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Ray G. Lawrence, Lt. Col. 1133 Western Meadows Road Albuquerque 14, New Mexic October 3, 1963

Doar Dr. Belote:

I was surprised to hear from a historian after so long. I have read several accounts of the surrender and prior siege, but none to my knowledge have been too accurate. I might say you are the first to question me although several senior officers recaived a report from me after the surrender and then in P.O.W. camp several persons were writing experiences, but to my knowledge the latter all died in P.O.W. camp.

Yes, I commanded a battery of 2-75mm model 1917 British made guns. In addition I had 2 - 37mm ex-caliber guns mounted in 50 cal. AA mounts, 2 - 50 cal. machine guns, 2 - 30 cal machine guns, 30 - 25 # aerial frag bombs, 8 - Browning automatic rifles and 3,000 hand grenades. My command on 1 Jan. 1912 consisted of myself, a Phil. Army 3rd Lt. and 35 Philippine Scouts from Btry "A" & "D" of the 92d CA (PS). I & my men were attached for command to the 1st Bn 4th U.S. Marine Reg't, Commanded by Lt. Col. Beecher My sector started at the old Rifle Butt concrete wall approx 250 yards from the end of the airstrip and continued to the tail end of the island. The location was commonly known as East Pt., North Point was approx 1/2 mile to my left.

As I obtained more weepons, additional men wore assigned. One platoon of the 4th U.S. marines joined me and took over the machinguns. Later, after Batuan fell, I rec'd about 10 U.S. Army and Phil soldiers who though they were tired and ill with malaria. The had recovered by May 6th to perform. By then I had 82 man. The Phil Scouts manned the 75's and trained constantly to where they. could perform in the dark as well as in the daytime. Of course, I need not tell of the ability of the Harines to handle the MG's & small arms. They used to practice blindfblded clearing stoppages & getting their guns in action. Within a week after Bataan fell I know we were to be the target for a landing as the Jap artillery attempted to zero in on our position & the beach in front of us. We were shalled 5 times per day so close we could almost set our watched. The Japa used 150 mm & 240mm though they never damaged . our positions or caused casualties. They did hit 1 - 37mm positio twice but it was well reveted and so no damage. The first time we were shelled my man were terrified as was I. It took me most of t night to find everyone, they had dug in so deep. I then made it a practice to hold gun drills & communication drills during all sh It seemed to boost the morale and then they became sure that their position was invulnerable. When the attack finally came, we were wonkingminnonanguanpihannan waiting in our gun pita, every man on duty. The barrage immediately preceeding the initial landi was by far the worst. My own communications (field phones) remai intact but my contact with Marine Mq. was severed; hence I was not able to report, nor did I receive any orders subsequently.

I have always thought the 1st wave hit us about 9:30 r.M. just as the barrage on the beach lifted & moved for ther behind us m d to the left on the airstrip. We were all so busy I doubt if anyone looked at their watch, mine had quit operating several weeks before. I had a 36" searchlight which was operated by the scouts. I ordered it turned on when I heard the motors approaching the . . beach. It was knocked out by enemy small arms within 2-3 min.tes but not before we got a good look at the craft about 100 yds from the shore. We opened up with all guns a our tracers from the H.G.'s lit up the beach. We hit many landing craft before they hit the beach, but the MG's made short work of those that landed. All guns were sighted (sic) in to form interlocking bands of fire. That is all except 1 - 50 cal MG. It had been moved 200 yds to my left the day before and I was unable to protect it with flanking fire. It was captured shortly after the 1st attack. We heard the Japs crying for mercy, telling us to cease fire, they were Filipines. After we had fired approx 1 hr. & we were cleaning out the pits of empty shells, we heard more mortors, the second attack. By then the stars were bright and possibly the moon, coming up, I don't remember, but we opened up when the craft wors approx 500 Jds out & did a better job on them. I doubt if any reached the shore. I'm sure we sunk at least a dozen offshore. This was a larger force, I believe, since we fired more rounds.

