

Twelfth Cruise to the Equatorial Islands

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The Twelfth Cruise to the American Equatorial Islands departed from Honolulu on February 27, 1938, aboard the U. S. Coast Guard Cutter *Roger B. Taney*, Commander E. A. Coffin.

In addition to the personnel of the ship, the Department of Interior Field Representative, and Hawaiian replacements for the Islands, the following made the cruise: Frederick A. Edgecomb (Supervisor, 19th District, U. S. Lighthouse Service), Hugh Waesche (Assistant to Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar), Samuel H. Lamb (Hawaii National Park naturalist), Captain Harry O. Paxson (U. S. Army engineer) and others.

The special purpose of this cruise was known to only four people aboard the *Taney* and, in addition, to Governor Joseph B. Poindexter, Major General Andrew Moses (Commanding General, Hawaiian Department) and Rear-Admiral Orin G. Murfin (Commandant 14th Naval District). The Field Representative had been commissioned to enlist the cooperation of these officials in carrying out the mission ordered by the President—the colonization of Canton and Enderbury Islands in the Phoenix Group. These islands have been claimed by Great Britain and a small British colony resides on Canton Island.

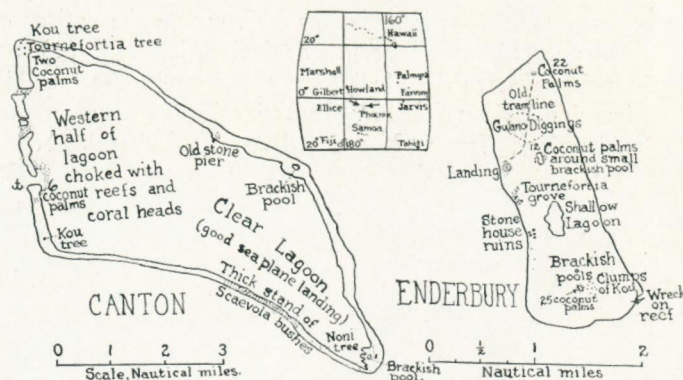
After picking up three men and the complete aerological balloon sounding station from Howland Island (to be placed on Canton Island), and making a rough landing on Baker Island to deliver mail and a small quantity of fresh food, a course was laid for Enderbury.

Enderbury Island was sighted early on the sixth of March. A landing party immediately started unloading water, stores, tentage, and the lumber and cement for permanent buildings. At 8:45 a. m., March 6, the American Flag was raised over Enderbury Island on a temporary flag pole. The British Flag was not touched. When the carpenters had the footings of the bungalow in place, the ship departed and drifted most of the night.

At sunrise on the seventh of March, the *Taney* stood up to the main lagoon entrance at Canton Island.

Canton is a true atoll composed of a nearly continuous rim of land one hundred to six hundred yards wide, enclosing a lagoon about eight miles long and four miles wide, tapering to a blunt point at the southeast end. The rim is nowhere higher than about twenty feet. The island is suitable for both land-plane and sea-plane operation.

With two motor boats, each towing a pulling surfboat loaded with lumber and supplies, our landing party entered on a rapidly flooding tide through the main, or western, entrance and landed at the dock built in May of 1937 by the National Geographic—U. C. Navy Solar Eclipse Expedition. We were met by Mr. Landale and Mr. Manning—the British deputy and radio operator. They were immediately informed that we were establishing a permanent American Camp. They did not seem in the least surprised and it later developed that they had heard a press notice covering President Roosevelt's announcement of the proposed action over KSL, Salt Lake City, the night before. Both groups realized that the matter was one to be settled between



Canton and Enderbury Islands—Drawn by E. H. Bryan, Jr.

the two governments. Personal contacts during our stay were pleasant.

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Rear Admiral H. E. Yarnell, on Molokai—Official U. S. Navy Photo

mongoose burrows have been found in cane fields with feathers scattered inside and about the entrance.

