1 January 1942. ✓

An engineer company from the 31st Engineer Battalion (PA) destroyed the Zig-Zag on the Olongapo road. (1)

The enemy landed north and south of Digos, Mindanao.

1 January 1942.

At 6:20 AM, Headquarters South Luzon Force, after the last troops had cleared Calumpit Bridge, ceased to exist. Headquarters, 51st Division (PA), closed at Calumpit 6:00 AM and reopened on trail leading west from Limay, Bataan at 10:00 AM. All units of the South Luzon Force assigned to the Bataan Defense Force upon arrival in Bataan.

The North Luzon Force continued to delay the hostile advance. The enemy launched an attack at 1:30 PM and forced a crossing of the river in the vicinity of Calumpit. This force was held until the North Luzon Force cleared the vicinity about midnight, 1-2 January, enroute to the Guagua-Porac delaying position.

One enemy fighter plane shot down over Kindley Field, Corregidor.

Colonel William P. Morse, USA, with six hundred air corps personnel, (USA) arrived in Mindanao from Bataan.

2 January 1942.

The Commanding General, North Luzon Force ordered to organize the Layac Junction position for defense, preparatory to turning it over to the Commanding General, Bataan Defense Force.

Commanding General, Bataan Defense Force, given a warning order that the Layac Junction defense position would be turned over to him, and that the position must be held until a coordinated enemy attack forced withdrawal.

North Luzon Force on delaying position D-5 withdrew to the Guagua-Porac position the night of 1-2 January.

The Command Post of Visayan-Mindanao Force moved from Cebu to Del Monte, Mindanao.

Corregidor bombed.

3 January 1942.

A heavy, coordinated enemy attack turned the North Luzon Force right flank on the Guagua-Porac line and forced a partial withdrawal. The 21st and 22d Infantry Regiments (PA) suffered heavy casualties at Pio. Sixty-five enemy bombers attacked Corregidor. Japanese activities on the Island of Jolo intensified.

4 January 1942.

Forty-two bombers attacked Corregidor for three hours, six enemy

bombers shot down.

The enemy continued outflanking maneuvers against the Guagua-Porac line positions, forcing the North Luzon Force to withdraw to a previously reconnoitered line behind the Gumain River.

5 January 1942.

Heavy enemy pressure continued against the North Luzon Force, and well supported, coordinated infantry attacks forced withdrawal to Bataan.

Bataan positions bombed, and Corregidor heavily bombed for a hour.

Demolitions accomplished by the North Luzon Force Engineers assisted in delaying the advance of the Japanese Forces.

The 31st Infantry (US) (less 1st Battalion) moved from the Zig-Zag to a defensive position on west side of the Olongapo-Dinalupihan road near Layac Junction.

An echelon of USAFFE Headquarters, composed of representatives from each of the General Staff Sections, moved to Bataan to establish an advance command post in the vicinity of Signal Hill. This advance Command Post in Bataan provided close cooperation between USAFFE and headquarters I Corps, II Corps, and Service Command.

All troops on Luzon and Corregidor, in order to conserve and prolong the dwindling food supply, placed on one-half ration. Actually, troops on Bataan received about one-third of a ration.

