



*Speaking* for every army nurse

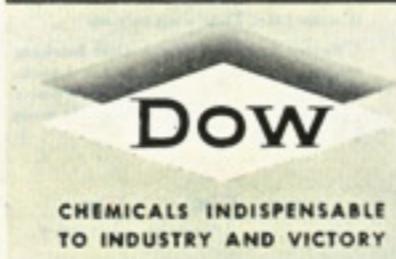
Even I didn't know what a heart full of satisfaction awaited me as an Army nurse! Now I know what it is to belong—to be playing my part in this war beside our fighting men. I know how desperately my skill is needed here. I know I'm storing up a rich experience for all the peaceful days to come. But most of all... I know the feeling that comes when a wounded boy looks up at me with that little twisted grin and whispers, "Thanks, nurse—you're swell!" These boys need so many more of us! That's why I make this plea to you nurses at home. You have the greatest opportunity for service that can come to any woman. Join the Army Nurse Corps today!

Publication of this advertisement grows out of Dow's interest in the medical profession, through the production of many basic pharmaceutical chemicals.

The Geneva Cross is worn with pride by members of the U. S. Army Medical Department

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MACON-NEWS WAR EXTRA

JAPAN

Sea Attack  
 TOKYO RAIDS PEARL HARBOR  
 NAVAL BASE, THEN DECLARES  
 WAR; ALL U. S. TROOPS CALLED

BULLETIN  
 Tokyo, Monday, Dec. 8—(AP)—Japanese Imperial  
 warships announced at 6 a. m. today that Japan  
 declared a state of war with the United States and  
 in the western Pacific as from down today. (This  
 is p. m. C.S.T.)

Japan attacked the United States today, striking by  
 a great Pearl Harbor naval base at Honolulu  
 Oahu, and latest reports indicated that the  
 Japanese had won the first battle in the new world  
 war.

Adolf Hitler's surprise tactics of striking  
 without warning—ignoring President Roosevelt's  
 11-hour appeal for peace to Emperor Hiro-  
 hito—the Japanese attacked the two key  
 American defense in the Pacific at approxi-  
 mately 7:55 a. m. Honolulu time (2:20 p. m. C.S.T.)

ORDER NATION TO FIGHT  
 Washington, Dec. 8—(AP)—Japanese airplanes to-  
 day attacked American defense bases at Hawaii and  
 President Roosevelt ordered the army and  
 navy to fight back. He also ordered the  
 United States to fight back.

House said that Japan had attacked  
 outposts in the Pacific—Hawaii and  
 O.P.M. (C.S.T.), and that so far... was  
 still in progress.

Officers said they were prepared  
 against Japanese surprise attacks

# THE DEBRIEF NEWSLETTER

24-P-1111  
 SUMMER 2024



THE WAR WITH JAPAN

PHILIPPINE COMBAT

The Japanese Breakthrough, 3-9 April

# The Angels of Bataan and Corregidor: Part I

WAINWRIGHT  
 CORREGIDOR I  
 (L. Mills)

# JOINT PERSONNEL RECOVERY AGENCY

*“That Others May Live...To Return With Honor.”*

Provides operational planning, mission analysis, and staff assistance visits to DoD components and inter-agency partners, as appropriate, to satisfy PR requirements.

Supports the reintegration process and manages the non-conventional assisted recovery program, coordinating requirements, funding and reporting procedures for the program.

Develops Joint PR technologies, experiments, and tactics, ensuring technology interoperability among all of the Services.

Trains Department of Defense personnel, interagency, and multinational partners.

Educates at the strategic, operational and tactical levels by providing specialized SERE training, Commander and Staff PR operations and planning education, and exercise control and PR observer/training support to Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Joint and Coalition Warfighting, and Combatant Command and mission rehearsal exercises.



