

Hui Panalā'au

Society of Colonists, Inc.



Finding Aid

Kamehameha Schools Museum Archive

Stacy Naipo, KSK 1982

Archivist

Candace W. Lee

Assistant Archivist

Finding Aid

By Candace W. Lee
Kamehameha Schools Assistant Archivist

Contents: The collection includes planning material, maps, books, journals, reports and photographs in four boxes.

Collection Title: The Collection on Hui Panalā'au

Provenance: The archivist and assistant archivist collected materials from manuscripts and documents, *Ka Mo'i*, the school newspaper, various yearbooks and items donated from families. In 2002, a reception was held at Bishop Museum for original surviving Hui members and in 2003, a reinternment ceremony was held at Hawai'i State Veterans Cemetery at Kāne'ohe, O'ahu.

Dates: 1935-1941, 2002, 2003

Size: 2.5 linear feet

Box Title: All five boxes have the same title: Equatorial (Line Islands) Colonization Project involving Kamehameha students and graduates 1935-1941. Jarvis, Howland, Baker, Canton, Enderbury Islands. Hui Panalā'au, "Society of Colonists, Inc." 1956.

Language: In English

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Historical Note and Mo'olelo

A scientific expedition was proposed to Homer Barnes, Ph.D., Kamehameha Schools President by Kamehameha Schools and Bishop Museum Trustee Albert Judd. The Boys were offered a top-secret, paid three month expedition to unknown remote islands where they would gather meteorological, biological and other data for Bishop Museum. To most it sounded like a working vacation considering the long summer ahead of them. Kamehameha School for Boys kumu Donald K. Mitchell, Ph.D. infrequently visited expedition sites to check on the Boys.

Military school training and trust in authority guided the Boys' decisions. The Boys told their parents what they knew and their paycheck was deposited until their return. Only years later did they learn the true nature of their work. The last of the seven year adventure required the ultimate tests of hardship, starvation, life and death choices, war and enemy invasion and death.

With a lifetime bond of hardship and secrecy, they formed their hui in 1939 and were only openly celebrated in 2002 with few survivors present when Noelle Kahanu, a granddaughter told of their courageous work through a Bishop Museum exhibit.

Background

The U.S. Secretary of Commerce in 1935 were interested in developing air routes across the Pacific from California to Australia requiring knowledge about the islands in the Pacific mentioned by an Australian aviator, Charles Kinsford-Smith. The Honolulu to Suva, Fiji route was least known. The Guano Act passed by the United States Congress on August 18, 1856 gave the U.S. unilateral possession of most of the small islands in the central Pacific. Half a dozen American companies mined guano for fertilizer between 1857 to 1877. Once depleted, the islands were abandoned. The British has tried to occupy the islands, but abandoned the effort.

In 1935, the U.S. planned to colonize Jarvis, Howland and Baker islands. Expeditions to the three islands were led by William T. Miller of the Bureau of Air Commerce. His successes led to the participation of other government departments. Coast Guard cutters for transportation and supplies were paid by the Department of the Treasury. The U.S. Navy provided supplies, ship fuel, and thousands of gallons of water in fifty gallon drums. The U.S. Army built the camps, and supplied equipment and early personnel.

The colonization plan required that individuals live on the islands from six weeks to several months. This group might include one NCO, one cook, one first aid person, and two Hawaiians for fishing and boating. Because colonization was controversial and several nations were interested in claiming the islands, the plan was to be highly confidential.

The description of Jarvis, Howland and Baker Islands was that landing was difficult in calm seas and impossible in rough weather. According to a NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) observer, the isolated islands are only a few feet above sea level, covered with sand, coral, and a little brush with thousands of seabirds contributing to the smell of deep bird droppings, and continuous squawking. The equatorial climate is relentlessly hot and humid.

Albert F. Judd, a trustee of the Bishop Museum, considered it a wonderful opportunity for scientific exploration and Mr. Homer Barnes, President of the Kamehameha Schools would select six Hawaiians. Qualifications were that they were: 1) mature, 2)able to fish in the native manner, 3) able to swim excellently, 4) able to handle a boat, 5) disciplined, 6) friendly, 7) unmarried, 8)able to withstand hardship. In the end twelve enlisted men and six Hawaiians were selected for the first expedition. The second expedition replaced soldiers with Kamehameha Schools students as directed by U.S. government policy. The third expedition and the fourth were similar, but the fourth expedition was the last planned and colonists were given a short homestay in Sāmoa. This was the first phase of the "Department of Commerce expeditions of colonization."

When President Roosevelt annexed Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands to the U.S., he ordered the re-colonization of the islands and the expeditions were to be a secret kept by all governmental agencies. The fifth expedition was similar to former expeditions. Jurisdiction was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of the Interior. During the Sixth Cruise (formerly expedition) the camps were more permanent, radio communication and facilities were improved. After this, there were a total of 22 cruises and two emergency trips to Jarvis Island.







During the Twelfth Cruise on March 1938, colonists were placed on Canton and Enderbury Islands. On October 1940, the Department of the Interior was represented by the Pan American Airways manager. During 1941, two Howland island colonists were killed by strafing Japanese airplanes. All personnel were removed from the four islands on February 1942. (From *Panala'au Memoirs* by E.H. Bryan, Jr., 1974.

Mo'olelo

Announcement

...Captain Meyer assembled us together. Staring at us for about five minutes he finally said, 'Boys, someday you're going to be mighty proud that you made this trip. Your names will go down in history. You're going to colonize and help establish claim of these islands for the United States government. These islands are going to be famous air bases in a route that will connect Australia with California.'

Of course this was unexpected but at the same time pleasing... (From a journal written by George West KSB 1935)

The First Six Kamehameha School for Boys Alumni Chosen By Principal Barnes and Trustee Judd in 1935		
Jarvis Island	Howland Island	Baker Island
		
Henry Ahia (leader), KSB '34	James Kamakaiwi (leader), KSB 34	Abraham Piianaia (leader), KSB '33
		
Daniel Toomey, KSB '33	Killarney Opiopio, KSB '34	William Kaina, KSB '33

Twelve Kam People Are Inhabitants of Islands on Equator *(Ka Mo'i, September 13, 1935)*

Four students of the Kamehameha School for Boys and eight graduates are living on a few islands which are near the equator belt. The boys are William Toomey William Anahu, Archie Ching, and Samuel K. Kalama. The first three are to be seniors, this year and the latter is a high-eleventh student. The rest of the boys are James Kamakaiwi, Killarney Opiopio, Henry Ahia, Daniel Toomey, Frank Cockett, George West, Abraham Piianaia, and William Kaina, graduates of Kamehameha. These boys are kept busy, every day making out hourly weather reports and at night weather reports every three hours. They also collect various specimens for the Bishop Museum. They are also colonizing these islands for the United States. These boys are paid three dollars a

day. The food and water are supplied including lots of canned poi. Since there is no need to spend any money, what they earn is all net profit.

The islands they live on are 1800 miles from the Hawaiian Islands.

Howland Island and Baker Island are about three miles apart; while Jarvis Island is about a 1000 miles away from them. These islands are mostly barren.

Each island is colonized with four boys. Henry Ahia (leader), Daniel Toomey, Frank Cockett, and George West are living on Jarvis Island. The boys on Howland Island are James Kamakaiwi (leader), Killarney Opiopio, William Anahu, and William Toomey. The boys staying at Baker Island are Abraham Piianaia (leader), William Kaina, Archie Ching and Samuel Kalama.



Frank Cockett, KSB
'35



William Anahu, KSB
'36



Samuel Kalama, KSB
'37



George West, KSB
'35



William Toomey, KSB
'36



Solomon Kalama, KSB
'34

Henry Ahia, Daniel Toomey, James Kamakaiwi, Killarney Opiopio, Abraham Piianaia and William Kaina arrived at the islands sometime in the earlier part of April, while the rest of the boys came later in June on the same boat that the first party travelled. Mr. Donald Mitchell, a faculty member at Kamehameha also accompanied these boys but returned to school.

The boys who still have to attend school and others preferring to leave the islands are expected to be back sometime in the latter part of September."

George Kahanu and James Carroll Will Return With Group (Ka Mo'i, January 31, 1936)

Alexander Kahapea, Henry Ohumukini, Solomon Kalama, Joseph Kim, Henry Mahikoa, Luther Waiwaiole and William Yomes are the boys who were picked to replace Henry Ahia, Dan Toomey, Abraham Piianaia, William Kaina, James Kamakaiwi, Killarney Opiopio and Folinga Faufata on the three equatorial islands--Jarvis, Howland and Baker--stated a wireless message which was received by Dr. Homer F. Barnes, principal of the school for boys.

