

Destroyer Saves Six Men From Baker, Howland

(Continued from Page 1)

which made two attacks, dropping from 50 to 60 bombs, after which two planes machine-gunned the island. Considerable damage was done to all structures, they said, and Joseph Keenan, a radio operator, was killed. Richard Whaley, employed there by the department of the interior, was fatally injured.

Howland island was shelled by a submarine on Dec. 10, and attacked from the air on Jan. 5 and Jan. 24. Baker island was shelled on Dec. 10, and attacked from the air Dec. 28. Additionally, a four-engined bomber made a reconnaissance over the island Jan. 5 and 24, but dropped no bombs.

No Landings Made

Official sources had no comment yesterday but the fact that a U. S. destroyer made the rescue without opposition seems to prove that the islands remain United States possessions. The survivors, who are now in Honolulu, also said there were no Japanese landings while they were there.

The U. S. destroyer, it was learned, arrived off Baker island yesterday Jan. 31 and investigated from a distance of about five miles, since the situation in the islands was not precisely known, there having been no word from them since before Dec. 7. A landing party then went ashore and returned with two survivors, Thomas Steadman, radioman, and Elvin Matson, assistant weather observer.

Both are employees of the department of the interior. Neither was injured. All the buildings and equipment on the island, however, were destroyed and the water supply was virtually exhausted.

The destroyer then proceeded to Baker island, about 20 miles southeast of Howland. It arrived there and began investigating about midmorning, after which a rescue party was sent toward shore, but no attempt was made to land through the heavy surf.

Boat Breaks Up

"Two Bakerites came out through the surf in a small two-man boat fitted with an outrigger," an eyewitness of the rescue reported here. "Then one returned and picked up another survivor, but when the third tried to board, he was made, the craft broke up in the surf, leaving one man still afloat."

"An expert swimmer among the survivors already rescued thereupon swam back to shore with a life-ring attached to a line. This was given to the last man, who was a poor swimmer. After some difficulty, the latter was induced to venture among the sharks, and was hauled out to the boat."

All buildings and equipment on Baker were also destroyed, the survivors said, except for the lighthouse and rain-harvest. Evacuees from both islands lacked all personal effects and were almost entirely without clothing. The ship's welfare stores and the crew members, however, fitted out with some spare clothing.

The Baker island survivors are Walter Burke, radioman, "Blue" Makua, James Coyle and James Peace, weather observer. Burke was injured; all are under department employ.

Heard War on Radio

Howland island survivors, one reported, first learned of the hostilities when listening to a Honolulu broadcast on Dec. 7. The next day, however, the war was fully brought home to them by two flights of twin-engine bombers, which dropped 50 to 60 bombs, after which two planes peeled off from the formation and made three separate machine-gun attacks.

On Dec. 10 they sighted a submarine off the western side of Howland, which remained about half an hour. It returned six hours later and shelled the island, still standing on the island, commenced destroying the government house. It fired 25 to 30 shots within two hours.

The island was left undisturbed until Jan. 5, when a four-engined bomber came over and dropped four bombs. On Jan. 24 another four-engined bomber appeared and made two direct hits in the camp area. On Jan. 27 and 28 unidentified planes circled the island but the inhabitants avoided being seen by them because of the recent bombing attacks.

Submarine Appears

A Baker island survivor said they first learned of the hostilities on Dec. 7 by radio from Howland island. They were not attacked, however, until Dec. 10 when a small submarine appeared about 100 yards off the west shore and opened fire with a three-inch gun, destroying the main buildings. The sub fired almost 30 rounds as it circled the island in the ensuing two hours.

About 5:30 p.m. the same day a large submarine appeared and opened fire on Baker island with about 15 rounds, destroying all remaining structures, including the rain-harvest and lighthouse. It remained in the vicinity about 35 minutes.

A survivor of Baker said a four-engined bomber circled the island about 12:30 p.m. on Jan. 28 and bombed but missed any possible remaining targets, after which the island was machine-gunned. On Jan. 5 and 28, four-engined bombers circled the island but dropped no bombs.

Formerly British

Howland and Baker, as well as Jarvis island, were formerly under British protection but the United States claimed them in 1923 when they were turned over to the United States.

