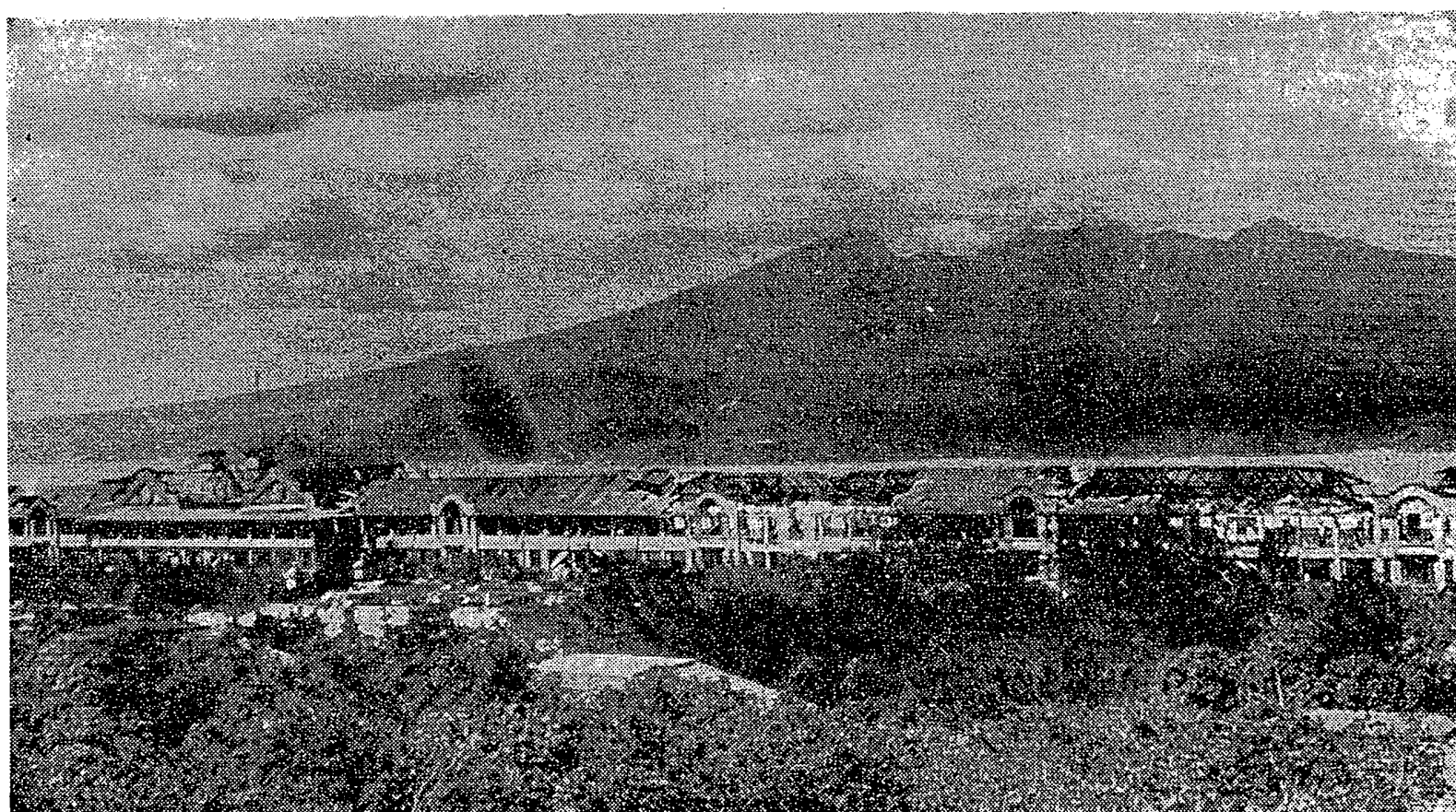


WAINWRIGHT SAVES 3,500 ON BATAAN; JAPANESE CRUISER, 2D SHIP SUNK; BRITISH CARRIER LOST OFF CEYLON

WHERE U. S. TROOPS ARE CARRYING ON THE FIGHT



The island fortress of Corregidor in Manila Bay. Beyond bombed buildings lie hills of Bataan where Japanese are in possession.
Associated Press Wirephoto

NAVY MEN ON ISLE

Sailors, Marines Go to
Corregidor—Contact
With Bataan Lost

PT BOAT SCORES OFF CEBU

Gets Cruiser From a Landing
Fleet—Corregidor Bombed
and Shelled by Foe

By CHARLES HURD
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 10—A relatively large force of sailors and Marines found refuge on the fortified island of Corregidor before the fall of Bataan Peninsula yesterday, the Navy Department announced here today. An official spokesman said that, lacking definite reports, it could be stated only that "most of an estimated 3,500 men" so escaped.

