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TITLE DIARY

ORIGIN COL. E. L. BARR

DATE

AUTHENTICITY

SOURCE UNKNOWN

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The battery was ordered to reposition itself to allow the landing of the heavy equipment of the light tank platoon in an area to be located on the east slope of the hill, wherever possible.

The battery took up positions (temporarily) along its position along the ridge. The first platoon was repositioned on Hillside Hill with one section of the heavy tank above the communications tent and in a other position at a lower level, facing south in an old field gun emplacement. The second platoon occupied the ridge crest, north and south along the west end of the landing field. The third platoon was repositioned on a low narrow ridge along the east side of the east end of the field.

On February 15, 1947, by regimental order, the battery commander Capt. H. B. W. and the executive officer 1st Lt. H. W. S. were transferred out of the battery and were replaced by Capt. J. B. W. and 1st Lt. P. B. S. 1st Lt. S. W. S. remained with the organization.

The battery headquarters temporarily located in a grove of trees just west of a group of new quarters near the east west corner of the field was used, together with the mess to do itself just north of the middle of the field in a heavy wooded area. There a small kitchen and mess hall set up upon heavy structural timbers.

The mess hall was erected on a tripod frame and covered with heavy concrete and 10" masonry constructed, and a loading platform set up along the west side of the mess to enforce position discipline and to provide for the bulk of the needs of the battery personnel along the perimeter of the mess and kitchen and to small headquarters from the mess hall towards headquarters, east of mess were on Hillside Hill.

Tables were set up temporarily in the west giving a rather heavy arrangement to the arrangement remainder of kitchen and mess hall to provide for the mess a variety of air and cover during a meal.

The kitchen supplies were placed in a structure east of the mess hall and the mess hall was used as quarters for the mess hall. The mess hall was used for themselves near the kitchen and the Philippine G. P.'s built mess hall nearby.

The battery mess hall located in a low west of the kitchen. The mess hall was used for the mess and the mess hall was a little better.

DIARY OF LT. COL. E. L. BARR  
HISTORY OF BATTERY M  
60TH COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

The first chapter in the war history of Battery M had already been written in the action in Manila and in the evacuation to Batan, action for which the battery was later cited and had already achieved the honor of being the first battery in the regiment to see action when it shot down four enemy planes, when it was deemed necessary to return the organization to Corregidor where the remainder of the regiment was located.

The mission of the Battery on Corregidor was to safeguard the landing field against attack by low flying enemy planes or by paratroops and to assist the beach defense units with its firepower where possible.

The battery took up positions previously used as peacetime alert positions. The first platoon was emplaced on Malinta Hill with one section at the very top above the searchlight tunnel and the other section at a lower level facing south in an old field gun emplacement. The second platoon occupied the ridge running north and south along the west end of the landing field. The third platoon was emplaced on a low narrow ridge along the south side of the east half of the field.

On January 19, 1942, by regimental order, the battery commander Capt. H. B. W. and the executive officer 1st Lt. R. W. R. were transferred out of the battery and were replaced by Capt. J. R. H. and 1st Lt. T. H. H.. 1st Lt. S. O. F. remained with the organization.

The battery headquarters temporarily located in a grove of trees just east of a group of navy quarters near the south west corner of the field was moved, together with the mess to an ideal spot just north of the center of the field in a heavy wooded area. There a model kitchen and mess hall was set up under heavy natural camouflage.

The kitchen was screened in, flyproof grease traps and sumps built, a handy concrete mess kit washer constructed, and a loading platform set up along the road. Every effort to enforce sanitation discipline was put forth, for not only the health of the battery personnel alone was concerned, but the mess was feeding men on small detachments from no less than twelve organizations, most of whom were on Malinta Hill.

Tables were set up irregularly in the wood giving a rather cheery atmosphere despite the everpresent reminder of foxholes dug nearby to shelter the men should a surprise air raid occur during a meal.

The kitchen supplies were placed in a pyramidal tent near the kitchen which also served as quarters for the mess Sgt. The cooks built small behays for themselves near the kitchen and the Filipino K. P.'s built their "barrio" nearby.

The battery office was located in a tent west of the kitchen. The supply tent was south of the office and the armament tent a little further south.

Water was hauled to the battery position from the distribution point at the west entrance of Malinta tunnel in a 1500 gallon water trailer constructed from the tank of an old water sprinkler and the frame and wheels of an old rolling kitchen. A limited storage in powder cans at the kitchen held a reserve for emergency.

The preparation of drinking water presented quite a problem. The medical dept did not leave sufficient chlorination capsules to issue for the purification of water. In order to insure an adequate supply of potable drinking water it was to boil three oil drums full per day. Another set of drums had to be provided in which to cool the water and another set of cans to store and distribute the cooled water. The cooling took from twelve to fourteen hours if no ice was used. The ice issue was normally so small that not much could be used to cool water. It was not until about the middle of March when bombings ruined most of our containers that water chlorination was begun using HTH. This method, recommended by the medical department proved entirely satisfactory and much more convenient.

During the evacuation of Manila the battery was lucky to get a truck load of canned foods that made a welcome supplement to the half ration we were issued since shortly after the beginning of the war. It was also fortunate to have salvaged a quantity of dried apricots, peaches, pears, and raisins and a small amount of chocolate from barges that had drifted ashore after having been partially burned in bombings.

A motorcycle with side car, a small air corps tractor and a Bantam automobile also brought from Manila were a handy addition to the one ton and a half Chevrolet truck which was assigned to the organization. The motorcycle was used at Malinta Hill for errands and the bantam and tractor by the Battery Headquarters.

A Navy 1.1 inch pompon gun originally intended for the U.S.S. Houston was installed on Malinta Hill about the latter part of January was assigned to Battery M. The heavy gun was brought up the hill under the direction of Maj. Crawford, the Bn C.O. who also solved the problem of installing the water cooling unit. Four men attached from other batteries in the third battalion helped make up the twelve man detail required to man it. Gunner Otto of the navy instructed the detail in the service of the piece. The work of sandbagging and camouflage was capably handled by Lt. Friedlire who was placed in charge of the gun.

During the first part of February the battery was engaged in improving the gun pits. Most of the pits had been lined with sandbags. Many of the the bags were tearing and rotting. Corrugated iron roofing salvaged from the bombed buildings solved the problem nicely. Emphasis was also placed on camouflage maintenance. All positions were well camouflaged and camouflage discipline was strictly enforced. Several dummy positions were built around the field and equipped with wooden machine guns.

At the same time living accommodations were improved at each position. Fairly comfortable squadrooms and an open kitchen where food could be warmed up and served after having been hauled up the hill were built on the lower section level at Malinta Hill. On "off" leaves men could listen to the radio, play cards or read in comfort. The second platoon at the west end of the field had the peacetime alert camp area in a good grove of trees. The pyramidal tents had wooden floors and were very comfortable for the six to eight men assigned to each tent. The recreation tent had a number of easy chairs, a good radio and books lent by the library. Good showers and latrines completed the facilities there. The third platoon had bahays scattered along under the trees at the south east end of the field.

Since the battery positions were so located to be able to aid the beach defense organizations in the advent of a landing attack, conferences were held with the Marine Officers in charge of the Beach defense in that sector. A mutual understanding of each others set up and problems in as much as they concerned us was made. The main points concerned are areas of fire on the water area and routes to be taken in evacuating wounded and routes to be used by messengers and supply details.

A rather quiet period prevailed since enemy bombing operations against Corregidor ceased on January 5th with practically no air raids to interfere with improvement work. A system of allowing one man from each machine gun section to be absent from his position each day from breakfast to supper for the purpose of visiting around "the rock" was begun. It broke the monotony and improved the morale. All men were required to carry their gas masks and rifles whenever they were away from their positions. During this same period groups of men were allowed to go to the beaches in the evening for a short bath or swim. Later, however, this practice was stopped because it interfered with beach defense units.

During the first few months of the war a news sheet with world, local and personal news was typed out daily by the 1st Sgt and the battery clerk and posted on the bulletin board for the information and entertainment of all concerned.

World news broadcasts were followed each evening by the several battery radios. A synopsis was given to each section over the telephone net for the benefit of the sections without radios. This practice of letting the men know what was really going on helped to suppress the wild rumors that the American soldier is prone to circulate. We followed the campaigns in Malaya, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, and Burma. Each enemy success was a great disappointment for we were certain that the allied might could be mustered somewhere to stop the Japanese tide. We never doubted our ability to hold out until "the convoy" would arrive. That great faith of our country doing the impossible never ever faltered.

There was no qualified barber in the battery and the regular Filipino barber had left the battery when it was in Manila. A Filipino from nearby

Battery keyes consented to act as our barber during his spare time. He charged a very small fee and did good work.

There was a little trouble with men stealing from each other. The thieves were pretty well known by most of the men, however, and the problem was solved by transferring one of the men in the group to another battery and by separating the other men within the battery. Very little stealing occurred thereafter. Several articles were lost from sections in the third platoon but monkeys were discovered to be the culprits.

A supply of razor blades, soap, tooth brushes and other toilet articles which would soon be scarce was purchased from the Post Exchange by the Battery fund and resold to the men. The weekly Commissary allowance of tobacco, cigarettes, soap and other supplies was also purchased through the Battery fund and charged against the next pay day. The tobacco and cigarette supply until the fall of Corregidor was ample.

The ration was enough to give two good meals per day. A good breakfast and supper were always served. At noon a soup made from beefstock and vegetables served to alleviate the hungry feelings.

Breakfasts usually consisted of hotcakes or French toast with jam or syrup and bacon, or a generous serving of cracked wheat with condensed milk. A cup of good coffee completed the meal. Our mess sergeant almost performed miracles in conjuring up various means of serving the same foods. Occasionally he even brought out a change in the breakfast.

Supper was very much like the peace time supper without the frills. Good nourishing meat, bread, vegetables, and a dessert were the rule up almost until the "fall".

By the end of February the extra stock of food was gone. There was enough to maintain health but not enough to give one the "comfortably full" feeling of peace time messes. It became necessary to use rice more and more in the ration for bulk as time went on but there were always enough other foods to flour the rice so that it was always tasty. Sugar and canned fruit were beginning to get scarce. Because of the food situation heavy work was kept to a minimum as far as possible but the men were kept busy doing some work which kept them from the idleness of standing by in their gumpits all day. This policy also helped to alleviate the craving to eat between meals that accompanies idleness.

During the early days of the war we were extremely fortunate that our quartermaster brought a large supply of cracked wheat that was originally consigned to China by the Red Cross. The health of the troops on Corregidor was undoubtedly kept a high level even during the period of short rations by the high nutritive value of the wheat. It made a delicious breakfast food and when added to the field bread, made loaves that were as nourishing as they were tasty. This supply of cracked wheat lasted until Corregidor fell.

One morning in the early part of February the quiet of our inactivity was broken by the report of guns on the Cavite shore and the whine of shells. The first shells landed in the dock area about one mile west of us. Later that same day the same batteries, apparently registering on landmarks in our area, put some shells within our second platoon camp area. About five shells landed in the area. They caused little damage however. A few holes in the day room tent and scars in the furniture by shell fragments were our only damage. We figured they were about 105 mm shells from the size of the fragments and nose fuzes.

During the lull from January to March 24th the men were given permission to fire the .22 cal. rifle at targets set up in the vicinity of the third platoon. Thousands of rounds of .72 cal. ammunition were on hand for training purposes. The men enjoyed the sport and competition was keen. It was fortunate that we had this training for the greater percent of the men had not fired their cal. .30 rifles except for the ten rounds required prior to going on guard duty. A large amount of cal. .50 ammunitions brought from Cavite before it was occupied was delivered to the organization during February and March. A large amount of armor piercing ammunition enabled us to belt it in the ratio of two ball, two armor piercing and one tracer. This large ratio of AP was to come in handy later in firing against landing barges.

During March a Company of 803rd U. S. Engineers arrived on the landing field to enlarge and improve the field. Their extension on the north east end destroyed our dummy positions and their westward extension cut through the ridge making it necessary to move one gun pit. The gun pit was rebuilt about the ten feet to the south when a later survey made it necessary to move that pit entirely. It was placed at about the center of the southside of the field just west of the gun pits of a section in the second platoon.

Enemy batteries on Cavite shelled Forts Fraile and Prun almost daily during March. We would go up into the nearby navy signal tower and watched the artillery duel. The shelling of Ft. Prun was very inaccurate. Only one shell out of every three or four would land on the fort. Some of the splashes were several hundred yards over or short. Our big guns would return the fire causing great clouds of smoke and dust where the large shells landed.

