

With the 'Ohana

By Harry Whitten

Star-Bulletin Writer

A TRIP TO KAHO'OLAWE with the Protect Kahō'olawe 'Ohana is an emotional experience.

It is also a learning experience — and somewhat of an exhausting experience, although some individuals return time after time to this uninhabited island six miles off the Maui coast.

I had the privilege of accompanying the 'ohana on its four-day access in June to the erosion-scarred island that in recent years has formed a rallying point for Hawaiian activists as they protest the Navy's use of Kahō'olawe as a target island.

The purposes of the visits are religious, educational and scientific. Dr. Emmett Aluli explained before we departed from Maui. Aluli, the Molokai physician, has been a leader in the Protect Kahō'olawe 'Ohana since its formation in 1976.

At 3:30 a.m. Friday we gathered at Maalaea Harbor, Maui, loaded our *ukana* (luggage) aboard the charter boat Hallelujah, and prepared to depart. But before we departed, we joined hands in a circle for *pule* (prayer). We prayed before each meal and each departure, in both Hawaiian and English, invoking the name of Jesus Christ. The prayers were emotional and some, especially those by "Uncle" Harry K. Mitchell of Keanae, Maui, of high literary quality.

IN THE EARLY MORNING the Hallelujah anchored about 200 yards offshore in Hakioawa Bay, on the eastern end of Kahō'olawe, since there is no dock. Some of our party swam ashore and others came in by Zodiac boat to waist-deep water, to form a human chain for unloading of luggage and five-gallon water jugs on the beach. The bay has a rocky bottom, which made the unloading more difficult. Kahō'olawe has no fresh water, so we had to take with us sufficient water for cooking and drinking to last four days. We bathed in the ocean's salt water.

The sun was beating down as we finished carrying the supplies to the camp, a quarter of a mile away in a grove of kiawe trees that furnished some shade. Because there were 120 persons on this access, the largest number in 2½ years, the Hallelujah had to make three trips and it was 4:30 Friday afternoon before the last party came ashore. The 'ohana has permission from the Navy to bring as many as 125 persons on access days during June, July and August.

Taking 120 persons and their gear to Kahō'olawe created a logistics problem. Even so, the event was organized efficiently and the food preparation for the 120 persons went smoothly under direction of Hokulani Padilla and Dinah Starbuck. Well-balanced meals were served.

THE HILLS BACK of the camp are rich in archaeological sites, such as *heiaus*, fishing shrines and platforms, about which not much is known. Led by one of the experienced 'ohana members, we climbed the hills Friday afternoon to look at the sites.

The kitchen was protected from the sun by a big tarp, which also furnished protection during a sud-

Hawaiians discuss their love for the 'aina and their dreams for tomorrow.

den and heavy rainstorm Sunday night. A few individuals put up tents, but most persons spread their sleeping bags here and there under the kiawe trees or on the beach sand.

Each person who went on the access trip was asked to devote one day to work around the camp, extending it, or in food preparation, or work on

Friday night several Hawaiians gave eloquent and moving accounts of their emotions about being on Kahō'olawe, of their pride in being Hawaiian, of the meaning of aloha, and of Kahō'olawe's significance in the Hawaiian struggle. Especially they discussed their respect and attachment to the 'aina, the land.

In kiawe trees adjoining the 'ohana camp was the neat camp occupied by the five men the Navy sends to Kahō'olawe each time the 'ohana has an access, or once a month 10 months out of the year. Each day before the hikes Navy Cmdr. James Onorato visited the 'ohana to give a talk about where it was safe to hike and to warn about the danger of unexploded ordnance.

He and Dr. Aluli engaged in bantering that was fairly good-humored but did not entirely conceal a tension between them. Aluli, for the 'ohana, kept pressing for more liberal regulations that would permit the 'ohana to have additional camps, that would permit extra days on the island, expand the free-roam area, permit children and other groups to visit the island.

HE COMPLAINED that he didn't get a chance to negotiate directly with Navy officers because the Navy insisted on negotiations being conducted by Navy lawyers and 'ohana lawyers.

Onorato said it was not his job to get into the politics of negotiating. All he was trying to do was to insure that no one got hurt and that the letter of the agreement between Navy and 'ohana was carried out, he said.

This insistence on the letter of the agreement led some 'ohana members to allege harassment, which they said had increased following the 'ohana's protest against the RIMPAC exercises this spring. Before embarking at Maalaea Harbor for the trip, each member of the access party had to sign a waiver absolving the Navy of any claims in case of accident. At Hakioawa Bay, Cmdr. Onorato insisted on everyone signing a second waiver.

Nevertheless, Onorato and his men were invited to the feast of turkey cooked in an *imu* Saturday night and Onorato was honored in a farewell ceremony Sunday night since he is being transferred to a new duty station in Oregon.

The 120 persons in the June access party included a mixture of Hawaiians and various Caucasians and Orientals sympathetic to the 'ohana cause as well as scientists doing their investigations.

MANY IN THE PARTY, such as Moanikeala Akaka of Hilo, were activists who had a number of causes besides that of getting the Navy to stop bombing Kahō'olawe. They opposed nuclear weapons such as the Trident submarine, opposed nuclear power, and expressed concern about health hazards they see in geothermal power or manganese nodule processing.

The 'ohana was joined for two days by the crew of an Australian boat, the Pacific Peacemaker, operated by an organization of the same name and which is on a Pacific cruise to protest nuclear weapons and in support of native peoples.

Aboard, when the boat arrived Saturday morning, were eight adults and four children. Its rotating crew included a Maori, a Hawaiian, and a man from Palau. Its skipper was Bill Ethell, who attended the 1980 protest against the Trident submarine. Also aboard was Ian Gaillard, who had led several demonstrations in Australia. An idealist, Gaillard thinks all governments are bad and that people can do much better working together, cooperatively, than depending on government bureaucracies.

Funds to buy the 54-foot steel ketch were raised by selling shares of the ketch.

on Kaho'olawe



Hakiowa Bay, with the charter boat Hallelujah in the water. Yvonne Chotzen, right, prepares to drag inner tubes to the boat so a line can be attached. — Star-Bulletin Photos by Harry Whitten



Visitors work in a garden near the camp of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana at Hakiowa Bay.

Mediterranean area which has the virtue of being unpalatable to goats.

Since January 1979 a total of 13,500 trees have been planted and they are doing all right, reaching a height of almost five feet after two years. Short-leaf ironwoods, which grow as much as six feet in one year, are also being planted, but they are heavily browsed by goats. The plan is to plant 64,000 trees.

Glenn Bauer, another geologist, said that chances for developing a water supply aren't good but they exist. At present rain runs right off the barren, hard ground into gulches and into the ocean, where it discolors the water. Some of this water could be held in catchment dams, Bauer said, for such use as irrigating the garden the 'ohana is developing.

the garden or on the *halau*.

The *halau*, or community meeting place, is being built, using ohia from the Big Island and bamboo. Later it will be covered with pill grass from all the islands. Work on the June access consisted of scraping bark off the ohia and lashing bamboo poles for scaffolding.

The garden is watered from a well that dates from the ranch period on Kaho'olawe. The water, raised by bucket, is too brackish to drink but is used to water plants that can stand a certain amount of salty water. Some pumpkins were big enough to eat. Several coconut and papaya trees were planted.

THE PERSONS WHO DID NOT work around camp went hiking; several hikes being organized each day to the mauka regions to look at erosion and ordnance damage or along the coastline to look at archaeological sites. The scientists hiked in a separate party to gather information that would help the 'ohana toward achieving its goal of re-vegetating and restoring the water table on the island.

Each hike was accompanied by an explosive ordnance demolition (EOD) man as guide to be sure hikers did not stray into areas where explosive ordnance might cause injury.

The hikers saw abandoned fences from the ranch days and some gulches where tall grass waved in the wind. They saw parts of bombs or shells scattered over the barren ground. Especially they saw the great stretches of red, hard-packed soil where no vegetation grows and the deep gullies caused by erosion.

They looked at reforestation efforts in the Lua Makika area, visited an adz quarry, and climbed to the top of Moaula Iki, a sacred mountain that offers an excellent view of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

And they saw feral goats, the animals that have eaten the vegetation which protected the soil and thus left Kaho'olawe open to extensive erosion. My hiking party met three Marine hunters, one of whom hunted goats successfully with bow and arrow. He said that a few feral sheep also remain on the island. Kaho'olawe has feral cats but no feral pigs.

SEVERAL MEMBERS of the 'ohana had spent months helping archaeologists find and study the sites that resulted in the whole island being placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The *heiaus* and other sites were of special significance to the Hawaiians on the trip, some of whom told about experiencing special feelings that led them to previously undiscovered sites.

Each night, after dinner, was a time for *kukakuka*, or discussion, in which individuals related what they experienced during the day. On

individuals in Australia. The Peacemaker left Australia Dec. 23, sailed first to New Zealand where its crew joined Maoris in protesting the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 that granted sovereignty to Great Britain.

THE PEACEMAKER then sailed to Mururoa, in French Polynesia, to protest French nuclear tests and where it was rammed by a French Navy ship. After being exonerated in a trial in Tahiti, the Peacemaker sailed to Honolulu where crew members participated in an anti-nuclear demonstration. After the Kaho'olawe visit, the Peacemaker set sail for Seattle to participate in the upcoming protest against the Trident nuclear submarine.

David Roberts, a documentary film maker from Sydney, spent four days on Kaho'olawe, where he filmed the Peacemaker's arrival and activities of the 'ohana. He has made films about Australia's aborigines and is making a 60-minute film on the Peacemaker's voyage.

While the boat was in the bay, the four children stayed aboard, in accordance with the Navy regulation that children aren't allowed on Kaho'olawe.

While there is some uncertainty as to how much vegetation Kaho'olawe once had, there is no doubt that once it had far more vegetation than it does today, as well as a Hawaiian population that has been estimated variously at 100 to 1,000 people.

The goat, principal culprit in eating up the vegetation, was brought to Hawaii by Capt. George Vancouver and then to Kaho'olawe by a Hawaiian chief in about 1800. But even before the goats came, there were fires, including a big one estimated to have taken place about year 1400. Explanation for the fires range from lightning to slash-burn clearing of land for growing sweet potatoes.

GOATS WILL EAT almost everything and are also very prolific. A nanny is ready to mate at five months and to drop kids every five months thereafter. With such reproductive success, the population can rebound fast despite much hunting.

President Dwight Eisenhower's executive order in 1953 transferring Kaho'olawe to the Navy required that the goat population be kept below 200. This goal has never been achieved, although the population now is down to an estimated 600, compared to 20,000 at one time. The fewer the goats, the more difficult it becomes to get the last ones.

Onorato said the Navy enlists anyone who likes to hunt to go after the goats — whether Navy, Marine, Air Force, Army or civilian. Hunting is done 10 days a month.

After various studies that included the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the state Division of Forestry and Wildlife, in cooperation with the Navy, started a tree-planting program on Kaho'olawe. The main species selected was tamarisk, a native of the



Looking at a *heiau*.



A women's *heiau*

AFTER THE TREES have established windbreaks, the plan is to plant native species and grass, in the hope that natural revegetation will occur.

There are kiawe trees near the coast and in scattered gullies. We saw one native wiliwili tree. Despite these trees and the tamarisk plantings, it is evident that very little has yet been done to help Kaho'olawe's eroded areas.

Gary Stice, a geologist, studied hillocks of grass left standing after wind erosion and estimated that erosion is causing loss of one foot of soil every seven years.

visited Kaho'olawe three times, the first one being in 1978, and that each time he found the vegetation in worse condition.

Aluli, the 'ohana's energetic spokesman, has a vision of vegetation returning to Kaho'olawe, of a water supply being developed, and of the island fulfilling promises that can only be dreamed about today.

It is evident that much can be done. It is more evident that only a small step has been taken so far toward achieving Aluli's dream, but all journeys start with a small step.

Military's Position on Kaho'olawe

Continued from Page A-12

visitors do not enter areas of unexploded ordnance.

RULES GOVERN RELATIONSHIPS — Prior to World War II, Kaho'olawe, largely desolate, was leased by the government for use as a ranch. In 1941, the War Department acquired it for a target island. In 1953, President Eisenhower signed an executive order reserving the island for naval purposes for so long as needed. In 1978, a memorandum of understanding between the state and Adm. Lawrence's predecessor, Vice Adm. Samuel L. Gravely Jr., provided for elimination of goats, soil conservation work, an archaeological inventory, protection of historic sites, and the Navy to provide access to the island including transportation and support. In 1980 a federal suit by Hawaiian groups initiated in 1978 was settled by a consent decree enlarging on the 1978 agreement. It provided for 200 man days annually for both soil conservation and goat control, ordnance clearance of 10,000 acres, fuller archaeological protection, the use of no more than 25 percent live ordnance, and regular access to Kaho'olawe for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana.

Lawrence said the Navy is conforming fully to these agreements.

BALANCING CONTENDING USES — The present plan, Adm. Lawrence asserts, strikes a good balance between respect for the environment, for cultural significance, for religious significance and what the Navy sees as an overriding need for continued military use.

NAVY-'OHANA RAPPORT IS STILL DISAPPOINTING — Asked about rapport between the Navy and the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, Lawrence said: "We have tried very hard and it's been difficult."

He cited as an example the flare-up over the RIMPAC exercises that involved joint training by ships of the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Japan earlier this year.

The Navy's position, he said, is that if the United States is to fight with its allies it must train with them, and that the burden on U.S. taxpayers is lessened if allies will share the defense burden.

He said the 'ohana made an issue of foreign usage of Kaho'olawe, causing Australian ships not to use the island. The Australians also cancelled a port visit to Maui. The 'ohana also implied something unethical and improper was afoot despite being informed in advance of the RIMPAC plans.

The ex-Vietnam POW is particularly offended by a flier distributed at the time of the attack on the RIMPAC exercises.

It was attributed to the Friends of Kaho'olawe, a coalition of which the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana was identified as a member along with the Pacific Concerns Resource Center which is campaigning for a nuclear free Pacific, and Greenpeace, which is dedicated to preserving the habitat of sea animals.

This asserted that the "desecration of Hawaii, of which Kaho'olawe is a part . . . is not an isolated act of imperialism and aggression but part of a network of such actions in the Pacific, Caribbean and other parts of the world."

Lawrence commented:

"It is difficult for me to see our good ole U.S.A. referred to as an 'imperialistic aggressor'!"

As a POW he wrote what is now the official poem of Tennessee: "Oh Tennessee, My Tennessee."

Kaho'olawe has not so far evoked comparable lyricism, but he says he deeply realizes that the Navy has got to try to educate people more on all that's going on in relation to Kaho'olawe.



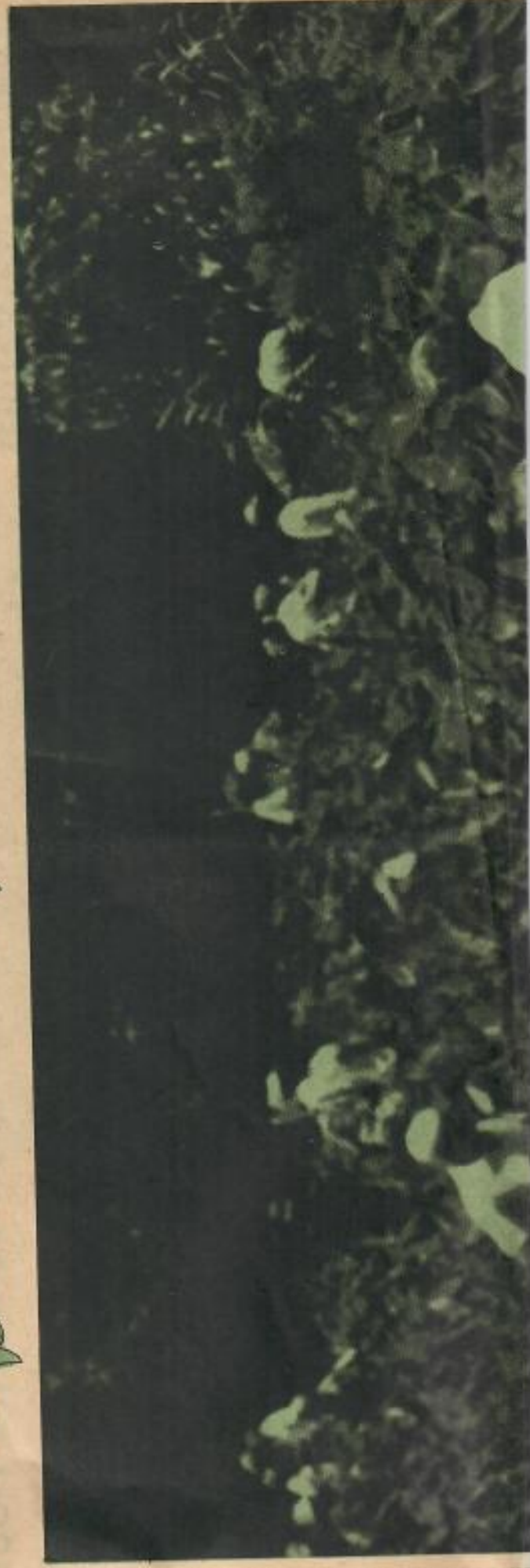
near Hakioawa Bay.



Ian Gaillard of the Pacific Peacemaker.

The Native Hawaiian

*To Tell The
Story Of The Hawaii's
People So That All May
Come To Know The People Of Aloha
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MAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SELF SUFFICIENCY

TALES OF MAIKAI AND KAHOOLAWE

This ends Judith Graham's transcription of E. Woods Low's
recollections of Maikai, a remarkable Hawaiian Cowboy and Kahoolawe.
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The Geography of Kahoolawe

The *pali* is about 200 feet on the windward side straight up. The island is only about 1,000 feet high at the highest point—a couple of miles of *pali*. There's a big flat on the north end at sea level. They put in about three tanks on that flat expecting to get water. And they got some windmills. Of course this is long ago. People going up there have used the windmills for firewood.

The reef's all around the island excepting where there's about three miles of cliffs. Some places you can't go. I used to run on those trails. Those trails are about thirty degrees, they're steep. The goats traveled so much they formed a trail. Some parts of the *pali* are straight up and down. The sheep and goats go up the top when you're chasing them. They run along the edge right at the top until they find their trails on the other side. Of course there's a lot of damn fools like me, they run on those trails chasing the goats.

We used to shoot the goats and sometimes they fell over in the water. You can see the sharks come and eat them. The water's deep blue, blue water.

On the south side there's a big bay. All the ships got wrecked along the Hamakua coast, and at Laupahoehoe they used to have a lot of boats wrecked, the tradewinds blew the oars and they land down Kanapou Gulch. It's a big sand flat.

Moi—schools of *moi*. White sand beach—the beach must be a quarter of a mile. They used to go down and surround the beaches in calm weather. They come round on boats, they drop the net at one end of the beach and then they're on the outside. Of course it's rough all the time, you have the tradewinds all the time. Sometimes there's a lot of sharks in the bay and they punch a hole through it and they run out.

They look kind of blue in the water. You see these blue backs, that's *moi*. They look like a mullet and they got a blunt nose and then the mouth is just like a shark. Oh these *moi* they're up to 17 or 18 pounds on Kahoolawe. Then when the fishermen found out about that, they came over on their sampans and they

caught all the big fish. And it's so easy to catch them down at South Point—Smuggler's Cove.

That's where the smugglers came in with opium. The schooners used to come in from China. They drop the opium over there. Boats used to go over and pick up the opium and bring it over to Kihai/Maui. It's a little over nine miles. But from Kahoolawe to Makena, Maui, I forget how many miles. That's the shortest distance. There used to be a light-house halfway between Kahoolawe and Makena, Maui. There's a little island there, Molokini, It's just like a horseshoe.

Chinese were the opium smokers. Never was legal but there was so much of it that they never used to pay much attention. They never bothered the Chinese much in the old days. A lot of these rich Chinese—like the Afong family, a lot of these high class Chinese—they all made their money on opium.

When they brought the Chinese laborer in, the Chinese came in with all their habits. They used to ship the opium in with the dry goods. Kohala used to be all Chinese stores, Maui the same way, Kihai was the same way, there were all Chinese stores.

When you're talking you have to have the right mileage or else the people say, that guy don't know how many miles. You get up on Kahoolawe, you look across, you can see how close it is.

On Kahoolawe there's a lot of big gulches. And there's all beaches, sand beaches. It's mostly black sand on the north beaches, and as you go down to South Point, then you hit the white sand on the windward side. Kanapou Gulch, that's the only sand beach on the windward side. The north point of Kahoolawe is flat and then the *pali* begins to build.

Another kind of fish we catch right up on the reef there on the leeward side, this green fish, American name for it is parrot fish, *ubu*. When we go for *ubu* they come right up in the shallow water and they get the moss on the rocks, and you can catch them with a throw net but you've got to have a big net with special leads, otherwise they

carry the net right off. You can't catch *ubu* in the old days without a special net. The lead on it weighs about 30 pounds.

Then after a while we used to shoot 'em. You shot under, near the fish's belly, underneath, and it knocks 'em out and you got to go pick him up quick before he comes to. If you jump in the water and you're a little too slow, the fish comes to and he runs away. Sometimes it knocks them out and it kills them, the concussion kills them. This cowboy and I learned that because one time while shooting we never hit the fish there was no hole in it, so then we decided it was a concussion.

And mullet. Up on the north point the reef is kind of flat and big mullet come in a high tide and they get in little pools; When you go with a net—they're smart, they don't go into pools that are shut off altogether—you sneak up on them. You're lucky, you catch two or three at a time. These mullet are about five or six pounds, big mullet, they call those *amai*. They're mullet but they're big, you get 'em when they spawn. It's all on the north shore. This round rock, they call it *iihii*, just round pebbles, there's a lot of flats go way inside.

The cowboy, he and his wife used to sew the nets, different size holes. Small leads for smaller fish. And smaller holes too, down to one inch. *Weke*, young *weke*, they come in these schools. Certain time of the year, around October, November, there's a lot of *weke*. That's when they begin to breed.

Over Kahoolawe this cowboy and I—well, when they brought the cattle over, they all died excepting there was one bull way down the South Point. He used to live on the rain down there. There was a lot of rocks down there that used to hold the water. It was skinny. In the wintertime there'd be a lot of grass there. So my father said to go down and shoot it and get the hide, there's no use the bull to suffer all the time. So Maikai went down and skinned it.





The Moanalua Gardens Foundations hosts the Prince Lot Hula Festival once again on July 17. The day long affair features a Hula halau competition. A display of arts and crafts begins the event at 10:00 a.m. The contest follows at 11:00 a.m. with a break for lunch featuring music by Kaimana.

Alu Like administrator for the Molokai Island Center Rachel Kamakana is also a Kumuhula. Her Halau Hula O Moloka'i will represent the Friendly Isle in the annual event. Kamakana's group has also participated in the Merrie Monarch Festival in Hilo.

Take your own lunch or purchase one from the lunch wagons. The event is free of charge.

military news

The Supreme Court on Tuesday will hear oral arguments in the suit against the Navy by Catholic Action of Hawaii and the Peace Education Project. The court must decide whether the Navy must file an environmental impact statement concerning a plan to store nuclear weapons at Pearl Harbor.

At E Quad, Schofield Barracks, the 25th Infantry Division Band will present a concert at 5:30 tonight. The public is invited. Music will be jazz, rock and a country ensemble with vocals and highlights of the movie "Fame."

Forces from the Pacific Command and the United States will participate in joint maneuvers sponsored by Australia for nearly a month beginning tomorrow, the Pentagon has announced. Included in the exercise, dubbed Kangaroo 81, will be 25 ships, more than 100 aircraft and about 20,000 servicemen, the announcement said. The maneuvers, simulating a low-scale conflict, will be conducted off the east coast of Australia and in Queensland through Nov. 5.

Lt. Gen. John K. Davis, commanding general of the Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, will be guest speaker at the 21st annual Navy League awards luncheon Oct. 30 at the Ala Moana Hotel.

For the first time since the end of the draft, the number of Army ROTC cadets at the University of Hawaii has exceeded 240. That's an increase of 71 from the same semester last year. Students registered in the Air Force ROTC program this semester number about 170. They include Hunter Aki, a graduate of Aiea High School, who recently completed summer field training at McChord Air Force Base in Washington, and Daniel Cruz of Guam, who recently completed parachute train-

ing at Fort Benning, Ga.

Recently returned from a week of active duty at the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs is Air Force Reserve Lt. Col. Albert Chang, a Kahala optometrist and Air Force admissions liaison officer here. His tour guide was Cadet 1C Julie Hughes, a senior and former student at Hawaii Baptist Academy.

The Coast Guard is asking for written comments on proposed legislation that would institute fees for boaters who use Coast Guard services. If passed, it would require boaters to pay an average of about \$25 and, for commercial vessels, possibly hundreds of dollars. Comments should be sent to the Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second St. SW, Washington, D.C. 20593.

And it's not too late to send in comments on the Draft Cultural Resources Management Plan for Kahoolawe. At the request of Sen. Spark Matsunaga, the Navy extended the deadline until Oct. 30. Comments should be sent to the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, HI 96860.

Maj. Marshall Eto of Honolulu was commander of the C-130 aircraft that participated in the lifesaving mission after the Philippine destroyer Datu Kalitau ran aground and broke apart in the wake of Typhoon Clara on Sept. 22. The joint Navy-Air Force operation saved 14 people. Eto led an aircrew from the 33rd Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron at Kadana Air Force Base in Japan to the accident scene 90 miles north of Luzon in the Philippines. It was the 20,001th rescue in the history of the Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Service.

— Jim Berg



ABOARD KITTY HAWK—John F. Lehman Jr., secretary of the Navy, and his wife visit the bridge of the aircraft carrier at Pearl Harbor. Rear Adm. L. C. Chambers, a 3rd Fleet battle group commander, center, shows the visitors around. The ship is westbound for a tour with the 7th Fleet in the Far East. —Navy Photo.

Urgent Needs of Navy Told

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

During the past 10 years, U.S. naval "capabilities have declined to a level where we can no longer deter" the Soviet naval threat, the U. S. secretary of the Navy told a group of former Navy members here yesterday.

The continuing argument about how the U.S. Navy stacks up in strength against the Soviet fleet was raised again by Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr., 38, in a speech before Navy League members at a breakfast at the Pearl Harbor Officers Club.

Lehman said that measured against the task the two navies have to perform, "we have clearly lost naval superiority." That's not a ship-against-ship comparison, he said, but rather an opinion based upon the much larger operating areas where the U.S. Navy is stretched thin trying to show the flag.

"We cannot accept mere equality in naval forces, a mere standoff," he said. "We must be able to defeat (the Soviets) and put the Soviet fleet on the bottom" if it were ever to attempt interdiction of U.S. naval forces sailing to maintain open sea lanes. "There is a clear need for superiority" before any fleet can sail "into harm's way," Lehman said, quoting an old naval expression.

THE SECRETARY, WHO was on his first visit to any naval fleet headquarters since joining the Reagan administration, later said his warning was not meant to be "truculent" but rather an effort to convince Russia that the United States is not bluffing in its determination to sail the seven seas in strength.

The Reagan administration plans to expand the Navy from today's 456 ships to 600. Through new construction and conversions, the expansion will come at the rate of 30 ships a year, Lehman said.

"We want to do it now. This is not pie in the sky." Plans include taking several World War II battleships and aircraft carriers out of mothballs to increase naval strength faster, Lehman said.

The urgency is partly due to lengthy naval patrols being made in the Indian Ocean since the Iranian crisis that "have increased deployment rates to a higher point than they were in World War II," he said.

To man this larger Navy are new enlistees who are "quality" people, he said. "We are getting more high school graduates than we did 10 years ago." And many prior-service sailors are joining up again, he said.

TWO QUESTION-AND-ANSWER sessions — one with the Navy League, the other with newsmen — produced these responses from Lehman:

—Kahoolawe is essential to naval training and he can foresee no time when the military would turn the Island back to the state.

—He regretted the Polaris submarine collision incident near Japan but declined to discuss it while the Navy is investigating.

—He prefers that shipbuilding be done in private shipyards.

—He does not believe that a permanent U. S. naval base is needed in the Indian Ocean area.

—Enlisted Navy careers should be limited to 20 or 22 years rather than 30.

—Lehman prefers that America build nuclear-powered Navy ships.

Kahoolawe Now Officially a Historic Place

The Island of Kahoolawe is now officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Kahoolawe Island Archaeology District, according to a release from the office of U.S. Rep. Daniel K. Akaka.

"I think the listing of Kahoolawe on the National Register of Historic Places is a critical part of the struggle to preserve the treasures of the Island," Akaka said.

"It is very important to the cultur-

al heritage of this state that archaeological sites, such as those found on Kahoolawe, be preserved from conscious destruction and natural deterioration. The Navy is now mandated to consult with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. The Navy must take that mandate seriously."

Akaka said that what the listing means for the ultimate future of the Island is unclear.

According to the listing, the national register has determined that the Island does have certain historic values and is thought to be worthy of preservation, but, even though the Navy must consult with the advisory council, Akaka said, the Navy will make final determination about bombing.

According to the release, a national register spokesman indicated that requiring consultation, in most cases, does produce some form of compromise position.

Compromise is not satisfactory to

the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, a spokesman said yesterday.

"The ohana feels it is inexcusable that a national historic site is considered to be bombed despite a listing as a historic site," said Burrelle Duvauchelle, fund administrator. "There is no other place in our country where the Navy bombs and shells a cultural resource."

"We call for the people of Hawaii and Hawaii's government officials to call for a complete halt to any further destruction of Kahoolawe," he said.

SundayToday features, en

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

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Untouched Coastline

The rugged coastline of uninhabited Kahoolawe is indeed as beautiful as many in the Hawaiian chain.

The island is 45 square miles, and its last full-time resident was rancher Angus MacPhee, who sub-let the island to the military when World War II broke out.

By Steve Spence
Star-Bulletin Writer



STANDING just below the summit of a low-rising hill, called *Luā Makika* on Kahoolawe, in the same windy silence where the ancients must have stood 500 or even 1,000 years ago, one wonders what secrets are buried beneath an oval-shaped mound that is known on an archeologist's map only as "103-A."

There are three other mounds in the area, and they jut up like strange islands on this sea of red soil made flat and lifeless by years of rains and winds that have leveled sections of the landscape.

But 103-A, and the other mounds, are alive: grasses and vegetation cover them. At the edge of 103-A, which is about 5 feet high, 10 feet wide and 20 feet long, a willow tree with a gnarled, twisted trunk stands defiantly, having somehow survived the relentless elements that have ravaged the island: the rain and wind and resultant erosion, foraging wild goats, livestock from Angus MacPhee's long-gone ranch and the artillery and bombs of the American military.

There are rocks about the size of baseballs around mound 103-A. An archeologist, Robert Hommon, who has been methodically surveying the island, says they were hand-carried to the mound, along with coral—large chunks of coral. And when you look closely at the mound, the faces of large, circular boulders—like the kind used in old civilizations to form walls—peer

IN HARM

The Kahoolawe D

and, most importantly, getting its message into Hawaii's media. Two of the early invaders, Walter Ritte Jr. and Dr. Emmett Aluli, hid out on the island briefly before waving down a Navy helicopter and returning to Oahu to face the music, which amounted to trespassing charges. A judge promptly threw out the case, ruling that the Navy hadn't adequately warned them to stay off the island. Other invasions occurred—one in which Ohana invaders played cat and mouse with Navy searchers for more than a month—but the most sensational event came in March the following year, when two members of the Ohana, George Helm and Kimo Mitchell, drowned while trying to paddle a surfboard between Maui and Kahoolawe. Politicians were forced into the



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Prepared by the staff of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin February 15, 1981



A Test in 1965

Between 1941 and 1968, the Navy had free reign to test all sorts of weaponry and explosives, including this 1965 explosion (photographed by Navy) of 500 tons of TNT. The purpose? To see how the ship offshore was affected by the nuclear-like blast.

M'S WAY

Debate Continues



moored close to the shoreline. The Navy wouldn't reveal the results.)

In President Eisenhower's 1953 executive order, there's a clause that speaks of a day when the island is no longer needed for conventional military training, a day when it would be returned to the state. What's not explained is how the Navy, or the state, will be able to rid the island of an unknown number of bombs that didn't go off, bombs that hit the island with such force that they corkscrewed deep into the earth, where they remain today. "Heaven knows what's down there," the Navy captain says. There are bombs down there, the lieutenant says, but how many, and where, "we just don't know." The "catch-22" is that no one appears to have any idea of how to remove them.

coastal areas, and at the mouths of huge gulches along the coast, there are settlements with evidence of house terraces. About 1400 A.D., he theorizes, the islanders "started to move inland in a large way." Layers of charcoal below the earth's surface suggests that the land was burned in preparation for growing crops, perhaps sweet potatoes, Hommon says.

And then, about 150 years later, there appears to have been an unexplained drop-off in the island's population. The goats which still scavenge the island arrived with the white man in the person of Capt. James Cook.

Hommon theorizes that the population fluctuated between 150 and 200. He has found fishing implements, including a tricky system of shells used as lures and hooks to catch octopus. Most of this is speculation because, as Hommon notes, "the problem is that very little excavation has been done."

BUT things are looking up for this chewed-up island. The Navy, working with the state Division of Forestry, has planted 3,000 trees and has plans to put down 57,000 more. Fourteen-inch ironwood seedlings planted three years ago near the summit are now 5- to 6-foot high, even though their only source of water has been rainfall, and on Kahoolawe, that amounts to about 20 inches a year. The Navy conducts goat hunts four times a year, and the population is estimat-

out from beneath the dirt of the mound.

Why are these mounds fertile? Why do they bear life in this sea of lifelessness? Where did this wiliwili tree come from? Why would someone carry coral on a long uphill hike from the sea below? What lies beneath these mounds and who were the people who built them?

When questioned about the mounds, Hommon, an expert on ancient Hawaiian civilization, says it probably wouldn't take more than six weeks to excavate 103-A, that the project would cost "five figures," and that it would "certainly explain a great deal" about the ancient Hawaiians who once lived here.

So why hasn't anyone pried open this door to Kahoolawe's past?

"I think you'll have to ask the Navy that question," Hommon replies.

THese days, the Navy seems only too happy to answer questions about this 45-square-mile island, of which so little was generally known that it was dubbed the "Island of Death" by some imaginative headline writers, and "The Rock" by school kids.

Now, apparently, the Navy wants to "clear up" what it calls "misconceptions" about the scope of its military maneuvers on the island, and to counter the five-year pounding it's been taking from the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, a group of activists that wants the Navy to get off the island—a group whose activities and accusations have resulted in reams of coverage by the news media.