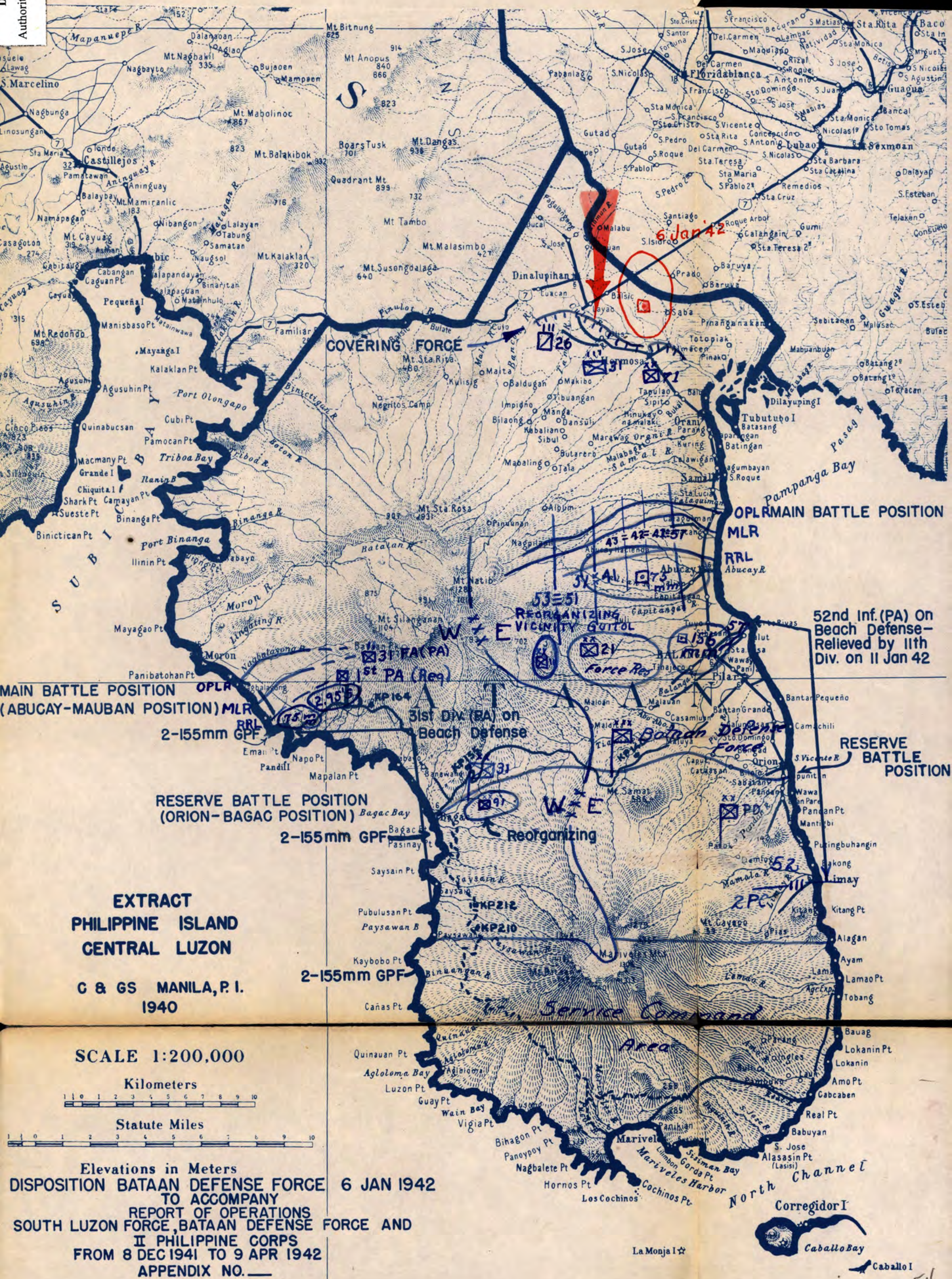
Three enemy planes shot down, two over Corregidor and one over Mariveles.

6 January 1942.

Corregidor bombed heavily.

The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, notified USAFFE that the Layac Junction position had been organized and turned over to Commanding General, Bataan Defense Force.

The Commanding General, North Luzon Force, with his staff, proceeded to the west coast of Bataan to assume command of the I Philippine



Corps and the west sector of Bataan.

The 200th Coast Artillery (AA) and 515th Coast Artillery (AA) occupied positions to protect the Bataan Air Fields, except Mariveles Air Field, and the bridges from Layac Junction south along route of withdrawal. An antiquated Marine (AA) battery covered Mariveles Field.

The enemy attacked Layac Junction positions at 10:00 AM. Pressure increased steadily all day. Enemy massed artillery fire to support his infantry. The 3d Battalion, 31st Infantry, ~~was~~ driven back. A counter attack launched by 2d Battalion, 31st Infantry, restored the line. The 23d Field Artillery (PS), supporting the 31st Infantry, subjected to heavy counter battery fire and dive bomber attack, all guns, except one, put out of action.

At 10:00 PM, the Commanding General, Bataan Defense Force, ordered the withdrawal of troops from the Layac Junction Position.

The 71st Division (PA) and 26th Cavalry, upon completion of the withdrawal, assigned to the I Philippine Corps.

This concluded the second phase of the Philippine Campaign, "The Withdrawal to Bataan".

The success of this operation was entirely due to the leaders in the field, the almost superhuman efforts of the few American officers and enlisted men on duty with the Philippine Army as well as the Philippine Scouts attached to the Philippine Army. These individuals, by exposing themselves recklessly in order to set an example for the Philippine Army, officers and enlisted men, exerted a very steady and strong influence on the untrained Filipino soldier.

D. BATAAN DEFENSE

7 January 1942.

Headquarters North Luzon Force redesignated "Headquarters I Philippine Corps".

Units assigned to the I Philippine Corps:

1st Division (PA)

31st Division (PA)

71st Division (PA)

91st Division (PA)

26th Cavalry (PS)

23d Field Artillery (PS), including Battery "A" (Pack)

Provisional Battery, 75mm (SPM)

65th Quartermaster Pack Troop (PS)

201st Ordnance Company (MM)(PA)

Headquarters Bataan Defense Force redesignated "Headquarters II Philippine Corps". Units assigned to the II Philippine Corps:

11th Division (PA)

21st Division (PA)

41st Division (PA)

51st Division (PA)

Provisional Group Field Artillery, 75mm (SPM) (4 batteries)

66th Quartermaster Pack Troop (PS)

301st Field Artillery (155mm guns) (PA)

86th Field Artillery (155mm guns) (PS)

202d Ordnance Company (MM) (PA)

57th Infantry (PS)

The Service Command (Old Philippine Department) assigned the beach defense of the area south of the combat zone: the area south of the general line Pasuan River - Alangan River, except the Naval reservation in the vicinity of Mariveles which was under the control of the Navy and defended by naval troops.

