Victory in the Pacific
World War II in the Philippines

Bataan • Corregidor • Manila
March 15-22, 2020

Featuring world-renowned expert on the war in the Pacific James M. Scott, author of Rampage: MacArthur, Yamashita and The Battle of Manila

• In collaboration with The National WWII Museum •

Save $1,000 per couple when booked by August 2, 2019
Howdy, Ags!

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. Just a few hours later, the Philippines faced the same fury as the Japanese Army Air Force began bombing Clark Field, located north of Manila. Five months later, the Japanese forced the Americans in the Philippines to surrender, but not before General MacArthur could slip away to Australia, famously vowing, “I shall return.”

After the fall of the Philippines, 70,000 captured American and Filipino soldiers were sent on the infamous “Bataan Death March,” a 65-mile forced march into captivity. Similarly, American, Dutch, British, and other Western civilians were rounded up in Manila and put into a large internment camp at the University of Santo Tomas, while additional American forces made a fighting retreat to the island of Corregidor in Manila Bay.

For the soldiers on Corregidor, life revolved around constant artillery bombardments and the faint hope for reinforcements from the United States. During this bleak time, Brigadier General George F. Moore, Texas A&M Class of 1908 and artillery commander on Corregidor, asked another Aggie, Major Tom Dooley ’35, for a list of the Aggies on Corregidor.

On April 21, 1942, the 27 Aggies fighting on the island could not physically gather due to the intense shelling. “So we had a roll call, and a muster is a roll call,” Dooley was quoted as saying. News of the muster made its way back to the United States, boosting American morale. Two weeks later, Corregidor fell to the Japanese and the Aggies were taken captive, with only 12 surviving internment. Following the recapture of Corregidor in 1945, two Aggie soldiers Mustered there on April 21, 1945, and then 128 men returned to Corregidor on April 21, 1946, for the iconic Aggie Muster at the mouth of Malinta Tunnel.

The Traveling Aggies are pleased to partner with The National WWII Museum on Victory in the Pacific: World War II in the Philippines. This fascinating journey will begin in the lush province of Bataan, where tour participants will walk the first kilometer of the Death March and visit the remains of the prisoner of war camp at Cabanatuan. On the island of Corregidor, 27 miles out in Manila Bay, guests will see the blasted, skeletal remains of the mile-long barracks, theater, hospital, and officers’ quarters, as well as the monument built and dedicated by The Association near Malinta Tunnel in 2015, flying the Texas A&M flag and representing the sacrifice, bravery and Aggie Spirit of the men who Mustered there. In the capital, guests will tour the ancient walled city of Intramuros—built soon after Manila’s founding in 1571—complete with dungeons dating back to the Spanish Inquisition, and used more recently by the Japanese secret police as a torture center.

Participants will likewise visit the campus at Santo Tomas and meet survivors who spent years of their childhoods interned there.

This trip is one you will not soon forget. We invite you to honor those who served in the Philippines during World War II.

Gig ‘em!

Jennifer Bohac  Marisa Liles
Director of Travel Outreach  Director of Travel Operations
and Engagement  and Customer Service
Traveling Aggies  Traveling Aggies
The Association of Former Students  The Association of Former Students

1946 Corregidor Muster.  Photo by James T. Danklefs ’43
Following the Spanish-American War (1898), the Philippines was ceded to the United States by Spain and became an American colony. The Filipinos initially resisted, which led to the Philippine-American War from 1899 until 1903. By the end of the decade, the Filipinos had accepted American rule, albeit still longing for their independence. After decades of lobbying by Filipino leaders, the Philippines became a Commonwealth in 1935 and was promised independence in 1946. Unfortunately for all parties, war clouds were forming, and the world’s greatest conflict would test the resolve of these two countries.

On December 7, 1941, the Imperial Japanese Navy attacked the US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor. Just a few hours later, the Philippines faced the same Japanese fury. Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Far East Air Force, immediately wanted to send his planes on a bombing raid on Formosa. However, Lieutenant General Douglas MacArthur demurred, allowing the Japanese Army Air Force to begin bombing Clark Field, located north of Manila.

The resulting invasion pitted the experienced and fierce Japanese Army against the untested and inadequately trained American and Filipino troops. The American and Filipino soldiers put up a stubborn defense despite hunger, disease, and dwindling supplies and ammunition. After five months, the Japanese forced the Americans to surrender, but not before General MacArthur could slip away to Australia, famously vowing, “I shall return.”

