50,000 Taken Prisoner New York Times (1923-Current file); Jan 30, 1944; Fpg. 28

date from before the fall of Corregidor—the Army estimated there were more than 5,000 sick and wounded in Bataan's hospitals when the peninsula's defense

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Seventy-six women nurses the Army and Navy apparen are still prisoners of the Japane

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP) review of official casualty reports indicates that the Japanese probably captured at least 50,000 American and Filipino fighting men in the Philippines.

Of the total, approximately 22,-331 were American soldiers, sailors and marines, 12,037 Philippine scouts, and the others members of the Philippine Commonwealth scouts, and the

the Philippine Commonwealth Army.

An exact count is impossible—reports did not come with any regularity from either Bataan or Corregidor during the last weeks of the fighting. But an analysis of Army communique estimates at the time, with later official casualty reports, gives these approximations:

Bataan—14,752 Americans, 10,757 Philippine scouts

ty reports, gives these approximations:

Bataan—14,752 Americans, 10,-757 Philippine scouts, 12,491
Philippine Army [the Army reported 35,000 combat and "several thousand" noncombat troops on Bataan; this assumes a minimum of 3,000 noncombat, but there probably were more].

Corregidor—2,275 naval personnel, 1,570 marines, 3,734 American soldiers, 1,280 Philippine scouts; 1,446 Philippine Army soldiers, 1,269 "casuals," including civilians. The official Army casualty report for the Philippines totals 31,615, including 12,506 Philippine scouts—1,092 killed, 1,720 wounded, 15,309 missing and 13,494 officially reported prisoners. The numbers of killed and wounded