

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: Capt Myers

Address & Tel. No. (optional): Det 4, 15 ABW (FACAF) APO SF 96501

Date: 19 Feb 80 Time: _____ Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Det 4, 15ABW
APO San Francisco 96501

Observation made from: _____ shore;

_____ boat; or while skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 1 1/2 feet and / 30 inch

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth of

approx. 20 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long

tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

Green



Other comments: we have seen at least
one per month in various places

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

these are as big as we've seen

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: Lt Daniel J. Barl

Address & Tel No. (optional) DZ 4 15 ABW APO SF 96501

Date: 8-14 Aug 82 Time: 200-200 Location (indicate

on chart): SWAMP UNDER BRIDGE

Observation made from: 3 shore;

1 boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 3-4 feet

Turtle seen on: ✓ surface; or at depth of

approx. ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long

tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

Shell color on 3 of 4 feet was dark green, one that
crossed under the bridge was light colored with dark brown

Other comments: spots. If you still request these reports, please
forward other forms



THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

DZ 4 15 ABW
APO, SF 96501

Lt Daniel J. Barl
USAF
WAKE ISLAND

reference note and bottom sent

DET 4, 15ABW
APO S.F. 96501

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: Dan Myers

Address & Tel. No. (optional): Wake Island 234/472

Date: 5 May 80 Time: 5:30 PM Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: _____ shore;
_____ boat; or while X skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 14 inches

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth of
approx. 8 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

Green



Other comments: moving quickly away - unable
to distinguish type of turtle

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: DALE WILLOUGHBY

Address & Tel. No. (optional): 14695 CANDEDA PLACE, TUSTIN, CA 92680

Date: 5-8-77 Time: 1610 Location (indicate - ON EBB TIDE 714 838 9738
on chart): ON BRIDGE

Observation made from: shore; BRIDGE

 boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 30" x 36"

Turtle seen on: X surface; or at depth of

approx. ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long

tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):



Model Jet Aircraft Company
14695 Candeda Place
Tustin, CA 92680 USA

SHELL COLOR - GREEN & YELLOW / CREAM ON HEAD - NO INJURIES

NO TAGS IN EVIDENCE.

Other comments: TWO WERE FEEDING IN LAGOON - SEEN
TO SURFACE AT 8-10 MIN INTERVALS - ONCE DIRECTLY
UNDER BRIDGE. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION - SORRY NO
CAMERA IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE - UNAFRAID OF USMC
OBSERVERS ON BRIDGE FISHING.

Dear former Tustinite:

Had to leave Hawaii in a hurry so never got a chance to mail this. Now its 10 days later, I am cleaning out the last of my accumulated papers from the trip, making up my expense account and find this form. At least you know about the sighting from the phone call, but here is the written record. Keep in touch, please

Dale Willoughby
Captain, USMC, Retd.

Date: _____
 Time: _____
 Location: _____
 Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____
 State: _____
 Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____
 Other: _____
 Remarks: _____
 Name: _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____
 State: _____
 Zip: _____
 Telephone: _____
 Other: _____
 Remarks: _____

1130

ROSA -

D-714-372-4798
372-7



PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS FORM

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: Misakiwa

Address & Tel. No. (optional): Det 4 APO 96501

Date: 8/20/77 Time: 7:00 Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 3 feet

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. 5 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):



Other comments: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

Det 4, 15ABW
APO San Francisco 96501

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: J.C. SMITH

Address & Tel. No. (optional): WAKE ISLAND USCG

Date: 12/21/76 Time: 11:10 AM Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: ~~shore~~ bridge
_____ boat; or while _____ skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 2-3 ft.

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. _____ ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

Appeared to be light green. Unable to tell exact color or if tagged.
Observed for 10 seconds then submerged. Not able to see again.

Other comments: _____



THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: SMSGT GARDNER

Address & Tel. No. (optional): DEZ 4, 15 ABW WAKE ISLAND

Date: 3 NOV 77 Time: 12:30 Location (indicate

on chart): LAGOON

Observation made from: shore;

boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): _____

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of

approx. _____ ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long

tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

BROWN

Other comments: _____



THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: J. J. BAXTER

Address & Tel No. (optional) _____

Date: 24 Apr 77 Time: 1030AM Location (indicate
on chart): CHANNEL BETWEEN WAKE & PEALE ISLANDS

Observation made from: X shore;
_____ boat; or while _____ skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 30"

Turtle seen on: X surface; or at depth of
approx. _____ ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

SHELL COLOR: Lt. BROWN - TAIL APPROX 4" long



Other comments: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: J. J. BAXTER

Address & Tel No. (optional) _____

Date: 15 APR 77 Time: 2300 hrs Location (indicate

on chart): BOAT DOCK CHANNEL BETWEEN WAKE & WILKES ISLANDS

Observation made from: ~~the~~ shore;

boat; or while ___ skin ___ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 24"

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. ___ ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

