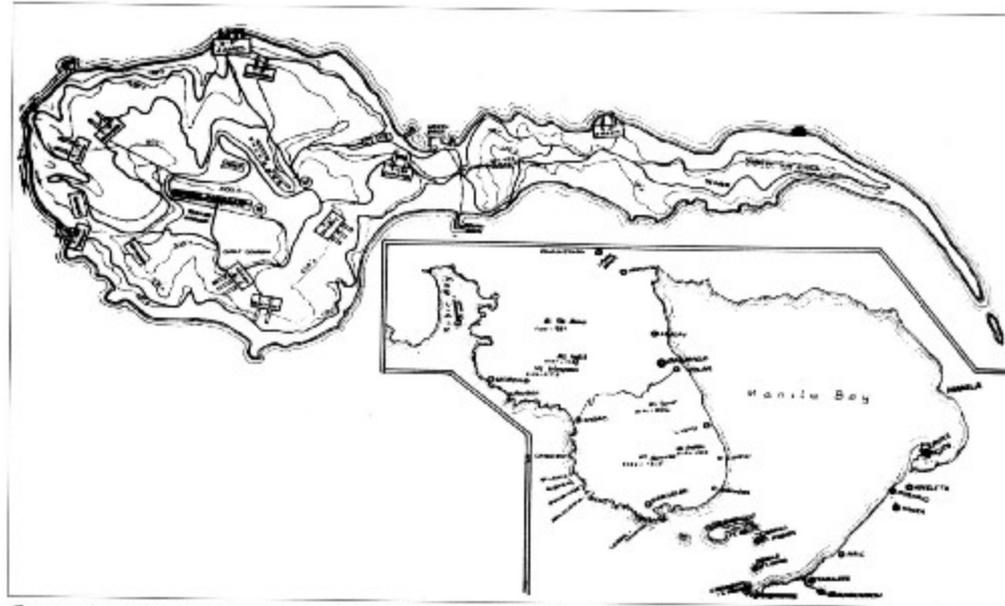
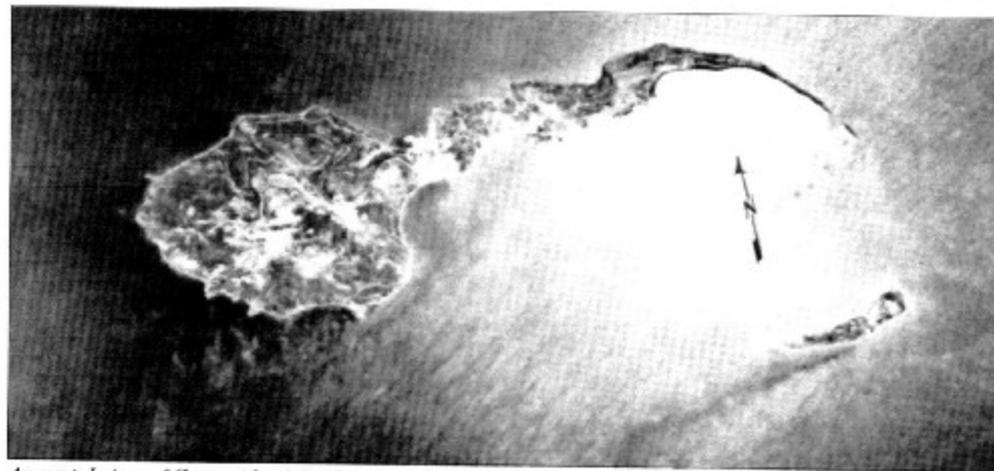


CORREGIDOR

After acquiring the Philippines from the Spanish in 1898, the United States began an enormous engineering effort to fortify the four islands across the mouth of Manila Bay. By 1914, the immense work was virtually completed and the four islands Corregidor, Caballo, El Fraile, and the Carabao, had been transformed respectively into Fort Mills, Hughes, Drum and Frank. The fortifications were so formidable that they were justifiably called “The Gibraltar Of The East”. Given the status of the Philippines, the general world situation, U.S. foreign policy, and the existing state of the weapons of war in 1914, the United States had designed the defenses of the four islands primarily to withstand an attack from the sea, conversely to assault enemy ships of war attempting to run the gauntlet into Manila Bay.



Corregidor, Fort Hughes, Fort Drum and Fort Frank guarding the entrance of Manila Bay. The topographical map of Corregidor shows the various gun emplacements on the fortress.

