INSTALLING DEFENSES OF BATAAN
BATAAN PENINSULA, P. I.—Soldiers clear away
the dense jungle growths on Bataan Peninsula
to make way for the installation of telephone
lines during the heroic defense of the U.S.
outpost. One of first photos to be released
after War Department announcement of the fall
of the area to Japanese.
CREDIT LINE (OFFICIAL ARMY PHOTO FROM ACME)
4/10/42 (JC) NY CHI
WTC: Tank Traps Betwen Peninsula April 9, 1942. These pictures are the latest to arrive from Betwen Peninsula. 4-3-42. These tank traps laid by our soldiers proved very effective against the yellow horde.

PHOTO BY U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS

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WATCH YOUR CREDIT

U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

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More Americans liberated here.
Manila. A view of the main entrance to the Bureau of Prisons, Bilibid Internment Camp, where scores of American prisoners were held by the Japs until General MacArthur's troops entered Manila.
War Theatre #18 (Mauban, Luzon, Philippine Islands) PRISONS & PRISONERS

(over)

Orig. 4x5 neg rec'd March 1945 from 5th AAF Combat Camera Unit, APO #321, New York City, thru BPR.

69301A.C.
At Bilibid Prison on Luzon, Philippine Islands, liberated prisoners are served their first square meal in over three years of Jap imprisonment.
The first American flag to be raised at Santo Tomas in over three years goes up to the roars of the assembled civilian prisoners. Flags were brought in by our troops, but smaller flags and bunting was hidden by the inmates in the University grounds for three years. February 1945. Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands.
The open spots within Bilibid Prison at Manila, Luzon, Philippine Islands, which aren't given over to planting greens serve as burial plots for prisoners who were murdered or starved by Japs. Former prisoner Arthur Reynolds, Detroit, Mich., points out double rows of graves.
While he was held in Bilibid Prison, Manila, Philippine Islands with other veterans of Corregidor and Bataan, Lt. Homer Hutchinson, Pasadena, Calif., built a radio set with parts he secretly took from the Japanese. The set was concealed in the seat of a stool. The men received hope by listening to shortwave broadcasts from the United States, and plotting the course of the war on maps, possession of which meant certain death. Lt. Hutchinson listens to the radio, as an unidentified man, and Chief Pharmacist's Mate Robert W. Kentner, Buffalo, N. Y., looks on. Bilibid was taken, without a struggle, by U. S. tank destroyer units, as the Japanese turned the keys over to the American camp commander and fled after our men entered the Santo Tomas Prison Camp. February 1945.
This picture, captured from the Japanese, shows American prisoners, using improvised litters, to carry those of their comrades who, from lack of food or water, on the march from Bataan, fell along the road.
UNCARED FOR GRAVES OF AMERICANS IN JAP PRISON CAMP
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS......AN AMERICAN SOLDIER AND
A WAR CORRESPONDENT PUSH BACK THE OVERGROWN WEEDS
TO REVEAL CRUDE WOODEN CROSSES WHICH MARK THE RESTING
PLACE OF AMERICAN HEROES WHO DIED AT CAMP O'DONNELL, THE TERMINUS OF THE INFAMOUS MARCH
OF DEATH ORDEAL WREAKED UPON THE GALLANT AMERICAN
AND FILIPINO SURVIVORS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AFTER THEIR SURRENDER. THE CAMP WAS DESERTED BY THE JAPS
WHEN AMERICAN LANDINGS UPON LUZON WERE ANTICIPATED.
MORE THAN 3,500 GRAVES, MARKED BY THE CRUDE AND BROKEN CROSSES WERE COUNTED BY AMERICAN FORCES WHO OVER-RAN THE AREA SOON AFTER THE LINGAYEN LANDINGS. 10,000 OF THE PRISONERS DIED IN THIS JAP-MADE HELL-HOLE, ACCORDING TO A FILIPINO COLONEL SURVIVOR.
D.2.7.45
DEATH AT THE SINK
DAVAO, P.I. -- This emaciated body was one of seventy-five found in the Japanese hospital at Davao Penal Colony. This is all that remains of a white man who collapsed and died in this position while struggling to get a drink of water from a deep sink. The body was left just where it fell.