It also stated that all were in good health and maintaining a very high morale.

James Carroll and George Kahanu, who were the spares taken along, will return to Honolulu with the rest of the party; but the party first will go to Samoa.

All of the boys who left several weeks ago for the islands and those who are returning were once students of Kamehameha School for Boys. Alexander Kahapea, Henry Ohumukini, James Carroll and George Kahanu are still members of the school for boys and will return later in the spring to school to finish the year.

All of the boys who were picked were picked because of their abilities and the leadership which Kamehameha has taught them.

Kamehameha School for Boys

...The Kamehameha School for Boys had military uniforms and military discipline almost from the opening day and the students had many opportunities to practice self-discipline, to learn to respect orders, and to learn how to be leaders.

Faculty member Donald Kilolani Mitchell formed Hui 'Oiwi in the the early 1930s...It was for those students interested in learning about Hawaiian culture...constructing a pili grass hale to learning fishing methods, to practicing Hawaiian games, it was an honoring of who they were that the students highly appreciated. Most of the Kamehameha boys who participated in the colonizing project were members...

Kamehameha Schools and its students became involved...in 1935 when William T. Miller of the Bureau of Air Commerce and Lieutenant Harold A. Meyer made an appointment to talk to Albert Judd. Mr. Judd was a trustee of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate, which supported the Kamehameha Schools and the Bishop Museum; at the time, the Estate and the Museum shared trustees.

In addition, Mr. Judd's father had been in charge of recruiting Hawaiian laborers for American guano mining operations on the same islands in the late 1800s....he would have Homer Barnes, Principal...select six suitable young men...They were Henry Ahia, Daniel Toomey, James Kamakawi, Killarney Opiopio, William Kaina and Abraham Piianaia.

Mr. Judd also offered the services of Edwin H. Bryan, Curator of the Museum Collections...to begin collecting information about the islands as well as natural history specimens for the Museum.

Kamehameha Schools alumni and 12 soldiers were aboard the Coast Guard Cutter Itasca when it left Honolulu...March 20, 1935. Two...alumni and three soldiers were left on each island with supplies and the promise that the Itasca would return in three months with personnel replacements and fresh supplies.... In a letter dated October 12, 1936 written...by now Captain Henry Meyer, he said of these...and replacement undergraduates: 'The duties performed by these men are severe. Isolated on a desert island...of only a few acres is per se, a strain. Under such conditions to be faithful in recording



weather observations, keeping detailed daily logs, collecting scientific specimens, cleaning landing fields, establishing effective camps, preserving food supplies and keeping up morale are real accomplishments...

I have been intimately associated with eleven classes at the U.S. Military Academy and feel that the representatives of your school measure up to the standard of selection insisted upon there...comment by Sergeant Austin Collins...who lived three months on Jarvis Islands, 'In my twenty-one years of Service in all parts of the world I have never been associated with a finer group of men.'

This recognition and praise for several dozen Kamehameha students who took part in securing these Equatorial islands as United States possessions was consistent through the seven years of this...project. From the Bishop Museum exhibit brochure by Mrs. Janet Zisk, Kamehameha Schools Archivist (1992-2013)

Hui Panlā'au

Panalā'au means colonist or colonizer in 'olelo Hawai'i, the Hawaiian language. The men in this society colonized remote Pacific islands for the United States of America for seven years until the U.S. entered World War II. This hui or society, primarily Kamehameha Schools alumni, was organized in February 8, 1939 and incorporated in July, 1956.

The purpose of the Hui is

- To preserve and perpetuate the association and fellowship of those who took part...
- To foster and maintain themselves, their associates and successors the desirable traits of character...
- To honor and esteem those who died while in service of the United States of America as colonists...
- To establish and provide scholarship assistance at the University of Hawaii.

The Colonizers

Membership information is from a typewritten roster

Legend

Names in bold =Hui O Panāl'au members, primarily Kamehameha Schools alumni

Number=cruise expedition number, about 4 months on an island. The more numbers, the longer the stay.

s=spare person on the cruise expedition to replace anyone

L or Leader=Leader of the island expedition group

italics=commanding officer, army personnel, teacher Dr. Mitchell

Ah Nee, Charley	Faufata, Folinga 3,7	Kinney, James -Leader 12,13,15,16,17,18,19	Rahe, Bernard 15s,16,17
Ahia, Charley 7,8,10L,11L	Fialkowski, Henry 14,15L	Leong, Ah Kin 6,7,9,10,11,13,14	Rankin, Ernest W. 21
Ahia, Henry B. 1,2L,3L,5L	Hall, Bernard 23,24	Lum, Harold 7	Roberts, John 13,14
Akana, Albert -Leader Jr.7,8,9,11,12	Hailii, Jacob 3,4,6,7,10s,12,13	Lum, Kum 9s	Roberts, Oliver 17s,18,19,20
Akana, Bernard – Leader 14,15	Harbottle, Issac Jr. 16	Lum, Paul Yat 7,8,10	Ruddles, James 19s
Akana, George 13, 15L	Harris, Arthur 2s,	Lum, Yau Pai 6,8,9,10,12	Riley, James 22,23,24
Akana, John	Hartwell, David 18, 19, 20,21,23,24	Lum-King, Kenneth 11,12	Robinson, Alexander 16,17
Akana, Lewellyn 15s	Henderson, Waldron 18,19,20,21	Lee, Francis 14L,15,16	Smith, Henry 18,19,20,21
Akana, Theodore 10,11L,12L	Hooper, Herbert 3, 4L,	Lee, Frederick 5,13,14,16	Sproat, Manuel 6

Anakalea, Joe 4L,6,7,10,11,12	Hutchinson, William 15	Lee, Henry Kong 13,14,15,17,18,19L,20L, 21L, 22	Stillman, Francis 14,15,16,17L,19
Anahu, Bill 2	Jensen, Karl 18s,19,20,21,22,23,24	Lieson, Robert W. 18,19,20	Stillman, George 20
Au, Charles 16,17	Jensen, Hans 16,17,18,21,22L	MacKellar, Ian 15, 16,17,18	Suares, Louis - Leader 15,16,17,18,19,20
Beatty, Rupert 15,16	Kaahea, Henry 12,13	Mahikia, Henry 4	Stein, Charles 16,17,18L,19L
Bederman, Thomas 16,17,19,21L,22L,23L,24L	Kahalewai, Sam 13,15,16	Mattson, Elvin K. 22,23,24	Stein, James
Bell, Kenneth 5	Kahalewai, Carl 10s,13	Markham, Stewart 5	Tavares, William 7,8,9,11,12,14L,15
Blake, Hartwell 5	Kahanu, George 4s,5	McCorrison, Edward Mike 12,13L,15,18L,19L,20L,22L	Toomey, Daniel K. 1,2,3
Boyd, Andrew 14,15	Kahapea, Alexander 4	McCorrison, Thomas 16L	Toomey, John 18,19,20
Brahn, J.F. 23, 24	Kahapea, William 19s	Medeiros, Henry 12,13	Toomey, William 2
Braun, Charles 14L	Kaina, William 1,2,3,5,6,8,9,10L	Makua, Blue 22,23,24	Towill, Henslee
Braun, Clarence 13	Kalama, David 17,18,19,20,	<i>Meyer, Col. H.A.</i> 1,2,3,4,5	Victor, Gabriel 7,8,9
Burke, Eugene 7,8,9,11,12,14,15L	Kalama, Samuel 2	<i>Mitchell, Donald D.</i>	Waiwaiole, Luther 4,14,15
Burke, Walter 16s,22L,23L,24L	Kalama, Solomon 1,4, 6L,7,10	<i>Norwood, Bill</i>	West, George 2
Bush, Harry 13s	Kamakaiwi, James 1,2L,3L,5L,7L,8L,9L,12L,13L,14L	Ohumukini, Henry 4	Whaley, Richard 22,23 killed
<i>Bryan, Edwin</i>	Kaninau, Charles 5s,11,12	Opiopio, Killarney 1,2,3, 5,6L	Wilhelm, Fred 14,16,17
Calley, C.D.Jr. 14	Kauahikaua, Archie 3,4	Pacquette, Maurice 16,17L	Williamson, Elmer 2s,10,11
Carroll, James 4s	Kaulu, Albert 21, 22	Phillips, Manuel 16,21	Wong, Alexander 12,13L,14
Chang, Herbert 11,12,13,13	Keliihanani, Joseph 18s,19,20,21,22,23 killed	Phillips, Paul 22,23,24	Wood, Joshua 13
Ching, Archie 2	<i>Kenner, Betty</i>	Phillips, Woodrow 18,19	Whaley, Bill
Ching, Lawrence	Kepoo, Joseph	Paoa, Melvin	Yomes, William 4,6