One day these enemy batteries opened fire on the boats anchored in Caballo Bay just south of Kindley Field. The crews of most of the boats were ashore. Enemy fire was concentrated on one of the navy river gunboats, the "Galina". The shelling continued for half an hour with the shells landing way over or way short. All of the other boats got up steam and sailed around Hooker Point to shelter north of Corregidor. Finally, a crew went aboard the "Galina", got up steam, and sailed away. On all, sixty some rounds were fired very leisurely from three guns and only one hit was scored, on the last round when the gunboat finally got underway.

Just after dawn about a week later we noticed two boats about the size

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of small harbor launches coming toward Corregidor. They came in slowly and on sinuous courses. As they approached within about five thousand yards of the east end of the island our gun opened fire on them. First the 3 inch rapid fire battery at Ft. Hughes opened up, then one battery of 155's on Corregidor, then one 155 gun on Ft. Hughes. The fire from Ft. Hughes was extremely poor and none of the shells came near the target. Our own battery on Corregidor did little better until the boats were almost out of range when there were several near misses. The boats escaped by zig-zagging across one another and throwing out a large amount of smoke from their stacks. Apparently their mission was to feel out our gun positions at the east end of the islands.

A shot fired by one of our anti sabotage guards awakened the sleeping camp one night shortly after midnight. The guard heard a rustling in the brush near one of the gunpits and fired when the intruder failed to reply to his challenge. A thorough search failed to reveal a prowler but we believed that one of the small deer that lived in our area caused the commotion.

A few nights later Pfc N accidentally shot himself through his leg about half way between the knee and the ankle which he was on anti-sabotage guard. A Navy medical corpsman heard the shot and arrived shortly after we did and applied first aid. He was removed to the hospital within an hour. The delay was caused by an inexperienced ambulance driver not knowing his way about the "rock".

March 24th ushered in another period of bombings. On that day we were fairly heavily hit. A flight of 27 planes passed directly over the field from east to west. They covered practically our whole area. Many of the bombs landed in the wooded area north of the field causing great damage to the 803rd Engineer camp. Our kitchen was damaged badly. The kitchen tent was partially knocked down and the screening ruined. The stoves, pots and pans, lyster bags, food storage cans, canned goods, tables, and chairs were filled with holes. Many of the large trees in the area were broken. The fox holes saved the lives of the mess personnel even though some of the bombs fell within twenty five feet of them.

Another bomb exploded near the battery office injuring the 1st Sgt. The battery clerk broke his ankle when he jumped into a fox hole that was near the office. Many holes were put through that tent and the supply tent and many small fires were started in the dry woods. The fox holes again proved their worth in saving personnel from injury. The fires were quickly extinguished. The same bombs filled the bantam and the air corps tractor full of holes ending their useful life. The water trailer received a few holes but fortunately it was easily repaired.

Incidentally a gelatin fruit dessert that was cooling in the kitchen was ruined. The fruit in the dessert represented the saving of canned fruit for a couple of weeks and it was the pride of the mess sgt.

On the south side of the field bombs fell very near the gunpits but there were no direct hits. One gun crew was a bit shaken up when one landed on the very edge of the pit. There were five near misses in this platoon, most of the bombs having gone over the cliff a few feet to the south. Lt. H was badly shaken up and had to be sent to the hospital.

There were also some near misses on the platoon at the west end of the field. One man was injured by a rock falling from a bomb crater. He was lying right next to the battery commander in a gun pit when he was hit and had to be hospitalized. A few of the tents were burned by fires started by these bombs. Some of the communication lines were burned out. Two latrines were destroyed by direct hits. Several fires were started by direct hits. Several fires were started in dry cogon grass in the north west corner of the field which threatened to burn toward the headquarters area. Many of our own air corps bombs were stored in the grass there. A volunteer crew from the third platoon put out the most threatening fires. During a rest a pile of bombs exploded throwing most of the fire fighters to the ground. No one was injured, however, and the fires were eventually extinguished.

Our casualties were one officer injured, the first Sgt injured and about five men slightly injured. All of the men were back on duty within a week.

The 803rd Engineers had several men killed and many were injured. They also lost much of their heavy equipment which was being used in the landing field just before the bombing.

The morale was still high after that experience and most of the damage was soon repaired. The post Quartermaster was most helpful, having two days food supply delivered to the kitchen within an hour of the request. It was a type of food that could be prepared easily. New utensils for the kitchen and new clothing and equipment was drawn from the Q. M.

Our Bn CO arrived at our position right after the raid and inspected the damage. He was also most helpful in restoring things to normal.

Enemy shelling of the fortified islands increased during the latter part of March and on into April. We often watched the shelling from the navy tower and tried to locate the enemy batteries among the hills and ravines on the Cavite shore. We also watched the increased aerial bombing of the Bataan rear area from Mariveles to Cababalan. Great clouds of dust would rise from the airfields as bombs hit but within a few minutes we would get a report over the flash net that a friendly plane would take the air. We would watch the fields and in a few minutes a long trail of dust would rise where a plane was taking off.

We continued work on the tunnel at the west end of the field and finally drove it through the ridge. The inside was enlarged to about six feet high and five feet wide. It was timbered about two thirds of the forty odd feet

with railroad ties. At its highest point there was about thirty feet of cover. It was planned to drive a lateral which would serve as a switch-board room and a storage room for valuable unreplaceable equipment.

Several of the water distribution point had been bombed out so it became necessary to go all the way to Middleside or Topside to get the tank trailer filled. It was a ticklish job getting water because many of the roads were impassable due to bomb craters or were under shell fire from Cavite. The truck drivers were exceptionally courageous and resourceful both in getting water for the kitchen and in hauling food to Malinta Hill.

The cold storage plant was damaged by bombs about March 27th. We received quite a large beef issue soon thereafter but it was quite a blow to realize that there would be no more fresh beef. Canned meats continued to be issued but there was no substitute for fresh beef in the ration.

From then on from time to time a forced issue of carabac was received. There was very noticeable difference in the taste but our appetites could little afford to be choosy.

The issue of canned fruit, sugar, soap, milk, and coffee was considerably cut also. While we were receiving the beef issue there was enough fat to make soap at least for kitchen use but now we had to rely more and more on hot water.

The news that General MacArthur had arrived safely in Australia after having successfully eluded the Japanese Navy cheered us quite a bit and we were proud that our Commander had been given control of the allied fighting in the whole Far East. We realized that his leaving put him in a better position for the accomplishment of his task but at the same time we were a bit worried that things in the Philippines weren't going too well. We were sporting enough to realize that if things did look bad for us that the one man who could do something for us would not be captured and would be in a position to help us, Japanese propaganda notwithstanding.

One day during the latter part of March the sound of an aerial combat brought us racing out of the office tent and on to the landing field where we saw a P 40 on the tail of a Jap plane. The firing was brief and the Jap hit the bay. The P 40 circled around us and we watched it cut a few capers above Caboben field before it landed to announce its victory.

The enemy used white phosphorus bombs on Bataan during this period and on into April. We heard that a hospital in Bataan had been hit with frightful casualties. Our men were reminded of the precautions to be observed and the first aid treatment for the white phosphorus burns. Bottles of copper sulphate issued by the CWS were distributed to the sections. Finally night bombings on Corregidor were attempted and some WP bombs were dropped. The searchlights blinded the bombardiers and two such loads fell into the bay off of Cavalry point (a few hundred yards north of the 2nd P.I.)

making a rather beautiful display.

The sound of guns on Bataan increased in volume and intensity during the first week in April. Rumors were flying thick and fast that the new Jap offensive was pushing back our resistance. As the fires came closer and closer our hearts grew heavy with the realization that the rumors were true.

On April 7th and 8th our big guns poured round after round at Limay and vicinity to hold up the advance. During the night great fires all over Bataan told the story that we were destroying our equipment. A number of small boats heading toward Corregidor bearing refugees from Bataan emphasized the fact that Bataan had fallen.

About midnight as we watched the fires on Bataan a rather sharp earthquake also shook the island for several seconds. It seemed to seal the doom of Bataan.

To us that night it seemed that the story of Hongkong, Singapore, the East Indies, and Burma would be repeated but we were all resolved that our last stronghold would fall only at a great cost to the Japs. Corregidor was still a formidable fort to assault.

The Japs lost little time hauling artillery into Bataan. On about the fifteenth they opened fire on the forty old boats anchored in north channel. Several were hit. One large tug was hit near the whistle but managed to limp, with a great cloud of steam pouring from it, to Cavalry point where it went aground. Another limped around Hooker Point and soon all boats headed for Cabello Bay. The "Hyde", one of our harbor boats on which we made many trips to and from Manila, was blazing just north of us. It went down during that night.

Later they shelled the large interisland steamer "Eleanore" just off north dock and it sank in a few minutes.

General M and Col B made many visits to the battery positions all during the war. They were intensely interested in our problems and spent quite a few air raids and bombings with us in the gun pits. Their presence did much to keep the men's morale on a high level.

Japanese activities was seen near two damaged freighters anchored near Cabcaban. Our 155's fired at them and within six or seven rounds the ships were left blazing unfit for farther use.

Dive bomber activity increased over Corregidor and we fired on several planes with our pompon and with the .50 cal guns. A couple of planes were seen smoking and they headed toward Cavite losing altitude. None of the planes crashed in a spectacular manner but we could tell that several suffered severe damage from the way they flew.

The work on the airfield was progressing very well. A landing strip one hundred feet wide was being constructed and the two large carryalls were scraping away eight and ten tons of earth per trip beginning at about the center and continuing east so as to lower the east end about ten feet below its original level. A power shovel, some trucks, a steam roller and a motor grade were kept busy also. The net effect of all these machines was to raise a dust which made living conditions during the daytime rather miserable for the third platoon.

Several large revetments were built at various places on or near the field which were in effect foxholes for airplanes. The two Philippine Army biplanes still in good condition were kept in revetments near the second platoon positions.

A small group of air corps personnel mostly Filipinos, had their camp in the woods about three hundred yards east of the second platoon position.

The Japanese shelled Corregidor intermittently from the second week in April until they started their intense fire on April 29. The firing was harassing and occasionally did some damage. Our area came in for a little shelling but no serious damage was done. A steam roller used on the field just below the second platoon area was hit one day and wrecked. A 105 mm shell landed just back of the front roller and shell fragments peppered the boiler.

Besides the harassing fire on roads and installations the AA gun batteries were fired upon whenever they began to fire at planes overhead. Battery D received such a shelling on April 24th. Little damage to the battery's equipment was done that day but 1st Sgt B was killed at his post on the water tower. His death was an inestimable loss to the battery and to most of old soldiers on the "rock" who had known him for years.

During this period the island was under air raid almost continuously during the day and occasionally at night.

On April 17, 1st Sgt K was commissioned as a 2nd Lt after many years of good and faithful service. He was certainly very capable and did an excellent job. He was assigned to the second platoon as platoon leader and as battery communication officer. Sgt B was recommended as 1st Sgt and Cpl W was recommended for Sgt. The approval came several days later.

Several planes landed and took off from Corregidor during the latter half of April and the first few days in May. Most of the planes were the PA biplanes. They carried official messages and documents to and from Cebu. The landings were usually made at dusk and the take-off at about three or four o'clock in the morning.

The searchlights on Malinta Hill illuminated the field while a man

with a flashlight at the center of the end of the field was the aiming point for the pilot. Apparently the take-off were fairly easy to do. The landings were more difficult.

A portable airport lighting arrangement was lighted up to show the boundaries as soon as the plane was heard and its identity established. Then the Malinta Hill searchlight would illuminate the field and the pilot came in. Those moments during which the field was illuminated caused us some anxiety. Surely the Japs on Bataan could see what was going on and we were well within the range of even their small field pieces. Any overs would land right in our positions. However, for some reason they never did open fire.

One morning a plane took off at three A.M. after the usual notification. Shortly thereafter a great deal of telephoning from higher headquarters and an automobile load of irate air corps officers informed all of us in the vicinity of the field that the plane had taken off without their knowledge or authority. It transpired that a Philippine Army Lieut. and an American Air Corps Staff Sgt, who was formerly attached to the battery to help identify planes, had stolen the plane and had attempted to reach Cebu. A few days later it was learned that the Japs had shot them down as they were landing at Cebu.

Several rumors late in April had it that the Japanese Emperor's birthday was on the 29th. Since Bataan had been fairly quiet we knew that they were bringing in artillery and ammunition. Our little tunnel at the second platoon was almost completed except for several feet of shoring. The men on Malinta Hill had cover at least comparable to our own as protection against the smaller shells. The men in the third platoon had reinforced their pits and had started enlarging caves over the bank. None of the positions had even good protection against anything but the smaller shells.