Units assigned to the Service Command:

2d Division (PA)

*34th Pursuit Squadron (AM)

*5th Interceptor Command (AM)

*3d Pursuit Squadron (AM)

*17th Pursuit Squadron (AM)

PAAC (about 300 cadets Philippine Army Air Corps)

Note: *Air Corps units used as Infantry on beach defense.

All service command troops ordered to be prepared to reinforce beach defenses in addition to their normal duties of service command functions.

Brigadier General Allan C. McBride, USA, Commanding General, Service Command (Philippine Department), supervised and instituted beach defense installations in the entire Service Command area.

The Air Corps worked feverishly preparing air fields at Mariveles, Cabcaben, Bataan Air Field and Pilar Field on the Pilar-Bagac Road.

AA fire of the harbor defenses, 200th Coast Artillery (AA) and the 515th Coast Artillery (AA) had shot down a total of seventy-five enemy planes since 8 December.

Starting this date, Corregidor not bombed for one week. This respite allowed all utility sections to repair power, water, and communication lines.

The 31st Infantry (US) placed in USAFFE reserve after withdrawing from the Layac Junction position.

The Philippine Division (less 57th Infantry) placed in USAFFE reserve.

8-9 January 1942.

The enemy contacted our forces on the main Abucay Battle Position, and started developing the battle line preparatory to an attack.

Very little enemy activity in front of I Philippine Corps and against Corregidor.

The enemy completed an air base on Jolo.

10-12 January 1942.

General MacArthur, Commanding General of the United States Forces in the Far East and his Chief of Staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, visited front line units in Bataan.

The enemy attacked in force two to three times daily, during hours of darkness, on the front of the 57th Infantry (PS). Each attack repulsed with heavy losses had been made by fresh

MAIN BATTLE POSITION
(ABUCAY - MAUBAN POSITION)

2-155 GPF ON MAUBAN PT
75 MM GUN AREA

ROUTE OF WITHDRAWAL
OF 1ST DIV ———

RESERVE BATTLE POSITION
(PILAR - BAGAC POSITION)
PARTIALLY OUTLINED ON GROUND

DEPLETED 91 ST DIV REPLACES
31 ST DIV ON 18 JAN 1942

C H I N A S E A

EXTRACT
PHILIPPINE ISLAND
CENTRAL LUZON

C & GS MANILA, P. I.
1940

SCALE 1:200,000

**SITUATION OF I PHILIPPINE CORPS
ON 18 JAN 1942**

forces. At the end of four days the 3d Battalion, 57th Infantry had been pushed back to the Regimental Reserve Line.

13 January 1942.

Colonel George Clark relieved from command of the 57th Infantry (PS) and Colonel Arnold J. Funk, GSC, ordered to temporary command of the 57th. Colonel Funk ordered a counter attack at 2:00 PM, and by 6:00 PM the original line had been restored.

The Japanese launched furious night attacks in an attempt to penetrate the 57th Infantry line, each attack was repulsed with heavy enemy losses. The enemy changed to infiltration tactics and considerable difficulties were experienced during the next two weeks in cleaning out snipers, hidden in rear of our front lines, with the apparent mission to snipe American officers only.

Enemy landings reported in Port Binanga. The Commanding General, I Corps, moved troops forward to contact and contain this force.

14 January 1942.

The enemy bombed Corregidor at 12:30 AM.

The enemy shifted his attack against the Abucay line to his right in an attempt to outflank our position.

The 1st Battalion, 45th Infantry relieved from beach defense, moved to KP 148.5 on Pilar-Bagac Road and returned to regimental control. The 45th Infantry started organizing a defensive position on Trail No. 7.

15 January 1942.

The enemy started emplacing heavy artillery in defiladed positions between Sapong and Ternate in the Cavite Province.

The enemy attacked the 41st Division in force, the 42d Infantry broke and the 43d Infantry was pushed back. The 41st Infantry however held its ground. The 45th Infantry Combat Team moved from west to east sector and bivouaced in the vicinity of Bani.

16 January 1942.

A heavy enemy infantry attack, supported by artillery, air and tanks, completely routed the 51st Division on the extreme left of II Corps line.

The 31st Division (PA) relieved from I Corps,

moved to the vicinity of Guitol and assigned to the II Corps.

I Corps attacked the enemy in Moron. The attack was successful and the enemy was driven across the river and to the north of Moron.

The 45th Infantry Combat Team moved under cover of darkness the night of 15-16 January from Bani to an assembly area just east of Bani.

January 17, 1942.

The Philippine Division (less 57th Infantry) covered the left flank of the II Corps. The 31st Division (PA) held in Corps reserve in the vicinity of Guitol.

The enemy attacked units of I Corps in the vicinity of Moron, forcing withdrawal of 1st Infantry (PA) to its main battle position. The enemy invariably used flanking tactics.

January 18 - 20, 1942.

The Philippine Division (less 57th Infantry) counter attacked on the left of the II Corps. Severe fighting took place in the sector formerly held by the 51st Division (PA).

