

We Were There At The Battle For Bataan

[#Battle of Bataan](#) [#World War II Pacific](#) [#Bataan Death March](#) [#Philippine campaign WWII](#) [#historical accounts Bataan](#)

Delve into a compelling firsthand account of the Battle of Bataan, a pivotal and often tragic chapter of World War II in the Pacific theater. This narrative brings to life the courage and immense struggles faced during the Philippine campaign, offering a unique perspective on a crucial historical event.

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We Were There at the Battle for Bataan

This is a new release of the original 1957 edition.

We Were There at the Battle for Bataan

The new edition of this bestseller book is enhanced with updated references to VMS. The authors have responded to suggestions made by readers of previous editions. They cover both Tru64 UNIX and the full range of other UNIX implementations now available.

We Were There at the Battle for Bataan

Celebrates the heroism of the Army and Navy nurses imprisoned for three years in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp.

We Were There at the Battle for Bataan

From a brave American veteran comes an eyewitness account of a gruesome chapter in World War II history. Captured when America surrendered the Philippines Bataan Peninsula, James Bollich experienced first-hand the march that cost more than 8,000 American and Filipino lives. Now, he shares the unforgettable experience of his three and a half years of Japanese imprisonment. This journal relates his personal experience, first focusing on the sixty-five-mile march that deprived prisoners of food, water, and rest. Prisoners received harsh punishments for any infraction, one of the most brutal of these being the policy of beheading them for taking a sip of water. Rather than force him to give up, these things made Bollich fight for life even more. Witnessing his comrades falling beside him and watching his own body waste away to ninety pounds, he never yielded his will to survive. After completing the march, he remained a prisoner of war, first at an old Philippine army base, then in another camp at Mukden, Manchuria. He relates his imprisonment in detail, from starvation and torture to digging their own comrades graves in the hot sun, without hats or water. Through it all, he remained courageous and hopeful that he would one day make it back home. His story reminds both past and present generations

of the horror and brutality of the Pacific war, all the while providing an inspiring testament to the will of the human spirit.

We Band of Angels

Tears in the Darkness is an altogether new look at World War II that exposes the myths of war and shows the extent of suffering and loss on both sides. For the first four months of 1942, U.S., Filipino, and Japanese soldiers fought what was America's first major land battle of World War II, the battle for the tiny Philippine peninsula of Bataan. It ended with the surrender of 76,000 Filipinos and Americans, the single largest defeat in American military history. The defeat, though, was only the beginning, as Michael and Elizabeth M. Norman make dramatically clear in this powerfully original book. From then until the Japanese surrendered in August 1945, the prisoners of war suffered an ordeal of unparalleled cruelty and savagery: forty-one months of captivity, starvation rations, dehydration, hard labor, deadly disease, and torture—far from the machinations of General Douglas MacArthur. The Normans bring to the story remarkable feats of reportage and literary empathy. Their protagonist, Ben Steele, is a figure out of Hemingway: a young cowboy turned sketch artist from Montana who joined the army to see the world. Juxtaposed against Steele's story and the sobering tale of the Death March and its aftermath is the story of a number of Japanese soldiers.

Bataan Death March

Fought with obsolete and discarded equipment by an army mostly made up of untrained Filipinos, the Battle of Bataan has become one of the “forgotten” battles of World War II. This book provides a complete history of the conflict by looking at the events which led up to the battle, with an overview of the American, Philippine and Japanese forces that fought on Bataan. Abandoned by their commander, Douglas MacArthur, and written off by their president, without an air force or navy to support them, for 90 days the Americans and Filipinos held out against not only the Japanese but the ravages of starvation and disease. In the end came the largest surrender in American military history. The book contains dozens of period and modern photographs and several maps.

Tears in the Darkness

In the opening days of World War II, a joint U.S.-Filipino army fought desperately to defend Manila Bay and the Philippines against a Japanese invasion. Much of the five-month campaign was waged on the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor Island. Despite dwindling supplies and dim prospects for support, the garrison held out as long as possible and significantly delayed the Japanese timetable for conquest in the Pacific. In the end, the Japanese forced the largest capitulation in U.S. military history. The defenders were hailed as heroes and the legacy of their determined resistance marks the Philippines today. Drawing on accounts from American and Filipino participants and archival sources, this book chronicles these critical months of the Pacific War, from the first air strikes to the fall of Bataan and Corregidor.

