From: Chief, Merchant Vessel Inspection Division
To: Commandant
Via: Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety

Subj: Marine Board of Investigation; explosion and sinking MB SPAR-TIME (27 J 005), Catalina Channel, 27 July 1952, with loss of life

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Title 46 C.F.R., Part 136, the record of the Marine Board convened to investigate the subject casualty together with its Findings of Fact, Opinions and Recommendations, has been reviewed and is forwarded herewith.

2. Early on the morning of 27 July 1952, the MB 27 J 005 (SPAR-TIME), length 33', beam 9'6", draft 3'6", propelled by a gasoline engine, built in 1950, departed Santa Monica for a fishing excursion at sea in the vicinity of Santa Catalina Island with 11 passengers for hire and the owner/operator on board. During the morning, various passengers prepared their breakfast using the compressed petroleum cooking system on board. During the day the gasoline engine powering the bait tank pump did not function properly and various efforts were made to repair it, including the dismantlement of the carburetor. At approximately 1600 while returning to Santa Monica, at trolling speed, a sudden violent explosion occurred which literally blew the boat to pieces without signs of any flash fire. As a result of this casualty, the unlicensed owner/operator and eight of the passengers, as listed below, lost their lives:

Weasley Wiggins, owner/operator
Gerald Brenner, passenger
Everett Turnipseed, passenger
Kervin Vollmer, passenger
Al Barfer, passenger
Stanley Mum, passenger
Carl Jackson, passenger
Leonard Yomine, passenger
Jack Sullenaga, passenger
1. The American MB SPAR TIME, Award Number 27 J 805, of Los Angeles, California, was built of wood by the owner at Santa Monica, California, in 1950. Length 33', beam 9'6", draft 3'6", propelled by a Chrysler Brown gas engine, Serial No. SM 7-18003 of 125 horse-power. A raised cabin forward contained two bunks, toilet, and a wet ice box. Aft of the cabin forward and below the cockpit deck were located the generator, a one cylinder gas-driven Briggs and Stratton bait tank pump, the main engine and the fuel tanks. A bait tank was located in the after end. The wheel and engine controls were just abaft the cabin bulkhead on the port side and a small butane tank was on the starboard side. The boat was registered 12 July 1950, by [redacted] and Wesley V. Higgins, [redacted], of Santa Monica, California, for commercial fishing. Available information indicated that the SPAR TIME was sturdily built by Wesley Higgins who was a profession-
4. That on this occasion Everett Turnbull was the organizer of the party and had collected $35.00 from each of the surviving passengers.

5. That the gasoline engine driven bait tank pump did not function properly and that Wesley Higgins and Stanley Humm, a mechanic by trade, worked on it several times during the trip and on two occasions removed the carburetor. It was last worked on between 1100 and 1130 at which time the fuel line was disconnected because of apparent lack of fuel supply.

6. That because fishing was poor the SPAR TIME was headed back for Santa Monica at about 1130 and proceeded at trolling speed. At about 1600 a sudden violent explosion occurred which literally blew the boat to pieces without signs of any flash fire.

7. That immediately following the explosion eleven of the party were accounted for in the water. Carl Jackson had disappeared with the blast. Higgins, the owner, retrieved eleven life preservers from the cabin section and distributed them to the survivors with the exception of Al Barber who disappeared before he could be reached. The survivors clung to parts of the wreckage. At about 1700 Higgins left the scene stating that he would try to swim for help. Jack Sourenaga subsequently also struck out for shore at or about 2030. During the night various members died or disappeared leaving ______ and ______ on one piece of wreckage and ______ on another piece of wreckage a short distance away but out of sight from each other. The visibility was good until early morning of 28 July at which time it was less than one mile. The sea was choppy.