January 21, 1942.

During the night of 20-21 January, (I Corps front), the enemy infiltrated thru the sectors held by the 1st Infantry and the 31st Field Artillery Battalion (used as Infantry troops) and secured possession of the Moron-Bagac Road in the vicinity of KP 167.

Pressure by the enemy increased against the Philippine Division on the left of the II Corps front. The 31st Infantry (US) engaged in heavy and prolonged combat.

The Commanding General, I Corps, had committed all his reserve in trying to dislodge the enemy which had penetrated in rear of 1st Division (PA).

22 January 1942.

The situation on the front of both Corps had become somewhat precarious and in order to get a clear picture of the situation the Chief of Staff USAFFE and one of the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-3, visited the command posts of I and II Corps, 57th Infantry and 41st Division. The Commanding Generals, I and II Corps, given warning orders to plan withdrawal to the Reserve Battle Position, with a statement that written orders confirming withdrawal to the Reserve Battle Position would be delivered that night.

Written orders directing the withdrawal to the Reserve Battle Position, withdrawal to be completed by daylight, 26 January, delivered to the I and II Corps the night of 22-23 January.

The Second Philippine Constabulary Regiment moved from east coast beach defense and assigned to I Corps.

The 11th Division (PA) and 45th Infantry (PS) detached from II Corps and assigned to I Corps, movement to be effected by the Commanding General, II Corps, in time for these units to be in position on Reserve Battle Position by daylight 26 January. The I Corps rear boundary extended to the Binuangan River.

Reasons for the withdrawal:

1. Disintegration of the 51st Division had left a gap open on the left flank of the II Corps for several days through which Japanese had been able to push troops.
2. Wide gap between I and II Corps, (Mt Natib Area) had been further widened by the disintegration of the 51st Division (PA).
3. Failure of the Philippine Division due to superior enemy strength to reestablish the front line.
4. All reserves of the I Corps had been committed.
5. All reserves of the II Corps had been committed, except the 33d Infantry (PA). (An untried regiment)

6. Japanese Forces, estimated as a regiment, established in rear of the 1st Division (PA).

23 January 1942.

Withdrawal of the I and II Corps had started the night of 23-24 January, with displacement to the rear of artillery units.

The Japanese landed on the west coast of Bataan at Quinauan Point and Longaskawayan Point.

24 January 1942.

I and II Corps (PA) continued withdrawal to the reserve battle position.

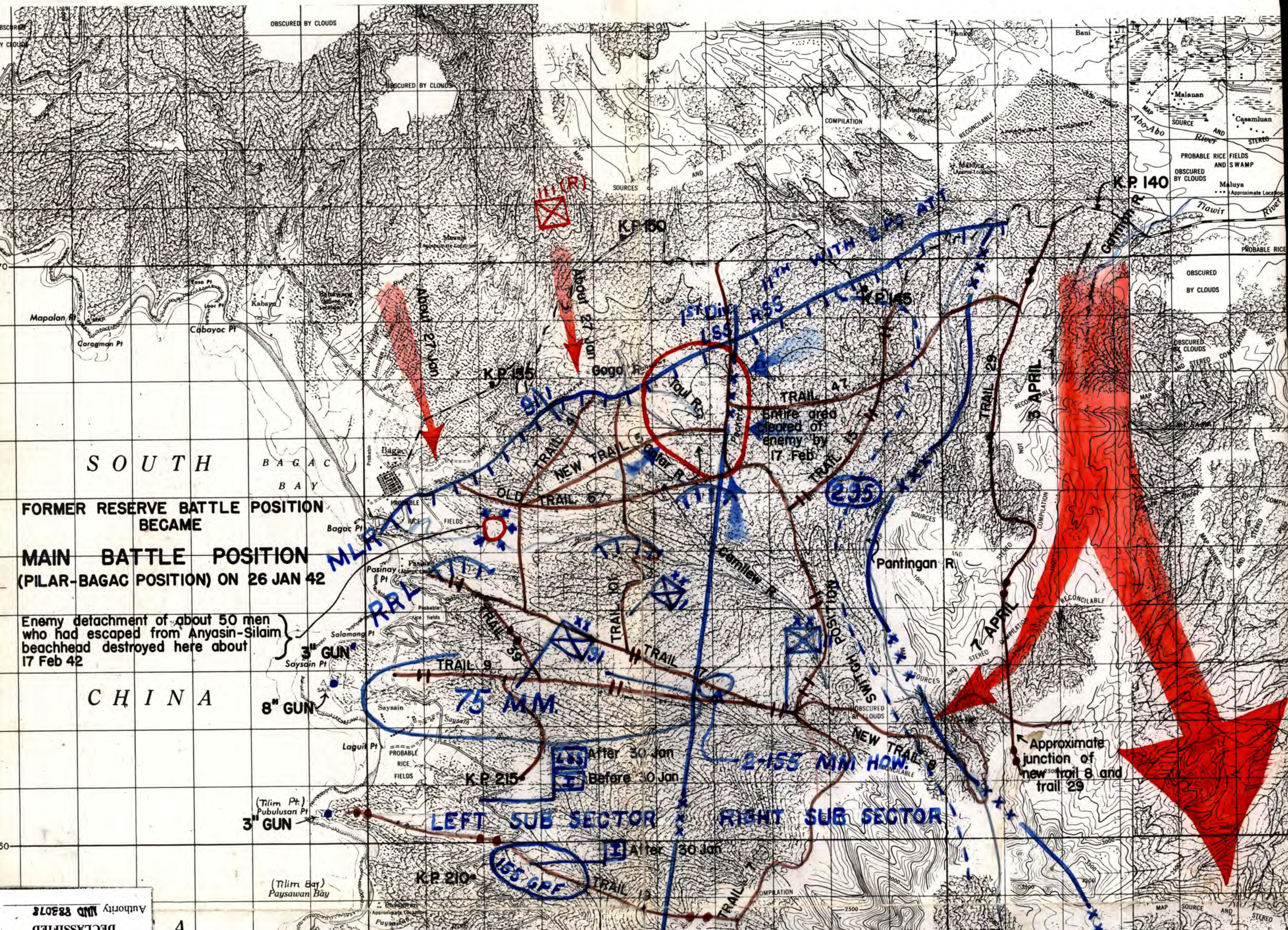
Commanding General, Service Command, in conjunction with the Naval Battalion at Marivales, attempted to dislodge the enemy from Longaskawayan Point.