About April 28th an artillery spotting balloon promptly dubbed "Peeping Tom" was raised near Limay on Bataan. We had no way of shooting it down by aircraft and we have wondered why the big guns never tried firing a few shots in an effort to cut it loose from its moorings.

During the last few days in April and the beginning of May two sergeants in the battery volunteered for a special detail as machine gunner aboard the Nighthawk. The Nighthawk made trips around the bay near Bataan and even up to the breakwater at Manila. They were getting information on Japanese movements there with special reference to their collection of barges. During one of these trips Sgt Winters opened fire on a Jap launch and set it afire. He had a narrow escape when a bullet tore through his trouser leg only an inch from his thigh. Both sergeants saw action on these trips and both received Silver Stars and Sgt W an Oak Leaf Cluster for his action on a second trip a few days later.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the morning of April 29th the bombardment of Corregidor began in earnest. It sounded like there must have been hundreds of batteries in action. We were in the gun pits at the second platoon when the firing started. Our whole area was being covered and several shells hit very close so the order was given to get to our tunnel one by one. The order was given none too soon for shortly our ridge was being bombarded by 240 mm shells in addition to smaller ones. The tunnel shook violently as the shells burst close by and time and again the tunnel was filled with dust and an acrid smoke. The noise was terrific. This blasting continued until eleven thirty.

When we came out to inspect the damage we found that all the camouflage had burnt away and many of the sandbags were burning. Several of the tents in our camp were blazing away and the men's clothing and bedding, except that which was put out in foxholes around the area, were being destroyed. The set of navy officer's quarters to the east of us was burning fiercely.

A few men from the switchboard dugout had gone out when the firing slackened and had put out fires in the gunpits thus saving some of the equipment. These were recommended for and received silver stars.

Although all three gunpits at the second platoon were destroyed, the guns and other equipment were not severely damaged. The rubber hoses for the water cooling units were damaged the most. There were places on most of the guns where shell fragments had hit them. We could get two complete units out of the three that would function alright. The guns and other equipment were removed to a safer place in bomb craters just over the ridge south of us.

All the communications were knocked out early in the shelling so we did not know how the other units fared.

The third platoon had some shells fall fairly close but most of the shelling has been confined to our area and along the beach.

Our kitchen had not been hit yet but it was impossible to work there during such shellings preparing meals.

Promptly at one o'clock in the afternoon the bombardment was continued on the same scale and with the same enthusiasms as the morning bombardment. Although the whole area around our tunnel was swept time and again none of the shells fell dangerously close.

Most of us realized by that time that we were in an extremely inenviable spot and that from then on this proved go from bad to worse.

At five o'clock when the firing ceased we came out to inspect the damage again. There were fires in the woods all around us and dust still hung heavily in the air as it drifted slowly westward.

Our first thoughts were of food so our supper was hurried along as much as possible. It wasn't until about seven o'clock that the meal was ready. The men came and got it in shifts.

The truck returning from Malinta Hill brought word that all was well there.

As much of our ammunitions and other equipment that was not too badly damaged was dug out of the gun pits and placed in bomb craters south of our positions.

The communication detail set out to repair the lines and by morning all communications were in again. The communication detail under cpl. Garrville did excellent work all during the time when shellings were heaviest. After a heavy shelling usually all the lines were broken, however, the detail always had all communications back by morning even though some of the areas were under shell fire at night.

Of all the bad days we were to have April 30th was to be our worst. The shelling began as usual at about eight o'clock in the morning but only a few shells came our way. The barrage was farther west, from D Battery's position to Malinta Hill. We watched from our tunnel and saw the small explosions of the 105's and the 150's on D Battery's positions. Malinta Hill was being worked over by 240's. The report of the guns was deafening, very similar to our 12 inch mortars at Ft. Hughes. The shells made a long lazy somewhat erratic whine then hit Malinta Hill with a great flash of fire and a cloud of dust. The report, a few seconds later, gave us an idea of the hell it must have been up there. About mid morning we saw that a good sized fire was raging atop the hill near where the pompon was located. We felt a keen anxiety for our men up there but figured that they had one of the safest shell proofs that any of our positions had, in the sea coast searchlight tunnel there.

D Battery was taking quite a beating as were some of the beach defense installations north of them. We wondered how anyone could be alive in the area after such a shelling.

Our area was swept over several times but no serious damage was done. Fires were burning all around us. Again the third platoon had some near misses but thanks to the narrowness of the ridge that they occupied only a direct hit in a pit could cause them much trouble.

The afternoon shelling swept along the north shore beach north of us again. A few overs found our kitchen and caused some damage particularly to our pots, pans, and stoves.

The Battery commander Capt Holmes and Lt King set out for Malinta Hill as soon as the shelling ceased. We learned from some of our men in Malinta Tunnel that the pompon had been blasted out and that Lt Friedline and some of our men had been burned to death in the fire that had swept through the



searchlight tunnel. A 240 mm shell came down a ventilation shaft and exploded the gas tank of the 25 KW generator and the fire swept all through the tunnel. Lt Friedline and four men died of burns that afternoon and four other men were seriously burned.

We went up to inspect the damage immediately. The pompan and the other machine gun pit were totally destroyed. A crew of engineers was working to extricate some of the bodies caught in the wreckage of the SL tunnel. The lower section had not been hit but its morale was badly shaken.

The deaths and injuries that day was a distinct shock to all of us. The men had lost some of their good friends, many of them just couldn't believe it. The officer's were deeply grieved over the loss of such an excellent and promising officer.

It seemed that from then on the morale of the men started downward. They had borne up well indeed in their position of only being able to duck down in their gunpits as the bombers flew over at an altitude of from 25,000 to 30,000 feet often even beyond range of the AA guns. Had they been able to flight back they would have felt better, but now frequent shellings added to their helpless misery and even our big guns could do little in reply.

On returning to Malinta Tunnel the report was made and the men who had received shell shock on top of the Hill were given a few days of rest.

Since the positions of the second platoon on the north ridge was almost completely destroyed and that position was untenable, plans for new positions on the south side of the ridge were discussed with the regimental commander. New positions to be made in bomb craters were approved. Since our defensive plans for the landing field had to tie in with the defense of Battery D the set up was very good except that now that platoon could not support the beach defense units. The Regt CO suggested plans for the battery withdrawing to the main line of resistance in the event of an invasion so our guns could be brought to bear on the water area.

Later that evening the BN CO arrived at the battery position and went over the plans for the new positions and approved them. We also discussed the plan to withdraw to the MLR near RF 43.

Work on the new positions was begun that night. The belted ammunition was moved out of storage positions north of the ridge and started in bomb craters. Work progressed fairly well by the light of an almost full moon.

On May 1st shelling again began at eight o'clock in the morning and continued almost until noon. The second platoon was worked over some but most of the shells fell along the north shore. We had to stay under cover most of the day for an occasional shell would come over and land nearby. By comparison we forgot all about the bombers which droned overhead almost

constantly.

As usual all communications were knocked out early in the day.

The afternoon shelling was almost a repetition of the morning shelling. There was no real damage to our personnel or equipment. Several near misses frightened the men in the third platoon. Several 105 mm duds and a few 3 inch duds lay within thirty feet of their positions.

It was necessary to go to Malinta Hill that evening to send in the days report and to draw a partial pay that some of the men had asked for. The morale in the tunnel was very low and it was a pleasure to leave the morgue-like gloom behind and return to the battery position. The trip past the burnt over area between the Kindley Field car station and the water tower in the light of the full moon gave an eerie tingling to the spine and made one want to whistle and hurry on.

More work was being done on the gunpits and a shelter for the men was started. A fox-hole in the ditch alongside the road was dug down about twelve feet at that level a room was dug out of the hard sandstone to hold about ten men. It was planned to dig a similar hole about fifteen feet away so that the dugout would have two exits. The marines east of us had one like it that held up very well. The sandstone like soil, although a little difficult to dig, was excellent cover and held up well with a minimum of shoring.

On May second shelling began at about the same time. We could almost plan our work so that a certain amount of the routine battery work could be finished by barrage time. Eight o'clock usually found us within a few feet of a fox hole.

The morning shelling knocked out our communications which had been in only a few hours, but besides that there was little damage.

The afternoon shelling hit the second platoon pretty hard again. We spent the time in our tunnel with some rather anxious moments, especially since quite a bit of cover had been blown away.

The air was full of dust at the whole east end of the island. When the shelling stopped there were many small fires in the woods in our area that were very difficult to extinguish. The fires were burning in the shell scarred tree trunks and stumps on the ridge just west of the second platoon position. The fires were spreading toward the west before the brisk wind that had sprung up and were threatening Battery D's position. All the men we could spare were fighting the fire along with men from Battery D. We were making little headway using shovels and wet sacks so it was necessary to get aid.

It was necessary to get that aid from the fire department at Malinta tunnel. There was absolutely no interest shown by the fire chief and his assistants and every excuse was offered against going out. The attitude

was not discouraging, and after making the report to Regimental Headquarters that all was otherwise well, the fire fighting was continued again. It was brought under control early the next morning although a rising wind threatened to undo our work.

Although our kitchen wasn't particularly damaged it was evident that a move had to be made. It was just over an area covered by barrages intended to destroy the defenses along the north shore. A reconnaissance was made to locate a new position and with some difficulty a spot or a ledge about thirty feet down over the cliff near the south east side of the field. Until the time that the new kitchen could be built it was necessary to distribute food which could be broken down among the men in a section and eaten cold. Every effort was made to serve hot soup at least once each day but even this was becoming increasingly difficult.

It was impossible to feed the hundred odd men attached for rations so their organizations were notified and they were dropped.

The roads were being shelled and bombed so that many were impassable and only because of the great courage, initiative, and attention to duty that the truck drivers displayed could the battery be supplied with water and the men on Malinta Hill be supplied with food. Because all the water in Malinta tunnel, our nearest water distribution point, had to be saved for showers for the headquarters personnel, we had to go to middle side and sometimes Topside to get our powder cans of water.

May third found the usual morning barrage along the north shore. We heard only a few shells fall in our area but they kept us under cover nevertheless. No damage was suffered.

We heard a rumor that the Marines who manned the beach defenses just north of us had been having frightful losses. Some even refused to man their positions. It was said that Col. Howard had said that they should keep up their work for just three days more.

The afternoon barrage was right on schedule again and continued with the usual vigor. Suddenly about midafternoon our tunnel was rocked by a tremendous explosion. Sand fell down from the roof in places and the shoring shifted slightly. We thought the end had come this time for sure. We were all thrown to the floor and were stunned for a few moments. We couldn't see anything for the air all around us was thick with dust. We hadn't heard planes, the roar of bombs or the whine of a 240.

We didn't learn until that evening that the dynamite cache just about two hundred yards north of us on Cavalry point had blown up. Six hundred cases of dynamite and some TNT had been stored there. The blast blew a crater big enough to hide a house in.

A check up that evening revealed that all was well in all units of the battery.

That same evening it was necessary to investigate a (Gust) desertion of one of our men. The man had been missing for two days. He was picked up by some navy officers in a small boat in the bay. He and a man from Battery "A" had planned on sailing to Australia. Neither had much of an idea of sailing or navigation or even seamanship for they were discovered by the traces of their vandalism along the outside of the sailing boat that they had intended to use. They had several instruments made of wood.

During the return to the battery position a barrage made it necessary to spend a rather anxious hour and a half in a shallow ditch. Shells screamed overhead and landed an Ordnance point. Some of the shell fragments struck nearby with a rather wicked sound.

Off to the west near Battery Crockett a great shower of sparks every one or two minutes made us wonder if another Battery would be blown up as Battery Geary had been destroyed. It was almost unbelievable that we of the concrete batteries with all its protection would be blown up as had Battery Geary.

Now shelling at night robbed us of what little chance we had to get some sleep. The work on our positions continued but at a slow pace what with the shelling and the necessity of taking time out to rest.

The strain was beginning to tell. The men looked and acted weary and the short rations had begun to tell on their weight.

May 4th was the same old story of shelling morning, afternoon and night. Again our communications were knocked out early in the shelling. As discouraging a job as it was, the communication detail did an excellent job.

What kitchen equipment that could be used was taken to the new location near the south east end of the field during the noon lull and work was started getting the new kitchen in slope. That very afternoon, however, in the course of the barrage the new location was shelled. It seemed that there was no place at all east of Malinta Hill that did not get us share of shells.