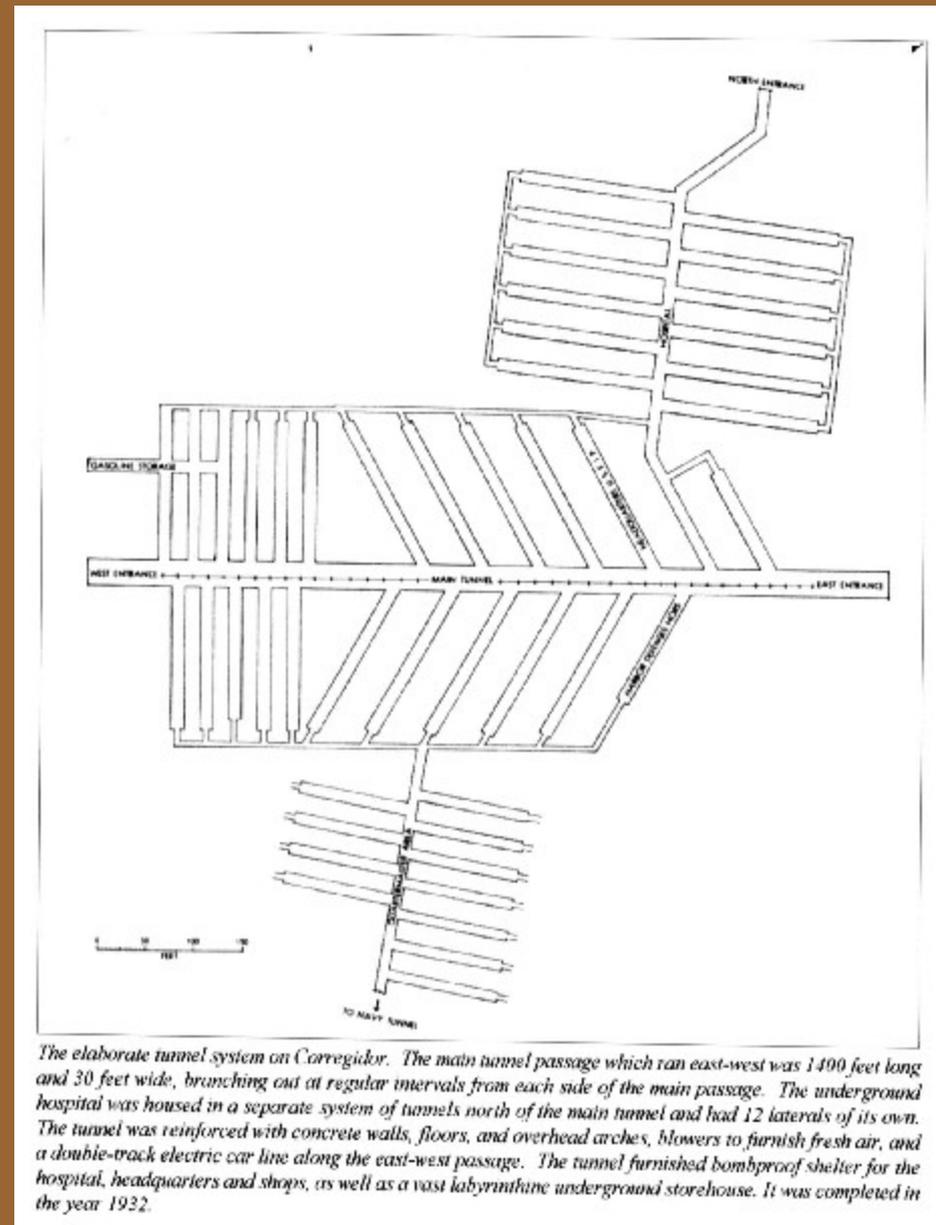


An aerial view of Corregidor Island—a part of the defense system of Manila Bay.

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MALINTA TUNNEL ON CORREGIDOR

The labyrinth of tunnels that the Army engineers had gouged and blasted out of Malinta Hill was a marvel of construction and an attraction of all of the officers and men stationed on the island. The engineers started the tunnel excavation in the late 1920s and continued even until Pearl Harbor. The island's electrical railroad ran down through the center of the main tunnel. Branching off on both sides of the main passage were some twenty-five laterals, each about 200 feet long. All of the laterals were dead headed, except one, which led to and through the emergency hospital on the north-side of the complex. The twelve laterals of the hospital contained a fully equipped 300 bed hospital and its own entrance and exit on the north side of Malinta Hill. One of the laterals on the south side of the tunnel led to a 11-lateral quatermaster storage area, its main passage continued to the Navy tunnel on the south side. The walls, floors, and overhead arches of all tunnels were of reinforced concrete.