NY STS MAG
CRÉDIT LINE (SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO FROM ACME)

6/23/45

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9/4/45

6/11

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INTERNATIONAL NEWS PHOTO—S. F. BUREAU
SLUG—DAYAO PENAL COLONY—MINDANAO—U.S. ARMY PHOTO
MINDANAO 18—THIS CHASTLY AND PITIFUL SIGHT AT THE
DAYAO PENAL COLONY SHOWS THE INTERIOR OF THE SURGICAL
WARD OF THE HOSPITAL WHERE REMNANTS OF OVER 75 FORMER
FILIPINOS AND AMERICANS (AND PRESUMABLY CHINESE/
PRISONERS OF WAR WERE DISCOVERED BY A GROUP EX-
COMPOSED OF THE USAITE RECOVERED PERSONNEL FIELD TEAM
AND 130TH INANTRY GUERRILLAS WHO WENT BEHIND JAP LINES
TO AFFECT A POSSIBLE RESCUE

SENT *AC* 6/21/45

BA1M
"GHASTLY AND PITIFUL" WERE SIGHTS AT THE DAVAO PENAL COLONY---
Part of the Davao Penal Colony of the Japs, located in late
May outside the city of Davao behind Jap lines by men of the
USAAF Recovery Personnel Field Team and the 130th Infantry
Guerrillas, was this cemetery marked "Dapecol - American
National Cemetery - 1942." When the recovery group arrived at
this point they began finding mummified bodies, skeletons and
piles of human bones throughout the area. Most appeared to
be Filipino prisoners, but a few may have been Americans or
other white men. From visible evidence it appeared that these
individuals were prisoners too ill to travel at the time the
Japs evacuated the colony as a prison and were consequently a-
bandoned to die. There were at least 75 bodies about the
grasses. A total of 20 markers were in this cemetery, 19 of
which bear inscriptions. (NO CREDIT INDICATED) 16-6-45
A photograph captioned: "MARCH OF DEATH" captured from the Japanese and by the U.S. Army, showing prisoners as they started out on the "March of Death" from Bataan. Men began the march without food; few finished.

(U.S. Army photo from Acme) (Acme News Service - S & S Can Mex SJ 3-7-45)
DEATH MARCH STARTS

THIS CAPTURED JAPANESE PICTURE, THE U.S. ARMY SAYS, SHOWS THE START OF THE BLOODY "DEATH MARCH" OF AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN 1942 FROM MARIVELES AFTER THE YANKS SURRENDERED ON BATAAN TO THE JAPANESE.

3/8/34

U.S. ARMY
Colonel David L. Hardee
Office of the Senior Army Instructor
North Carolina National Guard
Post Office Box 791
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Colonel Hardee:

It is indeed a pleasure to be able to reply favorably to your letter of 21 September 1949 regarding a Bronze Star Medal and Combat Infantryman Badge.

A review of your service on Bataan in 1942 indicates that you richly earned the right to wear the above decoration and badge.

Department of the Army Letter Orders awarding you the Bronze Star Medal and the Combat Infantryman Badge, as well as the Certificate for the Bronze Star Medal, are inclosed.

I am certain that this further recognition of your self-sacrificing service to our Country will prove a continuing source of satisfaction to you.

Faithfully yours,

Edward H. Brooks
Lieutenant General, GSC
Director of Personnel and Administration

Incls
HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES IN THE FAR EAST

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 69

DISTINGUISHED-SERVICE CROSS

By direction of the President, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved 9 July 1918 (Bulletin 43, MD, 1918), the Distinguished-Service Cross is awarded by the Commanding General, United States Army Forces in the Far East, to the following-named officer:

Colonel DAVID L. MARDEE, (O-11903), (then Lieutenant Colonel), Infantry, United States Army. For extraordinary heroism in action at Ordon and Lisan, Bataan, Philippine Islands, on 7-8 April 1942. Colonel Hardee was serving in the capacity of executive officer of a provisional Air Corps regiment, operating as Infantry. Although suffering from disease and so weak he could scarcely walk, he had remained on front-line duty for 73 days, refusing evacuation. On 7 April 1942, Colonel Hardee’s regiment was attacked on its front, left flank, and left rear by a superior enemy ground force supported by heavy artillery fire and by numerous enemy bombers. During the two days conflict which followed, Colonel Hardee, continually under enemy fire, visited and rallied the troops, directing them to new positions, personally leading convoys and supervising the maintenance of communications. The resolute, calm and determined leadership of this officer while under hostile fire was in a large measure responsible for the regiment’s fighting six delaying actions in two days, throughout which it preserved its combat integrity and was still fighting astride the main approach to our rear area when the final action of the Bataan operation terminated. The courage, heroism, and personal example displayed by Colonel Hardee uphold the highest tradition of the military service.

Home address: 2010 Wake Forest Road, Durham, North Carolina.

By command of General MacARTHUR:

RICHARD J. MARSHALL,
Major General, General Staff Corps,
Chief of Staff.