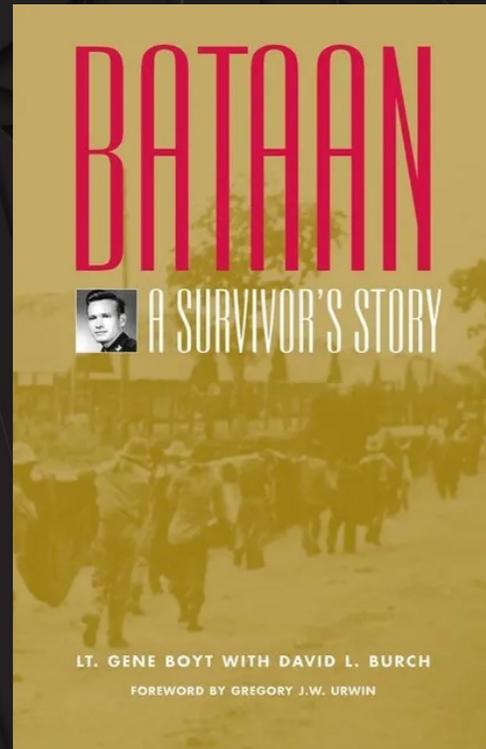
Oversees Service Survival, Evasion, Resistance, Escape (SERE) training, and provides SERE psychology training, guidance, and oversight.

Provides timely and focused assessments that identify current and future challenges to support the evaluation, development, and validation of PR capabilities and processes.

Develops doctrine, recommends policy, establishes PR security classification guidance and manages PR records and archives.



# JPRA J7/9 Library & Archives Book Review



## “Bataan: A Survivor’s Story”

Boyt, Lt. Gene with David L. Burch. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 272 pages. Hardcover. Call Number: D805 .P6 B68 2004

### Synopsis:

Like many other young American men during the depression-era 1930s, Gene Boyt entered Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Civilian Conservation Corps. Later, after receiving an ROTC commission in the Army Engineers and a bachelor’s degree in mechanical engineering from the Missouri School of Mines, Boyt joined the Allied forces in the Pacific Theater.

While building runways and infrastructure in the Philippines in 1941, Boyt enjoyed the regal life of an American officer stationed in a tropical paradise--but not for long. When the United States surrendered the Philippines to Japan in April 1942, Boyt became a prisoner-of-war, suffering unthinkable deprivation and brutality at the hands of the ruthless Japanese guards.

One of the last accounts to come from a Bataan survivor, Boyt’s story details the infamous Bataan Death March and his subsequent forty-two months in Japanese internment camps. In this fast-paced narrative, Boyt’s voice conveys the quiet courage of the generation of men who fought and won history’s greatest armed conflict.



### Development Team:

**J7/9 Leadership:**  
Steve Kelly, *Division Chief*  
Ashley Hove, *Deputy Branch Chief*  
*Lessons Learned and Doctrine*

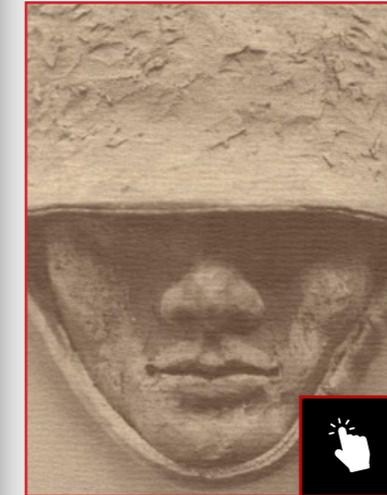
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## Summer 2024 Edition Articles:



**Genesis: Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) & Personnel Recovery (PR)**

...detaining/capturing people, as a tactic for intelligence, leverage, or to legitimize an insurgent group, is an ongoing battle...



**The Angels of Bataan and Corregidor: Part I**

During World War II, Imperial Japan had grand ambitions to extend its influence over a wide swath of Asia, from China to the Western-controlled territories in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia...



**Red Flag Support: Setting New Standards in Modern Warfare Training**

In the ever-evolving landscape of modern warfare, survival and evasion techniques have become paramount skills for military personnel, particularly for pilots...



*COL. Francis Marion*

Dear Sir,

**O**n the 20th inst. I attacked a guard of the 63d and Prince of Wales' regiment, with a number of Tories, at the Great Savannah, near Nelson's ferry. Killed and took twenty-two regulars, and two Tories prisoners, and retook one hundred and fifty Continentals of the Maryland line...

This extract of a correspondence from Colonel Francis Marion to Colonel P. Harry, 27 Aug. 1780, is an account of, what many consider, the first documented rescue of American Prisoners of War (POWs) in U.S. history. His daring plan with 50 militia members, outnumbered and at great odds, freed 150 Americans from enemy hands of the British during the Revolutionary War.