The Ohana's battle tactics have included a number of "invasions" of the island, the first in January 1976, symbolic occupations aimed at forcing a halt to the bombing

tray, and most lined up on the Ohana's side, although they stopped short of supporting the Ohana's trespassing tactics. The state house and senate passed a resolution urging the island's return to the state, suggesting it be turned into a cultural and religious park. A number of legislators bristled when the Navy, pointing out that it was the single largest employer in Hawaii, might just pack up and take its big payroll elsewhere if denied use of Kahoolawe, which it has enjoyed since the start of World War II when rancher Angus MacPhee patriotically sub-let the island to the Army. (To MacPhee's chagrin, he couldn't get his lease back for his profitable ranch after the war, went to court in 1946, lost, and died in 1948. In 1953, the year that MacPhee's lease was to expire, President Eisenhower signed an executive order turning the island over to the secretary of the Navy.)

Sometime after the Ohana's formation in 1976, it recruited some sympathetic lawyers who filed a court suit charging the Navy with violating all sorts of laws—everything from barring First Amendment religious freedom to citing the Navy for failure to file an environmental impact statement, and including noise and pollution violations.

Whether the Navy liked the idea or not, it agreed to a court-ordered compromise a few years back in which the military landlord promised to conduct a soil conservation program, to clean up spent bombs and shells from 10,000 acres, to eliminate the goats which have contributed to the soil erosion and subsequent bleak landscape, and a number of other concessions involving military facilities around the island's shoreline.

However, in a show of good faith, the Navy did, in 1976, enter into a joint contract with the state, permitting an archeological survey

Site 103-A, which could tell much more about the island's history than is ever p

of the island. And why not?—a survey under the auspices of the Bishop Museum in the 1930s had turned up only 50 or so sites involving activities by ancient Hawaiians.

Still, the Kahoolawe scenario in the late '70s appears to have been a case of the Ohana attacking and the Navy reacting. Now the Navy seems to have taken the offensive, putting up two passenger-carrying helicopters, a public-relations officer and a small crew to haul influential types (read it: the news media and politicians) over to Kahoolawe for a look-see at its good works.

In a Navy briefing room on Ford Island, Lt. Jamie Davidson, an affable young officer cast in the role of representing *The Navy*, tells a group of television and newspaper reporters that their repeated use of the phrase "bombing of Kahoolawe" is "not completely accurate."

"We'd like to get away from that term, and call it the 'Kahoolawe training area.' Bombing is just a part of what we do there. We bomb Kaula rock—that's accurate, but to say we bomb Kahoolawe is not entirely accurate. Bombing is just one of the training things we do there."

To demonstrate, a slide show has been set up. A map appears on the screen in which the Navy has divided the world into areas that its fleets roam. Only four islands remain where the Navy is able to conduct its war games—one off Virginia, one in Puerto Rico, one off California and Kahoolawe. The value of Kahoolawe, he says, is that it's uninhabited and therefore all aspects of the maneuvers—amphibious landings, air strikes, naval guns firing from ships offshore and infiltration teams—can be held at once.

But don't get the wrong idea. "The general public has the idea—they see a Vietnam-era B-52 strike with a fireball rolling across land. Well that's not what happens," the lieutenant says.

A map of the island is flashed on the screen. "The island is divided into three parts," he says, "of about 10,000 acres each." The center part, he says, contains all the "specific targets" hit by ships and planes. He points to other areas where Marines are landed, and describes how they move inland as the shells scream overhead. "It's very effective—the feeling of artillery fire coming over their heads. That's a feeling we want them to have. We want 'em to know what it's like."

The lieutenant mentions that the Navy no longer uses battleships. They've been replaced, he says, by smaller cruisers carrying guided missiles, which are not used on the



The target zone, as seen from a Navy helicopter.

about the ancients—if excavation is permitted.

island. The ships used in Kahoolawe maneuvers appear to be the remnants of conventional naval warfare, like "fast frigates," small ships with three small guns. The men on these ships, he says, need to practice under "real conditions."

The island is also needed, he says, because "about one-third of the people in the Navy return to civilian life every year. You've probably read about our retention problem we're having now."

He is interrupted by a Navy captain who says the war exercises are needed because "it's like anything, like playing the piano: if you don't keep practicing, keep your skill level up, you will lose your proficiency and your ability to do it."

If the Navy were denied the island, the lieutenant says, three bad things would happen. Hawaii-based units would have to be sent to the Mainland, which would cost taxpayers a bundle. Or they would simply go without the training, and in the event of a conventional war, would be sent to battle unprepared. Finally, the Navy and Marines could just pack up and go elsewhere, which "would have a tremendous impact on Hawaii's economy."

SO what good is all this, one wonders, in a nuclear war? "In my weekly crank calls from the public," the lieutenant says, "people ask, 'What do you need Kahoolawe for—the next war is only going to last a few minutes!' For us to base our defense posture on nuclear (tactics)...wouldn't be wise. Particularly since our adversaries today, the Russians, have developed the largest traditional warfare force that's ever been known."

And besides, the lieutenant says, if you add up all the acreage taken up by the bullseye-like targets on the island (including abandoned military vehicles painted white and piled up), it amounts to just 10 percent of the land mass. Furthermore, he says, 75 percent of the "ordnance" is "inert, or puff rounds, which just make a puff of smoke so we can score the guy (firing the weapon). So the actual damage is pretty nil."

Pretty nil today, perhaps, but in this portrait painted by the Navy, one should remember that for 27 years, from 1941 to 1968, the military was free to hit Kahoolawe—any part of it—with just about any kind of explosive short of the nuclear stuff. As recently as 1972, the Navy was dropping 1,000-pound bombs on the island. (In the photograph at the top of the page, the Navy in 1965 stacked up 500 tons of TNT like a pyramid and with a guided-missile frigate close off-shore, they detonated it. The purpose was to test the effect of nuclear-sized blasts on warships

course, those who might wish to contest their claims—the Ohana, for openers—are definitely not on the Navy's guest list of "influential people" to invite on these PR jaunts.

THE school kids who believed Kahoolawe to be a "rock" were wrong. Portions of the island, like the pristine beach that bears the odd, touristy name of Smuggler's Cove, are the equal of other Hawaiian beaches. For every area that is eroded or laid waste by the shelling, there are areas of vegetation, most commonly, hillsides of kiawe trees.

What the island looks like, from the air, is the coat of an old, short-haired dog who has been in too many alley fights: great patches of raw redness contrast sharply to sparse but healthy areas.

As some of the Ohana invaders discovered, the missing ingredient here is a supply of drinking water. There are no streams leading to pools, as on other islands. But other than that, it doesn't look much different from the drier parts of the Big Island, Molokai, Lanai or for that matter, the Waianae coastline. It covers 45 square miles.

While the archeological surveyors in the 1930s found about 50 signs of man-made activity, their modern counterparts, led by Hommon, have listed in excess of 2,300 "features" out of the past, including the oval-shaped mounds. A single "site" may contain many "features." They include everything from dwellings to heiaus and petroglyphs, to basalt quarries where the ancients made a tool called an adz, to tools made of basaltic glass the size of a thumbnail.

The first evidence suggests that settlement of Kahoolawe began about 1000 A.D., says Hommon. For the next 400 years, the island's population seemed limited to the

ed at below 1,000. To control erosion, the Navy will build check dams and plant grass in gullies and ravines to stop the run-off of top soil.

The Ohana has been on Kahoolawe several times, and beginning next month will have access to the island for four to 10 days each month for the following 10 months. The trips, says Dr. Emmett Aluli, will cost about \$1,000 to take 45 persons by boat from Maui to the island, and the money will come from individual contributions. "The reaction of the visitors is that the value of the island is put into perspective. They leave inspired. I think they also feel quite driven by this feeling for the land." Driven enough, he adds, to join up with other organizations seeking to halt the commercial development on all the islands.

Publicly, the Ohana has called for a return of the island to the state. Specifically, Aluli says they would like to one day "manage" the island for the people of Hawaii. "We stuck to our guns throughout this struggle, we did the work, and we can do the best job of management. We want it as a cultural and educational resource, as well as for its religious experience. It should be a place of refuge for the people." Asked if that was worth the price of the Navy and Marines pulling out of Hawaii and taking their huge local payroll with them, Aluli says calmly: "We can easily say 'aloha' to the military and work out a lifestyle in Hawaii that doesn't depend on weaponry, particularly when that weaponry is used to bomb one of our islands."

One thing both the Navy and the Ohana seem to agree on is that the island's future should be based on the best use of the land. The Ohana, for one, would like to see congressional hearings to determine which is the best use of Kahoolawe. Like the Navy, they think they've got an ironclad argument.



Marine Phantom jet drops inert 'puff' rounds at bullseye target.

A red-letter day for Kahoolawe

A-6 Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, 8 Feb 1981

Jan. 28 will be remembered by the 3rd Fleet and the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana as the day the Target Isle became eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It is the first time an entire island has qualified as an archaeological district.

According to Ohana attorney Cynthia Thielen, Wednesday is the Navy's deadline for nominating the island to the register. Under a federal court order last November, Thielen says, the Navy has 14 days to nominate all sites once they are found eligible.

The Kahoolawe controversy has generated a lot of publicity in the past four years.

Among the important, behind-the-scenes actors in the drama are the employees of Hawaii Marine Research Inc., the Navy's archaeological consultants.

Dr. Rob Hommon was an archaeologist with the state Historic Sites Section when the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Navy undertook a jointly funded survey of Kahoolawe in 1976. It was Hommon's recommendation that landed HMR a state contract to calculate dates of basaltic glass found on the island.

Basaltic glass is a byproduct of rapidly cooling lava. It was used by the Hawaiians to make adzes and other cutting tools and is in great supply on Kahoolawe.

HMR's founder and president, geologist Maury Morgenstein, had developed a formula to date basaltic glass by measuring how far water molecules have penetrated the glass. (The rate is 11.77 microns per 100 years, if you're curious.)

At the time the contract was awarded, Hommon recalls, HMR was the only firm that was conducting such research in Hawaii.

Jane Silverman was the state historic preservation officer then. She accepted Hommon's recommendation, HMR got the contract and, in May 1978, after the state bowed out of the survey, Morgenstein's firm was hired directly by the Navy to complete the project.

A year later, Hommon joined HMR.

So did two other former state Historic Sites Section employees: Farley Watanabe and Hamilton Ahlo.

At the time they left their jobs, all



jim borg

Advertiser military writer

three asked for an opinion from the state Ethics Commission. And all three gamely agreed to let The Advertiser take a look at the commission's comments, normally held confidential.

In a letter to Hommon dated May 25, 1979, Gary Slovin, who was then the commission's executive director, said that while his review indicated "we are dealing with an ambiguous and ambivalent area of the law," he saw nothing untoward about Hommon's employment with HMR.

The reason: Hommon would be dealing primarily with federal contracts and federal property, which do not normally come under the review of the Historic Sites Section or historic preservation officer.

As historical parks coordinator, Ahlo

had nothing to do with Kahoolawe during his tenure with the state office.

And as a state employee, Watanabe's role on the Target Isle was in the field, not administrative.

Both were cleared.

Furthermore, ethical restrictions apply only for the first year after an employee leaves a state job.

Another HMR staffer with previous connections to Kahoolawe is retired Navy Capt. C.B. "Davy" Crockett.

Crockett, the 3rd Fleet's former project officer for the island, joined the firm in October 1978, five months after HMR was contracted directly by the Navy.

As HMR's executive vice president, Crockett says his duties are purely administrative and logistical — "the bookkeeping and bill-paying end" — and that he has no direct association with the survey or any other Navy projects.

Hommon was instrumental in conducting the survey and preparing the final report last year.

(Read Jim Borg's coverage of the military in Hawaii in daily editions of The Advertiser.)

Kahoolawe National Listing Won't Halt Navy's Bombing

By Lee Games
Star-Bulletin Writer

Despite a decision to list all of Kahoolawe as a national historic site, the Navy will continue to have the final word on the use of the island that has been a rallying point for Hawaiian groups.

And according to an unsigned press release issued yesterday afternoon by the Navy's 3rd Fleet headquarters, the Navy plans business as usual on the uninhabited, 45-square mile island it uses for bombing practice.

The listing on the National Register, announced yesterday in Washington, "will not significantly affect military training activities on the island," the Navy said in the release.

Throughout the years-long

controversy about the island, the Navy has maintained repeatedly that it bombs Kahoolawe because it is the only available training area for locally based servicemen.

THE NAVY ALSO said yesterday that it has already taken steps to protect specific archeological areas on Kahoolawe, such as moving bombing targets to areas away from critical sites.

Even though the Navy plans to continue its operations on the island, members of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana said yesterday they were pleased by the decision on Kahoolawe's historic status.

The effect of the designation, according to Ohana lawyer Cynthia H.H. Thielen, will be to require the Navy to disclose any plans they have

for Kahoolawe and to work towards protecting historic sites there.

The disclosure requirements, Thielen said, mean the Navy can no longer treat the Kahoolawe "as their own private sandbox."

As part of the process of being listed as a historic site, the advisory council to the National Registry will come up with a plan for the protection of the important areas on Kahoolawe. To that end, a public hearing will be held at 9 a.m. Saturday on the fourth floor of the Department of Education building at 1390 Miller St.

At the hearing, the Navy will present some of its plans for Kahoolawe, and a representative of the council will hear testimony from interested persons on what they think should be done with the island.

KAHOOLAWE is considered to be historically and archeologically important because it is the only major Hawaiian island that has not been substantially affected by either agriculture or development since 1778, when Capt. James Cook first landed here. Ancient housing areas, stone quarries and workshops, rock carvings, fishing shrines and heiaus are among the "pre-contact" sites that have been identified by surveys on the island.

Of yesterday's decision, Ohana leader Emmett Aluli said "We feel that this is a victory because it solidifies our strong claim of 'aloha sina,'" a Hawaiian phrase translated as "love of the land." The concept is one that that Ohana members said motivated them in work on Kahoolawe.

Ohana members also said that the decision by a Mainland specialist vindicated their own repeated claims that Kahoolawe was important archeologically and historically.

"We worked so long to establish this claim. Now we're going on to put continuing pressure on the Navy to protect the site," Aluli said.

In December, the Ohana and the Navy signed an agreement that gave Ohana members the right to regularly visit the island, something they had been not allowed to do in the past.

Using those visits and the disclosures that will come from the listing of Kahoolawe as a historic site, the Ohana will be better able to keep track of the condition of Kahoolawe's archeological assets, Aluli said.

Kahoolawe Victory Claimed by Ohana

By Lee Gomes

Star-Bulletin Writer

In a move considered a victory by the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, the keeper of the National Register has opted to designate the entire Island of Kahoolawe as a historic place.

The decision by Jerry Rogers, the register's keeper, was announced today by Sen. Daniel Inouye's office. In making the decision, Rogers turned down suggestions from the military—which regularly bombs Kahoolawe—that only 171 sites there be designated as historic.

Members of the Ohana, and others interested in stopping the Navy bombing so that the Island's archeological sites could be protected and explored, had urged that all of Kahoolawe be designated a historic place.

Today's decision has no immediate legal implications, and does not mean that the Navy will have to stop its bombing. Earlier this week, Vice Adm. E.C. Waller, commander of the Navy's 3rd fleet, said his airmen would continue their practice bombing runs over Kahoolawe regardless of what the National Register decided. Waller could not be reached for comment this morning.

But Cynthia Thielen, an attorney for the Legal Aid Society who has worked with the Ohana on the

Kahoolawe issue, said the designation means that the public will have more information on the Navy's use of the Island.

THE DECISION, she said, puts into motion a review process that will involve the registry's Advisory Council, a group composed of private citizens and representative of the executive branch. The Navy, Thielen said, "must consult with the council on all actions that could adversely affect the Island, and obtain comments from the council."

Another part of the consultation process involves getting public reactions to activities involving Kahoolawe that are proposed by the Navy.

The Navy, Thielen said, "can no longer treat the Island as their own private sandbox. They'll have to fully disclose in advance any actions which could adversely affect Kahoolawe."

After dealing with the council, Thielen said, "the Navy could say 'Thank you very much, and to heck with you.' But this decision puts more weight on protecting the Island."

Emmett Aluli, speaking for the Ohana, said, "We've worked so long to establish this claim. Now, armed with this, we're going to put continuing pressure on the Navy to protect the site."

Navy Agrees to Partial Cleanup of Hawaiian Island

Special to The New York Times

HONOLULU, Dec. 6 — Native Hawaiians and the Navy have reached an uneasy truce regarding the 28,800-acre target island of Kahoolawe, which has been battered by bombs and bullets since World War II.

Before Federal District Judge William Schwarzer, attorneys for the Hawaiians and the Navy this week signed a consent decree that requires the military to spend \$2 million to \$5 million to rid about one-third of the uninhabited island of unexploded ordnance and related debris.

The Hawaiians filed a lawsuit in 1978 seeking to halt all military operations against the island, which is used for naval, land-based and aerial gunnery practice.

Dr. Emmett Aluli, spokesman for the environmental group known as the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, said the consent decree would give his organization "monitoring powers" over a limited area of the island. He and his followers will still press for Congressional action to return the entire island to civilian control, a status it had before World War II.

The Hawaiians believe that Kahoolawe is a sacred part of their heritage. Under a 1977 Federal court order, the Navy conducted an archeological survey that uncovered 487 ancient living areas, burial grounds and other sites. But the Navy said that only 171 of the sites merited inclusion on the National Register of Historic Sites.

The Hawaiians fought the Navy, contending that the entire island should be placed on the Register, and the natives won out in the consent decree. All 487 sites will be submitted to Washington for consideration.

Dr. Aluli said he hoped a decision would be made next month on whether all of Kahoolawe would be included.

He said a victory would set the stage for further efforts by his organization to obtain similar protection for other Hawaiian lands that are endangered by military operations or subdividers.

Need for Area Stressed

The Navy said in signing the Kahoolawe consent decree that it intended to keep the island as its "principal training area in the mid-Pacific."

"It is the only place in the mid-Pacific where combined arms training in infantry, artillery, air-to-ground strikes and naval gunfire can be practiced," the Navy said.

Dr. Aluli replied that "as long as desecration and misuse" of the land existed "the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana and its members will oppose and resist such use." He also said that under the consent decree his organization would select the sites that the Navy must clear on the target island.

The organization has already designated 6,500 acres of religious shrine and archeological sites, as well as areas where endangered plants and insects have been found. It will designate the 3,500 remaining acres based on information gathered from the Hawaiian community, religious leaders and archeologists.

In addition to preserving the shrines and other ancient Hawaiian sites on Kahoolawe, the Navy agreed to a soil erosion and reforestation program and elimination of most of the thousands of wild goats that roam the target island.

The State of Hawaii tried planting trees on the island but the goats ate most of them as soon as the foresters left.

The consent decree also binds the military to restrict the use of live ammunition as much as possible by using "inert or puff" ordinance.

Kahoolawe progress

11/29/80 HS-B
The state Board of Land and Natural Resources has acted wisely in recommending that Kahoolawe be designated as an archaeological district with the National Register of Historic Places.

Placement on the register will not stop the U.S. Navy from using the island for target practice, but the move will ensure that specific historic sites there — currently known or later discovered — will be protected.

In a sound companion move, the board also will be nominating Kahoolawe to the Hawaii Register of

Historic Places. The local review board should give the nomination sympathetic consideration.

We hope these actions will help to ease some of the tension between the Navy and the Kahoolawe Ohana, which have had differences over how many sites should be nominated. The Navy originally said 171, but later agreed to have the national register consider more than 500.

Assuming both nomination processes are successful, it may then be easier to move more quickly toward the goal all parties are committed to: the eventual cleanup and return of Kahoolawe to the state.

'Ohana Welcomes Kahoolawe Request

By Robert Pickard
Star-Bulletin Writer

LIHUE, Kauai — The state Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday recommended that the National Register of Historic Places accept all of Kahoolawe as an archaeological district, a move that could eventually make the Navy modify its practice bombings there.

The decision was greeted with a burst of applause from members and supporters of Protect Kahoolawe 'Ohana.

"We never thought the state would

take such a strong stand" in support of the archaeological importance of the island, said 'Ohana representative Dr. Emmett Aluli.

"The Navy still has the upper hand," he said. If its need to use the island is determined to be more important than historic preservation, he said, "then the battle begins again."

Board Chairman Susumu Ono said the decision would not affect the Navy's activities there but would ensure that all potentially valuable archaeological sites on the island would be reviewed.

Aluli agreed that acceptance by the national register would not stop the bombing automatically.

"We're saying that the Navy will look pretty silly bombing a national historical monument," he said.

If the Navy could not guarantee they would miss all the archaeological sites in their bombing practice, he said, the 'Ohana would take other legal action to try to stop it.

A 1977 federal court decision required the Navy to prepare an environmental impact statement to gauge the impact of the bombing of the island, and to cooperate with the state to check the eligibility of archaeological sites for nomination to the state or national registers, Aluli said.

THE SURFACE study of the island took nearly four years, he said, and there could be more archaeological finds beneath the surface. The Navy submitted a list of 171 sites and agreed to include another 288 sites out of some 500 recommended by other parties.

A state Division of Forestry report

recommended that the board approve placing the entire island in the national register because of the difficulty in establishing boundaries for so many historical sites.

The board recommendation now goes to the keeper of the National Register of Historic Sites in Washington, D.C., for review. The numerous individual sites will also be recommended for inclusion in the Hawaii Register of Historic Places.

Navy Capt. James Carson offered no comment on the board's decision, and said he was unable to determine how it might affect the Navy's use of the island.

The Navy will study the possible effects of the district designation on their activities there and then will decide whether to support it or try to modify it at the national level, he said.

It's likely that even if Kahoolawe is accepted as an archaeological district, the Navy could still practice bombing there, although "there may be new controls and things to comply with," he said.

Historic sites board delays ruling on Kahoolawe archaeological finds

By Sandra S. Oshiro
Advertiser Government Bureau

The Hawaii Historic Places Review Board listened to four hours of testimony yesterday but deferred a decision on whether all archaeological sites on Kahoolawe should be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Protect Kahoolawe Ohana wants to see that happen because the Navy, which uses the island as a bombing target and training grounds, would be required to fully disclose any plans that might adversely affect the sites.

The group's attorney, Cynthia Thielen, said the Navy has agreed to ask the keeper of the national register to determine if all identified sites on the island are eligible for listing. She called it a victory for the ohana.

Until the stipulation was filed Friday in U.S. District Court, the Navy's position was to nominate only 171 of the sites as historic places and to ask preservation offi-

cials for a determination of eligibility on 85 other locations.

That left about 288 sites not supported by the Navy for possible inclusion on the national listing.

Friday's agreement between the Navy and the ohana allows the keeper of the national register to determine if all 500 to 600 identified sites qualify for the extra protection which a listing on the national register affords.

Before federal officials actually make a decision on whether any of the sites should be designated historic places, they have asked the state historic preservation officer to submit comments on the nominations.

Susumu Ono, state land board chairman and the state's historic preservation officer, will await a recommendation from land board members and the review board before commenting on the nominations.

With few exceptions, those appearing before the review board yesterday backed the ohana's position that

all 500-plus sites should be on the national list of historic places.

Robert Hommon, president of the Hawaii Marine Research consultant firm, repeated the recommendation his staff gave the Navy: All sites on Kahoolawe surveyed over a four-year period qualify for placement on the national register.

The Navy sought and accepted a second opinion from consultant Ann Peak and Associates of Sacramento after receiving the Hawaii Marine Research recommendation. The Peak consultants recommended only selected sites be nominated for historic site status.

Hommon said his firm's recommendation supporting all sites for inclusion on the register was based on the idea that each site could only be understood in the context of the entire island. And, he said, the likelihood that other sites have not yet

been surveyed is very high. Ohana members appearing before the board said the decision to support nomination of all the sites should not be a matter of science, but a decision of the heart.

Milliani Trask said the consultant's descriptions do not show the religious significances of the sites.

Chairman Richard Paglinawan said following yesterday's public meeting that the review board will present its views to Ono at a state land board meeting Nov. 21 on Kauai.

Although the review board is acting in an advisory capacity this time, it also has the authority to nominate sites for national listing on its own. However, Paglinawan said the review board is not in a position "at this point in time" to do its own nominating and will only react to the Navy's proposal.

Helicopter Pads New Kaho'olawe Issue

By Beverly Futa
Star-Bulletin Writer

Members of the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana are concerned that four helicopter pads being built by the Navy will destroy cordoned-off archaeological sites of historical significance on the Target Island, but the Navy maintains that care is being taken not to disturb the areas.

Ohana member Adatchie Eaton of Kona said he first learned about the construction of the helicopter pads during a visit to the island last week-end.

He objected to what he said was a Navy move into the area before kupunas (elders) had a chance to study the sites, adding that "there is

some sort of agreement (between the Navy and Ohana) to hold off on the sites until we get more input from the kupunas."

Eaton also said it appears the Navy has "already used part of the site for a helicopter pad, and they have already started digging up" the area. He added that all four of the pads threaten the sites.

Navy spokesman Lt. Jamie Davidson said no agreement has been made between the Navy and Ohana to delay military activity on the island pending kupunas' studies.

DAVIDSON SAID a small portion of one 23-acre archaeological site will be affected by one of the landing pads and that archaeologists con-

ducted by the Navy are now collecting and recording the location of artifacts — bits of coral, adz and charcoal rings — within the area.

He said the archaeologists worked with engineers to place the pads in areas that have the least impact on sites and that no other areas will be disturbed by construction of the other three landing pads.

Davidson said the helicopter pads are being built on Puu Moula, on the eastern end of the island, primarily as a landing base for goat control and reforestation teams, but also for small training units.

Construction of the landing pads, each about the size of a large house-lot, began two weeks ago, he said. Two that have already been com-

pleted have not damaged any sites, he said. He said the remaining two pads should be completed by the end of the month.

"The irony is, one of the Ohana's demands is that we continue our reforestation and goat control programs. In order to do that, we have got to have access to the island."

"What we are doing is building a place to land and base our operations. If we landed indiscriminately on the island, we would probably damage even more of the sites," Davidson said.

Eaton said the Ohana intends to continue studies on the area and try to prevent any military activities that threaten to damage any archaeological sites.

The Sun

San Bernardino, California

Fri., Oct.

Last of wild Navy goats offered for sale as pets

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND (AP) — The last 1,200 wild goats captured on San Clemente Island were herded into big stock-hauling trucks and taken by barge to the mainland Thursday to be sold.

"We'll save their lives. None of these animals is going to be killed," insisted trapper Jim Clapp, who was hired by the Navy to rid the island of the goats.

In newspaper ads, the goats are offered for sale as pets for fees from \$25 to \$60. Clapp said goats a month old or younger will be given free to members of the Future Farmers of America or 4-H Club.

Anyone who gets a goat, though, must promise to treat it humanely, he said.

The Navy decided to remove them last year when it became apparent they were threatening several species of rare plants and wildlife.

At first, the Navy said the goats would be shot. But a lawsuit filed by the Fund for Animals in Los Angeles saved the goats.

Report

Navy: 171 ta worthy of bei

By Jim Borg
Advertiser Staff Writer

The Navy yesterday nominated to the National Register of Historic Places 171 sites on the island it uses for bombing practice.

Hawaiian heiaus, adze quarries, petroglyphs and shrines are among the architectural and religious sites the Navy said are worthy of preserving on Kahoolawe.

The move drew immediate criticism from the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, which called the Navy's list a "token effort" toward identifying what is historically important on the island.

The Navy chose not to nominate more than 300 other sites mentioned in its four-year, \$800,000 survey.

Ohana attorney Cynthia Thielen said, "It's like saying that St. Peter's Basilica is eligible, but the country church isn't. It prevents one from getting the full scope of the religious and cultural patterns of the ancient Hawaiians."

However, a state historical preservation officer who has made three trips to Kahoolawe said the Navy's list includes all the most significant sites.

"It does look like they did a pretty good job of picking out the most important sites," said Buddy Neller. "Everything that I've seen that I thought was particularly significant is on there."

Navy spokesman Lt. Jamie Davidson said 85 sites "did not clearly satisfy the criteria for eligibility because of a lack of existing evidence," but were submitted to register officials anyway for a preliminary decision on their eligibility.

Meanwhile, more field work is being done at those sites, he said.

Kahoolawe



Included in the nomination are three heiaus in the Hakiowa district on the northeastern coast; adze quarries near Puu Moiwi; petroglyphs at Ahupu and a fishing shrine near Hanakanaea.

The Puu Moiwi adze quarries are near the Navy's main target area, but Davidson said targets within 300 meters of the quarries have been shut down or moved.

Altogether, seven or eight targets have been moved to protect sites on the island — in some cases, sites that were not nominated, Davidson said.

Target isle sites being preserved



30 sites named to register

Also nominated was a possible shrine in the highlands near Moa'ula, the latest focus of controversy between the ohana and Navy.

After complaints from the ohana, the Navy announced last week it would postpone construction of an observation post there.

The building materials are already stacked, but Davidson said the Navy will now consider other locations and will ask Hawaiian religious leaders about the

importance of the nearby ruins.

In documents prepared to support the site's nomination to the register, the Navy's architectural consultants, Hawaii Marine Research, said the stone platform-shelter, at a height of 1,440 feet, "is probably a remnant of a once important Hawaiian shrine and sacred site."

The planned observation post, about 65 feet away, was designed to be used by the Marines during artillery and air operations on the island, Davidson said.

In all, 99 individual sites and four full districts were nominated. The districts are Hakiowa, adjacent Little Hakiowa, Ahupu, and Honokoa, west of Makaalae. The districts include 72 more sites.

If accepted to the register, these sites will not affect military training on the island, Davidson said. "Since the beginning of the survey (in 1976), all sites on Kahoolawe have been protected as if eligible for nomination," he said.

Hawaii Marine Research, which helped with the survey, has recommended that all the sites on the island be nominated to the register. Robert Hommon of the research firm yesterday would not comment on the Navy's list.

Last year a federal judge ordered the ohana to settle its suit against the Navy by a mutually agreed-upon consent decree covering such areas as historical sites, access and naval operations.

The only previous survey of the island was conducted by J. Gilbert McAllister in the 1930s. The results were published that year by the Bishop Museum Bulletin, which also reported the results of earlier research, including the 1913 excavation of a fishing shrine at Kamohio Bay, also nominated by the Navy.

Navy Still Pressed Over Target Isles

The Chamber of Commerce of Hahaione continues to endorse the bombing of Kahoolawe, but in a policy statement asks the Navy to continue looking for alternate means of conducting such training "as early as technological advances permit."

And, in another ocean, the Navy continues to be pressed by the American Friends Service Committee to stop bombing Vieques, an island eight miles off Puerto Rico. The Defense Department says it must have Vieques for fleet readiness training. In 1941 most of Vieques' 33,000 acres were purchased by the government for \$1.4 million for military use.

Adm. Thomas B. Hayward has told the Armed Forces Journal that

the number of women in the Navy will increase by 60-70 percent over the next four years.

Business Week says the new F-16 may become a victim of inflation, since the 1980 price tag of \$17.4 million each can rise to \$22 million per by the time production lines at McDonnell Douglas roll.

Pac-Facts, the Navy engineer newspaper, says personnel on Diego Garcia fight boredom by racing hermit crabs. The Seabees train the crabs on coconut and chicken, place them under a coffee can in the middle of a circle in the sand, then lift the can and watch. The little fellows don't run if the sailors yell, so the spectators remain silent as the crabs emerge from their shells and take

it has approved nine concrete piers at Hickam Harbor.

The 25th Division called Cu Chi home for many years. Recently Al Chang, veteran Army and Associated Press photographer, saw a batch of Cu Chi photos taken this year by his friend Sakiko Aoki. And who's enjoying the sights in Cu Chi now? The Russians, that's who.

World Airways has one of only three B-23s left of the 38 built by Douglas in 1939, and it still flies. Plans were scrapped because the Army Air Force wanted larger bombers. World recently showed off its B-23 during an air show in California.

The U.S. government has put an "urgent" label on gas heating equipment mechanics needed by the Navy's Public Works Center at Lualaba. A spokesman for the Office of Personnel Management said the "urgent" label is not used often, and reflects a major problem which may lead to advertising for the job on the Mainland.

A native of Honolulu retired recently as Fifth Army chief of staff. He is Maj. Gen. William R. Wolfe Jr., born here in 1924, the son of retired Col. and Mrs. William R. Wolfe, now of Dallas, N.C.

Gen. Wolfe received the Distinguished Service Medal upon his retirement after more than 35 years of active service. A 1945 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he was commissioned in field artillery. His assignments have included service in Japan, Korea, Okinawa, Alaska, Turkey, Italy and two tours in Vietnam. He and his wife will make their retirement home in San Antonio.



The Armed Forces

By Lyle Neilson

The Naval Facilities Engineering Command at Makalapa recently hosted Waiaina High School seniors interested in knowing what it's like to be an architect or draftsman. Many, after watching the work, decided they would rather be trained in something else.

Retired Air Force Gen. Theodore R. Milton, a former plans officer at CINCPAC who was born at Schofield Barracks in 1915, now writes a syndicated military column. He lives in Colorado Springs.

The Air Force has changed regulations, making it possible now for women to wear earrings — providing they are small and of pearl or silver.

Frank L. Barth, a Punahou graduate, has been commissioned in the University of Indiana's Army ROTC program and assigned to the 25th Division.

Army Maj. Jeffrey G.F. Tam, a St. Louis graduate, is an intelligence officer with the NATO command in Naples, where he recently earned a Meritorious Service Medal.

The Army Corps of Engineers says

Officials See Kahoolawe Improvements

By Helen Altorn
Star-Bulletin Writer

KAHOOLAWE — The rare visitor to this lonely island — home only to goats, mice, flies and other hardy wildlife — has a tendency to compare it to other areas in the Hawaiian chain.

Its beautiful white and green sand beaches are similar to those on the Big Island, the kiawe groves remind one of Mokokai, and the scrubby areas resemble dry lowlands of Lanai.

But Kahoolawe has a character of its own — aside from its reputation as a Navy "Target Island." And it has a potential value for human use that has to be seen to be believed.

State and military officials agreed during a recent trip to the 28,000-acre island that it doesn't have any problems that time, money and water cannot cure.

"Unfortunately, people think we can turn it into a garden spot overnight," a Navy spokesman, Lt. Jamie Davidson, commented as he escorted state land officials on a five-hour tour of the island by Marine helicopter and on foot.

Susumu Ono, had never seen Kahoolawe from the ground. Other board members getting their first look at the island were Stanley Hong of Oahu, Thomas Yagi of Maui, Takeo Yamamoto of Kauai and Roland Higashi of the Big Island.

They were impressed with Kahoolawe's land mass — much larger than it appears from the air.

And they were excited about the possibility of opening up the spacious white beaches at Smuggler's Cove for limited park use to campers and fishermen who want to escape from the populated islands.

"Now that we realize the potential, we will put more effort into the island's rehabilitation — historic preservation and soil erosion control," Ono said. "We also want to accelerate the tree planting program . . ."

"The biggest question," he added, "still is the return of the island."

Turn to Page A-2, Col. 1



The state and the Navy signed a memorandum of understanding in 1978 providing for cooperative management of Kahoolawe while continuing its use as a military bombing target.

THE ENTIRE ISLAND is a conservation district under the jurisdiction of the state Board of Land and Natural Resources. Part of it is in a protective zone because of historic sites and the rest is designated for future state park use.