25 January 1942.

I and II Corps (PA) continued withdrawal to the reserve battle position. The Commanding General, Service Command, stopped the enemy advance on west coast. Beach defense responsibility removed from the Service Command and given to the Commanding Generals of the I and II Corps in their respective areas.

26 January 1942.

Commanding General, I Corps, designated the beach defense area taken over from the Service Command as the South Sub-Sector and placed Brigadier General C. A. Pierce in command. Commanding General, II Corps, placed the Philippine Constabulary Division, commanded by General Francisco (PA), on beach defense in the II Corps area. Withdrawal to the reserve battle position completed by both corps by daylight. Battery Geary from Corregidor fired sixteen rounds, seven hundred pound shells with point detonating fuzes on enemy at Longaskawayan Point. 2d Battalion, 57th Infantry attached to I Corps. The Commanding General, I Corps, ordered

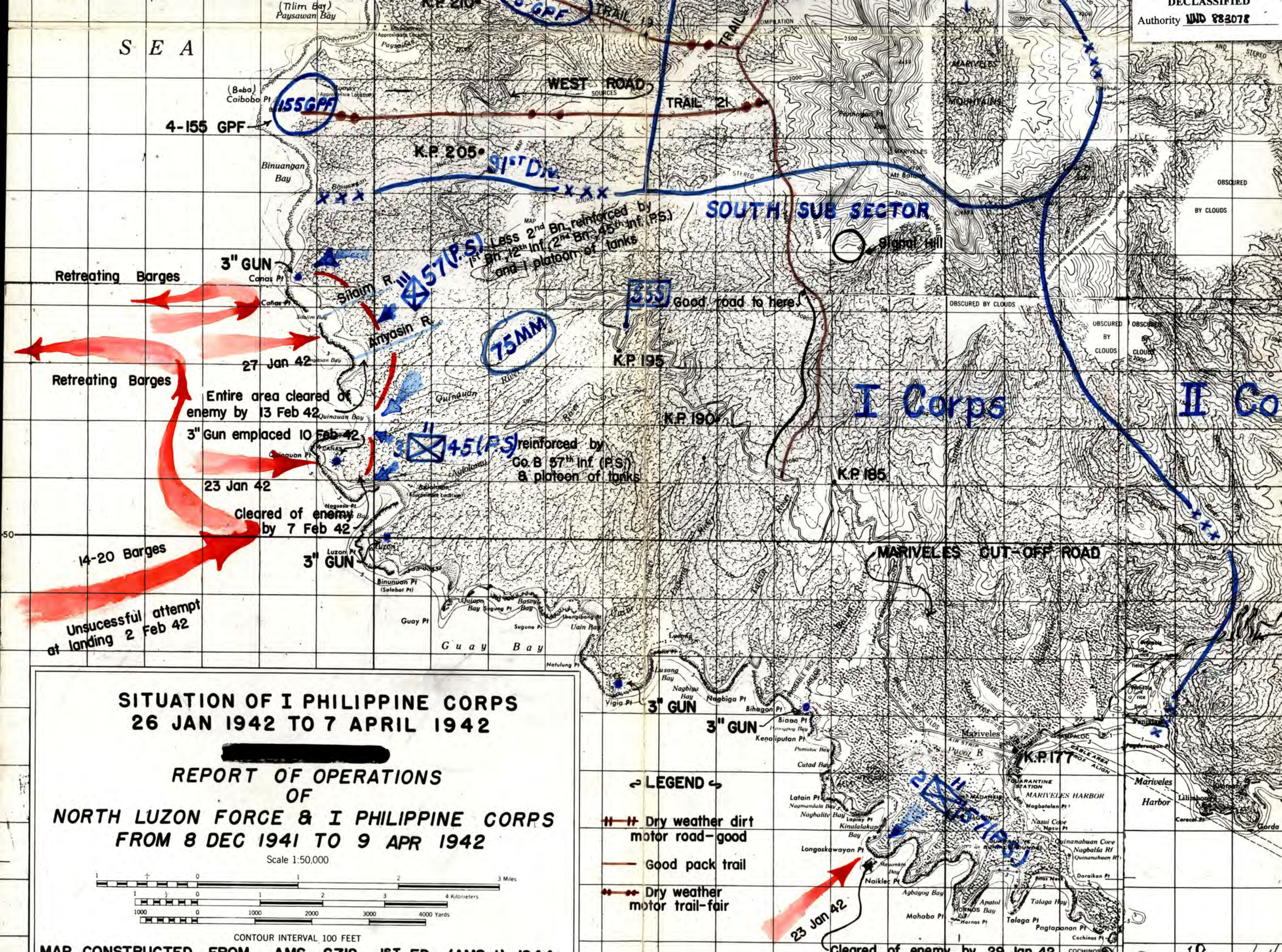


FORMER RESERVE BATTLE POSITION
BECAME

MAIN BATTLE POSITION
(PILAR-BAGAC POSITION) ON 26 JAN 42

Enemy detachment of about 50 men
who had escaped from Anyasin-Silaim
beachhead destroyed here about
17 Feb 42

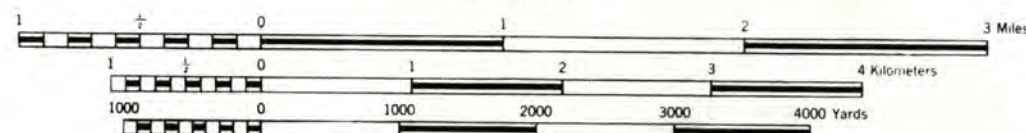
Approximate
junction of
new trail 8 and
trail 29



SITUATION OF I PHILIPPINE CORPS 26 JAN 1942 TO 7 APRIL 1942

REPORT OF OPERATIONS OF NORTH LUZON FORCE & I PHILIPPINE CORPS FROM 8 DEC 1941 TO 9 APR 1942

Scale 1:50,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 100 FEET

MAP CONSTRUCTED FROM AMS 6710 1ST ED (AMS 11 1241)

LEGEND

- +—+— Dry weather dirt motor road—good
- Good pack trail
- Dry weather motor trail—fair

23 Jan 42

Cleared of enemy by 29 Jan 42

the 2d Battalion, 57th Infantry to relieve navy units on Longaskawayan Point, and to push the attack vigorously. One howitzer battery, 155mm, (two guns) attached to I Corps.

During the withdrawal of the II Corps, attached tank units supporting the covering force along the Wawa-Capang-Bani-Guitol line, reinforced by a Provisional Battalion self propelled artillery, ambushed an enemy force, estimated as a regiment, inflicted heavy casualties and stopped the hostile advance. The tank unit had been the last element of the covering force to withdraw.