14,15,17,18,19,20	19,20,21,22,23,24	14,15,16,18,20s,22s	
Cockett, Frank 2	Kilbey, John C. 21,22	Pea, Aki Kini Levi 5,9,10,14,15	Young, Edward 3, 4L,5,6,8,9
.Cockett, Herbert 5s	Kim, Bak Sung 8,9	Pea, William 16,17,18,20s,21,	Zagara, D.P. 18, 19,21
Coyle, James .23,24	Kim, Harold 12L,13L,16L,17L,18L	Piianaia, Abraham 1,2L,3L,5L,6L,16passenger	
Crowden, Lawrence 15	Kim, Joseph 4,6,8L,9L,10L	Pires, Manuel 12,13,14	
<i>Dippen, Clyde B.</i>	Kim, Victor	Renken, E.H. 22	
<i>Fasik, Theodore</i>	Knell, Henry K. 21	Pease, James 23,24	

Expedition information and the cruise roster are from *Panala'au Memors* by E.H. Bryan, Pacific Scientific Information Center, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1974, pages 224-229.

Cruise pages scanned

CRUISES 1-4

SUMMARY CHART 1. INITIAL ORGANIZATION PERIOD, under the U. S. Department of Commerce

Cruise No.:	1	2	3	4
U.S.C.G. Cutter:	ITASCA	ITASCA	ITASCA	ITASCA
Commanded by:	Derby, W.N.(Cmdr.)	Derby, W.N.(Cmdr.)	Derby, W.N.(Cmdr.)	Brown, F.W. (Cmdr.)
Expedition Leader:	Miller, Wm. T.	Miller, Wm. T.	Miller, Wm. T.	Miller, Wm. T
Assisted by:	Meyer, H.A. (A)	Meyer, H.A. (A)	Meyer, H.A. (A)	Meyer, H.A. (A)
Left Honolulu:	20 March 1935	9 June 1935	9 Sept. 1935	9 Jan. 1936
<u>"COLONISTS"</u>				
JARVIS Island	<u>25 Mar. & 22 Apr.</u> *Collins, Austin (A) Aune, Edward (A) Graf, Wyman (A) Ahia, Henry Toomey, Daniel	<u>15 June 1935</u> *Ahia, Henry Toomey, Daniel Cockett, Frank West, George	<u>15 Sept. 1935</u> *Ahia, Henry (S) Toomey, Daniel (S) Halli, Jacob Young, Edward	<u>15 Jan. & 4 Mar. 1936</u> *Young, Edward Halli, Jacob Mahikia, Henry Yomes, William
HOWLAND Island	<u>30 Mar. & 18 April</u> *Theiss, Henry (A) Duff, Leonard (A) Lawler, Vernon (A) Kamakaiwi, James Dyen, Samuel (A)(#) Opio, Killarney (from 18 April)	<u>19 June 1935</u> *Kamakaiwi, James Opio, Killarney Anahu, Wm. N. Toomey, Wm. T.	<u>19 Sept. 1935</u> *Kamakaiwi, James (S) Opio, Killarney (to Swains I.) Anakalea, Joseph Faufata, Folinga	<u>19 Jan. & 1 Mar. 1936</u> *Anakalea, Joseph Kahapea, Alexander Kalama, Solomon Ohumukini, Henry
BAKER Island	<u>2 Apr. & 18 Apr.</u> *Summers, Carl (A) Surber, George (A) Wilson, Ralph (A) Kaina, William N. Piianaia, Abraham	<u>19 June 1935</u> *Piianaia, Abraham Kaina, William N. Kalama, Samuel Ching, Archie	<u>19 Sept. 1935</u> *Piianaia, Abraham (to Swains I.) Kaina, Wm.N. (S) Hooper, Herbert Kauahikaua, Archie	<u>19 Jan. & 1 Mar. 1936</u> *Hooper, Herbert Waiwaiole, Luther Kauahikaua, Archie Kim, Joseph
Spare on the cruise		Harris, Arthur Williamson, Elmer		Carroll, James (S) Kahanu, George (S)
Returned to Honolulu:	27 April 1935	26 June 1935	--Sept. 1935	9 March 1936

- * Island leader.
- (A) Army.
- (#) On Howland from 31 Mar. to 18 Apr.
- (S) On Cruise 4 to Samoa.

CRUISES 5-8

SUMMARY CHART 2. RECOLONIZATION PERIOD, under the U. S. Department of Interior

Cruise No.:	5	6	7	8
U.S.C.G. Cutter:	(A) ITASCA (B) TIGER	ITASCA	ITASCA	WILLIAM K. DUANE
Commanded by:	(A)Kenner, F.T., LtCmdr. (B)Doebler, H.J., Lt.	Kenner, F.T., LtCmdr.	Kenner, F.T., LtCmdr.	Roach, P.F., Cmdr.
Expedition Leader:	(A)Meyer, H.A. (A) (B)Collins, Austin (A)	Miller, W.T. & Black, Richard B.	Black, Richard B.	Black, Richard B. Assisted by Meyer, H.A. (A)
Left Honolulu:	13 June 1936	25 July 1936	10 Oct. 1936	13 January 1937
"COLONISTS"				
JARVIS Island (B)	<u>19 June 1936</u> *Ahia, Henry Blake, Hartwell Kahanu, George Lee, Frederick	<u>30 July 1936</u> *Kalama, Solomon Haili, Jacob Lum, Yau Fai Sproat, Manuel	<u>22 Oct. 1936</u> *Kalama, Solomon Ahia, Charles Lum, Harold C. Haili, Jacob	<u>18 January 1937</u> *Kim, Joseph Ahia, Charles Kim, Bak Sung Young, Edward
HOWLAND Island (A)	<u>18 June 1936</u> *Kamakaiwi, James Opiopio, Killarney Markham, Wm. S. Pea, Kini	<u>6 Aug. 1936</u> *Opiopio, Killarney Anakalea, Joseph Leong, Ah Kin Yomes, William	<u>26 Oct. 1936</u> *Kamakaiwi, James Lum, Paul Yat Anakalea, Joseph Tavares, William	<u>22 January 1937</u> *Kamakaiwi, James Lum, Yau Fai Kaina, William Tavares, William
BAKER Island	<u>18 June 1936</u> *Piianaia, Abraham Kaina, William Bell, Kenneth Young, Edward	<u>6 Aug. 1936</u> *Piianaia, Abraham Kaina, William Kim, Joseph Young, Edward	<u>26 Oct. 1936</u> *Akana, Albert K. Burke, Eugene Leong, Ah Kin Victor, Gabriel	<u>27 January 1937</u> *Akana, Albert K. Burke, Eugene Lum, Paul Yat Victor, Gabriel
Spare on cruise (A)	Crocket, Herbert Newton, Edmond Jacobson, Victor		Faufata, Folinga	
	(B) Kaninau, Charles			
Returned to Honolulu:	(A) 23 June 1936 (B) 25 June 1936	17 August 1936	31 Oct. 1936	5 February 1937

* Island leader.