However, five of the six board members, including Chairman

State Officials See Potential for Public

Continued from Page One

The executive order which turned Kahoolawe over to the federal government requires that it revert to the state when the military no longer needs it. But the Navy contends that it is the only site available for large-scale combined training in the mid-Pacific.

SEN. DANIEL INOUE is pushing legislation in Congress that would order the Navy to clear unexploded bombs and shells from the island in preparation for its return to the state.

Davidson said the Navy is investigating an ordnance clearance plan to make the island more accessible to visitors, perhaps with a parks and trail system connecting archaeological sites of cultural interest to Hawaiian religious groups.

No one is allowed on the island now without military permission and "technical" escorts, although Davidson commented, "We're not so naive that we don't think there are some (unauthorized) visitors."

Visitors are warned to watch every step they take and not to touch anything because of unexploded bombs and artillery shells which have blanketed the island since the military took it over as a target site in 1963.

They also must be prepared to put up with mosquitoes, occasional bees and gray field mice which swarm all over — even on people's legs — during September and October.

And they must carry their own water and supplies, although an abundance of fat opihi on the shore-

side rocks reflects a relatively untouched supply of fresh seafood.

THERE IS VIRTUALLY no water on Kahoolawe, Manabu Tagomori, chief of the state Water Resources and Flood Control Branch, said. The rainfall averages only 19 to 25 inches a year, he said, "and there is high evaporation for any kind of water supply — ground or surface."

Nevertheless, he said the agency would like to search further for water resources with some exploratory drilling.

Ono said the Navy has been very cooperative in meeting requirements under the Kahoolawe management agreement, which include replanting and soil conservation programs, an archaeological site inventory and "careful planning" of military operations to protect historic sites.

About two-thirds of Kahoolawe has some kind of vegetation, but the rest is barren, with big gullies and scalped plateaus resulting from fierce winds, rain run-off and erosion.

Soil-holding dams and windbreak plantings have been started in an attempt to halt the siltation which has washed down on the north shores, spreading a red coat of dirt over the coves and waters.

There's a strange sensation standing at the island's highest point, about 1,400-foot elevation at Lua Makika, surrounded by miles of harsh, desolate acreage with no buildings or living creatures in sight. The only noise is from the wind.

SCATTERED BONES of goats are the only sign of the island's current inhabitants. The feral goat popula-



TARGET ISLAND—Lt. Jamie Davidson, center, describes the Navy's military operations on Kahoolawe to state land officials during a stop at the Air Observation Post, overlooking the target areas. At left are Land Management Administrator James J. Detor and Land Board Chairman Susumu Ono. —Photo by Roger Evans.

tion, estimated at 2,000 several years ago, has been reduced to 500 or 600 through the Navy's eradication efforts, Davidson said.

However, he noted that the executive order giving the Navy use of the island requires that the goat population be held below 200.

"We figure if we do two 10-day hunts annually, we can get it below

200 in six years," he said. "But the lower the population gets, the harder the goats are to find."

Ono pointed out that the state-Navy agreement calls for "elimination of all cloven-hooved animals" from the island. However, he acknowledged that 200 goats may be the lowest practical goal.

Sea shells are surprisingly abun-

Use of Kahoolawe

dant in the inland area, and these and other archaeological remnants are reminders that the Kahoolawe once supported a small Hawaiian community.

An analysis of artifacts has placed the earliest occupation date for the coastal areas at about 1150. The latest dates are from the first half of the 17th century.

The Island is a treasure for scientists hunting clues to Hawaii's ancient inhabitants and natural environment.

A BOTANICAL survey has begun, with initial findings turning up some rare plants and insects.

Kahoolawe also has the distinction of having the best preserved and most intensely surveyed archaeological sites in the state, including some types found nowhere else.

A \$600,000 archaeological study contracted by the Navy has just been completed and sites are being processed for nomination to the state and national registers of historic places, Davidson said.

The most significant archaeological site is a heiau at Hakioawa. Hawaiian groups helped to clear the heiau and have started small plantings around the beach campsite, where they stay while on the Island.

Although it isn't the most attractive beach on Kahoolawe, Davidson noted, "The way to Tahiti is right around the corner."

The area has a cistern left over from the Island's ranching days to catch runoff water, and it is shaded with kiawe trees, which Ono observed could provide for a good charcoal industry.

Kahoolawe's denuded central lands are spotted with fresh greenery — tamarisk and shortleaf ironwood trees planted by state foresters in a cooperative conservation program with the U.S. Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service and the Navy.

THE PLANTINGS received only one dose of water after they were put in and then they were on their own, explained Wesley H.C. Wong Jr., Maui district forester.

The foresters were worried about last year's plantings: "We gambled because there was no rain for a week," Wong said. "But we have had terrific survival."

Tamarisks were selected as the major species for the planting program because they are unappetizing to goats and resistant to winds.

Although the growth has been amazingly successful, Wong said in two years the foresters have accom-

plished only about half of the plantings scheduled in one year. This is because the Navy must blast holes in the rock-like soil for each plant — a slow and costly process required because of possible unexploded ordnance at the planting sites.

The plastic charges have to be set by hand and "cost \$35 a pop," Davidson said. But he said the Navy is looking into the use of surplus bazooka warheads to speed up the hole-drilling program.

Wong said the trees aren't fertilized but their growth appears to be stimulated by nitrates from the explosives.

E. Lowell Martin, with the Pacific Division of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, who is working with the forestry and soil conservation teams, said 14 different grasses have been planted and several varieties are spreading.

HE NOTED THE Island's "landmark" — two wind-bent wiliwili trees, estimated to be more than 100 years old. These and about 15 other wiliwili trees are the only major native vegetation, Martin said. Seeds have been collected from them for replanting.

Inspecting a rubber-tire dam built by the Soil Conservation Service to check erosion and stop the gulleying, Martin said: "We are real pleased that it is starting to fill in. If we can get things to root on it, we will have a start on controlling erosion on the mountain."

The state party stopped at the Navy's Air Observation Post to look at the target areas used by ships and aircraft — described by Davidson as the "the old bull's-eye idea."

He explained that archaeological sites are treated as mine fields to protect them during ground exercises, and all sites within a certain radius of the target areas have been "taken out of service."

Davidson said the Navy has set aside 10 days a month for the conservation and archaeological programs, and up to 45 persons are allowed to camp on the Island during four of those days for Hawaiian religious purposes.

The visits are permitted under the Native American Religious Freedom Act, he said. The people provide their own transportation but the Navy must assign technicians to the group for safety.

Davidson estimated that it costs the Navy about \$5,000 to support "a religious visit" and about \$10,000 a month just for helicopter operations to conduct the the land treatment programs.



FORUM

the Readers' Page

Protecting Kaho'olawe

As attorneys for the plaintiffs in the Aluli v. Brown lawsuit — an action seeking, among other things, to preserve priceless native Hawaiian religious sites on Kaho'olawe — we wish to comment on what we consider to be a serious omission in the article.

In a front-page story, the reporter discussed improvements on Kaho'olawe without ever acknowledging the vital role which the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana has played in this effort:

1—The archaeological survey was the result of the lawsuit brought by the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana and other plaintiffs against the Navy in 1976. As a result of the order issued by the late Judge Dick Yin Wong, the Navy was required to survey the Island.

Although the article notes that "Kaho'olawe . . . has the distinction of having the . . . most intensely surveyed archaeological sites in the state, including types found nowhere else," the article should give recognition to the group which compelled the Navy to comply with the laws relating to historic preservation.

2.—The "initial findings" turning up some rare plants and insects referred to in the article were the result of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana's transporting a group of botanists and entomologists to the Island during the 'ohana's April 1980 access.

These scientists discovered, among other species, a rare ant lion and 50 specimens of Ihimakole, as well as substantially more wiliwili trees than were noted in the article to be present. The state botanists, who were transported by the Navy, were not permitted to survey the impact zone.

3.—The ordinance clearance plan which "the Navy is investigating," according to the article, is the result of months of negotiating efforts on the part of the 'ohana. The 'ohana currently is designating the areas and trails which should be cleared of all surface ordnance.



A Kaho'olawe beach.

4—In relation to HAKIOAWA, the article notes that "Hawaiian groups helped to clear the heiau . . ." Such a superficial comment ignores the fact that Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana members have been working as volunteers with the archaeologists at HAKIOAWA and all over the Island for the past year, doing the backbreaking work of clearing keawe groves, assisting in the site recordation and discovering petroglyphs.

5.—While the Navy states that all targets within a certain radius of archaeological sites have been "taken out of service," it should be noted clearly that some of these now inoperative targets were the result of the 'Ohana's discovering live ordnance of recent vintage lying within yards of major sites, such as the adz quarry. During subsequent negotiations between the 'ohana and the Navy, the Navy then agreed to take certain targets out of service.

6.—The article notes that the Navy is permitting visits to Kaho'olawe under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. However, again it is the 'ohana which forced the Navy to comply with the law.

The act was passed by Congress on Aug. 11, 1978. The Navy had refused to grant native Hawaiians access to the religious sites on the Island until the 'ohana, through use of the judicial system, was granted access by the court nearly one year

Since 1976, the 'ohana had struggled for the religious right to have access to the heiau and ko'a on Kaho'olawe.

Two Hawaiian men — George Helm and Kimo Mitchell — lost their lives during this struggle, and two others — Walter Ritte and Richard Sawyer Jr. — were incarcerated for six months.

E malama ia Kaho'olawe (Kaho'olawe needs protecting). Due to the efforts of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'ohana, protection has commenced and now "Officials See Kaho'olawe Improvements."

Cynthia H.H. Thielen
Attorney for the 'Ohana

Melvin M.M. Masuda

Executive Director
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii

21 Aug 79

Hono 5-B

Navy Agrees to Visit by Kahoolawe Ohana

The Navy and the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana last night agreed to send 195 Ohana supporters and members to Kahoolawe next month, the largest group the Navy has allowed on the Island in the dispute about its use as a bombing target.

Ohana attorney Cynthia Thielen said today that three groups of 65 persons each will visit the Target Island between Sept. 8 and 17.

And Thielen said the Ohana has invited U.S. District Judge William Schwarzer to join in the expedition. Schwarzer of San Francisco is hearing the Ohana's court suit which seeks to stop the Navy from bombing Kahoolawe.

However, Thielen said the judge probably will not make the visit unless the Navy also extends him an invitation.

The visit will be the fourth court-ordered trek to Kahoolawe, a 45-square mile Island located off Maui's Kihel coast which has

been under military control since World War II.

SMALLER GROUPS of Ohana members and supporters visited Kahoolawe in June, July and this month. The most recent visit involved 107 persons.

Thielen said two base camps will be set up for the September trip, with one at the west end of the Island at Hanakaneaa, also known as Smuggler's Cove, and the other at Hakioawa, at the eastern end of the Island.

Activities will include religious ceremonies, archaeological studies, trail planting and furthering the goat eradication program.

The agreement for the September trip was hammered out in a four-hour negotiating session held last night at the federal building. Emmett Aluli and Bo Kahue represented the Ohana while the Navy was represented by Capt. Leo Profflet.

4 MAY 1989 HSB

Kahoolawe's Importance

There's a notion afloat—and it's gaining steam—that the Island of Kahoolawe should be turned into a penal colony. The logic behind this asinine proposition appears to be that since the Island once served as a penal colony, it thus could be used as such again. It's what proponents of the plan call the "commonsense solution" to our skyrocketing crime and prison problems.

That Kahoolawe once served briefly in the mid-1800s as a place for banishment should not overshadow the deeper, more significant fact that historically the Island has served much more productive and spiritual purposes.

Kahoolawe has flourished as a fishing village, a famous adz factory and a fish hook factory. The land has served as a sacred depository of woes—a place for kahunas to bury the ills of their various neighboring Islands. Also, the Island was used as a special place for meditation.

Kahoolawe also figured heavily in ancient sea voyages, providing an important navigational point for Hawaiian mariners in their travels to and from our mythical homeland,

Kahiki, or Tahiti.

To Hawaiians, Kahoolawe is a sacred Island, and a symbol of our rebirth as a people. The suggestion that Kahoolawe be turned into an "Alcatraz-type" institution is a blatant insult to the Hawaiian race, culture and religion.

Hawaiians believe that all the knowledge of the sea could be mastered on Kahoolawe. This includes complete understanding of the winds, currents, tides, depths, waves, fish, plants and animals.

In light of this, would it not be more reasonable to propose the return of the Island to the Hawaiian people and the creation of a living community school of Hawaiian culture?

Education is, after all, what all the "experts" prescribe for society's "misfits." And it's no secret that Hawaiians already overpopulate our prisons.

So why not catch us with education, before we turn to crime? Give us something to live for, instead of something to dread.

Wayne Westlake

Scientific Work on Kahoolawe

Following the publicity concerning a recent visit to the Island of Kahoolawe, I would like to comment on the activities of Bishop Museum entomologists there.

Since November 1979, entomologists from the Bishop Museum have been conducting a survey of the insects and other arthropods of Kahoolawe in cooperation with the Navy. Many specimens have been collected and processed, but much of the material is still unidentified.

While there is a strong possibility that native insects other than the species already found will be recovered in the Kahoolawe survey, collecting and identification are still incomplete.

For example, there are at least three species of native potter wasps

in the current material.

We anticipate that this survey will add appreciably to our knowledge of the insect fauna of the Hawaiian Islands and will provide a basis for estimation of the insect fauna of Kahoolawe for assessment purposes.

Among other uses, this work will contribute to our assessment of the endangered or threatened status of endemic insects and their relatives in Hawaii, which is being conducted under a contract just initiated between the Bishop Museum and the Department of the Interior.

Edward Creutz
Director, Bishop Museum

Rare Plants, Insects Found on Kahoolawe

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

A plant not seen since 1860 was found last weekend by botanists who accompanied the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana on a trip to the controversial island.

Rare insects also were found by entomologists with the group and plant specimens were collected last week by botanists from the state who were taken to Kahoolawe by the Navy.

Fifty specimens were seen but only one collected of the plant *Portulaca sclerocarpa*, known by the Hawaiians as *ihimakole*. This plant was discovered in the last century by the Rev. John M. Lydgate, who later became well known as a minister on Kauai.

Michael Trask, representing the ohana, said this plant was not included in the Navy's environmental impact statement.

The two students of botany who accompanied the ohana April 25-28 were Dr. Daniel Palmer and Paul Higashino.

Palmer, a medical doctor whose hobby is botany, said that "we must get the goats off the island or we won't have the plants. Maybe we'd find other rare plants if we got rid of the goats."

UNDER THE executive order that allows the Navy to use Kahoolawe for bombing practice, the Navy is supposed to keep the goat population at less than 200. Visitors to Kahoolawe say the goat population is much more than 200.

Higashino said the *Portulaca* was found at an elevation of 950 feet. He said more wiliwili trees and native grasses were seen than had been expected and that some exotic plants not reported in the Navy's EIS were also found.

Frank Howarth and Wayne Gagne, Bishop Museum entomologists who accompanied the ohana, found a rare ant lion, *Eidolon perjurus*, that had not been seen since the turn of the century. It used to be found also on Oahu and Maui but may exist now only on Kahoolawe.

They also found three species of potter wasps, one of which may be unique.

Steve Montgomery, a University of Hawaii entomologist, found a rare species of fruit fly or pomace fly that may be restricted to Kahoolawe.

TRASK SAID one of the three species of potter wasps was found at Mooula, a medicinal temple stop Kahoolawe, and two at the ohana's base camp.

He said, "All of these significant discoveries support the position of the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana in that the bombing of the island should be stopped."

Carolyn Corn, state botanist with the Department of Land and Natural Resources, said the state had been asked by the Navy to look at plants on Kahoolawe after the rains.

The plants that her group collected, Monday through Friday of last week, are now on a dryer in Hilo, she said. Positive identification will be made after they have been dried and the botanists will then determine which plants may be rare or endangered.

They will then report on the plants to the Navy, and it will be up to the Navy to release the information, she said.

The state group also visited parts of Kahoolawe not explored by the ohana, whose activities took place mostly in the northeastern part of the island.

Other members of the state group were Gar Clarke and Linda Cuddihy, both of the land department, and Winona Char of the University of Hawaii.

Thursday, August 16, 1979

Ohana Plants Coconuts on Kahoolawe Excursion

Members of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana returned yesterday from a trip to the Target Island, where trails were blazed, palm trees planted and ancient navigation methods studied.

Separate groups went to the Island in two trips of five days each during the last 10 days. Fifteen volunteer archaeologists assisted in excavations done by the Hawaii Marine Research Co., which has an archaeological survey contract with the U.S. Navy.

There also were 31 support persons, including 12 kupunas for each trip, according to an ohana spokesman.

The spokesman said more than a hundred coconuts were planted, trails were made for the kupunas so they could walk to the different archaeological sites, various myths and traditions relating to the Island and Hawaii were studied and a new

shrine was erected near a camping site.

HOMER HAYES, a kupuna and expert in navigational patterns of the ancient Hawaiians also was on the trip. Hayes said he was interested in the relationship of Kahoolawe to the ancient system of navigating.

He believes the ancient Hawaiians used the line that runs from the east end of Molekai to the southwest tip of Kealahikahi Point of Kahoolawe to navigate to the Society Islands. Hayes and members of the ohana went to the Island's point.

Because that line runs along a true north-to-south angle, ancient Hawaiians were able to use it and the two points of the Islands as basic references for their voyages, Hayes said.

He said other Pacific people have used the same system, and it is still practiced in Micronesia to some extent.

Vietnam defoliant fir

By BARBARA HASTINGS

Advertiser Staff Writer

Agent Orange, the extremely toxic herbicide used in Vietnam to strip away enemy cover, now under attack as a possible cause of birth defects and cancer, was tested on Kauai in 1967-68.

The herbicide was one of 20 chemicals tested for the Army by the University of Hawaii's Department of Agronomy and Soil Science. A series of four tests were conducted between July 24, 1967 and early 1968, according to the report prepared at the time.

The areas involved in the tests were all in the upper Wailua Valley on Kauai.

The first section was on the Sam Thronas leasehold in the Wailua Game Refuge, about two miles north of the U.H. Kauai branch agricultural experimentation center.

Part of the second series of tests were in this same general area, and the other part was about two miles south, just west of the Bauxite Reclamation Project.

Series three was in the Waikiko Block reforestation project, Hanahanapuni, and the fourth was at Hanahanapuni and at Moalepe.

At the time of the tests news stories reported the purpose of the chemical evaluation was to determine if aerial spraying would be effective for reclaiming jungle wetlands in the state.

The stories did not name the particular herbicides being tested.

The real reason the Army funded the project, according to Otto Younge, one of the four scientists who were in charge of the operation, was to see how effective the chemicals would be for defoliation in Vietnam.

"They (the chemicals) were sprayed mostly on jungle growth," said Younge, "we were trying to defoliate. The idea was to eliminate the forest cover for use in Vietnam."

Others, however, said that while the funding came from the Army for Vietnam-related research, what prompted local interest in the project was the hope of finding effective means of wetlands clearing.

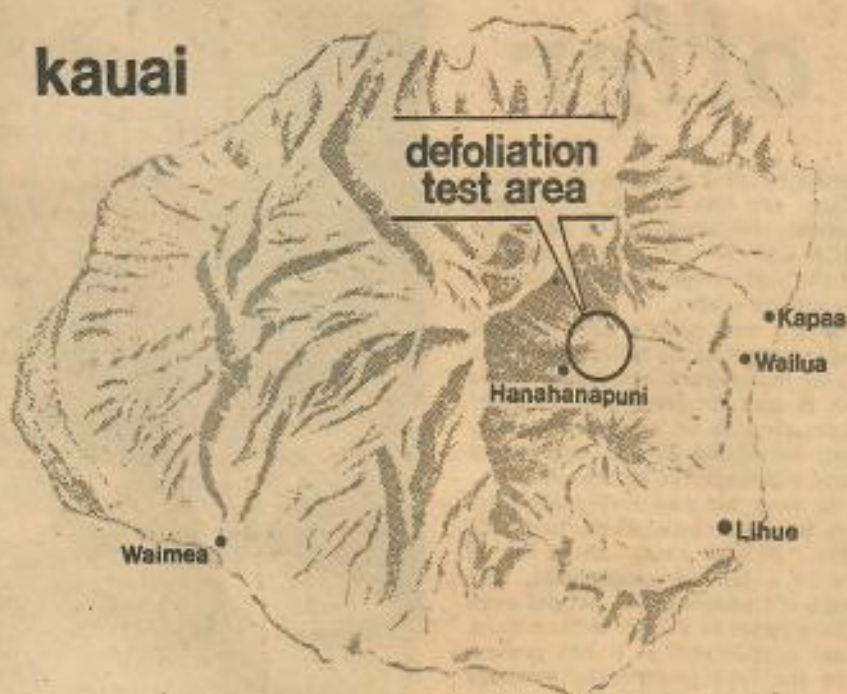
Besides Agent Orange, which is a mixture of chemicals 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, at least two other herbicides containing 2,4,5-T were used.

The chemicals 2,4,5-T and Silvex were recently placed on "emergency suspension" by the federal Environmental Protection Agency because there is a possible link to miscarriages. Studies are to be made to determine if the use of the herbicides should be banned forever.

These particular herbicides, and Agent Orange, have a deadly impurity called Dioxin connected with them. Dioxin poisoning has been identified as a severe health hazard, but generally in fairly large doses.

Some Vietnam veterans who came in contact with Agent Orange have charged that illnesses they suffer were caused by their handling or

kauai



nearness to the defoliant.

The Kauai test report mentions no analysis for presence of Dioxin at the time of the tests, but several chemical experts contacted recently said they doubted there would be any buildup of dioxin since not that much of the herbicides was sprayed in the study.

In the Kauai tests, caution was taken to protect those directly involved in the project, according to the report. During the testing "complete precautions were taken in handling the chemicals. Each person was required to wear gloves, goggles, respirators and aprons or coveralls. Aircraft props were cut-off during loading to ensure safety from chemical backwash and carelessness."

The chemicals were sprayed from an airplane by Murrayair Ltd.

Other agents that were sprayed during the testing were Diquat, 2,4-D butyl ester, diesel oil, several name brand surfactants, paraquat, cacodylic acid, picloram-potassium salt and a few more.

Analysis was made of the chemicals by themselves and in conjunction with others on how well they eliminated the ground cover and tree leaves. There were about 23 types of vegetation in the areas studied, ranging from trees to ferns to grasses.

Some of the areas used in the testing are currently pasturelands. The countryside was burned off following the defoliation, and reseeded with grass. Cattle now graze on the lands, apparently with no ill effect.

Areas in the reforestation areas also were to be burned off and planted with more native vegetation, but rains prevented this.

As a result, *melastoma*, a hardy shrub which will grow densely into thickets, has overwhelmed the land, according to Ralph Daehler, Kauai district forester.

Daehler did say the defoliation "helped reduce costs of site preparation," and that most the herbicides were consumed by the vegetation that was subsequently killed, and not by the soil.

st tested on *Kauai*



This Waiwi tree, or strawberry guava, is bare of leaves three months after being sprayed with Agent Orange on Kauai in 1968.

Navy OKs Visits to Kahoolawe

By Hildegaard Verploegen
Star-Bulletin Writer

Two days of negotiations between the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana and the Navy have resulted in agreement to allow 107 persons in various groups to visit the Target Island next month.

The summer expeditions are the result of court-ordered negotiations between the Navy and the ohana, following a suit filed against the Navy in 1976 in an effort to stop the military from conducting bombing exercises on the Island.

August will be the third month that ohana members and supporters are being allowed on the Island since a federal judge ordered the Navy to provide access in May.

Forty-five persons visited the Island on the first trip in June and 93 persons made the trip in July.

Ohana spokeswoman Haunani-Kay Trask said the group had asked the Navy to allow 150 persons to visit the

Island next month, partly to meet the requests of many members of the Hawaiian community who want to visit Kahoolawe and partly to allow the presence of work teams to clear sites, record testimony, etc.

LT. JAMIE DAVIDSON said the safety of those making the trip is a major concern of the Navy and "a crowd of 150 just could not be accommodated in that area."

He said a Navy explosives expert had recommended a reduction in the number of persons allowed on the Island for safety reasons.

The agreement reached allows 15 ohana volunteers to visit Kahoolawe between Aug. 7 and 15, to assist Hawaii Marine Research, a private company which has a Navy contract to make an archaeological survey.

In addition, two religious visits to the Island will be allowed during the same period. One group of 45 persons will stay for four days and a second group of 45 will stay for the next four days.

Two other persons will be allowed on the Island for the full period to mark trails and serve as guides for those making the religious visits, Davidson said.

TRASK SAID OHANA members expect to make major discoveries in the Hakioawa area or the northeastern tip of the Island on the August visit, and will record interpretations of the Island's many shrines as related by Hawaiian elders or kupunas.

In addition, Trask said ohana attorneys hope to verify protection given by the Navy to significant sites on Kahoolawe.

Davidson said six target sites on the Island already have been taken out of service.

The ohana wants the Navy to move one target, known as A-15, near an adz quarry at a site called Puu Moiwai. But Davidson said the Navy already has taken certain precautions with the A-15 target so the nearby site is not endangered.

Hawaii as Training Ground

WHEN THE JAPANESE attacked the U.S. fleet in Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the Hawaiian Islands became America's front line in the Pacific.

Not knowing then that Japan did not plan to follow the attack by invading Hawai'i, America's military commanders prepared to defend the islands. Barbed wire on the beaches, more coastal defense guns, blackout, martial law and curfew were part of island defenses against an expected invasion.

As months, then two years, passed, the Pacific war moved westward. Places like Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Kwajalein, and Enewetak became the front.

By then, Hawai'i was the supply center, a staging and training area for soldiers, sailors and Marines destined to move the front even closer to Japan.

By March, 1944, the Joint Chiefs of Staff favored a central Pacific route with the major objective the establishment of bases in the Marianas Islands — particularly Saipan, Tinian and Guam.

Army Air Corps B-29s could use these bases for round-trip air strikes

Hawaii served as a training ground after World War II moved west.

against the Japanese homeland. Apra harbor in Guam would make a small advance naval base.

There was also a moral obligation to recapture Guam. It had been a U.S. possession since the Spanish-American war. The Japanese had taken it three days after their attack on Pearl Harbor.

JAPAN HAD HELD Saipan and Tinian since World War I.

Hawai'i's varied terrain suited itself for training combat-destined troops for most any type of Pacific warfare. Saipan, Tinian and Guam

Tales of Old Hawai'i

By
Russ and
Peg Apple



had beaches for invading, and were both mountainous and jungle-covered.

Hawai'i could provide all three conditions for training.

Tinian and Saipan were lush with sugar cane plantations — a big Japanese industry on both islands.

Hawai'i grew sugar cane, too.

The Army's 27th Infantry Division, stationed on O'ahu, learned how to burn a sugar cane field and how to move troops through freshly burned fields. They also learned how to cut paths through standing cane.

All units slated for the Marianas invasions learned how an amphibious force could keep in communications with its many parts, some afloat, some on the beach, some in the air and some moving inland.

At "Camp Tarawa" on the Big Island, the 2nd Marine Division also learned how to burn cane fields. They practiced combat in the jungle and mountainous terrain of the Big Island.

On Maui, the 4th Marine Division was both building its camp and training.

Field artillery units on O'ahu were relieved of defensive missions and trained for offense. Coast artillerymen were taken off the coastal guns and turned into field artillerymen.

IN MAY, 1944, the grand rehearsals were held.

Ma'alaea bay and the coastline to-

ward Kihei, Maui, was simulated landing beach. Ships carried the 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions offshore, with all their equipment. Landing Vehicles-Tank and other amphibious craft were launched. Assault battalions practiced ship-to-shore movements; shore and beach personnel landed with their communication equipment; artillery was beached and dragged inland.

But the good people living on Maui heard none of the combat noise that would accompany a real invasion. Nary a gun was fired.

Finally, on May 19, 1944, the two Marine divisions invaded uninhabited Kaho'olawe island — this time under full ship and aerial bombardment of the beaches and inshore before they landed.

Fully loaded on three transport divisions, the 27th Infantry Division came from O'ahu and rehearsed on Maui and Kaho'olawe for the invasion of Saipan.

Meanwhile, the Army's 77th Infantry Division came from the U.S. Mainland and trained on O'ahu for jungle warfare and amphibious landings. There was not time for them to rehearse a complete ship-to-shore landing, but they did some practice landings in small units along the Waianae coast.

'Protect Kahoolawe' Movement

There recently were popgun protests oceans apart at Martha's Vineyard off Cape Cod and in the East China Sea.

Honolulu resident Neil Tepper reports that four protesters, without Navy authorization, briefly occupied Noman's Land, a tiny military target island 2.5 miles from Martha's Vineyard.

They mounted "Stop the Bombing" and "No Nukes" signs plus another that read "Protect Kahoolawe and Vieques."

One protester, John Abrams, said, "We feel the bombing of Kahoolawe is wrong just as the bombing of Noman's is wrong."

Said Harvey Wasserman, "We have been inspired by the spirit of aloha aina shown by the occupiers of Kahoolawe, and by the memory of George Helm and Kimmo Mitchell."

Noman's has been a bombing range since World War II and Vieques is a target in Puerto Rico.

Martha's Vineyard residents also are upset about a recent near miss between a small plane and an Air Force F-4 making a bomb run on Noman's.

Meanwhile, a Far East funny was slipped to Fred Hoffman of the Associated Press by his Pentagon sources concerning a confrontation between Chinese Navy trawlers and the Minsk, the first Soviet aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

It seems that the trawlers, in international waters off China, got in front of the Minsk to harass the big ship and the Russian sailors manned their high-pressure hoses, dousing the Chinese sailors.

The trawlers were 50 yards away when zapped by the Russians whose skipper had to take evasive action to avoid the pests. What amused the American military was the shoe-on-the-other-foot aspect of the case, since in Vietnam War days Soviet intelligence trawlers always were cutting in front of U.S. carriers launching planes in the Tonkin Gulf.

Pentagon sources told Hoffman the Minsk entered the Pacific June 17 accompanied by a cruiser, amphibious ship and tanker.

Hawaii Army National Guard personnel on training maneuvers in West Germany yesterday presented a wooden koo bowl to the mayor of Mannheim during a festive luau which capped two-weeks of summer training in Europe. The guard members belong to the 292nd Supply and Service Company and took part in the guard's first European overseas deployment since World War II. The guard members will return home Saturday.

Next week's reunion of the 25th Division Association is a reminder that Melvin C. Walthall has written "Lightning Forward, A History of the 25th Infantry Division."

Walthall, association historian, won a Silver Star with the division in Korea.

Once the reunion is out of the way soldiers can take their children to the Scheffeld Barracks Youth Activities Carnival at Desiderio Field Aug. 2-5.

Mitsuo Okinaga of Honolulu has been elected commander of the Disabled American Veterans here

The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

and will serve with officers Norman Horimoto, Albert Haa, Jacob Jitchaku, Masao Sato and John Iwamoto.

The 15th Wing at Hickam has won another PACAF Commander's Trophy for its ground safety program, headed by Robert B. Ebert,

ent Spreads to New England

chief of ground safety.

And the Ney Award for having a super kitchen and good chow was given to the Navy's communication station at Whitmore.

Another tip of the hat to the young men and women of the Youth Conservation Corps for helping the Army clean up the Ukanipe Heiau at Makua.

For the record, the right joined the left in opposition to bringing back the draft. The Young Americans for Freedom demonstrated July 4 against the draft. YAF wants a strong military, no more "no-win wars" and no more "giveaways" like the SALT and Panama Canal treaties.

At Edwards, NASA and the Air Force are test flying the HIMAT, a

radio-controlled research fighter expected to sustain twice the turn rate of the F-16 or F-4 at supersonic speeds. The aircraft looks something like a double paper dart.

As for operational aircraft here, the F-4s and others at Kaneohe have hit K-Bay's expeditionary arresting gear, as its called, 25,000 times since installed in 1968 for MAG-24.

The Cochrane, back at Pearl Harbor after a WestPac deployment, had 13,000 Tasmanians visit the guided missile destroyer at Launceston. Tasmania is a rare stop for Pearl Harbor ships although Archie Moore once fought there and Muhammad Ali visited the Cochrane at Sydney.

The 141st General Hospital, which handled Korean War casualties at

Camp Hakata, Japan, will hold its first reunion Oct. 10-13 at Hot Springs, Ark.

The 4th Strategic Air Depot, based at Wattisham, England, in World War II, will hold a reunion with the 8th Air Force at Phoenix, Oct. 25-28.

Forrest Murphy, U.S. Western Command assistant deputy chief of staff, recently was awarded the commander's civilian award for his work in developing plans for the establishment of the U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM).

Murphy also was a brigadier general in the U.S. Army Reserve and commander of the IX Corps (Augmented) when he retired.

The award was presented by WESTCOM commander, Maj. Gen. Herbert E. Wolff.

C-10 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Friday, July 6, 1979

Archaeologist, Ohana on 2nd Kahoolawe Trip

A Maui archaeologist and 14 volunteer workers of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana were scheduled to land on the Island today as part of the ohana's second major access trip to Kahoolawe.

Charlie Keau, the archaeologist, and the workers will assist Hawaii Marine Research in a 10-day survey of historic sites at Hakioawa on the northeastern tip of the Island, ac-

ording to Haunani-Kay Trask, ohana spokesman.

Hawaii Marine Research, a private company, has a Navy contract to make the survey.

A second group of 30 support people is scheduled to go to Kahoolawe Thursday to set up camp, which will include clearing keawe, fishing and making an imu. They will be joined, Trask said, the following day by eight Hawaiian elders or kupuna and 35 more support people.

THE KUPUNA, she said, will "help to verify the cultural importance of historic sites, including religious significance and reinterpretation of place names." Four ohana attorneys also will be flown to the Island, so they may determine if the Navy has given protection to historic sites in the southwestern section of Kahoolawe.

In a June 17 trip to the Island, ohana members said they discovered a set of petroglyphs, which were the first to be uncovered on the Hakioawa side of Kahoolawe.

The summer expeditions are a result of court-ordered negotiations between the Navy and the ohana, following a suit filed against the Navy in 1976 in an effort to stop the military from conducting bombing exercises on the Island. Ohana members are attempting to protect the historic and natural environment of the Island.

Donations are still being requested by the activist group. They may be sent to the Protect Kahoolawe Fund, P.O. Box H, Kaunakakai, Molokai 96748

Sunday

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

Hono SB&A

Hawaii Report

Prepared by the staff of The Honolulu Advertiser July 8, 1979 A-3



Climbing to the top of the island, left: "The vistas here were beautiful," says Trask. "We could see great expanses of land on both sides of the island." Below left, Kupuna Aunty Mary Lee with granddaughter Stacy Fuller at Moa Ula. Below, Aunty Kaimi Spitalsky from Lanai is escorted to camp by two ohana members on Hskioawa Beach.