TURTLE DIVED AS WE GOT THE LIGHT ON IT UNABLE TO
DISTINGUISH OTHER THAN COLOR, WHICH WAS LT. BROWN

Other comments: _____



J. J. Baxter
% Kentron Hawaii, Ltd.
Wake, Wake Island
HI, 96798

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: WBB Boone MD

Address & Tel No. (optional) PO Box 66 WAKE IS 96798 Phone 414

Date: 18 Dec '78 Time: 11AM Location (indicate

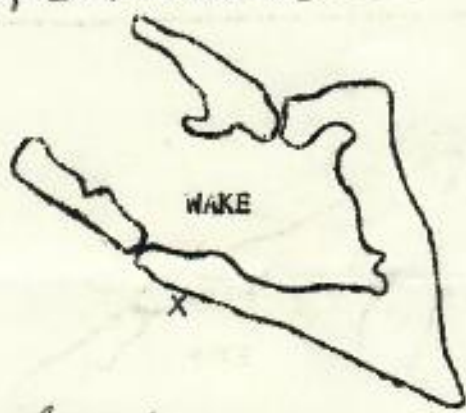
on chart): 2 turtles - greenback

Observation made from: shore;
 boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 20" x 22"

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. 40 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.): ? Clean, healthy, green turtles



Other comments: Very active; surprisingly shy - spooky - unlike
Big Island turtles - could not get near - they dove fast + far to get away

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

no one catching turtles here

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: M. VANDERLINDEN

Address & Tel. No. (optional): 209 B. 16th ST. HONOLULU, HAWAII

Date: NOV 77 Time: 3-4PM Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: _____ shore;
_____ boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 3-4 FT.

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. 1-60 ft. Distinguishing
characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):



GREEN TURTLE?, NO TAGS,

Other comments: SAW SIX EACH - ONE TIME IN SHALLOW

WATER FEEDING ON ALGAE ON OUTER REEF WHEN
I WAS RETURNING FROM DIVE. - I CANT REMEMBER

INDIVIDUAL DATES ON EACH SIGHTING BUT I SAW AT LEAST ONE
TURTLE - (THEY WERE ALL SAME SPECIES) ON EACH DIVE THE WEEK
I WAS AT WAKE. (THIS IS OTHER THAN THE TIME I SAW THE SIX TURTLES)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

received 1/29/79

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: CAPTAIN DAN PORTER

Address & Tel. No. (optional): DET 4, 15ABW APO S.F. 96501

Date: AUG 19 1978 Time: 1000 Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: _____ shore;

boat; or while skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 24"

Turtle seen on: surface; or at depth of
approx. 3 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

GREEN TURTLE



CAPT Daniel W Porter
DET 4 15ABW/CV
APO San Fran 96501

Other comments: SEEN IN THIS AREA SEVERAL TIMES.

THE WATER IS QUITE SHALLOW (2'-5') IN THIS AREA

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs;
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: SA D.A. GRIFFITH

Address & Tel. No. (optional): WAKE ISLAND

Date: 12/17/76 Time: 4:30 pm Location (indicate
on chart): Mid Lagoon

Observation made from: shore;

XXX boat; or while skin SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): 3 ft. or more

Turtle seen on: X surface; or at depth of
approx. ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):

Short tail, light brown to grayish green - He was basking
on the surface - he didn't see me & I sailed right up next to
Other comments: him, I could have reached out & touched him - he was
the largest sea turtle I've ever seen - but I didn't see any tags.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

TSgt Noel C. "Mort" STAHL
PR 002-28-3687

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: _____

Address & Tel No. (optional) Det 4, 15ABW - APO San Francisco 96501 - Home Phone: 504
1.-1030 Duty Phone: 224/234

Date: 29 Nov 76 Time: 2.-1040 Location (indicate

on chart): As Indicated on Chart.

Observation made from: _____ shore;

XXXboat; or while _____ skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): _____

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth of

approx. 5-10 ft. Distinguishing

characteristics (species I.D. if known, long

tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):



While on a fishing trip on the U.S. Air Force "M" boat proceeding from Peacock Point to Kuku Point, two Green Sea Turtles were sighted at the approximate locations indicated on the above map. Both were approximately 150 to 200 yards off-shore and were estimated to be at a depth of 5-10 feet underwater swimming in the general direction of Peacock Point.
Other comments: The first sighting was at 1030 and the second sighting was at 1040 with the Second Turtle seeming to be following the first.

Noel "Mort" Stahl

NOEL C. "MORT" STAHL
NAUI Instructor #4020
PADI Instructor #6291

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

MIGRATORY BIRDS OF WAKE ISLAND

On Sat. 2-28-87 a seal
approximately 5-6 feet long
was seen reclining
on coral shelf on shore,
southside, at Wake Is.

Believe light blue (2)
tags on tail flippers
were T-16 or T-12. (5) He
went into water upon
my approach. Someone
said you should be
notified of sighting.

P.O. Box 524
Wake Is.
Mid Pacific

address



Sinclair Lewis

14

Fish + Wildlife Svc.

Prince Kuhio Federal

Bldg Rm 7324 ?

2570 Dole St

Honolulu HI

96822

at shoulder area = open skinned.
Wed fishing = 2 of ono were caught.
face was more square
than elongated.