CRUISES 9-12

SUMMARY CHART 3. UNDER THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Cruise No.:	9	10 A&B	11	12
U.S.C.G. Cutter:	SHOSHONE	ITASCA	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY
Commanded by:	Finlay, G.T., Cmdr.	Thompson, W.K., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.
Expedition Leader:	Black, R.B.	Black, R.B.	Black, R.B.	Black, R.B.
Assisted by:	Meyer, H.A. (A)	-	-	-
Left Honolulu:	10 Mar. 1937	(A) 18 June 1937 (B) 29 July 1937	23 Oct. 1937	28 Feb. 1938
<u>"COLONISTS"</u>				
HOWLAND Island	<u>15 Mar. 1937</u> *Kamakaiwi, James Lum, Yau Fai Kaina, William Tavares, William	(A) <u>25 June 1937</u> *Kaina, William Lum, Yau Fai Anakalea, Joseph	<u>16 Nov. 1937</u> *Ahia, Charles Tavares, William Lum-King, Kenneth Anakalea, Joseph	<u>23 Mar. 1938</u> *Kinney, James Medeiros, Henry Lum-King, Kenneth
BAKER Island	<u>16 Mar. 1937</u> *Akana, A. K. Burke, Eugene Leong, Ah Kin Victor, Gabriel	<u>24 June 1937</u> Ahia, Charles A. Lum, Paul Yat Williamson, Elmer Akana, Theodore	<u>17 Nov. 1937</u> Akana, Theodore Chang, Herbert Williamson, Elmer	<u>--Mar. 1938</u> Akana, Theodore Chang, Herbert McCorriston, Mike
JARVIS Island	<u>24 Mar. 1937</u> *Kim, Joseph Kim, Bak Sung Young, Edward Pea, A.K.	(B) <u>2 Aug. 1937</u> *Kim, Joseph Kalama, Solomon Leong, Ah Kin Pea, A.K. Kini	<u>31 Oct. 1937</u> *Akana, Albert Burke, Eugene Kaninau, Charles Leong, Ah Kin	<u>--Mar. 1938</u> *Akana, Albert Burke, Eugene Kininau, Charles Wong, Alexander
CANTON Island			(Visited 14 Nov. 1937)	<u>7 Mar. 1938</u> *Kamakaiwi, J. C. Haili, Jacob Pires, Manuel Kaaha, Henry
ENDERBURY Island			(Visited 14 Nov. 1937)	<u>6 Mar. 1938</u> *Kim, Harold Anakalea, Joseph Lum, Y.F. Tavares, William
Spare on cruise	Lum, Kum	Kahelewai, Carl Haili, Jacob		
Returned to Honolulu:	29 Mar. 1937	(A) 24 July 1937 (B) 6 Aug. 1937	23 Nov. 1937	21 Mar. 1938

CRUISES 13-16

SUMMARY CHART 4. UNDER THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Cruise No.:	13	14	15	16
U.S.C.G. Cutter:	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY
Commanded by:	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.
Expedition Leader:	Black, Richard B.	Black, Richard B.	Kenner, Frank T.	Kenner, Frank T.
Left Honolulu:	16 July 1938	25 Nov. 1938	15 Mar. 1939	20 May 1939
<u>"COLONISTS"</u>				
HOWLAND Island	<u>22 July 1938</u> *Kinney, James Medeiros, Henry Chang, Herbert Kahalewai, Samuel	<u>30 Nov. 1938</u> Tavares, Wm. Fialkowski, Henry Wilhelm, Frederick Burke, Eugene	<u>21 Mar. 1939</u> *Burke, Eugene Hutchinson, Wm. Lee, H.K. McCorriston, E.M.	<u>10 June 1939</u> *McCorriston, Thomas Robinson, Alexander Bederman, Thomas Pea, William I.
BAKER Island	<u>23 July 1938</u> McCorriston, M. Chang, Herbert Boyd, Andrew Lee, H. K.	<u>1 December 1938</u> Akana, Bernard Ching, Lawrence Boyd, Andrew Lee, H.K.	<u>20 March 1939</u> *Suarez, Louis Crowden, Lawrence Akana, Bernard Ching, Lawrence	<u>10 June 1939</u> *Suarez, Louis Stein, Charles Jensen, Hans Au, Charles
CANTON Island	<u>25 July 1938</u> *Kamakaiwi, J. C. Lee, Frederick Leong, A.K. Roberts, John Kaahea, Henry	<u>2 December 1938</u> *Kamakaiwi, J.C. Lee, Frederick Calley, C.D., Jr. Pea, A.K. Waiwaiolo, Luther	<u>24 March 1939</u> *Fialkowski, Henry Kahalewai, Sam Pea, A.K. Waiwaiolo, Luther	<u>28 May & 6 June 1939</u> *Kahalewai, Sam Lee, Frederick Wilhelm, Frederick Beatty, R.H.
ENDERBURY Island	<u>26 July 1938</u> *Kim, Harold Braun, Clarence Pires, Manual Wood, Joshua	<u>3 December 1938</u> Braun, Charles Leong, A.K. Paoa, Melvin Roberts, John	<u>23 March 1939</u> *Kinney, James Paoa, Melvin Beatty, Rupert Tavares, William	<u>7 & 12 June 1939</u> *Kim, Harold Harbottle, Isaac Rahe, Bernard Paquette, Maurice
JARVIS Island	<u>8 August 1938</u> Wong, Alexander Akana, George Kahalewai, Carl (+) Haili, Jacob	<u>11 December 1938</u> *Lee, Francis Pires, Manual (#) Wong, Alexander Stillman, F.M.	<u>30 March 1939</u> *Akana, George MacKellar, Ian Stillman, F.M. Lee, Francis	<u>15 June 1939</u> *Kinney, James Paoa, Melvin Phillips, M.W. MacKellar, I.A.
Spare on cruise	Bush, Harry		Akana, Luewellyn Rahe, Bernard W.	Burke, Walter K. Pianaia, Abraham (passenger on cruise) 20 June 1939
Returned to Honolulu:	15 Aug. 1938	18 Dec. 1938	1 April 1939	

(+) Died 10 Oct. 1938; replaced by . Haili.

(#) Appendicitis; replaced by A. Wong 10 Jan. 1939.

CRUISES 17-20

SUMMARY CHART 5. UNDER THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Cruise No.:	17	18	19	20
U.S.C.G. Cutter	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY
Commanded by:	Kenner, F.T., LtCmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.	Coffin, E.A., Cmdr.
Expedition Leader:	Kenner, F.T., LtCmdr.	Kenner, F.T.	Kenner, F.T.	Kenner, F.T.
Left Honolulu:	4 Oct. 1939	4 Mar. 1940	18 July 1940	3 Oct. 1940
<u>"COLONISTS"</u>				
HOWLAND Island	<u>12 October 1939</u> *Stillman, Francis Pea, William Robinson, Alexander Bederman, Thomas	<u>9 March 1940</u> *McCorriston, E.M. Lieson, Robert W. Henderson, Waldron Pea, William	<u>23 & 29 July 1940</u> *Suarez, Louis Keliihanui, J.K. Lieson, Robert W. Henderson, Waldron	<u>--Oct. 1940</u> *Suarez, Louis Keliihanui, J.K. Lieson, Robert W. Henderson, Waldron
BAKER Island	<u>12 October 1939</u> *Suarez, Louis Au, Charles Jensen, Hans Stein, Charles	<u>10 March 1940</u> Paoa, Melvin Toomey, John K. Phillips, Woodrow Jensen, Hans	<u>24 & 28 July 1940</u> Jensen, Karl Toomey, John K. Phillips, Woodrow Kepoo, Joseph	<u>--Oct. 1940</u> Jensen, Karl Toomey, John K. Kepoo, Joseph
CANTON Island	<u>9 October 1939</u> *Paquette, Maurice Lee, Henry K.	<u>12 March 1940</u> *Stein, Charles Lee, Henry K. Zagara, D.P.	<u>25 July 1940</u> *Stein, Charles Bederman, Thomas Zagara, D.P.	[Withdrawn]
ENDERBURY Island	<u>10 October 1939</u> *Kim, Harold Rahe, Bernard Wilhelm, Fred	<u>13 March 1940</u> *Kim, Harold Hartwell, David Roberts, Oliver Smith, H. M.	<u>27 July 1940</u> *McCorriston, Mike Hartwell, David Roberts, Oliver Smith, H.M.	<u>--Oct. 1940</u> *McCorriston, Mike Smith, H.M. Roberts, Oliver Hartwell, David
JARVIS Island	<u>15 October 1939</u> *Kinney, James MacKeller, Ian Kalama, David Ching, Lawrence	<u>17 March 1940</u> *Kinney, James MacKeller, Ian Kalama, David Ching, Lawrence	<u>1 August 1940</u> *Lee, Henry K. Stillman, F.M. Kalama, David Ching, Lawrence	<u>--Oct. 1940</u> *Lee, Henry K. Stillman, G.C.L. Kalama, David Ching, Lawrence
Spare on cruise	Roberts, Oliver	Keliihanui, Joseph Jenson, Karl E.	Kahapea, Wm. N. Ruddle, F.G.	Pea, William Paoa, Melvin
Returned to Honolulu:	21 Oct. 1939	23 Mar. 1940	6 Aug. 1940	22 Oct. 1940

