

HULL, QUEZON MARK CORREGIDOR FALL

Secretary of State Pledges Nation to Vengeance for Japanese Cruelty

GERMANS ALSO DENOUNCED

Philippine President Writes to Father of U. S. Officer Who Fell on Bataan

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 5—Taking note of the fact that tomorrow is the first anniversary of the surrender of Corregidor, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared today that America would avenge Japanese savagery, while President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines predicted that "soon—it cannot be too soon—the second and final Battle of the Philippines will begin."

No observances of the anniversary of the end of organized resistance to the Japanese in the Philippines were planned. The attitude of official Washington has been that the time for celebrations will be after the American defeats have been avenged.

Asked for comment on the fall of Corregidor, Secretary Hull vigorously denounced the savagery of both the Japanese and their German partners. The past twelve months, he declared, have seen Japan and Germany sliding farther downward to the lowest depths of brutality and barbarism that any peoples have displayed within the past five centuries.

Calls Sympathy Nation-Wide

Not merely their families but the entire American people are constantly remembering and sympathizing with our American brothers who are in the hands of the Japanese, he asserted. To a man, he said, the American people are determined to avenge the atrocious acts that have occurred.

President Quezon, who remembers "the terror and the torture and the fury that was daily life on that rock," marked the approaching anniversary by writing a letter to A. R. Nininger of Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Mr. Nininger had a son — Second Lieut. Alexander Nininger Jr., attached to the Fifty-Seventh Infantry Regiment of Philippine Scouts — who was the first soldier to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in this war.

But Lieutenant Nininger won his cross posthumously in hand-to-hand fighting on Bataan. He voluntarily attached himself to a regiment that was being attacked by forces superior in fire power, and he repeatedly forced himself into battle position, attacking the enemy with rifle and hand grenades. He was wounded three times, but pushed his way alone far into the enemy positions until he was killed.

President Quezon wrote that "we look backward to the day of tragedy on that scarred island in Manila Bay, and we think of the ragged, rugged men who carried on long after the farthest reaches of human endurance had been surpassed."

Letter Hints at Escapes

Indicating that some American and Filipinos might have escaped "to carry on the fight elsewhere in the islands," President Quezon wrote:

"It is no longer necessary to add another word of tribute to the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor. The whole world knows their story. It will be told and retold long after the evil against which they fought has been destroyed. * * *

"The gallant men, American and Filipinos, who fought on Bataan and Corregidor sacrificed all they had for us—and, in return, we must not rest until the cause for which they fought is victorious."

Corregidor was the melancholy and apparently inevitable aftermath of the tragedy of Bataan. Thirty-five thousand American and Filipino troops were captured when Bataan, which had won precious weeks for the American cause by tying up 200,000 of the best Japanese troops, capitulated on April 9, 1942. General Douglas MacArthur retired to "The Rock" of Corregidor with a comparatively small number of American and Filipino soldiers, marines and sailors. "The Rock" held out until May 6, when Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright was compelled to surrender with approximately 10,000 men.