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## Genesis: Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) & Personnel Recovery (PR)

### What is PR?

Wars and strife among nations and ideological groups is ugly and reprehensible, but from an anthropological point of view, part of human nature. An existential discussion, as such, is necessary to state the reality. The reality is, detaining/capturing people, as a tactic for intelligence, leverage, or to legitimize an insurgent group, is an ongoing battle. Rescuing detainees from enemy hands is but one crucial component in conventional and nonconventional war and peacetime scenarios.

*Continued on next page*

### History of PR within the Department of Defense (DoD) and JPRA

DoD's unwavering commitment to the PR of service members and civilians evolved beginning in the 20th century and then crystallized with the establishment of JPRA and its predecessors. A curated selection of PR and JPRA highlights are noted on the following pages.



Sikorsky R-4

### 1940s

During World War II, the U.S. Air Force (USAF) stands up a Sea Rescue Group and the first unit of combat pararescuemen is created. Towards the end of the war, the first combat recovery is conducted by an R-4 helicopter over northern Burma.

### 1949

The USAF establishes the Survival School at Camp Carson in Colorado. Service members train to survive and evade capture.



### 1952

DoD designates the USAF as Executive Agent for evasion and escape.

### 1950s - 1970s

After the Korean and Vietnam Wars, a concerted effort is made to devise a means of training U.S. military members to combat exploitation during captivity.



POW/MIA flag designed in 1971 by Newton Foust Heisley and adopted by the National League of Families

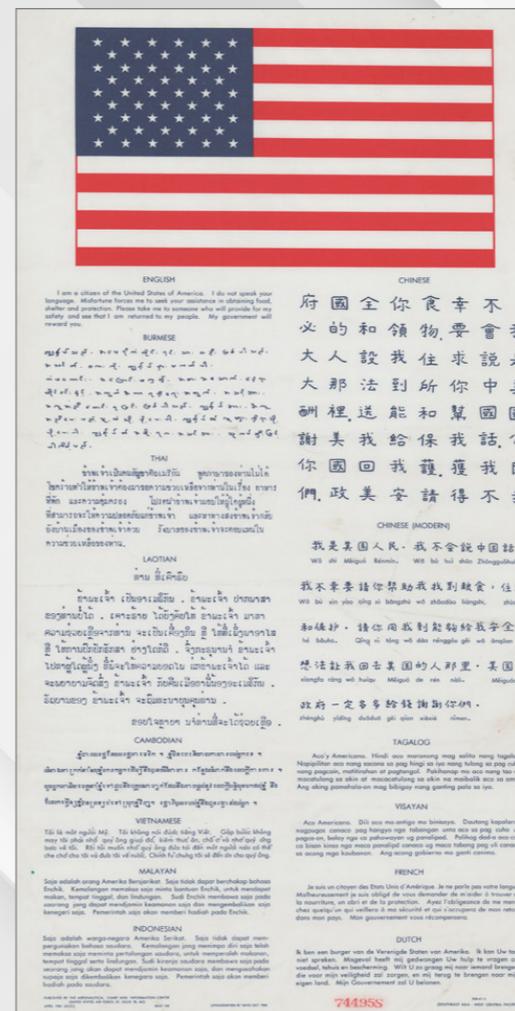
### 1977

Responsibility for the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) guides and SERE products such as, blood chits and pointee-talkies, are transferred from the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) to the USAF.



### 1978

- After the Vietnam War, repatriated POWs reveal shortcomings in survival training.
- The U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) Survival course adds resistance training.