Marlee

SEA TURTLE SIGHTING REPORT

(Please return to: George H. Balazs,
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology;
P. O. Box 1346; Kaneohe, HI 96744;
Tel. 247-6631)

Observation made by: _____

Address & Tel No. (optional) _____

Date: _____ Time: _____ Location (indicate
on chart): _____

Observation made from: _____ shore;
_____ boat; or while _____ skin _____ SCUBA diving.

Estimated size (shell length): _____

Turtle seen on: _____ surface; or at depth of
approx. _____ ft. Distinguishing
characteristics (species I.D. if known, long
tail, shell color, tags, injuries, etc.):



Other comments: _____

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

- WAKE -

from Daily Log

TEL. 677-3671

94-1126 HUAKAIST. 7: - 96797

1/2/78

Gary-Linda Meigs in town - friend
TOM COLEMAN lived 9 years on Wake Is.
 1964 - 1973. Population went from 1800 to 2000,
 comprising approx. 300 families. Estimated about
 20% of Patis had ^{25"} large shells for
 decoration - sometimes engraved/painted
 outline of Wake. Prized item like glass
 balls/always took them/ however, some may
 have been brought with them to Wake from
 other areas, i.e., KTWJ. The new
 Roland Almaraz. Gary once witnessed
 turtle being galled - meat would be eaten,
 but prized item was shell. Tom has
 photo of Wake - Fireman's office near
 Harry Edwards at Wheeler - he will
 loan any to me. Wife - E/K/A.

12/29-'73 ^{Robin} Reports of large concentrations of jellyfish
 (Manowar) at Hanalei Bay and off Waikiki -
 Several people stung. Also again several days
 later at Kihio Beach - LIFE GUARD → IVAN HIRATA

1/3/77 Clifford Lee called from Hilo
 Research and Development → 961-8371
 1/4 I called him - wanted to know about
 turtles in ponds grow them. Also
 mentioned the name Howard Takata.

1/4/77 Called Wirtz at (714) 626-8511
 Bob Fleet may have tagged B26
 (CONT)

21 Sept. 82

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology (Dr. George Balazs)
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Bill W. Walker
Det. 4, 15 ABW
Wake Island
APO 96501

Sir:

Thank you for the information you sent us on Turtles. Lt. D. J. Beal turned the information over to me. I posted it in our Airfield terminal for all to see. I am hoping this will help us to keep a progressive sighting going. I would like to have a turtle chart for my own use. I have been studing Marine Science for many years. I am also a member of the Oceanic Society. I would like to know if it is possible to transplant turtle eggs to other areas. In the review of your information about females laying eggs, I thought a female laid about 1000 eggs. I would also like to know , is there a certain month a female lays, her eggs. I have been informed there is a certain time of the year a turtle is unable to submerge. Do you know if this is true and if so, what month. Most of our turtles here, group on the West side of the island. Can I aquire a Marine Science "T" shirt from you department.

Thank You


Bill W. Walker



Balazs

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

December 27, 1978

Dr. Wilmot B. Boone
P. O. Box 66
Wake Island 96798

Dear Dr. Boone:

George Balazs passed your letter about ciguatera on Wake Island on to me for comment. The first account of ciguatera from Wake we have been able to verify was in 1963-64 when there were 21 specific outbreaks which involved the intoxication of 71 individuals. Papio caused four of the outbreaks. Our report (Banner and Helfrich, 1964, Hawaiian Marine Laboratory Tech. Rept. No. 3) did not specify if the toxic fishes were confined to the lagoon. There have been occasional reports over the years since then from the island. At one time we considered using the island as a source for toxic fish for our laboratory studies, but found the fish to be too erratically toxic.

The hypothesis that Dr. Sims passed on to you that ciguateric fish appear after a disturbance of the submarine substrate was first advanced in a coherent form in 1957 by Dr. John E. Randall, now of the Bishop Museum. Unfortunately, this hypothesis, however attractive, has not been confirmed. Certainly ciguatera may appear after certain types - but not all types - of bottom disturbances. The current hypothesis on the origin of ciguatoxin in the reef ecosystems is that it is produced by intense blooms of a benthic, epiphytic dinoflagellate. If this dinoflagellate has similar nutrient requirements to those that cause toxic "red tides" in the plankton, then a rise in iron (or other trace elements) chelated by organic compounds might be the cause of the bloom. This is what our group at University of Hawaii is currently studying, but yet without definitive results. Severe storms, even typhoons, hitting normal coral reefs would not produce organically chelated iron, but the disturbing of terrigenous silts or the release of organic wastes by man might do so.