Between the two attacks and after the 2nd we threw many hand grenades down on the beach. Also the serial frag bombs were released down wooden chutes to explode on the beach.

Just at dawn we were in the process of getting a 3rd attack but guns from Ft. Hughes to our rear opened up & the landing craft turned off to our left and landed at North Pt. unopposed. They were never within our range to fire. Or the (sic) possibly saw their hundreds of dead soldiers floating in the water and the halfsunken landing craft on the beach. I counted 22 one-half sunk landing craft and & fully leaded with dead Japs. All craft had 10 to 20 dead inside but the & were leaded with about 60 in each all dead. All Japs were crange colored life jackets so they floated in the water until the tide took them out. The sharks were having a feast. Later in the norming I a saw one other group of landing craft going up the North Channel to land where I heard later at Officer (sic) Beach.

We of course were in good spirits. I had I dead Phil Scout &

Out biggest scare came after the 2nd attack when our own 12" mortars from Topside opened up on us to cut the island in two. I understand Col. Bunker, who commanded 59th Rgt. was informed that I was possibly still holding out & stopped the firing.

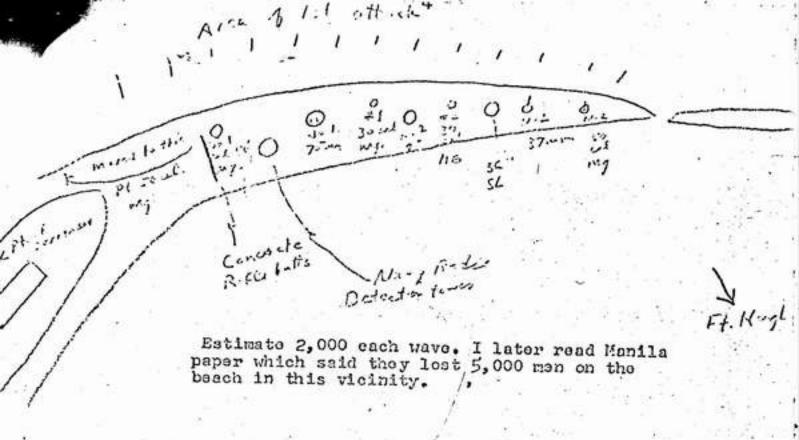
We spent the day cleaning out the few remaining survivors who were sniping at us. By noon we had cleaned out all, I believe. We had formed a skirmish line & started north & in 2 hrs. reported all well. About 4 or 5 p.w. I saw a small beat leave South Dock and sail to Ft. Hughes dock. It was flying a white sheet from the imm stern. From that I gathered that the island was in the process of surrendering. I took a vote on staying or attempting to negotiate with the

Japa. We hadn't heard a short fired in our vicinity for several hours. The vote was 38 to 36 for surrender, several did not vote. So just before dark I marched the men out in a column of 2's. I placed my 3rd Lt. who was recently promoted to 2nd Lt. in the rear, to close up the column, undremembade managed.

I don't think the Japs saw us until we reached the main road at the end of the airstrip & we had marched down it about 100 yds. They immediately surrounded us & disarmed us. They tried to question us but fave up. I'm sure they never knew where we came from or I wouldn't be writing this. They took us about I mile along towards the Officers Beach & had us sit in the middle of the road all night. In the morning they lined us up to be shot, but a very high ranking Jap officer with his staff came up from the beach with his staff & guard [this is the way it is written here] of about 25 soldiors. He stopped the proceedings & spoke to me in English. Told me to follow him & keep my men in a close column. He took us to the Bottomside md dock area & kept his guards on us all morning, brought us water & food. Afternoon another guard detail led us to the old Balloon hangar area, the 92nd motor pool area. We were used to erect a barracade (sic) of banculota barrels outward from the hangar. That night after we had gone to sleep the Japs brought the rest of the officers & men of Corragidor to the area. we found were to separate the Filipinos from V.S. personnel. I was The barrels thon separated from my men & saw few after that. We steyed there for approx 3 weeks when we were loaded aboard transports & taken to Manila. We were taken part way to shore in small boats, then forced to x suim eshore. We then paradod down Dewey Blvd. to Bilibid Prison. I spent the next 2 yrs - 2 mes. at camp 3 & Camp I Cabanatus and in (sic) Aug 3rd landed in Hoji, Kuyshu, Japan. Was in fiaph Camp 23 until end of war.