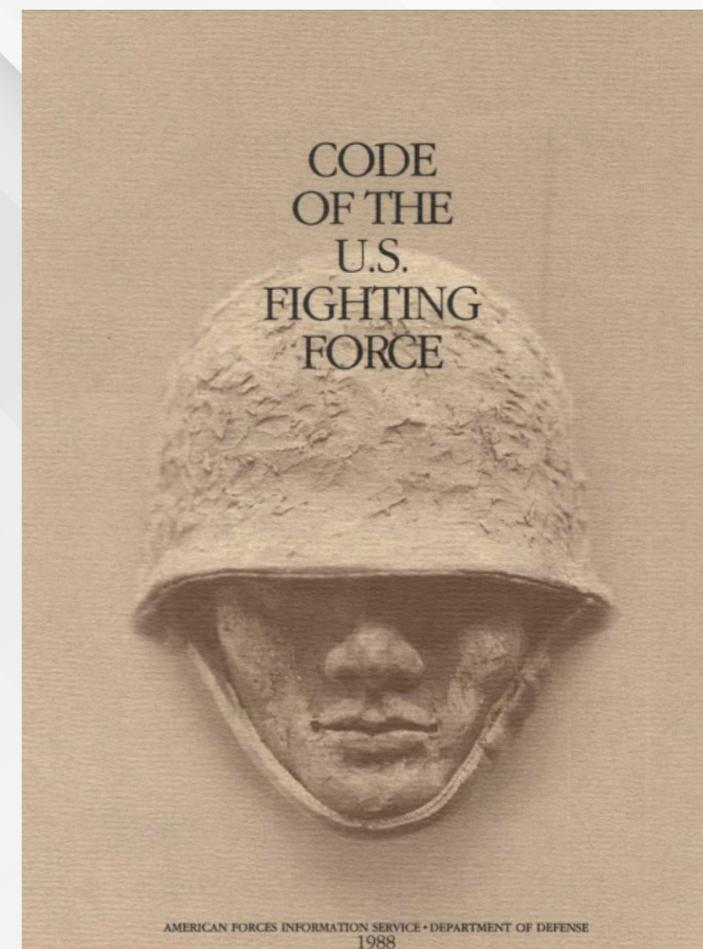
Vietnam-era Blood Chit

### 1979-80

The Secretary of Defense drafts a new iteration of its Directive 1300.7. It designates the USAF as Executive Agent for DoD's SERE and Code-of-Conduct (CoC) training.

### 1988

The CoC is revised for gender-neutral language.



Code of the U.S. Fighting Force 1988 Edition



Army Air Forces Survival Manual. Printed June 1944



### History of PR within the Department of Defense (DoD) and JPRA



Sikorsky HH-60H Pave Hawk

## 1991

1991 – Responsibilities for SERE, CoC, and operational POW/MIA matters are consolidated under the USAF Executive Office, leading to the creation of the Joint Services Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape Agency (JSSA).

## 1994

The Joint Chiefs of Staff tasks JSSA to serve as the central hub for PR related activities.

## 1996 - 1997

The Secretary of Air Force assumes responsibilities for Combat Search and Rescue (CSAR).



## 1999

Under the auspices of the U.S. Joint Forces Command (USJFCOM), JPRA is established as a direct by-product of the Secretary of Defense's Defense Restructuring Initiative Decision.



## 2000

DoD publishes its first-ever guidance on repatriation activities and comprehensive PR courses are introduced.

## 2003

DoD creates a branch for lessons learned.

## 2011 - 2012

JPRA Archives completes digitizing one million documents and media material.

## 2015

Executive Order (EO) 13698 (Hostage Recovery Activities) is signed and implements the Presidential Policy Directive, U.S. Nationals Taken Hostage Abroad and Personnel Recovery Efforts. The policy establishes a framework for recovery operations, U.S. hostages, and their families.

## 2019

The Personnel Recovery Information Data System (PRIDS), a database to collect previously disconnected PR related information and make it discoverable and easily accessible, begins to take shape.

## 2021

The Robert Levinson Hostage Recovery and Hostage-Taking Accountability Act is enacted into law. It states, "...the Secretary of State shall review the cases of U.S. nationals detained abroad to determine if there is credible information that they are detained unlawfully or wrongfully..."

## 2024

The JPRA Archives receives the PRIDS computer server and begins uploading one million documents and media records stored on nearly 500 compact discs.



JPRA Headquarters - Ft. Belvoir, VA

## HOSTAGES & WRONGFUL DETAINEES



The flag of Hostages & Wrongful Detainees. March 9 is the annual National Hostage and Wrongful Detainee Day. March 9 is the day on which Robert Levinson disappeared in Iran in 2007. He was declared dead in absentia in 2020.



Are you a girl with a  
Star-Spangled heart?



**JOIN THE WAC NOW!**

THOUSANDS OF ARMY  
JOBS NEED FILLING!