Both roads out to Kindley Field were impassable due to shell or bomb craters. Our truck could not get water through during the early morning and our reserve supply was getting low. Had it not been for the fact that the truck drivers "barrowed" an engineer pick up truck that morning, the food for the men on Malinta Hill would have had to have been carried up most of the way.

The bad roads delayed the ration truck until about eight o'clock in the evening. There was enough canned ham to divide among the 2nd and 3rd platoons and the 3rd platoon got some canned fruit, the first we had seen some time. The ham though cold was quite a treat.

It was necessary to go to Malinta Tunnel again that night as battery

business. The walk there was anything but pleasant despite the bright moonlight. There was little shelter along the way and twice during the trip a barrage cut loose. The very much exposed 92nd area which had to be crossed looked like the movie version of no-man's-land complete with shell holes and burned debris.

May 5th again brought an early morning shelling. Progress on the new gun pits and shelter made it possible to abandon the old positions on the north side of the ridge. Our positions now were perhaps a little safer, being on a reverse slope.

We used the new shelter that morning for the area was being worked over again. Stray shells fell all around us.

During the noon time lull, a trip to the third platoon showed that everything was well there. They had had a few near misses again but suffered no damage other than a further fraying of already rather frayed nerves on the part of some of the men. Most of the men, however, were in good spirits and were anxious to get a chance at the Japs. This chance was to come rather soon.

The afternoon shelling hit the second platoon pretty heavily again and shell fragments whizzed by almost continuously. The positions were not very safe against such a barrage so during a lull the platoon was ordered to the Navy tunnel, about two hundred yards away. That was the first time our men had used that tunnel. We felt rather badly that our record should be broken like that but we had slight consolation in the fact that all the marines located near us had been using it for some days. From the sounds that we could hear the whole area was taking a terrific beating.

That was putting it mildly for when the barrage ceased, the appearance of the area had changed considerably. Trees all about the area were shattered, burned or burning, or scarred. Shell holes were all around and the ground was littered with shell fragments.

The two remaining .50 cal. machine guns that we had were damaged by shell fragments and would require a little time to repair.

The Q. M. ration truck got thru just after dark and we had a fairly good meal from cans again. Each man got some water which had to be chlorinated with HTH in the canteen.

It was again necessary that evening to make the bay trip to Malinta Tunnel to make the daily report, and draw up charges against the alleged deserter. This time the shelling started while crossing the 92nd area, the worst possible place. It was an anxious half hour spent in a ditch while shells screamed overhead and landed below the ridge near the garage.

At about ten thirty while talking with the regimental commander in the AACF word came that a Japanese landing was in progress. The gloomy outlook of the "tunnelites" was expressed perfectly when someone said in a tone that

expressed his resignation to his fate. "Well here it is".

A shelling of Malinta Hill with 240's prevented anyone leaving the east end of Malinta Tunnel for about twenty minutes when the barrage lifted long enough to start back. It started again after having gone about one hundred yards outside the portal. Again a short wait in a ditch. A chunk of rock or steel hit the ground with considerable force not a dozen feet away. Nothing could be gained by just lying there so the trip was continued by crawling most of the way. Twice the shelling let up along the way only to increase again.

During one of the lulls a marine guard near the old 92nd headquarters gave a challenge on passing. Not five minutes later the shelling was resumed and swept the area that he was in.

Upon reaching the road south of Kindley Field water tank the shelling east of Malinta Hill ceased. Members of Battery D gave a challenge every few yards.

It must have been near midnight when "M" battery men started challenging. They were near the second platoon position and were loading two cal. 30 machine guns onto a truck along with some ammunition and other equipment. They were preparing to withdraw to man the line of trenches near RJ 43.

The platoon Sgt Alcorn told me that the third platoon had already gone and that he was following. We finished loading and took the men together with some of the battery overhead to the line of trenches near RJ 43.

We stopped once beside a soldier lying along the road who appeared to be wounded. It was the marine who had challenged me just a short time before. He was dead.

The machine guns were set up and made ready for action and riflemen were disposed along the trench. The truck was sent back for another load of guns and equipment and whatever men that could be found.

When it returned Lt. King came along with several men and two more cal. 30 machine guns and equipment.

Lt. K. and I walked along the top of the trench reconnoitering when suddenly a bullet whizzed by between us. Our ears rang for some time and we cursed some marines below us and yelled at them to be more careful. Presently another whizzed by on the other side of Lt. K. We separated for a few minutes and a third shot just missed him. By that time we decided that one of our men was overzealous or that a Jap sniper had managed to work his way somewhere near the eight inch railway gun.

We continued to set up the defense and watched the occasional streams of tracers near the tail of the island. The Jap tracers were redder than ones were.

Only once did any search light illuminate the area and that was from the light near the cemetery and then only for one quick sweep when it was shot out.

As the watchful morning wore on we were surprised that none of our troops came out to help drive back the Japs. Only a thin stream of wounded, messengers, etc. trickled back to the tunnel.

Lt K. was sent to make a report of the situation to the Regimental Commander at about 2:30 A.M. His report was also made to the C.G. of the H.D. and to the Beach Defense Commander.

We could see no target from our position to fire at as yet so the men had time to get a little much needed rest. Everyone was too excited to relax and we all watched to the east.

At about four o'clock in the morning another barrage swept our area. Apparently it was meant to keep reinforcements back. Our trench was infiltrated and we were extremely uncomfortable during the hour or so we lay at the bottom of the trench. Most of the shells landed over us.

Soon dawn broke in the east and there was still no sign of reinforcements. Our fatigue was beginning to tell and everyone was very weary.

Shortly another barrage swept by and lasted for may be three quarters of an hour. It was probably eight o'clock or later by then and there was still no sign of reinforcements in our area. We wondered if a defense was actually being put up. The rattle of small arm fire and occasionally a burst of machine gun fire was all we could hear.

After this barrage we again made a report and found that the tunnel was a confusion of men, a mauling mass of men some carrying wounded, some going out to the battle field. There was many small piles of discarded arms and equipment strewn all about. After 10 o'clock the AACF was being destroyed and everywhere the news of impending surrender at noon was told to us.

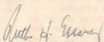
Most of us were too tired to really remember how we felt about the surrender except that it was in a sense a relief. We knew that it had been tough but we were now very apprehensive of the future.

The men destroyed their equipment and got sure food from the QM lateral that had been thrown open. The next thing was rest. We lay down in a quiet lateral and didn't awaken until late that afternoon.

It was not until some days later at the 92nd garage area where we were assembled in a concentration area that we heard what had happened to the third platoon. One section, one at the south west edge of the field, had had some men wounded when a shell exploded at the very edge of their gunpit. The injured men were carried to the hospital in the truck which gave the platoon sgt of the second platoon the idea that the whole platoon had pulled

out. The other men in the gumpit were pretty badly shaken and their section leader had taken the men to the Navy tunnel. The section on the south east edge of the field remained their and did some excellent fighting under the direction of Lt Heshett. They continued to fight as infantry until late in the morning when they were ferried back to Malinta Tunnel. Two men were killed during the fighting and several more were wounded.

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

  
RUTH H. ESSARY  
Captain WAC



On December 2, 1941 the 2nd Battalion less Batteries F and H, commanded by Major H. E. C. Breitung embarked on barges for its M-Day positions via Cabacaban on Bataan. The Regimental Executive accompanied the movement, and inspected the selected positions for the Battery units. Battery G went into firing position temporarily, just South of the Engineer Depot at Little Baguio near KP 168, 2nd Bn Hqtrs, Hq Battery and Combat Training Battery E established their CP on the AA trail near KP 169 and by the end of the week Battery E had all of its Searchlight Sections in position and on alert status. On Dec 5th the Harbor Defense AA CP received warning that foreign planes had been spotted by radio off the coast of Luzon intentions unknown, and all Batteries had been ordered to fire on any unidentified planes approaching Corregidor at night. On Monday December 8th at about 4:15 AM "flash" messages reported that unidentified aerial activity was located over LUZON about 60 miles North of Manila and all AA guards and alerts were doubled. On December 9th Clark Field, Nichols Field and Fort Area and Cavite Naval Yard was bombed. On December 10th a false alarm apparently by some 5th columnists reported "Enemy paratroops landing in vicinity of Little Baguio" which caused the personnel of the Bn to get in trucks and drive madly to the vicinity of Cabacaban Air Field, leaving Battery G and the Bn positions weakly guarded. A large flight of enemy bombers were detected approaching from the North along the coast. The Battalion Troops returned just in time from the "wild goose chase" and immediately manned their proper positions for action. The exact source of the farce was never determined, but was undoubtedly due to 5th column activity. The incident only emphasized the need for better command in the organization and to be prepared for the unexpected during War.

The following extract from the diary of Harold Shrode a recruit from Indiana "a private in Battery D-60th CA" indicates the thoughts of many of the recruits. "There were 2500 recruits on the Transport Republic. It took us 21 days to get to the Philippines from San Francisco. The Republic made a 24 hour stop at Hawaii - a beautiful place indeed. The ship was infested with bedbugs and we fought a losing war with them the entire trip. The ship went at a speed of 14 to 15 knots per hour which seemed very slow to us. Those were days of agony aboard that ship but mild compared to what came at Fort Mills. We arrived at Manila on April 23, 1941. All the men were disappointed in what they saw. The tropics is very much a talked of place, not often seen. We lived a life of hell the first month. The heat was terrific and the training officers in our regiment took no pity on us. Lots of men soon gave up, the sun got far more than one. It was agony day and night, and I am glad that I will never have to go over it again! The boys that are left are men. They stood up in the worst heat I have ever seen". The results of this intensive training is reflected in the remarkably low percentage of casualties within the regiment.

DEDICATION

The 60th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft History is compiled and published as a Memory Book dedicated to those gallant Officers and Enlisted men of the 60th Coast Artillery (AA) who served in the Antiaircraft Defense of Manila Bay. Those brave soldiers who have answered their "last roll call" and joined the Silent Army of Heroes which passed beyond the glorious Service of the United States.

EXTRACTED FROM DIAF 1ST COL E.L. BARR, EXECUTIVE OFFICER 60TH CA

MEMORANDA FOR REGIMENTAL HISTORY

(Training)

The 1200 recruits designated to furnish the majority of the 60th CA war strength, sailed from San Francisco on the USAF Republic April 1, 1941, arriving at Manila April 23, 1941. They were then transported to Corregidor on the Harbor Boats and assigned to the concrete barracks at Middleside. Altho quarantined for two weeks in the Middleside area they immediately commenced their intensive recruit instruction to take their proper places in the antiaircraft Defense of Manila Bay. The antiaircraft recruit instruction program and schedule was based upon a 90 day mobilization training program condensed to a special 30 day training program which was intensively followed. Rifles were in the hands of all recruits within 24 hours after their arrival, and both land and antiaircraft machine gun instruction was commenced within 48 hours. On the third day after arrival instruction was commenced on the 3 inch Antiaircraft Gun's and Searchlights.

When not engaged in actual Military instruction, all recruits were encouraged to swim, play baseball and indulge in athletics and other forms of physical exercise. This rigid training schedule was concluded by a full-pack road march from the Middleside parade ground to the Landing Field and return, a total distance of six miles. Several elementary field problems were included in this road march. Many men fell out however due to exhaustion and illness caused by drinking water on the march which indicated their need for further recruit training for field service.

At the termination of the road march, as the head of the column approached the Middleside parade ground they were greeted by lively and inspiring martial music played by the 91st Coast Artillery Philippine Scout Band. Strange but true, the packs became lighter and fatigue seemed to disappear. All of the recruits now marched as veterans in a trim military cadence. The following extract from the note book of Harold Shrode, Battery D-60th CA indicates the thought of many of the recruits -----see page - 2

Several small increments of recruits arrived on later transports and all were instructed according to the same condensed intensive program as scheduled for the 1200 man unit.

On June 1st the 60th reorganized to conform to the War Time Organization Tables. New Batteries FGH LM and 3 Bn Headquarters and Combat Training Batteries of the 1st 2nd and 3rd Bn were formed and necessary promotions and personnel assignments were made. Progressive Intensive Battery and Battalion training programs were scheduled, gun positions improved and preparations were made for "M-Day".

During August the Regimental Motor Transportation Officer, Captain Arthur Ward, conducted an instructional motor transportation convoy and road test of all vehicles in the 60th, starting at the Middleside Garage and halting at the Landing Field for changing drivers, vehicle check, refueling and inspection by the Regimental Commander. This occasion was the only convoy transportation of all vehicles the 60th CA ever conducted before or during the War.