8. That sometime after 1100 on 27 July, Lieutenant [redacted] of the Santa Monica Lifesavers while on duty commenced receiving telephone calls from concerned relatives regarding the MB SPAR TIME because she was overdue. Thinking that the boat might have been delayed by engine trouble or other common causes, ______ allowed a usual waiting period of three hours after the first phone call before he notified the Coast Guard and gave them pertinent information concerning the boat.
The Coast Guard duty officer evaluated the case as either a disabled boat adrift in a large area in moderate weather or as a boat that had put into an anchorage for the night and decided on air search supported by surface craft at daylight when visibility permitted. The Coast Guard broadcast an Urgent Marine Information on the SPAR TIME at 0055 on 28 July. At 0710 the Coast Guard duty officer called the Harbor master at Avalon and asked him to check the ports on Catalina Island. At 0053 a plane from the San Diego Air Station was dispatched to search the area between Santa Monica and Catalina Island. A few minutes later the Cutter MONIQUE was ordered to leave San Pedro to search the area in support of the plane. At or about 0908 the Santa Monica Lifeguards reported wreckage found fourteen miles, 200 degrees magnetic from Santa Monica. At 0929 the patrol boat S3337 was ordered to the scene. At 1050 the plane reported that it was over the wreckage and searching the area for survivors. At 1143 and 1150 the two Coast Guard vessels arrived in the vicinity and commenced searching under the direction of the plane's pilot. At 1157 word was received from Santa Monica Lifeguards that three survivors had been picked up from wreckage in the area. Active search for possible other survivors was conducted by the Coast Guard until 2030 on 30 July.

9. That Lieutenant [redacted] of the Santa Monica Lifeguards left Santa Monica in his privately owned boat at or about 0700 on 29 July to search for the SPAR TIME and sighted wreckage in the previously stated area. He made a preliminary search for survivors and took position bearings before returning to Santa Monica for additional assistance. On his second trip out he found and rescued three survivors clinging to pieces of wreckage and brought them into Santa Monica Pier. Mr. [redacted] reported numerous sharks in the area. Pieces of wreckage and life preservers and other debris were subsequently brought to Santa Monica for identification of the SPAR TIME. The body of one Nervin Vollmer was found on 28 July. Eight other bodies have not been accounted for.

10. That the following named persons were rescued:

- [redacted], Crescenta, Calif. (passenger)
- [redacted], Culver City, Calif. (passenger)
- [redacted], Hollywood 16, Calif. (passenger)
The following named persons lost their lives:

- Jack Edgerton, [redacted], Palos Verdes, Calif., (passenger)
- Ernest H. Bledsoe, [redacted], Los Angeles, Calif., (passenger)
- Carmen Bower, [redacted], Los Angeles, Calif., (passenger)
- J. Darby, [redacted], La Cienega Terrace, Los Angeles, Calif., (passenger)
- Stanley Dunn, West Los Angeles, Calif., (passenger)
- Carl Jackson, [redacted], San Pedro, Calif., (passenger)
- Leonard Yaw, [redacted], Los Angeles, Calif., (passenger)

The Board expressed the following Opinions:

1. That the explosion was not caused by butane gas accumulation, as the stove had been secured at the butane cylinder since an early breakfast had been served.

2. That the explosion of the 93 SPARSTIDE was caused by a gasoline leakage and resultant accumulation of explosive mixture in engine space below decks which was ignited by some unknown cause.

3. That the 93 SPARSTIDE was operated in violation of its Motorboat Registration which limited its service to commercial fishing.

4. That Wesley Diggins, the owner/operator violated the Motorboat Act of April 25, 1930, 46 USC 526f, by carrying passengers for hire or charter without holding a motorboat operator's license for such service.

5. That Wesley Diggins, [redacted], Santa Monica, Calif., and Jack Subenage, [redacted], Los Angeles, Calif., lost their lives in attempting to swim ashore.

The Board made the following Recommendations:

1. That all motorboats carrying passengers for hire or charter parties involving payments of money, in addition to all prescribed lifesaving equipment, should be equipped with approved life floats to accommodate the number of persons carried, and that each float have secured to it a watertight metal can containing a suitable number of red distress flares and daytime smoke signals.
2. That local authorities, operators, or owners of piers and boat landings advertising or otherwise, to the sport fishing public should exercise greater supervision to determine if the boats operating from their respective landings are properly licensed for such service and in possession of a valid operator's inspection card or a certificate of inspection issued by the Coast Guard and also that the operators have a valid Coast Guard operator's license.