"We have no definite data as to just the importance of the mongoose in rodent control apart from the above, but there is no question but that it feeds extensively on rodents in the Hamakua district of Hawaii, in which Honokaa is located."

The mongoose of India, which is the species found in Hawaii, has been known by several names, including *Herpestes griseus*, by which it has been most frequently recorded here. However, the earliest name, according to R. I. Pocock, curator of mammals in the British Museum, and hence the name by which it should be correctly called, is *Mungos mungo*. It belongs to the carnivorous family Viverridae, which by some authorities has been split up, so that the mongooses have a family of their own, Mungotidae. Gerrit S. Miller, of the U. S. National Museum, has identified the Jamaica and Hawaii mongoose as *Mungos birmanicus*.

The mongoose is a small, slender, elongate animal, the body and tail being clothed with brownish-gray, white-ringed hairs, giving it a speckled appearance. When it becomes excited, the hair on the body and tail stands erect, giving it a ferocious appearance. The ears are set well back behind

the beady little eyes, and in the Indian species are small and rounded, partly concealed by hairs, and capable of being closed by a flap to keep out the dirt. It runs swiftly and moves with great agility on its four short legs, the weight being placed on the ball of the foot, above and in front of which are sharp claws which cannot be retracted. Individuals vary in length, but an average adult, from the bare tip of its nose to the end of its outstretched tail, might measure twenty-four inches.

TWELFTH EXPEDITION

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The American flag was raised over Canton Island at 9:05 a. m., March 7, 1938. A complete radio plant was placed in operation and the temporary camp was constructed. Mr. Edgecomb selected the site for a lighthouse, similar to the ones just completed on Jarvis, Baker and Howland islands. Ship's officers, Captain Paxson, and Mr. Towill started a survey which will be completed by the latter gentleman, in residence on the island.

In the forenoon of the eighth of March we picked up the carpenters from Enderbury Island and departed, leaving Anakalea, Lum, Tavares, and Kim on that island. The



WINDWARD OAHU—Photograph by M. Arthur Robinson, Hawaii Tourist Bureau

work on the house was started on Canton Island that afternoon.

The *Taney* sailed from Canton Island on the evening of March 9, leaving Mr. Voigt, Mr. Towill, Mr. McGalliard, James Kamakaiwi, Henry Kaahea, Jacob Haili and Manuel Pires on that island. James Kamakaiwi was the first Hawaiian to land on Howland in 1935 and has been leader there much of the time since the American re-possession of Jarvis, Baker and Howland islands.

Stores and water were unloaded at Howland and Baker and a course was laid for Jarvis Island. All the men on this island were found in good condition. The three lighthouse towers, built since the last trip, are a delight to the eye and of great use in these operations. Ah Kin Leong and Elmer Williamson returned from island service.

The seventeenth and eighteenth of March were spent at Palmyra. The ship docked at Pier 12, Honolulu, on the evening of March 21, 1938.

DUAL CITIZENSHIP AND EXPATRIATION

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step-parents make out approvals. These papers are filed with the Japanese Minister of the Interior through the local consulate together with an application in Japanese requesting separation from Japan. The Official Gazette published in Tokyo will announce all applications granted and the consul in turn will notify each applicant of his estrangement. Thereupon, the head of the applicant's family should file a report of loss of Japanese citizenship with the registrar of the family's record in Japan.

The routine is not as simple as it sounds. The majority of our Americans of Japanese ancestry are handicapped by not knowing the Japanese language. The initial move to secure a copy of the family record frequently checks them into inaction. Many find they are not registered in Japan and so cannot obtain the all so necessary prerequisite, the family register. Failure of parents to record births with the Board of Health, inability to uncover living witnesses to testify to their birth in Hawaii, and other difficulties too numerous to enumerate here are faced by applicants for expatriation. Some cases, indeed, offer no solution under existing American and Japanese laws, rendering dual citizens utterly helpless before accusations of duality.