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FOREWARD

The History of the 60th Coast Artillery Antiaircraft and the Anti-aircraft Defenses of Manila Bay was first compiled as a Memory Book from a few records and notes salvaged after the surrender of Corregidor ; from memory and personal conferences with 60th CA personnel; and from other sources, considered entirely reliable.

While much effort has been expended toward making this compilation of historical data complete, true and correct, it is believed that some errors in dates and a few items of information may have crept into this volume unnoticed. It is therefore especially requested of each and every member of the 60th Coast Artillery and anyone else reading this volume who may discover any errors whatsoever, report the item in question with the correct information thereof to the undersigned for revision.

1st DAY ATTACK ON NICHOLS

On Wednesday Dec. 10th at about 12:10 P.M., just at dinner time, Nichols Field received its first daylight surprise attack, from the East with 9 Zero Fighters which strafed the field hangars, barracks and all other buildings, setting afire one B-18 loaded with bombs which exploded killing two members of the crew. Six of the nine attacking fighters were shot down. One was shot down by a 30 Cal. Lewis MG, Air Corps ground defense. One was shot down by a 50 Cal. MG, Air Corps ground defense. Two were shot down by M Battery 60th (AA) which was located on the North end of the field. Two were shot down by P-40's which were still in the air from a mission before the field was attack. Strafing of the field during this attack lasted 20 minutes.

Following this attack, a formation of 50 bombers appeared and heavily bombed Nichols Field, leveling it to the ground. It destroyed 17 planes of various types on the ground, and all buildings. Three men were killed and five wounded. This entire attack lasted about 1 hour and 35 minutes. Following this attacking formation of 50 bombers another formation of about the same strength, attack Cavite Naval Base; which resulted in heavy casualties to the personnel thereat. Ground (AA) consisted of one platoon of M 60's. An Air Corps ground defense of 30 Cal. Lewis MG, air cooled and 50 Cal. air cooled MG, received the first attack by Zero Fighters with heavy Machine Gun fire. At the South end of the field there was one Battalion of 200th CA 37 M M guns.

NIGHT ATTACK ON NICHOLS as related by Lawrence L. Obinger, Staff Sgt. A.C., 3684 Halifax Ave., Robbinsdale, Minn., Dwight Warren of ward-7 and Lt1 Cano of ward-6, both Air Corps.

At 3:10 AM Tuesday Dec. 9th Nichols Field was first attacked by the Japanese Air Force approaching from the West. The first warning we had of the attack was the sound of heavy motors at a high altitude approaching the field. Most of the personnel was dispersed around the field and very few

*E.V.*

were sleeping in barracks, as an air attack was expected. About 3-B-18's; 32-P-40's; 2-P-35's; 3-O-49's; 12-O-52's; and 1-C-33 transport were dispersed on the field for safety. We had received a warning that an attack was due about 12 midnight and several of our planes had already taken off on scouting missions, but all had returned prior to the alarm, except 1-O-52. The air attack consisted of only one stick of about 6 bombs across the hangar line and about six bombs at the Pan American Station between Nichols Field and Ft. McKinley. They damaged hangar 4; BOQ and the PA radio beam station.

Warning was received from Cavite Radio Station at 2:57 AM that enemy air craft was approaching from the west. The Nichols Field air alarm----firing of the Reveille gun by the guard post and setting off of a small siren by Sgt Obinger at the control tower alerted the field at 2:57 AM. There was only one O-52 in the air on scouting mission at the time of the attack, but no warning was received from it. This plane cracked up in a bomb hole when attempting to land after the bombing. During the bombing raid one B-18; two O-52's were damaged. Hangar #4 was burned to the ground, with two killed and four wounded. Bachelor Officers Quarters were destroyed by a direct bomb hit---one officer killed. The bombs appeared to be 100 lb phosphorus type. Only 3 Japanese planes made the attack on Nichols Field that night, which was a surprise hit and run attack.

#### FIRST DAY ATTACK AT CLARK FIELD (By Corporal Moore)

At 12:50 PM Monday Dec. 8 1941, Clark Field Air Base was attacked by 83 Japanese Bombers and Strafers, of which 54 were of the heavy bomber type. They were in two V's close formation of 27 each, approaching the Air Field from the west at about 18,000 feet altitude. The strafers followed close after. No Air Alarm was sounded as none other than a telephone was provided - and the line was silent; perhaps cut. They sowed their bombs at about 100 yard intervals from west to east. We had about 75 aircraft on the ground; 30-B-17's; 12-B-18's; 18 or 20 -P-40's; and 5-P-35's. There were also some B-10a; A-27's and O-52's and a Gruman Duck-Amphibian. All planes were fueled, bombs in racks and Combat Crews standing by when the Japanese Air armada appeared in the west. The bombing was relatively accurate, destroying most of the planes and damaging the hangars, shops, Post Exchange and Bachelor Officers Quarters. Six pursuits attempted to get into the air but only three of them succeeded as the three others were destroyed by the bombing. Gas storage tanks were hit and set afire laying down a smoke screen over the field about 75 feet deep which prevented enemy strafers from accurate attacks. The air attack lasted until 2:30 PM when all attacking planes withdrew. The bombs appeared to be 100 and 200 lb bombs filled with picric acid. The strafers used 20 MM cannon in addition to the machine guns, which pierced armor plate and which was very destructive and deadly. Seven or eight enemy planes at least were brought down. The 200th CA (AA) which recently arrived from the States, was the defensive element of the field in addition to the three pursuits which left the ground. The element of surprise was so great that Clark Field did not have a chance.

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Extract from Pvt Shrodes Note Book (D-60)  
Notes on Planes Shot Down Etc;

- Dec - 29: Downed lots of planes. Two dive bombers downed with Cal. 50 guns, by D-60
- Jan - 2: One plane downed by G-60. *Jan 10. Cateaban heavily bombed.*
- Jan - 3: D-60 got 4 planes. *Jan 11. Cateaban bombed by dive bombers.*
- Jan - 4: So many planes lost count. Dog-fight over landing field, in P-40's.
- Jan - 11: G-60 shot down several dive bombers.
- Jan - 14: 10 bombers raided Corregidor - shot down 4. They bombed southwest of the Island.
- Jan - 20: Pvt Clayton I. Swanson, D-60 who lost an ear-drum from bombing said "I count bombs instead of sheep at night". He received the Purple Heart on Dec. 29th bombing.
- Jan - 21: One observation flies over Corregidor each day. He is named the "Lone Ranger" by some and "Photo Joe" by others.
- Jan - 27: 59th CA fired 12" mortars at Japanese landing party on Bataan about 12 miles north of Corregidor.
- Jan - 28: 59th again fires on landing party with S C Artillery.
- Jan - 31: Ft. Frank fires 12" guns on Jap artillery emplaced on the Cavite province - South side of Manila Bay.
- Feb - 5: Submarines arrived at Corregidor during night bringing supplies.
- Feb - 6: Japanese artillery on Cavite side, shelled Corregidor and Island Forts, also at Harbor Boats. Our Coast Artillery counterbattery silenced their artillery.
- Feb - 7: Enemy shelled Island Forts again today with Coast Artillery counterbattery action.
- Feb - 9: Air battle over the Bay - Japanese lost 5 planes. We lost none.
- Feb - 10: Ft. Frank shelled Japanese troops in Cavite Area in A.M.
- Feb - 11: .. .. .
- Feb - 12: Ft. Frank was shelled heavily by enemy on South shore. Corregidor replies with counterbattery.
- Feb - 13: Ft. Drum opened fire on enemy on South shore. Dive bombers dropped incendiaries on Bataan.

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- Feb - 14: Ft. Frank fired last night.
- Feb - 15: Manila Bay Ports heavily shelled.
- Feb - 16: Corregidor heavily shelled from South shore. Cabcaban bombed by 12 planes this A.M. Singapore fell at 10 A.M. today. Battery D cook uses base of 3" shell to cut doughnuts.
- Feb - 18: Islands shelled heavily with 105 MM guns. MV Neptune sunk by artillery this night.
- Feb - 21: 18's dropped incendiary bombs in Bataan.
- Feb - 24: Relatively quiet today - Ft. Frank fires.
- Feb - 25: Ft. Frank fires.
- Feb - 26: Ft. Frank fires.
- Feb - 27: Quiet.
- Mar - 2: Enemy tried to bomb Ft. Frank but missed.
- Mar - 3 : 50 planes fly over Manila Bay. Our Ports fire on Cavite shore.
- Mar - 4: 8<sup>th</sup> Navy guns set up at R J 43.
- Mar - 7: 11 Dive Bombers bomb Cabcaban.
- Mar - 9: Sea Coast Artillery Counterbattery fire from south side of Bay.
- Mar - 10: Ft. Frank fires.
- Mar - 12: Ft. Frank fires heavily on south shore.
- Mar - 15: Fortified Islands shelled from south shore.
- Mar - 16: Enemy shells, Hughes, Frank and Drum.
- Mar - 19: Ft. Hughes shells enemy on south shore.
- Mar - 20: Hughes fires on small boat in Bay.
- Mar - 21: Over 20 men killed at Ft. Frank by direct hit on protective tunnel.
- Mar - 24: Heavy raids - Over 50 planes bomb Corregidor. Enemy Artillery fire on AA Batteries as AA Batteries fire on planes.
- Mar - 25: Enemy air raid all day. Countless planes and enemy artillery shell Corregidor.
- Mar - 26: Enemy air raid and shelling. Enemy landing barges seen on Manila Bay but returned.

- Mar - 27: Enemy artillery fires on AA Batteries as AA Batteries fire on planes during air raid.
- Mar - 28: Air raid; over 100 planes; enemy artillery continues shelling.
- Mar - 29: Endless enemy air raid and bombing until midnight.
- Mar - 30: Air raids continue; D-60 shot down 2 planes in afternoon.
- Mar - 31: Enemy air raids as usual all day. Heavy fighting in Batasan.
- Apr - 1: Heavy air raids over Corregidor; no artillery fire.
- Apr - 2: Battery D receive pies for good shooting on air raids; donated by Chinese cook on Navy coast patrol. *Heavy fighting on Batasan.*
- Apr - 3: *Heavy bombing of troops on Batasan. Heavy explosions heard in Manila direction. Little air activity over Corregidor.*  
 Fort Frank Incident of Ft. Frank Detail.

Men of A-60, Searchlight Section #8 who assisted in caring for dead and wounded in the accident and who received decorations for Gallantry in Action:

- S/Sgt. Edward J. Blaylock received the Silver Star.  
 Sgt. Quinton Cooper received the Silver Star.  
 Cpl. Otis E. Adams  
 Pfc. Donald C. Ashman (5cl Spec) Silver Star.  
 Pfc. Wm. L. Bostock Silver Star.  
 Pfc. Robert A. Wilson Silver Star.  
 Pfc. Denton L. Hasdorff Silver Star.  
 Pfc. William M. Adams (5cl Spec) Silver Star and Oak Leaf Cluster.  
 Pvt. James L. Elkins Silver Star, Oak Leaf Cluster and Purple Heart.  
 Pvt. Wm. L. Fyke Silver Star.  
 Pvt. Cecil Howard Silver Star.  
 Pvt. Sherman E. Motley Silver Star.

Enlisted Men 60th CA at Bilibid, Manila (May 43)

NAME	RANK	ARMY SERIAL NO.	COMPANY
Ash, W. S.	Pfc	18033901	E-60
Arnold, John G.	Pvt	17016161	
Alford, J.	Pvt	14013408	D-60
Burns, Wm. J.	Pfc	19012935	B or C-60
Bell, E.	Pvt	15017214	E-60
Bynum, John B.	Pvt	17014290	
Brewer, Joseph E.	Pvt	17000645	
Bevier, Donald F.	Cpl		Hq. Stry. K or I-60
Bils, Alex	Sgt	6263730	
Chaney, J. M.	Pvt	18001732	
Cody, John E.	Pfc	17018045	
De Bord, Paul S.	Cpl	17003377	
Farmer, James H.	Pfc	18036340	
Gilbean, Albert	Pfc	14042370	E-60
Jackson, Peter S.	S/Sgt	6870355	E-60
Jewell, Fred T.	S/Sgt	6986106	A-60

*Chapman*

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ARMY SERIAL NO.</u>	<u>COMPANY</u>
Kaats, Billy D.	Sgt	19045923	
Kingcade, Leonard J.	Pvt	19017460	E-60
Lerkin, R. H.	Pvt	17027379	
Keidel, R. W.	Pvt	19017470	
Lidchay, Vincent W.	Sgt	18041124	
Mohn, Harold M.	Pfc	6575082	
Mayer, Joseph	Pfc	19044316	
Moore, Carol C.	Cpl	18001643	
Moore, C. W.	Pvt.	19056403	E-60
Mason, John H.	Pfc	6270955	
Kinger, Dale T.	Pfc	17029070	
Nesler, W.	Pvt	15061712	
Okonaki, Jerome E.	Pvt	15017273	B-60
Paulk, Arthur C.	Pvt.	19052046	
Powell, Harlan E.	Pfc.	16008530	
Platt, R. T.	Pfc	16013680	
Quay, Earl A.	Pvt	18049879	
Ryan, Woodrow F.	Pfc	19020654	
Schultze, Oliver M.	Sgt	6975305	
Stotts, T. F.	Pfc	17010420	C-60
Stroh, A. J.	Cpl	19048387	
Teaff, Fred E.	Cpl	18060017	
Wetzel, O. K.	Pvt	19019919	
Wills, G. W.	Cpl	18048958	
Zane, Robert T.	Pfc	6978430	
*Newman, I.	Pvt	died at Pesay 4/19/43.	