This information was made public while the War Department reported that Corregidor still stood, despite battering from two sides, with Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright directing its defense from command headquarters cut deeply into the rocky island.

The story of the work of the naval forces, of which some 1,500 were Marines and about 2,000 were sailors, was told in detail for the first time in an official Navy document printed in other columns of this newspaper.

Japanese Cruiser Sunk

Far to the south, General Wainwright reported, some United States torpedo boats made a plucky foray against a force of five warships and ten transports landing Japanese on the island of Cebu and sank a Japanese cruiser.

[For the first time since the start of the war in the Philippines, wireless communications with Cebu were suspended, at 11:50 A. M. Eastern War Time yesterday, the Radio Corporation of America said, according to an Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco.]

These were the high spots of reports on the first day following the fall of Bataan. Details of the collapse, which was ascribed to hunger and exhaustion as much as to overwhelming Japanese superiority in manpower and equipment, still were to be learned.

General Wainwright, whose last defense position lies across only four miles of water separating it from Bataan, reported as of 10 A. M. today that apparently all resistance on Bataan had ceased, and he added that Bataan had been cut off from communication for nearly twenty-four hours.

He sent a message thanking President Roosevelt for the latter's expression of confidence in him, and reiterated that everything possible had been done to hold Bataan. But otherwise he could report nothing about the more than 36,000 soldiers, sailors and members of the mixed command that finally fell before some 200,000 Japanese early yesterday morning.

The word about the evacuation of the sea personnel was given out by the Navy.

Corregidor Bombed, Shelled

"Corregidor was raided frequently throughout April 9 by heavy Japanese bombers," the War Department's communiqué said. "Enemy batteries in Bataan and on the south shore of Manila Bay repeatedly shelled our island forts. No material damage resulted. Our guns did not return the fire of the enemy artillery in Bataan because the exact position of our troops in that area was not known, and it was desired to avoid the chance of subjecting them to our own fire."

The fact that enemy artillery could open fire so soon from the shores of Bataan gave evidence, if additional proof were needed, of the fact that the Japanese apparently had overrun the entire peninsula in a few hours after the defenders' lines were broken. It appeared that only a short time was necessary to turn what had been defenders' territory into another series of enemy gun emplacements, just as for three months the Japa-

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Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce (left) and another United States officer questioning prisoners



The sword of a Japanese officer displayed by Filipino soldiers who took part in the defense of the Philippine peninsula.



Blindfolded captives on their way to headquarters for questioning. The absence of their uniforms was not explained in the caption accompanying this picture.

NAVY MEN REACH ISLE FROM BATAAN

Continued From Page One

nese have used the positions on the south shore of the entrance to Manila Bay that were constructed originally as part of the Cavite naval base.

The naval forces, operating under the direct command of General Wainwright, through Captain K. M. Hoeffel, United States Navy, as their last act destroyed three small naval vessels and a floating drydock that had been used to bolster the shore defenses of Bataan. The Marines and naval forces, which had gone to Bataan after demolition of the Cavite base in the first week of January, had fought for the past three months as shore defense forces or alongside the United States soldiers, Philippine Scouts and Philippine Militia.

The Navy Department reported that destruction of the remaining vessels "was ordered when it became apparent that the increasing weight of enemy numbers, combined with the fatigue and exhaustion of our forces, made imminent the fall of Bataan."

Ships Used in Defense

"These ships and the Dewey Drydock," the Navy's communiqué added, "were used at and near Corregidor and Bataan Peninsula by the Army, Navy and Marine forces serving under General MacArthur and later under Lieut. Gen. Wainwright in the valiant defense of these vital positions which control the entrance to Manila Bay."

The ships destroyed were the submarine tender Canopus, the minesweeper Bittern and the ocean-going tug Napa. All were old but serviceable vessels.

The Canopus, launched in 1919, was 373 feet long and displaced 5,975 tons. Commissioned in 1921, the ship's life was spent in service in the Pacific Ocean.

The Bittern, a smaller vessel of 840 tons, also was launched in 1919, while the Napa, which displaced 845 tons, dated from 1917.

The Dewey Drydock was 37 years old, and was towed to the Philippines in one of the longest such voyages on record. It could accommodate a modern cruiser or large tender, and when built was sufficiently large to service battleships of that day. The drydock was built in Chesapeake Bay and was taken to the Philippines via