3. That motorboats engaged in carrying passengers should carry adequate insurance for protection of passengers against injuries and loss of life.

4. That Constance Higgins, whose name appeared on the motorboat registration card, was listed as co-owner for inheritance purposes only and did not exercise any control of the boat or its management or operation, and that because Wesley Higgins, owner and operator in deceased, it is recommended that no further action be taken and that the case be closed.

6. The Board's Finding of Fact, paragraph 2, states that the MS 27 J 805 (SPAR TIDE) was licensed for commercial fishing only and the Board's opinion, paragraph 3, states that she was operated in violation of her motorboat registration which limited her service to commercial fishing. The basis for this Finding of Fact and Opinion is the statement "Service Commercial Fishing" contained in the application for a number for an undocumented motor vessel and the probable fact that the Certificate of Award of Number for an Undocumented Vessel issued to the vessel contained a similar statement. The statement of service on the application for a Certificate of Award of Number and the statement of service on the Certificate of Award of Number to an Undocumented Vessel is intended for statistical purposes. The statement of service appearing on such application or certificate in no way confers any authority for or limitation upon the operation of any vessel with respect to any specific trade undertaken. Accordingly, the Finding of Fact and Opinion of the Board, as above stated, are disapproved.

7. Opinion, paragraph 1, of the Board states that the explosion was not caused by butane gas accumulation. Since the Board made the Finding of Fact that the vessel exploded with a sudden violent explosion which literally blow the boat to pieces without signs of any flash fire, which occurrence is consistent with the explosion of compressed-liquefied petroleum vapors, the probability of the explosion of the compressed petroleum gas in the cooking system cannot be irrevocably ruled out as a probable cause of the subject casualty. In this connection it must be observed that the provisions of
U.S. L&I 46 CFR 116, 117 prohibit the use of compressed petroleum gases for cooking systems on the vessels carrying passengers for hire, whether above or below 15 g.t.

8. Recommendation, paragraph 1, of the Board that motorboats carrying passengers for hire, presumably on ocean or coastal waters, be equipped with life rafts containing suitable distress flares and daytime smoke signals, is concurred with. However, since there is no statutory authority authorizing the promulgation of regulations requiring such equipment on motorboats carrying passengers for hire, the enforcement of such recommendation to the extent possible is a matter under the jurisdiction of the District Commander and should be encouraged through all available educational channels.

9. Recommendation of the Board, paragraph 2, suggesting that local authorities, operators or owners of piers exercise supervision with respect to safety of motorboats carrying passengers for hire, and Recommendation, paragraph 3, that motorboats engaged in carrying passengers for hire carry adequate insurance for the protection of passengers is not germane to the purposes for which marine casualties are investigated pursuant to the provisions of U.S. 4450, as amended, and regulations thereunder or to the scope of the functions of the Coast Guard.

10. The evidence in the record of investigation of subject casualty indicates that the EL 27 J 809 (U.S. COAST) for a period of approximately two years, carried passengers for hire on fishing excursions at sea and that during all this time the owner and operator of the vessel did not have a license, as required by statute and regulations, and that the vessel was equipped with a compressed gas cooking system, contrary to the provisions of U.S. L&I 46, as amended, (46 USC 170) and regulations thereunder, 46 CFR 116, 117, without detection. It would appear that the procedures for the detection of such violations may have been inadequate, and a report with respect thereto should be forwarded to Coast Guard Headquarters as a supplement to the record of investigation of subject casualty.

11. Subject to the foregoing remarks, it is recommended that the Findings of 'Facts', Opinions, and Recommendations of the Marine Board of Investigation be approved.
FIRST REPORT OF MVI Commandant of 10 December 1952

From: Chief, Office of Merchant Marine Safety
To: Commandant

Subj: Marine Board of Investigation: explosion and sinking MS SAGE TLW (27 J 805), Catalina Channel, 27 July 1952, with loss of life

Forwarded, recommending approval.

APPROVED: Dec 16 1952

Vice Admiral, U.S. Coast Guard
Commandant