Advanced elements of the enemy forces reached the new Main Line of Resistance at about 7:00 AM. An attack, launched soon after dark, repulsed with heavy enemy losses. An enemy force, estimated as a battalion, entrenched astride Trail 2.

27 January 1942.

Howitzer Battery (155mm) (two guns) arrived in South Sub-Sector Area.

1st Battalion, 12th Infantry (PA) and 5th Interceptor Command launched an attack against enemy on Quinauan Point. The 2d Battalion, 57th Infantry pushed the attack on Longaskawayan Point. The enemy landed on west coast in the Anyasin-Silalim area. 17th Pursuit Squadron, armed as infantry, ordered from South Sector Reserve to reinforce 3d Battalion, 1st Philippine Constabulary Regiment. The 2d Battalion, 2d Philippine Constabulary Regiment attached to south sub-sector by Commanding General, I Corps. Battery Geary fired twenty-four rounds (same type shell used on 26 January) on enemy at Longaskawayan Point. Enemy penetrated I Corps front between the 11th Division (PA) and 1st Division (PA), with the bulk of the penetration through the 1st Division (PA) sector.

28 January 1942.

2d Battalion, 57th Infantry, pushed back the enemy on Longaskawayan Point. The 3d Battalion, 45th Infantry relieved all

troops on Quinauan Point. I Corps stopped the enemy penetrations in the 1st Division (PA) sector and almost completely isolated the enemy by preventing enemy reinforcements getting through. Captured diaries clearly stated that the 122d Infantry (Japanese) had been ordered to reinforce the penetration.

The 41st Infantry (PA) relieved the 2d Battalion, 32d Infantry (PA) (less Company "H") in the II Corps sector. During the night, 28-29 January, after an artillery preparation of about one hour, the enemy launched an attack in force supported by artillery, machine gun and mortar fire with the main effort directed at Trail 2, fighting was intense and at close quarters. Every hostile attempt to penetrate the Main Line of Resistance repulsed with heavy enemy losses, fighting continued throughout the night. This attack developed into a main effort in an attempt by the enemy to penetrate the II Corps front. Captured documents indicated that elements of three infantry regiments, reinforced with supporting arms, had been employed, and that the direction of the attack was southwest with the mission of driving our forces into Manila Bay near Lamay.