You ask me to say something about the Pt Scouts. I have nothin but praise & admiration for them. They were, I'm sure, the best disciplined men I've known. They never questioned an order and they fired those 75's at a rate of 20 rds per gun in such precision that any gun crew would have envied. I remember visiting No. 1 gun during the 1st attack & Corproal Mavarro the gunner was peering through his gun sight & said, "dir, I cannot see them through my sight the light is out." I picked him up off his seat & pointed down the barrel & said, "Use it higher like a shotgun, you're shooting ducks on the pond now." At that time we were firing pt. blank range 50 yds at the craft on the beach.

I'll try to draw a picture of our position on next page. The



My 75's were mounted on wheels & the tail piece was fixed to a circular railroad rail. Each could fire in an arc of approx. 225 de All MG and 37 mm were dug in about 25' above the shore line with loga & 1 ft. of earch on a roof overhead. This saved them from hand grenades from the beach below.

I have always believed that we bore the main attack and that less than 500 organized Japs remained on the Island at daybreak. Of course, I was out of communication and could only hear our gunfire. But, I have questioned many friends who were on the beach an (sic) airstrip to my left. They saw little action but heard us. One Lt. Anderson 60th AA who had a platoon of 50 cal. on airstrip said only a few Japs crossed the airstrip during the night. Eaxt day he & his troops were withdrawn to the Kindley Ridge.

There was a report of this activity in John Toland's book "But Not in Shame." He did not contact me but he was essentially correct. Except finm he said we withdrew. At the time of my surrender the island had been under a truce for at least 6 hrs. Ny guns were all in operating condition, morale was high, and we could if we have had been provided water & food held out another day or 2. Our chew truck did not show up the night before & we were out of water since dawn. We used our canteens of water to replenish the maching guns.

An inventory of ammo expended.

75mm No. 1 - 580 rds used
No. 2 - 455 rds used
37 mm No. 1 - 750 rds
No. 2 - 900 rds
No. 2 - 900 rds
So Cal No. 2 - 4,000 rds
No. 2 - 8,000 rds
No. 2 - 8,000 rds
25 lb. bombs 30 rds

Each man carried 100 rds of 30 cal ammo and was replenished several times. I had about 10,000 rds of 30 cal remaining for the M G's & 1,000 rds of rifle ammo. The 8 BAR's fired approx. 500 rds each. Several marines had 45 cal submachine guns & expended all their ammo.

I only wish I could hold a reunion & roll call of my man. I haven't seen a single one since left for Japan (sic) in July 1944 and only a few before that. My Marine NCO was Sgt. Zajak & never saw him again. He and his men were superb. My PI Scouts were so courageous, I often think of them.

I gave a good report to Lt. Col. Beacher, 4th U.S. Marines in POW camp & recommended decorations for my men but never knew if they rec'd them. I'm sure there were me none more deserving for the highest award.

I have tried to be as accurate as possible, but I'm sure you will see some questions. Please feel free to write for any further details.

I retired from U.S. Army July 1, 1961 after 20 yrs active. My last assignment station was Pt. Chaffee, Ark. I am now employed as a project engineer for New Moxico State Highway Dept 2. stationed at Tacos, N.M. By family, wife and 2 children, live in Albuquerque. I was unmarried until 1947 & have a son age 15, soph. in H.S. & daughter 12, 7th grade.

I believe I am very fortunate, I am in fairly good health and happy. I would really enjoy hearing from any of my man. If you have heard from them please give me their addresses.

Sincerely yours,

Ray G. Lawrence Lt. Col. (Ret)