The elaborate tunnel system on Corregidor. The main tunnel passage which ran east-west was 1400 feet long and 30 feet wide, branching out at regular intervals from each side of the main passage. The underground hospital was housed in a separate system of tunnels north of the main tunnel and had 12 laterals of its own. The tunnel was reinforced with concrete walls, floors, and overhead arches, blowers to furnish fresh air, and a double-track electric car line along the east-west passage. The tunnel furnished bombproof shelter for the hospital, headquarters and shops, as well as a vast labyrinthine underground storehouse. It was completed in the year 1922.

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MALINTA TUNNEL

Activity inside the tunnel during the Japanese siege of Corregidor.-
-showing General MacArthur's office and his aid General Sutherland.

A listing of the armament on Corregidor.

There were 23 batteries with 56 guns ranging from 12 inch to 3 inch.

The fortress also had 2 batteries of 12-- 60 inch Sperry searchlights, 7 batteries of 28 three inch anti-aircraft guns, and 4 batteries with 48 fifty caliber machine guns.



Conducting the defense of Corregidor and Bataan in the fortified tunnel system of Corregidor.

TABLE 9—ARMAMENT ON CORREGIDOR		
Number of batteries	Caliber	Number of guns
<i>Seacoast Artillery</i>		
2	12-inch mortars.....	10
5	12-inch guns.....	8
1	10-inch.....	2
1	8-inch.....	2
2	6-inch.....	5
8	155-mm. GPF.....	19
4	3-inch.....	10
23	Total.....	56
<i>Antiaircraft Artillery (Including Southern Bataan)</i>		
2	SL Sperry 60-inch * ...	10
7	3-inch	28
4	.50-caliber	48
13	Total.....	(guns) 76 (SL) 10



General Douglas MacArthur and General Sutherland in Malinta tunnel just prior to leaving for Australia in March 1942..

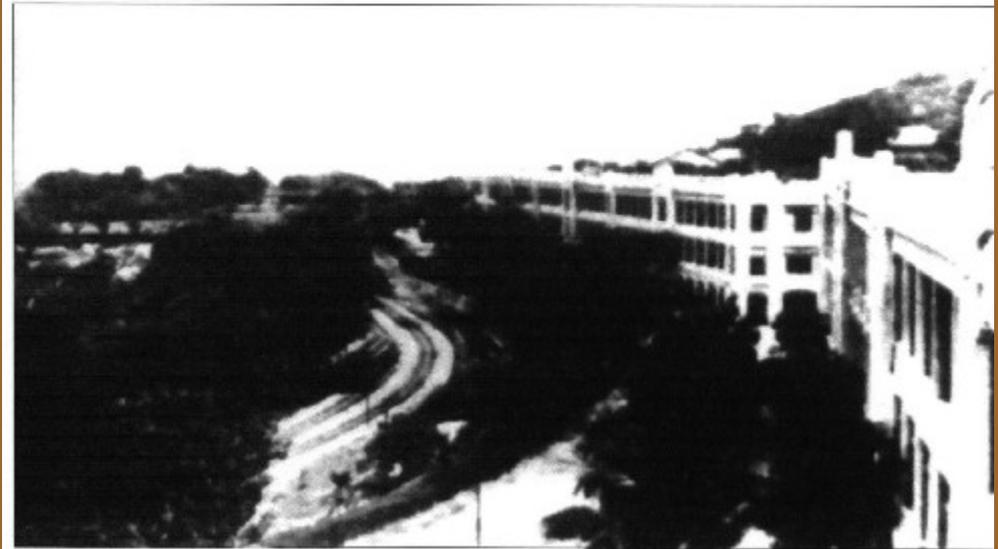
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The area known as bottomsides on Corregidor--it was the location of one of the entrances to the tunnel system and the dock area for the fortress. There was a Philippine barrio located here which provided housing for civilian workers – also, there were a number of bars located in this area that provided refreshments for the troops. The lower photo is the enlisted personnel quarters known as the mile long barracks which provided comfortable housing for the troops. The barracks was an early target for Japanese bombers.

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Malinta Hill looking south. Low area center is Bottomside.



Middleside troop barracks--note the trolley tracks heading up to Topside. This was the transportation system on the fortress.

A large movie theater was a part of the recreational facilities provided the troops.

The lower photos shows the officers housing with the mile long barracks in the background. At one time the officer's quarters provided family housing for the officers.

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Movie theater on Corregidor.