Dr. Wilmot B. Boone

Page 2

December 27, 1978

Thank you for your offer to collect fishes for identification, but I believe that the research now has progressed beyond this type of field study - we are now seeking the ultimate cause of outbreaks of ciguatera. If you are interested in the identification of potentially toxicogenic fishes, may I recommend to you one of the following books:

- Bagnis, R. 1973. Fish Poisoning in the South Pacific. South Pacific Commission (Noumea, New Caledonia) pp. viii + 112. (Bilingual, English and French; price not noted.)
- Halstead, B. W. 1978. Poison and Venomous Marine Animals of the World. Darwin Press, Princeton, New Jersey. pp. XLVI + 1043 + 283 (plates and legends, separately paged). (Cost: about \$60, or possibly more now.)
- Russell, F. E. 1971. Marine Toxins and Venomous and Poisonous Marine Animals. T. F. H. Publications, Inc. West Sylvania, N. J. pp. 1-176. (An illustrated reprint of a 1965 article; price not noted.)

Yours sincerely,



Albert H. Banner
Professor of Zoology



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1348 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

December 20, 1976

TSgt Noel C. Stahl
FR 002-28-3687
Wake, Det 4, 15 ABW
APO San Francisco 96501

Dear Mort:

I want to thank you for the turtle sighting report which you recently sent to me. Hopefully we will be able to piece together the status of Wake's turtles as more such sightings are made and reported.

I am certainly pleased to make contact at Wake with an experienced SCUBA diver such as yourself. During my brief stopovers at Wake during October (to and from Enewetak) I was told that SCUBA diving would very likely be resumed in the near future. I hope that this in fact will be the case. At some time in the future I would very much like to organize a two week study visit to Wake for the purpose of conducting an intensive underwater survey and assessment of turtles.

The other day I came across the enclosed copied page from Perry W. Gilbert's book SHARKS AND SURVIVAL. I was surprised to see that two sharks attacks have occurred at Wake. Unfortunately, no details are given. Perhaps you are aware of these events, or can find out specific details from station records.

Again, many thanks for your valuable report. I wish you a prosperous New Year and look forward to meeting you some time in the future.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
DETACHMENT 4, 15th AIR BASE WING (PACAF)
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96380



REPLY TO
ATTN OF: CC

5 Oct 76

SUBJECT: Sea Turtle at Wake Island

TO: Mr. George H. Balazs Jr.
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Sir:

I have been unable to determine who found the sea turtle on Wake Island as described in your letter of 13 September. None of the current island residents claims any knowledge about the incident described.

There is presently no organized diving club or other ocean-oriented organization active at Wake Island. We will keep your letter on file and inform you if there are any future discoveries which may be of interest in your work. I regret I can not be of greater assistance.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Andrew J. Gomos", is written over the typed name.

ANDREW J. GOMOS, Major, USAF
Commander

Wilmot B. Boone, M.D.
P.O. Box 66
Wake Island, 96798

21 December 1978

Dr. G. H. Balazs
Hawaiian Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

I wrote you three days ago for information about Ciguatera problems in our lagoon, where eating of "inland" fish has been under prohibition for years. Before mailing the letter, we have had a severe poisoning with hypotensive effects, necessitating my accompaniment of the patient to Honolulu, where she is now under the care of Dr. Sims, at Queens's. Needless to say, I did not mail that letter, since new questions are posed.

As I discussed her case with Dr. Sims, it transpires that some of the toxic material seems to come from degenerated corals; the fish in question, outside the lagoon (off of Wilkes extension of Wake Island, in the area near the transocean cable had run) was devastated by a severe storm last January, and when fist diving here two months ago I was amazed to see the residual effects of the heaped, fragmented corals in that area--much like followed a severe storm in Kona a couple of years ago. I presume the fish she ate had ingested lesser fish who fed on material in the dead coral; it was a small Ullua--or a big Papio, maybe 15-18 pounds. Her husband is bringing in some of the meat and fish soup she made from the head of that Ullua.

I am wondering if you would be interested in working out a series of toxicologic identifications among the local fish. I could work out a schedule of photographing the various reef-fish, then catching them and freezing and sending in portions or the whole fish; later we could assist the local Filipino boys know what is to be expected in the way of dangerous specimens. They eat the fish routinely, but curiously, do not eat the head.

As a sidelight, your poster about turtles in our headquarters building reminds me of the turtles in Kona, where my buddies and I have caught them for years, trying to teach them to beware of humans by playing with them until they were pretty tired. Here, in two months, I have seen three green turtles only.

Sincerely,



Wilmot B. Boone, M.D.

Search Ends

The Coast Guard yesterday halted a search for a Hilo man and a companion missing from a ship that sank Tuesday afternoon about 300 miles east of Wake Island.

A Navy P-3 Orion aircraft and an Air Force C-130 from Guam were joined yesterday by the USS Truxtun, a Navy vessel, in efforts to find Tony Kama of Hilo and William Luloff of Milwaukie, Ore. The search was suspended at dusk "pending further developments," the Coast Guard said.

Kurt Wirth, son of the shipowner, survived the sinking of the 560-foot bulk carrier Star K. He and the two missing men were the only persons aboard the vessel which was under tow by the tugboat Sumi Maru.

The Star K. was under tow from Portland, Ore., to a Taiwan scrapyard.

The two missing men were last seen entering a lifeboat that Wirth was lowering from the Star K.

Wirth fell into the water and was picked up by the tugboat.