CRUISES 21-24

SUMMARY CHART 6. UNDER THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Cruise No.:	21	22	23	24
U.S.C.G. Cutter:	ROGER B. TANEY	ROGER B. TANEY	?	?
Commanded by:	Gelly, G.B., LtCmdr.	Olson, L.B., Cmdr.		
Expedition Leader:	Stockstill, Roy E.	Stockstill, Roy E.	?	?
Left Honolulu	--May 1941	23 July 1941	--Nov. 1941	--Feb. 1942
<u>"COLONISTS"</u>				
HOWLAND Island	<u>27-28 May 1941</u> Bederman, T. W. Keliihananiui, J. Knell, H. C. Zagara, D. P.	<u>28 July 1941</u> Bederman, T.W. Keliihananiui, J. Whaley, Richard Mattson, Alvin K.	Bederman, T.W. Keliihananiui, J.) Whaley, Richard) Mattson, Alvin K.	Picked up: <u>31 Jan. 1942</u> Bederman, T.W. Killed Dec. 18, 1941 Mattson, Alvin K.
BAKER Island	<u>25-27 March 1941</u> Rankin, Ernest W. Pea, William K. Jensen, K.E. Kepoo, Joseph	<u>28 July 1941</u> *Burke, Walter Makua, Blue Jensen, K.E. Kepoo, Joseph	<u>--Nov. 1941</u> *Burke, Walter Pease, J. K. Coyle, J. W. Makua, Blue	<u>31 January 1942</u> *Burke, Walter Pease, J. K. Coyle, J. W. Makua, Blue
CANTON Island	(Withdrawn 22 Mar. 1940)			
ENDERBURY Island	<u>23 March 1941</u> *Jensen, H.P., Jr. Kilbey, John C. Kaulu, Albert F. Smith, H.M.	<u>30 July 1941</u> *Jensen, H.P. Kilbey, John C. Kaulu, Albert F. Riley, James K.	<u>--Nov. 1941</u> Kepoo, Joseph Brahm, J.F. Riley, J.J.	<u>7 February 1942</u> Kepoo, Joseph Brahm, J.F. Riley, J.J.
JARVIS Island	<u>1 April 1941</u> *Lee, H. K. Henderson, Waldron Phillips, M.W. Hartwell, David K.	<u>2 August 1941</u> Lee, Henry K. Phillips, P.G. Renken, E. K. *McCorriston, E.M.	<u>--Nov. 1941</u> Jensen, K.E. Phillips, P.G. Renken, E.K. Hartwell, D.K. Hall, Bernard H.	<u>9 February 1942</u> Jensen, Karl E. Phillips, P.G. Renken, E.K. Hartwell, David K. Hall, Bernard H.
Spare on cruise		Paoa, Melvin		
Cruise without pay	Kalama, Solomon			
Returned to Honolulu:	7 April 1941	6 August 1941	--	--Feb. 1942

Pioneering on Jarvis

by George N. West, Kamehameha School for Boys, Class of 1935

...My high school days were drawing to a close. What an uneventful four years I thought, no athletic honors, no glories, no hope of ever going to college--just memories. Suddenly, I was called into the principal's office...I was given was a description of what I thought a purely scientific expedition. I was asked if I cared to live for six months on an equatorial island on which the sun struck unmercifully. It was uninhabited, scarcely above the ocean, flat as a pancake, a pin point on the map, and miles away from civilization. I was to receive pay and my duties were to assist the mature men of the expedition.

The description of the island I must admit scared me a little. But upon being told that the project was being sponsored by the United States Government, I became less afraid. Naturally, I agreed to go. We were to leave on a government ship and it was scheduled to leave in six days. In the meanwhile, the principal had asked five other boys if they cared to go. They were all recent graduates of the same school I was attending. The other mature men I later found out were to be noncommissioned officers of the United States Army. The expedition concerned three islands and the party was to be made up of fifteen men. Three soldiers for each island and two of us young fellows for each group. Before departure a physical examination and an interview with the assistant-in-charge was required. I had no fear of passing the physical examination but I was afraid of my size. Being only slightly more than five feet in height and small in stature I was quite a contrast with the other members of the party.

The day of the interview came. I remember it vividly. I was never so greatly disappointed...With these opening words of his, "size is the controlling factor..." I knew my hunch was true. I was to be eliminated. With moisten eyes and a broken spirit I left the room...

Naturally, I found it difficult trying to forget, but believe-it-or-not, opportunity knocked twice. Just three days after graduation, I was again asked to join the expedition. And this time I was told that there would be no question about my eligibility....

Preparation

A discussion with the Bishop Museum authorities followed. We were given a further description of the three islands and supplied with a scientific outfit for each island. We were asked to skin birds, to collect insects, plants, shells, and marine life. Then came the physical examinations. Everybody passed with exception that one boy had to have a tooth pulled. We spent two days loading provisions on the United States Coast Guard Cutter, Itasca. Loading such perishables as apples, oranges, eggs, potatoes, onions, and cookies. And such canned foods as , corn-beef, hard tack, chicken, bacon, ham, spinach, corn, beets, and other vegetables. We had everything in the way of clothing, fishing equipment, camping equipment, first aid, amusement facilities, tobacco and cigarettes of every brand--in boxes containing fifty cartons. We didn't miss a thing. Our water supply was brought in sterilized oil drums. Each drum held 55 gallons and each island received fifteen drums.

The cruise

On June 9, 1935 at eight o'clock the Itasca sailed out of Honolulu harbor. No

publicity was given to our expedition. Only close friends were there to bid farewell. There seemed to be a sort of secrecy attached to our departure. To us, there was nothing mysterious about collecting natural specimens and yet we could not understand what the ultimate purpose of the trip was. Two days out at sea and everything was finally made clear. Captain Meyer assembled us together. Staring at us for about five minutes he finally said, "Boys, someday you're gong to be might proud that you made this trip. Your name will go down in history. You're going to colonize and help establish claim of three islands for the United States government. These islands are going to be famous air bases in a route that will connect Australia with California."

Of course, this was unexpected but at the same time pleasing. Before we could say anything Capt. Meyer went on to say, " Your first purpose is simply to live on these islands and to keep a log of the daily occurrences faithfully. Then we are requiring you to keep a daily weather report. You are to describe the cloud conditions, to read the barometer, the thermometer, and to record the wind velocity. These duties are to be done every hour during the day and every three hours during the night. You are also to find a suitable spot for a landing field, to mark the area, and to improve the field day by day. You have already received instructions for your scientific work. That you may pursue at your own leisure."

Two more days of smooth sailing and then came our first stop...Palmyra is an atoll of 52 islets...We departed...that evening...and had for supper seven different kinds of real good eating fish...It is an old sea custom for every ship crossing the equator to have a King Neptune party...On the night before actual crossing, Davy Jones comes aboard by the bow of the ship and issues subpoenas to all polliwogs (those crossing the equator for the first time) ordering them to appear before the high tribunal of King Neptune. The next day...his royal escort comes aboard...dressed in costumes depicting their professions consisting of policemen, a lawyer...with paddle sticks. Each polliwog is charged with some offense...such as getting seasick too often...Then the victim gets a dose of soap and water, his head is shaved, he is ducked under water, and finally sent to the long line of waiting persecutors. At the end of the ceremony the victim receives a document signed by the commander of the ship certifying that he has been initiated into the mysteries of the Ancient Order of the Deep and is now a trusty shellback.

No sooner was this party over when a cry swept the ship that Jarvis island had been sighted...I must say that the first sight of it was sickening. All I could see was a bumpy piece of white sand, glaring in the sun, and scarcely above the ocean. I could even see the ocean on the other side of the island for miles beyond...."My home for three months, " I said to myself, "maybe six, who knows?"

Landing and a change of plans

By reason of being one of the future inhabitants of Jarvis Island, we were accorded the privilege of going ashore with the official landing party. We were greeted by five men beaming with enthusiasm. They were Austin Collins, leader of the group, Wieman Graf, Edward Aune, and the two Hawaiian boys, Henry Ahia and Daniel Toomey. These men...were among the fifteen who secretly left Honolulu on March 19 and had been living on Jarvis since the 26th. They were all looking happy and healthy. During a following conference it was learned that the soldiers were to be taken off and that the two Hawaiian boys had decided to remain. The new colony was now to consist of Daniel Toomey, Frank Cockett, and myself, with Henry Ahia as leader. The rest of the day was

spent in unloading the supplies and provisions. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the crew and passengers of the Itasca could be seen walking all sections of the island, making Jarvis look like a real city. At four o'clock the Itasca departed...Dinner time found the four of us around a table--hundreds of mice running around in all directions...

Adjusting to island life

It took Frank Cockett and myself two weeks to get adjusted to the climate. The glare of the sun on the white sand is blinding, we had to wear goggles everyday, and the heat is terrific. It seems to take the sap out of you and gives you a tired and worn feeling. We did not do much work at this time except to log the weather and to study our physical environment.