Photos by r. Emmett Aluli



Kaho'olawe:



*More than a symbol to ohana
that fought for its pilgrimage*

By DALTON TANONAKA
Advertiser Staff Writer

"Everybody says it's a symbol, but it's very concrete. You can feel it and see it and touch it."

The object of Haunani-Kay Trask's attention this past year has been Kahoolawe, the focal point of a revived Hawaiian activist movement. As spokeswoman for the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, she has had to speak the collective minds of the activist group across the bargaining table and to the media.

The ohana's position is simple, and Trask has performed her task articulately. Stop the bombing of the island by the Navy, Trask states, and return the land to the people of Hawaii.

A graduate of Kamehameha Schools, Trask joined the ohana early last year after returning with a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. She has since diligently attended every Navy hearing on the Kahoolawe issue and can quote you passages from dusty executive orders.

But up until three weeks ago, the 29-year-old woman had never been to the target island. She finally made the trip as part of a 48-person expedition allowed on the island by the Navy as a result of a federal judge's order.

The experience has done nothing but strengthen her convictions.

"I was just really happy and excited to be there after I had worked so hard, to finally step on the island and to see how large it was and how beautiful it was," she said.

"I had imagined it for so long."

Trask arrived on the island the morning of June 18, with the treasured kupuna (elders) and media people under her watchful eyes. Following an orientation session by the military, Trask's group journeyed southeast from their campsite on Hakioawa Beach to a point overlooking a historic fishing shrine.

The background of the shrine was given by Harry Kunihi Mitchell, whose son, Kimo, was lost in the nearby ocean two years earlier while trying to reach Maui on a surfboard with cousin George Helm.

The island's summit, elevation 1,477 feet, was the next destination.

"You can see Lanai, Molokai and Maui from there," recalled Trask. "It's beautiful. You can also see the whole expanse of the island — it's just enormous.

"Then, you realize what a waste it is."

Trask said that despite Navy claims, the island is "definitely" inhabitable. It's just a matter of cleaning up the live ordnance left by Navy bombers, replanting and drilling wells for a water supply, she said.

"We know it could sustain a population if the ecology is restored," said Trask.

"But our idea is not to go and build houses and make another Makiki on the island. More like a spiritual sanctuary. We would like to protect the whole island and not have any development."

The high point of the trip, Trask related, came when the group ventured down to lower slopes to talk and pray.

"Everybody was sitting thinking about why we were fighting for Kahoolawe and it brought us closer together. For everybody, it was a very spiritual experience, with everybody sharing their personal feelings.

"I thought about my years on the Mainland, and then coming home for the fight.

"We sang and prayed. Everybody was exhausted, but I felt whole."



Haunani-Kay Trask

The kupuna were especially listened to during this one-hour session, Trask said, for they are a living link with Hawaii's past.

"They are the repositories of the feeling and understanding of the Hawaiian culture and the relationship between the people and the land. The main thing is to listen to them talk and observe how they do and what they do."

Offering their knowledge on this expedition, among others, were Mokihana Aluli of Oahu; Kaimi Spitalaky of Lanai; Alice Kulolo of Maui; Mae Helm, mother of George, of Molokai; and Mary Lee of Molokai.

After a night of unexpected rain ("It was like a blessing"), the group visited an area the next morning where previously undiscovered petroglyphs were found.

"We call them the Ohana Petroglyphs because one shows a man, a woman and a child," smiled Trask. Departure time came in mid-afternoon. For Trask, the visit did not satisfy a desire. It started one.

"You go through a metamorphosis, because you begin to appreciate the depth of Hawaiian culture. It was an incredible feeling for me to see so much of my culture right there. It made me want to go back again.

"And then it made me feel a tremendous sense of peace because there were no houses, traffic or airplanes and you see all these beautiful sights. "I felt like I belonged there."

Kahoolawe Expedition Finds New Petroglyphs

Protect Kahoolawe Ohana members discovered a new set of petroglyphs in their first access expedition, which brought about 45 participants to the Island over the last three days.

"The expedition was a great success," Haunani-Kay Trask, Ohana representative, said yesterday.

She said the group found the petroglyphs right above Hakiowawa. "It's very clear that there are more historic sites in this one particular area than the archaeologists first imagined," Trask said.

The kupunas — Hawaiian elders — who joined the expedition apparently found the experience moving. Auntie May Helm said she felt reunited with the spirit and purpose of her son, George Helm, an early Ohana member who drowned swimming between the Island and Maui.

Another kupuna, Mokihana Aluli, said she did not realize before how large and beautiful the Island was, adding that she wants to see access to the Island for all the people of Hawaii.

Thirteen members of the group flew in by helicopter Sunday, while the rest arrived by boats from Molokai, Lanai, the Big Island and Maui. Trask said cooperation during the trip between the Ohana and the Navy was "very good."

Cynthia Thielen, Ohana attorney, said the group will begin talks Saturday to determine a July access date for a trip by the Ohana's representatives, including attorneys. It is expected the trip will take place between July 6 and 16.



Haunani-Kay Trask

NO IFS, ANDS OR BUTTS — HE KNOWS THE GOATS

By KATHERINE MILLER
Herald Examiner Staff Writer

GOAT HEAD RANCH, Calif. — Rocky Beene is a tall, ruddy cowboy from Oklahoma who has spent two years with the 4,000 goats on San Clemente Island getting to know every nook and cranny.

While the Navy, which wants to use the island for target practice, and environmentalists, who want to save the animals' lives, argue about what should be done with the goats, Beene has his own solutions — one of which is toilet paper.

"I've used a lot of toilet paper to catch goats with," said Beene as he wheeled his blue pickup truck through a riverbed in the Cleveland National Forest. "You just string it along brush and cactus and when the goats see that stuff it'll automatically turn 'em."

The drawing rancher doesn't come across as a sentimental animal lover. Rather, he views goats the same way he regards his 200 head of cattle — as a means of earning a living.

"As soon as I have 4,000 head of nanny goats I'll be able to show a profit," said Beene, pulling into his home, Goat Head Ranch, 25 miles east of San Diego.

Beene wants the San Clemente goats to build up his herd so that he can sell the offspring as meat.

Beene, 30, and his brother Tom, 49, spent 1974 and 1975 living on San Clemente under government contract to transport as many goats as possible off the island.

He isn't sure how much he paid for each of the 9,000 goats, but he said it was about \$1.50 each. He said they bring \$25 a head or more on the open market.

"There's a lot more to goats than what meets the eye," he said. "People think they're tin can eaters ... Well, it ain't that way. They're browsers who eat grass and scrub."

Beene uses the goats to graze forested areas where the danger of fire is high. He is currently using a herd of 1,300 goats to control and maintain fire breaks on his ranch and in the neighboring Cleveland National Forest.

While the goat is the official mascot of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the Navy's particular concern right now is with the 4,000 to 6,000 goats on San Clemente Island off the shore of



Herald Examiner photo by Dean Musgrave

Rocky Beene says he can get the Navy's goats. San Diego County.

Since 1972, the Navy has been trying to cut down the wild goat population, in anticipation of using the island for target practice. The goats were also said to be destroying the habitat of animals and plants protected by the Endangered Species Act.

But the Navy's plan to kill off the goat population with rifles and helicopters resulted in a strong protest from animal support groups, including the Fund for Animals, Inc., and GOAT (Give Our Animals Time).

U.S. Dist. Court Judge Robert M. Takasugi 10

days ago enjoined the Navy from taking any action to kill the animals set loose on the island nearly 200 years ago by the Spanish.

Beene has little good to say about the environmentalists, especially Jan Larson, the Navy wildlife biologist who has been on the island taking inventory of the natural inhabitants as part of efforts to protect endangered species.

Beene said Larson has done nothing but get in his way.

"He (Larson) was the reason why we left. He and Tommy had a complete personality conflict — they didn't like each other. I don't dislike Larson, and I can't say he's a dummy. He's a well-educated man, and he knows what one plant looks like and what a lizard looks like. But he don't know what a goat looks like."

Beene said those who claim rounding up the goats will be easy have never tried it.

"I've got a boy that I raised and he couldn't go catch those goats off the island," said Beene. "I've got two brothers that I wouldn't send over there to catch those goats."

Beene doesn't overstate his skills, however. He says that by using horses and border collie dogs he could clear off 95 percent of the island's goats in three years, providing he had some help in putting up fences and creating catchment areas.

Forest Service supervisor Len Newell says they have had inquiries from 18 would-be goat-catchers in the past two weeks, six of whom are "realistic" with an understanding of the island's terrain and goat habits.

"My guess is that he (Beene) could never get more than half of the goats off the island. Not only is it too expensive and too awkward but it would seriously hinder the Navy's projects," says Newell.

Newell thinks the most likely alternative to shooting is to fence-off the steep northern part of the 25-mile long island to keep the goats from getting into isolated canyons, and to let hunters keep the numbers down on the southern side.

Beene feels, though, that he has the experience to handle the island's canyons.

"I ain't tootin' my horn and I ain't tootin my brother's horn, but when it comes to this goat operation I know these goats from the inside and out. If I could get that arranged I'd be a tickled old Oakie boy."

Over Bombing of Kahoolawe

Navy Asks Dismissal of Suit

By Jim McCoy
Star-Bulletin Writer

The Navy yesterday filed a motion in federal court seeking dismissal of most of the 14 claims the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana makes in a federal lawsuit seeking to halt the bombing of the Target Island.

The motion was filed by Navy Lt.

Roger D. Wiegley, special assistant U.S. attorney.

Ohana attorneys yesterday said that they will fight the Navy request for a dismissal. No hearing date was set.

Several individual ohana members and the ohana organization filed the class-action lawsuit in October 1976. The claims are what the plaintiffs believe are violations of either state or federal statutes on the part of the Navy as they pertain to Kahoolawe.

WIEGLEY'S MOTION seeks to revise the type of lawsuit filed by the ohana, saying the plaintiffs "have failed to meet the requirements of a class-action suit." He said if his motion is granted, "the class action will be dismissed, leaving individual plaintiffs and the ohana."

Wiegley also said 11 of the 14 claims in the ohana lawsuit "have failed to state a claim upon which

relief can be granted." Another claim lacks jurisdiction, he said.

Ohana attorneys Boyce Brown and Cynthia Thielin said they will file motions to rebut Wiegley's claims.

THE OHANA filed the suit nearly three years ago in an effort to stop the military bombing of Kahoolawe. The group also had asked the court to require the Navy to identify and protect archaeologically significant sites on the island.

The late federal Judge Dick Yin Wong granted the survey request in a 1977 decision but stopped short of ordering the military not to use the island for target practice.

Wong set July 1979 as the deadline for its completion, but the Navy last month said it needed more time. Federal Judge William W. Schwarzer of San Francisco, who took over the case following Wong's death, ordered the Navy to complete its archaeological survey by November.

SB&A 5/3/79

Ohana decries Navy's denial of copter rides

Protect Kahoolawe Ohana members expressed anger yesterday at the Navy's refusal to transport two kupunas, or elders, onto Kahoolawe by helicopter.

The pair, Mary Lee of Molokai and Edith Kanakaole of Hilo, were to visit the island between June 11 and June 20 to assist in the recognition of historical sites. A Navy archaeology survey team will be on Kahoolawe during that period.

A federal judge's order last month directed the Navy to allow access onto the island for representatives of the Ohana, which has a suit pending against the government. That suit basically seeks the halt of military activities on Kahoolawe.

The order says access should be allowed at a time convenient to Navy personnel and for a reasonable amount of representatives. It does not, according to Navy spokesman Lt. Jamie Davidson, say anything about helicopter transportation.

"The people involved are not the point. Our interpretation of the court order is that it's (transportation) is not required of us," he said.

But Ohana spokesman Haunani-Kay Trask pointed to a May 17 court proceeding in which she says the matter of transportation was first raised by the Navy. In response to questioning, Trask said the Navy's lawyer was the initiator of the idea.

"We just asked access . . . they brought up the part about the helicopter," she said.

"What bothers us is that they can make transportation available for public relations purposes but not for people to whom the island has cultural significance (a reference to visits by elected officials and members of the media.)"

Trask said that the two women are old and in ill health and would not be able to make a boat trip from Maui. The Ohana would provide its own transportation and supplies for persons accompanying the pair.

"We don't see that the taxpayer should be paying for their transportation out there," said Davidson. "Our interpretation (of the court order) is to open up access . . . and not to provide helicopter transportation."

Representatives of the Navy and the Ohana have been meeting weekly in a series of negotiating sessions relating to matters raised in the Ohana's suit.

H S B
JUNE 13, 79

Ohana Starts Research Task on Kahoolawe

By Betty Shimabukuro
Star-Bulletin Writer

The weather's fine on Kahoolawe, according to the first communication between the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana and four of its members who have been camped out on the Target Island, with Navy approval, since Monday.

Ohana spokeswoman Haunani-Kay Trask said the four landed safely on Kahoolawe, have set up camp and are busy clearing the brush away from a heliport in the area.

They were joined yesterday by two more Ohana members and members of the Ha-

wai Marine Research Team, which has a contract from the Navy to conduct an archaeological survey of the Island.

THE OHANA members call the organization's Maui branch at 8 every night via a citizens band radio, Trask said.

The six will help the research team complete its survey, she said, and also will monitor the team's procedures and the protection given by the Navy to historic sites on the Island.

"We have not been pleased by the protection, it's very flimsy," Trask said. "Their protection consists of rimming the area

with engineering tape that's held up by the bushes."

She said the main purpose of the trip is for members to "touch the soil and make spiritual contact with the land."

The six will remain on Kahoolawe until June 20, and will be joined on the 18th by four kupunas, or Hawaiian elders, and 41 other ohana members. Trask said the kupunas will study some of the sites and will provide "ethnographic interpretations" of their Hawaiian names.

ONE OF the kupunas, "Aunty" Mary Lee of Molokai, has a great-great-grandfather

buried on the Island, Trask said. The other members of the party have asked not to be identified.

Trask said relations between the ohana and the Navy "are not perfect, but they are improving."

"Of course," she added, "underlying all this is that they are required by the court to sit down and talk with us."

Trask said the ohana is collecting contributions to pay for helicopter service to the Island. Contributions may be made to the Protect Kahoolawe Fund, P.O. Box H, Kaulakai, Molokai 96748.

Tree-Planting Program Continues on Kahoolawe

The Navy plans to plant another 1,200 trees on the target Island of Kahoolawe as soon as the rainy season begins.

Vice Adm. Kinnaird McKee, new commander of the Third Fleet, yesterday called on Gov. George R. Ariyoshi to give him a status report on the tree-planting and conservation program which is part of the "memorandum of understanding" signed by the state administration and the Navy last year.

After the meeting a spokesman for McKee said that 1,200 trees were planted on Kahoolawe in January and the Navy is ready to lay the charges in preparation for planting another 1,200 trees.

Naval ordnance crews have blown holes in the hard surface to help facilitate the planting of tamarisk trees.

Eventually, the state hopes to have 68,000 seedlings planted on Kahoolawe.

State forestry crews are shuttled

by naval craft from Maui to Kahoolawe to select the tree-planting sites and stake windbreak lines.

THE FIRST CLUMP of trees was planted near the summit of Lau Makika on the eastern half of the island.

Ariyoshi said the "thrust of the conservation project is to bring about a direct halt to the present soil erosion problems on Kahoolawe."

Besides the windbreaks, the state plans to build earth dams to retain rainwater on the usually arid island.

KAHOOLAWE



Map of 1970 development plans for Kahoolawe.

Kahoolawe Nuclear Plans

With the closure of five East Coast nuclear power plants due to potential nuclear catastrophe caused by earthquakes; the repeated warnings of "The China Syndrome" nuclear disaster situations; the Silkwood plutonium contamination case, and now the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident and radioactive leak in Pennsylvania, it is time to remember something in our own backyard that I'm sure most people here have long since forgotten.

In 1970, after two years of research funded by the Hawaiian Electric Co., a University of Hawaii microbiologist actually proposed the building of a nuclear power plant, believe it or not, on the Island of Kahoolawe.

Lest we forget so quickly, let an Oct. 5, 1970, Honolulu Star-Bulletin article, "Kahoolawe Suggested for Thermonuclear Power Plant" refresh our memories. The article, by Star-Bulletin writer Helen Altonn, details the proposal: "Kahoolawe could be transformed from a Navy bombing target into a world-renowned thermonuclear power and aquaculture development. . . . Kahoolawe is the only place in the state—and one of the few places in the world—where a major power plant and aquaculture can be economically combined. . . ."

What the UH researcher envisioned for Hawaiian Electric was a "central power plant to supply all of Hawaii with electric power." It is something he said that "is going to be built eventually anyway."

What the development entails is an integrated aquaculture, agriculture, industrial, thermonuclear complex; including a desalination plant, a 2,000 acre industrial park with canneries and other plants to process

the seafood and agricultural products produced on the Island. Also, the Smuggler's Cove area would be developed into a navigable harbor for ships of any size, an airport built on the northwest section of the Island, and homes for personnel, scientists and technicians built along the "picturesque" south and east coasts. And finally, the development of the sandy beaches of Beck Cove on the eastern side of the Island into a "handsome beach park." The proposal ends with the glowing statement that with all this developed, Kahoolawe "could team with its sister islands and emphatically benefit all of Hawaii."

As the state Constitution now stands, the construction of nuclear power plants is not allowed unless approved by two-thirds vote of the Legislature. The constitutional amendment that produced this constitutional situation was a compromise measure accepted by the delegates of the 1978 Constitutional Convention, after earlier rejecting another measure which would have totally forbidden the building of any nuclear power plants in this state.

Is this two-thirds legislative vote the loophole that Con Con left open for the state government to decide ultimately on the future use of Kahoolawe?

The burning question we must face is whether we want to live and die with dignity and in harmony with our land, or in holocaustic clouds of radioactive death.

I hope the state administration is not dragging its heels in returning Kahoolawe to the people because it feels it secretly holds an energy ace up its sleeve.

Wayne Westlake

**Navy still mum
on 'sea' device**

The Navy declined yesterday to release further information on a puzzling torpedo-shaped device of "foreign origin" that washed ashore at Kailua Beach on Tuesday.

Asked if the Navy had determined where the device came from, Pacific Fleet spokesman Lt. Greg Gagne replied only, "It came from the sea."

FEB 26 '76 Advertiser

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FEB 26 '76 Advertiser

SB Aug 31, 76

Army Denies Link with Killer Disease

By Lawrence K. Altman
© N.Y. Times Service

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The Army has denied the possibility that an accidental release of any of its toxic or infectious materials could have caused the epidemic of a mysterious disease that killed 28 persons and sickened 150 others in Pennsylvania, state and federal health officials said here.

Questions about the possibility of a release of dangerous materials or sabotage have been raised repeatedly during the investigation of the outbreak, now in its fifth week. Health officials have tended to discount such possibilities in news conferences and interviews.

HOWEVER, PHILADELPHIA officials called on Rep. Joshua Eilberg, D-Pa., to request consultation from Department of Defense experts who have had experience with agents used in chemical and biological warfare.

As a result of Eilberg's request, the Department of Defense had the Army send two representatives to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta on Aug. 23, according to an earlier interview with Albert V. Gaudiosi, Philadelphia city representative and director of commerce.

Gaudiosi said that after the meeting the military decided it could contribute nothing further and there was no need for it to join the investigation.

Gaudiosi said there were no Army representatives in Pennsylvania investigating the outbreak. He also said the Department of Defense had decided to work within the federal structure rather than directly with officials in Philadelphia or Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA HEALTH officials asked the Army about the possibility of accidental release of toxic or infectious materials. Yesterday, in a news release, they quoted the statement that Richard Taylor, Army surgeon general, had given to Dr. William Parkin, Pennsylvania state epidemiologist.

"The Army," it said, "has no knowledge of accidental release of toxic or infectious materials from Army facilities. Representatives of the Army Medical Department are providing technical advice to the director (Dr. David J. Sencer), Center for Disease Control, in Atlanta."

Safe Storage Conditions Cited

New Nerve-Gas De

By Mary Ganz

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Scientists say the Pentagon is seeking funds to develop a new nerve-gas weapon that the scientists say could usher in an era of "dazzling, unbelievable" chemical weaponry.

The device, known as a "binary weapon," would contain two or more relatively harmless chemicals which form a highly toxic nerve gas when the weapon is fired, said R.J. Rutman, a University of Pennsylvania biochemist.

He was here for a symposium on binary warfare at the American Chemical Society meeting today.

"The binary weapon has been called the 'escalatory weapon par excellence,'" he told a news conference

yesterday.

"The only effective response to it is a nuclear weapon or something more exotic."

RUTMAN SAID REPLACING existing stock of nerve-gas canisters with binary weapons could make nerve gas politically acceptable by removing the danger of storing and moving an already poisonous gas.

G.R. Berdes, a staff member of the House Committee on International Relations, said "middle-level bureaucrats" in the Pentagon were eager to get funding for a program, twice voted down by Congress, to develop binary nerve-gas weapons.

A Defense Department representative was invited to the symposium to discuss the Pentagon's position,

Aug 31, 76 S-B

Development Sought

but a chemical Society spokesman said the department canceled, citing personnel changes.

In July 1975, Congress voted down an Army request for \$582,000 to prepare a building at Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas for manufacturing binary gas weapons.

A year earlier, Congress has rejected a \$5.8 million request for developing the weapons.

BERDES SAID A U.S. decision to start producing the weapons would increase proliferation of chemical weaponry and "pull the cork completely" on negotiations under way in Geneva toward complete chemical disarmament.

"The binary is the first in a long line of new weap-

ons. They are dazzling, unbelievable," he said, citing futuristic schemes for weapons that could "vaporize" an enemy.

Rutman said the weapon might consist of an artillery shell loaded with one chemical and a canister filled with another chemical.

The canister would be placed inside the shell, he said, and "the impact of firing and acceleration would then break the partition between the containers . . . and the contents would be mixed.

Heat generated by the friction of the flight or by the presence of additional accelerator chemicals would complete their conversion into nerve gas by the time the shell reached its destination, Rutman said, and a charge in the projectile's nose would spread the gas.



J. Garner Anthony



Delbert E. Metzger



Robert C. Richardson Jr.

Martial Law over Hawaii

HAWAII UNDER ARMY RULE.
By J. Garner Anthony. Published by the University Press of Hawaii. 203 Pages. \$3.95.

By Chuck Frankel
Star-Bulletin Writer

WATERGATE IS only one chapter in the history of governmental lawlessness in the United States.

Another sordid chapter is described by attorney J. Garner Anthony in his book "Hawaii Under Army Rule," detailing the unlawful takeover by the military following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941.

Martial law was declared, a military government was proclaimed, military courts took over the functions of civil courts, and the military controlled almost everything, from traffic to liquor.

No American territory, including the rebellious states during the Civil War, had been subject to such a loss of civil rights.

EVENTUALLY — four years after the Pearl Harbor attack, after the end of World War II — the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the military had acted illegally and that the trial of civilians before military tribunals was not authorized. After a declaration of martial law, every act of the military commander does not automatically become lawful simply

For three years military government usurped power in Hawaii—and in general, the population acquiesced, without complaint.

fact that workers were frozen to their jobs and those who disobeyed the order were punished by fine or jail sentences in the provost courts.

IN CONTRAST, this was the Star-Bulletin's editorial position:

"A studious attempt seems to be under way in certain quarters to discredit civil government in order to praise and indorse military government in Hawaii . . . The support for restoration of civil law has never been opposition to the military task and mission.

"It has been, and is, based on the constitutional question of validity of martial law in an American community neither invaded by an enemy nor disorganized by insurrection within its borders."

Dillingham, in testimony to a hearing inquiring into the causes of Pearl Harbor, said businessmen backed the military government. He said merely some lawyers were worried about "the rights of American citizens," which he then dismissed as "all that sort of hooey that nobody cared a damn about."

"We were perfectly willing to go to bed at 10 o'clock and 8 o'clock and go without lights and all the rest of it, and nobody wanted any change . . ."

OF COURSE, Dillingham and the important businessmen weren't threatened by the military.

But little men were. For example, a Negro civilian worker collided with two military policemen and several months later was involved in a fight with another civilian. At most, he was guilty of a trivial offense which might have drawn a \$25 fine in a civil court, Anthony said. But in provost court he was sentenced to five years at hard labor.

"The entire administration of criminal law in Hawaii was by mili-

sanction, the Army would lose prestige if it were to admit its error."

He also suggested that the Army, like any other bureaucracy, likes to expand, with more desks and more generals.

ANTHONY HAILED the final Supreme Court determination, writing:

"The decision of the court was a salutary one. While it is of particular interest to lawyers, political scientists and historians, it is of general interest to every thoughtful citizen

"The safeguarding of our civil liberties in time of war is more important and incidentally far more difficult than in less troublesome times."

who believes that the constitutional safeguards of civil liberties are as important in time of war as in time of peace.

"The safeguarding of our civil liberties in time of war is more important and incidentally far more difficult than in less troublesome times."

ANTHONY HAS not altered the text of his book from its original issue in 1954. Recently, he told Hawaii Observer he had been tempted to change only one thing, a crack about the ILWU being Communist-dominated. He said if he were writing the book today he would not use that term, but said it still rankles him that the union never opposed martial law.

Anthony's book is an important reminder in the post-Watergate era that "it can happen here," that liberty was lost in Hawaii to the military while we were fighting for that liberty in Europe and Asia.

because the military commander has ordered it done, the court held. Courts can review the lawfulness of such a military act.

In general, the population of Hawaii acquiesced without complaint in the usurpation by the military.

A few lawyers, Delegate Joseph R. Farrington, and the Honolulu Star-Bulletin fought the illegal military government.

Industrialist Walter F. Dillingham, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and the Honolulu Advertiser supported the military regime.

THE AUTHOR of the book — first published in 1955 by the Stanford University Press and now reprinted by the University Press of Hawaii — was one of those who opposed military rule. He served as Territorial attorney general in 1942-43.

Anthony's protest is not that of a flaming radical. A World War I soldier, he has practiced law in Hawaii for 49 years since graduating from Harvard Law School in 1926. He is considered one of Hawaii's most eminent attorneys.

A Democrat, he is the senior partner of a law firm with prestigious corporate clients. He has been president of the Bar Association of Hawaii, its delegate to the American Bar Association, and was one of ABA's governors from 1961 to 1965.

ONE REASON for the complacent acceptance of the military regime was undoubtedly the fact that civilians in Hawaii throughout the war lived off the fat of the land, Anthony wrote.

"The Army saw to it that Hawaii was well stocked and overstocked with food supplies and other materials that fellow Americans on the Mainland were denied," he said.

"Throughout the entire period of the war no rationing program existed in Hawaii with the single exception of the military rationing of liquor and gasoline . . .

"In short, the Army deprived the citizen of his most cherished possession — the inheritance of free men — which the founders of this country had waged bloody battles to secure, and these were supinely exchanged for meat, butter, Kleenex and liquor."

THE ADVERTISER backed military government throughout the war and opposed efforts to gradually return to the rule of civil courts and civil law.

For example, Anthony quotes this April 20, 1944, Advertiser editorial:

" . . . there was and is no popular demand — no mandate from the public — for a relaxation of martial law here. By and large the people of Hawaii have been satisfied with martial law . . . Labor conditions have been generally stable and the record of absenteeism compares most favorably with the best the Mainland has to offer . . ."

Anthony noted that the editorial failed to point out that the stable labor conditions were based upon the

tary order placed in the hands of military personnel who tried civilians for felonies carrying the death penalty down to the most trivial misdemeanors without regard to whether they bore any relation to the public safety. As the Supreme Court later observed, "Thus the military authorities took over the government of Hawaii."

"THE POPULATION of Hawaii remained under military rule from Dec. 7, 1941, to Oct. 24, 1944, when it was terminated by the proclamation of President Roosevelt.

"There never was anything resembling disloyalty, civil disorder or misconduct on the part of the civil population which justified the proclamation of martial law on Dec. 7, 1941, or its continuance in the days that followed the attack.

"The military establishment, to be sure, had received a staggering blow and was all but prostrate, but this

Important businessmen weren't threatened by the military but little men were.

was not the fault of the people of Hawaii or the civilian government nor could it justify taking military personnel away from military tasks to run the government of the Territory."

ONE OF THE fighters against the Army takeover was Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger. He got into a running battle with Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr. over the issuance of the writs of habeas corpus and found the general in contempt of court in a famous legal confrontation.

Anthony said Richardson was placed in the position of refusing to obey the process of a federal court, countenancing the physical abuse of a U.S. deputy marshal and "finally by written order threatening the public in general and Judge Metzger in particular with the provost court if they had any part in a habeas court proceeding.

"This may sound like a comic opera," Anthony wrote, "but the collision between two arms of the federal government in the persons of a federal judge and a commanding general was anything but humorous."

ANTHONY SAID it probably will be years before the historian can appraise clearly the motives and causes that led the Army to pursue the course it did in Hawaii.

"After bases which the Japanese held several thousand miles west of Hawaii were captured by our forces, it was clear there could be no invasion of Hawaii," Anthony noted. "Why then was the regime continued? A possible explanation may have been military fears that, having assumed a fictitious title of military governor and having erected a military government without legal

Aug 20, 1976 S-B

Wartime Years in the Park

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK — In the days immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, as this volcano area suddenly changed from a national park to a post on Hawaii's defense perimeter, park ranger Gunder E. Olson wrote:

"Work subsequent to Dec. 7 has been toward preventing Hawaii National Park from becoming a possible Hawaii National Battlefield Park."

Olson referred to the numerous Mainland parks where Revolutionary and Civil War battles were fought.

Japan never invaded Hawaii in World War II, but after the war years this park was as battle-scarred as if a major aerial and tank battle had been fought over and in its forests and deserts.

Hawaii National Park, as it was then called, was also in bad ecological shape from neglect.

FIRST, TO THE neglect. It came from lack of staff and funds.

Many of the permanent park staff went off to war as recalled reservists, as civilian employees of the military, or as patriotic enlistees. The few left were spread thin among the regular duties and newly imposed war ones, including frequent naturalist talks, under USO sponsorship, to Army camps on the Big Island.

This park's Civilian Conservation Corps camp was abolished in June, 1942. The closing took about 80 men off conservation service. For eight years the CCC's 80 or so enrollees had worked on park projects, from picnic shelter construction to remote patrol duty high on Mauna Loa and along the isolated seacoast.

CCC enrollees, with few exceptions, were transferred en masse to the Army Corps of Engineers and continued work on an unspecified "important military project" which had taken about 60 youths away from the Volcano camp starting in May, 1942.

Tales of Old Hawaii



By Russ and Peg Apple

WITHOUT STAFF to control them, feral goats grazed and multiplied. They denuded all the vegetation they could reach with their teeth.

Cattle were reintroduced to graze on certain park lands by orders of the military government — Hawaii was under martial law. Cattle had been evicted, after a long legal battle, in October, 1940, from the koa

Hawaii National Park suffered neglect during the war years as well as damage from tanks and bombing.

forests of the park's Mauna Loa strip. Before the war emergency herded them back onto the forested strip, "a remarkable reproduction of young koa" had been evident.

With cattle grazing again in the strip through the late 1940s, young koa trees never reached more than a few inches in height before being nipped.

Older trees in the native koa forest were in danger of never being re-

planted.

BY A 1940 ACT of Congress, more than 3,000 acres of the Ka'u desert near the seacoast were withdrawn from the national park and lent to the Army for use as "an airplane bombing target range." Army flyers used it little, and the Navy borrowed it to train pilots from the naval air station in Hilo.

Bomb craters are still evident and shrapnel can still be found in the authorized area.

Bomb craters and shrapnel can also be found for miles around the range — and once Hawaiians fishing well outside the target area were injured in a strafing run.

NEAR PARK headquarters on the rim of Kilauea Crater the Kilauea Military Camp has stood since 1912. During the early years of World War II, the 27th Division occupied it. Its commanding officer, Maj. Gen. R. McT. Pennel appreciated national park values. His division did little damage in their training.

Pennel and his division departed in October, 1943, to be followed by several commanding officers who appeared to be not in sympathy with National Park Service efforts to preserve landscapes and wilderness.

Under authority of martial law, they ran tanks and wheeled vehicles through native rain forests and into the desert, where the tracks and wheels broke the hardened crusts of volcanic ash.

They established firing ranges and blasted some natural features.

WHAT WAS DONE to Hawaii National Park in World War II was justified by urgent war conditions. High ranking Army and Navy officers were sincere in making their decisions.

Since World War II, commanding officers of Kilauea Military Camp and superintendents of this national park have understood each other's missions and have cooperated to preserve park values, especially in the last two decades.

Kauai Prawn, Guava Farms Under Way

By Paul Stoffel
Kauai Correspondent

KILAUEA, Kauai—A group of government officials headed by Gov. George Ariyoshi joined business leaders yesterday in a symbolic planting of guava trees and releasing of prawns into a pond to start a major new Kauai agricultural effort.

John W.A. Buyers, president of C. Brewer Co., was host at the two events that marked the return to production on much idle land that was formerly used for sugar cane.

The guests were taken on a bus tour to view the progress made by Kilauea Agronomics Inc. on two projects that will be expanded into 600 acres of guava orchard and 300 acres of prawn ponds.

Project manager Don Cataluna displayed a newly developed nursery in which 135,000 guava trees are being grown along with other trees for windbreak use and experimental plots of dry land taro.

Cataluna said that the nursery has many other ideas that may help bring even greater diversity to the project. Even cotton was suggested as a possible crop suitable to the area, which is a scenic wooded layout mauka of Kilauea town.

AMONG THE STATE and county officials taking part in the planting of guava trees were John Farias, State agriculture chairman; William Thompson, State land board chairman, and Kauai Councilmen Jerome Hew, William Fernandes, JoAnn Yukimura and Edward Sarita.

Gordon Shigeura, a guava specialist, said that first increment of the orchard will be in production in three years, at which time a processing plant will be ready to handle the fruit and other products, such as papaya puree.

Ariyoshi and Buyers released 250,000 juvenile prawns into a 3.6 acre pond, first of 33 such ponds to be built and stocked.

The company estimates the completed project will produce 750,000 to 900,000 pounds of prawns a year. It will be the largest such project in the world, company officials said.

For lunch, the guests were served broiled prawns, catfish and guava pastry and cocktails.

Complementing the Brewer project will be a 200-acre agricultural park to be established near Kilauea town by the State. Lots there will be made available to farmers who are unable to afford fee simple land.

Brewer also is subdividing several thousand acres of agriculture lots with 20-year deed restrictions limiting their use to agricultural purposes.

9-16-77 SB

Cut-Rate Fish Mart Moving

Bargain hunters can forget Pier 15.

Leo Ohai closed his cut-rate fish market there today. He plans to re-open in bigger quarters in the Cultural Plaza on South Beretania Street Monday.

Ohai, a commercial fisherman, opened the market in mid-July after he failed to get what he thought was a fair price from wholesalers.

His operation, however, violated State regulations governing the piers, and the Department of Transportation canceled his lease after two extensions.

Ohai's wife, Virginia, said yesterday that workmen are "working furiously" to ready space at the Cultural Plaza for Monday's opening.