After the fall of the Philippines, the 70,000 American and Filipino soldiers captured at Bataan were sent on the infamous “Bataan Death March,” a 65-mile forced march into captivity. Similarly, American, Dutch, British, and other Western civilians were rounded up in Manila and put into a large internment camp at the University of Santo Tomas. These internees would experience the brutal nature of captivity under the Japanese until early 1945.

On October 20, 1944, General MacArthur waded through the shallow waters near the town of Palo on Leyte Island, making good on his promise to return to the Philippines. American troops entered Manila for the first time on February 3, 1945, kicking off what proved to be an incredibly bloody urban fight. Street by street, building by building, American and Filipino troops fought for control of Manila. Aerial bombing raids were forbidden by General MacArthur, fearing too many civilians casualties. Still, the 29-day Battle of Manila reduced the “Pearl of the Orient” to rubble. More than 100,000 civilians lost their lives.

The fighting in the Philippines lasted until the end of the war. General Tomoyuki Yamashita, commander of Japanese forces in the Philippines, finally surrendered on September 2, 1945. Poetically, sitting across the table from him at the official surrender was American General Jonathan Wainwright, who surrendered at Corregidor in May 1942, and British General Arthur Percival, Yamashita’s old enemy from Singapore. On July 4, 1946, the United States followed through on its promise to the Philippines and granted the islands independence.

**FEATURED AUTHOR & HISTORIAN**

James M. Scott, a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard, is the author of *Target Tokyo: Jimmy Doolittle and the Raid That Avenged Pearl Harbor*, which was a 2016 Pulitzer Prize finalist and was named one of the best books of the year by Kirkus Reviews, The Christian Science Monitor, and Fort Worth Star-Telegram. His other works include *The War Below: The Story of Three Submarines That Battled Japan* and *The Attack on the Liberty: The Untold Story of Israel’s Deadly 1967 Assault on a US Spy Ship*, which won the Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morison Award. Scott’s fourth book, *Rampage*, was named one of the Best Books of 2018 by the editors at Amazon, Kirkus Reviews, and Military Times. In addition, Scott has been interviewed on national television, public radio, and in newspapers ranging from The New York Times to The Washington Post. Scott also was a featured presenter on the Smithsonian Channel’s television series *Hell Below* and at The 2018 International Conference on World War II. Scott lives with his wife and two children in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.
By April 1942, American forces in Bataan realized the battle was lost. General MacArthur was ordered out of the country on March 11, and General Edward King took command of all American forces in Bataan. By April 8, 1942, General King realized that any further attacks were futile. Faced with a Japanese force capable of bringing in reinforcements and unleashing relentless artillery barrages, King sought terms of surrender from the Japanese commanders. The next day, General King surrendered the remaining 70,000 men under his command to the Japanese. King was brought to Balanga Elementary School, a command post for Japanese General Masaharu Homma, for interrogation. King’s surrender disobeyed orders relayed from General MacArthur, and King fully expected to face a court-martial. The surrender left the island of Corregidor as the last holdout in the Philippines. It fell one month later. April 9 is commemorated each year in the Philippines as the “Day of Valor” to honor the courage of the men who defended the Philippines under the worst conditions.

Lester Tenney joined the National Guard in November 1940. After a year of training, Tenney arrived in the Philippines on Thanksgiving Day, 1941, as a member of the 192nd Tank Battalion. At 5:30 in the morning, on December 8, 1941, Tenney awoke to news that the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Not long after, Tenney experienced the bombing of Clark Field. By the end of December 1941, Tenney was a part of an outnumbered and outgunned American force in a strategic retreat to the Bataan Peninsula. After the surrender of the Americans in Bataan, Tenney was subjected to the “Bataan Death March.” He remembered it not as a march, but rather as “trudging” along. Men were wounded or sick with malaria or dysentery. There was no food or water for the 65-mile march, except for items tossed out by Filipino civilians. Tenney survived the march, spending three years doing forced labor for Mitsui Coal Mining Company. After his release in 1945, Tenney earned business degrees from San Diego State University and the University of Southern California and became a college professor. He sought, and received, official apologies from the Japanese government to the survivors of the “Bataan Death March.”