Howland in particular is considered a potentially important stepping stone to the southern Pacific. It has an airfield which was lengthened and improved in 1927 in preparation for the United States Navy's expedition to the island. However, Miss Earhart failed to reach the island, disappearing while en route from Lae, New Guinea.

The Navy has kept its activities in that area a closely guarded secret. The islands lie 1,650 miles southeast of Honolulu, near the Equator.

Bataan Forces Want Revenge

(Continued from Page 1)

(Still the Japanese, despite their snipers in trees and machine guns, were not firing from trenches in dense forest and saws, failed to hold out until reinforcements could arrive. Their casualties were heavy.)

Patrol activity which is one of the most important factors of warfare is being greatly increased. The Bataan islanders are no longer concerned by the snipers' menace.

Barrage Effective

There is a mounting desire among rank and file troops to take the offensive despite their lack of aerial control. The great need is to the Japanese command appears to be the need for a long-range artillery. Reports indicate that large damage has been inflicted on enemy forces as a result of our barrages.

Still General MacArthur's strategy of jungle fighters can't be expected to hold out forever and they rightfully believe they are entitled to reinforcements, especially planes. A few days ago our guerrilla air force, with a handful of P-40's took to the air against 2 to 1 odds the morale of our troops skyrocketed and front activity ceased while Americans and Filipinos cheered our pilots during their first victory. The enemy lost five and possibly six aircraft.

Then the payoff came when artillery batteries opened up on a Japanese plane and scored a home over no-man's land, where it was speedily demolished and disappeared.

Native robber gangs are terrorizing parts of South Africa.

Factories are now under Australia's Fair Rents Regulations.

Marshall Raid Reveals U. S. Fleet's Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

ness of the U. S. from the offensive viewpoint in battles in the opening round. We cannot leave Marshall uncovered to send dreadnaughts and planes to the immediate rescue of Gen. Douglas MacArthur and make two direct hits in the camp area. On Jan. 27 and 28 unidentified planes circled the island but the inhabitants avoided being seen by them because of the recent bombing attacks.

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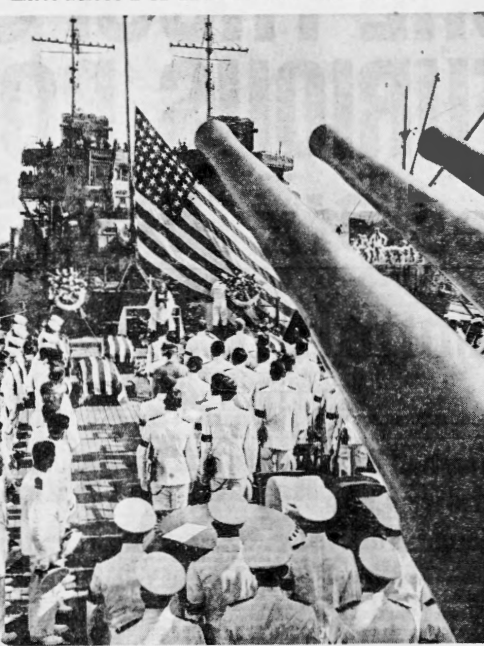
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Last Rites For Heroes Of Pacific Raid



PEARL HARBOR RITES—On the quarterdeck of a cruiser which was under heavy air bombardment, last rites are said by a navy chaplain for several members of his crew who were struck down by the only bomb hit on a unit of the Pacific Fleet's force which raided eight Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands Feb. 1. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, is standing third from left in the front row of officers. (Official U. S. Navy Photo.)

Immunization Starts Monday In Rural Oahu

(Continued from Page 1)

Serial Nos. 39-1061 to 39-2000; Feb. 20, Serial Nos. 39-2001 to 39-3000; Feb. 21, Serial Nos. 39-3001 to 39-4000.

The U. S. Army's 42nd Infantry Division, which is conducting a campaign to immunize the people of Oahu against smallpox, will begin its work on Monday in the rural areas of the island.

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The War At A Glance

(Continued from Page 1)

At Canberra to discuss drastic steps.