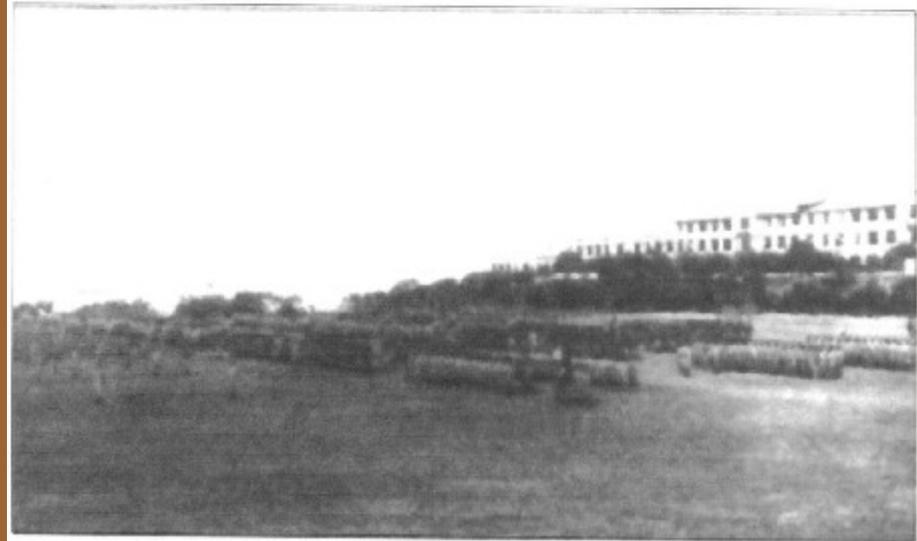


Topside as it looked prior to WWI. The large building in the background was known as the "Mile Long Barracks". At 1520 feet long, it was as long as the Empire State Building is tall. The buildings in the foreground were the home of the senior grade officers.

To the left of the top photo is the quarters assigned to General Moore, commanding officer of the fortress. The lower photos shows the parade ground with the enlisted personnel quarters in the background.



Corregidor's topside showing the headquarter's of General Moore on left and his quarter's on the far right—prior to World War II.



Topside's parade ground.

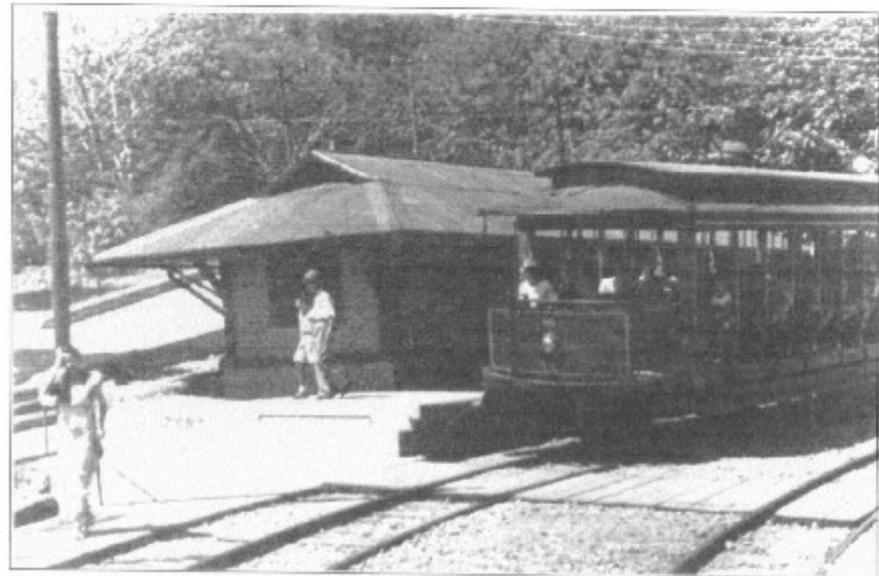
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The top photo is a closer view of the dock area on the fortress. The lower photo provides an excellent view of one of the electric trolleys which traversed the island---travelling directly through the tunnel system.