He was transferred from the tugboat to the Truxtun, a guided missile frigate, and was receiving medical care, the Coast Guard said.

The Surrender of Wake Island

A DEFEATED JAPANESE invasion fleet sailed away from Wake Island on Dec. 11, 1941, and limped into its base at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

Rear Adms. Kajioka, Marushige and Kunimori blamed their defeat on the weather, on too small a force, but mostly on U.S. Marine coastal guns and Grumman Wildcat fighters.

Marine pilots were admired for their skill and bravery.

Guam had been taken. Makin had surrendered, and its neighbor island Tarawa had been raided.

Wake alone remained as part of the initial war task of the Imperial Japanese Fourth Fleet, headquartered at Truk.

Sunken destroyers were replaced. Damaged ships were repaired. Additional ships were summoned. A carrier task force was diverted from other duties and sent toward Wake.

Special landing forces were doubled and troops began to rehearse.

DEC. 23 WAS SET by the Japanese for their second invasion. So there could be no retreat, it was planned to run two destroyer-transport aground on Wake's reef. With six landing barges, the transports planned to place more than 1,000 men ashore.

About 500 men were to be held in reserve afloat.

If Japanese landing troops were pinned down, additional destroyers

Last of a series on the battle of Wake Island.

were to be run aground. Their crews were to go ashore and join the fight.

On almost every pre-invasion day, Japanese bombers from bases in the Marshalls bombed Wake at noon and again at dusk. Sometimes fighter aircraft appeared and strafed.

Wake was often down to one flyable fighter.

By Dec. 22, the day before the Japanese invasion, Wake's Marines numbered 400. There were also some American construction men on the island. Only one anti-aircraft battery was fully operational. Air raids on the 22nd left no Grumman Wildcat fighters able to fly. Marines of the aviation squadron became infantrymen.

Tales of Old Hawai'i

By
Russ and
Peg Apple



WAKE'S ONLY PHYSICAL contact with Pearl Harbor came in the form of a PBV flying boat which landed on Dec. 20 in the same heavy rain which thwarted Japanese bombers that day. When it took off early the next morning, Maj. Walter L. J. Baylor, USMC, "the last man off Wake," was aboard. His orders to return came with the plane.

Help had started toward Wake from Pearl Harbor on Dec. 16. Task Force 14 — a carrier, three heavy cruisers, nine destroyers and the U.S. Tangier, the relief ship loaded with radar, guns, ammunition, sand bags, barbed wire and more Marines — was slowly making the 3,000 mile journey.

A fighter squadron for Wake was aboard the carrier.

Task Force 14 was 425 miles from Wake at the time of the American surrender. It turned back and went to Midway.

JAPAN'S FIRST INVASION barges ground to a halt on Wake's reef about 2:45 a.m., Dec. 23, 1941, right on schedule. A U.S. Marine searchlight flared on and Marines began to fire.

Marines hit both of the grounded destroyer-transport with 3-inch shells, and exploded the magazine of one. Surviving crew members waded ashore to join the troops pushing inland.

More than a thousand Japanese landed quickly to face 400 determined defenders. Defending Marines were overwhelmed by force of numbers well supported by ships and airplanes.

Surrender came before mid-morning. It took hours to pass the word to Marines still firing from isolated positions.

OF THE MARINE and civilian prisoners, most were evacuated in January 1942 for confinement elsewhere. About 100 of those who were kept on Wake were executed in October 1943 in retaliation for major U.S. air strikes on Wake.

American air strikes on Wake (996 in one five month period) were made by Army B-24 bombers and by Navy and Marine carrier aircraft. The U.S. Pacific fleet kept Japanese reinforcements and supplies from reaching Wake.

Japan's homeland surrendered to the United States on Aug. 14, 1945. The formal surrender of Wake was accepted by a Marine general on Sept. 7, 1945. Fittingly, the first man ashore of the American party was Col. Walter L. J. Baylor, USMC, "the last man off Wake Island."

After 40 Years, Wake Isle

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP) — Forty years have passed since the surrender of the U.S. naval air station at Wake Island, but Winfield Scott Cunningham, the commander of the forces, remembers well.

"We heard the radio messages about Pearl Harbor" on Dec. 7, Cunningham said, and Japanese bombers "hit us about noon the same day." The attacks came each day for two weeks, destroying almost every building on the island and killing dozens of the 400 Marines and civilians under his command.

The battle lasted 15 days on the tiny atoll 2,000 miles west of Pearl Harbor.

The stubborn fight became a symbol of hope for a nation suddenly plunged into World War II.

Cunningham is 81 now, but still active and healthy. He, his wife and daughter have lived in suburban Memphis since his retirement from the Navy as admiral in 1950.

Wake Island was an important link in the trans-Pacific air route in 1941. As war fears spread, the Navy began fortifying Pan American Airways' refueling station there.

A Marine defense battalion, led by Maj. James P.S. Devereux, was sent

there equipped with a few outmoded coastal guns and anti-aircraft batteries plus rifles. The battalion had no radar.