"TO THE REAR MARCH"

OR

"How a U S Army Medical Officer commanding a Camp Hospital, (found three can'ts instead of one way how) never accomplished anything."

On May 2, 1943 I was transferred from building 22 to Bldg 11 as barracks leader. There were about 30 others also transferred (officers). Some were active cases some inactive, some carriers, some had been treated and returned from Hospitals cured. All were "isolated" in one building, capacity of 50, but the two end rooms were still occupied by officers that all were "negative". Thus the so called isolation was actually non effective, but only a pure bluff. I requested orderlies for the Field Officers from Major Maury, the Group Leader, who presented many reasons why Field Officers should not have orderlies, although orderlies were authorized by the Japanese. All Field Officers had orderlies up until Major Maury issued an order prohibiting orderlies. His group of 4 Majors and one Lt. Col. retained orderlies however, which was highly inconsistent with his order and prejudicial to discipline and showed of disrespect to his seniors; The Lt. Cols. who were thus compelled to do their own orderly work. However the same afternoon I was transferred to the Hospital, and was the only one of all the "amoebics" to go. I was assigned to ward #8. The Doctor was Capt. Pizer who was a splendid ambitious young Medical Officer. I remarked to him on May 4th that the sanitary conditions of the latrines, urinals, and garbage pits and the fly menace in the Dysentery needed attention. But he stated that patients could not be used for this work. I also mentioned the



need for proper corrective sanitation to Lt. Goldberg, Medical Administrative Corps Lt. age about 23 who presented reasons why it couldn't be done. I spoke to the Provost Marshal, Capt Francis of the Dental Corps and he was inclined to present reasons why the sanitary conditions could not be improved, but did promise to take up the matter with the Utilities Officer, as did Capt Pizer. However nothing was done about it. The amebic wards 1 to 9 were then fenced in and a guard placed on the gate to prevent anyone going out of this Dysentery area into the other Hospital area, and to prevent anyone coming in except, Chaplains, Medical Corps men and Medical Corps Officers and to prevent even talking over the fence with anyone on the other side. The whole scheme being absolutely silly; but explained that it was orders by the N. - which is usually the excuse for absurd orders from American Headquarters etc. This so-called "quarantine" went into effect about May 15th, which precluded my personally calling on Lt. Col. Schwartz, M.C. who commanded the Hospital Area and explained to him the need for improved and corrective sanitary conditions for the health, convenience and comfort of the personnel in this area. On May 20th nothing had been done. I then wrote a letter to Lt. Col. Schwartz, inviting his attention to the need for improved sanitary conditions for the sake of health and comfort of his patients and requesting a short personal conference with him, as I was in ward 8 within the "quarantined" area and could not see him. Within 10 minutes after I wrote this letter I informed Lt. Goldberg I had written the letter, and he immediately sent 2 men with shovels who scraped the 5 inch depth of mud from in front of the latrine seats only so that the patients could keep fairly clean. Nothing more was done. One of the Warrant Officers named Ronnals, a patient in Ward 8 volunteered to improve the pathways, for drainage and better walking as the ditches were filled with grass, mud and refuse, and the walk was thru a small lake when it rained. He rebuilt the pathway with help of other patients from Ward 8. All latrines seats were exposed to the rain without any covering whatsoever. The wooden seat covers, and burlap bag seat covers were broken and torn and permitted free entrance and exit of green blow flies at all times. I personally started a fly trap and fly swatter contest in Ward 8 with excellent results but the source of the fly menace remained unchecked. These latrine flies settled on our food at meal time, and the large iron cans of rice in the kitchen and other foods, such as meat, vegetables were covered with flies and exposed to them. No effort was made by the Mess Officer or Mess personnel to cover the food. Altho some mosquito netting could have been obtained to do so, if the will to do so were present. As I said I wrote this note May 20th. On May 29th Lt. Col Schwartz came around on a preliminary inspection of the area prior to Lt. Col Beecher's inspection. Previous instructions had been given to perform the "usual eye wash" prior to an inspection, such as removing mess kits from window sills, or from rocks outside the buildings, bringing in blankets etc airing on the lines, displaying blankets on the bed with mess equipment at the foot thereof etc. Well when Lt. Col Schwartz arrived at ward 8, I presented myself as ward leader. He said he got my note but thought he'd wait and see me at inspection. (This was only 9 days later; and considering he never replied to the note; I thought his interest in his

*Handwritten signature*

patients ; and rewards for the note of an officer superior in rank, requesting a conference, to be a neglect of duty as well as a display of ignorance of military custom and respect. I informed him that since I wrote the note, we fixed the walk. One latrine box had been removed and the filled pit covered over. The other latrine had caved in and was in bad shape. The garbage pit had been covered over. The urinal was still untouched. I requested a roof covering over the latrine, as the patients from the 3 barrack wards (total 240 at least) used these latrines all night long, even during the rains. Many men going as much as every hour all night long. I suggested a covering of old canvas, burlap, grass roof, or use some old sawall shutters from the mess hall, but to each suggestion he presented a reason why it could not be done. He was well prepared and on the defensive to give reasons why improvement could not be made instead of finding one way to prevent the dysentery patients getting soaked during the rains, while in the latrines. He did say however that "he wanted to dig a long deep ditch or trench and place the latrine boxes over them so that the rain would wash the feces away, but the Japanese would not permit it." One can easily see why this would be a greater health menace, especially distributing dysentery stool the length of the camp, all open and exposed to the flies, birds, rats and cockroaches. What an epidemic would prevail? Only God could prevent. At any rate, Lt. Col Schwartz and his staff did finally look at the "rear area", but did not go in the wards of 7, 8, or 9. Later on when he again came around on his inspection with his staff accompanying Lt. Col Beecher - he did not stop in the wards to see the "eye-wash display" or the patients, but walked right by on the path, bypassed the rear area; thus avoiding Lt. Col Beecher seeing the conditions; in which Lt. Col Beecher was not interested anyway; and entered the laboratory and dental building near the fence. Nothing more was done except a new latrine pit was dug and a box placed over it on May 31st. On the early morning of May 31st the second latrine box caved in completely after the heavy rain. These latrines were worked on and covered over by the dysentery patients labor only. The filthy urinal pit is still exposed and nothing was done about it.

CABANATUAN PRISON CAMP ORCHESTRA

Leader -----	John Kratz
Arranger-----	Franklin Boyer
Singer -----	Larrey Bowers
Drums -----	Darnell Kadelph
Piano -----	Eddie Booth
Organ -----	Orville "Papy" Harris
Violin -----	Mr. Worship
Clarinet -----	Kenneth Marshall
Cornet -----	Lt. Parcher
Trumpet -----	Martin Silos
Guitar -----	Chester McClure
Banjo -----	Boyce Strickland
Ukelale -----	Malcom Reinhart

Silver Star received S O#2 March 17, 1942.  
Pvt Jerome B. Leek Hq Btry 60th (driver for QM) and Herbert Kling-  
bell, Pvt Co-E, 2nd Bn, 4th U.S. Marines was with Lt. Dronberger at  
Geary Pt. on Jan 2, 1942 (where Dronberger received his D.S.C.)  
When G.P. was bombed and Capt Hamilton and others were killed.  
Klingbell's address is 3115 29th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn.

As told by Capt. Samuel Wylie Little, Ordnance, to Lt. Col Barr.  
Jan 17, 1943.

At first there were 2593 persons dead 9 were shot leaving 2584  
in cemetery up to Jan 17, 1943. Four of the nine were shot by a farm,  
two by the Hospital, and three officers by schoolyard. Six of the  
men were shot for going out to buy food, and the three officers for  
trying to escape.

The first burial at Camp one, Cabanatuan War Prison Cemetery,  
was made about June 3 or 4th 1942 and the graves were not permitted  
to be marked by the Japanese. The burials were under the supervision  
of the Japanese. During period from June 3 to Aug. 27-28 there were  
3 exceptions to this order of non marking. Lt Col Johnson, Howard D.,  
Lt Col Winfield S. Scott and Capt Falbott were buried by their friends,  
and it is believed because they were West Point graduates they were  
exceptions granted. Graves were not marked at Camp 3 either but they  
were numbered and thus marked. About 65 were buried at Camp 3. During  
the first days of burial, a hole was dug and the bodies were just  
dumped in helter skelter, 44 bodies in one and 59 in another depend-  
ing on the number that died on that day. Capt Bianco had the  
burial during the month of August 1942. The first grave peg markings  
were made August 27th. About the end of August due to the rainy  
season the grave yard was in bad condition. The graves had sunken  
in, they leaked and oozed, and a terrible odor resulted. Dogs had  
dug up some of the bodies and conditions were at their worst. Capt  
Hartman then during the month of September took over the cemetery  
detail. He put in drainage ditches and started mounding the graves  
and forming plots. One of the Japanese Sergeants (Sgt Murata) in  
Japanese Headquarters, who seemed interested, came out to the grave  
yard and after the grass was cut; assisted in relocating some graves  
in the first section and staking them out. A method of marking the  
bodies consisted of placing a metal identification tag in the mouth  
of the body and retaining the other at Headquarters in the GRO. (if  
there were two metal tags). They first started marking the graves  
with individual pegs for the men. That method was abandoned due to  
the shortage of pegs, after 8 or 10 were thus marked. Capt Little  
took over the cemetery detail about the first of October, and continued  
marking the graves by painted wooden signs. Graves were dug about  
7' long and 40" deep and up to 11 or 12' in width depending on the  
requirements. It was about the end of August when the officers  
graves were started to be separated from the enlisted men or an  
officers plot located. There were about 80 officers buried in the  
officers plot up to Jan 15th 1943. A cross with pointed ends was  
erected by Japanese Headquarters. The name of the Japanese who  
erected the cross, is painted at the bottom of the inscription.

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Up to January 17, 1943 there are 2584 buried in the cemetery. A total of 2593 deaths are recorded of which 9 were shot. Of the nine 4 are buried in the farm and 2 by the Hospital and 3 officers by the school yard. (Biggs, Breitung and Lt. Gilbert) (6 men were shot in June for going outside of the fence to buy food and coming back in). During the Burial Services the attitude of the men is quite reverent. Some of the Japanese Guards came to attend and lowered their heads and several of them have presented arms during the services. The young soldiers on burial details who have not been in battle are frequently surprised and amazed at the number buried. The Japanese have the custom of burning the left arm of their dead and sending the ashes to Japan. The Japanese Sentries would ask whether we would do that with our dead, also showing their curiosity about our customs. They frequently show sympathetic tendencies for they seem surprised at the number dead and mention that the families will be sorry and cry at the loss of their family". These sentries who are more sympathetic are young and occupational reserve soldiers. The early sentries were tough and severe, from the regular Japanese Army who had war service.

At Camp O'Donnell (Est) there were 52,000 Filipinos and Americans. 43,000 Filipinos at camp - of which 28,500 Filipinos died at O'Donnell. 9,000 Americans at camp - of which 1700 Americans died at O'Donnell. 65 Americans died at Camp 3 Cabanatuan. 2593 Americans died at camp 1, Cabanatuan up to Jan 17, 1943. Camp 3 moved to camp 1 on Oct. 28th 1942. There were 2644 buried at camp 1 up to May 30th 1943.

(An account of the Power Plant Catastrophe by shelling and fire of the AA Machine gun and Pom Pom positions on Malinta Hill, April 29th 1942. Told by Pfc Helkowski M-60 to Lt. Col. Barr, Regt. Exco.)