History, natural history, geography, flora and fauna

Jarvis Island is supposed to have been discovered by Capt. Brown of the English Ship "Elisa Francis" in 1821. It is 1600 miles southwest of Honolulu and a 1000 miles east of Baker and Howland Islands. Baker and Howland are only 37 miles apart and the equator separates them. Jarvis is saucer-shaped with a beach rim enclosing a basin. It is a couple of miles long and mile wide having a total area of 1.66 square miles. It takes 20 minutes to walk across Jarvis and two and a half hours around it. Its highest elevation is 20 feet and its lowest is five. There is very little rainfall on Jarvis and vegetation is sparse, reaching a height of eight inches at the most. There are mostly pigweed, and puncture vine, with wiry bunch grass most abundant on the beach rims. There is only one tree...a stunted coconut palm obviously planted...Birds are numerous..four distinct types, the Booby or Gannet, the Boatswain Marlin, the Frigate or Man O' War Hawk, and the Love or Tern birds. Together they number about six-hundred thousand...All of these birds subsist on fish...In the 1870s and 1880s, people used to live on Jarvis...engaged in removing guano. So much of the best ...was removed that in 1889 when Great Britain took over the island it found the industry no longer profitable. Since then no one has lived on Jarvis up until March 1935...All over...are evidences of former occupation. On the northwest landing is a four-sided beacon 85 feet high. Near here are foundations of three or four houses, a brick-lined cistern, a large tank, a rusty windlass, an old furnace made of bricks, the wheels of an old tramcar, and a tram line leading to the guano diggings in the center of the island...

Also on Jarvis on the southwest end is the wreck of the barkentine Amaranth of San Francisco which went aground in the year 1913 with all hands lost..The waves have washed away the bottom but the hull is deeply embedded in the sand...Near this scene can be seen the fading mounds of six graves and towards the guano diggings are more graves...

Island life begins

After two weeks of studying and visiting on Jarvis, life actually began. We approached matters in a more serious vein and did some construction work. The duty of keeping the daily log was assigned to me. Besides the duties of weather reporting, we spent the following months collecting insects, shells, marine life, and plants. Incidentally, Wieman Graf, of the other group discovered a plant heretofore unknown to the botanical world. We also worked on the landing field, improving it at odd times. We made maps of Jarvis Island, skinned birds, and made a written study of bird life. In the way of pastime, we made a raft out of the wreckage of the Amaranth for deep sea fishing and enlarged a cottage which had been built entirely by Austin Collins. The roof of the cottage was our most constant problem. No matter how

little it rained, the roof leaked so terribly that we had to set up in the middle of the night and move back into the tents. We finally used wax paper and made the roof almost 90% rainproof, but the wind often tore the paper to shreds. Around the cottage we built brick-lined roadways and made gardens. Gardens which never bore fruit except a bunch of hollow radish giving food for one meal. An outdoor gym consisted of a chinning bar, dumbbells, and a boxing arena were also constructed. We took exercises every afternoon at five.

Fishing and other marine adventures

Our most popular diversion was fishing. Jarvis ...is a fisherman's paradise...We went fishing whenever the impulse took us, sometimes four or five times a day. To catch fish we either used nets, hook and line, or dived under water to shoot fish with iron spears. The latter was the...[best]...method because it take skill and it was a kind of untiring fun. The reef is "lousy" with lobsters. One night we caught nearly a sackfull. For meat we relied on turtles. Turtle meat is, to me, almost the same as cattle meat. One day, we caught a five-hundred pound turtle. The day before, we discovered turtle tracks on the beach. Coming back that very night we found a turtle crawling on land. Turtles come to land to lay their eggs. They lay hundreds of them at a time--that look like golf balls. We turned this turtle on its back...and came back the next morning for the rewards of our labor. That day we had delicious turtle soup, turtle steak, and plenty of lobsters. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal so much as that one. We dried the remaining turtle meat in the sun and had enough dried meat until the next turtle came along.

Sometimes we would spend the whole day hooking sharks just for the fun of it. We'd either stun them and throw them back or extract their jaws for ornamental purposes. On the door of our cottage we hung a shark jaw and every time a larger shark jaw was found the old one would be discarded. It was a sort of game that we kept up.

Shark

A strange thing we discovered about the shark is that they have skins that are so tough that it is practically impossible to pierce them. About the only place that can be pierced is the throat. The ocean...the South Seas for that matter is literally infested with sharks. They love warm water. Sharks have a very keen sense of smell, so much so that a piece of fish bait will attract a school of them in five minutes. They grow to be as much as 14 feet long. These several-finned man eating creatures are treacherous when in deepwater, vicious when hungry, and furious when blood-teased But strange as it may seem, they are just as much afraid of humans as humans are of them. There are two or three ways of frightening them away. One is to splash the water vigorously. Another is to throw stones or coral at them. However, none are effective in deep water. We have gone swimming with sharks only 50 yards from us and have thought nothing of it. We learned that in shallow water (we swam only around the reef) sharks will seldom every try to attack. Besides we always had the advantage. We can tell the approach of a shark by its fins and can usually get out of the water before it can reach us. But strange again, no matter where the place a shark will almost always attack a lone swimmer.

The sharks gave us plenty to worry about. One morning I was wading through the reef holding a bleeding fish which I had just speared by the tail. Suddenly I felt a heavy jerk. Turning around I saw a good size shark splashing away. I soon discovered that in my hand was only the tail of what

had been fish. It had bit the fish right clean up to my fist. I was brushing my teeth one evening just at the fall of night when, like the explosion of a firecracker, I heard two voices shout at me. I understood what the voices said and jumped out of the water just in time to see a shark close its jaws. Whew! Escapes from sharks were many. I must tell you about one of the noblest acts of bravery I've every seen. On September 1st we had a visiting ship--an auxiliary schooner. All of the crew was ashore and only the engineer was on board. Ships coming to Jarvis cannot anchor. This one was drifting. Late that afternoon, a rowboat, the only means of conveyance, was drifting out to sea with the current, leaving the captain and crew terrified. In that very area of the drifting boat were sharks. Without one thought of self-preservation, Daniel Toomey swam out and rescued the boat while the rest of us looked on helplessly. Another act of bravery was shown by Henry Ahia. The physician of the Itasca had become so engrossed in his fishing that he forgot about the dangers of the reef until he was sucked off the reef by an outgoing wave. His cries were weak but fortunately they were heard. Ahia swam out and rescued him. In a very short time that very scene became a mecca of sharks. The doctor, pale and frigid, lay unconscious for several minutes.

Night life

We of Jarvis have had our tense moments--but life was not always so. We have been happy as well as troubled. The nights on Jarvis are beautiful and cool. We used to sit out in the moonlight and sing until late. Most of the time we sat up and played cards until midnight. Then we'd go torching, returning at three o'clock we would have roasted lobsters and fish before finally going to bed at five a.m. That was our night life. We also spent the nights reading. In two months we read everything on the island except a medical book. For a lighting system we had dry cells.

Illness

Ahia...his temperature went up as high as 105 degrees. There is a complete medical kit on the island, but in this incident knowledge of the thing to do was lacking...luckily he recovered. Our only immediate fear was sharks. If anyone was unfortunate enough to be bitten it meant a great loss of blood and probable death.

Stingrays

...our first sight of Stingrays, sometimes called Stingarees, or Sea Bats. At the head of the landing channel every afternoon at four, we used to see sparkling fins swaying above the surface. One day we became especially curious. Drifting out on our raft we soon got in the thick of it. What I saw there and the kind of fear that gripped me I'll remember as long as memory serves. I had never seen a stingaree but had always know that they were dangerous. Black as ever on the surface and white under the body, they were shaped like bats with their wings outstretched. From tip to tip the wing-like fins measured about eight feet. They possess a whip-like tail with sharply barbed spines that are capable of inflicting severe wounds. Swimming around us they created whirlpools, rocked the raft, and splashed water all over. Cockett and I didn't have to think, instinctively we got down on our hands and knees and clutched the raft for dear life. Fortunately, the raft was fastened to a long rope and we were soon pulled in.

Porpoises

August 6...On this very afternoon while working, we were stopped by the sight of the ocean covered with leaping porpoises. From one corner of the eye to the other and as far out towards the horizon all we could see were scattered

porpoises moving rhythmically in the same direction...reminding one of a grand military review. They were probably migrating. ...off hand I would say there were about five-hundred thousand...