Women's Army Corps  
United States Army



**RECRUITING STATION**  
**ARMY AND NAVY NURSE CORPS**  
139 EAST 36TH STREET  
**NEW YORK CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS**

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## The Angels of Bataan and Corregidor: Part I

During World War II, Imperial Japan had grand ambitions to extend its influence over a wide swath of Asia, from China to the Western-controlled territories in Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. In its efforts, Japan captured a great variety of prisoners-of-war, interning them in various camps and subjecting them to a multitude of inhumane treatments, including beatings, untreated injuries, and scarce food rations. While most prisoners-of-war have been male, there remains the often under-looked story of the several female prisoners-of-war (serving mostly as military nurses) who were captured and interned by the Imperial Japanese Army in the Philippines during World War II. *Continued on next page*



**WANTED**  
**MORE NAVY NURSES**

Be a Commissioned Officer in the U. S. Navy

For information write: The Surgeon General, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

“...many young women ventured to do their duty for their country by joining the armed forces as nurses.”

As the United States (U.S.) worked to overcome the toll taken on the country following the Great Depression, many young women ventured to do their duty for their country by joining the armed forces as nurses. What enticed many female nurses to join the military was the attractive pay that they would receive once they joined. These opportunities were in direct contrast to the often unpaid opportunities nurses experienced within the U.S., and provided a chance to serve the U.S. and experience different countries and cultures that they wouldn't otherwise

encounter in America. Even if war with Japan loomed as the 1930s entered the 1940s, the Army and Navy nurses had no idea when the war would begin. The fact that some nurses were assigned to serve in the Philippines struck them as a golden opportunity to serve in a “Pacific paradise”, where there were no long duty hours and a lot of free time, playing golf or swimming.<sup>1</sup> These young and very idealistic nurses had little to no idea of just what awaited them.

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the Japanese advanced through



Newly captured Army nurse POWs on Corregidor photographed by the Japanese.  
 Image Source: National History and Heritage Command

<sup>1</sup> Monahan, Evelyn M. and Rosemary Neidel-Greenlee, All This Hell: U.S. Nurses Imprisoned by the Japanese (Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 2000), 1-2.



# “After the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the Japanese advanced through Southeast Asia from January to April of 1942, eventually making their way to the Philippines...”

Southeast Asia from January to April of 1942, eventually making their way to the Philippines, which at that time was a Commonwealth under U.S. control. The Japanese were later able to bomb Clark Field in the Philippines where many U.S. military aircraft and personnel were stationed. They were able to do this because Japanese “sleepers” supplied Japan with accurate intelligence concerning U.S. military sites in the Philippines. The nurses were soon called upon to tend to the wounded. On 10 December, 5,000 Japanese troops landed in Guam, and face-to-face combat began in the capital, and establish their headquarters there.<sup>2</sup> These nurses were the first to become prisoners-of-war and because the Japanese mistreated their own military personnel, it was almost certain that the new

prisoners-of-war would be mistreated as well, including being beaten and bayoneted. After taking Agana, the Japanese soon advanced through the Asia-Pacific region.<sup>3</sup>

While the U.S. forces were fighting the Japanese in the Philippines, the military nurses were recruited to help tend to the wounded. Surgical instruments were unpacked, beds and bandages were compiled, and buildings on base were set up to be makeshift hospitals.<sup>4</sup> One nurse described things as: “We were just a big happy family there. Each time they would bring in casualties, they were usually people that we’d been with at the Officer’s Club, or they were our friends. It was a tremendously emotional experience.”

<sup>2</sup> Monahan and Neidel-Greenlee, All This Hell, 22-23.

<sup>3</sup> Monahan and Neidel-Greenlee, All This Hell, 22-23.