29 January 1942.

Propaganda leaflets dropped by Japanese planes over Bataan and Corregidor urged Filipinos to kill their American officers, and to surrender, assuring them that they then would be given food, freedom and money and sent home. Battery Geary fired sixteen rounds (same type shell used on the 26th) during the morning on Longaskawayan Point.

The enemy on Longaskawayan Point completely annihilated. The enemy attacked and gained ground in the Anyasin-Silaiim sector. The Commanding General, I Corps, ordered the 2d Battalion, 45th Infantry, to this sector with the mission, "to annihilate the enemy".

30-31 January 1942.

The I and II Corps improved defensive installations on the reserve battle position. Continued attacks slowly pushed the Japanese toward the sea on Quinuaun Point. The Commanding General, I Corps, attached the 57th Infantry (reinforced)(less 2d Battalion and Company "B") to south sub-sector. The 57th Infantry (PS) attacked enemy forces in the Anyasin-Silaiin sector at 11:00 AM, and definitely located enemy strong points and secured the beaches north and south of the Japanese positions. A Japanese attempt to reinforce their beach head repulsed with heavy losses.

1-4 February 1942.

Troops at Quinuaun Point and the Silaiin-Anyasin sector gained ground slowly. The Japanese resistance was very stubborn. Attacks against the enemy penetration in I Corps met with some success. 1st Battalion, 45th Infantry and a platoon of tanks assigned to pocket (penetration) fight by Commanding General, I Corps. Seacoast batteries on the Fortified Islands fired counter battery against Japanese emplacements in Ternate near Cavite on the south shore of Manila Bay. 2 February, the enemy attempted to land strong reinforcements at Quinuaun Point and in the Anyasin-Silaiin sector. This attempt completely repulsed and the landing force annihilated. Direct fire by naval guns installed on Bobo and Quinuaun Points, P-40 planes bombing and strafing enemy barges and landing boats, and accurate firing by 75mm gun batteries and 155mm howitzer battery sank every enemy landing boat or barge. 3 February, U.S. submarine arrived at Corregidor bringing 2,750 rounds of much needed 3 inch AA mechanical fuze ammunition. 4 February, forces on Panay and Mindoro relieved from command of the Commanding General, Visayan-Mindanao Force, and placed under direct control of USAFFE. The II Corps reestablished its original out-post line of resistance.

5 February 1942.

Brigadier General Jones placed in command of operations in the sector of the pocket fights by the Commanding General, I Corps. Coordinated attacks by infantry and tanks gained ground at Quinauan Point, the enemy driven to within 100 yards of the sea. Repeated attacks gained ground slowly in the Anyasin-Silaiim sector. The Commanding General, Philippine Coast Artillery, informed that in the event of the collapse of Bataan the Philippine Division would be brought to Corregidor, and instructed to maintain on Corregidor food for 20,000 men, on the basis of one-half ration per man per day, to 30 June 1942.

6-7 February 1942.

Enemy on Quinauan Point completely wiped out. Our attack gained ground slowly in the Anyasin-Silaiim sector. Attacks against the enemy in the Toul pocket progressed under the aggressive leadership and direction of Brigadier General A. M. Jones.

8-17 February 1942.

During this period activity along the II Corps front had consisted of daily skirmishes along the out-post line of resistance. The enemy tried to penetrate the out-post line of resistance to locate the main defensive position. Repeated attacks in the Anyasin-Silaiim sector slowly dislodged the enemy and drove him into the sea. The enemy had made several unsuccessful attempts to supply this force with food by parachute. 10 February, the enemy dropped messages to this force, stating that it had been impossible to land reinforcements and for survivors to swim north to Moron. Operations by our forces completed 13 February, with the enemy annihilated. Many had been shot while attempting to swim north toward Bagac and Moron. Operations against the Toul pocket consisted in closing the gap in the Main Line of Resistance and annihilating the enemy troops which had penetrated into this corridor.

The effort to close the gap had not been entirely successful and some of the enemy troops escaped to the north by infiltrating back through the heavy jungle. The bulk of the enemy force however was believed to have been annihilated. All operations had been completed on 17 February and the gap in the Main Line of Resistance completely closed. The Fortified Islands had been under constant fire for several days from Ternate, and naval vessels such as gunboats and small launches had been moved from south harbor to near the Bataan shore to avoid this shelling.

USAFTE, 9 February, ordered an aerial photograph taken of the enemy gun positions on the Ternate shore. This mission accomplished by a Philippine Army pilot in a Philippine Army plane protected by five P-40's. The P-40's on returning to the field had been engaged in aerial combat by six zero fighter planes, one P-40 and pilot lost; all six of the Japanese planes shot down.