Visitors and a radio and transmitter

August 14...a steamer...turned around and slowly drifted away...That was the first sign of civilization we have had since June 15 Had this ship arrived a day later it would have seen the American flag over our camp...September 1...I was sitting on a rock facing the sea--lord of all I surveyed. IN the distant horizon I saw a tiny white object...a sailing ship...We knew no one that came ashore in the first boat, but we greeted them just like old friends would. Once on board the ship we went directly to the mail bag, eagerly read our letters and finally tried again the taste of gum, candies, and other sweets. In the following moments, we learned that we were on board the auxiliary yacht Kinkajou. It had just come from Howland and...had taken 23 days to get to Jarvis...it was leaving a party of two men assigned to make a guano survey. It had also left men on Baker and Howland... headed by Dr. Dana Coman of Johns Hopkins University...one of the members of Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition...Before her departure the Kinkajou left a complete radio outfit, receiver and transmitter...it was a real thrill to hear modern music and the current news of the world.. We kept a regular schedule with Honolulu and thereby managed to hear from close friends and relative in actual voice. .

Those long weeks of solitude and seeming exile were gone. At the turn of the switch we found the world at our feet...We called San Francisco for the correct time and at eight thirty Howland Island would come chirping in faithfully. Howland once reported a funny incident. The boys had been spending about two weeks making a football field. They had to carry bags and bags of sand inland and it was hard work. When the four well-deserving boys went to inflate the football...the bladder blew up.

On September 15, the Itasca finally returned...Taking time only to unload supplies and provisions, the Itasca departed that same afternoon. Desiring to continue our education, Cockett and I were relieved, but Ahia and Toomey remained for another three months. Leaving with the Itasca on the 15th, we arrived at Baker three days later...We left Baker that evening and arrived at Howland the next morning. ON these two island, we relieved more boys and left more provisions. The camps on Baker and Howland were in a much improved condition...On baker they had an attractive terrace leading up to a beautiful lawn. On the lawn stood an old cannon and behind it the lofty flagpole. On Howland, there was a long stone wall in the center of which was a wide entrance flanked by two four-sided columns standing about six feet in height. On one of the columns hung a sign which read, "Kuu Home." In Hawaiian, it means, Home Sweet Home. The roadway leads directly to the camp center and within the same stood the football field and an outdoor gym.

The Itasca finally reached Honolulu on September 25. After a month I was fortunate to make a trip again with the Itasca to San Francisco. During maneuvers off the coast of California, we received special orders to go back half way to Honolulu and standby for emergency. At...[this]...point, we witnessed the first flight of the China Clipper to Hawaii. This also inaugurated the first Trans-Pacific Air Mail Flight. This experience marked the culmination of all associations I have had with the Itasca and the colonization project of Jarvis, Baker and Howland Islands...

[No one tells a better story than from personal experience. Excerpts are taken from a copy of a manuscript given to the University of Hawai'i Library in 1977 by his widow upon the death of George Nuuanu West, a writer for the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*. Headings are added for reading ease. Photo credit: *The Literary Digest*, January 23, 1937, p.

1942, the bitter end

Sunday, Dec. 7, [1941] was just like any other day to us until 6 in the afternoon...In the morning we took the weather as usual but...were unable to get Canton and we didn't want to bother Honolulu. Meanwhile we had given the news of the war by radio to the four weather observers stationed at Baker Island only 35 miles away. Toward noon all four of us were down on the beach, cleaning fish and putting them out to dry. Suddenly Joe Keliihananui looked up and saw 14 twin-engined bombers flying in high from the north west. They didn't look like American planes and they came from the wrong direction. Acting on a hunch that something was wrong, we all ran to the high spot (about 20 ft. above sea level) in the center of the island. There was a low grove of dead and decaying kou trees which partially camouflaged us Joe and Dick Whaley went together, while Elvin Mattson and I stayed together.



Approaching Howland Island by sea.
Photo taken before December 7, 1941

From a height of about 10,000 ft. the bombers let us have it. They dropped about 20 bombs, then turned and came back over the islands, dropping some ten more. The explosions shook the ground under our feet and the smoke concealed almost everything from our view. Mattson thought he heard a scream, but we couldn't be sure...we didn't have as much as a single revolver. Mattson and I lay flat in a clump of bushes 100 ft. from where Joe and Dick were hiding. As we watched, three Jap planes came in lower than before, machine-gunning the Government buildings and the radio station.

When the planes finally left, Mattson and I walked over to where Dick and Joe were lying. They had been badly hit. They were both hurt in the legs and one had a chest wound and a hole in his back. We were going to fix up a place to put them, but by the time we got something arranged, they were dead.

That night Mattson and I were not going to take any chances of getting caught in the building if the Japs should come bombing again. We got our blankets and clothes and slept out in the open.

Two days later the Japs did come again. This time it was a submarine. We saw it at 2 in the morning. It was a dark night, with a light rain and no moon. We could see this dark gray shadow, looking big and sinister, just outside the reef. We knew that as soon as dawn came we were in for trouble. To make ourselves as safe as possible, we fled that night to the other side of the island, away from the buildings, and there dug a dirt trench two and one-half feet deep, camouflaged with grass. We hoped the submarine would not spot us. At 7 in the morning the sub started shelling. What looked like shells from 3- and 5-in. guns crashed into the sides of the buildings, knocking down all our radio apparatus and putting the weather station out of business for good. We expected sailors from the sub to land but they never did. By noon they had left and we were alone again.

Then we had the problem of getting enough food and water to live on. I guess we were pretty lucky. We caught enough rain water to prevent us from getting very thirsty and there was still canned corned

beef, pork and a few canned vegetables left in the ruins of the Government buildings. To get some variety we continued to go fishing and we developed a special fondness for wild birds, especially young terns which could be caught by simply walking up to them and grabbing them. Our matches were protected by hiding them in several secret spots around the island. On Christmas and New Year's Day we had special treats. Originally there had been five chickens on the island but three of them had been killed by the bombing and shelling. We ate the other two on Christmas and New Year's to help celebrate the holidays and to remind us of what we were missing at home.

By Jan. 1, nearly a month after the first bombing attack, we were convinced that we were in the middle of this war's no man's land and that we would probably have to stay there for the duration. On Jan. 5, we have some more excitement. A big four-motored Jap bomber came in at about 12,000 ft. and dropped bombs near the buildings. At the time we happened to be nearby, looking for food. By the time the bomber had turned and was coming back to drop more bombs, however, we had quickly hurried to the other side of the island where our dugout was still located. Then what looked like the same bomber returned on Jan. 24 and dropped more sticks of bombs, we were safe in the dugout.

After Jan. 5, when we saw that bombers were likely to return at any minute, we stayed hidden all day long in our dugout. There we played checkers, read and slept. At night we would go back to camp for dinner by the stove, which was still intact, then lay our mattresses out in the open and sleep there. We never lit any lights of any kind at night.


Then came the morning of Jan. 31. Just after dawn on the west side of the island, we saw a dark gray destroyer...over the horizon. We couldn't be sure what nationality it was but we imagined it was Japanese...a landing party to seize the island formally. A half hour later we saw the landing party...We watched them for awhile and then knowing they would find us sooner or later, decided to give ourselves up to them. When we were within 100 feet my heart gave a terrific jump and I was happy for the first time in many weeks. They were...Americans. A few minutes later Mattson and I were taken aboard the American destroyer...

By noon that day the destroyer was off Baker Island, where in spite of a heavy pounding surf we rescued the four boys who had been marooned there since war started. All six of us were thirsty, hungry and almost naked. When we finally landed in Hawaii, our families thought we were risen from the dead.

"Howland Island Rescue: Destroyer saves two after 53-day marooning"
by Thomas Bederman, *Life Magazine*, March 9, 1942, pp. 55, 57, 58, 60.