The Battle of Bataan

An account of the extraordinary strength and courage exhibited by Americans under the extreme and seemingly unending stress of three and a half years of captivity under the Japanese on Bataan. Photographs and maps.

Last Stand on Bataan

This epic story recounts the exceptional valor and endurance of American troops that battled Japanese forces in the Philippines during World War II. Bill Sloan, “a master of the combat narrative” (*Dallas Morning News*), tells the story of the outnumbered American soldiers and airmen who stood against invading Japanese forces in the Philippines at the beginning of World War II, and continued to resist through three harrowing years as POWs. For four months they fought toe to toe against overwhelming enemy numbers—and forced the Japanese to pay a heavy cost in blood. After the surrender came the infamous Bataan Death March, where up to eighteen thousand American and Filipino prisoners died as they marched sixty-five miles under the most hellish conditions imaginable. Interwoven throughout this gripping narrative are the harrowing personal experiences of dozens of American soldiers, airmen, and Marines, based on exclusive interviews with more than thirty survivors. *Undeclared* chronicles one of the great sagas of World War II—and celebrates a resounding triumph of the human spirit.

We Were There at Pearl Harbor

Focuses on America's first engagement in WWII. Unpublished letters, written and oral testimony of over 350 veterans restores these gruelling months into a historical record.

Death March

Captured by the Japanese after the fall of Bataan, Lester I. Tenney was one of the very few who would survive the legendary Death March and three and a half years in Japanese prison camps. With an understanding of human nature, a sense of humor, sharp thinking, and fierce determination, Tenney endured the rest of the war as a slave laborer in Japanese prison camps. *My Hitch in Hell* is an inspiring survivor's epic about the triumph of human will despite unimaginable suffering. This edition features a new introduction and epilogue by the author. Purchase the audio edition.

Undefeated

On t.p.: An annotated graded list of books in many fields for adolescents who are reluctant to read or find reading difficult.

Bataan, Our Last Ditch

This book is about the authors true experience during WWII when the Japanese Imperial Forces invaded Bataan, her home province, where most of the United States Armed Forces in the Far East (USAFPE) were encamped and was made the last stand against the invading forces. Id like the public and even the whole world to see what I saw, to feel what I felt and still feel (for history doesnt disappear), to remember the fallen fellowmen of ours, to feel their pains and the untold sufferings they endured and went through, to respect human dignity, to understand that war and violence doesnt pay. That we, as human beings, must work together for the promotion of peace that we may all live in a world of peace and progress.

My Hitch in Hell

A forgotten account, written in the immediate aftermath of World War II, which vividly portrays the valor, sacrifice, suffering, and liberation of the defenders of Bataan and Corregidor through the eyes of one survivor. The personal memoir of Colonel David L. Hardee, first drafted at sea from April-May 1945 following his liberation from Japanese captivity, is a thorough treatment of his time in the Philippines. A career infantry officer, Hardee fought during the Battle of Bataan as executive officer of the Provisional Air Corps Regiment. Captured in April 1942 after the American surrender on Bataan, Hardee survived the Bataan Death March and proceeded to endure a series of squalid prison camps. A debilitating hernia left Hardee too ill to travel to Japan in 1944, making him one of the few lieutenant colonels to remain in the Philippines and subsequently survive the war. As a primary account written almost immediately after his liberation, Hardee's memoir is fresh, vivid, and devoid of decades of faded memories or contemporary influences associated with memoirs written years after an experience. This once-forgotten memoir has been carefully edited, illustrated and annotated to unlock the true depths of Hardee's experience as a soldier, prisoner, and liberated survivor of the Pacific War.

SMILE, Special Materials Improve Learning Experiences

This gripping portrait of environmental politics chronicles the devastating destruction of the Philippine countryside and reveals how ordinary men and women are fighting back. Traveling through a land of lush rainforests, the authors have recorded the experiences of the people whose livelihoods are disappearing along with their country's natural resources. The result is an inspiring, informative account of how peasants, fishers, and other laborers have united to halt the plunder and to improve their lives. These people do not debate global warming—they know that their very lives depend on the land and oceans, so they block logging trucks, protest open-pit mining, and replant trees. In a country where nearly two-thirds of the children are impoverished, the reclaiming of natural resources is offering young people hope for a future. *Plundering Paradise* is essential reading for anyone interested in development, the global environment, and political life in the Third World.

