

ATTACKS AGAINST THE PHILIPPINES

PARAMOUNT
processed Olympic.

O. W. I. ref B.P.R. 918

Credit must be given to U.S.A.A.F.

14370.

NEGROS ISLAND.

Approx. 100'

On October 30th. Morotai-based heavies of the 13th. Air Force raided Negros Island, west of Leyte. Rendezvousing at dawn, Liberators of the Lane Rangers and Bomber-Baren groups struck at Bacolod airfield, in an effort to protect our invasion forces on Leyte. Each ship dropped 5, one thousand pound bombs, and the results were rated excellent. Dispersal supply, barracks and air strip took most of the beating. 10 enemy planes and gas and oil dumps on the field were left burning fiercely. Daily strikes like this had been made all week, with the Japs suffering great aircraft losses. Although control of the air had been the paramount issue of the Philippines campaign, there was no interception on this raid, and anti-aircraft was negligible.

ZAMBOANGA.

The same day, Mitchells attacked Zamboanga on the southwestern tip of Mindanao. The airstrip was bombed and strafed - as well as shipping in the harbour, anti-aircraft installations, and administrative buildings. Here, Ack-ack was intense and accurate, 11 of the 12 planes receiving hits. One plane was shot down over the target, but the men were rescued by a Navy patrol bomber immediately.

SHELLING of ORMOG BAY .

(Approx 700')

~~H/310~~

The film shows scenes of action prior to and during the landings at Ormoc Bay on December 7th. 1944, and was made by the U.S. Navy Combat Photographic Unit.

1. U.S. ships send predawn barrage of shells and rockets against the Jap defenders of Ormoc Bay 7th. December 1944, (Pearl Harbour Day).
2. The "first-wave" of landing crafts go in under protective fire from the ships.
3. Two smoke columns on horizon are from two U.S. warships.
4. A Jap plane is shot down near a U.S. ship.
5. Same as scene 1.
6. Same as scene 2.
7. Long shot of scene 3.
8. Brief scene of shore line smoking from bombardment.
9. Smoke column from one of the two U.S. ships hit.
10. U. S. ship burns while tug fights fire with hose.
11. Scenes of rescuing American survivors (Note U.S. sailer swimming out to rescue an incapacitated survivor. A motor whale boat towing survivors.)
12. Tug gets fire under control.
13. A stretcher case is brought aboard.

WAR DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
WASHINGTON.

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(Credit must be given to the U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS either in commentary or title)

LINGAYEN GULF LANDINGS, LUZON, P.I.

DAWN.....9 January 1945....and LVT's unload from their mother ships and start toward the shore over rough and bumpy seas. The area...Philippines;the island ...Luzon. American forces have fulfilled another promise to the Filipino as American Armed land on the Lingayen Gulf and rapidly push inland toward Manila. Little opposition is met on the beaches and only one of our force receives a wound from Jap mortar fragments. On the beach an evacuation station cares for Filipino civilians wounded in the naval bombardment. Aerial views of the area taken from an L-5 liaison plane shows the tremendous amount of equipment piled on the beaches and the wreckage of the Japanese aircraft on the Lingayen airstrip.

Pushing inland, our troops enter the town of Binmayan, en route toward San Carlos, in their push south. Filipino guides help American doughboys find their way through terrain spotted with rice paddies, where the roadway is the only pathway that mechanized equipment can follow. The Jap has knocked out many bridges along the way, and this over the Calamey River is no exception. Army engineers and Filipino civilians soon start to work on repairs.

From another sector of the beach, tracks head up the Dagupan River to the city of Dagupan, where they receive an enthusiastic welcome from Filipino civilians. The American flag already flies over Dagupan as our troops approach. Heading inland, members of the Sixth Army head toward the village of Calasio and then on toward San Carlos over roads which have been blown up by the Jap and which are being rapidly repaired....mile after mile...by busy U.S. Army Engineers.

The U.S. Sixth Army follows the trail followed by the Americans in retreat in 1941, after a Japanese landing at Apparri and the Lingayen Gulf, The tides of war have turned and MacArthur's men have returned.

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(Credit must be given to the U.S. ARMY AIR FORCES either in commentary or title)

BOMB JESSELTON, BORNEO

On the morning of December 17, 1944, 24 B-24's took off from Pitoe Strip, Mowotai to bomb the JAP airdrome of Jessleton on the northwest coast of Borneo.