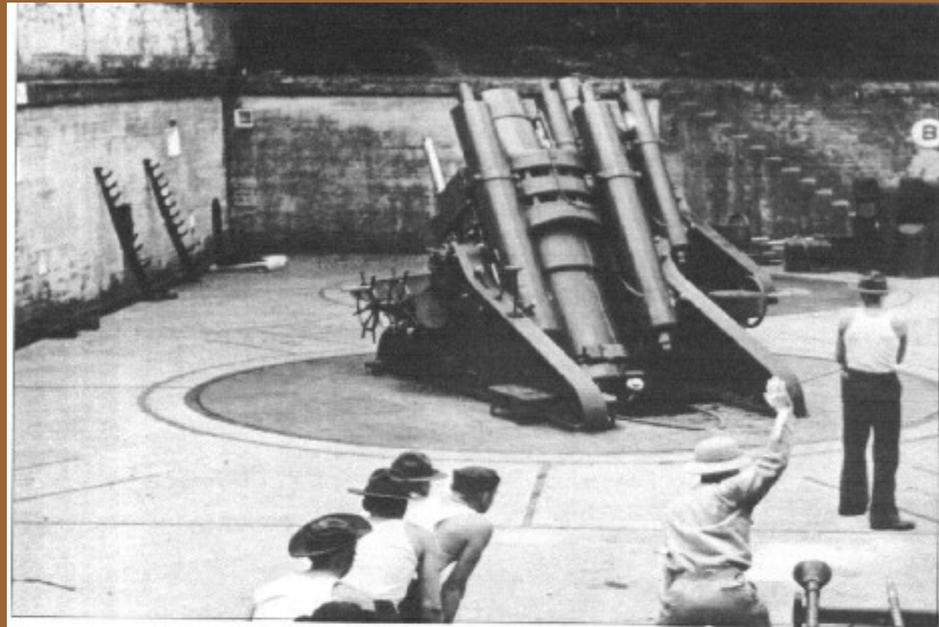
Bottomside, Corregidor's low lying waist section, located between Middleside and the west face of Malinta Hill. Immediately to the right is Malinta Hill with its extensive tunnel system.

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This transportation system was installed in the early 1930's. There were over 13 miles of trolley tracks on Corregidor which carried heavy military hardware and passengers to the island's higher elevations.

A prewar training session by one of the gun crews of a large mortar on Corregidor. The crews were continually training with these large weapons and they caused tremendous casualties among the Japanese troops invading Corregidor on May 6 1942. In case of war, the tunnel system provided adequate living quarters for the gun crews.



Training on Corregidor with a large mortar.



Corregidor personnel relaxing in an underground bunker while on duty.

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A prewar training session in one of the ammunition storage areas of the fortress. Below is a listing of the various weapon units on the fortress showing the number of personnel assigned to each unit.



Artillery personnel on Corregidor in an underground ammunition bunker.

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Officer</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>	<i>Civilian</i>
HD Hq Btry.....	30	255	290
59th CA.....	64	1,264	55
60th CA.....	72	1,896	65
91st CA.....	38	764	28
92d CA.....	37	458	20
1st CA.....	50	428	12
2d CA.....	2	74	3
Mine Planter.....	7	32	3

Strength of major units on Corregidor in August 1941.

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FORT DRUM

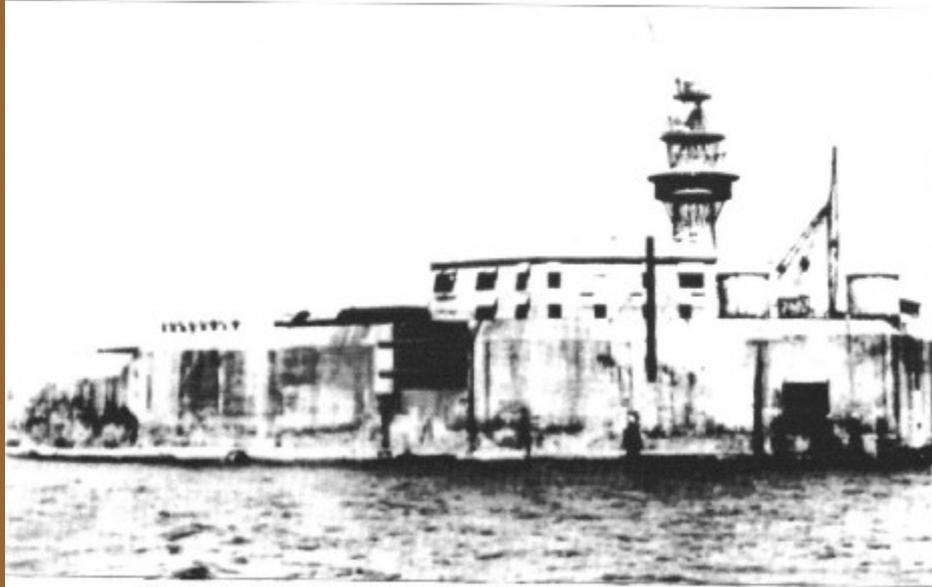
The fort, when finished, resembled the fore part of a battleship. Its dimensions were 350 feet long and 144 feet wide.

The gun deck was 30 feet above the mean low tide. Protection consisted of exterior walls 20 feet thick and an overhead protection of 18 feet. The resemblance to a battleship was so great it is claimed that many merchant ships entering Manila for the first time would render honors for a warship to the fort.

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The solid rock island from which Fort Drum was constructed known as the "Concrete Battleship".



Fort Drum the "Concrete Battleship" guarding the entrance to Manila Bay.