CUNNINGHAM was navigator of a seaplane tender at Pearl Harbor when ordered to take charge of developing an air base and servicing depot for submarines and seaplanes. About 1,200 civilian workers were at Wake to build the base.

"I was briefed at Pearl Harbor about 10 days before I went out there and nothing was said about war being imminent," Cunningham said. "Of course we knew about the rumors ... but the gener-

Thursday, December 17, 1981 Honolulu Star-Bulletin C-5

Commander Recalls Attack

al thought was the Japanese wouldn't dare attack the United States. Of course the Japanese didn't have that attitude."

When war came, the 12-plane Marine fighter squadron of Grumman F-4F Wildcats flew up to meet the attackers each day, but the force dwindled quickly to two planes patched together with parts.

There was little help from devastated Pearl Harbor, he said.

"We got one message from them They said to wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts so we wouldn't get flash burns from the explosions," Cunningham

said.

On Dec. 11, the Japanese attacked by ship. The Americans sank two destroyers and damaged a cruiser.

"The reason they were sunk was we allowed them to come in close and drew them into range," he said. "They could have fired at us from way off."

"Devereux called on the phone to ask for permission to fire. I said, 'Hold fire.' They thought we hadn't seen them so they came in where we could hit them."

THEIR SUCCESS was short-lived. Japanese bombers returned the next

day, and the next, and the next.

"They knocked down just about everything that was standing," Cunningham said.

The enemy ships returned on a moonless night Dec. 22.

"They ran two destroyer-transport up on the beach and landed troops," he said.

Cunningham, Devereux and the other Americans spent the remainder of the war in a prison camp. Cunningham said several Wake Island defenders were beheaded aboard a ship that took them to Singapore.

The Japanese Attack on Wake Island

WAVES AT WAKE ISLAND still boom noisily on the reef, but isolated, lonely Wake made front page news twice in Pacific history.

Once was in 1866 when a German bark with \$300,000 in cash and a group of opera singers as passengers grounded on its reef in a storm. The second time was early in World War II in the Pacific, on the heels of the Pearl Harbor attack.

That's when 450 U.S. Marines defended it—for a time—against Japanese air and sea attacks. The Marines were outnumbered and overwhelmed, but never outfought in an engagement the corps still remembers with pride.

Those Marines cursed the ever-thundering surf. It masked the noise of incoming bombers. Their search and fire-control radar equipment never reached Wake. Without radar, in attack after attack, incoming enemy aircraft would be almost at the bomb-release point before Marine lookouts spotted them.

From Hawai'i, Wake is 2,000 miles due west, a lagoon enclosed by three small islets and coral reef.

WAKE SITS ISOLATED in a vast, open ocean. Nearest land is Pookakku (also called Taongi) atoll, 304

A strategic outpost in the Pacific.

miles south in the Marshall island group.

Spanish galleons found the island in 1586. The Wake name comes from the British trading captain who correctly fixed it on the charts in 1796. But nobody claimed it until America did during the Spanish-American war.

It wasn't the noisy surf or dangerous reef that kept colonialism away.



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Wake had no people, no potable water and no food other than fish in the lagoon. It was not on any trade route. Sailors passed by every decade or so, and once a Bishop Museum scientific expedition landed, collected specimens and measured the land area. The trans-Pacific undersea cable by-passed Wake.

So uninhabited Wake sat almost forgotten until Pan American Airways selected the island for a refueling point for its flying boats and overnight stop for its passengers crossing the Pacific. Pan Am built a hotel and seaplane facilities by the lagoon in 1935.

AS WORLD WAR II approached, America saw Wake (as well as Johnston and Palmyra islands) as a key point on the inner defense perimeter of Pearl Harbor.

Japan saw Wake as an enemy outpost on the flank of its mandated islands of Micronesia to the south and west.

By early 1941, a civilian contractor on Wake was building a Navy air base for long-range patrol planes. This worried the Japanese, who maintained air and naval bases in the Marshall islands about 600 miles to the south.

immigration and put these idle acres to rest.

Then in the fall of 1941, Wake suddenly got a defense force. Units of the First Defense Battalion, Fleet Marine Force, arrived.

And four days before the Pearl Harbor attack, Marine pilots landed a squadron of 12 Grumman Wildcat fighters on Wake's narrow airstrip. Wake was to be the home base of Marine Fighter Squadron 211.

"CAPTURE WAKE" was the command sent by the Japanese Navy Ministry to the Japanese Fourth Fleet, headquartered at Truk, but with air and sea units in the Marshalls. The job of taking Wake was assigned to troops of the 450 Special Navy Landing Force, which specialized in limited land operations and landings on enemy shores.

Marine Fighter Squadron 211 didn't know it, of course, but they only had four days before they would be in a war. The Marine ground troops, who arrived earlier, had other duties than to set up defense positions.

One was to refuel the Army Flying Fortresses that stopped off at Wake en route to the Philippines.

HAND TOOLS were about all the Marines had to hew out gun emplacements and foxholes from the coral. The contractor and his heavy equipment didn't join in the defense effort until the first enemy bombers were on their way.