Ohai will continue to moor his two fishing boats and lease storage and refrigeration space at Pier 15.

But Getting There Is Half the Fun

Monuments Dot Military

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Oahu's military bases are filled with monuments and plaques of historical interest but getting a look at them is not always easy.

Security is tight at most military installations, some more than others.

The average tourist in a rental car, for instance, normally doesn't wheel around Wheeler Air Force Base, the site of the newest bronze markers, those commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first three airplane flights from California to Hawaii.

Security is particularly tight at Pearl Harbor's Ford Island where a \$141,000 monument to the dead on the overturned Utah was dedicated in 1972.

THE NAVY SAYS the Ford Island security office has received one inquiry about visiting the monument in the last six months.

The problem is this: Military police, some rather imposing, man the gates that lead to these historical curios and may scare the timid curious.

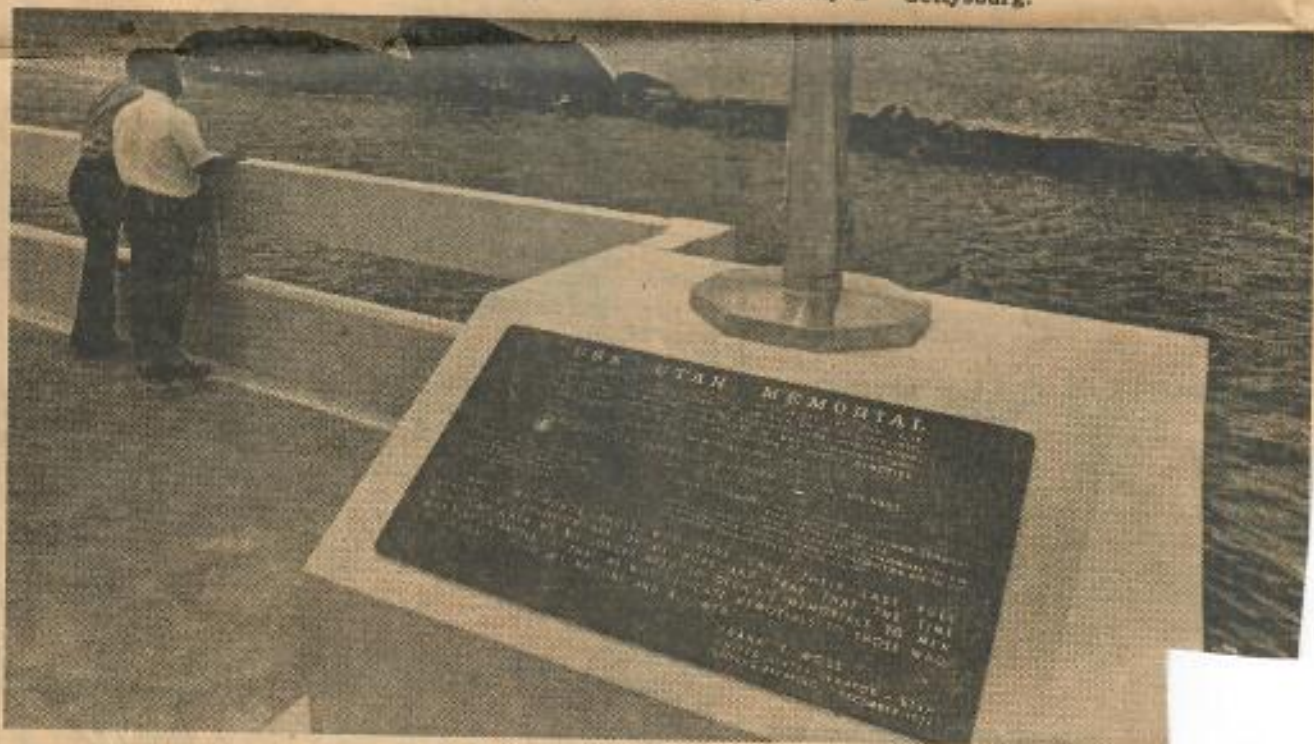
But the barrier isn't necessarily formidable since a visitor's pass is often given on request, especially if

the marker of interest is easy to find.

"Having an escort available is the key," an Air Force spokesman says. "Tailored base tours can be arranged usually through the public affairs office. If we are short-handed, there can be problems. Groups can be easier to handle if we have advance word."

Wheeler can be visited by checking with the deputy base commander.

PEARL HARBOR'S Submarine Base has almost as many plaques as Gettysburg.



EXPENSIVE LOOKOUT—The \$141,000 memorial to the Utah's dead was completed in 1972. The sunken battleship breaks the surface in the background. Practically no one visits the site today. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Warren R. Roll.

Bases

The Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station, through its public affairs office, runs a public tour, but it requires a letter in advance.

The tour includes a look at birds, oyster beds, a heiau, bullet holes in Hanger 101 which was damaged by an attacking Japanese plane, and a spot on a hill, below Kansas Tower, where a Japanese bomber crashed.

On Ford Island are seldom-visited monuments to the Arizona and Battleship Row. Inside a medical building the spot is marked where a dud bomb hit Dec. 7, 1941.

Hickam has a plaque near its runways marking the spot where the Apollo 8 astronauts returned from man's first adventure outside Earth orbit, and another marks the spot where a 1976 time capsule rests awaiting a grand opening on July 4, 2076.

ONE AT BELLOWS marks where a two-man submarine washed ashore resulting in the capture of the only prisoner of war taken on Dec. 7, 1941.

Most military plaques honor war heroes, such as Bordelon of Bordelon Field at Camp H.M. Smith, or to Smith himself, or to Millican of Millican Field.

At the Sub Base a plaque recalls the submarine Nautilus' trip under the North Pole, another to honor a Navy Cross winner lost at sea off New Guinea and another at a swimming pool to honor Rear Adm. Joe Grenfell's concern for the well-being of his enlisted families.

They are there to see, but, oh, the bother.



PLAQUE DEDICATION—Former astronaut Frank Borman, now president of Eastern Airlines, re-enacts his return to terra firma following the Apollo 8 flight in 1968, the first time man left Earth for a look at the moon. In all likelihood, no one looks at the marker at Hickam today. — Star-Bulletin Photo by Bob Young.

'Encyclopedia of Hawaii'— be patient, it's almost ready

By VICKIE ONG
Advertiser Staff Writer

One bicentennial baby missed the party in 1976.

But, if all goes well, it should debut in time for the 1978 Captain Cook bicentennial, which celebrates the 200th anniversary of Cook's arrival in the Hawaiian Islands.

This late baby is the "Encyclopedia of Hawaii," a single volume that will cover subjects on Hawaii ranging from agriculture and arts to women, war and water.

The encyclopedia, conceived in 1973, was deemed an appropriate project for Hawaii's observance of the American bicentennial. It was supposed to be ready for publication by June 30, 1976, but has been delayed because several contributors failed to turn in key articles.

The book is still not finished.

But the editor-in-chief, Robert Scott, insists the encyclopedia will be completed by Sept. 1. Theoretically, that will give the University Press of Hawaii enough time to edit the work and publish the volume in 1978.

From the start, the encyclopedia was the fair-haired child of the Hawaii State Bicentennial Commission, that government body that handed out bicentennial whoopee money like a sugar daddy.

The book was the major commission-sponsored project and the one that received the largest of all commission grants: \$72,000.

Scott, professor of journalism at the University of Hawaii, was selected as editor and took a leave of absence from the University to work on the book.

Scott has been working on the encyclopedia since May 1974. He tends to speak of it in weary tones, like a hapai woman who has passed her due date and sees only more waiting.

He said 40 articles have not been completed. Of these, Scott considers 10 "absolutely essential."

"I'll get 'em," he said. "Everyone assures me they're working on them. It (the



Robert Scott
"Mountain of problems"

manuscript) will be in the hands of the Press on Sept. 1.

"I would not regard the book as complete without these articles. In every case these are the qualified people to write them."

At this point, he said, it doesn't make sense to impose any more absolute, final deadlines on the contributors. He said the "agonized tones of their voices" indicate they know they are long, long overdue.

He said editing the 1,000-page book has posed an "enormous mountain of problems."

"Any attempt to put together comprehensive studies of everything to do with Hawaii is a new job. Nobody has ever done it," Scott said.

the 40 missing articles, he received 20 or 30 he hadn't originally sought.

More than 400 contributors and 100 researchers and reviewers had a hand in writing the book. A panel of 30 advisory editors assisted Scott.

The writers have worked on a largely volunteer basis. Contributors of one article will receive a copy of the encyclopedia. Those who submitted more than one article will be paid \$25 for each succeeding article.

The encyclopedia will cover such areas as biography, communication, economy, education, food, government, law, geology, geography, labor, land, languages, military, medicine, the sciences, the social process and transportation.

Scott said if he had it to do over again — a prospect that elicits a groan — he would beg for more time. Three years is not enough time for an encyclopedic work, he said.

He said it would be good to have 20 "compatible" people who are specialists in 20 different major fields and who know the best living authors in those areas to set the format of the encyclopedia.

"The ideal way to do it would be more slowly, over a much longer period. I don't think that is the way it could have been started, though. It had to be done in a crash program the first time. But the second edition is going to be tremendous," Scott said.

The original 1976 deadline for publication has come and gone, but that hasn't fazed the principals of the encyclopedia project.

"Some people on the Bicentennial Commission felt it should be produced in 1976 but none of us involved in the preparation regarded that as remotely realistic. Nobody involved in the publication of the book thinks of it as a 'bicentennial' encyclopedia.

"It's not to mark that occasion. It's going to be an encyclopedia of Hawaii — and there are going to be more of them."

Robert Sparks, director of the University Press of Hawaii, agrees with Scott.

"You necessarily must rely on the expertise of hundreds of specialists. All of these specialized fields must be covered by specialist authors in a manner for the maximum use by general readership."

As editor, Scott has had to look at the whole of Hawaii from the context of hundreds of pages of manuscript from different authors, spotting literary holes and crevices and fitting it all together.

Scott looks at his manuscript and says it is good.

"Probably one-third of the people have told me they have been able to correct an awful lot of misinformation that has been here, there and everywhere for decades.

"There has been a great deal of original research because these people have had reason to revise old accounts and update information."

The delays have been blessings in disguise, Scott says, because he was able to work more intensely with the material on hand and discover important areas he might have ordinarily overlooked.

As a result, while he was waiting for

"We always knew it wouldn't be ready then (for 1976). The target now is the Cook bicentennial.

"Our main criterion is that it be as complete as possible rather than any time target. There's absolutely no point in publishing an encyclopedia unless it's complete."

Sparks said University Press needs the manuscript by September to allow nine months to a year for copy editing, design, typesetting, printing and binding.

He said about 10,000 books will be published in the first printing and several printings are expected. The hard-volume encyclopedia will be as thick as a telephone directory and will probably cost more than \$35, the price tag predicted in 1975.

Everyone now is insisting on the September deadline because "otherwise, there's a danger we can't get it out in the Cook bicentennial year," Sparks said.

Sparks said the University Press will not be coming out with any commemorative Cook books. Thus, Sparks predicts, the "Encyclopedia of Hawaii" will be "one of the big babies for 1978."

June 8, 1977

S-B

Wednesday



FORUM

the Readers' Page

A Particular Point of View

Crossing Airport Runways

By Harold Y. Matsumoto

Air Traffic Controller, Honolulu International Airport

THE REEF RUNWAY is scheduled to be opened for operation sometime in October and many say it will increase airport capacity. If anything, it will reduce departure delays but will not help aircraft landings on Honolulu's parallel runways four. Many carriers will be reluctant to land on the reef runway during trade conditions due to the long taxi back to the terminal and will continue to land on runways four. To increase capacity, runway four left will need to be extended and jets and other aircraft must be segregated on the airport.

The present configuration of runways four with the right runway

An air traffic controller offers suggestions for improving the traffic system at Honolulu International Airport

longer than the left poses many problems to both pilots and controllers. Jet aircraft inbound are vectored high and wide and turn in eight to ten miles on final approach while light aircraft and commuter aircraft come in low and close.

The jets land on the right runway because of its length but after landing, must cross the left runway enroute to the terminal. They occasionally incur ground delays after landing while holding short of the left

runway waiting for other aircraft landing.

While holding short of one runway, their tails are too close to the other parallel, thus rendering it useless to other aircraft.

LIGHT AIRCRAFT and commuters are sequenced to cross either behind or above the jets for a landing on runway four left. This crossing situation can be dangerous if the jet needs to execute a go-around or the light aircraft or commuter is too close behind the jet and encounters wake turbulence.

In addition to being subject to this dangerous situation, when there is a string of jets lined up for runway four right and an equal number of aircraft for the left runway, the light aircraft and commuters are either given wide vectors, delaying circles or vectored excessively.

The commuters landing on the left runway do not have a crossing problem on the ground because they go to the terminal but some light aircraft are based on the south ramp and need to cross the right runway after landing on the left. Jets landing on the right need to cross the left while light aircraft landing on the left need to cross the right. Why can't we reverse this operation?

THE THREE INSTANCES of aircraft landings which necessitate crossing runways or flight paths are conducive to controllers being involved in "deals". Most of our

"deals" at Honolulu happen because of aircraft crossing the path of another.

It's the same thing as crossing a street—one can't get run over by a car if the street is never crossed. By the same token, a controller can't get into a "deal" if he never allows an aircraft to cross the path of another.

Unfortunately, the airport and surrounding air space in the Honolulu area are such that the crossing problem can never be eliminated; however, it can be minimized.

If runway four left is extended 2000 feet so it can accommodate jet landings, this will eliminate the need for jets to cross an active runway, it will eliminate the need for light aircraft and commuters to cross the flight paths of the jets and it will reduce unnecessary path-stretching techniques except for the exceptionally busy periods.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL is to base all light aircraft and commuter operation on the south ramp. For the commuters it will mean savings in fuel and time by eliminating long taxi routes to and from the gate one area. Their present practice is to taxi every morning and night between their overnight parking area on the south ramp and gate one, necessitating crossing three active runways.

For the light aircraft, it will mean savings in dollars that are not spent holding on the ground awaiting take-off, shorter taxi routes and neces-

sary flight delays.

By segregating jets from light aircraft and commuters, the biggest plus will be to enhance safety.

There are over a dozen take-off points on the airport where aircraft have access to the runways. Some light aircraft based on the north ramp that need more runway length for take-off must cross runway eight enroute to runway four left—again an unnecessary crossing of an active runway.

During busy periods, controllers must know at all times where the landing and departing aircraft are and their relation to each other. There are times when there are 15 to 20 aircraft awaiting departure from as many as a dozen different departure points. If all jets and light aircraft were segregated and the controller knew that all light aircraft would depart from runway four right and the jets from runway eight, his work would become less complicated, thereby making his work easier, allowing him more efficient and thus capacity promoting safety and expeditious handling of aircraft.

If both proposals are put into effect, it will be like operating two airports in one—light aircraft and commuters on one and jets on the other. A tremendous savings in fuel, time and effort plus increase in safety should more than offset the cost of an additional 2000 feet of asphalt and the cost of moving aircraft from the north to the south ramp.

Environmentalists Blamed

U.S. 'Rejection of Ocean' Criticized

SAN DIEGO (AP) — A marine scientist said today that environmentalists are keeping the United States from needed minerals and food in the sea.

John P. Craven, dean of marine sciences at the University of Hawaii, said that as a result, "the whale and

the porpoise have become what the cow is to India."

"We used to be a sea people but not anymore," Craven said in an interview.

"The people of the United States just have a distorted view of the oceans. Essentially, it amounts to a rejection of the ocean."

THE ATTITUDE IS preventing research into creation of whole cities in the sea which, he said, could help solve the nation's urban and economic problems.

In contrast, Craven said, Japan is creating a semisubmersible transportation system and "they'll have it in two years."

Craven, who once was chief science officer of the Navy's Sealab programs, said he believes "sea cities" supporting up to 10,000 people on stable but floating platforms could be created three miles off U. S. coasts.

Cities offshore would eliminate problem-ridden cores of major metropolitan areas and could be used for suburban living, parks and cultural functions, he said.

Craven said methods used by tuna fishermen "have not and will not endanger the dolphin species" and that a view that Americans "shouldn't touch" the ocean has barred development of resources.

Craven was in San Diego to lecture under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the National Sea Grant Programs.



John P. Craven

State blasted for 'freeing' man who took artifacts

By HUGH CLARK
Advertiser Big Island Bureau

KEAUHOU, Kona — A Big Island minister has criticized the State attorney general for deciding not to prosecute a Honolulu man who admitted last week he removed 2,970 pounds of ancient Hawaiian artifacts from North Kona.

The Rev. Leon Sterling said he wonders about the fairness of Hawaii's justice system when two men are jailed for six months for trespassing on Kahoolawe while a man who illegally disturbs a Hawaiian burial ground is freed without prosecution.

Sterling said that on the same day Atty. Gen. Ronald Amemiya made his decision on the artifact case, Walter Ritte Jr. and Richard Sawyer were

sentenced to six months in Federal prison for being on Kahoolawe.

He pointed out that Ritte and Sawyer violated "a Navy order that was issued without even a public hearing."

"This alleged imbalance of justice has disturbed leaders of Kona's Hawaiian community," he said. Sterling believes the two events suggest a general lack of understanding for the need to protect Hawaii's past.

Sterling, chairman of Hawaii County's Bicentennial Committee, said he finds it difficult to accept Amemiya's explanation that Mark Blackburn gathered the artifacts without knowing he was violating the law.

Amemiya's "casual dismissal shows he is missing the tempo of the people," said Sterling.

The minister also expressed con-

cern about possible looting of other Hawaiian burial sites.

He said his committee hopes to establish a system for Hawaiian families to assume guardianship over important sites to protect them from disturbance.

Sterling predicted the Hawaiian community will not accept Amemiya's decision in the Blackburn case. "We will be going to our senators and our representatives to find out just what this is all about," he said. "Too many of us feel the State is missing the boat."

Sterling said he is also upset because the return of the artifacts to the Big Island depends on State funds to pay for the transfer. He believes Blackburn ought to be responsible for returning them.



Leon Sterling

SB Aug. 29, '77



AUTHENTIC ARTIFACTS?—Mark Blackburn shows some of the rocks removed from a Big Island beach. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Ron Edmonds.

Big Isle Stones Still a Mystery

By Pat Guy
Star-Bulletin Writer

The artifact dealer who removed 26 items from a beach site on the Big Island says he's convinced the rocks are part of a heiau "bigger than the City of Refuge."

And a Big Island minister, the Rev. Leon Sterling, is upset that the dealer, Mark Blackburn, is free without prosecution for removing the ancient Hawaiian items.

The authenticity of the "artifacts" has not yet been determined by archaeologists, however, and cannot be until they are returned to the site.

Jane Silverman, historic preservation officer for the Department of Land and Natural Resources, said yesterday that "because they are all natural stones, none of them has been worked or carved, and since they have been removed from the site, there is no way of knowing whether they are in fact artifacts or just natural stones."

A STATE archaeologist has looked at the stones, she said, but "because they are no longer where they were found there is no way of really evaluating until we see exactly where the stones came from on the site."

She said archaeologists have surveyed the undisclosed area where the stones were found and what Blackburn found "does not coincide with archaeologists' knowledge of the area."

She said the items may be returned to the site as early as next week for further evaluation and examination.

Blackburn has said he is willing to accompany the investigators and show where and in what position he found the items.

Silverman also said archaeologists never set monetary values on artifacts because they are "priceless."

BLACKBURN, AT A news conference last Friday with State Atty. Gen. Ronald Amemiya, said he thought the largest of the items, a four-foot tall god, was worth up to half a million dollars. He tried to sell several of the items for \$25,000 to a local dealer.

The coin, stamp and artifact dealer said earlier this week in an interview that he was "not too happy" with the way the removal of the so-called artifacts from his home was handled.

The items were not picked up until Tuesday and then it was by some men from the State Parks Department who were told to "pick up some rocks," Blackburn said.

He said the men began piling them up without wrapping them and had obviously not been briefed about the nature of the items. The men eventually got some packing material and returned to pick up the rocks, which now are being stored by the State.

BLACKBURN SAID he has told Amemiya that people have to be made aware of the 1976 law regarding historic items. He said he was not aware that he was breaking any law when he took the items from the

Big Island.

The law makes it a criminal offense to take, excavate or destroy any historic property on either State or private land.

He said many influential people in Hawaii, including doctors and lawyers, "spend their weekends looking for things in burial caves." He said he knows one dealer who obtains most of his Hawaiian items by searching in burial caves.

Many dealers feel their collecting is being infringed upon by this law, Blackburn said.

He also said he is "positive" of the identity of the person who sent anonymous letters to the media and the Bishop Museum last week saying that someone was trying to sell some stolen artifacts.

BLACKBURN SAID the writer, whose identity he would not reveal, is a "jealous collector" who was upset that Blackburn did not offer to sell the artifacts to him.

"People have been taking stones and articles (from Hawaii) since the time of (Captain James) Cook," Blackburn said. Missionaries took them for souvenirs as well, according to the dealer.

There's a "worldwide market" for Hawaiian artifacts, the 24-year-old Blackburn said. "Rare Hawaiian items can be sold anywhere."

He said he knows of a Brazilian dealer who recently bought a wooden Hawaiian god for \$120,000.

He also says he hopes the public "will be made more aware and that the State preserves these things (artifacts). The public should be able to see these things and view them."

9/8/77 S-B

Big Isle Questions Amemiya 'Artifact' Removal Decision

By David Shapiro
Big Island Bureau Chief

HILO—The County Council yesterday asked for a full report from State Atty. Gen. Ronald Amemiya on why he chose not to prosecute an artifact dealer who recently removed 3,000 pounds of stones from what he believed to be a Kona heiau site.

The Council also referred the mat-

ter to County Prosecutor Paul De Silva for review.

Councilman James Dahlberg, who initiated the move, said he is not asking for prosecution by De Silva at this point but said he believes the prosecutor is empowered to step in if necessary.

AMEMIYA DECIDED not to prosecute Mark Blackburn for removing the articles after Black-

burn voluntarily returned the stones.

The value of the stones recently has been questioned by some authorities, but Hawaiian groups remain up in arms about the way the matter was handled by the attorney general.

Dahlberg said removal of the stones was "clearly illegal" and was "very alarming from the standpoint of their disrespect for our laws and properties and the potential immeasurable losses had these activities not been discovered in time."

Dahlberg said Blackburn's contention that he was ignorant of the law forbidding removal of artifacts "is absurd."

"I am displeased with the disposition of this serious offense as I believe it will accord other exploiters an incentive, protected by Mr. Amemiya's precedent-setting decision, to further desecrate and destroy our historic sites," Dahlberg said.

THE COUNCIL VOTED 8 to 1 to ask for a report and send the matter to De Silva, with Councilman Stephen Yamashiro dissenting.

Yamashiro said the Council should ask Amemiya for a report but should refrain from criticizing the attorney general until the facts are in.

Dahlberg denied that he was criticizing Amemiya. He said he is merely seeking the rationale for the decision.

In Honolulu, State archaeologist Robert Hommon said the stones will be returned to Kona.

Hommon said he agrees with Bishop Museum anthropologist Kenneth Emory that the rocks have no historic value.

"Several of them resemble sculptures but they are not," he said. "They are natural rocks."

But Haleiwa Doctor Has Learned to Say 'No'

Requests for Anxiety

By Harvey Meyerson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Among his many North Shore admirers, Dr. Rodman Miller is to the practice of medicine what a front-line soldier is to the Army in time of war.

The soft-spoken Haleiwa general practitioner would never make that comparison.

To him, it's just his chosen profession, it always has been this way, and if anything, he is uneasy about recent developments that have reduced his night calls.

Not that he doesn't mind an occasional full night's sleep.

BUT HE KNOWS that medical emergencies do not pick their hours; and he worries that longtime patients who he used to see in his office at, say, 3 a.m., now proceed directly to Wahiawa hospital, where all-night emergency facilities have been set up.

He is certain they are receiving good treatment at Wahiawa, but still, his instincts are for him to rush to the scene immediately and do what he can.

Lately, Miller has found himself cultivating another set of instincts—saying no to people obviously in pain and crying for help.

Not fractures or other obvious physical injuries.

Emotional pain.

"PEOPLE COME to me with obvious anxiety problems," he said, "and they are desperate for immediate relief.

"I try to talk to them, to explain that this is not the best way for them to handle their anxiety; it's only a symptom for something deeper."

Miller believes there is a place for stress-relieving drugs in medicine, but he tries to limit it.

"During the past three years,



Third in a Series

there has been a tremendous increase in demands for pills offering relief from anxiety," he said, "especially Valium.

"For instance, a patient will come in and say: 'I have just had a death in the family, I feel miserable, can you please give me some Valium to calm me down?'

"I TRY TO explain to them that they should suffer through their grief, that it may be better for them than popping a pill and forgetting.

"But it's not easy sending people away without providing them with the immediate relief that I have been trained to provide, and want to provide.

"It's natural to want your patients to feel better when they leave your office, happy, grateful, and these pills will do that.

"That's why they represent a temptation both for the patient who desires them and the physician who prescribes them."

IF MILLER'S reflections show a sophistication and concern unusual for any profession, his practice hardly fits the glamorous big city mold, nor has it ever.

A native of Louisiana, he saw active duty during World War II and the Korean conflict.

Before settling here in 1961 with his wife and four children he practiced general medicine in Paonia, Colo., a town of 700, 5,000 feet up the west slope of the Rockies.

Perhaps not surprisingly, he too a frontier post in Hawaii, too, at the Waialua Sugar Plantation, as assistant medical director.

Six years later, he opened his own practice in what he calls "a hole in the wall," a ramshackle wooden structure on Kamehameha Highway in Haleiwa.

IN TRUE FRONTIER style, the Miller family and friends and loyal patients refurbished the building themselves, painting walls, building partitions, scouring the island for second-hand medical equipment.

His pediatrics examining table was a bread dough table donated by a friend.

Other friends donated their time as receptionists.

"I'd come home at night feeling as if I'd been poleaxed," he said, referring to the cramped conditions and other inevitable tensions that kept his neck muscle drawn tight as violin strings. (Needless to say, he forebore tranquilizers.)

A year later, he moved into a solid concrete structure, and once again everyone pitched in to put the place into shape.

It was hard to say when his working day ended.

IN ADDITION to the usual early morning rounds at the hospital, followed by a day at his office usually lasting until sunset, he averaged six to eight calls at home from his arrival there until his departure the following morning, with at least two night-time visits to his office to meet patients who had telephoned.

Two or three of the night calls always would come after he had turned in. (Needless to say, he forebore sleeping pills.)

Three years ago the pace slowed somewhat, with the institution of special night-time facilities at Wahi-

-Relief Pills Surgeon

awa Hospital, then with the addition to his practice of another physician with whom he now divides night calls.

But they still keep coming.

Early one Sunday morning two weeks ago, when he had settled into a deep sleep after a hectic week's work, he was awakened by a pounding on the front door.

IT WAS A POLICE officer, asking for his aid at an automobile accident near Waimea Bay. Miller rushed to the scene. Later, home and in bed again, he received a call from Wahisawa Hospital for further advice on one of the accident victims, a patient of his.

He managed some sleep during the day Sunday.

Miller's patients cover a wide range, from local laborers to California surfers wintering at Sunset Beach.

DURING A RECENT typical working day at his office, he treated 30 persons—a child with bronchitis, a surfer with a lacerated leg, a diabetic, an ankle sprain, a case of foot-and-mouth disease, a sliver of iron embedded in an eye, a woman craving whatever anxiety pills she could lay her hands on, contact dermatitis, pap smear, tendonitis, bladder infection, pinworms, strep throat, gout, and so on, until he closed for the day shortly after 7 p.m.

"Some people might find it hard to take," Miller said, "but for me it's very satisfying.

"If I am trying to do my best, I think patients realize it and appreciate it.

"The work can be quite stressful, though, and I guess that's true of many things. Being able to handle stress, rise to it, is the kind of challenge that makes life exciting."



Dr. Rodman Miller

Tale of two maps: joy

By PETER ROSEGG
Advertiser Staff Writer

Two more reference maps of the Hawaiian Islands have arrived from the University Press of Hawaii. One is a joy and one, frankly, is a bit of a disappointment.

The first three maps in the series — Kauai, Maui and the Big Island — were published in January. They were an immediate success, though purists were able to find a few flaws.

Like their predecessors, the new maps — Oahu and a combined map of Lanai and Molokai — are not too

Advertiser review

big to use in your car and, folded, will fit the glove compartment. They are printed on long-lasting, matted-surfaced, textured white paper and sell for \$1.95 each.

The maps are detailed, full-color topographic charts with shaded relief. They were thoroughly researched from State and County sources and rely for their spellings of places on the book "Place Names of Hawaii," by Mary K. Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert and Esther T. Mookini.

The Hawaiian words are all spelled with complete punctuation — the glottal stops and macrons — that is usually omitted by choice from maps and many books and are omitted by necessity from the newspaper.

All these features were found in the earlier maps and were to be expected in the rest of the set.

The treasure of the new maps is the combined map of Molokai and Lanai. The chart is only about 15 by 18 inches, but it is the most detailed version available to the casual traveler (or resident) who wants to get about without carrying an atlas. The map shows and names all the highways and roads and most of the



Molokai and Lanai maps: Little is left out.

Advertiser photo by Merle Costa

jeep and dirt trails on the islands. Little is left out. There are also extensive designations of geographic features, hiking trails and places of

historic and current interest. It certainly looks as if the cartographer, James A. Bier, has not miss-

single gulch on Lanai. The map of Lanai shows the Hookio Battleground of 1778 and the map of Molo-

and, well...

Aloha Week outrigger canoe race starts.

These maps also follow the commendable habit established in the first maps of giving both names when there is a "common" and a "correct" title for a spot. Thus we learn that Lanai's Puu Pehe islet is also known as Sweetheart Rock. As for that little tongue that sticks out of north Molokai we can see clearly that the "county" is Kalawao, the peninsula is Makanalua, the village on the west side is Kalaupapa and the crater in the center is Kauhako.

The combined Molokai and Lanai map could be bigger and thus easier to read, but it is still quite welcome as it is. Included are enlarged insets of Kaunakakai and Lanai City, ending forever the wary traveler's fears of getting lost in those urban mazes.

The disappointing map, however, is Oahu. Although it measures 23 by 28 inches and has more than 1,370 names on it, the map does not name all the streets, even in Honolulu. Only the "major" streets are named.

But if you are lost and looking for a strange address, you probably will not be too impressed by the distinction of major and minor streets.

The people at the University Press are quick to point out that the omission of the street names was deliberate and the Oahu map was meant to be topographic, not a street map. But the omission means that if you want to find your way in Honolulu you still need one of the half-dollar Rand McNally maps available from most service stations and if you are looking for a place "in the country" on much of Oahu, you are out of luck.

The new map does include a chart of all of Oahu, though it is only slightly larger in scale than the all-Oahu map in the service station fold-out. There are also insets of Honolulu, Kaneohe-Kailua and Kahala-Makapuu Head as far around as Waimanalo.

The Oahu map is still a beautiful display with much geographic, recreational and general interest detail. We can finally locate, for example, the Honolulu Japanese Casting Club Monument along Kalaniana'ole Highway between the first lookout past Hanauma Bay and Halona Blowhole.

The map also informs us that Enchanted Lake is really Kaelepulu Pond, that Magic Island is really Ainamoana State Park, that Salt Lake is more properly called Aliapaakai and that tour bus guides along the Windward coast tour ought to be prepared to call Crouching Lion by its Hawaiian name, Kauhimakaokalani, which literally means "the observant cover of the heavens."

Bier, who is in the geography department at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, spent a good part of this summer working on corrections and changes to the maps, although new editions will not be published for at least a year.

For those map lovers or regular users who are disappointed by the lack of street detail and names on the Bier maps, some consolation may be gained from the State Department of Transportation.

The Land Transportation Division has recently published a complete set of large street maps of Oahu.

Oahu is divided into 15 sections and each section is depicted on a map approximately 22 by 22 inches with a scale of about 2½ inches to the mile. There are also four still larger maps of Honolulu with a scale of about five inches to the mile.

"Every silver lining has a cloud," the saying goes. Although these maps are exclusively street maps, there is no index to the streets on Oahu. They are valuable, however, to those who know their way around but need greater detail for driving.

These maps are available to the public from the Transportation Department at \$1 a sheet, \$19 for the set.

58 8/14/77

Films slated about Cook and Pacific

Celebrating the bicentennial of the 1778 discovery of Hawaii by Europeans, the Hawaii Geographic Society will present films about Capt. James Cook and the Pacific area during its 1977-78 season.

The season's theme is "Hawaii 200: Focusing on Britain and Captain Cook, Hawaii and the Pacific Before and Since European Exploration."

A season highlight will be the showing of a British Broadcasting Corporation documentary on Cook. The society is negotiating for the showing in late August or September, according to Willis H. Moore, society president.

Other films scheduled to be shown this year are "Sri Lanka" and "Iran," Oct. 3 - 13; "Malaysia," Nov. 1 - 8; and "Ecuador and the Galapagos" and "Atlantic Canada," Nov. 30 - Dec. 8.

Films planned for 1978 are "Royal London: Home of Captain Cook" and "Egypt," Jan. 11 - 19; "Great Sailing Adventures" and "Yankee Sails the Mediterranean," Feb. 15 - 23; "Endless Winter" and "Winter Magic Around the World," March 8 - 12; "Darwin's Islands: Voyage of The Beagle Revisited," March 29 - April 2; and "The Soul of India" and "New Guinea Expedition," April 19 - 27.

The society is "an educational organization with two purposes," Moore said. "It presents the world to Hawaii (through films and lecturers) and it documents the history and culture of Hawaii and the Pacific."

Since it was founded 30 years ago, the society has sponsored about 1,500 shows with a total audience of at least a half million people, Moore said.

Not included in this figure are showings to public and private school students. This was discontinued about five years ago and today the society is involved only with the Kamehameha Schools, Moore said.

Membership is available to the public. Costs range from \$15 for an associate membership to \$55 for a family membership. Discounts are given to senior citizens and military personnel on active duty.

Membership is not required to see the society's films. Public admission is usually \$2.50 for adults and \$1.25 for those under 18.

Showings are usually held at Mid-Pacific Institute, Poha Nani Retirement Home and Brigham Young University-Hawaii Campus.

The society maintains a library from which the public can borrow films, Moore said. Available are films on the history, culture and natural history of Hawaii and the Pacific.

Although the showing of films narrated by lecturers is the society's major activity, the group is also involved in the production of documentaries. Three recent ones were on Fiji, Malaysia and Hawaii.

"We're now in the process of preparing a half-hour documentary film on Anna Perry-Fiske's Old Hawaii on Horseback Pageant," Moore said.

This year's pageant, presented in May on the Big Island, had a cast of 130 horses and riders.

A Big Island rancher, Perry-Fiske directed, produced and designed the pageant. It was a benefit for the Hawaii Heart Association and Big Island hospitals.

For more information on the society, call 538-3952 or 941-3229.