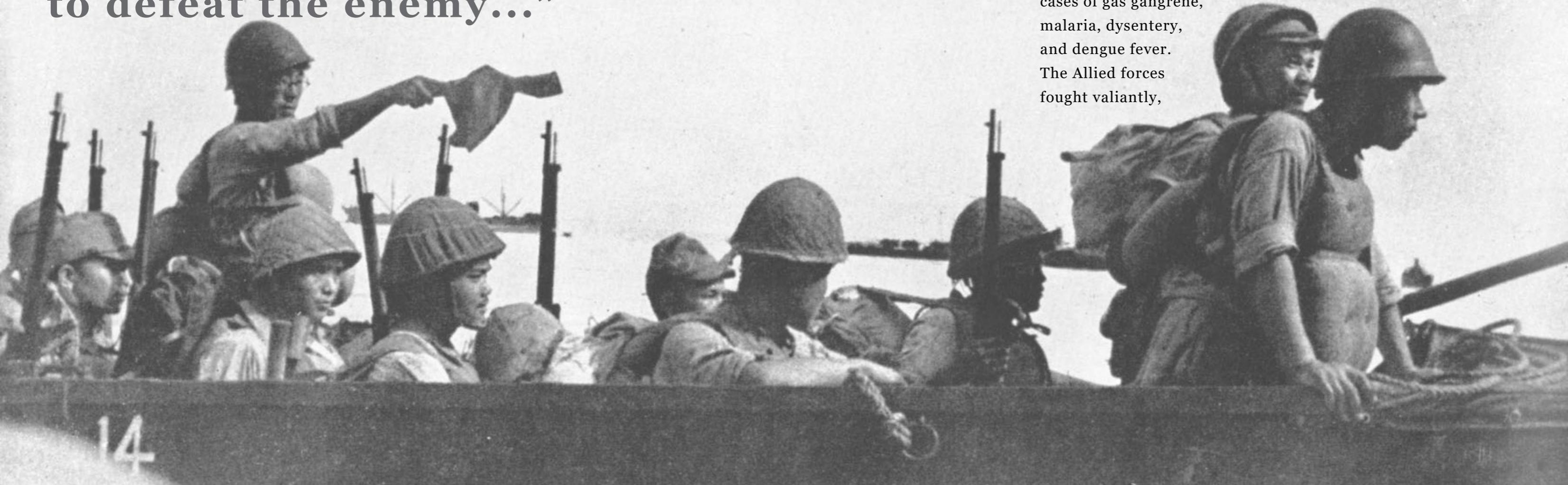
<sup>4</sup> Ibid, 38-40.



**“The Allied forces fought valiantly, but the Japanese military were installed with the code of Bushido, which meant that they were willing to take any and all risks to defeat the enemy...”**

We just never knew who they were going to bring in next.”<sup>5</sup> As the Japanese and Americans continued to fight the Battle of Bataan, the casualties brought in from the hospitals became more numerous and severe, including some cases of gas gangrene, malaria, dysentery, and dengue fever. The Allied forces fought valiantly,

but the Japanese military were installed with the code of Bushido, which meant that they were willing to take any and all risks to defeat the enemy and win a victory for the Emperor of Japan, even at the cost of their own lives. The



Japanese troops coming ashore in the main landing at Lingayen Gulf, Luzon on December 22, 1941.

Image Source: U.S. Air Force photo



U.S. and Filipino medical workers caring for the wounded of Bataan.  
 Image Source: history.navy.mil

## By the early spring of 1942, more than 8,000 sick and wounded Allied combatants were filling up the spaces at one of the military hospitals.

Japanese would begin their attacks with machine-gun fire, followed by Japanese troops who sacrificed themselves by falling on land mines. The remaining Japanese soldiers would then advance over their dead comrades' bodies toward the American and Filipino forces.<sup>6</sup> While this way of fighting might have seemed out of place to the Allies, it did mean that the Japanese were able to make gains in the Philippines in a way that undermined the strength and resources of the Americans

and Filipinos. The food and other basic supplies of the American and Filipino forces were declining rapidly.<sup>7</sup> By the early spring of 1942, more than 8,000 sick and wounded Allied combatants were filling up the spaces at one of the military hospitals. After fighting off the Japanese forces for three months, the Allies finally surrendered on April 9, and 60,000 to 80,000 Filipinos and Americans were transferred to Camp O'Donnell near Capas, Tarlac, in what has infamously become known as

the Bataan Death March.<sup>8</sup> The nurses were sent to Corregidor where the Allied forces would make their last stand. More on the nurses' experiences in Corregidor, and their time as prisoners-of-war in the Philippines will be described in the second part of this article to be published in the next issue. The JPRA Archives has a collection of several oral history interviews with these nurses which are available to researchers with an approved need-to-know. ■



For more information on the WWII and the historic events referenced in this article, visit the [Naval History and Heritage Command online](https://www.history.navy.mil).

[Click here for the attack on Pearl Harbor \(1941\)](#)

[Click here for the Battle of Bataan and Corregidor \(1941\).](#)

[Click here for the attacks on the Philippines, Guam, and Wake \(1941\).](#)

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, 41.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, 55-56.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 47-48.