They came just before noon on Monday, Dec. 8, 1941, (Sunday, Dec. 7 in Hawai'i). The first wave of the attack group of 36 twin-tailed bombers flew in undetected out of a rain squall just a few hours after the Wake garrison learned of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Their base was Roi, 720 miles to the south, a Japanese base in the Marshalls. They found the single atoll of Wake in an empty ocean by

homing in on a radio signal from a Japanese submarine positioned near the island.

Seven of the eight Grumman Wildcats on the ground at Wake were burned or blasted beyond use. incendiary bullets set tanks and drums of aviation fuel afire. Tools and spare parts for the fighters were lost.

Of the 53 Marines of the fighter squadron on the ground during the attack, 23, including two pilots, were killed.

Prompt and dense anti-aircraft fire damaged several bombers, but all flew back to Roi safely.

FOUR MARINE FIGHTERS, aloft on a patrol to the north (the bombers came and returned from the south), landed minutes after the attack. In landing, one fighter struck some bomb debris and needed major repairs.

That left four Grumman Wildcats able to fly.

Pan Am lost its hotel and the seaplane facilities. Ten Pan Am employees were killed.

But the Pan Am flying boat only received a few stray machine gun bullets. It had left for Guam early that morning, but returned to Wake's lagoon on hearing the news of the Pearl Harbor attack. It flew to Midway after the attack to evacuate passengers and surviving employees.

One passenger, H. P. Hevenor, a Bureau of the Budget man from Washington, missed the plane and eventually was interned by the Japanese.

Japan's first attack on Wake was aimed at the airfield and aircraft with their support facilities. Success came in the days and targets were to cover all three islets—obviously the softening blows before an invasion.

To be continued next Friday

WAKE

KENTRON HAWAII, LTD.

BRIEFING STATEMENT

WAKE ISLAND

THE STATEMENTS INDICATED BELOW ARE FOR GENERAL INFORMATION PURPOSES AND ARE NOT TO BE CONSIDERED AS ALL INCLUSIVE. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE BY COMPANY POLICIES AND/OR PROCEDURES WHICH ARE IN EFFECT AT THE TIME YOU ARE PROCESSED.

1. **AUTHORIZED EXPENSES:** You are required to pay for ALL expenses, except airline tickets, while in travel status. Reimbursement will be made after you arrive on site. A travel advance can be provided when you arrive at the mainland or Honolulu office. The Company arranges and pays for tourist class airfare or best means of public transportation from point-of-hire to the job site.
2. **EXPENSE REPORTS:** (a) Transportation -- Obtain and retain receipts. (b) Lodging -- Pay for all motels/hotels and obtain receipts. (c) Meals -- No receipts required. Company guideline is \$8.00 to \$9.00 per day per person. (d) Taxi -- No receipt required under \$8.00. (e) Miscellaneous -- Obtain all receipts.
3. **TRAVEL SCHEDULE:** Travel will be arranged by Kentron's mainland or Honolulu office. You will be advised as far in advance as possible of travel arrangements which have been made and you will be expected to conform with the schedule arranged.
4. **VACATION AND RELATED TRAVEL BENEFITS:** All employees at Wake Island earn 20 days paid vacation after every 12 months of continuous employment. In conjunction with vacation, round trip transportation via MAC is provided to Honolulu after twelve months and each twelve months thereafter. Two paid travel days which are not considered vacation time are authorized for mainland hires traveling to the mainland and one day for Honolulu hires. Travel benefits may not be accrued nor will any payments be made to the employee if travel is not taken. A minimum of one day vacation must be taken in order to utilize your paid travel days. The employee pays all additional costs during a vacation.
5. **HOLIDAYS AND SICK LEAVE:** There are seven paid holidays observed each year: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Philippine Independence (June 4), U. S. Independence, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. New employees are granted sick leave with pay as follows: First six months -- 5 working days. Second six months -- 5 additional work days. One year or more -- 10 working days plus 5 additional work days for each or fraction of a year thereafter.
6. **EXTENSION OF JOB SITE:** The current policy is that employees on single status may extend their period of employment at the job site for an indefinite period of time without entering into a new employment agreement provided the employee meets the work standards as set forth by the Company and at the recommendation of his supervisor.
7. **TRANSFER PROCEDURES:** There is a routine procedure for requesting transfers to other job sites within Kentron or other segments of The LTV Corporation. Should you desire to transfer, submit a request indicating your preference, via your supervisor, 30 to 60 days prior to completion of your employment agreement.
8. **TAX EXEMPTION:** Wake Island is a U. S. possession and a tax exempt area provided certain conditions are met, as established by Federal Law. It is the responsibility of the employee to determine whether or not he or she is tax exempt at Wake Island.
9. **QUARTERS:** Kentron permanent party personnel at Wake Island are normally quartered in very comfortable, air conditioned, 2 bedroom duplex houses. These houses are furnished and each unit is normally occupied by no more than two persons. It should be noted however that contingency operations may occasionally occur where duplex housing is not available and other quarters may be provided or more than two persons assigned to a housing unit. Kitchen utensils are not provided since the employee Housing, Messing, and Laundry (HM&L) expenses are deducted from each paycheck. This deduction allows all meals to be eaten at the Dining Hall. Limited kitchen utensils and supplies are available in the Wake Island Store for those personnel who wish to do a little of their own cooking.
10. **PAY PERIODS:** Paychecks are issued every two (2)

weeks. Employees are effectively on the Company payroll the date they are processed or the date indicated on the employment agreement. You will not receive your first paycheck, however, until the second pay day after your date of hire. Anyone suffering a hardship as a result of this policy should contact the site administration.