Jose Abad Santos was one of the leading Filipino national figures during the first half of the twentieth century. Serving as Secretary of Justice in the 1920s and 1930s, Abad Santos made it a top priority to establish public trust in the courts. His efforts were noticed in the United States, with President Herbert Hoover nominating him to Supreme Court of the Philippines in 1932. After another term as Secretary of Justice from 1938-1941, Abad Santos returned to the Supreme Court as Chief Justice in December 1941. Following the Japanese invasion, he refused an invitation to join President Manuel Quezon in the United States, remaining behind to serve as the Acting President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines. The day after the surrender of American forces in Bataan, the Japanese captured Abad Santos. He identified himself, and his captors ordered him to cooperate in bringing about the defeat of the remaining Americans. Despite relentless grilling by the Japanese, he refused, resulting in his execution by firing squad. It was reported that Abad Santos refused the blindfold and cigarette offered by his executioners. The legacy of Jose Abad Santos is honored today with his photo appearing on the 1,000 peso note.
This map of the Philippines is one of a series of Mem-O-Maps by John G. Drury of the 214th Ordnance Battalion US Government. Mem-O-Maps were produced for military personnel during World War II. Their main purpose was to serve as a souvenir map on which troops could keep track of their “adventures” and movements. The use of cartoons and familiar imagery helped represent the conditions and experiences that the troops must have faced in reality. The legend encouraged servicemen to note where and when they “landed or anchored”, as well as where they stationed while there.
When booked by September 6, 2019. $129 per person taxes and fees is additional.

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Bataan, Corregidor, and Manila with James M. Scott
March 15-22, 2020

$6,499 $5,999* per person based on double occupancy
$8,499 $7,999* single occupancy

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Day One:

ARRIVALS / TRANSFER TO BATAAN

After morning arrivals into Manila Ninoy Aquino International Airport (MNL), transfer to the province of Bataan. The Bataan Peninsula overlooks the northern entrance to Manila Bay with the island of Corregidor just to the south. For the Americans in Bataan in 1941, the peninsula was designated the site for a major defensive stand in the case of a Japanese invasion. Under War Plan ORANGE-3, which was the product of almost a half-century of planning for conflict with Japan, American forces would concentrate fighting in central Luzon and deny the use of Manila Bay to the Japanese Navy. After arrival to Las Casas Filipinas de Acuzar, enjoy an evening reception and dinner getting to know your fellow travelers.

Accommodations: Las Casas Filipinas de Acuzar (R, D)
Day Two:

**BATAAN DEATH MARCH**

The morning tour begins at the Bataan Death March Kilometer Zero in the town of Bagac. One of two markers for the start of the “Bataan Death March,” this point marks the start of the march moving west toward Balanga. The group will symbolically walk a one-kilometer stretch of the March, arriving at marker two. Turning south, the group will visit the Kilometer Marker Zero at Mariveles, the starting point at the southern tip of the peninsula. After circling Mount Mariveles, arrive at the Mt. Samat Shrine, which honors the Filipinos and Americans who fell defending the country and serves as a gathering point for commemorations such as the Day of Valor held each April 9. The final stop is the Balanga Elementary School where General Edward King was interrogated underneath the mango trees following the surrender of more than 70,000 men.

Accommodations: Las Casas Filipinas de Acuzar (B, L)
Day Three:

CLARK FIELD

The tour departs Bataan and continues to Pampanga Province and the Bamban Museum of History. The museum is a passion project of Rhonie Cauguiran Dela Cruz, who has collected numerous artifacts and items related to World War II in the Philippines. The museum is located next to several caves used by the Japanese during the fighting, with the nearby mountains acting as a refuge of the indigenous Aeta people who waged a guerilla war against the Japanese. Continue to the Capas National Shrine, which marks the location of Camp O’Donnell, the endpoint of the Bataan Death March. The Clark Field Museum continues the story of American involvement in the Philippines to withdrawal of American forces in 1942.

Accommodations: Clark Marriott Hotel (B, L, D)
Day Four:

CABANATUAN

Visit the site of one of the most successful commando raids in US history. Cabanatuan POW Camp held up to 8,000 American prisoners. In January 1945, a group of just over 100 US Army Rangers and 250 Filipino Scouts traveled over 30 miles behind enemy lines to reach the camp. The Scouts conducted a diversionary raid, while the Rangers attacked the main camp. Over 500 Americans were freed at the cost of 2 killed and 25 wounded. Upon returning to the Clark Field area, visit the San Fernando Train station, the location from which the prisoners from Bataan boarded rail cars for Camp O’Donnell.

Accommodations: Clark Marriott Hotel (B, L)

Memorial to the troops held captive at the Cabanatuan prisoner of war camp and the Army Rangers who later liberated the camp.

Courtesy of AB Forces News Collection / Alamy Stock
Day Five:

BATTLE OF MANILA

When Douglas MacArthur fled to Australia, he proclaimed, “I shall return.” On October 20, 1944, MacArthur waded ashore on the island of Leyte. By January 1945, MacArthur was ready to liberate Manila. On February 3, American forces entered the city and liberated the internees at the University of Santo Tomas, including the nurses known as the “Angels of Bataan.”