Benefits for Filipino Veterans

The “riveting” (John Wukovits, author of *Admiral “Bull” Halsey*) and all-but-unknown account of ten American prisoners of war who escaped from a Japanese prison during World War II. On April 4, 1943, ten American prisoners of war and two Filipino convicts executed a daring escape from one

of Japan's most notorious prison camps. The prisoners were survivors of the infamous Bataan Death March and the Fall of Corregidor, and the prison from which they escaped was surrounded by an impenetrable swamp and reputedly escape-proof. Theirs was the only successful group escape from a Japanese POW camp during the Pacific war. Escape from Davao is the "remarkable" (Bill Sloan, author of *Brotherhood of Heroes*) story of one of the most extraordinary incidents in the Second World War and of what happened when the Americans returned home to tell the world what they had witnessed. Davao Penal Colony, on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, was a prison plantation where thousands of American POWs toiled alongside Filipino criminals and suffered from tropical diseases and malnutrition, as well as the cruelty of their captors. The American servicemen were rotting in a hellhole from which escape was considered impossible, but ten of them, realizing that inaction meant certain death, planned to escape. Their bold plan succeeded with the help of Filipino allies, both patriots and the guerrillas who fought the Japanese sent to recapture them. Their trek to freedom repeatedly put the Americans in jeopardy, yet they eventually succeeded in returning home to the United States to fulfill their self-appointed mission: to tell Americans about Japanese atrocities and to rally the country to the plight of their comrades still in captivity. But the government and the military had a different timetable for the liberation of the Philippines and ordered the men to remain silent. Their testimony, when it finally emerged, galvanized the nation behind the Pacific war effort and made the men celebrities. Over the decades this remarkable story, called the "greatest story of the war in the Pacific" by the War Department in 1944, has faded away. Because of wartime censorship, the full story has never been told until now. John D. Lukacs spent years researching this heroic event, interviewing survivors, reading their letters, searching archival documents, and traveling to the decaying prison camp and its surroundings. His dramatic, gripping account of the escape brings this remarkable tale back to life, where a new generation can admire the resourcefulness and patriotism of the men who fought the Pacific war.

American History in Juvenile Books

Retired Colonel, William D. Chalek recounts his POW experiences at the hands of the Japanese in World War II.

Gateways to Readable Books

Wendell Fertig is a true WW2 American hero who deserved the Medal of Honor. Please look him up on Wikipedia. The Pacific, World War Two novel is historical fiction, loosely based upon American guerrillas who refused to surrender, when the Philippines fell in 1942. Pearl Harbor, December Seventh 1941. The American Pacific Fleet is in ruins. U.S. troops surrender in late spring of 1942. American POW "S are beaten like animals by Japs on the infamous Bataan Death March. Thousands are murdered with hands tied behind their backs. Some refused to surrender and they fought a successful jungle guerilla war for the next three years. This is their story. They retreated into the jungle gathering Filipino men and woman to form a Guerilla Army. As a group, they made lightning attacks on the Japanese Imperial Army. By V.J day 1945 they had killed over 6,600 Jap troops wounding thousands more. They fought their own style of warfare, without remorse, but those who survived came out mentally or physically scarred for life. The powerful impact of the horrors of war are described as though you were fighting along side these heroes. They experience ultimate victory, yet death, horrific injuries and torture awaited some of them. Their youth was lost as they did things beyond their wildest nightmares to fight an unrelenting, sadistic Japanese enemy. This novel shows American patriots, whose love of country galvanized them to do remarkable deeds; it is a tribute, well deserved. Sample paragraphs from *The Pacific, World War 2*. Maxwell was a very angry man, so obsessed with hatred, he could snarl at himself. He needed to release it, so he volunteered for every patrol. On each patrol, he would share the names of five men butchered during the sinking of the Hell Ship. He still had his files; he had taken from the Hell Ship. After an attack, he would go around to the wounded Japs saying; "This is for Sergeant Charlie Frank from California, you helped murder on the Sinyo Maru . Then he would cut out one of the Jap "s eyes. After, he would go to the next Jap and say the name of the next man on his list. The Japs would scream in terror for mothers, many of them pissed themselves as he slowly moved the bloodied knife from one Jap "s eyeball to the next Jap "s eyeball. He left them one good eye so they could share each comrade "s pain while drowning in agony of torment and suffering. Then he would go around the circle once again to each one and slit their throats. "The Japanese Army conquered parts of China in the 1930 "s. They took the capital city of Nanking in 1937, murdering over 500,000 Chinese POW and non-combatants in the worst atrocity of the Pacific War. They took the POW, tied them to poles, and used them for bayonet practice. The idea was to give the greenhorn Jap soldiers the first taste for blood. Then, they would

