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24th
FIELD ARTILLERY

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REFERENCE TO

24th F.A.

Extracted from Vol. I of

"TRIUMPH IN THE PHILIPPINES"

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But while December 7 meant "Pearl Harbor" to most of the world, it meant "Clark Field" to the Filipinos and the Americans in the Philippines -- the date to them, halfway around the world and across the international date line, was December 8, 1941. At almost the same moment that the Japs hit Pearl Harbor, they made their attack on Clark Field in Central Luzon, only fifty miles from Manila. There they knocked out the American Far Eastern Air Force with almost the same devastating effect they dealt the U. S. Pacific Fleet 5,000 miles away.

-Vol I, Triumph in the Philippines, p. 34

The North Luzon Force, dispersed throughout the central and northern Luzon area, was commanded by Major General Wainwright. It included two units of the Regular Army, the 31st Infantry Regiment and the 192d Tank Battalion, a former National Guard Organization, as well as six units of the Philippine Scouts. These were the 45th and the 57th Infantries, (PS); the 26th Cav. (PS) and the 23rd, 24th and 88th F.A. Regiments (PS). General Wainwright also had the following Philippine Army Divisions:

The 11th Reserve Division under Col. William R. Brougher, AUS

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The 21st Reserve Division under Brig. Gen. Mateo N. Capinpin, PA

The 31st Reserve Division under Col Clifford Blumel, AUS

The 71st Reserve Division under Col Clyde A. Sellech, AUS

The 91st Reserve Division under Brig. Gen Luther Stevens, AUS

The South Luzon Force was under the command of Brig. General George Parker. It consisted of one Regular Army unit, the 194th Tank Battalion; one Philippine Scout unit, the 86th Field Artillery; the 1st and the 2nd Philippine Constabulary Regiments, and three Philippine Army Divisions:

The 1st Regular Division under Brig. Gen. Fidel Segundo, PA

The 41st Reserve Division under Brig. Gen. Vicente Lim, PA

The 51st Reserve Division under Col. Albert M. Jones, AUS

The Visayan-Mindanao force was commanded by Col. William F. Sharp, with headquarters in Mindanao, and it contained no Regular Army units. It had one Philippine Scout Regiment, the 43rd Infantry; the 3rd Philippine Constabulary Regiment, and three Philippine Army divisions:

The 61st Reserve Division, under Col. Bradford G. Chynoweth, USA.

The 81st Reserve Division, under Col. Guy D. Fort, PA

The 101st Reserve Division, under Col. Joseph P. Vachon, PA.

There were also elements of other divisions including the 2d Infantry, the 73rd Infantry and the 93rd Infantry.

The Harbor Defense Command, consisting of Corregidor and its satellite islands, was commanded by Brig. Gen. George F. Moore and was composed of two Regular Army Regiments, the 59th and 60th Coast Artillery; two Philippine Scout units, the 91st and the 92nd Coast Artillery Regiments, and the 4th U. S. Marine Regiment, which had just been moved in from Subic Bay.

Command headquarters feared that the single blow at Clark Field had virtually decided the course of the war in the Philippines. The 26th Cavalry, bombed out of Fort Stotsenburg, moved into the nearby mountains, prepared to strike at the first enemy beach landing wherever it might come. On December 9, Nichols Field, another key army air base at Manila was bombed almost to destruction. The Japs apparently hoped to catch that part of the FEAF which had gone there for refuge. Group installation destruction, however, was all they accomplished -- but that was complete.

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There were also elements of other divisions including the 2d
Infantry, the 7th Infantry and the 31st Infantry.
The Harbor Defense Command, consisting of Cavalry and the
Batalion de Infanteria, was commanded by Brig. Gen. George F. Moore and
was composed of two Regular Army Regiments, the 31st and 32nd Coast
Artillery, two Philippine Coast units, the 31st and the 32nd Coast
Artillery Regiments, and the 1st U. S. Marine Regiment, which had
just been moved in from Subic Bay.
Command headquarters feared that the single blow at Clark Field
had virtually decided the course of the war in the Philippines. The
8th Cavalry, based out of Fort Stotsenburg, moved into the nearby
mountains, prepared to strike at the first enemy beach landing wherever
it might come. On December 9, Nichols ^{Field}, another key area, was
bombed at Manila was bombed almost to destruction. The day apparently
ended to calm that part of the PWY which had gone there for refuge.
Group landfall destruction, however, was all they accomplished --
but that was complete.
-Vol 1, Triumph in the Philippines, pp. 82, 83 & 84

The Bataan Defense Force which was setting up the defense of Bataan, ^xconsisted of the 31st and the 41st Divisions of the Philippine Army and the 2d Philippine Constabulary Regiment, all under Major General George Parker.

The headquarters of the Philippine Department was converted into the Service Command for Bataan, under Brigadier General Allen C. McBride.

The HLF under General Jonathan M. Wainwright, at this point, had the 31st Infantry, Regular Army; the 45th Infantry, 57th Infantry, 26th Cavalry, 23rd ^FField Artillery, 24th Field Artillery, and 88th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts; the 11th Division, 21st Division, 71st Division and 91st Division, Philippine Army.

Brigadier General Albert M. Jones, commanding the SLF, had the 96th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, and the 1st and 51st Division of the Philippine Army, with artillery reinforcement.

-Vol I, Triumph in the Philippines, pp. 62 & 63.

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