The ensuing month-long battle resulted in the systematic destruction of the city and the death of over 100,000 Filipinos. Japanese soldiers orchestrated a series of executions and murders against the civilian population. Hear the stories of Manila during this ferocious battle on a tour of the walled city, known as Intramuros.

Accommodations: The Manila Hotel (B, D)


Excited American Army nurses, after years of captivity, board trucks for the first leg of a long voyage home on February 13, 1945. Courtesy of National Archives.

An American soldier carries a Filipino refugee, who is suffering from shock, from the Walled City on February 23, 1945. Courtesy of National Archives.
Day Six:
CORREGIDOR

From Manila, board a ferry for the fortress island of Corregidor. Serving as the door to Manila Bay, Corregidor was called “The Rock” due to its landscape and immense fortifications. In March 1942, General MacArthur fled Corregidor under orders from President Roosevelt, leaving General Jonathan Wainwright in command. Following the surrender on Bataan, Wainwright and his men held out for another month, facing relentless Japanese bombings. On your tour, visit numerous fortifications and the Malinta Tunnel. With an overnight bag, stay at the Corregidor Inn, allowing additional time for exploration of the area. Return to your room at The Manila Hotel on the following day.

Accommodations: The Corregidor Inn (B, L, D)
Seven-year-old Angus Lorenzen's family tried to escape northern China on a cargo ship on the eve of World War II, but landed in Manila soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor and were stranded. The Japanese seized the Philippine capital on January 2, 1942, rounded up the thousands of American and Allied civilians, and interned them at the University of Santo Tomas.

Lorenzen, along with his mother and sister, spent the next 37 months in captivity before American forces liberated them. In 1947, Lorenzen’s family settled in San Mateo, California. He later earned an engineering degree from the University of California at Berkeley and an MBA from California State University.

Lorenzen turned his experiences at Santo Tomas into the 2008 book A Lovely Little War: Life in a Japanese Prison Camp Through the Eyes of a Child. He also edited the 2018 anthology We Were There Too Uncle: Stories of the Civilian Prisoners of the Japanese in the Philippines During WWII. Lorenzen currently edits the newsletter for the Bay Area Civilian Ex-Prisoners of War (BACEPOW), Beyond the Wire, an important resource for survivors of Japanese internment as well as scholars of World War II.

Karen Lewis’ family moved to the Philippines in early 1937, where her father worked as a bookkeeper for a Studebaker dealership, Manila Motors, and later as the office manager of a gold mine near the city of Baguio. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, Lewis, then in the fourth grade, fled to Manila with her family, all of whom were interned at Santo Tomas.

Nine-year-old Karen and her parents, Thelma and Bryan Kerns, spent more than three years as captives of the Japanese. On February 23, 1945, in the waning days of the Battle of Manila, Lewis and her parents boarded an American military plane to Leyte and then a Navy transport home to California. In 1954, she graduated from UCLA with a degree in art, and later earned an MFA from Lehman College. A professional painter and printmaker, Lewis lives in Ojai, California. She recounted her childhood in captivity in the 1995 book, Interrupted Lives: Four Women’s Stories of Internment During World War II in the Philippines.

We are honored to host both of these brave individuals on the tour.
Day Seven:
SANTO TOMAS

On January 2, 1942, the Japanese occupation of Manila began. The Allied forces had left Manila for Bataan. American, British, and other Western civilians stayed behind and were subject to Japanese rule. At first they were confined to their homes awaiting registration. After a period of waiting, all foreign civilians were moved to the University of Santo Tomas, which would now serve as an internment camp. Over 7,000 civilians entered Santo Tomas between 1942 and 1945. Some prisoners transferred to other camps throughout the war. During the tour of the facility, the university’s archivist will discuss the history of the camp and its rebirth after the war. The tour will conclude with a visit to the Manila American Cemetery, the final resting place of 17,058 Americans who lost their lives in the Philippines and throughout the Pacific.

