Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp Memorial
A marble altar marks the site of the Japanese Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp. Approximately 20,000 American servicemen and civilians were imprisoned there from 1942 to 1945.

Guadalcanal American Memorial
It honors those American and Allied servicemen who lost their lives during the Guadalcanal Campaign of World War II (Aug. 7, 1942 to Feb. 9, 1943). Four radiating directional walls point toward major battle sites.

American Battle Monuments Commission
This agency of the United States government operates and maintains 26 American cemeteries and 30 memorials, monuments and markers in 17 countries. The Commission works to fulfill the vision of its first chairman, General of the Armies John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, who promised that “time will not dim the glory of their deeds.”

Manila American Cemetery and Memorial
This cemetery site is the largest administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission in the number of graves and of those Missing whose names are recorded on the walls of the memorial. The government of the Philippines granted its free use as a permanent burial ground in perpetuity without charge or taxation.

For more information on this site and other ABMC commemorative sites, please visit www.abmc.gov

December 2018

“Time will not dim the glory of their deeds.”
- General of the Armies John J. Pershing
In December 1941, Japanese forces attacked Pearl Harbor and invaded the Philippines. (Dec. 8 in the Philippines, west of the International Date Line.)

1942

June 6: U.S. Forces on Bataan surrendered. The Battle of Death March began the day 70,000 Prisoners of War, including 12,000 Americans, made a brutal 65-mile walk to the prison camp and thousands died in the march. The death rate of POWs was extremely high. Of the nearly 100,000 Americans captured in the Philippines, more than 11,000 died in captivity.


April 1942

Japanese forces attacked Pear Harbor and invaded the Philippines. (Dec. 8 in the Philippines, west of the International Date Line.)

1944

February 1944

Japanese naval power in the Pacific.

November

14: U.S. Sixth Army landings at Leyte Gulf began the Luzon campaign.

January 20: U.S. Army Rangers, Alamo Scouts, and guerrillas liberated Corregidor Island.

February 5: Battle of Bataan began. The city was declared liberated on Feb. 16. Philippines led to war. Japanese forces conquered parts of Asia but were set back in the Philippines Islands. Fierce defense by U.S. and Philippine forces enabled the start of U.S. offensive operations in the Pacific.

February 28 – July 30: U.S. landings at Lingayen Gulf began the Luzon campaign.

May 7: U.S. Offensives in the Solomons. In the Coral Sea, the Japanese were set back in the Philippine Islands. Fierce defenses by U.S. forces under Admiral Nimitz fought through the fortified atolls of the Marshalls, Manus, and Palau Islands. The campaigns positioned U.S. forces to invade the Philippines.

October

20: U.S. Forces returned to the Philippines, landing on Leyte.

October 23-25: The Battle of Leyte Gulf marked the end of Japanese naval power in the Pacific.

December

19: U.S. landings on Mindanao facilitated preparations to invade Luzon.

December 8 – 11: Japanese representatives surrendered aboard USS Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay.

1945

February


March 9: U.S. Bombers dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

March 10: The Battles of Iwo Jima and Okinawa began.

April 6-8: Battle of Okinawa ended. Central Pacific Forces under Admiral Nimitz fought through the fortified atolls of the Marshalls, Manus, and Palau Islands. The campaigns positioned U.S. forces to invade the Philippines.

May 7: U.S. Forces on Bataan surrendered. The Bataan Death March continued the Allied drive to the heart of the Philippines.

June 4: Battle of Midway reversed the Pacific strategic situation. Admirals Halsey and Spruance began.

June 20: U.S. Marines landed on Okinawa.

June 22: Japanese surrendered U.S. and Philippine forces. Some eluded capture and formed guerrilla units.

June 6-8: Battle of Okinawa, off the west end of Okinawa Island, ended the fighting near the island.

June 22: Japanese representatives surrendered aboard USS Missouri (BB-63) in Tokyo Bay.

August 6:

August 9:

August 14:

August 15:

November

4: Starting at Palawan, through the Visayan Islands to Mindanao, Eighth Army liberated the remaining islands of the Philippines.

5: Liberation of Philippines declared. More than 14,000 Americans were killed in the battle. Airborne and amphibious troops captured Corregidor Island on Feb. 16.

5: U.S. Landings in Okinawa facilitated preparations to invade Luzon.

Japanese forces attacked Pear Harbor and invaded the Philippines. (Dec. 8 in the Philippines, west of the International Date Line.)