On April 29th '42 at about 10 AM we were manning the Pom Pom and 50 Cal. AA Machine Guns on the North end of Malinta Hill. The Pom Pom was fired at 10 dive bombers about 8:30 or 9 AM. Also the Machine Guns were in action. The dive bombers attacked individually. We were credited with hitting and damaging 3 planes that morning. The shelling of our position began just after the dive bombers attacked. The shelling appeared to come from the Japanese Batteries located on Bataan about midway between Cabanban and Mariveles. The first shell hit on the north side of Malinta Hill and one of them hit the Pom Pom sand bag emplacement. Then there was a lull in the shelling and the enemy was possibly making corrections or adjustments in range. During the lull in shelling Lt. Friedline, our Platoon commander gave orders to take cover in the No. 8 Sea Coast Searchlight power plant engine room. No one of the platoon was wounded up to this time. We all took shelter in the engine room. There was Lt. Friedline, Sgt Mark Nehl, Cpl Jess Powell, Cpl O'Bryan, Pfc Walter B. Helkowski, Pfc Joseph Moore, Pvt Walter A. Herrig, Pfc Thomas G. Moore, Pfc Olsen and Pvt Pritchard and Pfc Salas, all of Battery M-60th. In the engine-room seeking shelter was also a sailor named "Wiley" and the power-plant operator of 59 CA., also three observers from the 59 CA, their names I did not know, also Pvt Hershel Bouskay of K-60 and Pvt Salvatore Nocera L-60 was also in the engine room.

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The Japanese artillery then commenced artillery bombardment of our position and made direct hits on the Pom Pon gun which apparently was their target. Just before the gasoline explosion Lt. Friedline said "he was going to go up to Battery A command post tunnel." Just as he mounted the steps of the engine room, a shell exploded in the engine room, set fire and exploded the gasoline storage tank. There were 2 entrances to the engine room, one up concrete steps to the top entrance and one out the rear, in thru the rock on the same level as as the room. The explosion appeared like a great ball of fire and must have been the shell exploding entering the upper exit. We went out thru the open cut thru the rock and down to the Battery A command post. Some of the men were left in the engine room who could not get out. There was Lt. Friedline found on the concrete steps of the engine room. He was covered with rocks and dirt. Also Cpl O'Bryant, Pfc Moore, the engine room operator, and one of the observers were left in the engine room. We reported the catastrophe to the AA command post at Battery A and they didn't seem to do anything about it. The sailor "Wally" crawled on his hands and knees over to the south end of Malinta Hill where another CP was located and reported the accident. That is where Wally was found and picked up and taken to the hospital. From the Battery A tunnel Pvt Moore and Pfc Helkowski walked down to the Hospital. We also reported the accident at the hospital. We told them that there were men hurt at Malinta Hill and to send an ambulance for them. Sgt Nehl and Pritchard, Cpl Powell, Pvt Joe Moore, Helkowski, all went to A Battery tunnel then to Malinta Tunnel for aid. But Olsen, Bonshey and Nocera stayed at Battery A Tunnel. Olsen was very badly burned and wounded.

Died in the Hospital from this accident:

Lt. Friedline died of burns and wounds 4/29/42.  
 Pfc. Moore, Thomas G. died of burns and wounds 5/2/42.  
 Pfc. O'Bryant, O. G. died of burns and wounds 5/2/42.  
 He was promoted to Corporal, 5/2/42.  
 Pfc. Olsen, J. died of burns and wounds 4/31/42.  
 Pvt. Pritchard, Robert F. died of burns and wounds 5/4/42.

Wounded from this Accident M-60

Sgt Nehl, Mark E.  
 Pfc Helkowski, Walter B.  
 Cpl Powell, Jess  
 Pfc Moore, Joseph M.  
 Pvt Herrig, Walter A. Jr.

Others wounded from this Accident

Pvt. Nocera, Salvatore                      Btry. L-60  
 Pvt. Boushey, Hershel C.                  Btry. K-60--Hospitalized.  
 An observer was wounded-----Name unknown.

*Olsen*  
*CP*

NAMES UNKNOWN

"Wiley" the Sailor died of the burns --name and date unknown.  
 Captain of the observers died.  
 Another observer a Corporal died.  
 The engine room operator died.

Those not wounded:

Pfc Salas -----(Machine Gunner)  
 Pvt Mosley, George N. (Machine Gunner)  
 Pvt Rich, Lester L. (Machine Gunner)

"Pom Pom Crew"

Sgt Nehl -----In Charge.  
 Pvt. Mosley  
 Opl Powell  
 Pfc Moore, Joseph  
 Pfc O'Bryant  
 Pfc Olsen  
 Pvt Prichard  
 Pvt Nocera  
 Pvt Banshey

"Machine Gun Crew"

Pfc Salas -----In Charge.  
 Pfc Necessary  
 Pfc Rich  
 Pfc Helkowski -----Next in Charge.  
 Pvt Herrig, Walter

MANGIANELLI, Tony-Pvt-K-60-DS, SK in Baguio  
 (Reported by Lt Col E. L. Warner)

Information on Tony Mangiameli Pvt K-60 (17030522) DS SK Baguio, joined Major E. L. Warner, FA, Jan 1, 1942 at Barrio Comonarito, N. Viscaya. He was in company with Pfc Albert S. Hendrickson. Both remained with Lt Col Warner until Jan 20th; when in Bayombong they volunteered to go on a mission to dig up 2 air cooled Machine Guns and 3000 rounds of Machine Gun ammunition, reported by them to be buried near Smugan, N. Viscaya by Col Horan. Lt Col Warner authorized them to go and to return to him at Bayombong. They never returned. In March 25th, Maj. Manuel Enriquez reported they were at LacBod, a sawmill in the Mts. about 25 miles E. of Baguio. They had been there a long time. Hendrickson was the leader of the two; posing as an officer etc. Maj. Enriquez sent for them but they went off somewhere - unknown. After the surrender of Corregidor they both turned up with Lt Col Naker, P. Army, 14th Inf. (Lower Cagayan Valley). Mangiameli remained at Piperod, it is believed. It is believed that Warner was with ~~the~~ 20th American; Capt Arnold of Air Warning Service and Lt. Harley Hieb 14th Inf P. I., and a group of Filipinos, among

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*Extracted  
 CM*

whom was Lt. Arturo Dingcong P. Aray. Lt Dingcong was later executed. About 11th of Oct. Lt Col Warner talked to Lt Dingcong briefly. Dingcong said he, Arnold, and Mangiameli were in a group, and about 3 weeks prior on the edge of the Jungle below Didiyou River in the west Cogayan Valley. Japs located them and fired on them. The fight continued and the Japs could not cross the river at that point but crossed lower down. They then captured Lt Dingcong who testified that, when the group was fired upon the 3 Americans were in the group with himself and we fired back, but he didn't know if they were killed or escaped in the Jungle. He said a jacket and a pack of playing cards were Arnold's. Also a 45 Cal pistol belonged to Hieb; nothing was found that belonged to Mangiameli. The Japs went back about the 18th of Oct. to identify these men and found 3 Cadavers, but in the three weeks they could not be identified; due to decay and river mud. Lt Ziegler, Albert S. of 121st Inf. went also to identify the bodies, but could not, but found a book on Tech Communication. Lt Col Warner has not been able to find out further information about Mangiameli but believes he escaped in the Jungle South of Pinarod on or about Oct. 14th 1942.

Catastrophe of Shell bursting in Headquarters Battery 60th CA Dining Room, April 16, 1942. (5 killed)

Wounded by the Shell Burst and awarded Purple Heart

- 2nd Lt. Louis P. Lutich 200th CA (attached April 9, 1942) Actg Mes<sup>s</sup> Officer Aircraft Warning, and was attached to Hq Btry for rations and quarters. Amputation of left leg.
- Cpl Arthur Wolf, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in left leg by shrapnel.
- Pvt "Doc" Grover, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in right leg by shrapnel.
- Pvt Nicholas Hionedes, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in left shoulder and neck.
- Pvt Max Kirschner, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in leg and thigh.
- Cpl McDonough, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in both legs by shrapnel.
- Sgt. William Temple, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in the face by shrapnel.
- Sgt. Alschuler, Aircraft Warning Co, Phil Dept; wounded in back.
- Pvt. Biddle, Aircraft Warning Co, wounded.
- Pvt. Kilfoil, Aircraft Warning Co, wounded.
- Pfc. Philip C. Paul, Hq Btry 60; wounded in both knees.
- Pfc. Howard D. Haynes, Hq Btry 60; wounded left shoulder and eyes.
- Pfc. Albert M. Taylor, (cook) Hq Btry 60; wounded in back by shrapnel.
- Pvt. Elbert Sisco, (cook) Hq Btry 60; wounded.

Killed By The Shell Burst:

- Pvt. Zbiecek (AirWarn Co) Killed instantly. (Chest & face wounds) (American) "Filipino Civilians"
- "George" (shoeshiner) head cut off. "Pedro Enriquez" (KP)
- "Theodore" (KP) Abdominal injuries, killed instantly. "Teodoro Aguirre" (KP)
- "Chickie" (KP) arm cut off, died in hospital. "Richardo Topilato" (KP)
- "Pop" (KP) wounded face/head, died in hospital.

*Est. [Signature]*

## Pvt. Haynes, Hq Btry, Story of the Hq Btry Catastrophe

The Engineer Officers came to the Headquarters Battery and said: "The Jap shell entered under ground in front of the kitchen stair way in front of the barracks which let to the second floor; Came up thru the porch back of the stair way; entered thru the wall aside of the door and exploded as it hit the ceiling of the Dining Room. It blew a large 8' hole in the ceiling and knocked out a 12' hole in the wall between the Day Room and the Dining Room. It exploded in the corner of the Mess Hall". There were 5 killed and 14 wounded on April 16, 1942.

## "SILVER STAR TO KING AND BALLOW"

On Dec 29th 1941 when the enemy first bombed Corregidor 2nd Lt William M. King, (then a 1st Sgt of Battery M-60th CA) and Pvt. John Ballow, Battery M-60th CA, were stationed at a Machine Gun position at the west end of Corregidor Landing Field. These bombs set fire to a large Oil Storage tank in an abandoned balloon Hangar near the position, and also set fire to two of the five Observation Planes (O-49) which were standing on the edge of the Landing Field, in front of their positions. After these planes caught fire the grass in the whole area was set afire and threatened to destroy the remaining three planes. Altho orders came over the command line from the Regimental CP to abandon the position on account of the fire, 2nd Lt. King (then a 1st Sgt) and Pvt. Ballow obtained the assistance of two native kitchen police from a fox hole near by and proceeded to fight the fire at the position. They moved one plane which was directly threatened by the fire, and beat out the fire which was burning furiously near the other two planes. They then removed to safety the Air Corps small arms ammunition and some light bombs which were stored in the danger area. This area was still subjected to enemy aerial bombardment for several hours. It required about two hours to fight out the fire and move the planes and ammunition to safety. After the fire was extinguished, the two natives again took cover in their fox holes and Lt King and Pvt Ballow returned to the Battery Command Post to try and establish communications with the Regimental CP. All during this time Lt King and Pvt Ballow both showed great courage, and bravery in spite of the bombarding which continued.

Lt King's address, 347 Loobon Interior, Paco, Manila, P. I.  
John Ballow's address ( )

## Prisoner of War Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan:

The Japanese Commanding Officer of camps 1, 2, & 3 was Lt Col Mori.  
The Japanese Camp Commander; 2nd Lt Kawasaki.  
The Japanese Medical Officer (Camp Staff); 2nd Lt Tanura  
Japanese Sgt Maj., Guard Co; Sgt Maj. Mohara. (Old Handlebar)  
Japanese Sgt Maj., Administrative; Hq; Sgt Maj. Ishikwa.  
Japanese Sgt Clerk in Jap Hqs; Sgt Tokumoto. "Old Goldtooth."  
Japanese Civilian Interpreter; Niimeura.  
Japanese Army Interpreter; Sekigawa and Sakuma.

*Entered*



Story by Pfc. Luz Cisneros (1&3 Btry Mech) (#2 gun) D-60.

After supper about a quarter to 10 PM, Lt Kosler and Cornwell went to the tunnel to return some 12 to 15 men who were in the tunnel. The gun pits were death traps. A runner from M Battery gave the alarm to D-60. Everyone picked up rifles and handgrenades. Lt Perkins appointed me acting Sgt. Three flanks were formed. 92nd flank receded toward the tunnel. Marines, D-60 and 92nd P.S. formed a strong point near the Car Station. I was with Lt. Perkins. There were 2 Cal-30 Machine Guns of D-60 at Salt Water Tower. At the shack below the salt water tower a Nip Sniper was shooting at us. I threw 6 handgrenades into the shack and believe destroyed the Nip Sniper Post.