11. **CONDUCT:** All new employees are reminded that they are on the Company payroll when they are processed and they are expected to conduct themselves accordingly. New employees traveling to their job site will be thoroughly briefed by the mainland or Honolulu office prior to their departure to include the time and place to report to Hickam AFB for the flight to the job site. Anyone reporting in an undesirable condition will subject themselves to immediate termination.
12. **RECOMMENDED CLOTHING:** Lightweight, permanent pressed, wash and wear slacks, sportshirts, bermuda shorts, and underwear. Shoes, such as roughout boots with rubber soles, Hushpuppy's, or tennis shoes. Lightweight water repellent gear for the occasional rain squall.
13. **PRESCRIPTION GLASSES (MINIMUM OF 2 PAIRS) SHOULD BE OBTAINED BEFORE DEPARTING THE MAINLAND:** In addition, a copy of your current prescription should be filed in your personnel folder in Honolulu.
14. **ISLAND STORE:** Wake has an Island store where some clothing and personal items may be purchased. In addition, the store may carry various items which might include: cameras, electronic equipment (radios, tape recorders), dishes, housewares, toothpaste, soap and other life support necessities.
15. **MEDICAL AND DENTAL FACILITIES:** There are medical facilities primarily for emergency care and less acute cases. It is recommended that any necessary dental work be obtained before departing the mainland or Honolulu. This, of course, is at your personal expense.
16. **SHIPMENT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS:** Personnel are limited to 66 lbs of luggage to be carried with you to the job site.
17. **BANKING FACILITIES:** Kentron maintains a cashier's cage for cashing of company payroll checks and personal checks up to \$100.00. In addition, Bank of Hawaii Personal Money Orders are available for purchase. The island store will cash personal

- checks for the amount of purchase.
18. **PASSPORTS:** Passports are not required to travel to Wake Island, however, if travel is anticipated to foreign countries directly from Wake, it is recommended that a passport be obtained prior to arrival on site.
19. **RECREATIONAL FACILITIES:** There are numerous recreational activities at Wake Island. There is an automatic 8 lane bowling alley; a fully stocked library with periodicals and newspapers; a ceramics shop including a kiln; AAMPS theater that runs movies six nites a week at a nominal cost; deep sea fishing and surf fishing (equipment is available for check out); lighted soft ball, tennis, and basketball courts; tape television; a small photo lab; Drifters Reef Bar; Sunfish sail boats; and a water ski boat.
20. **WORKING HOURS:** The normal work week is 48 hours Tuesday thru Sunday and the work day is from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. (shift workers excepted). Overtime in excess of the normal 48 hour work week for non-exempt personnel is considered the exception rather than the rule. Wake Island has a relatively stable operation and additional overtime is not generally required.
21. **ASSIGNMENT STATUS:** (a) **SINGLE** Personnel filing single status billets may not have dependents at Wake Island on a permanent basis. Visitation privileges for the employee's dependent spouse (only) may be granted provided that all related expenses are totally borne by the employee. Approval for said visitation is considered remote, however, due to the limited living facilities for single status billets and will only be granted for short periods of time when space is available. Visitation will under no conditions be granted within the first 90 days of employment. (b) **DEPENDENT** -- Personnel filing dependent status billets will be required to satisfactorily complete the (90) ninety day probationary period specified in Section 3 of the Employment Agreement prior to requesting approval for a dependent spouse to arrive at Wake Island. All costs related to the transportation to and from Wake Island and support while at Wake Island of the dependent spouse will be borne by the employee. Under no conditions will dependents other than the employee's spouse, regardless of age, be granted entry to Wake Island. Due to the limited living facilities at Wake Island, the dependent status

- category is further divided as follows: (1) Management positions are given first choice of available housing for dependent status. (2) Supervisory positions will be allowed to bring a dependent spouse to the site subject to the availability of housing and the employee's position on the Dependent Housing Waiting List. There is no guarantee that housing will be available at any time during your period of employment.
22. **GENERAL:** Wake Island is presently being serviced with one MAC C-141 flight per week which brings in foodstuffs, general cargo, and mail. There is a commercial telephone circuit that connects Wake Island with most any point in the world via the Honolulu overseas operator. Calls can be made with a telephone credit card or by your party accepting charges. The work force at Wake Island consists mainly of Philippine Nationals. There are also three tenant organizations (Coast Guard, National Weather Service, and Royal Air Force). Dining room hours and hours of operation for recreational facilities are conveniently spaced to afford maximum access for island residents.

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