



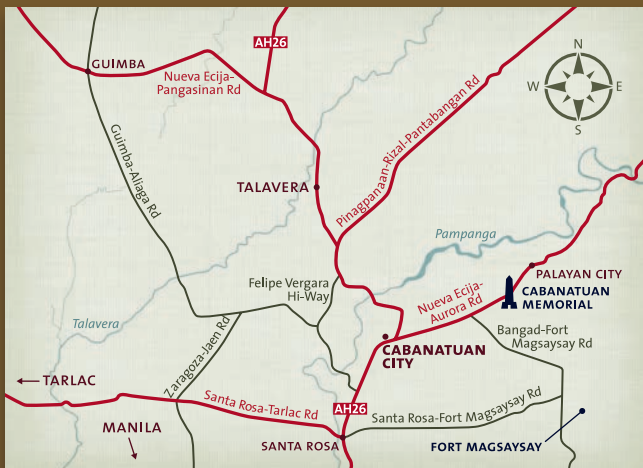
ENGLISH

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. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces during World War I, promised that "time will not dim the glory of their deeds."

Cabanatuan Memorial

GPS N15 30.576 E121 2.669



The Cabanatuan Memorial is about 4.5 miles Northeast of Cabanatuan City, situated on the south side of the Nueva Ecija-Aurora Road.



American Battle Monuments Commission

2300 Clarendon Boulevard
Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22201
USA

Manila American Cemetery

McKinley Road
Global City, Taguig
Republic of Philippines
tel 011-632-844-0212 email manila@abmc.gov
gps N14 32.483 E121 03.008

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Cabanatuan Memorial



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

January 2019

'Time will not dim the glory of their deeds.'

- General of the Armies John J. Pershing

Cabanatuan Memorial

The Cabanatuan Memorial, 85 miles north of Manila, honors those who died there when it was a Japanese prisoner of war camp. Approximately 20,000 American and Allied servicemen and civilians were held there from 1942 to 1945.

A marble altar rests atop a 90-foot square concrete base in the center of the area. Flanking the entrance are the West Point Memorial and the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor marker. Names of almost 3,000 U.S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps prisoners who died at Cabanatuan are inscribed on the wall.



Photo: The National Archives

Ranger Donald A. Adams (left) and freed POW Abie Abraham rejoiced after the successful Cabanatuan raid.

Significant Dates:

APRIL 9, 1942: 75,000 Filipino and American soldiers, prisoners of the Japanese, began their infamous march out of Bataan to Camp O'Donnell in Tarlac, Central Luzon. Thousands were killed or died en route.

MID-1942: The Japanese transferred 6,000 American POWs from Camp O'Donnell to the Cabanatuan vicinity. The POWs were assigned to work details and hard farm labor. Almost 3,000 died from executions, disease, beatings and starvation.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1944: After the American landing in Leyte, the Japanese transferred some 2,000 of the Cabanatuan prisoners to



Photo: The National Archives

Filipino guerrillas provided reconnaissance, operated road blocks, and performed other essential missions on the Cabanatuan raid.

vessels sailing to Japan. Unmarked, many of these ships were sunk by US aircraft and submarines.

About 500 POWs remained in Cabanatuan.

JANUARY 9, 1945: Supported by the U.S. and Australian navies, the U.S. Sixth Army made landings on the shores of Lingayen Gulf.

JANUARY 28-30: 6th Ranger Battalion, reinforced by the Alamo Scouts and Filipino guerrillas, infiltrated 27 miles through the Japanese-held area southeast of Guimba. They fording the Pampanga River and established positions near the Cabanatuan camp.

JANUARY 30: 6th Ranger Battalion raided the camp, killing all Japanese and freeing 512 POWs. Filipino guerrilla units blocked Japanese reinforcements. The Rangers, with Filipino guerrilla escorts, led the POWs safely back through 27 miles of hostile Japanese and Communist Hukbalahap territory without loss.

JANUARY 31: The freed survivors reached Guimba and began receiving medical care.

FEBRUARY 3-MARCH 4: American troops liberated Manila.

JULY 5: Liberation of the Philippines declared.



Rangers of 6th Ranger Battalion infiltrated Japanese held terrain to liberate the Cabanatuan POW camp, January 30, 1945.



Freed POWs unable to walk rode into friendly lines in carabao-drawn carts provided by Filipino farmers.