

A variety of sources furnished the quotations and statistical background information for this introductory section on Americans held as prisoners of war by the Japanese. Biographical information on Newt Heisley can be found in Steve Rabey's *Faith Under Fire: Stories of Hope and Courage from WW II* (Nashville, 2002); the quotation from Heisley cited above is taken from p. 38. Statistics on the defense of Guam, on the military nurses stationed at Guam who became the first American POWs, and the numbers relating to the defense of Wake Island are drawn from Douglas Brinkley and Michael E. Haskew's *The World War II Desk Reference* (New York, 2004), p. 264; Evelyn M. Monahan and Rosemary Neidel-Greenlee's *All This Hell: U.S. Nurses Imprisoned by the Japanese* (Lexington, 2000), p.60; and Bill Sloan's *Given Up for Dead: America's Heroic Stand at Wake Island* (New York, 2003), p. 301 respectively. Sloan points out three-quarters of the 1,600 defenders of Wake Island were civilians; most of them were construction workers (p. 303).

Exact numbers on the Defenders of Bataan and Corregidor are impossible to ascertain. Figures cited by prominent researchers and historians vary. David M. Kennedy's *The Library of Congress World War II Companion* refers to 12,500 American and 67,500 Filipino Defenders (New York, 2007), p. 499. In his memoir, General Jonathan M. Wainwright, who commanded American-Filipino forces in the spring of 1942, estimates 250,000 Japanese had landed on Luzon by early March 1942 (*General Wainwright's Story*, New York, 1946, p. 65). Exact numbers of those killed on the Death March vary. Kennedy uses "around 20,000" (*World War II Companion*, p. 653). The quotation from Morgan Thomas Jones, Jr. on conditions during the March is taken from his memoir, *Ensnared in a Spider's Web: A World War II POW Held by the Japanese* (Santa Fe, New Mexico, 2009), p. 123. Kennedy identifies 11,000 Americans on Corregidor (*World War II Companion*, p. 499). In her exceptional study, *Prisoners in Paradise: American Women in the Wartime South Pacific*, Theresa Kaminski cites the total number of American civilians held as POWs by the Japanese as close to 14,000 (Lawrence, Kansas, 2000, p. 2).

A statistical comparison of Americans held by the Japanese versus those held by the Germans is characterized by stark differences. In respect to mortality rates, Allied death rates for POWs held by the Japanese vary, but 27% is a figure cited by many scholars; for those held by the Germans, the mortality rate was about 4% (Kennedy, *World War II Companion*, p. 651). The total number of Americans held as POWs in the Pacific versus those held in Europe is taken from Lewis H. Carlson, *We Were Each Other's Prisoners: An Oral History of World War II American and German Prisoners of War* (New York, 1997, p. vii). Carlson's study is also the source for the above English and German words associated with European POWs (such as "prisoners of war" and "camp") and for the number of Americans captured at the Battle of the Bulge (pp. xvii and xviii respectively).