E. W. FRAILE,
Colonel, A.G.O.,
Adjutant General.
WAR DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

12 October 1949

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AGPO-AN 578 Hardee, David L.
011 903 (18 Oct 49)

SUBJECT: Letter Orders - Combat Infantryman Badge

TO: Colonel David L. Hardee
    Post Office Box 791
    Raleigh, North Carolina

The Combat Infantryman Badge is awarded to Colonel (then Lieutenant Colonel) David L. Hardee, Army serial number 011 903, under the provisions of Army Regulations 600-70, dated 15 April 1948, for satisfactory performance of duty in ground combat against the enemy while serving with the Provisional Air Corps Infantry Regiment, effective January 1942.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]

Adjutant General
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ACPO-AC 201 Hardee, David L.
011 903 (12 Oct 49) 12 October 1949

SUBJECT: Letter Orders

TO: Colonel David L. Hardee
Post Office Box 791
Raleigh, North Carolina

1. By direction of the President, under the provisions of Executive Order 9419, 4 February 1944 (Sec. II, WD Bul. 3, 1944), a Bronze Star Medal is awarded to Colonel (then Lieutenant Colonel) David L. Hardee, 011 903, Provisional Air Corps Infantry Regiment, for exemplary conduct in ground combat against the armed enemy in January 1942, in the Pacific Theater of Operations.

2. Authority for this award is contained in Par. 15.1a AR 600-4-5, as amended, and is based upon Letter Orders, Department of the Army, dated 12 October 1949.

3. The Commanding General, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has been directed to ship the medal on 21 November 1949.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

[Signature]

Adjutant General

1 Inc. BSM Certificate
Captured Japanese photograph

Intense heat.

Copy Neg. 1942
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS -- 1942
CAPTURED JAPANESE WAR PICTURE
Captured United States Commanders.
Major General Edward P. King is in the center.

Signal Corps Photo. Rec'd thru Historical Div., 38 USA. Released by OFI, D/D, 12 Dec 1949.
Copy Neg. Lot 16094  cK
Bataan Peninsula, April 9, 1942.
These pictures are the latest to arrive from Bataan Peninsula.
42-428. This soldier is shown preparing Molotov Cocktail for an approaching Jap tank somewhere in Bataan.
CAMP O' DONNELL - TERMINUS OF MARCH OF DEATH

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ......... THIS DESOLATE COLLECTION OF SHACKS MARKS A SECTION OF CAMP O' DONNELL, THE TERMINUS OF THE INFAMOUS MARCH OF DEATH ORDEAL WREAKED UPON THE GALLANT AMERICAN AND FILIPINO SURVIVORS OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR AFTER THEIR SURRENDER. THE CAMP WAS DESERTED BY THE JAPS WHEN AMERICAN LANDINGS UPON LUZON WERE ANTICIPATED. THE SCENE IS HAUNTED BY THE SUFFERING OF THOSE IMPRISONED THERE AND MORE THAN 3,500 GRAVES, MARKED BY CRUDE AND BROKEN Crosses, WERE COUNTED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES WHO OVER-RAN THE AREA SOON AFTER THE LINGAYEN LANDINGS. IT IS BELIEVED THAT 40,000 OF THE PRISONERS DIED IN THIS JAP-MADE HELL-HOLE.

(D-2-7-45)
According to Colonel Melvin H Rosen (U.S. Army Ret.), this photo, (208-AA-288-BB-2) is not a photograph taken during the Bataan Death March, but rather a photograph of a burial detail at Camp O’Donnell, the terminus of the “Death March”. Mr. Rosen is one of the survivors of the “Death March”, and remembers clearly that burial details were common at the camp. As a further indication that this is a burial detail, he pointed out that if you look closely at the faces of the first two individuals carrying the improvised litters, you can clearly see that each one has a white “mask” over his nose and mouth.
4/9/45
MANILA'S WATERFRONT FACILITIES SMASHED BY JAPANESE

The famous Pier 7, largest in Manila, was seriously damaged when the Japanese futilely attempted to hold the Philippine capital.

A large cargo ship and several small vessels lie smashed beside the pier. The enemy ruthlessly devastated large areas of the city when U.S. and Filipino forces entered it on Feb. 4, 1945, after driving 130 miles (208 km.) south from Lingayen Gulf. Despite this, the city was liberated on Feb. 23, and U.S. troops immediately started rebuilding its communication, transportation and water supply systems. While restoring the main water supply facilities, U.S. engineers established 31 water points within the capital to meet the needs of the people. U.S. forces also started working on the rehabilitation of the port of Manila.

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WATCH YOUR CREDIT. U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO
SLUG: Tank traps.
Bataan Peninsula, April 9, 1942.
These pictures are the latest to arrive from Bataan Peninsula.
42-301, 42-467. This photo shows tank traps laid by the American soldiers somewhere in Bataan.
WATCH YOUR CREDIT. U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO

SLUG: Tank traps.
Bataan Peninsula, April 9, 1942.

These pictures are the latest to arrive from Bataan Peninsula, 42-301, 42-467. This photo shows tank traps laid by the American soldiers somewhere in Bataan.
WHERE HEROES FOUGHT: A BATAAN FOXHOLE

The Japanese will long remember the foxholes of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. This is one of them. The men, members of the Filipino U.S. force, are pictured ducking shrapnel in their shallow shelter, one of the many from which they and their hopelessly outnumbered comrades fought so well.

1160- F.A.

Philippine Go - Bataan