Snooper planes had seen JAP air activity at this field. The Mission was to destroy the runways -- of which there were two.

The bombardiers did a fine job. P-38's gave fighter cover. There was no interception. Bombing was done at an altitude of 10,000 feet.

OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

Base 13257

Ref: 928.

LANDING ON ORMOC BAY, LEYTE, P. I.

(Credit must be given to the U.S. Army Signal Corps either in commentary or title)

On the third anniversary of Pear Harbour, December 7th. 1944, an American convey left Leyte Gulf in the Philippines to strike another blow at the Jap feet hold in these island areas.

The convey was composed of components of the U.S. Seventy-seventh Division.....the Statue of Liberty their insignia. These hardened infantrymen, veterans of Guam and the earlier landings on Leyte, had been assigned the task of hitting the Jap from the rear and splitting enemy forces on the island of Leyte.

Landing on Ormoc Bay, on the southwestern shore of Leyte, these G.I's push inland through Ormoc village, meeting little resistance.

On the outskirts of the town, however, the Jap made a stand and centered his resistance in the area around this monastery. Artillery shelled the area heavily prior to an infantry assault. The Japs held this position for three days before being dislodged and forced to retreat further inland.

The care of American wounded under fire and the actions of the U.S. Army Medical Corps has been outstanding in all theatres of operations. These films of medic activities with the seventy-seventh show men being evacuated from front line positions under direct Jap ~~sniper~~ sniper fire. In some instances, tank cover is used to prevent patient and litter bearer from being hit by Jap fire.

Back on the Ormoc beaches, heavy equipment is piling up, and much munitions are piled ashore, while at the front lines the battles continue.

In Ormoc village, the G.I's take time to prepare chow - shave and shower - in a rugged way. Civilians return to their homes and greet the American troops.

At a front line Command Post, Major General A.D. Bruce, Commanding General of the Seventy-seventh, looks over a situation map.

A Jap barge containing reinforcements tries to sneak into Ormoc Bay and is hit by artillery and bazooka fire.

Touring the front line area, General Bruce gives encouragement to his men and hope to the wounded. At a forward hospital tent, he sees the medics in action saving American lives.

Pushing forward the seventy-seventh met American forces from the East Coast and divided the Jap forces, leading to their eventual defeat on the Island of Leyte.

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OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

Base 13257

Ref. 939.

INVASION OF MINDORO, P. I.

(Credit must be given to the U.S. Army Signal Corps either in commentary or title).

From Leyte Island, G. I's board the ever present "Elsies" en route to larger transports in the first step in the Invasion of Mindoro on 12th. December 1944.

The convoy leaves Leyte Island at Sundown, bound for Mindoro Island, P.I. Jap planes attack the convoy, and the ever alert ack-ack crews screen the sky with a net of flack.

Under the protective cover of a smoke screen laid by the U.S. Navy, Army troops speed over the waves in "Elsie VP's and Elsie Eyes" toward the beach. All the while rockets whizz overhead hitting the Jap defence positions.

The shore is reached and the troops rush for the attack. Each G. I. knows his mission as he pushes through the smoke of battle.

Off the beach, the advance moves forward into the thick underbrush and tall weeds. These experience men move cautiously.....ever leary for snipers and booby traps.

As soon as ~~the~~ the beachhead is established the heavy equipment is sent in.

The San Jose strip is immediately put under construction as Mindoro becomes another stepping stone on the road back to Bataan.

Processed (signature)

Base 13257

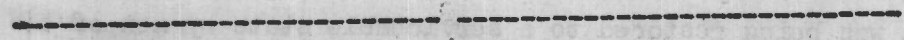
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Ref. 934. BOMBING OF RAILROAD YARDS, YWATAUNG, BURMA.

(Credit must be given to the U.S. Army Air Forces either in commentary or title.)

On November 13th, 1944, B-25 Mitchell's hit the railroad repair yards at Ywataung, Burma. The bombs were dropped from an altitude of 9,500 feet and the net result was a well bombed target. Some anti-aircraft fire was encountered, both heavy and light, and one B-25 returned with a flak hole in the nose.

The raid was aimed at hampering the transportation of Jap supplies to both the North-Eastern and North-Western sections of the Burma front.



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(AIR No. 14310)

Check for Good Lines