decapitate them and display the heads on bayonets as though they had a trophy. Sometimes they got jollies by tying the soldiers up, pouring gasoline on them and setting them on fire. Next, they went after the women and little girls, gang raped over 50,000, killing most of them. Some of the girls, under the age of ten, so badly damaged by continuous rape, had hips dislocated, so they could not walk. The remaining guards herded one-hundred and fifty Army and Marine POW into a tunneled air raid shelter; they poured gasoline from several 45-gallon cans into the shelter, and then set the shelter on fire. The men in the front became screaming human torches, forcing those of us at the back to the end of the shelter. We could not breathe. Some tried to escape out the front entrance. Only to be machined gunned by Jap guards.

The War I Saw

When World War II began, New Mexico had a population of 531,815 inhabitants, one of the least populated of the 48 states. Yet, New Mexico and New Mexicans played a key role in the outcome of the War in the Pacific. The New Mexico National Guard was the first U.S. military unit to fight the Japanese, holding on for four months on Bataan, and then suffering through years in POW camps. The atomic bomb was developed at a secret laboratory in Los Alamos, and tested at a site near Alamogordo. Navajo code talkers helped capture bases from which B-29s bombed Japanese cities. Finally, several thousand Japanese Americans, classified by the FBI as dangerous enemy aliens, were interned in a camp near Santa Fe. These seemingly separate events were related through unique qualities of the arid, spacious land. The authors have now provided a voice for the previously silent heroes of these wartime events: Special Engineer Detachment (SED) enlisted men and women at Los Alamos who actually fabricated the atomic bomb, Navajo Marine privates, National Guard enlisted men, and Japanese American internees. Their stories, obtained through personal interviews by Rogers and Bartlit to supplement the historical record, illuminate the patriotism, human suffering, and courageous humor in these important World War II events. EVERETT M. ROGERS, Ph.D., was Distinguished Professor in the Department of Communication and Journalism at the University of New Mexico. His special interest in intercultural communication is illustrated here in analyzing American/Japanese relationships, often occurring through barbed wire stockades or at the end of a gun. NANCY R. BARTLIT earned a BA degree in history from Smith College and an MA in international communications from the University of New Mexico. She taught in Japan for two years, tutored Japanese in Los Alamos, and returned to Japan to study technology and industry. This book is a confluence of her unique familiarity with Japanese people and culture--their war museums and battlefields--and New Mexicans, their multiple cultures, and war memorials. She represents a human link between a country that was once the arch enemy and the place that created the weapon causing

Battle for Bataan

Established in 1911, The Rotarian is the official magazine of Rotary International and is circulated worldwide. Each issue contains feature articles, columns, and departments about, or of interest to, Rotarians. Seventeen Nobel Prize winners and 19 Pulitzer Prize winners – from Mahatma Ghandi to Kurt Vonnegut Jr. – have written for the magazine.

Congressional Record

For two weeks during the spring of 1942, the Bataan Death March—one of the most widely condemned atrocities of World War II—unfolded. The prevailing interpretation of this event is simple: American prisoners of war suffered cruel treatment at the hands of their Japanese captors while Filipinos, sympathetic to the Americans, looked on. Most survivors of the march wrote about their experiences decades after the war and a number of factors distorted their accounts. The crucial aspect of memory is central to this study—how it is constructed, by whom and for what purpose. This book questions the prevailing interpretation, reconsiders the actions of all three groups in their cultural contexts and suggests a far greater complexity. Among the conclusions is that violence on the march was largely the result of a clash of cultures—undisciplined, individualistic Americans encountered Japanese who valued order and form, while Filipinos were active, even ambitious, participants in the drama.

Bataan Survivor

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