'Found' Artifacts May Lead to Important Site

By Pat Guy
Star-Bulletin Writer

An artifact dealer who tried to sell some stone idols he found last week on the Big Island has returned the artifacts to the State attorney general and described them as an important archeological find.

Mark Blackburn, 24, a coin, stamp and artifact collector for 10 years, said at a news conference with State Atty. Gen. Ronald Amemiya yesterday that he contacted Amemiya when he read newspaper reports about the stolen artifacts.

Blackburn and his attorney met with Amemiya before the attorney general issued a statement yesterday.

He said, "We have concluded that Mr. Blackburn was not aware of the seriousness of his actions and that he was violating any State law in removing the artifacts from the Big Island site in question. Therefore, this office will not bring any criminal charges against Mr. Blackburn."

BLACKBURN, WHO has been living in Oahu since February, said he

is "sure" the site where he found at least 14 stone gods, known as Aumakua, is a heiau.

The largest of the Aumakua is about 4 feet tall with facial features and an offering receptacle, Blackburn said. He speculated it may be a war god of King Kamehameha, worth half a million dollars.

Blackburn was on a buying trip to the Big Island about a month and a half ago when he spoke with a fisherman who said he knew where there were some items Blackburn might be interested in.

The dealer said he returned last week and hiked to the site near the ocean where he found the 4-foot figure.

Blackburn said he and four companions began digging and found walls that made the place look "bigger than the City of Refuge."

HE SAID HE air-freighted the items to Oahu and tried to sell some of the smaller ones to a dealer for \$25,000 but was turned down.

Arne Coward, owner of Coward's Collections of Waikiki, was the dealer who declined to purchase the arti-

facts.

Coward said yesterday that when Blackburn came to sell the pieces, "I don't think he had the foggiest idea of what he was doing. Just like everybody else, he picks up whatever he sees and thinks it belongs to him."

Amemiya said the site of the find would not be disclosed to prevent others from taking more artifacts.

Blackburn will return to the site with State officials who will determine the significance of the find.

"THE BISHOP Museum thought it knew the location of all heiaus," Blackburn said. "This is completely new. It's a very rich find."

The artifacts are in "safekeeping" and will probably be returned to the site, Amemiya said. He said he believes the artifacts were on State land because they were found in a beach area.

A 1976 law makes it a criminal offense to take, excavate or destroy any historic property on either State or private lands. The law carries a minimum \$1,000 fine for each offense.



Mark Blackburn

Ocean-Metal Mining

Aug 77 S B

By Helen Altann
Star-Bulletin Writer

Willard Bascom, one of the greatest modern "voyagers" of the sea, says possibilities of making money out of ocean metals, such as manganese nodules, are "highly overrated."

And manganese mining isn't likely to be done if the investors "can't make a buck," he adds.

Bascom, director of the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project, speaks with knowledge and experience few men can claim.

Handsome, daring and outspoken, he has spent millions of dollars exploring the seas for knowledge and gems. He is an oceanographer, engineer, miner, inventor, mariner and author, among other professions.

He fascinates listeners with ancient sea stories—his topic in the series of lectures on "Voyages Into Ocean Space" at 8 p.m. Monday at McKinley High School Auditorium.

HE SPOKE LAST night in Hilo and will be in Kona tonight discussing "Man the Voyager."

Relaxing yesterday in the Horizon Club after arriving at Honolulu Airport, Bascom touched on one of his "hobbies," ocean archaeology, and fields left to conquer for today's explorers of the seas.

The director of America's defunct \$71 million Mohole Project—intended to dig a hole into the earth's mantle—still has his own fields to conquer.

He has prospected successfully for undersea diamonds and treasure from sunken ships and now hopes to raise ancient vessels from the bottom of the sea.

"I have written books and papers saying what I'd do," he said. Among them are "Deep Water" and "Ancient Ships."

HE BUILT AN \$8 million drilling ship for the project and needs about \$1.5 million to sustain the operations for several years.

"For \$1.5 million, I could almost guarantee you would find an ancient ship and bring back big chunks, and that's a real bargain," he said.

"There is a high probability of valuable stuff."

"There is a chance of finding extremely old ships in deep water extremely well preserved, intact. This has never been challenged."

"It's a whole new shot at archaeology."

He has joined the University of California at La Jolla as a professor and will be setting up an Archaeology Institute at Scripps Institution of Oceanography with the possibility of getting to the Black Sea for explorations.

HE SAID THE drilling ship is built for 15,000 feet of water in the Black Sea, which has no oxygen at the bottom and where "the tiniest biological objects last forever."

He said there's no question that ships are there. Everyone had to sail

Overrated, Expert Says

through the Mediterranean in ancient times, he pointed out.

"More than 10 per cent of all ships ever built—one million at least, and that's a hell of a lot of ships—were lost at sea.

"I'm damn sure we'd find some ships in there . . . That's a very big target," he said.

BASCOM HAS studied waves and beaches and worked on amphibious operations as a research engineer at the University of California and has participated in Pacific expeditions with Scripps.

He has formed a number of companies, including Ocean Science and Engineering, for mining ventures around the world.

But he says, "It just plain isn't there—not enough metals to make money off of."

He said a new ship, the Deep Sea Miner, has been built to retrieve manganese nodules—which Hawaii has in abundance and has its sights

on for a processing industry.

But he said, "Bringing them up will be a very difficult job . . . and there are tricky processing problems.

"I DON'T want to throw too much of a wet blanket on it, but it will be very difficult to make those systems work," he said.

"No one doubts that it can be done," he added, "but the question is can you sell it (the product) at a profit as ore?"

Ore is the key word in the mining industry, he pointed out. "Is it manganese pebbles or manganese ore?"

He also observed, "The interesting question is what flags will be on these mining ships."

Bascom has served on the National Academy of Sciences staff and is on the Science Advisory committees for the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines. He belongs to many scientific and professional societies.

BUT HE SAYS, "The U.S. just doesn't have a sharp program" for ocean explorations. "The fisheries program in the U.S. is so bad that good people just don't stay with it," he said. "They go to Nigeria or some place."

He noted that he is suing the federal government for \$100 million for "using my ideas" for deep water search and recovery systems "and I've got a good chance of winning," he said.

He said he proposed the system to the Central Intelligence Agency in 1962 "and they admit it."

Looking back on his colorful career, pioneering in ocean exploits, Bascom said, "I was very lucky in hitting an age when it was possible to raise money to do adventuresome things.

"I raised a lot of money . . . Most of them were high risk areas.

"But I think those days are gone. There isn't a sucker born every minute."

9/7/77 5-B

Whale Ban Could Hurt Eskimos' Life

BARROW, Alaska (AP) — The Eskimos, who have survived 2,000 Arctic winters through subsistence hunting, could face tougher winters if a ban is upheld on killing the bowhead whale, which is on the endangered species lists.

"We may be on it ourselves soon," said one Eskimo.

The International Whaling Commission, meeting in June in Australia, unanimously approved a ban on killing — including subsistence hunting — of the bowhead, a slow-moving mammal whose head is almost a third of its length.

The state sharply limited the hunting of caribou, a large species of deer. The hunting of ducks and geese had been banned earlier.

THE NATIONAL OCEANIC and Atmospheric Administration will hold two days of hearings here beginning tomorrow on whether the United States should challenge the whaling ban. The federal government has until Oct. 1 to oppose the ban.

The price of food here suggests that dietary substitutes to whales and caribou would be expensive. Milk is \$3 a half gallon; eggs \$2 a dozen.

One bowhead whale can supply 40 to 50 tons of food and raw materials, enough to sustain a small village from one hunting season to the next.

Mike Jeffries, an Alaska Legal Services lawyer for the Eskimos, said, "The whale cannot be replaced with food stamps. They plan festivals around it; their whole lives center around the hunt."

Some local businessmen say the Eskimos don't pay any attention to caribou restrictions—which bar all but subsistence hunting—and aren't likely to observe a ban on whales either.

Eben Hopson, an Eskimo and mayor of Barrow, said, "We are used to overcoming the physical obstacles while hunting the whale. We are resourceful enough to overcome human obstacles. Our people will not go hungry."

THE BOWHEAD, WHICH stay close to drifting ice and occasionally use their brow to break through the ice for a breath, was protected from commercial hunting in 1946. The U.S. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973 stopped all but subsistence hunting.

Eskimo crews took a dozen or so whales a year until the early 1970s, when the annual average rose to 29. In the 1976 season, crews reportedly killed 48 whales while wounding but losing another 35. This spring they took 28 more.

Official estimates of the number of bowheads range from 1,000 to 3,000 for the Pacific stock. An additional several hundred reportedly survive in Canada's eastern Arctic.

Eddie Hopson, 57, Eben's brother, has been hunting bowheads since he was a boy. He says government scientists base these estimates on how many whales they see during a hunt. "Most of the time they stay inside their sleeping bags," he said of the scientists.

THE ESKIMOS also challenge the government caribou census. The state says the caribou herd's size has dropped from 250,000 to 50,000 in the past five years.

Mayor Hopson said, "There were in excess of 200,000 caribou in the Barrow area alone" during one week in August. "It is impossible to convince our people that there are no more caribou when we see them in such numbers all over the place — in the lakes and on the sand bars."

Prof Suggests Royalties for Precious Coral

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

At least token reparations for Hawaiians could be paid in the form of royalties by companies which exploit ocean resources in Island waters, political scientist George Kent believes.

Kent, a University of Hawaii professor, suggested last night at a seminar on "The Search for Ocean Law" that Maui Divers of Hawaii should

Honolulu Star-Bulletin



Wednesday, September 7, 1977

pay for the right to exploit precious coral. He claimed State stewardship of such ocean resources between the Islands is inadequate.

"The most clear indication of failure to look after our interests, for example, is the failure to demand any royalty," Kent told the audience of about 35 persons in McCoy Pavilion. "So there's no way in which all of us could share in the benefits of this resource."

BUT MAUI DIVERS president Clifford D. Slater, informed of Kent's statements, pointed out that products of his company generate substantial tax revenues which in turn benefit all the people of Hawaii.

A University of Hawaii study showed that the retail value of precious coral sold over the counter in Hawaii last year totaled \$16 million, Slater said. That put \$640,000 into State coffers through the 4 per cent excise tax, he added.

"There are about 700 jobs in the coral industry, including the competition to Maui Divers," Slater said. He said Maui Divers employs 230 persons.

KENT'S IDEA received some backing from Arvid Pardo, a professor of political science at the University of Southern California, who also took part in the seminar.

Pardo served as United Nations ambassador from Malta in the late 1960s and spearheaded United Nations establishment of continuing conferences on law of the sea.

"I think the proposal to apply the common heritage concept to Hawaii is very imaginative," Pardo said.

Earlier, Kent had explained that the common heritage concept holds that ocean resources are to be used for the benefit of all the world's people in its broadest sense. He said he would prefer a scaled-down version to permit citizens of Hawaii to benefit from inter-island resources.

"I would see the matter not merely as a case, a very strong case, for the Hawaiian public to participate in some way, receive some revenue, but even have some say in the management of these resources," Pardo said.

The last in the series of Voyages into Ocean Space Community Seminars, "Images of the Sea," a multi-media presentation, is scheduled at 8 p.m. Tuesday in the McCoy Pavilion in Ala Moana Park.

Rocks Will Be Returned to Big Isle

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

The controversial rocks brought to Honolulu from Kona by an artifact dealer to sell as Hawaiian images will be returned to the Big Island, State archaeologist Robert Hommon said today.

He said he and Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer, will take the 3,000-pound collection of stones back to the beach site from where they were taken by artifact dealer Mark Blackburn.

He said it is hoped the delivery of the stones to their original site "will put the issue to rest." He said the trip is planned "in the near future."

HOMMON SAID HE agrees with Kenneth Emory, senior anthropologist at the Bishop Museum, that the rocks are natural and have no value as ancient Hawaiian artifacts.

"Several resemble sculptures of things, but they are not sculptured. They're all natural," he said.

However, he said, "there are a lot of reasons why it is a good idea to take them back."

He said it would be senseless for the State to store the stones, and it would please the Kona community to have them back.

"Rocks are not supposed to be removed and taken from one Island to another," he said.

He also pointed out that the area where Blackburn gathered the rocks is State property, and said at least part of it is in the conservation district.

"It is illegal to take anything from the conservation district without permission, whether antiquities or not," Hommon emphasized.

"IN THE FUTURE, this sort of thing probably will not be let go as easily," he added in a warning to other artifact collectors.

Blackburn, a collector of coins, stamps and artifacts, maintains that he has discovered a rich mine of artifacts. He believes one item is worth up to half a million dollars.

He also said the rocks are part of a heiau "bigger than the City of Refuge."

However, the archaeologists have pointed out that removal of the rocks from their site makes it difficult to evaluate whether they were part of a structure.

The State has the rocks in its possession, at an undisclosed location.

State Atty. Gen. Ronald Amemiya said after the rocks were turned over to him that he wouldn't prosecute Blackburn because the collector seemed unaware he had violated a State law by taking them.



FOR

the Reader

A Particular Point of View

Island Place Names

By Theodore Kelsey

Authority on Hawaiian. Honored by the Honpa Hongwanji Mission of Hawaii as a Living Treasure of Hawaii.

PARDON US, o most prominent hill of Hono-lulu — or is it Hana-lulu, as we constantly hear on radio? — for leaving your Hawaiian name undecided all these years! Surely it must be your haole name of Punch-bowl that is derived from very official *Pu* (or *Pu'u*, Hill) o *Waina*, where the Pukikis once raised grapes (*waina*), which make wine (*waina*), so we get punch.

Why spoil our appetites by refer-

A Hawaiian scholar tells about the origins of many familiar place names.

ence to the leaving (*waiohna*, *waiho-ona*) of corpses of human sacrifice left lying about? *Emekona* (Dr. R. B. Emerson), in his splendid "Pele and Hii-aka", page XII, says you are *Pu-o-waena* — Central or Middle Hill — which we can all see for ourselves, so there is no typical Hawaiian enigma. *Pu'oina*, Hill of the Resting Place, a name given by a few old folks, at least gives us a chance to sit down a while and rest! Perhaps someone can enlighten us.

Let us proceed to others of our mauled Hawaiian names.

What we call Diamond Head is *Le'ahi*, or *Lae'ahi* — Cape of Tuna (*ahi*). If you want fire (*ahi*), omit the glottal. In the old days certain headlands were chosen for triangulation to locate tuna fishing grounds (*ko'a*, *lawai'a'ahi*).

I have adopted the dash for the phonetic slur, and call it *'olahi*, glide. Hence — *ahi*, fire.

THEN THERE is so called Koko Head (*koko* — blood). Koko was a small landing place on the *Wai'alaie* side.

My former associate in Hawaiian interest, Henry E. P. Kekahuna, obtained a little legend about the cape from old Mr. Nawaa of Honolulu.

The real name of the cape was given as *Ka Lae o Ku-wai-hoa*. The cape (*Ka Lae*) of The Water (*ka wai*) formed by the striking down (*hoa*) of demi-god Kane's staff (*Hohoa*, a kind of tapa beater.)

As the macron and breve are not always available for long-sounded and short-sounded vowels, and it may cost more money to have Hawaiian printed so it can be pronounced correctly, I make an innovation by placing a period after a vowel for short sound, and a colon for long.

DEMIGODS Kane and *Kanaloa* landed at *Hana-uma* Bay in the long ago for exploits on *O'ahu*. After their forearm wrestling (*uma*) and the creating of a spring or two, they proceeded to *Ka-imu-ki*. The Ground Oven (*Ka-imu*) for cooking ti-root (*ki*). The oven is still seen as the small crater hill by the fire station.

They went on to the little hill of *Mau'u-mae* — withered grass — up back of the Queen Theatre, where they slid down, thus giving the hill its name.

When they arrived at *Ka-pu-ka-ki*, The Hill of Slashing (*ka'*) with ti plants (?), that we call Red Hill, Kane hurled a big rock, intending it to fall as a boundary mark between *'Ewa* and *Wai'anae*. But the rock went crooked (*pa'ewa*). It was caught by a supernatural woman at *Ka Lae Loa*, the long point, known to us as Barbers Point.

In turn it was hurled to another supernatural woman at the *'Ewa-Waianae* boundary, where Kane intended it to fall in the first place.

Do the rock and the supernatural woman appear to any old timer today?

THE NAME — *O'AHU*, according to my old friend and instructor in Hilo, James A. Iokepa, means food (the *o'*, he *ola*, a life, he *'ai*, a food).

RUM

ers' Page



nes Have Meaning



Theodore Kelsey

— "Oahu of eyes that look as-kance.")

The name Hawaii was interpreted as *hawa'i'i*. *Hawa* is a contraction of *hawahawa*, besmeared. To take wrongfully the property of others besmeared the hand. (*Hawahawa - iho'laka lima-i ko hai'i waiwai*). The word — *i'i* — means strong desire, stronger than *i'ini*, desire. The very strong desire of the mind was *ka-i'i o ka mana'o*. The raging of Pele's volcanic fires was *ka-i'i o ke ahi*. Pele took wrongfully the property of others that she most desired, like mixing hard poi (*kupepe*) she mixed her lava. (The name Hawaii from James and Philip Iokepa, the latter *Wai-ho'olana*, who became the police sergeant of Hilo.)

Wai-kiki was the name of the younger sister of *Pele-ula*, Chiefess of *Kou* — a kind of tree — as ancient *Hono-lulu* was called when its harbor was *Ke-Awa-o Kou*, and Pele's youngest sister, *Hii-aka*, escorted to her her lover, the chief *Lohi'au* of *Ha'ena*, island of *Kauai*.

The word *ki'ki'*, with both syllables accented, means the spouting of water from more than one source. I suspect that when the tide came in water poured out in ponds near the sea. Sand Island is *Ka-haka-'au-lana*. The Platform (*ka haka*) to float (*lana*) swimmers ('*au*, swim).

AINA HAINA — Land of Hind — was named for Robert Hind, a dairyman. I think the real Hawaiian name is available.

Pearl City is *Manana* — Spread Out.

Ford Island is *Moku 'ume'ume*. Island of attracting the opposite sex.

Pearl Harbor is *Puu-los* — Long Throat.

Tantalus is *Puu'Ohia* — Ohia Tree Hill.

Round Top is "*Uala-kaa* — Rolling Sweet Potato.

Hono-lulu *Hono* means a joining. The back of the neck is a *hono* (*hono-0 ka 'ai*). It may refer to a bay, gulch, or valley. *Lulu* is given as calm, sheltered.

Heaped or stored Up (*ho'ahu, 'ia*). In the Marquesan Sailing List, in the precious Fornander Collection of the Bishop Museum, you will find the name *Mea'ai* — something to eat — which may well refer to *O'ahu*. Anciently the island was called — "*O'ahu-a Lus*" (for *Lua-nu'u Kane-hoa-lani*?). It is now called "*O'ahu-o Ka'kuhihewa*" — "*O'ahu of The Mistaken (kuhihewa) stroke (ka')*. I was informed that the chief named struck his own son in battle. (Mrs. Lala (Laura) *Ka-maka-ku-i-ka-lani*, in Hilo).

The district of *Wai-anae* is hot, so a certain *Kanepuniu* — Kane of the Coconut Shell Cup with the Top Cut off — representing his head — wept because of the heat of the sun. ("*Uwe'o Kanepuniu i ka wela o ka Iai*."). A coconut shell cut horizontally formed a *kilu*.

Water was not easy to get, so it was stored up (*ho'anae 'ia*) as were mullet ('*anae*) in fish ponds.

THE PEOPLE of *O'ahu* were little known for aloha. The island was nicknamed "*O'ahu maka 'ewa'ewa*"

Food From Neptune's Garden

Continued from Page H-1

to cook until the liquid evaporates. Serve alone or over brown rice. Makes 2 to 4 servings.

FILLETS IN NORI

- 2 pounds fish fillets
- 10 sheets dried nori
- 1/2 cup whole wheat flour
- 1/2 cup wheat germ
- 1 teaspoon Japanese chili powder
- 2 to 3 eggs, beaten
- Peanut oil

Wash fish and pat dry with a clean towel. Cut fillets to about 2 inches by 4 inches. Cut nori sheets in fours. Wrap the nori around the fillets.

Combine the flour, wheat germ and chili powder. Paint each wrapper with beaten egg and roll in the flour mixture. Coat about 6 to 8 at a time and fry in hot peanut oil until they become a rich golden brown. Turn and fry the other side. Serve hot. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

SHANGHAI TSU TSAI AND EGG FLOWER SOUP

- 3 large sheets dried nori
- 2 eggs
- 1 or 2 stalks scallion (green part only)
- 6 cups chicken broth
- White pepper
- 1 tablespoon sesame oil

Tear the nori into 1-inch pieces. Beat the eggs thoroughly. Cut scallion greens into 1/4-inch pieces. Bring broth to a boil and add salt to taste. Add scallion and nori. Stir.

Pour in egg mixture. Allow soup to come to a boil. Remove from heat. Stir. Sprinkle with white pepper. Pour into a soup tureen. Float the sesame oil on top. Makes 4 servings.

TAIWANESE FISHERMAN'S SOUP

- 1 cup fresh young sea vegetable fronds
- 2 quarts cold water
- 1 pound fresh fish, split
- 1/2 teaspoon crushed red peppers
- 1/4 cup dry white wine

Wash the fresh sea vegetables well in cold water. Cut into bite-sized strips or squares. Cut fish into chunks, leaving skin on.

Combine water, fish, sea vegetables and seasonings. Simmer gently for 5 minutes. Add wine. Remove from heat. Let stand for 10 minutes. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

FRIED SWEET KOMBU CHIPS

- 16 cups fresh kombu (sometimes called mitsuishi-kombu)

Cut the kombu into squares or rectangles of about 1 inch by 2 inches. Fry in peanut oil, a few at a time. Remove to an absorbent paper towel. Sprinkle with raw sugar. Serve. (Dried kombu can be fried in oil as is, without soaking in water.)

KOREAN SEAWEED SOUP

- 1/2 ounce dried wakame (called miyok in Korea)
- 1/4 pound raw lean beef, thinly sliced
- 3 cloves garlic, finely chopped
- 1 teaspoon sesame salt
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce
- 2 teaspoons sesame oil
- 1/2 teaspoon black pepper
- 6 cups water

Place the wakame in a colander or strainer and blanch by pouring boiling water over it. Drain. Cut into 2-inch pieces.

Saute the beef quickly in a little sesame oil, adding garlic, sesame salt, soy sauce and black pepper. Saute until the meat is brown.

Add the wakame and the water. Simmer 30 minutes or until wakame is tender. Check seasoning. Bring to a boil. Serve. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

STUFFED NORI

- 1 cup pearl barley
- 3 cups beef broth
- 1 cup onions, chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, chopped
- 3 tablespoons butter or margarine
- 1 teaspoon sea salt
- 1 teaspoon black pepper
- 6 large nori sheets
- Corn oil

Place the barley in a heavy skillet and dry roast for a few minutes until it turns a light yellow and begins to smell nutlike. Place in a deep, covered pot.

Add the wakame and the water. Simmer 30 minutes or until wakame is tender. Check seasoning. Bring to a boil. Serve. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

Drain. Spread out on waxed paper.

Place a suitable amount (depending on size of nori) of the barley stuffing in each nori sheet and roll up the edges to cover the filling with several layers of nori. Saute the stuffed rolls in a little corn oil for about 5 minutes until tender.

It's called ego nori in Japan, hai mien san in China, gulaman or guraman in the Philippines, and moss in Ceylon.



The Japanese call it wakame, the Koreans miyok. It has a sweet taste and delicate texture. It's usually sold dried.



Aug 4, 77 S-B



LAND-LOCKED—Prof. Robert Taylor displays a giant Malaysian prawn reared in the Nevada desert.—Associated Press Photo.

Prawns to Be Raised in Desert of Nevada

By Gary Pedersen

RENO, Nev. (AP) — It's a way from here to the nearest ocean, but there are plans afoot to raise some fresh local seafood—shrimp.

Fresh prawns from desert ponds is the project planned by Robert Taylor, a professor at the University of Nevada.

The idea is to grow prawns commercially in ponds fed with warm water from a Sierra Pacific Power Co. generating plant near Fort Churchill in central Nevada—a couple of hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean.

their lives in salt water and part in fresh water. In the project they are hatched in the laboratory and moved to salt water for a short time, then moved into the fresh ponds. They will be fed brine shrimp at first, then other things like catfish chow or other protein.

THE RESEARCH funding has gone from the power company to the university.

TAYLOR, HEAD of the university's school of veterinary medicine, said no marketing studies have been done. But if his brainchild proves successful, someone may be able to make money harvesting the shrimp, now consumed by the bucketful in casino restaurants in northern Nevada which pay dearly for frozen prawns—at least \$5 a pound.

Taylor said raising shrimp in the desert is no real problem, as long as there is warm water and controlled conditions, and the Fort Churchill site offers both.

"There was all this hot water out there going to waste. Something like 240 acres 10 feet deep," he said. "I know Sierra Pacific wanted something done with it, too. So I came up with the idea of raising prawns. It's really an ideal location with an unlimited source of hot water."

WITH SOME studies in hand and some lab work behind him, Dr. Taylor approached the power company with his idea and found the utility had some research money available. From there, two small ponds and a waterway were constructed at the site.

The idea is to mix 100 degree-plus water from the cooling ponds with colder water to bring it down to the 83-degree habitat for the shrimp.

The creatures, known as Malaysian Shrimp, naturally spend part of

At Florida sink hole

Prehistoric bones, brain, tools found

By AL ROSSITER JR.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A spring-fed sink hole and the marsh around it near Sarasota, Fla., have yielded bones of people who lived 6,000 years ago, animal bones twice that old and what may be a 9,000-year-old boomerang.

Among the human finds was a skull containing possibly the oldest preserved brain matter yet discovered.

The National Geographic Society reported Saturday that preliminary indications suggest the remains of as many as 1,000 people who lived 6,000 to 7,000 years ago may lie beneath sediment along the edges of Little Salt Spring.

Animal remains 12,000 to 14,000 years old have been found at a deeper level in the warm spring waters, the society said.

The finds were made by Carl Clausen, an underwater archeologist sponsored by the society and the General Development Foundation which owns the land around the sink hole.

"The incredibly preserved wooden artifacts and skeletal remains of people and animals are giving us an unprecedented look at man's material culture as it existed thousands of years ago," Clausen said in the National Geographic Society report.

the boomerang in the same sediment level and was carbon dated at 9,080 years old. Remains of an ancient campfire in the same vicinity proved to be 10,200 years old.

"We think the boomerang is in the same time frame, making it the oldest ever found in the Western Hemisphere and perhaps the world."

The animal remains came from giant sloths and a mastodon. Clausen said many more probably lie at the bottom of the sink hole but deep diving equipment is needed to explore it.

He said a heavy charge of dissolved minerals in the water, the lack of dissolved oxygen in the water and its 76-degree Fahrenheit temperature are responsible for its preserving qualities.

Among the animal remains was an extinct tortoise skewered by a three-foot stake probably by a prehistoric hunter. Laboratory dating of the shell and spear shows they are 12,000 to 13,000 years old.

Clausen said the most surprising discovery was the large number of human bones.

"To find this many people at the site would be amazing, since man 6,000 or 7,000 years ago was generally considered a nomadic hunter who moved in extended family groups from place to place," he said.

"The large number of burials suggests a tradition of using the area for interment that may have lasted 1,000 years or more."

Clausen said Florida at that time was cooler and drier and the spring may have been the only source of water for miles.

The apparent boomerang is made of oak and was found with other wood objects in gray sand 20 to 45 feet below the surface of the sloping sides of the sink hole.

"It has a right-angled top, with one long side, and is stylistically similar to some Australian killing boomerangs," he said. "A wooden mortar was found near

Captured creatures on exhibit

By BRUCE BENSON
Advertiser Science Writer

What has 90 tentacles, eyes on two little stalks, moves by jet propulsion, maintains its own inner gas chamber, can trace its family tree back 500 million years and is looking for a refrigerator?

It's a chambered nautilus, a rare sea animal that lives in a shell but belongs to the same family as the squid, octopus and cuttlefish.

Two zoology graduate students at the University of Hawaii recently returned with 12 of the creatures and have placed 10 of them on display at the Waikiki Aquarium.

Students Bruce Carlson and Mike deGruy will give a lecture on the chambered nautilus at 7:30 p.m. next Wednesday in the aquarium's foyer.

They are hoping to attract a good-sized audience in order to collect donations toward a refrigeration system to provide the animals with a cold-water environment.

Carlson and deGruy caught the creatures at a depth of 800 feet off the Palau Islands. They baited fish traps, set them near the ocean bottom and then returned two days later to find that they had scored.

The students sent a pair to San Francisco's Steinhart Aquarium, where the strange cephalopods are playing to rave reviews in the local press.

"The importance of the animal is that the nautilus have a 500 million-year fossil history. There are close to 3,000 fossil species. They literally dominated the oceans for millions of years," said Carlson.

"Suddenly they all died out except for three or four relic species found only in deep water in the Western Pacific. This occurred several million years ago.

"Little is known of them because they are such deep water animals. People who are interested in them want to know more about what the fossil animals were like. The shells of the extinct nautilus are very close to the few species that are living today."

Carlson said they brought about a dozen of them back to the Waikiki Aquarium last year, keeping two and shipping the others to the University of Washington. The aquarium's pair lived for about seven months.

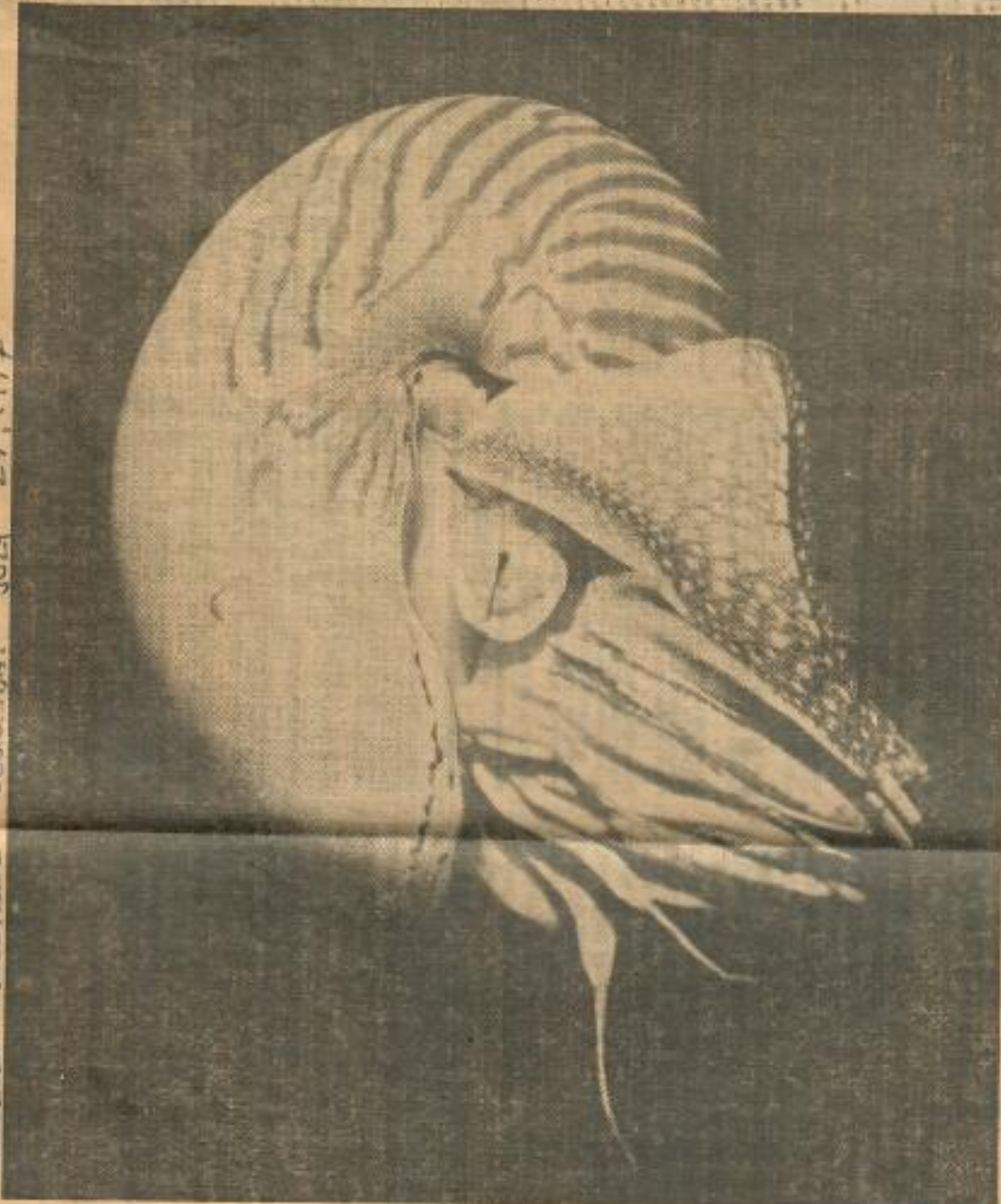


Photo Courtesy: Waikiki Aquarium

The nautilus: with a little colder water at the aquarium, they could jet around in comfort.

"The Waikiki Aquarium is the first in the United States to collect and successfully keep nautilus alive," Carlson said.

"Last year 17 eggs were laid here but they didn't develop, possibly because of the warm water. They're living in water that's 50 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit in the ocean and our water in the aquarium is 75 degrees. Much higher than that is lethal."

The animal's shell was described as a perfect spiral, with brown stripes or bands all over it. "The animal itself is bizarre," Carlson said. "It's got 90 tentacles, and a thick fleshy hood over the top of the head. Its eyes are little stalks and it swims around by jet propulsion. It's like it was manufactured on

another planet." The propulsion system works with a siphon beneath the tentacles. Water pumped in behind the head is shot straight out of the siphon. Since the siphon can swivel completely around and point up and down, it can propel the nautilus in any direction it wishes.

The animal also maintains a little gas chamber inside its shell to control its depth and overcome the weight that would otherwise cause it to sink to the bottom.

Carlson said they will show slides on the nautilus, describe its capture and transportation to the aquarium, and have all 10 of the little stars on view in an exhibit for the public during their lecture.

July 28, 1977 S-B

Whale Knocks Out Hydrofoil

CUMANA, Venezuela (UPI) — A freak collision with a whale has put a luxurious \$10 million hydrofoil out of commission for at least six weeks, the owners of the craft said today. The accident killed a woman and injured five others.

The hydrofoil, plying between the Venezuelan mainland and the resort of Margarita Island, ran into a whale on Sunday. Petra Malave, 26, a stewardess aboard the hydrofoil, suffered a fatal head injury and five of the 18 passengers were injured.

The hydrofoil, one of two that cover the one hour and 45 minute route, was seriously damaged and had to be towed to Cumana. The owners said that damages to the front skis, the hydraulic system and the hull had been estimated at more than \$700,000.