About 3:40 PM, 16 February, an enemy raiding party from Nasugbu destroyed a section of the Fort Frank fresh water line below the Calumpan dam.

The Army Transport Service had started functioning on or about 9 February at Cebu City, operating interisland supply boats.

18 February to 12 March 1942.

During this period combat activity on the fronts of I and II Corps had consisted of patrolling and sharp skirmishes along the out-post line of resistance. The Japanese had been very aggressive, and it required continuous combat to hold the out-post line. G-2 information had indicated that the Japanese were not considering an immediate attack but were awaiting reinforcements.

Artillery fire from Ternate had continued against the Fortified Islands. A volunteer detail from Fort Frank, 19 February, replaced the section of water line destroyed 16 February, after a brisk fight with an enemy detachment. The enemy lost twenty-five to thirty killed.

Our small force ~~was~~ assisted in this skirmish by 75mm fire from Fort Frank. 20 February, President Quezon and Vice President Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth, together with the private and official family of the president departed from Corregidor by submarine for Cebu.

2 March, the ration reduced to three-eighths rations.

The enemy landed in Zamboango.

On the afternoon of 4 March, our four remaining P-40's, equipped with improvised bomb racks, raided the enemy base in Subic Bay. One tanker sunk; two other cargo vessels left burning and sinking; several other vessels damaged and fires started on the Olongapo dock and on Grande Island. One plane failed to return and two others overshot the field and cracked up while landing. This raid reported by Japanese radio to have been made by a large number of B-17's from a secret base.

4 March: the Visayan-Mindanao Force terminated and two forces constituted: The Mindanao Force; Brigadier General William F. Sharp, commanding and the Visayan Force; Brigadier General Bradford G. Chynoweth, commanding.

11 March:

1. Luzon Force constituted, Major General J. M. Wainwright, commanding. (assumed command, 12 March)

Units assigned to the Luzon Force:

I Philippine Corps (PA)

II Philippine Corps (PA)

5th Interceptor Command (AM)

Provisional Tank Group (AM)

Service Command (Philippine Department)(PS)(PA)(AM)

Motor Transport Service (PA)

31st Infantry (US) (Force Reserve)

57th Infantry (PS) (Force Reserve)

803d Engineer Battalion (Avn)(less Company "A")

200th Coast Artillery (AA)(assigned March 21)

515th Coast Artillery (AA)

Battery A, 2d Coast Artillery (AA)(PA)

Provisional Signal Battalion, USAFFE

Two Battalions (Provisional) SPM 75mm

No change in assignment of troops to PCAC, except Company "A",
803d Engineer Battalion (Avn) attached.

The I and II Corps (PA) intensified the training of troops in offensive and defensive tactics and improved battle positions. Troop training and all work ~~was~~ carried on under increasing difficulties, due to the alarming increase in the number of ineffectives caused by starvation rations, lack of medicines and lack of clothing. Shortage in materiel and equipment curtailed effective defensive works.

13 March to 2 April 1942.

The heavy artillery bombardment from the Ternate shore continued against the Fortified Islands. Two guns each at Battery Frank North (155mm) and Ermita (3 inch AA) destroyed, the other two guns in each battery damaged, but repairable. Seven out of eight mortars at Battery Koehler put out of action temporarily.

The I and II Philippine Corps (PA) continued to improve battle positions, constructed obstacles and other anti-tank defenses. Constant patrolling maintained day and night. Artillery fired interdiction concentrations on enemy assembly areas and targets of opportunity.

The enemy installed artillery on barges from which they shelled the east coast of Bataan from Manila Bay. Enemy air and artillery

activity increased in intensity over all our positions.

General MacArthur, staff and family departed by plane 18 March for Australia. President Quezon and party arrived on Mindanao 20 March.

The 200th Coast Artillery (AA) relieved 21 March from assignment to the PCAC and assigned to the Luzon Force.

Major General J. M. Wainwright on 21 March promoted to Lieutenant General, AUS, and in compliance with orders from the War Department assumed command of the United States Forces in the Philippines and established his headquarters on Corregidor.

USAFTE deconstituted and USFIP constituted. Major General Edward P. King Jr., assigned to command the Luzon Force.

By 23 March it had been evident that the enemy was building up his strength in Bataan. All indications pointed to his main attack being launched against the center of the line, probably in the sector of the II Corps.

Instructions received from General MacArthur, 1 April, and transmitted to General Moore, directed that the one-half ration per man to be maintained for all troops on Corregidor to 30 June 1942, be changed to one-half ration per man to 1 June 1942.

The Japanese had announced over the radio, 2 April, that: "We are starting an all out offensive in Bataan".

Our forces in Mindanao conducted a successful raid on Zamboango on 2 April.

3 April 1942.

A major offensive launched against the II Corps, in Sub-sector "D". The drive had been directed against the 42d Infantry of the 41st Division (PA). An infantry attack launched about 3:00 PM had followed the heaviest artillery preparation to date and had been immediately preceded by heavy bombing and strafing attacks along the entire front line of II Corps. Enemy artillery, registered on the front lines, lifted to the