From the north side of the tank Sgt Howel D-60, had a detail near Old D kitchen. We thought a sniper was on the water tower. We worked on the #2 water tower sniper post, and there was a Nip Sniper in the shack below the water tower where Brady used to stand. We had some Filipinos 92nd, Pvt Slater, and Gordon D-60 were with us, and we had some action there. Three or four Filipinos were killed and Pvt. Mingor was wounded by a Machine Gun. He died in the hospital in action in the building.

I threw handgrenades and the next morning found two wounded Japs in the shack. Pvt Shirley D-60 killed the Japs with an out-rigger bolt. Then we went down the ridge (east) and at Height Finder position the Japs had another super post with Machine Guns. Sgt Markham was with us at the 2nd water tower position, then disappeared. Lt Perkins, Pvt Shirley, Pvt Gorrah, Pvt Slater and Cisneros attacked the sniper position at the Height Finder position, and then retreated toward the landing field. The artillery was heavy on this position and the Japs used a trench mortar on us. We killed several Japs at this position. One Jap had a rope around his waist and he was hanging from a tree dead.

The Japs came up the draw or ravine near the D-60 tunnel toward the Height Finder position. By now it was about 3 AM and we destroyed the 3" guns and a tractor borrowed from G-60. We then went to Battery Keyes. Lt Perkins was along the road and directed our operations. We took cover at Btry Keyes and in a ditch along the road during the shelling.

I ran out of handgrenades and Lt. Perkins sent me to the Marines at 92nd flank area to get handgrenades, and to tell Lt Goble or Culliver to get back to join him. I found them in a bomb proof in 92nd En area, Sgt Nail, Cpl Bolan, Lt. Culliver, Lt Goble and Pvt Arney. I delivered the message to them and they said they would get over as soon as possible but they never showed up.

I got 9 handgrenades from the Marines and went back to Btry Keyes. I went alone and it was almost daylight when I got back. I met Sgt Howel near the 92nd Officers Qtrs. (Love sent).

He said that Cpl Cossick was wounded in the groin. He was taken to the hospital in the tunnel. With Sgt Howel was Pvt Kron, and Pvt Worley, they were walking and told me that the Nips were coming heavy. Lt Perkins, Slater, Gordon some Filipinos Sgt Contreras and myself went up the ridge at BC station of the Btry Keyes. We met Shirley there and three Filipinos so we all went back along the ridge to our D-60 position. This is when Shirley killed the two Nips with the bolt. There were 30 or 40 dead Nips along the ridge. From here we came down the steps to south shore road. The dive bombers came over and we took cover in the ditches. We went to 155 gun battery Ord. Pt. about 10 AM, there we stayed until after the surrender until 2 PM of May 6th. The Japs took us prisoner there and took us toward Malinta tunnel, along south shore road around Malinta tunnel to the south shore Docks, to the concentration point for prisoners. I was the only one operating handgrenades. I ran into 4 Machine Gun nests. There were lots of Marines and Japs dead in front of D-60 tunnel (15 or 20 Marines and 15 or 20 Japs).

The Marines had built a barricade of ties in front of D-60 tunnel and at the entrance and inside of the tunnel. There were lots of dead in here, the Japs had thrown handgrenades into the tunnel. We cleaned out the 4 Machine Gun nests. And we cleaned off the top of D-60 position from midnight on to daylight. I know that I got the two nips in the shack below the salt water tower, on the south side. Sgt Howel worked the ridge on the north side. Staff Sgt Fockler, Sgt Ray, Sgt Tolindo, Sgt C. J. \*\*\*(pollock), Sgt \*\*\*, director Sgt, Cpl McCarthy and Cpl \*\*\*, all went to the tunnel for safty as soon as the runner came thru announcing the Nips had landed. Sgt Howel and Cpl Kozick were the only non-coms there that I knew. I'm pretty sure that Sgt Sullivan and Pvt McKinley worked along on the north road. Japs were firing from #2 AA gun pit and killed 3 Filipinos and wounded Minges as they approached. Fliped 6 handgrenades in (3) and wiped out the nest. Then went to vicinity of kitchen and attacked the Height Finder position at (4). I went up alone and threw about 3 handgrenades, from a bomb crater position into the Director pit and cleaned it out. The next morning there was no evidence of our wounded or dead at (4) I returned to the kitchen about 10 AM. I know for sure we got 7. Lt Perkins was the only officer in the D-60 command besides one Marine Captain (Captain Wolly), who commanded D-60 after the Japs landed. Lt Perkins appointed me 1st Sgt night of May 5, about 10 PM.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT:

*Ruth H. Essary*  
RUTH H. ESSARY  
Captain WAC

EXTRACTED FROM THE DIARY OF LT. COL. E. L. BARR

R O S T E R

of  
LT. COL. OFFICERS QUARTERS - 25  
Cabanatuan, P.I., Sept. 28, '42

1. EDWARDS, Le Roy M., O-5534 (FIN) ('GO), Left camp 10/26/42, 823 Clara Ave., St. Louis, Mo.  
  
(PRIS) BIGGS, L. W., O-6607 CAV (92) 9:45 PM (9/27), died 9/29/42 at 9:45 am., wife in Onaga, Kans.
2. BARR, Elvin L., O-7554 (BksLdr) (60), 234 V. Mapa, Manila, P.I. or c/o The Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Wash., D.C.
3. OLIVER, Alfred C., O-9678 (Chaplain), 1220 Floral St., N.W. Wash., D.C.
4. AMOROSO, Arnold, O-10777 (HD) ('GO), Left camp 10/26/42, 31 Mildred St., Charles Town, West Va.
5. BRADY, Jasper E. Jr., O-11596 (31) C.O., 2303 Northern Life Tower, c/o R.H. PARSONS, Seattle, Wash.
6. ENGLEHART, E. Carl, O-12773 (GSC-91), c/o Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.
7. SVIHRA, Albert, O-14927 (JAG), To Hosp. Oct. 15, '42, appendix; 248 La Verne, Long Beach, Calif.  
  
(PRIS) BREITUNG, H.E.C., O-15314 (60) (9:15 PM, 9/27), died 9/29/42, 9:15 Am; 100 Lake St., S.P., Cal.
8. MARRON, Cyril Q., O-15329 (2nd Bn, 31st Bn, CM DR) 'GO 10-11-42, Left camp 10/26/42; 109 Hillcrest Ave, Yonker, N.Y.
9. MITCHELL, Floyd A., O-15535 (91) ('GO), Left camp 10/26/42, USMA, West Point, N.Y.
10. MILLER, Albert D., O-15670 (92) ('GO) Left camp 10/26/42, 83 State St., Gallipolis, Ohio.
11. CARPENTER, Frank, F. Jr., O-15870 (GSC) ('GO), Left camp 10/26/42, 182 Belle Fontaine, Pasadena, Calif.
12. CONZELMAN, Carl M., O-16442 (HD) ('GO), Left camp 10/26/42, c/o A.L. SMITH, Box 404, Barre, Vt.

1st Group of 1,000 men marked ('GO), departed Camp I presumably for Davao @ 11 A.M., 26 Oct. '42. Later (1/1/43) reported that they were sent to Korea, Manchuko or Japan).

- 70 -

Extraction from the Diary of Lt. Col. E. L. Barr, cont'd.

ORDERLIES IN BKS - 25:

Pvt. GUY BAKER (E-60 CA (AA)), Virden, Illinois.  
Pvt. JAKE H. MENDENHALL (200 CA (AA)), Dayton, New Mexico.  
Pvt. JOHN BOWLER (31st INF), c/o Mrs. JOSEPHINE OWEN,  
3778 So. Budlong Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

This is a record of 18,410 Americans in Philippines as of Feb. 10, 1943 - Accounted of as Dead, On Detail, Australia, Japan, etc.

To Oct., '42 - Died at O'Donnell:- 27,000 Filipinos and 1,562 Americans; At Camp I, Cabanatuan, 2,100 up to Nov. 1, 1942; At Camp I, Cabanatuan, 1,956 Ams. up to Oct. 14 incls.; 462 out of 1670 N. Mexico Soldiers died at Camp I. We sunk 882 J. Vessels.

Died at Camp I up to Dec. 1, 1942 - 2,378 (June 1 to Nov. 30)  
149 (December)  
2,527 Total for 1942.

ROSTER BLDG. 22: - Dec. 24, 1942:

BARR, E.L.	Lt. Col.	0-7554
BOGER, W.O.	Lt. Col.	0-109805
WARNER, E.L.	Lt. Col.	0-125572
MCILHATTAN, V.G.	Capt.	0-362731
HARRISON, M.	Lt.	0-890372
MINTON, W.A.	Capt.	0-362261
NAGEL, E.J.	Lt. (Chaplain)	0-890521

ROSTER BLDG. 27 - GROUP NO I (PM) Oct. 27, '42.  
C/o The Ag-Wash., D.C. or C/o GEO W. BALL WILLIAMS, Port, Pa.

Lt. Col.	JOHN BALL	FA	0-6502	West Squad Leader
"	E.L. BARR	CAC	0-7554	Asst. Bks. Leader,
	transferred to Bldg. 22 on Dec. 24.			
"	ALFRED OLIVER	CHAP.	0- 9678	West
"	J.E. BRADY Jr.	INF	0-11596	West
"	PHIPPS, G.L.	INF	0-11608	East
"	I. ALEXANDER	QMC	0-12414	East
"	E.C. ENGELHART	GSC-CAC	0-12773	West, Sq. Ldr.
"	D.M. MOORE	GSC	0-15836	East, Sq. Ldr.,
	transferred to Bldg. 24.			
"	M. F. DALY	AC	0-16767	West
"	ORION V. KEMPF	MAC	0-17372	East
"	W.H. MAVERICK	AC	0-17451	East
"	R.O. GASKILL	MC	0-18275	West, transferred
	on detail to Lipa.			
"	H.K. JOHNSON	INF	0-19187	West, transferred
	to Bldg. 24.			
"	Wm.O. BOGER	QMC	0-109805	Bks. Ldr., trans-
	ferred to Bldg. 22 on Dec. 24.			
"	T. F. WICKORD	INF-TKS	0-345291	East, transferred
	on detail.			
Major	JOHN E. BRINKMEYER	FD	0-167015	East
"	PETER KOSTER	JAGD	0-890404	East, Sq. Ldr.
"	JOHN BORNEMAIN	CHAP	-----	East

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*Authenticated  
CPL*

Diary of Lt. Col. E. L. Barr, cont'd.

ORDERLIES:- Baker, Bowler (Address on first page), Pvt. Chas. Harmon - 5406 Sand Springs, Rd., Tulsa, Okla.

Chaplain Thos. Seecina (Cath) administered LAST RITES on Aug. 15 and REQUIEM MASS at 6:30 A.M., Aug. 17, 1943, assisted by Chaplain McManus (USN) who explained the mass to all present - Lt. Col. Barr, Lt. Col. Breitung, Capt. Wilcox, Capt. Calloway, Lt. Petril, Lt. Taylor and others.

Mrs. William C. Kilduff of Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio, mother of 2nd Lt. Wm. C. Kilduff who died Aug. 15, 1942 @ Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp, Cabanatuan, P.I. Ref. 2nd Lt. Robt L. Saxton, 24th FA of the same town.

Major Dewey died at Cabanatuan P.W. Camp 2:45 PM., July 24, '42. Funeral Service at 4:30 PM by Chaplain Oliver, Lt. Col., Protestant.

Capt. Arthur Wald died at Bilibid P.W. Prison, Manila, P.I. on May 31, '42. Chaplain Richard Garberry (Catholic) marked grave. Gen. Moore was reported as present at funeral ceremony.

Lt. Col. Lloyd Biggs, 92 CA; Lt. Col. H. E. Breitung, 60 CA; Lt. Roy Gilbert, U.S.N. attempted escape from Cabanatuan Prison Camp, at 9:15 PM (Sunday) Sept. 27, '42, caught & ??? were executed; shot about 9:30 AM Sept. 29, '42 & buried (?) near road several hundred yards East of entrance to Camp # I (clump of trees). Biggs beheaded.

CERTIFIED TRUE EXTRACT:

*Ruth H. Essary*  
RUTH H. ESSARY  
Captain, WAC

- #4 -

*Essary*

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" ALFRED OLIVER	CHAP.	O- 9678	West
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" PHIPPS, G.L.	INF	O-11608	East
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