<sup>8</sup> Naval History and Heritage Command – National Museum of the U.S. Navy, “1942 January-April, Battle for Bataan,” <https://www.history.navy.mil/content/history/museums/nmsn/explore/photography/wwii/wwii-pacific/us-entry-into-wwii-japanese-offensive/1941-december-8-1942-may-6-philippines/1942-january-april-battle-for-bataan.html>. Accessed 11 April 2024.

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## Red Flag Support: Setting New Standards in Modern Warfare Training

In the ever-evolving landscape of modern warfare, survival and evasion techniques have become paramount skills for military personnel, particularly for pilots operating in contested environments. Over the past three years, a significant collaboration has emerged between the Joint Personnel Recovery Agency (JPRA) and the 414th Combat Training Squadron (CTS). This partnership has been instrumental in refining these critical skills through the Red Flag exercises, with recent iterations marking significant milestones in enhancing long-term survivability and integrating emerging technologies.

*Continued on next page*



# RED FLAG EXERCISE

**A Leap Forward in Training and Technology**

Red Flag 24-1 witnessed the culmination of months of preparation and collaboration between JPRA and the 414th CTS. This iteration showcased not only the integration of cutting-edge technology but also emphasized the importance of feedback loops and real-time adaptability in training scenarios.

JPRA's participation in Red Flag exercises has been multifaceted, providing Observer Controller (OC) support and leveraging Lessons Learned initiatives to enhance survival and evasion training. Through its engagement in five iterations, JPRA has continually refined its approach, yielding four Lessons Learned products and crucial insights into the evolving landscape of conflicts with near-peer adversaries.

One of the highlights of Red Flag 24-1 was JPRA's small-scale field experiment to gather feedback on its Survival Plug-in to the Android Tactical Assault Kit (ATAK). This initiative not only highlighted the agency's commitment



to leveraging technology for improved outcomes, but also emphasized the importance of real-world testing and user feedback in technology development.

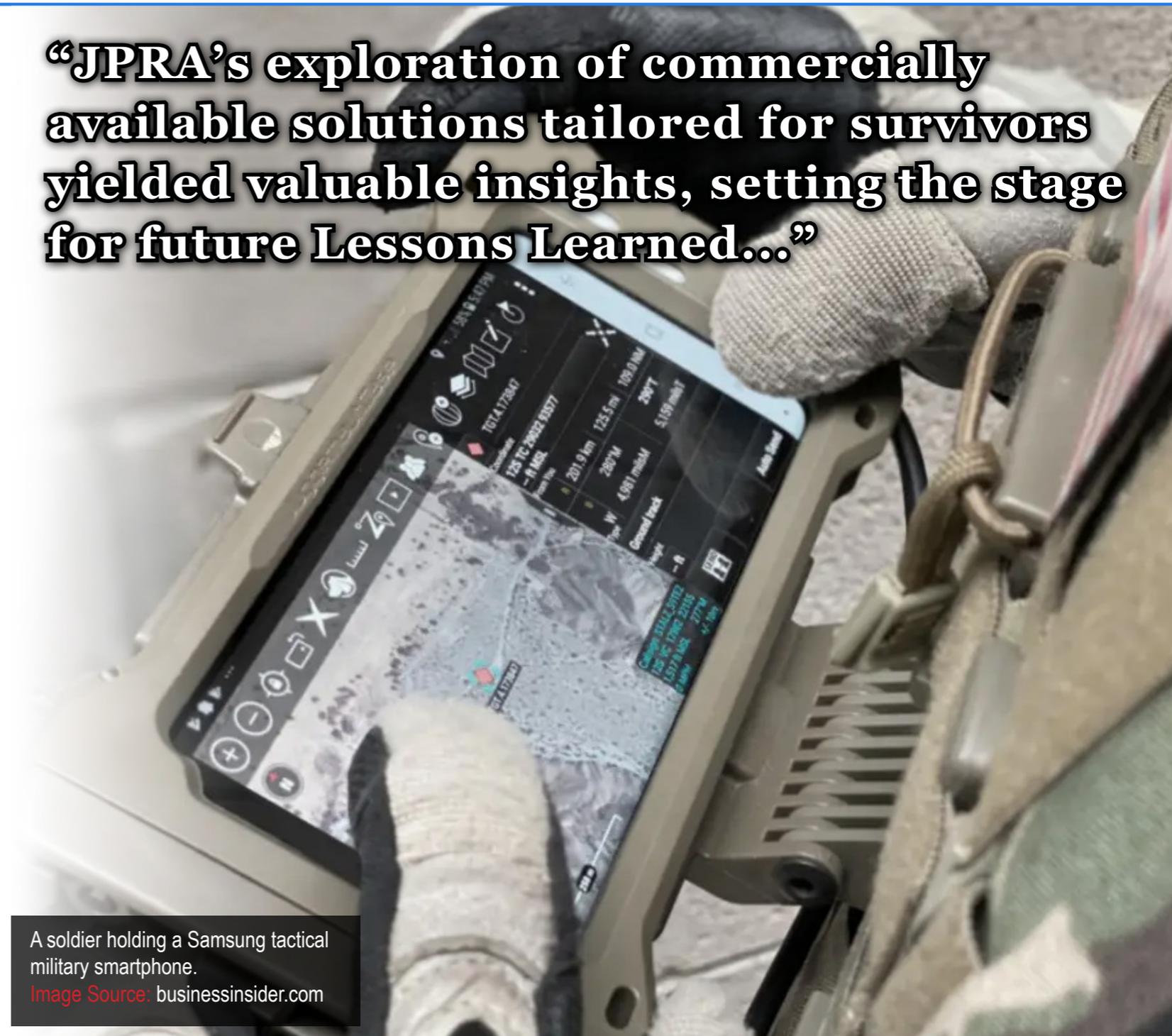
Furthermore, JPRA's exploration of commercially available solutions tailored for survivors yielded valuable

