



### Japanese Carrier Planes in the Attack

1. Fifteen "Kate" high-level bombers from *Akagi*
2. "Kate" torpedo-bombers from *Soryu*
3. "Kate" torpedo-bombers from *Hiryu*

4. First wave "Kate" torpedo-bombers from *Akagi* and *Kaga*
5. Second wave "Kate" torpedo-bombers from *Soryu* and *Hiryu*
6. "Val" dive bombers from *Akagi*



# Japanese Expansion after Pearl Harbor

## Campaign for the Philippines

**T**he United States began her military presence in the Philippines on May 1, 1898 and continued occupation of the islands after the December 1898 treaty signed in Paris to end America's brief War with Spain. The Filipino resistance under Emilio Aguinaldo, allied with the Americans against Spain, was sorely disappointed when the United States delayed Philippines independence. Yet the opportunity for a strategic military presence in the Far East, based in the nearly 7100 island archipelago (primarily on the largest island, Luzon) was too good to pass up. The Filipinos then turned their highly effective guerilla tactics on the

Americans for a few years and eventually would use them on the Japanese. Though the U. S. set up a Commonwealth with independence scheduled for 1945, Japanese aggression interrupted that plan. Meanwhile, the American military created an elaborate defense scheme to protect the ward nation. Of prime strategic interest were four islands that guarded the mouth of Manila Bay, the largest being Corregidor, a rocky volcanic island comprising an area of two square miles. The name had its origin in the Spanish word for passage check and the island was used as a port of entry station for many years.

The American military figure most associated with the Philippines is General Douglas MacArthur. He and his father, American Civil War hero General Arthur MacArthur, both served there. Upon retirement

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*American and Filipino prisoners crowd the entrance to Malinta Tunnel on Corregidor during their surrender to victorious Japanese troops on May 6, 1942.*

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*General Douglas MacArthur led the U. S. and Filipino troops defending the Philippines against the Japanese invasion and led the islands' liberation in 1945.*





From left Pfc. Dale E. Bordner, 2nd Lt. Marvin C. Hughes and 2nd Lt. Eugene Wallace stand on the dock just after arriving in Port Moresby following their dramatic rescue from enemy territory in New Britain.



Marvin C. Hughes, originally from Baird, Texas, received a Purple Heart from Brig. Gen. Ennis Whitehead for the wounds he suffered in the crash and ten-month ordeal that lasted from May 1942 to March 1943.

Second Lt. Eugene Wallace is pictured here in his dress uniform in the early days of his U. S. Army Air Force career.



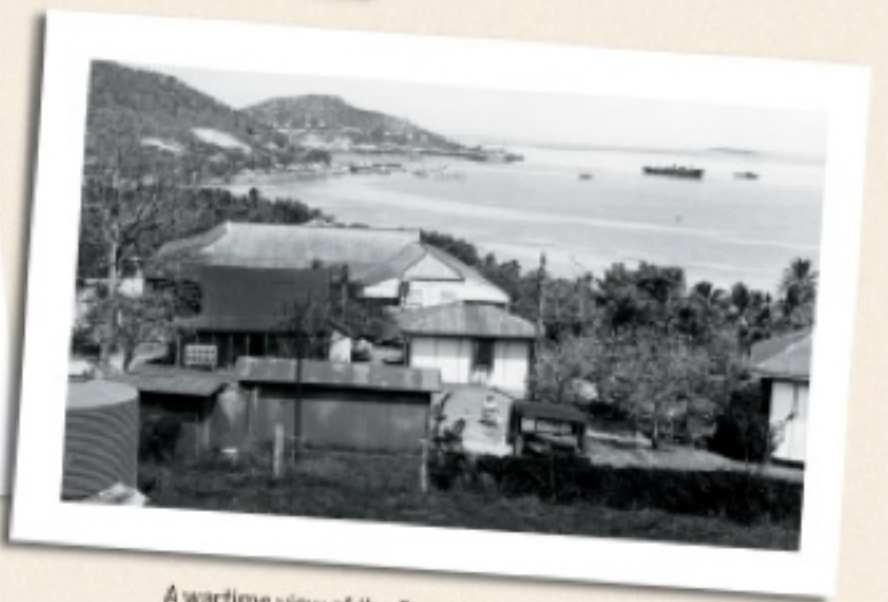
Lloyd Kingston seems a happy chap as he stands in front of his light tank on Guadalcanal. He was a radio operator/machine gunner in the Stuart tank.



Herb Allebaugh in a wartime photograph. As a young Marine recruit he got his first taste of war on August 7, 1942 at Guadalcanal.



Eugene Wallace received a Purple Heart and a Silver Star for his bravery in the New Britain mission and subsequent ordeal. This medal ceremony took place at the Santa Ana Army Air Base in Southern California.



A wartime view of the Port Moresby shoreline. Military vehicles were a common site in the Papuan town during the conflict.





**From top left to right**

- 1.** Don E. Lester Sr.
- 2.** Leland Lester
- 3.** Vernon J. Main Jr.
- 4.** William Persky
- 5.** Robert B. Ruffato
- 6.** John A. Morrill Jr.
- 7.** Edwin Price Ramsey
- 8.** Austin L. Andrews
- 9.** Raymond L. Richmond
- 10.** William G. Roy
- 11.** Bert Stolier
- 12.** W. V. "Bud" Taylor
- 13.** Lester I. Tenney
- 14.** Eugene Wallace
- 15.** Edward E. Wise
- 16.** Angelo Borruano