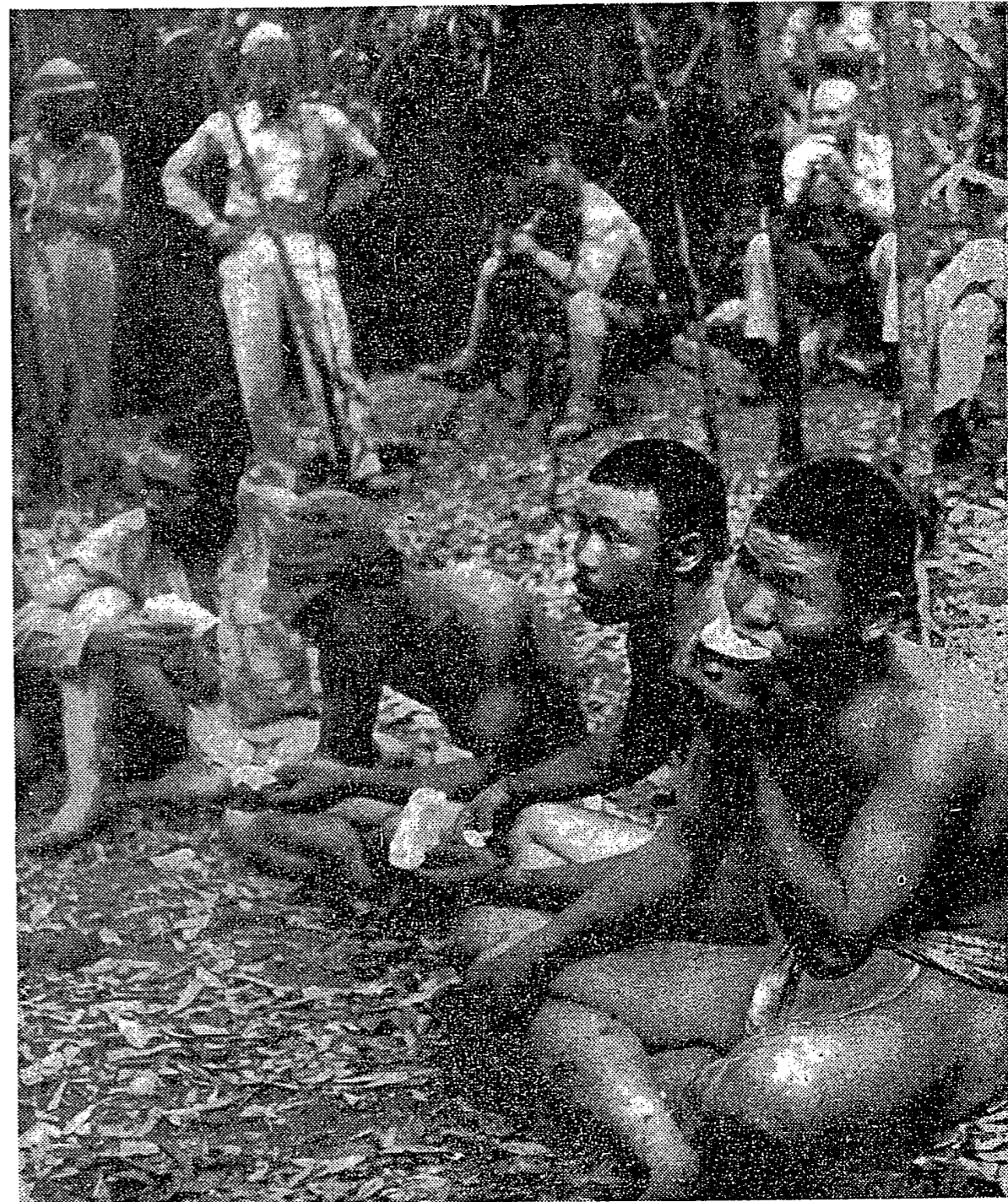
Gibraltar, Malta, the Suez Canal and Singapore, a distance of 13,089 miles. Three naval vessels were specially fitted to tow the dock.

The ships and the drydock were destroyed "a few days ago," the Navy reported, but there was no more specific information about this action, except that all "had been previously damaged so as to render them incapable of fighting."

Canopus Was Fort and Shop

Prior to destruction, the Canopus was used for service that exemplified the improvisation used throughout the defense of the peninsula. This ship was particularly damaged by Japanese bombing. It was beached at Mariveles, the small port facing Corregidor across the narrow strip of water from Bataan, "and used as a fort and repair shop for mechanized units and military equipment."

The Navy had received no report up to tonight as to casualties among its personnel, just as the War Department had yet to learn of losses sustained in the final five-day battle. It was recalled, however, that the beach defenses where sailors, Marines and soldiers served alongside each other had repulsed numerous landing attempts in hand-to-hand fighting.



Bread for the captives

Associated Press Wirephotos

ACTION IN THE WAKE OF BATAAN'S FALL



From the peninsula (1), where General Wainwright reported fighting had ceased, most of a force of 3,500 sailors and marines have reached Corregidor (2). Japanese bombers repeatedly raided the island fortress and enemy batteries pounded it from Bataan and the south shore of Manila Bay (3). As the foe landed troops on the island of Cebu (A on inset map), American torpedo boats attacked and sank a cruiser.