Accommodations: The Manila Hotel (B, D)

Day Eight:
DEPARTURES

Transfer to Manila Ninoy Aquino International Airport (MNL) for your journey home or to your next destination. (B)

HOTEL LAS CASAS FILIPINAS DE ACUZAR
Bataan, Philippines

Set in a reconstructed 18th-century village with cobbled streets, colonial-style buildings, and stilt houses, this upscale resort features ornate woodwork and antique furnishings. Room amenities include free Wi-Fi, a flat-screen TV, a mini fridge, and a coffeemaker. Dining options include a formal restaurant and a bar on a private beach. Speckled with classic architecture, grandiose landscapes, and spectacular waterscapes, Las Casas also takes pride in being the only Philippine hotel to have received several international acclaims. Some of its prestigious recognitions include a listing in Historic Hotels Worldwide and being awarded Asia’s most excellent destination in 2017.
CLARK MARRIOTT HOTEL
Mabalacat, Philippines

Experience five-star hospitality at Clark Marriott Hotel. This centrally located hotel in the vibrant central business district of Clark Freeport Zone, Mabalacat, Philippines, offers 260 rooms and suites with contemporary design and deluxe amenities including marble bathrooms, flat-screen TVs, plus minifridges, tea and coffeemaking facilities, and internet access (fee). Enjoy five unique dining experiences and Quan Spa, a full-service, on-site wellness center, a 24/7 Fitness Center, and an outdoor pool.

THE MANILA HOTEL
Manila, Philippines

The Manila Hotel is a trip back to pre-war Manila. The hotel is the oldest premier hotel in the Philippines built in 1909 to rival Malacañang Palace. The hotel officially opened on the commemoration of American Independence on July 4, 1912. General Douglas MacArthur made The Manila Hotel his home during his tenure as the Military Advisor to the Commonwealth Government of the Philippines from 1935-1941. Architect Pedro Luna, son of master painter Juan Luna, was commissioned to build a penthouse suite for the General and his family atop the fifth floor. The Japanese occupied the hotel from 1942-1945, setting fire to the structure during the Battle of Manila. The hotel underwent extensive reconstruction after the war and has hosted numerous celebrities including President John F. Kennedy, Sammy Davis, Jr., and John Wayne.
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To reserve your participation, submit an initial deposit of $1,000 per person within five (5) days of booking. A $200 per person deposit is due for any pre and/or post program options that you select. Final payment must be received no later than 90 days prior to departure (Wednesday, June 5, 2019), the due date. Payment by check is preferred in order to reduce costs to the Museum. VISA, MasterCard, Discover, and American Express are also accepted.

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<td>121 days or more</td>
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<td>60% of full tour cost (incl Pre and/or Post Tour)*</td>
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All guests are required to advise in writing to the Museum at the time their reservation is made if they have:

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- Any condition that may pose a risk to one’s self and/or other participants on tour;
- Any condition that may require health aids, i.e.; oxygen, walkers, crutches, etc., or any intention or need to use a wheelchair while on the tour.

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We highly recommend that participants purchase a travel insurance package that provides medical coverage since most U.S. policies do not provide coverage outside the United States.

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Luggage will be limited to one (1) suitcase and one (1) carry-on per person to ensure that there is enough room on the motor coach for all passenger luggage. All luggage must be securely packed and clearly labeled. We recommend that all participants secure baggage loss and damage insurance that may be purchased for this tour.

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The Museum is not responsible for misprints in tour promotional material.

RESERVATION FORM
VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC
World War II in the Philippines
Featuring world-renowned expert on the war in the Pacific James M. Scott, author of Rampage

Please make my/our reservation for the following tour:
March 15 – 22, 2020 □ $6,499 $5,999* double occupancy □ $8,499 $7,999* single occupancy

*When booked by September 6, 2019 $129 per person taxes and fees additional.

Bedding preference: □ Twin (2 beds) □ Queen

All passengers must travel with a passport valid at least 6 months beyond their return date.

Guest 1: Full Legal Name (as it appears on your passport)
Title: _______ First: _______________ Middle: _______________ Last: _______________
Mailing Address: _______________________________________________________________
City: __________________________ State: ________ ZIP: ____________
Home Ph: __________/_________________________ Cell: __________/_________________________
Roommate (if different from below): _________________________________________________
Email Address: ___________________________________________________________________
Birthdate: ______/______/______ Preferred Name on Badge: _______________________________

Guest 2: Full Legal Name (as it appears on your passport)
Title: _______ First: _______________ Middle: _______________ Last: _______________
Email Address: ___________________________________________________________________
Birthdate: ______/______/______ Preferred Name on Badge: _______________________________

DEPOSIT AND FINAL PAYMENT: A deposit of $1,000 per person is due with your reservation application. Final payment must be received by no later than Monday, December 16, 2019 (90 days prior to departure). Applicable taxes and fees will be added to the final invoice.

Please reserve ______ space(s). Enclosed is my/our deposit for $_________________________

Charge my: □ MasterCard □ Visa □ American Express □ Discover
Card#: ___________________________________ CVV/Security Code: _______ Expires ________/_______

Signature as it appears on card: _______________________________________________________

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