Granting dual citizenship and expatriation, in their ramifications and in the light of extenuating circumstances, be considered rationally and with sympathy there is small doubt but that all our young American citizens in Hawaii will "win eventual full acceptance as fellow-Americans."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

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following firms were represented in the Chamber of Commerce: H. Hackfeld & Co. by J. C. Pfluger; C. Brewer & Co. by H. A. P. Carter; Theo. H. Davies by himself; F. A. Schaefer & Co. by F. A. Schaefer; Ed Hoffschlaeger & Co. by F. Banning; T. C. Heuck by himself; J. T. Waterhouse by himself; Afong and Achuck by Afong; Walker and Allen by J. S. Walker; A. S. Cleghorn by himself; Castle and Cooke by S. N. Castle; W. L. Green by himself; A. W. Peirce & Co. by I. B. Peterson; Bolles & Co. by B. F. Bolles; A. J. Cartwright by himself; Bishop & Co. by C. R. Bishop; H. May by himself; E. O. Hall & Son by E. O. Hall; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., by M. Louissou; C. A.

Williams by himself; Dowsett & Co. by J. I. Dowsett; Messrs. Dillingham & Co. by B. F. Dillingham. Then came another charter in the year 1883.

"The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce obtained its charter of incorporation for the term of fifty years on August 25, 1883, and commenced work with Hon. Charles R. Bishop as President, Alex. J. Cartwright, Vice-President and J. B. Atherton, Secretary-Treasurer," reported the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, November 11, 1899. The members were: Sam. N. Castle, A. J. Cartwright, William L. Green, Theo. H. Davies, J. T. Waterhouse, Chas. R. Bishop, Jno. S. Walker, Fred. A. Schaefer, Fred. Banning, C. Afong, Arch. S. Cleghorn, Benj. F. Bolles, Jas. I. Dowsett, Henry May, M. Louissou, Jno. Hackfeld, Peter C. Jones, Sam. G. Wilder, William G. Irwin, H. Macfarlane, Abm. W. Peirce, Robt. Lewers, B. F. Dillingham, and W. W. Hall. The charter of 1883 was granted by "His Majesty the King [Kalakaua] in Privy Council." The first meeting was held November 9, 1883 in the rooms of the Planters' Labor and Supply Company. Until 1885 the Chamber of Commerce convened at any location that was convenient. From February 11, 1885 to early in 1901 the Chamber had quarters in the Campbell Building. In 1901 space over the office of Castle and Cooke, Ltd. was utilized. In April, 1902 the Chamber's offices were installed in the Hackfeld and Company's Building, thence to the Stangenwald Building in September, 1904. Headquarters were maintained here until January, 1915 when they were transferred to the Kauikoolani Building. It was from there that the offices were shifted to the Chamber's present home—the Dillingham Building.

President's names of this organization from 1871 are: William L. Green (1871-1874), S. N. Castle (1874-1883), Charles R. Bishop (1883-1885), Alexander J. Cartwright (1885-1888), Charles R. Bishop (1888-1894), F. A. Schaefer (1894-1896), J. B. Atherton (1896-1899), Thos. Rain Walker (1899-1900), W. F. Allen (1900-1901), Wm. G. Irwin (1901-1903), Charles M. Cooke (1903-1904), E. D. Tenney (1904-1905), F. J. Lowrey (1905-1906), W. M. Giffard (1906-1907), James E. Morgan (1907-1911), E. I. Spalding (1911-1912), E. F. Bishop (1912-1913), Geo. E. Carter (1913-1915), Fred. L. Waldron (1915-1916), George W. Smith (1916-1917), J. F. C. Hagens (1917-1918), W. F. Dillingham (1919-1920), A. Lewis, Jr. (1920-1921), Clarence M. Cooke (1921-1923), Frank C. Atherton (1922-1923), G. Stanley MacKenzie (1923-1924), John R. Galt (1924-1925), George H. Angus (1925-1926), Wm. C. McGonagle (1926-1927), G. Fred Bush (1927-1928), Riley H. Allen (1928-1929), John Mason Young (1929-1930), Ralph E. Woolley (1930-1931), Kenneth B. Barnes (1931-1932), Charles R. Frazier (1932-1933), Harold G. Dillingham (1933-1934), Stanley C. Kennedy (1934-1935), Addison E. Kirk (1935-1936), Alva E. Steadman (1936-1937), Sherwood M. Lowrey (1938-1939).