The hydrofoils have a cruising speed of 50 miles per hour and can carry up to 242 persons. They are built by Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle, Wash.

Sea Monster Caught Off New Zealand

TOKYO (AP) — A Japanese trawler off New Zealand netted a 30-foot, two-ton sea creature which a marine biologist says resembled an extinct sea reptile of 130 million years ago.

Prof. Fujio Yasuda of Tokyo Fisheries University, who studied shipboard photographs of the creature, said it looked like a prehistoric plesiosaurus.

"Some of the crew thought it was whale, others a turtle without a shell, some joked it was a monster," Michihiko Yano, a fishing company executive, said Wednesday at a news conference.

The 39-year-old Yano took the color photos and sketched the animal when it was hoisted aboard the trawler last April 25, some 30 miles east of Christchurch.

The Japanese press, seizing on a possible link to Scotland's legendary Loch Ness monster, dubbed the new beast the "South Pacific Nessie."

"I was not sure what it was at the time, but it does look like drawings I saw of Nessie after my return home last month," Yano said as he showed reporters the photos.

Please See SEA, Page A2



(AP Wirephoto)

JAPANESE TRAWLER HAULED IN, LATER DUMPED THIS 30-FOOT SEA CREATURE
Marine Biologist Believes It Resembles Sea Reptile Extinct For 130 Million Years

Sea Monster

Continued From Page A1

They depict an animal with white and red skin hanging from its bones. Yano said it had two fins front and rear, a five-foot neck and a six-foot tail.

"As soon as I saw the photos, I knew it was something extremely rare," the 46-year-old Yasuda said in a telephone interview. "Without a bone sample, however, it's impossible to determine just what animal it was."

He said experts on marine life examined the photographs and agreed the creature did not resemble a whale or a dolphin, its neck was too long for a turtle and fatty tissue on the skin indicated it could not have been a shark.

Yano told newsmen it was kept aboard for an hour. The crew then cast it back into the ocean because they feared the rotting creature would contaminate their commercial catch of eel-like whiptail fish.

The trawler, the Zuiyo Maru, is still at sea and Yano is the only person from on board to have returned to Japan.



(AP Wirephoto)

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Land Board Denies Bid for Bird Survey

By Robert McCabe
Maui Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, Maui—A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers request for a right-of-entry to State lands was turned down yesterday by the State Board of Land and Natural Resources.

Meeting on Maui, the board was asked to approve the request by James J. Detor, land management administrator, who said the Corps is seeking the access rights to conduct vegetation and birdlife surveys.

The request had been submitted for the board's consideration at a meeting earlier this month, but action on the matter was deferred when no explanation was provided.

At yesterday's meeting, the request, which had been amended to include access to a portion of the Diamond Head Crater, was resubmitted.

BUT THE BOARD decided to deny the request when Detor was unable to explain the purpose of the proposed surveys.

Board member Stanley Hong said the request appeared unusual to him since activity by the Corps of Engineers usually is limited to coastal areas and waterlands.

"The question in my mind is why the Corps of Engineers needs to do a study of bird life," Hong said.

Referring to the Corps' request for access rights in the Diamond Head Crater area, Larry Mehau, acting chairman of the board, said, "There must be another reason why they want to be there."

Notified of the denial, Col. Frank M. Pender, the Corps' district engineer, said he will resubmit the request and provide the proper explanations.

Pender said the Corps is asking for the rights of entry so that it can identify the State's wetland areas and determine what effect dredging and other projects would have on the plant and wildlife in these regions.

"We definitely have a need to know these things and we'd be severely criticized if we didn't," he said.

Pender also said that the Diamond Head Crater area was included in the request because "there is a small area there that could qualify as a wetland."

S-B
July 23, 1977

Key to Hawaii history

Harbor

By BRUCE BENSON
Advertiser Science Writer

Far across the dusty and barren fields of the Ewa Plain, the midday sun cast a shaft of light through an opening in the limestone rock, illuminating the clear waters of a subterranean pool occupied by half a dozen scuba divers.

The pool, a limestone sinkhole, was discovered earlier this month. It is one of several sites on acreage for the proposed deep-draft Barbers Point harbor that scientists now see as possible keys to unraveling the earliest cultural history of the Hawaiians.

Archaeologists in recent weeks have come across the fossil remains of ancient Hawaiian birdlife — including extinct species never known before — at the same sites where early Hawaiians lived at Barbers Point.

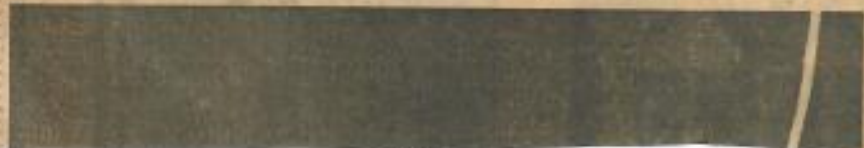
None of the researchers has suggested that the proposed \$100 million harbor should be canceled to save the sites, as happened with the Moanalua Valley petroglyph rock in the TH-3 battle.

But Bishop Museum scientists, who are investigating 92 of some 800 acres in the area, are somewhat concerned that bulldozers now quarrying the limestone for a cement plant may overrun the sites before permits come through for them to finish their field work.



Advertiser photos

Environmental scientists, above, prepare to descend into newly discovered subterranean pool. Below, divers probe crystal clear waters for fossil remains of ancient Hawaiian birdlife.





Besides the early communal sites and fossil record, two rare and endangered native Hawaiian plant species have been discovered on the acreage by environmental impact studies. *Achyranthes splendens* is growing there as is *Euphorbia skottsbergii*, called akoko by the Hawaiians. Until the environmental surveys came across some 3,000 of them, the akoko plant was believed to be extinct.

The newly found limestone pool, dripping with stalagmites, is about 40 feet by 50 feet and up to 35 deep. One of the divers surfaced with a wire mesh basket and swam toward a ladder slung on ropes at the edge. "Here they are."

Dr. Marvin Miura and Dr. Storrs L. Olson retrieved the basket. It was filled with dozens of bones of birds that had fallen into the sinkhole in the ancient past and died, unable to find their way out.

There were low whistles and gasps. "The sternum's absolutely perfect." "It's because the water is so hard that the bones are still so good." "Careful, don't touch it."

Olson is a curator of birds at the Smithsonian Institution, visiting Hawaii with assistant Helen James to continue searching for the fossil remains of early Hawaiian birdlife. Miura, president of Environmental Impact Study Corp., and his employes are doing a biological survey of flora and fauna for the State in connection with the proposed harbor.

It now appears that the recovery of fossil birdlife — begun six years ago with the discovery of a bizarre flightless goose that once lived on

July 24, 1977 A-5-B

sites yield rare fossils

Molokai — can become one of the archaeologist's best tools in determining when the early Hawaiians settled on the Ewa plain.

Olson explained, "It's my estimation that the flightless goose and flightless ibis were wiped out in the first 100 years or so after the arrival of the Hawaiians. They were ground-
ed birds and couldn't fly away. If we find such fossils at the Barbers Point sites where we also have evidence of people living at one time, we would know that those sites had to be one of the earliest places of settlement.

Bishop Museum archaeologist and field director Aki Sinoto said, "Barbers Point is the first place where you find fossil remains of early bird-life in physical contact with midden-materials, one layer on top of the other." Midden is the refuse around a dwelling place and is the grist of the modern archaeologist's mill. It's minutely examined for clues to the long-dead people who left it behind.

"A temporal contact between the fossils and the midden would show what kinds of now-extinct birds were alive when the Polynesians came here."

Sinoto said the studies to date have disclosed that the Honouliuli area where the new harbor would go was occupied more densely than previously supposed. "We see now that there were permanent activities here. They manufactured adzes with

basalt stones imported from elsewhere, maybe from the Waianai. There is also evidence that agriculture was practiced because of crude terracing. They must have stayed there for a while."

Sink holes on the acreage, which are natural formations in the limestone, contain native vegetation such as the noni, used as a medicinal plant, and ti leaves, whose uses include cooking.

Sinoto's team identified 92 sites of interest last year on some 800 acres, and has returned this summer to investigate four of them on 92 acres that would be scooped out for the new harbor.

"These four sites aren't structurally important, but they are informationally important," Sinoto said. His crew hopes to dig and record what they find before the sites are lost to harbor construction.

He also said they would like to keep "a few sites untouched" in the area for later years when still-better investigative techniques become available to mine them for information on the early cultural history of the Hawaiians.

The museum's contract calls for 15 days of field work. The archaeologists have put in only five days and must await further Federal and State approval before they can return. Meanwhile, the bulldozers are at work daily in the area they wish

to scrutinize.

They have already found a mother lode of fossil remains in two small pits they dug. "We've got at least 1,500 bones of a good number of bird species, many of them extinct and totally unknown before," said Olson.

"This is a small sample of what's potentially available. I would say this is the best fossil locality in Hawaii. I think we'll ultimately find more species, more specimens, better preserved, than we've found anywhere else in Hawaii."

The fossils include what appear to be three species of geese — two of them flightless — along with a new species of eagle and a finch described as "a giant, gargantuan, a King Kong finch, the largest in the world."

Miura's company, investigating the acreage that would be around the perimeter of the harbor, explored the sinkhole filled with water last week and found its high nitrogen content suggests that the underground pool is fed by drainage from the canefields. The water was virtually fresh with a salinity content of four parts per thousand compared with 35 parts per thousand for salt water.

Besides bird bones the divers also found a tiny native red shrimp which is considered quite rare. It was identified tentatively as *Antecaridina laurensis*.

Whale Meat 'Indispensable'

By Ray Yuen

United Press International

The Japan Whaling Association says in a new report the hunting of whales is not much different from other forms of regulated hunting.

The report says hunting regulations "are established to ensure that animals and marine life are maintained at safe population levels considering their production rates.

"We are not being facetious when we say that killing whales is no more cruel than killing steers or deer, while a beef steak or venison may appear to Westerners to be more appetizing than whale meat, nonetheless beef cattle, deer and whales are all sources of animal protein, a vital part of the human diet," the report, entitled, "Whaling Controversy: Japan's Position," says. It

was made available by the Japanese consulate general's office.

Indirect reference was made in the study to the Greenpeace Foundation and other antiwhaling advocates.

"THE ANTIWHALING campaigns headed by private groups of the United States and Canada have been increasingly accelerated. By sending their representatives to the 28th IWC

to Japanese, Report Says

(International Whaling Commission) meeting in 1976, these groups sought to end whaling by demonstrating both within and outside the meeting rooms. We often observed instances in which they applied pressure on their countries' representatives to promote their own antiwhaling interests."

Greenpeace in the past two years has conducted antiwhaling expedi-

tions in which members harass whalers by placing themselves between the whales and the harpoonists. Greenpeace plans other such expeditions this year.

"Some antiwhaling advocates plan to harass whaling operations on the high seas. But our view is that such actions are inadmissible activities since whaling operations are an internationally recognized industrial

activity. Freedom of speech is, of course, to be respected, but actions that go beyond speech should be in accordance with international regulations," the report says.

THE ASSOCIATION said whale meat is "indispensable" to the Japanese, who the group said, have been eating whale meat for 1,000 years.

Dependents Urged to Turn In Ordnance

Bring your old bazookas, grenades, blasting caps and rockets to the Army fire stations at Schofield Barracks and Ft. Shafter tomorrow through Sunday, the Army asks.

No questions will be asked.

The campaign, run by the 6th Explosive Ordnance Disposal Detachment, is Armywide, aimed largely at dependent children and not related to two recent local incidents of stolen Army ordnance.

Handle your items with care, the explosive specialists advise. Children have blown away parts of themselves several times over the years after finding something on the firing ranges.

And last January a civilian hiker found 90 sticks of dynamite near Haleiwa while a motorcycle fatality's private quarters last month yielded a quarter pound of TNT and blasting caps.

Investigators never nailed down the source of either heist.

The Navy advises sailors and ex-sailors with variable reenlistment bonuses (VRB) coming to them to sit tight and wait until they hear from Uncle Sam.

The Navy has a task force assigned to process claims, in the wake of a Supreme Court decision against the Navy, but the paperwork will take time.

Navy Times points out that records, for instance, are kept in Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland and Mechanicsburg, Pa.

The Navy claims that sailors writing in on VRB matters will only tie up administrative personnel answering letters.

First Hawaiian Bank researchers point out that the military contribution to the Hawaii economy is as great as ever today, even in peacetime, especially with the payroll up 76 per cent in the last seven years to \$420 million in 1976.

However, in the same period, there has been a drop of 3,640 high-paying civilian defense jobs in this area.

The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

Looking at it economically, and with an eye at such issues as Kahoolawe and Makua, the bank concludes that "as economic observers we sincerely hope that any community problems that arise can be resolved through mutual cooperation because if our \$1 billion a year defense establishment were to decline, our already slowed-down economy would be faced with a real crisis."

An Air Force-owned Cessna loaned to the Hickam-Wheeler Aero Club is undergoing maintenance work at Hickam with the approval of the 15th Air Base Wing.

Fixing corrosion problems has lowest maintenance priority, the Air Force points out. Other Aero aircraft also are Air Force-owned but have been purchased by club members through nonappropriated funding, as was the Hale Koa Hotel.

Normally Air Service Corp does major overhaul work on club aircraft.

Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga has complained to the Pentagon that not enough Asian-Americans hold good jobs both in the military civilian work force and in the uniformed ranks.

He wants more generals, colonels, warrants and sergeant majors.

Cmdr. Robert J. Telle, Pacific Fleet intelligence officer, has received a Meritorious Service Medal for his work in the Middle East and Indian Ocean theater.

The destroyer Knox moves to Yokosuka, Japan, soon and the families will follow, mostly on one chartered flight. The transfer of 250 men from Pearl Harbor was announced earlier. Cmdr. William A. Hartman is the new skipper and the crew is mostly new.

Back on New Year's Eve, Martin John Hood was the last enlisted man signed up to take advantage of the old GI Bill earlier cut by Congress. Originally he was to leave for training with the All-Hawaii Company now at San Diego. But oddly, he entered the Navy earlier, and now he's out already.

About 200 Army Reservists are at Schofield Barracks for two weeks and even the 322nd Civil Affairs Group has to operate in the woods for three days as best they can as part of a cram course on military skills.

The last two WACs to receive direct commissions from local recruiters were Patricia L. Green and Karen L. Wilson. Both are daughters of Army colonels. From now on women must enlist as E3s, then go to OCS.

Recent changes: Cmdr. James H. Ansley has taken over Commander Service Squadron 3 at Pearl Harbor; Cmdr. Ted Rogers is the new CO of Patrol Squadron 4 at Barbers Point and Brig. Gen. Richard S. Fye now heads the support elements as an assistant division commander for the 25th at Schofield.

For Endangered Species U.S. Relaxes Rules

Certain breeders of endangered animals can now buy and sell them with less red tape and fewer problems.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Zoos, game bird breeders, circuses, and others who breed and raise endangered species can now buy and sell certain of these animals in foreign and interstate commerce under a new rulemaking issued by Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The regulations, published in the June 1, 1977, *Federal Register*, relax restrictions and permit procedures for qualified breeders of endangered species which are designated as captive, self-sustaining populations (called CSSP's in the regulation). The rulemaking determines that 11 endangered species of large cats, birds, and primates exist in this country as stable, separate populations from the wild and are capable of perpetuating themselves in captivity. These populations, which are now classified as threatened, include the tiger, leopard, jaguar, ring-tailed lemur, black lemur, brown eared pheasant, Edward's pheasant, Humes pheasant (bar-tailed pheasant.), Mikad pheasant, Palawan peacock pheasant, Swinhoe pheasant.

Sixteen species were proposed for CSSP status but the Service decided not to list native endangered species.

Such treatment, they said, would seriously weaken the protection, since unlawfully captured wild animals could be falsely described as belonging to a CSSP. Import controls minimize the possibility of such deception with exotic species. The Service has also decided not to list the white eared pheasant as a CSSP because available data indicate there are only 48 specimens in captivity. Its status will be reconsidered later.

Associate Director Keith Schreiner said the Service will retain some controls in order to monitor the status of captive animals and to guard against their death or loss of reproductive ability. Regulation is also necessary so that species taken from the wild are not passed off as stock from CSSP's.

The rulemaking also makes permits available for three new actions involving all endangered or threatened species held in captivity. The actions — euthanasia, relocation, and conservation exhibition of surplus stock — may be permitted under certain circumstances as "activities that enhance the survival of the species." The term is explained in the newly revised regulations, which take effect immediately.

Reclassification of the species to CSSP status allows permits for a wider

range of activities including taking, exportation, and interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity. The CSSP permit, obtained with one application and valid for 2 years, can authorize a single or a series of transactions or unlimited activities with these animals. The simplified permit procedure makes it unnecessary, as in the past, to apply for separate permits for each activity and each specimen.

The paper work burden has been reduced by eliminating, in most cases, the requirement for annual written reports. Instead, permit holders are to report transactions on a new multi-copy form to be provided by the Service. The form serves as a sales receipt, or proof of acquisition or disposition for the buyer and seller. At the same time, it indicates that the animals were not taken from the wild.

"The Service will consider moving other captive endangered species to CSSP status when sufficient evidence warrants the action," Schreiner said.

Additional information on the rule and permit procedures may be obtained from the Federal Wildlife Permit Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 20240 (telephone 202/634-1496).



Sea creature netted by Japanese trawler.

Japanese Trawler Nets 'South Pacific Nessie'

TOKYO (AP) — A Japanese trawler off New Zealand netted a dead 30-foot, two-ton sea creature which a marine biologist says resembled an extinct sea reptile of 130 million years ago.

Prof. Fujio Yasuda of Tokyo Fisheries University, who studied shipboard photographs of the creature, said it looked like a prehistoric plesiosaurus.

"Some of the crew thought it was whale, others a turtle without a shell, some joked it was a monster," Michihiko Yano, a fishing company executive, said today at a news conference.

YANO TOOK the color photos and sketched the animal when it was hoisted aboard the trawler on April

25 some 30 miles east of Christchurch.

The Japanese press, seizing on a possible link to Scotland's legendary Loch Ness monster, dubbed the new beast the "South Pacific Nessie."

"I was not sure what it was at the time, but it does look like drawings I saw of Nessie after my return home last month," Yano said as he showed reporters the photos.

THEY DEPICT an animal with white and red skin hanging from its bones. Yano said it had two fins front and rear, a five-foot neck and a six-foot tail.

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ble to determine just what animal it was."

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The trawler, the Zuiyo Maru, is still at sea. Yano is the only person who was aboard at the time of the "catch" to have returned to Japan.

Seabees Continue Work on Tiny Atoll

Diego Garcia is a tiny atoll in the Indian Ocean and the scene of increased activity since the United States started building a military base there.

Until this month no newsmen were allowed to visit.

A five-hour tour in the rain showed newsmen that Seabees and others live a very isolated life on the atoll located off the tip of India. The men have little to do except work and collect seashells.

The Soviets have constructed a larger military base in Somalia in East Africa and President Carter has suggested a neutralization of the Indian Ocean by shutting down both bases.

Until Moscow agrees, work continues at Diego Garcia. These photos were taken by the U.S. Navy.



TWO FLAGS—The British flag flies next to Old Glory at the administration building on Diego Garcia since Britain owns the atoll.



DIEGO GARCIA PIER—Seabees are still building this pier.



RUNWAY WORK—Seabees work on the airstrip.



COMMUNICATIONS GEAR—The "golf ball" radome and antenna are part of the new military picture at Diego Garcia.

3 Concepts Eyed

Kaena Point Plan Opinions Wanted

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

What would you like to see done with the 15,700 acres, including about 10 miles of shoreline, at the northwest end of Oahu, generally known as the Makua-Kaena Point area?

Would you prefer it left as it is? Would you prefer access to its beaches slightly improved?

Would you prefer access vastly improved by a shuttle bus or restoration of the old railroad that traversed the area from 1899 to 1947?

Or would you prefer a two-lane scenic parkway to enable you to drive around the point in the comfort of your automobile?

THE STATE Department of Land

and Natural Resources last night began handing out copies of a questionnaire designed to find out what citizens want for the remote area.

The public meeting at McKinley High School was the first of three to review recreation opportunities in the proposed Makua-Kaena Point State Park.

The second meeting will be at 7:30 tonight in the Waiialua High School cafeteria; the third will be at 7:30 tomorrow night in the Waianae High School cafeteria.

About 35 persons attended last night's meeting.

Several said they want the area left as it is.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Koa Ka'ena Committee handed out copies of a fact sheet prepared by that organization.

She objected to a proposal to evict squatters from Makua Beach and remove residential structures there.

William N. Gorst, a planner with the parks division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, said the so-called squatters may number about 60 families and most probably are weekend residents.

Dennis S.Q. Kim, a planner with Hawaii Design Associates, consultants on the proposed park, and Kenneth O. Nagai, a civil project manager with Wilson/Okamoto and Associates, consultants to Kim's firm, presented three concepts for park development.

THE CONCEPT involving the least development would include maintenance of Makua Road and bridges and access around Kaena Point itself only over an improved foot or bicycle route.

The concept with the most development would include the two-lane, low-speed parkway with pull-off areas along the way.

The "middle" concept would include shuttle buses or trains, picnic and camping areas and other amenities.

State officials say it may be possible to restore the old Oahu Railway and Land tracks and have trains run between Makaha and Mokuleia around the point.

Hawaiian Place Names

by

Edwin H. Bryan Jr.

Who decides what name should be used for a place? First of all, I suppose, it is the people who live there. The early Hawaiians gave names to a great many parts of the Islands. Some of these names had historical or legendary significance. Others were given to commemorate events or to describe supposed characteristics of the region or just because they sounded well and pleased the people who lived there. Some names have changed from time to time, but for the most part they became established and were passed along from one generation to the next by word of mouth.

In the early days, each of the main islands each was thought of separately and not as part of a group or a state, as today. Thus there was little or no confusion when the same name was used on more than one island of the group. One spoke of Waimea, Kauai—Waimea, Oahu—and Waimea, Hawaii. Today there is much confusion for the Post Office when the name of the island is omitted. The Post Office in South Kohala, Hawaii, in the region of Waimea, was called Kamuela (after Samuel Parker) to distinguish it from Waimea, Kauai (the first landing place of Captain Cook), but the people who lived in Waimea, Hawaii, wanted that name and not Kamuela. The same was true of Kailua, Oahu and Kailua on the Kona coast of Hawaii. The latter community seemed insulted by having their mail addressed to Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.

When the Hawaiian Government Survey first surveyed the main Hawaiian Islands to make maps, starting about a century ago, the surveyors were very careful to learn all the names of places they could. Many of these were inscribed on the maps which were drawn, and the rest were listed in field note books, which have been carefully preserved in the survey department. When Hawaii became a territory of the United States, Professor W.D. Alexander, who had been head of the Hawaiian Government Survey, prepared a list of about 2,450 "Hawaiian Geographic Names," which was published by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D.C., in 1903.

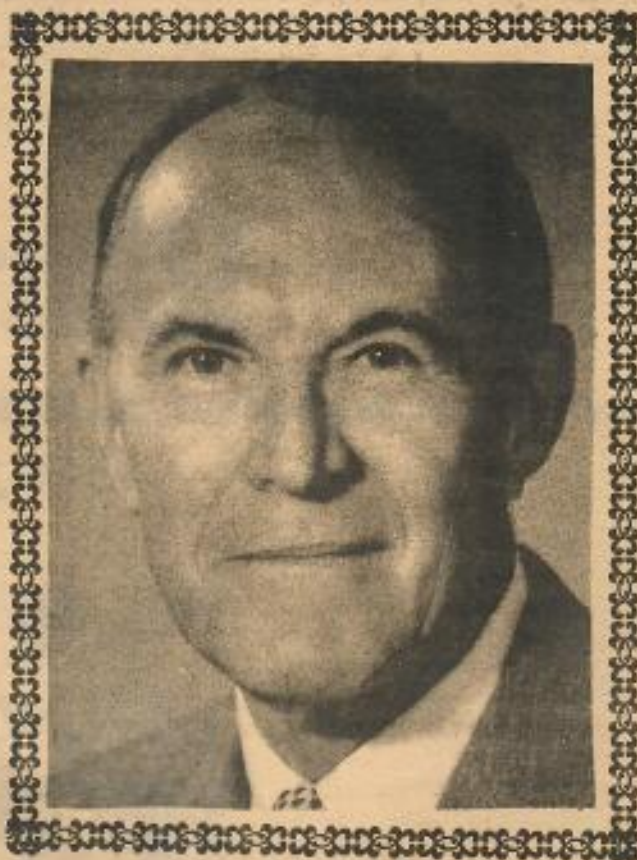
When the Andrews "Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language" was revised, a list of about 2,700 Hawaiian Place Names (and their meanings) was compiled by Thomas G. Thrum, who for many years published the Hawaiian Annual and this was printed with the dictionary in 1922.

The next list of Hawaiian Place Names was compiled mainly for military and naval personnel coming to the Islands and was printed at Fort Shafter in 1929. This list was revised and reprinted in 1938 as "Dictionary of Hawaiian Place Names" by Davis Jones and W.C. Addleman. Both of these lists not only located the places but attempted to explain their meaning. A majority of the 1900 names (about 1375) were on Oahu, but the principal names on the other islands were listed.

- to be continued next issue -

We Proudly Present

EDWIN H. BRYAN JR., was born in Philadelphia, April 13th, 1898. He has been coming WESTWARD ever since. He attended schools in California, then arrived in Honolulu on July 4th, 1916—to live with an uncle and attend the College of Hawaii (BS 1920) and World War I changed his interests from sugar technology to general science. In 1919 he got a job at the BISHOP MUSEUM (58 years ago and he is still at Bishop Museum) caring for the insect collection. He helped the director, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, with the first of a series of notable science conferences in 1920, then he went to Yale for a year and returned to a wider assignment at the Museum. When needed he taught sources in Biology at the Kamehameha Schools and the University of Hawaii—even three summer school courses in Astronomy, a hobby.



Geographer

Ed learned about Pacific Geography the hard way, firsthand. His scientific expeditions took him to more than 200 Pacific Islands. Care of the Museum's large collections of animals, plants and artifacts and association with noted scientists brought him into close touch with details of the Pacific. During World War II, when he was on active duty in the army, he was able to furnish data from personal knowledge. He then compiled a "Guide to Pacific Islands" for Army and Navy use, 394 pages, single spaced. The war over he joined reconstruction research with the U.S. Commercial Companies Economic Survey of Micronesia; the Pacific Science Board and for a few months with the South Pacific Commission. It was nine years before he got back to active duty at the Bishop Museum.

Data, books, maps and aerial photos, from the war period, formed the background for the Pacific Information Center which he established under the auspices of Bishop Museum in 1960. He continued this full time even after his retirement, from the Bishop Museum, in 1968 and still has offices at the Museum. Ed Bryan has written a full dozen books and some 2,200 articles in journals and daily press. Besides furnishing information about the Pacific, his current research is on Pacific Place Names and keeping up to date a guide to streets on Oahu. This paper is proud to have this great man as one of our columnists.

Col. Ed Bryan Jr. (Retired Army) still finds time to be an active member in the Adventurer's Men's Club and other social activities. His knowledge of the South Pacific is incredible and staggers one's imagination—bringing into focus the sights and sounds and smells.

He Is Involved In Mankind

Yes, Growing

Few persons are more aware of the fact that Honolulu and the rest of Oahu is growing than Ed Bryan, and his associates, at the Pacific Scientific Information Center at the Bishop Museum. When he started to compile and issue a guide to streets of Honolulu and the rest of Oahu, in 1943, there were fewer than 1800 streets on the island. Today, some 34 years later, the number has grown to more than 5600. This has made necessary a yearly revision of the street maps, and of the alphabetical index list, keyed to the maps. The 1977-78 edition will have a completely new series of maps drawn. In recent editions there have been about 50 maps, of assorted shapes and sizes. With the index these filled about 100 pages of a pocket-size book. The 1977 edition will be twice as thick, but the same size, with twice as many maps, all newly drawn to the same scale. An index map of the whole island of Oahu will show the location of every unit map, with its number and the main road net. You plan your route by listing the map numbers, and turn to them in sequence. The subdividers can never spoil the sequence, because there will always be space for its streets. People interested in pasting the sectional maps edge to edge have only to buy two copies.

BRYAN'S SECTIONAL MAPS OF OAHU

CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU
(FORMERLY, "MAPS OF HONOLULU")

1977-78 EDITION

COMPLETELY REVISED

all new MAPS \$2.50
of OAHU
MAPS all new

State Historical Aide Finds Moscow Fuzzy

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaii has a historic link with Russia—Fort Elizabeth on Kauai—that apparently isn't known by many people in Russia.

Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer, asked for information on the fort at several museums during a recent trip to Russia.

"Mostly, they were disbelieving that there was any connection between Russia and Hawaii," she said.

However, she said an archaeologist at the history museum in Moscow became excited about the 160-year-old fort in Waimea and they discussed the possibility of a Russian archaeologist assisting with the restoration.

The fort flew the Russian flag for several years after its completion in 1817 by an agent for the Russian-American Co. It has been declared a national historic site.

SILVERMAN WAS in Russia about three weeks attending a conference of the International Council of Museums, which is part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Also attending was Mrs. Clarence Short from the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Silverman said about 1,000 delegates were treated royally by the government. When they traveled in bus caravans, police escorts stopped all traffic and even the trolley cars.

Silverman was surprised to learn that Russians "consider Hawaii a separate country." She said at the registration desk in Moscow she was not listed with the Americans but told to go to the table for "miscellaneous countries."

She said she was never categorized as an American and was always placed with people from other coun-

tries at the various events.

Silverman visited Leningrad and Kiev in the Ukraine, as well as Moscow, and found extensive restoration efforts being undertaken.

SHE SAID MOST of the work is being done on churches and palaces and on two medieval cities being promoted as tourist destinations.

She said Russia is spending about \$1 billion on restoration projects. "They are looking ahead to the Olympic Games and sprucing things up.

"It's incredible what they have done in the reconstruction of palaces gutted in World War II," she added.

She said at Peter's Palace outside Leningrad there are photographs showing what it looked like before the war and the charred ruins after the German Army—the "Fascists"—went through.

"They have done a tremendous job of reconstruction. There is gold—gl—everywhere. It's dazzling."

She said another major area

on Isle Ties

museum work in Russia is the development of outdoor museums, or villages, bringing together old wooden buildings.

"THEY'RE TRYING to show the difference between poor, medium and rich peasants—to show the class structure. Supposedly, in a classless society, that (difference) doesn't exist anymore."

The museum delegates were entertained with the Bolshoi ballet performance and a reception in the Hall of Congress in the Kremlin as well as receptions every night at the museums.

Silverman said the people everywhere they went were very friendly. "The thing we most got asked for was gum." She said the people wear medals of all kinds and wanted to trade medals for packages of chewing gum.



Jane Silverman

July 16, 1977 Star Bulletin

Navy Desertion Rate Twice the Level of 4 Years Ago

NORFOLK, Va. (AP) — Despite the end of the Vietnam War and the military draft, sailors are deserting the U.S. Navy in record numbers, a new Navy report shows.

Navy officers say the problem may be due to recruiters trying to meet quotas by enlisting immature and poorly educated personnel.

A growing number of Navy recruits are functionally illiterate and those who cannot read "up to the 10th grade level make up a large part of the Navy deserters and drop-outs," Vice Adm. James D. Watkins, chief of naval personnel, said in a recent speech.

An officer in the Bureau of Personnel said, "There are still more than 3,000 recruiters around the country who just have to fill their quotas of three recruits a month."

THE REPORT, disclosed yesterday, said there were 12,886 desertions in the 11 months ending June 1 — more than 1,150 a month.

The report obtained from Navy sources said there are 458,000 enlisted personnel in the Navy, and 31 of every 1,000 will desert this year.

One deserter, Henry Bolling of Petersburg, Va., said he was misled by Navy recruiters. Bolling, who dropped out of high school in the 10th grade, said he joined the Navy in 1974, when he was 19, to learn a trade. He said he deserted after failing the third-class petty officers' examination five times.

"The Navy was the first thing that came to my mind, but now that I've had some time to think on it, I don't believe the recruiters told ... how hard it would be without an education," he said.

Bolling said he turned himself in because he knew the Navy was looking for him.

THE NAVY'S DESERTION rate — now double what it was four years ago — continues to spiral while declining among the other services. The Air Force desertion rate now is less than one per 1,000; the Army's is about one per 1,000, and the Marine Corps' is about four per 1,000 enlisted personnel, a Defense Department spokesman said, adding that all but the Navy have shown im-

provement over the preceding fiscal year.

A spokesman at the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington said the Navy had a desertion rate of 5.5 for every 1,000 enlisted personnel when it began keeping such records in 1942. The rate was up to 13.6 by 1973, two years before the end of the Vietnam War.

"It's a reflection of our current society, I believe," said Cmdr. William Tredick, in charge of reviewing the cases of deserters returned to Norfolk Naval Station. "They are mostly people who never seem to be able to finish any job they start."

"Basically, I think it is a lack of maturity on their part," he said.

IN AN ATTEMPT to check the desertion trend, the Navy established a task force last year to profile the typical deserter. It found him to be 18 to 20 years old, new to the Navy and serving aboard ship.

In most cases, he was not a high school graduate and scored low on Navy intelligence tests, the report said.

almost nothing about misdeeds in private business. The Linowes report puts forward 162 recommendations for reform. The package may be overdetailed and could lead to a costly bureaucratic nightmare. But, at minimum, Congress should enact legislation that would:

► Direct credit bureaus, insurance agencies, private investigators and employers to tell people whether files are being kept on them.

► Allow people to see and copy the records, to correct misinformation or at least get in their side of the story. One exception would be medical records, if a physician decides that disclosure would harm the patient.

► Prescribe that these agencies tell people exactly what will be done with the information they provide in applying for loans, jobs, insurance policies and the like. The organizations would have to get the person's permission

before sharing detailed information.

► Require that court orders be obtained before banks, credit card companies and other firms turn over information about individual accounts to police, FBI and other Government investigators. Unless the judge was persuaded that secrecy was necessary, the person being investigated would have to be notified and given time to fight the subpoena in court.

► Insist that private firms adhere to standards that would stop the collecting of information that they do not need. For instance, insurance companies should stop gathering details about people's alleged sexual adventures or the condition of their jaws—none of which affect the applicant's insurability.

► Outlaw "pretext" interviews—in which an investigator impersonates a doctor or clergyman to squeeze out information that should be kept private.

► Make public and private organizations destroy or update old credit and financial information after a reasonable period of time. As Linowes says, "We won't tell them what their policy should be—whether it is 30 days, 90 days or five years—but it has to be reasonable."

The commission's recommendations will be sponsored in Congress by Goldwater and Edward Koch of New York, a conservative Republican and a liberal Democrat. Americans clearly want action. A Harris poll in March found that 3 out of 4 voters back laws that would "lay down rules for the way business and other private organizations should deal with information [about individuals]." But the unusual right-left coalition in Congress may prove tenuous because, says Goldwater, "privacy is a subtle issue with no specific constituency. It will constantly get bogged down in political differences."