insights, setting the stage for future Lessons Learned products focused on enhancing survivability through strategic resource utilization.

**A New Chapter in Survival and Evasion Training**

Building upon the successes of the previous iteration, Red Flag 24-2 heralded a new chapter in survival and evasion training. Held in the spring of 2024, this iteration saw the convergence of expertise from JPRA, the 414th CTS, and contractors from Booz Allen Hamilton (BAH), marking a significant milestone in collaboration and innovation. The inclusion of BAH contractors, tasked with establishing the Battle Lab in Michigan alongside the Capture Avoidance and Survival Team (CAST), emphasized the commitment to leveraging external expertise

**“JPRA’s exploration of commercially available solutions tailored for survivors yielded valuable insights, setting the stage for future Lessons Learned...”**



A soldier holding a Samsung tactical military smartphone.  
Image Source: [businessinsider.com](https://www.businessinsider.com)

and resources to advance training methodologies. Their involvement not only facilitated the setup of survival and evasion scenarios but also contributed valuable insights into data extraction and analysis, further enhancing the effectiveness of training exercises. Additionally, the provision of the Android Tactical Assault Kit (ATAK) to SERE specialists from the 414th CTS, coupled with feedback sessions on new and emerging features designed by CAST, demonstrated the convergence of technology and expertise in addressing the evolving challenges of modern warfare.

**Looking Ahead: The Roadmap for Future Endeavors** | As Red Flag exercises continue to evolve, the Lessons Learned from iterations 24-1 and 24-2 serve

as invaluable guideposts for future endeavors. The commitment to ongoing collaboration, experimentation,



and innovation shows the collective effort to ensure the readiness and resilience of military personnel in the face

of evolving threats. Moving forward, the roadmap is clear. JPRA and its partners will continue to augment Red Flag exercises with OC support and Lessons Learned initiatives, providing critical insights into training scenario enhancements. Additionally, the publication of a white paper on commercially available products, tailored for survivors, promises to enhance preparedness and survivability in contested environments further. This commitment to continual improvement underscores the collective effort to ensure the readiness and resilience of our military personnel in the face of evolving threats. The future of modern warfare training is here, and it's setting new standards for preparedness. ■



Top Left: Personnel Recovery airmen test JT-JUMPR during Red Flag  
Image Source: Nellis AFB Public Affairs

Bottom Left: Survival specialists assist Nellis operations.  
Image Source: nellis.af.mil

Right: A SERE specialist assigned to the 414th Combat training squadron.  
Image Source: media.defense.gov