Alexander Joy Cartwright served as Secretary from 1871 to 1883. He was succeeded by J. B. Atherton who filled the office until 1896. J. G. Spencer was Secretary for the decade ending 1906, his successor being H. P. Wood. R. C. Brown relieved Mr. Wood in 1914 and continued until 1921. In this year Ernest B. Clark assumed office, occupying it until 1928, when the present Secretary-Manager, John A. Hamilton, was installed.

Officers for the year 1938 are: Sherwood M. Lowrey, President; Donald L. Ross, First Vice-President; C. R.

Paradise of the Pacific

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A Noble Cause

Fighting one of the greatest enemies of the human race, the Tuberculosis Association of Hawaii must receive the moral and material encouragement of the Territory. This organization held its Seventh Annual Meeting on February 24, 1938. With a first year's budget of only \$9,800 this group of unselfish men and women, for the year, has about \$30,000 with which to combat the terrible plague. But even this war-chest is very insufficient. Billions are being appropriated and expended in preparation for war by all the nations. There seems plenty of funds with which to kill humans and there should be equal amounts assigned to the mission of saving human life. The cause of this Association is a noble one and in helping it you will help the nation and yourself.

Army Day

President Roosevelt, on March 19, proclaimed April 6, as Army Day. Let All-Hawaii do Our Army honor that day.

Children of the State

The apparent intention of Germany to consider all persons of German blood as part of the German state is quite disturbing. Japan seems to be following the same policy.

Cellulose Industry

The manufacture of alpha cellulose pulp from sugar-cane bagasse is being developed at the Maui Agricultural Company on the Island of Maui.

Papaya a Day Keeps Doctor Away

Yes, indeed. But why pick on the poor doctors.

Jamming the Radio

It is said that the Germans, during the naval Battle of Jutland, jammed the air so that radio communication between British fleet elements was impaired severely. What a calamity to national security it would be if some potential enemy should so fill the air with noisy chaos that our radio would be helpless to aid National Defense units.

A Waikiki Beach Commission

Waikiki Beach is one of the brightest jewels in the crown of Honolulu—the Queen of the Pacific. We must take no unnecessary chances of losing it. It has been suggested that an informal commission (composed of representatives from the Chamber of Commerce, Hawaii Tourist Bureau, three leading hotels of Waikiki, Outrigger Canoe Club and other appropriate organizations) should be created to guard this precious jewel.

Governor Poindexter Reappointed

On March 7, 1938 President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of Governor Joseph B. Poindexter for re-appointment as Governor of the Territory. It was ratified by the Senate on March 9.

Palm-Frond Surfing

The latest sport at the famous Kona Inn over on the Big Scenic Island of Hawaii, is palm-frond surfing. This new sport consists of riding a palm-frond a la surfboard locomated by a Kona nightingale.

Kauai County Fair

Mark April 22-23, 1938 on your calendar.

Gas Masks

Can you imagine Honolulu gassed from the air! Maybe we'd better provide the civilian population with gas masks and have occasional drills. Let's organize in the open.

United States Thanks China

On March 3, 1938 the American Embassy (at Hankow) conveyed to the Chinese Government the formal appreciation of the United States for assistance given to survivors of the U. S. S. *Panay*.

Congratulations General Herron

We congratulate Major-General Charles D. Herron, on his assuming command of the Hawaiian Department. And our warm Aloha goes out to Major-General Andrew Moses, his predecessor.