Frank Hewlett, United Press correspondent in Corregidor, disclosed a claim among American and Filipino soldiers under Gen. Douglas MacArthur for a change to the offensive in the Philippines.

Weighing the outstanding gain of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, the attack on the Marshall and Gilbert islands, experts believe that these enemy bases—secretly built in violation of League of Nations mandates—must be cleaned out methodically in the American moves to the South Pacific.

Meanwhile, one of the most imposing feats of the current campaign is the capture of the island of Iwo Jima, which was reported in the Red Army's penetration of German lines into White Russia. Radio Moscow said additionally that Nazi communications had been disrupted with heavy losses.

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Singapore Stands Firm Under Furious Shellfire

(Continued from Page 1)

struck the casemate but it has now been repaired and Japanese troops "continue to pour into the island," Domei said.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED EAST OF RESERVOIRS

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—A military commentator said today that no operational news has been received from Singapore since Friday's communique which was sent from Singapore at about 10 a.m. London time.

"Generally speaking, the heaviest fighting at that time apparently was just east of the two reservoirs and in the coastal area of Pasir Panjang," the commentator said.

"It seems probable that we hold the southern reservoir and the Japanese hold the north one, but we have no definite information."

"The situation at the Singapore naval base is rather obscure," he added.

Turning to the fighting in Burma, he said: "There is heavy fighting in the Pan area, where the situation is rather obscure." He added that it was not clear whether the Japanese succeeded in crossing the Salween river and expressed the opinion that the capture of Martaban, on the west bank of the Salween, may have been achieved from the sea.

There is no change whatever in the Libyan situation, the commentator said.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE NEAR AGAINST BATAAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (TP)—The slow steady upsurge of activity on the Bataan peninsula has begun again this morning as the prelude to another general offensive by the overwhelmingly superior Japanese army. Aggressive enemy patrol action marked the fighting during the past 24 hours, but the news of the activity had any effect on the rocklines of General Douglas MacArthur's defending forces. Enemy dive bombers were active during sporadic fighting, and the War Department reported that two of the Japanese planes were shot down by American anti-aircraft guns.

JUNGLE FIGHTING RAGES ON WEST BANK OF SALWEEN

RANGOON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—Fighting raged in the jungles on the west bank of the Salween river today when the Japanese are hurling a strong force, with one of a 30-mile front, seeking to isolate imperial troops in southern Burma, and at the same time cut the road and railway leading to the vital Burma Road.

Meanwhile it was believed that reinforcements are joining the British behind the Salween battle zone, preparing to defend the Burma Road and secondly the gateway to India.

SINGAPORE RADIO NOT HEARD IN LONDON

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—The ministry of information today said Radio Singapore has not been heard here since 3:40 p.m. Friday.

REDS GAIN STRONGHOLD ON KALININ FRONT

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—Radio Moscow said in a communique today that "last night our forces continued active military operations."

"In a sector of the Kalinin front," the radio added, "a Soviet unit commanded by Abramov executed a strongly fortified locality, causing heavy losses to the enemy."

RUSSIAN SUBMARINES SINK SEVEN TRANSPORTS

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—Exchange Telegraph news agency today quoted Radio Berne as saying Russian submarines sank seven enemy transports in northern waters.

GERMANS ADMIT ENEMY PENETRATIONS IN SOUTH

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—The Evening Standard today quoted the Berlin radio as admitting that Soviet troops pierced German lines at two points on the southern front, southeast of Kharkov and north of Taganrog.

ONE NAZI BATTLESHIP HIT SEVERAL TIMES

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—Crew members of Wellington bombers today told the United Press that one German battleship, either the Scharnhorst or Gneisenau, was hit several times during the German fleet's escape from Brest through the English Channel.

"We flew down the whole length of the battleship from a height of 3,000 feet, letting bombs go as we went," these crewmen said.

BRITISH PLANES RAID WESTERN GERMANY

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 14 (UP)—The air ministry announced today in a communique that the RAF last night raided western Germany, with Cologne and Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) the main objectives.

Docks at Le Havre also were bombed, the communique said. No British planes were missing.

CABLE, WIRELESS TRAFFIC TO SINGAPORE LIMITED