CLOSURE: December 8, 2003

E MOE NO NĀ KAU A KAU
NĀ KOA HAWAII
Here Lie for all Seasons Our Warriors of Hawaii'i
UA HA'AWI I KO KĀKOU KŪ'OKO'A
Who Gave Us Our Freedom
MAI POINA I KO KĀKOU
KULA IWI HAWAII
Let Us Forget Hawaii'i, Land of Our Birth



RICHARD
'DICKY' KANANI
WHALEY
September 7, 1922 – December 8, 1941

JOSEPH
KEALOHA KELI'IHANANI
April 3, 1915 – December 8, 1941

Reburial Ceremony

December 8, 2003, 2:00 p.m.
Hawaii'i State Veterans Cemetery • Kane'ohē, O'ahu

BRIGADIER GENERAL IRWIN K. COCKETT, JR.
Director, Office of Veterans Services
State of Hawaii'i

♦
REVEREND WILLIAM KAINA

♦
MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT LEE
Adjutant General, State of Hawaii'i

♦
PAUL PHILLIPS
Jarvis Island, July 1941 – February 1942

♦
PĀ KU'I A LUA

♦
MOANA WHALEY ESPINDA
ORNETTA KELI'IHANANI KA'AA

♦
HUI MĀLAMA I NA KUPUNA O HAWAII'NEI

*The Family of Joe Keli'ihanani and Dicky Whaley would like to extend
their heartfelt appreciation to the following people:*

*Paul Phillips
Brigadier General Irwin Cockett, Jr.
Leslie Stewart, Jr.
Miles Okamura
Hui Mālama I Na Kupuna O Hawaii'nei
Pā Ku'i A Lua
Noelle M.K.Y. Kahana
Hui Lewis
Mr. & Mrs. James Woolley
And the Family and Friends of Hui Pimoli'au*

*Please join the family for refreshments after the service at Atherton Hall,
YWCA, Camp Kokoahi at 45-035 Kane'ohē Bay Drive.*



Kamehameha Schools Kapālama Campus
and
Midkiff Learning Center
present

Hui Panalā 'au



Hawaiian Colonists, American Citizens

A Bishop Museum Exhibit



BISHOP MUSEUM

November 6 - December 5, 2002

In honor of the 51 Kamehameha Schools students and alumni who participated
in the settlement of Baker, Jarvis and Howland Islands in the Pacific Ocean

Mahalo nui loa for the lokomaika'i of the Charles and Beatrice Parrent Fund.

Kamehameha Schools 2002 reception to honor the service of the Hui



Samuel Kalama '37, Kenneth Bell '35, James Carroll '37, Arthur Harris '37, George Kahanu '37



Dr. Michael Chun, President and Headmaster of the Kapalama Campus, greets the surviving members of the hui.



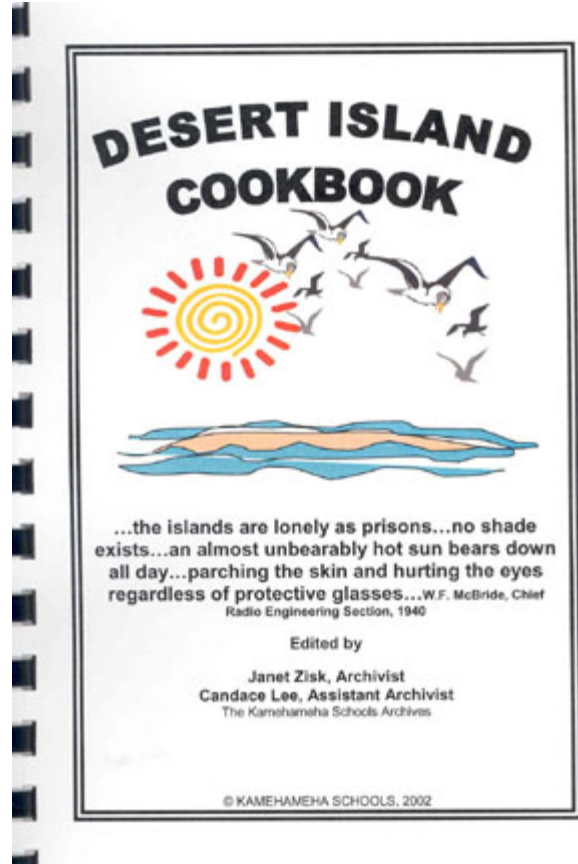
Above: Friends and family gather for the ho'okipa.



Above: **Janet Zisk**, Kamehameha Schools Archivist (1992-2013), organized the reception and worked to bring the exhibit to the Kapalama campus. She thanks participants and those who made this event possible



Above: **Noelle Kahanu**, granddaughter of George Kahanu '37, is the originator of the Bishop Museum exhibit.



Above: Commemorative booklet for this exhibit and reception created by Candace W. Lee, Kamehameha Schools Assistant Archivist (2002-2017)

COLLECTION ON HUI PANALĀ'AU
CONTAINER LIST

BOX 1

Folder	Description
1-1	Pacific Ocean maps
1-2	Equatorial Islands colonization project – Swains Island extracts from diaries of Abraham Piianaia and Killarney Opiopio 1/24-2/23, 1936. Bishop Museum 1974
1-3	<i>Panalā'au Memoirs</i> by E.H. Bryan, Jr., Bishop Museum 1974 (original publication)
1-4	<i>Panalā'au Memoirs</i> by E.H. Bryan, Jr., Bishop Museum 1974 (photocopy)
1-5	Letters of thanks to the students were a part of the Equatorial Island project from W.T. Miller)
1-6	<i>Panalā'au Memoirs</i> by E.H. Bryan, Jr., Bishop Museum 1974 (photocopy)
1-7	Letters from Howland, Baker, Jarvis Islands, KS students 1935 (Sent up from Alumni Relations Office, 11/ 4/1994)
1-8	Geography and tourist information
1-9	Equatorial Islands biological studies and research done by Kamehameha students
1-10	Souvenir booklet, program, poster - Bishop Museum exhibit at Midkiff Learning Center Nov 6-Dec 5, 2002
1-11	Manuscripts of financial, correspondence, government documents
1-12	Articles, memorandums
1-13	Copies of photographs
1-14	Articles about Samuel K. Kahalewai, Jr. KSB 1938

BOX 2

2-1	Burl Burlingame, <i>Advance Force Pearl Harbor</i> monograph (photocopies)
2-2	<i>National Geographic</i> magazine 1/1998 page 128 photograph of Howland Island
2-3	News articles of Amelia Erhart's around the world flight
2-4	Henry Ahia, KSB 1934 documents (photocopies)
2-5	Negotiation documents with Bishop Museum for the Hui Panalā'au Midkiff Learning Center exhibit in 2002
2-6	Manuscripts from Dr. Donald Kilolani Mitchell's trip to the Equatorial Islands in 1935 for Cruise 2 on the U.S. C. G. cutter Itasca departed Honolulu June 9, arrived back June 26
2-7	<i>Pan Pacific</i> (magazine) aviation in the Pacific January-March 1937 published by Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu, Hawai'i
2-8	Four cassette tapes of colonists interviews in 1966 (copies of Bishop Museum tapes)
2-9	Bishop Museum Exhibit March 18, 2002

BOX 3

Folder	Description
3-1	Judd family and the Equatorial Islands (photocopies)
3-2	News articles
3-3	Reburial of Richard Whaley and Joseph Keli'ihananui 2003
3-4	Manuscript correspondence with Dr. Homer Barnes, President of KS
3-5	<i>A Trip to the South Seas</i> by James Carroll, KSB 1936 (manuscript and photocopy)
3-6	Correspondence manuscripts
3-7	Participants list
3-8	<i>American Polynesia and the Hawaiian Chain</i> by Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (45 installments from the Honolulu Advertiser, 8/11/39-7/15/40)
3-9	<i>Paradise of the Pacific</i> articles
3-10	Slides of <i>Paradise of the Pacific</i> articles, KS publications, news
3-11	Hui Panalā'au exhibit at Midkiff Learning Center, November 6-December 5, 2002
3-12	Kamehameha Schools planning for the 2002 Hui Panalā'au exhibit
3-13	2002 Hui Panalā'au exhibit publications
3-14	Invitees to the 2002 Midkiff Learning Center Hui Panalā'au exhibit
3-15	Reburial, tributes, obituaries

BOX 4

Folder	Description
4-1	James Kamakaiwi, KSB 1934 diary dated 12/9/1935-1/19/1936 (photocopy)
4-2	2002 news articles
4-3	Correspondence manuscripts
4-4	Archivist's research photocopies
4-5	Autobiography of Alexander N. Kahapea, KSB 1936 (photocopy)
4-6	Swain's Island diary of Abraham Pi'ianaia 1936 (photocopy)
4-7	Correspondence manuscripts between Dr. Mitchell and student colonists in 1935
4-8	Daily log of party left by the Bureau of Air Commerce on Baker Island June 18-August 4, 1936 (photocopy, copyright by Bishop Museum)
4-9	<i>Under a Jarvis Moon</i> DVD, other electronic formats

BOX 5

Paper artifacts and guest book from the 2002 Midkiff Learning Center Hui Panalā'au exhibit
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