AMERICANA

Headless

From time immemorial—or at least since the first U.S. census was taken in 1790—the head of household has been identified for every house, hovel, plantation, apartment, co-op, condominium, igloo and wigwam to which an intrepid census taker could wend his way.

And what could be simpler? The husband and father, the old man, the breadwinner was readily identifiable. With rare exceptions, he was a he who brought home the bacon, the caviar or the grits. His income, his education, the number of his progeny, his occupation were pondered by sociologists, planners, politicians and merchants. No matter how henpecked, he was undeniably the head of household in the Census Bureau statistics.

No more. In recent years, census takers have rung doorbells and had their own bells rung by what they found inside. In 1% of the households, male and female partners are not married. Even when they are, very often both work. Sometimes she earns more than he. So who is the family head? Ask and you

sometimes hear "he," sometimes "she," but most often "neither."

The Census Bureau knows when it is whipped. In 1980, head of household will disappear from Census forms.

Escape of the Dolphins

Big tanks to frolic in, lots of fresh fish to eat, two friendly keepers—what more could a couple of 350-lb. female Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins want? Well, maybe the freedom of the seas. At least that was the thinking of their nighttime caretakers, both former University of Hawaii students who five weeks ago let the dolphins, named Kea and Puka, escape into the Pacific from the Kewalo Basin Marine Research Facility of the University of Hawaii. The two men, Steve Sipman, 26, and Ken LeVasseur, 26, argued that the dolphins were "slaves" that were "undergoing remorseless experiments."

Now everyone has lost. The Oahu grand jury has indicted both keepers for grand theft. The Kewalo Basin's director, Louis M. Herman, discounts the argument that the experiments were heinous: scientists were teaching the mammals to understand two-word sentences by means of computer beeps, and the dolphins were on the verge of learning three-word sentences. All that research, which cost close to \$500,000, is down the drain. Worse, says Herman, Kea and Puka, untrained to feed themselves and unable to communicate with Pacific dolphins, are doubtless dead by now, the victims of starvation, sharks—and mindless good intentions.

Help Wanted

New Hampshire seeks temporary services of a political scientist (Nobel Peace Prize minimum requirement), fiscal troubleshooter (Is New York City too easy for you?) or expert magician

(Have you ever levitated Mount Rushmore?) to untie a Gordian knot. The problem: it has no budget. Since midnight June 30, the state has had no legal authority to spend a dime; there is no payroll; the government is now all volunteer.

Faced with a potential \$25 million deficit, conservative Governor Meldrim Thomson Jr. and the two houses of the legislature all seek to balance the budget. They cannot get together on how to do it. Thomson, who was re-elected last year on a no-new-taxes promise, has repeatedly refused to consider any significant tax increase. The house at first agreed and approved a budget with across-the-board spending cuts, no new taxes needed. The senate killed it. Then the house passed a budget that would avoid the cuts by raising new taxes, one of them a 10¢-per-gal. soft-drink tax. The senate scuttled that one too. No matter. Thomson announced that he would veto any budget with a soda-pop tax. Furious representatives, saying their work had been done, recessed the house. Thomson called an emergency session for this week.

Anybody who wants to take a crack at the Granite State's problem should just send in a resumé. No salary history required.



At Waianae Meeting

Development Opposed

By Harold Morse
Star-Bulletin Writer

A large group of Waianae residents emphatically made the point last night that they oppose all concepts for the establishment of a proposed Makua-Kaena Point State Park in an emotional meeting that several times nearly broke up in confusion.

At its peak, the gathering was attended by nearly 300 persons who crowded into the Waianae High School cafeteria.

Dennis S.Q. Kim of Hawaii Design Associates, consultants to the State on the proposed park, ran into tough going as he delivered a slide presentation explaining the three tentative concepts for the 15,700 acres in northwest Oahu that face the ocean over 10 miles of rugged coastline around Kaena Point.

Waianae Coast residents were not interested in minimal development, medium development or maximum development, including a paved road, for the Kaena Point locale. They adamantly advanced their own fourth solution—no development.

ONE WOMAN OBJECTED when Kim referred to Makua Beach residents as squatters.

Those residents are homesteaders, she said.

"There's a difference between a squatter and a homesteader," she insisted.

Georgette Meyers, a member of Kokua Kae'ena Committee who also has a seat on the Waianae Neighborhood Board, gave a slide presentation of her own that struck an anti-development theme for the Waianae Coast.

She was suspicious of minimal development plans for the proposed State park.

"Who wants to walk three miles to go to a park? You're going to have to have a road eventually," she said.

MINIMAL DEVELOPMENT and no-road talk is a diversion effort, she claimed.

"That's just to keep the road quiet for a little while until everybody cools off and then they come down with the road."

Waianae area residents don't want the park, don't want a paved road between the Waianae Coast and North Shore and don't want the around-the-point train now under consideration by the State Department of Transportation, she said.

Not long after, emotions became heated in some quarters, and William N. Gorst, a planner with the parks division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources, asked for some residents to help him keep

order so the meeting could continue.

After a shouting match or two, a semblance of order crept back into the proceedings; and the subject of a park or no park once again became the main topic.

CHERYL AH YEN, a Neighborhood Board member and chairman of a board committee on Makua-Kaena, noted that the board had voted to recommend that the land in question become a State forest reserve rather than a park.

Marvin R. Nogelmeier, another Neighborhood Board member, made the point—intermixed with scolding noisemakers to be quiet so he could have his say—that Waianae is the end of the road now and that if a little development starts here and there toward Kaena Point, "it's not the end of the road any more."

Waianae would become a way station on the way to some place else, Nogelmeier said.

Another man won applause for his proposal that the park study be stopped until the State has something to say about Army target practice in Makua Valley.

HERBERT H. KIKUKAWA, State forester for Oahu, said that fires started by whatever cause have an enormously destructive impact on plant life and that it is very difficult to restore plant life to an area after it has been ravaged by fire.

But the Army now is attempting to help reduce the fire hazard in Makua Valley and other areas, Kikukawa said.

Kim, often the target of harsh words throughout the evening, stood his ground on the need to manage the Makua-Kaena area to protect plant life there.

"A plant cannot talk back to you," he said.

When pressed on what type of feedback he has been receiving since the park study began, he disclosed the thrust has been for minimum development, no road and foot access only.

AT THIS POINT, as the crowd had dwindled and come closer together in the middle of the room, an intense and rather informative debate occurred between Kim and Lionel T. Oki, a Nanakuli resident.

Oki wanted to know what criteria Kim sees as establishing a need for a park at Kaena Point. Kim said a heiau and other archaeological findings in the area may be worthy of preservation by the parks division.

These sites could be preserved without making the area into a park, Oki argued.

The entire 10 miles of coastline has been preserved from urbanization because it was condemned for park use by the State Legislature, Kim responded.

Gorst interjected that he had grasped that Waianae Coast residents have a "strong feeling for no park."

"I'm happy to take that back to my bosses," Gorst said.

BUT HE STILL had a kicker:

"I don't want to leave it so negative, no nothing. . ."

"That's positive," a resident countered.

Star-Bulletin

Section

B

Honolulu

Friday, July 15, 1977



Dennis Kim



Lionel Oki



Herbert Kikukawa



LOW-RISE MOLOKAI HOTEL OPENS—The Sheraton Molokai Hotel will celebrate its grand opening Saturday as local and Mainland travel industry officials enjoy the tennis, swimming, surfing, scuba diving, fishing, hiking, and 18-hole golf course there. Sailboats will race from Honolulu to the 292-room hotel and back to Oahu during the same weekend.

Deep Sea Drill Ship To Explore

Following a brief routine maintenance stop here, the ocean-probing Glomar Challenger will put to sea next week to continue its scientific experiments designed to help answer age-old questions about the earth.

Since it was launched nine years ago, the 400-foot-long, specially designed deep sea drilling ship has been responsible for many significant scientific discoveries during 54 cruises in which 643 holes have been drilled in the ocean floor at 429 sites.

Among the major breakthroughs during the Deep Sea Drilling Project, an effort by the National Science Foundation and Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla, were:

- Discovering that the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans are about 180 million years old.

- Determining that the sea floor is spreading between one and 10 centimeters a year, and that at one time the continents were joined in a huge land mass.

- That the Mediterranean sea dried up about 12 million years ago and was much like Death Valley until it was refilled with water five million years ago.

When it leaves Terminal Island next week, the ship will head for the Emperor Seamount underwater mountain chain extending north and west from the Hawaiian Islands in an effort to determine the age of many undersea volcanoes, said Dr. Melvin A. Peterson, principal investigator and project manager.

Although the current \$16-million-a-year project is funded through most of 1979, Peterson said an effort is under way to obtain the now-mothballed Glomar Explorer for more detailed studies through the 1980s.

The Glomar Explorer became famous after it raised part of a sunken Russian submarine from the floor of the Pacific Ocean. Both the Explorer and Glomar Challenger were designed by Global Marine Inc.

According to officials, the Glomar Challenger is able to dig core samples as far as four miles undersea. The Glomar Explorer would enable scientists to extract more information, but it would cost \$50 million and take two years to convert the former spy ship, authorities added.

Since the Deep Sea Drilling Project began, five other countries have joined in work aboard the sophisticated floating laboratory, Peterson said. They are the Soviet Union, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, United Kingdom and France. Each pays \$1 million a year of the expenses.

L.A. Herald-Examiner

July 8, 1977

Charting

By A. A. Smyser

Contributing Editor

ANYONE WHO SEES "The Navigators" on Hawaii Public Television, Channel 11, at 7:30 tonight would be doubly interested to know of a meeting held last Thursday noon.

Clustered around the big koa table in the board room of Bishop Estate were some of the VIPs of the Polynesian Voyaging Society.

It was what might be called a brainstorming session of people responding to the question "Where do we go from here?" as applied to the sailing canoe Hokule'a.

If you don't know or remember the story of Hokule'a, you will after you see "The Navigators." It is the vessel, built here, to replicate the double-hull canoes of ancient Polynesia, then sailed twice without navigational instruments on roundtrips over the 2,500 miles of open ocean between Hawaii and Tahiti.

It proved beyond a doubt that the Polynesians were anything but a primitive people. It verified that they had developed skills of boatbuilding and navigation that allowed them to undertake purposeful voyages of exploration — and colonize the Pacific — centuries ahead of the explorer the Western world extolls, Christopher Columbus.

AROUND THE TABLE last week were the captain and navigator of Hokule'a's 1980 Tahiti trip — Gordon Pihanaia and Nainoa Thompson. Also there was Thompson's father, Myron, who is both president of the Polynesian Voyaging Society and a trustee of Bishop Estate (thus the meeting place).

Also Will Kyselka, who worked with Nainoa in the Bishop Museum Planetarium to recreate some of the ancient navigational arts through intimate knowledge of the stars. And Kyselka's wife, Lee, who acts as secretary of PVS. And Pihanaia's father, Abraham, who is the head of Hawaiian studies at the University of Hawaii-Manoa. Also Dickson Stroup, chairman of oceanography at UH. And Patrick McCoy, Bishop Museum archaeologist.

Hokule'a to PVS is both a blessing and a burden. It has done remarkable things, such as the

To keep a float, the program needs funds.

Tahiti voyages celebrated in "The Navigators." It has revived appreciation of and pride in things Hawaiian. It has excited island people all over the Pacific, who seem to have lost the old navigational arts. People in Fiji, it was remarked, talk of it as "their canoe" even though it has never been there. It has been accorded worldwide publicity through *National Geographic* magazine and other media.

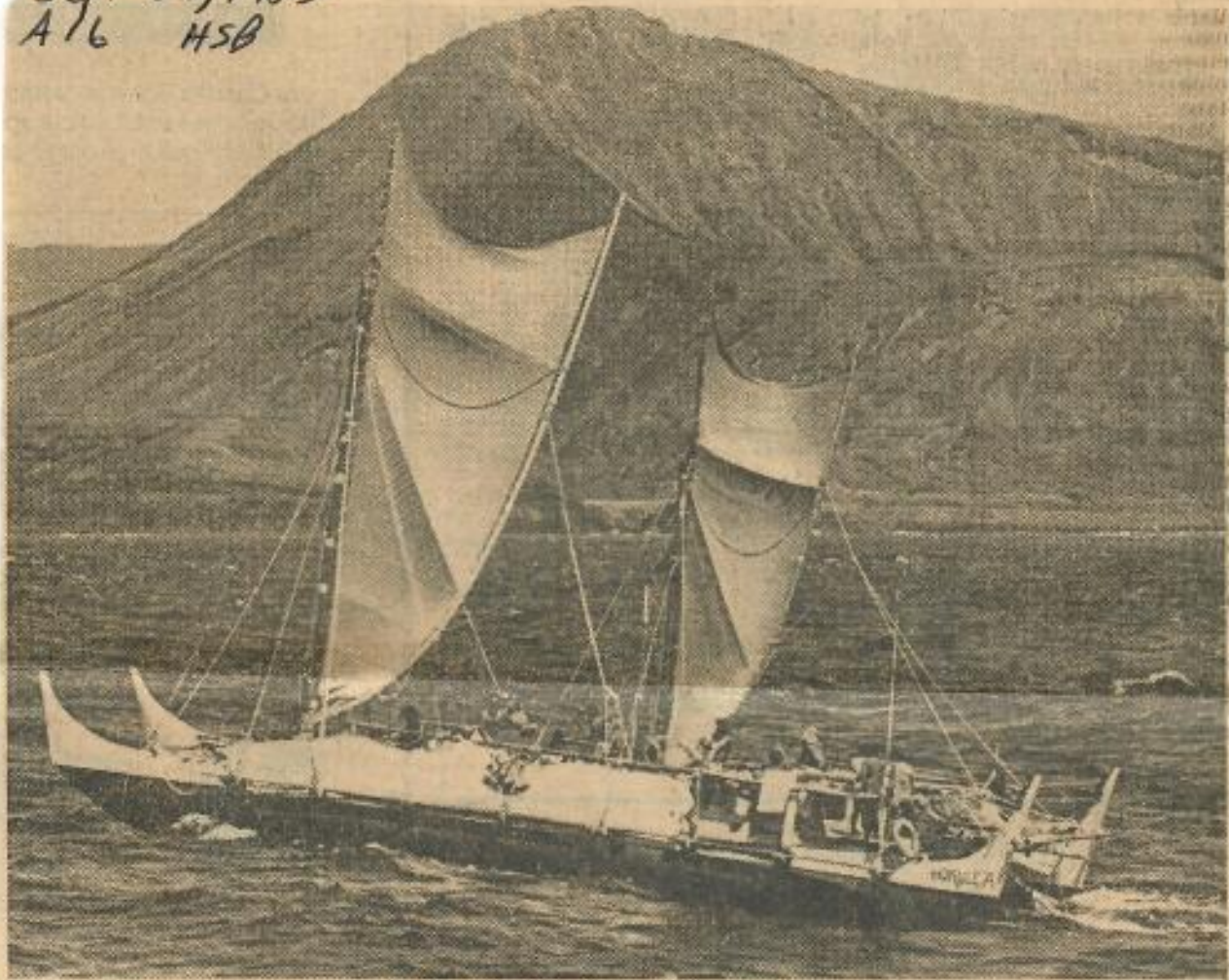
But it requires both upkeep and money. It is running near the end of a Hawaii Committee for the Humanities grant that allowed it to sail to spots all around Oahu to be used as an educational tool and exhibit. Soon it will need to be berthed again at Pier 12 in Honolulu Harbor or some other maritime lodging spot.

As one brainstormer said outside the meeting: "We've hit the bottom; we need to bounce."

WHAT TO DO to keep Hokule'a busy and fulfilling its inspirational, educational mission?

the Hokule'a's Future

Sept 27, 1983
A16 HSB



The Hokule'a in Hawaiian waters

President Myron Thompson expressed hope of an eventual association with the Maritime Museum that will be associated with the Aloha Tower Development project. The century-old four-masted ship, Falls of Clyde, already is at Pier 7 waiting to be re-opened as a museum ship.

But before tiny Hokule'a turns sedentary, how to use the life still in it? Gordon Piiianaia, captain of the 1980 voyage, said Hokule'a will be too old eventually for more open sea voyages but its planks should remain sound and shipshape for at least the next few years.

Nainoa Thompson, navigator, raised the possibility of voyages across various possible routes traveled by the ancient peoples of the Pacific Islands — once more to the Marquesas and Tahiti; south from the Cook Islands to New Zealand where the Maoris settled; or westward across the South Pacific and then north to Satawal in the Caroline Islands, south of Guam.

Satawal is important, viewers of "The Navigators" will know, as the home of Mau Piailug, one of the last people alive with full mastery of the ancient skills. He navigated Hokule'a on its first voyage and helped train Thompson for the second.

A call at Satawal would be both an honor and thank-you to Mau.

Abraham Piiianaia suggested a variation that caught the group's fancy. Why not sail directly from Hawaii to Satawal? It would be about 3,800 miles over nearly open ocean but it could take advantage of the prevailing trade-winds from the northeast and be a relatively fast trip of perhaps a month or so. And then why not sail back through the southern islands in an eastward direction, just as the ancients did in settling the islands? In fact, someone said, why not follow the so-called Lapita Trail of the ancients that has been verified by findings of this style of pottery at successive settlements?

WHATEVER IS DONE, Nainoa

Thompson reminded the group, will be much affected by the available winds. At certain points to miss an advantageous wind could force a layover of months until the right winds returned. Crew exhaustion would be a factor, too. Thompson was sorely tired after his month-long navigational stint between Tahiti and Hawaii in 1980. A longer trip could be much worse.

But an advantage to a dramatic trip might be that it would be easier to raise funds, it was sug-

gested, because it would fire dreams and imaginations.

That was all it was — brain storming. And that is more or less the way it went. More formal attention to such concerns will take place Oct. 6 at the next board meeting of the Polynesian Voyaging Society.

It seems pretty obvious, however, that the dreams and problems aroused by this small but magnificent double-hulled sailing canoe are not yet played out.

Navy Gives General Dynamics

WASHINGTON (UPD)—The Navy has agreed to give General Dynamics a "provisional cash payment" of some \$30 million on 16 nuclear attack submarines to postpone an April 12 shutdown deadline by two months.

The agreement, which includes resumption of negotiations on the price of the vessels, was announced yesterday by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn. It also was disclosed in a 1977 earnings statement released by the company.

The statement showed that despite \$544 million in outstanding cost claims against the Navy and its claim it is spending about \$15 million without reimbursement each month to continue work on the Los Angeles class nuclear submarines, General Dynamics had record earnings last

year. Neither the Navy nor General Dynamics would comment upon details of the payment.

AN AIDE to Ribicoff, in whose office the agreement was reached on Tuesday, said along with other payments now being made each month it would "essentially cover" the monthly expenses the company says it is having to pay out of its own pocket.

Ten days ago, General Dynamics rejected an offer by the Navy to settle the claims and threatened to stop work. Halting work on the submarines at yards of its Electric Boat division at Groton, Conn., and Quonset Point, R.I., would involve layoffs of 14,000 workers.

Both sides said negotiations on the claims were now expected to resume shortly. The Navy had threatened to go to court over the shutdown threat and Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor suggested the government might seize the shipyards to force continuation of the work on national security grounds.

IN ITS EARNINGS statement, the company said continued inflation and cost increases would bring the total cost of the submarines to an estimated \$840 million more than the contract price. It said it was now preparing additional claims against the Navy and they would be "very large."

Dynamics \$30 Million

Justice Department officials are investigating the possibility that officials at Electric Boat and two other shipbuilding companies engaged in criminal fraud in filing some of \$2.7 billion in unsettled claims against the Navy, sources said last week. Claims on the unfinished subs are among those being investigated. The other two firms being probed are Litton Industries and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. Navy Adm. Hyman Rickover has publicly alleged the claims are "grossly exaggerated" and that some are fraudulent.

JAN 9, 78 SB

Navy Harasses Officer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy, with its majestic ships and proud traditions, is no place for an officer who is out of step with the brass and braid. One who put his conscience ahead of his commanders has become the object of an ugly harassment campaign.

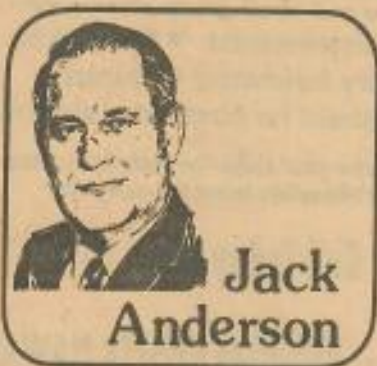
He is Lt. Ronald McRae, a legal officer, whose only fault was that he tried to protect recruits from mistreatment. He came to us last November to report that new enlistees at the San Diego boot camp had been shaken down and kicked around by some company commanders.

McRae tried to correct the abuses without going over the heads of his superiors. He submitted documentation that the legal rights of enlistees had been systematically violated. He

The Navy is harassing an officer who tried to correct abuses in boot camp.

offered to testify under oath at a formal hearing.

He brought his charges to us reluctantly after discovering that official Navy channels led nowhere. He did not ask for confidentiality but approached us openly, allowing us to quote him by name. We were able to verify his charges in detail. In fact,



Jack Anderson

the Navy confirmed several malodorous episodes.

A NAVY SPOKESMAN admitted, for example, that two company commanders had been punished for taking kickbacks from recruits. One accepted \$350, the other \$900. A letter also had to be sent to personnel in the sail locker, warning that it was against the law to sell awards and flags to recruits who were entitled to them free.

The guilty commanders were penalized with a slap on the wrist; one was fined \$700, the other merely received a reprimand. But a vindictive Navy apparently has sterner punishment in mind for McRae because he had the courage and conscience to expose shortcomings in the service.

Although he has left active duty and is now in limbo in the inactive reserves, he is being hounded by Navy investigators. The Navy has

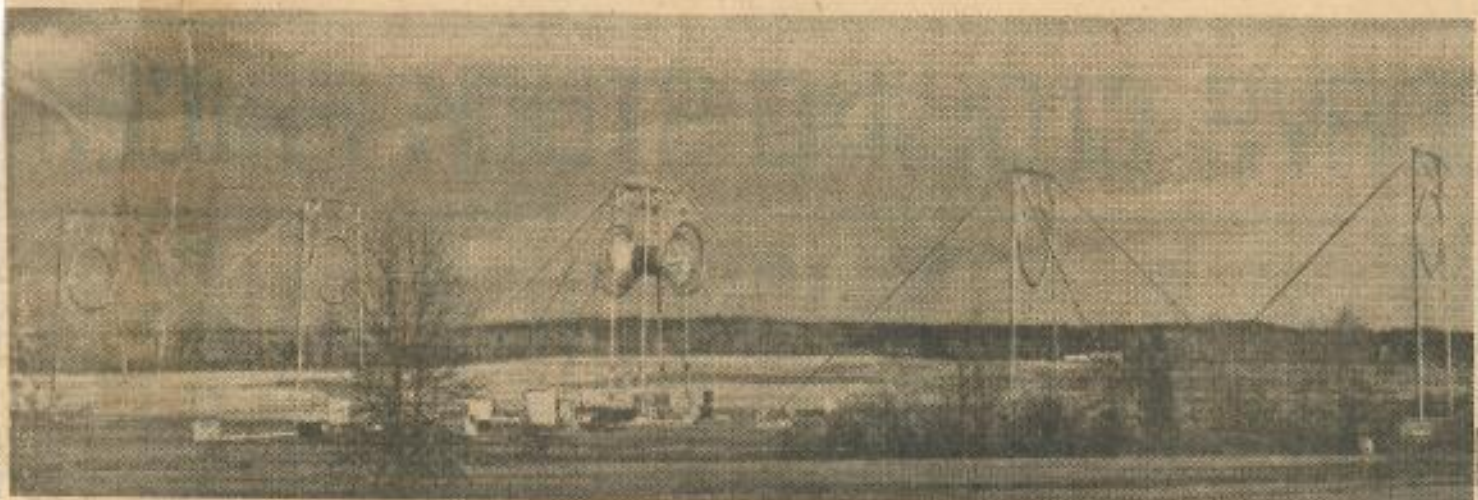
refused to confirm or deny that he is under investigation. But we have established that the Naval Investigative Service is trying to nail him on criminal charges for "illegally removing" official documents. McRae denies the charge.

And reminiscent of Richard Nixon's enemies list, military sources inform us that Navy bloodhounds are snooping into McRae's personal life history in a fanatic effort to discredit him. The harassment has become so blatant that Rep. Thomas Downey, D-N.Y., has stepped in.

IN A LETTER of protest to Navy Secretary Graham Claytor, the congressman wrote: "It disturbs me that in the case of Lieutenant McRae, (he has become) the target of serious attacks on his integrity by the service. This is not a healthy situation. Well-reasoned dissent, designed to improve critical deficiencies in the Navy, must always be protected. In this case, the Navy's first reaction to his charges was to begin an investigation of the person who lodged the charges."

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GOING UP—A new antenna farm like this one near Woodbridge, Va., will sprout at the Navy's communications station in Wahiawa. It will be visible to motorists using Kamehameha Highway. Called a Transportable Electro magnetic Pulse Simulator, the Pacific Command here said studies will begin in January to determine the effect of electromagnetic energy on the military communications system. The tests, also going on in four other states, will be completed in six months and then the antenna farm will be taken down, the Navy said.—U.S. Navy Photo.

Requiem for two dolphins

By Louis M. Herman
*Professor and principal investigator, Kewalo Basin
Dolphin Research Laboratory, University of Hawaii*

Early Sunday, May 29th, our two female bottlenosed dolphins, Kea and Puka, were abducted from their tanks at the University of Hawaii Laboratory at Kewalo Basin, transported by truck or van to Yokohama Bay and dropped into the ocean.

Two employees at the laboratory, who cleaned the dolphin's tanks each Saturday and who had been discharged only two days previous to the abduction, have publically admitted to the act. In their elaborate contrived rationalization, abduction becomes "liberation."

But for Kea and Puka, two highly domesticated animals of 12-16 years of age who knew only life with

commentary

"Commentary" offers space to readers who want to express thoughtful, reasoned opinions at greater length than provided by the Letters column, generally, 500 to 700 words. Contributions are welcomed, especially those in disagreement with general prevailing viewpoints. All will be considered, but none can be returned. Each should be typed and bear signature, address and occupation of writer.

human contact and care since they were four, liberation becomes death. To understand this, it is necessary to know something of the background of the animals and of the events following their abduction.

WE LEARNED OF the abduction in mid-morning of the 29th, and began an immediate search in the waters adjacent to Kewalo Basin, not knowing where the animals had been taken.

On the afternoon of May 29th, after receiving reports of a dolphin swimming with bathers at Makua Beach near Kaena Point, I helicoptered to the site, swam out and saw immediately that it was Kea. I had been with Kea since she first arrived at the University laboratory eight years ago.

Together with my graduate and undergraduate students, we conducted studies of Kea's sensitive hearing system, her adaptations to both underwater and in-air vision, her memory capacities, and her impressive intellectual capabilities.

She was a superb animal, eager to demonstrate her competencies, highly sophisticated in ways to reveal them to us, sensitive to our ever changing and intricate questions. She knew only reward for her acts and each day when we came anew to test her skills and potentials, to understand more about her and the dolphin species she represented, she greeted us with excited whistles and with what seemed great joy.

Her whistles rang out continuously as the students began to prepare for the day's tests. Once the testing was underway, Kea was all business, responding to the instructions from her underwater speakers with a precision and diligence that filled us with admiration and left many in awe.

also about that large scar she bore on her flank, imprinted sometime in her first four years in the wild by a huge shark which also took part of one flipper. I thought that her survival then must have come about only because others in her school came to her aid to drive the shark off. But who would be there now to help her against the sharks?

Alone, weakened and distressed by the shock of her sudden change, losing energy and warmth without sufficient food, she could not long defend herself. Perhaps she would find food, but I realized there was little hope for that. There was precious little food in these very near-shore waters, and beyond them lay the deep — unknown and frightening.

Dolphins are social hunters, depending on one another for location of schools of fish and cooperating in the catch by surrounding the school so all can feed. To find other dolphins she would have to realize that they were somewhere out there in that vast unknown and search for them. But more than that, she would have to recognize calls of dolphin species she had never in her life met, for Kea (and Puka) were from the Atlantic Ocean.

What could she do alone then, in the confusion of sounds in that open ocean, and what could she make of the unknown echoes she received each time she used her sonar system?

Considerable learning is required for the dolphin to be able to interpret the echoes received when using its "sonar" system. But Kea would have no time for such learning, nor was it likely that she would be able to remember and use whatever learning was accomplished in her early years in her place of birth in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

SUCCESSFUL REINTRODUCTION of an animal to its native habitat has been accomplished only after slow, careful habituation and reacquaintance with the habitat and with the skills and other requirements necessary for survival. To toss an animal into unknown waters, untutored and unprepared, with only an "Aloha" for instruction is an act of deepest cruelty, regardless of the professed motives of the perpetrators.

Now I feel, with great remorse, that Kea may soon be no more. She avoided our nets in the ocean as she had learned to avoid them in her tank.

For each Saturday, a net was lowered into her tank and as it was slowly moved toward her, Kea retreated to her holding area, so that the rest of the tank could be evacuated and cleaned. She now responded in kind to our nets in the water, retreating from them and escaping through an opening to "safety" as she had done in her tank. Sadly, she could not realize that safety now lay in the net.

On Monday night, we stayed with her in the dark waters near shore, as we had done on Sunday night. She would circle around us, swimming out then coming back again to touch us. The next morning the large net-laying boat would arrive and we surely would be able to save Kea.

But during that Monday night, after one of her circles, Kea never returned. Perhaps frightened by a

sound, possibly sensing sharks, we will never know. We knew only that we were now alone in the water.

At first light we searched from land, from ship, from helicopter, all along the coast. But she was nowhere to be found.

EARLIER, AS I swam with Kea in the lonely ocean by day and at night, I thought that if only we had had a little more time, to have taught her in our language study words that might have saved her now, words like "follow" or concepts like "help." But we were not given that privilege of time by her abductors. Instead, those who demand "my rules or else" denied us that privilege and thereby delayed the marvelous unfolding of the full extent of the dolphin's capabilities.

It is through the understanding of such capabilities that we come to know, appreciate, and respect the animal. In turn, that respect is the key to the protection of the species in its native habitat, for it becomes difficult for we humans, the ultimate predator, to destroy that which we know, appreciate, and love. This is the key point missed by those who view the dolphin in its tank environment, in association with humans, as a "prisoner." For that dolphin illuminates its species for us, and enhances our appreciation of our relationship to that species.

So Kea, from me, and from the students who knew

and loved you so well, all of our appreciation. As we instructed you, so you taught us.

To know you, was to know, respect, admire, and even love the dolphin. And also to you, Puka, who instructed us about the dolphin's visual world, and who we never could find in that expansive ocean, a true aloha. For both of you, I regret that your trust in humans will likely soon lead to your deaths, for that is what my heart and my long experience with dolphins tells me.

But know, somehow, that we did what we could to help and that others of your kind will be with humans as you were to help us in our understanding of all of the marvels of your biology and your life. By your abduction, that understanding has been delayed; but the search for understanding will begin again and will always continue.

AND, FINALLY, to the public, to the Coast Guard, fire department, police, the KGMB helicopter, the sampan Luzon, the private boaters who volunteered their help, the radio and TV stations and the newspapers who explained and advertised our loss, to Sea Life Park who gave their all, and to our many friends who came to help, heartfelt thanks from me and from all of the students who worked with Kea and Puka for your assistance in our rescue attempts, and for your comfort in our loss.

But we knew her as more than an impersonal "subject" in these studies. She was a highly social animal, a responsive companion with her own set of "Kea-like" behaviors. We were as eager for daily contact with her as she was for contact with us.

THE LAST STUDY we were conducting with Kea, before her abduction, was to instruct her in the use of a language. We had been encouraged by the recent successes of other investigators in teaching language to chimpanzee subjects.

Through our own work with Kea, as well as through the laboratory studies of others, the advanced learning skills and specialized intellectual potentials of the dolphin were becoming clearer and more certain. The possibility that a dolphin, while not possessing a natural language, could learn one taught to her by the human was an exciting prospect, one which if realized would enhance not only our understanding of the dolphin's communicative capabilities, but place in broader perspective the evolution of human capabilities for language.

Finding that diverse species with richly developed nervous systems can acquire elementary language reestablishes the continuity of intellectual links within portions of the animal kingdom. Although our work in language had only recently begun, we were encouraged by Kea's rapid progress with it and excited by the long-range prospects for two-way language communication with a dolphin.

It seemed fitting that the subject of instruction was Kea, who had lived in human companionship all these years, and who had revealed so much to us already about the intellectual capabilities of her species.

IT WAS WITH THIS background that I met Kea again in the Makua Beach waters. As she swam to me, pressing her nose against my hand, rubbing her body against mine and whistling excitedly, I knew that an act of recognition had passed between us and felt that she was comforted by my presence.

I returned to the beach and brought back out some of her favorite fish, silver smelt. Kea's daily diet all these years has been this finest of smelt, shipped in from California's suppliers, processed and packaged "fit for human consumption."

Under this diet, to which we added daily vitamin and mineral supplements, Kea thrived in a state of robust health.

At Makua, Kea recognized the familiar bucket of fish and gently as ever took each one offered from my hand. But after taking a dozen or so, well below her normal consumption of 200, she stopped eating, a familiar response of dolphins placed in new environments.

I realized how strange this new place must be for her and how frightening. Taken bodily from her tank, transported for hours by truck, and then with one eye injured in transport, dropped into a place she knew not where, a huge expanse with no familiar comforting mark or sign, she could only respond by staying close to shore and searching out the human companionship she had known for so long.

AS I STAYED close to her in the water, I wondered



Christian Science Monitor photo

Dolphin in captivity shows human characteristics of humor, curiosity.

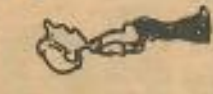
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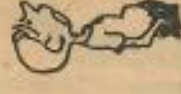
MAY 28, 1977.

WHAT'S SEX?

IT'S THE THING THEY DO TO GET US.



DO WE HAVE TO DO IT?



IF WE GROW UP INTO THE REAL WORLD, IT'S LIKE GOING TO WAR, OR WORK, OR INCOME TAX.

DOES ANYONE LIKE IT?



YOU MAKE YOURSELF. IT'S LIKE PRETENDING TO LIKE ORGANIC VEGETABLES BECAUSE THEY'RE GOOD FOR YOU.

IS IT GOOD FOR YOU?



NO ONE'S SURE. THEY'RE STILL INVESTIGATING.



DOES IT HURT?

I THINK A LOT.



THE WHOLE IDEA MAKES ME SICK.



I THINK IT MAKES EVERYONE SICK.

THEN WHY DO PEOPLE TALK ABOUT IT SO MUCH?



WHY DO PEOPLE SMOKE CIGARETTES?

YOU MEAN IT GIVES CANCER TOO?



NO ONE'S SURE. THEY'RE STILL INVESTIGATING.

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