

1970s-1980s
KAHOOLAWE FILE
G. H. BALAZS

Navy would have its hands full removing Kahoolawe's dud bombs

By MARK MATSUNAGA
Advertiser Military Writer

It'll be many years before the Navy figures out a way to make Kahoolawe safe for people to live there, according to the people who will have to do the work, the men of Explosive Ordnance Disposal Group One.

Kahoolawe has been used for military target practice since the early years of World War II. In recent years, it has been the center of a storm of controversy.

The Navy says keeping Kahoolawe as a target island is essential to military readiness. But other people in the community say Kahoolawe was an important religious site for pre-contact Hawaiians and is a symbol of the present Hawaiian renaissance.

Led by the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, they want the bombing halted completely, the island restored and the land given back to the state.

The Ohana has filed a lawsuit against the Navy.

A year ago, Sen. Daniel Inouye introduced a bill that would require the Navy to find a way to clear Kahoolawe of all unexploded ordnance and to demonstrate the new technology with a pilot project.

A spokesman for Inouye says the senator is "hopeful" that the bill will be passed soon by a Senate subcommittee on military construction, as part of a military appropriations bill.

When and if the measure is passed into law, however, it will still be a long time before Kahoolawe is ever cleared.

Navy EOD officers say that dummy bombs penetrated 19 feet below the surface and 30 feet from the point of impact in recent tests.



U.S. Navy photo

The trouble is beneath the surface — in the form of unexploded ordnance — as Kahoolawe lies peacefully before Maui's Haleakala.

Because of the high iron content in the island's volcanic soil, equipment now available is incapable of finding all the duds that lie beneath Kahoolawe's surface.

"We'd have to tear it down and build a whole new island," said Commodore David McAnulty, commander of the EOD unit.

The Navy's EOD laboratory in Maryland has begun preliminary research of the problem. But one officer said, "It'll be years before they can come up with a way to do it."

EOD Group One controls all Navy

explosive ordnance personnel from the Mississippi River to the East coast of Africa. Its headquarters are at the Navy's West Loch Magazine in Ewa.

In addition to disposing of all unexploded and unwanted ordnance in the Pacific, its people assist the Honolulu Police Department and accompany tours by civilians to Kahoolawe.

"We put a considerable amount of effort into trying to determine what can be done to clear Kahoolawe."

said Lt. Cmdr. Robert J. Gray. "We're basically stuck with surface clearance."

The EOD Group also has helped the state in reforesting the target island.

"The soil is so tough that you can't dig holes for the tamarisk trees. So we plant small charges and blow holes about 8 to 12 inches deep to plant the trees in," McAnulty said.

So far, the group has blown up 4,000 holes. Its goal is 1,000 a year, McAnulty said.

Students to study Kahoolawe waters

The National Science Foundation has awarded two University of Hawaii students \$18,793 to study the effects of siltation on the marine environment around Kahoolawe.

Kurt E. Kawamoto, a UH senior, is the project director for the study and Dylan A. Bulseco, a junior, is assistant.

The foundation's grant is for student-originated studies, and was one of only 57 such projects funded this year in 35 states.

The study team has been granted access to the coastal waters around Kahoolawe by the Navy, which uses the island for target practice.



hawaii
salutes...

HONO S-B 15 MARCH 1980 A-2

Navy Denies Extension of Visit to Kahoolawe

By Stu Glauberman
Star-Bulletin Writer

A University of Hawaii ethnic studies class has been denied permission to spend a fifth day on Kahoolawe later this month as part of a field trip to double-check the findings of a Navy environmental impact statement.

The 30 students, who have been studying the environmental impact statement in Ethnic Studies 380, asked the Navy to extend an approved March 23-26 trip to the Target Isle by half a day so they can have more time to study Kahoolawe's archaeological sites, according to course instructor Davianna Alegado.

But the Navy said the university group will have to be content with the four-day access which the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana planned and the Navy approved in January.

Navy spokesman Lt. Jamie Davidson said yesterday that four days is "adequate and fair" and that an additional day would disrupt other scheduled projects and a religious

ceremony planned by another group.

The Navy's policy is to allow native Hawaiian groups of up to 45 people to visit Kahoolawe for up to four days for religious reasons.

DAVIDSON SAID the Navy is aware that the students are not native Hawaiians and are not visiting the Isle for religious reasons, but he said the denial of the extra day is based on operational considerations.

Protect Kahoolawe Ohana and another group called Ohana Hawaii have been permitted to visit Kahoolawe under the terms of the Native American Religious Freedom Act which guarantees native Hawaiians access to religious shrines.

The Navy has not allowed large groups of non-Hawaiians to visit the Target Isle.

Alegado said the group wanted to arrive at Kahoolawe on the morning of March 22 and leave on the morning of March 26.

Davidson said the students' plans for a March 22 landing also conflicts with Ohana Hawaii's request to hold a religious ceremony on the same day.

Navy to hold closed hearing on bombings

Meantime, at North Island in San Diego, Cdr. John Baker, public affairs officer of Commander Naval Forces Pacific Fleet, said that the Navy's investigating officer in this matter had been to the Twentynine Palms site of the bombing in Wonder Valley, and had flown over the Marine Base here, as well as over the area on which the bombs dropped.

The investigating officer is Captain Jerome L. Johnson, chief of staff of Carrier Group Three, which includes the USS Ranger, the carrier from which the bombers flew to their Wonder Valley drop.

Johnson was appointed to his role of investigator by his boss, Rear Admiral Robert E. Kirksey, commander of Carrier Group Three. Ranger is Kirksey's flagship.

Cdr. Baker said he did not know whether the admiral was on board Ranger when this incident occurred.

Less than a year ago — after Navy planes of this type accidentally bombed an ocean-going tug. The Cree — the

investigation into that matter was an open investigation, attended by the press and others who wished to attend.

Cdr. Baker said this week that the investigation into the bombing of Wonder Valley will be a closed investigation.

When asked why, Baker would say only: "Because that portion of the JAG manual under which this investigation was appointed specifies that this type investigation will be closed."

"You can request a copy of the findings from the JAG department in Washington, D.C. Action on your request will be taken at the end of all review periods in this matter."

When asked how long this would take, Cdr. Baker said he did not know.

The Desert Trail made a formal request that Cdr. Baker try to find out, by submitting a news query through a JAG officer.



WHERE THE BOMBS FELL.—James Wheeler and son Jimmy at site where Navy attack jets dropped bombs near Wonder Valley Oct. 22. Base boundary where bombs should have fallen is in far background. Wheelers claim all six jets dropped bombs in the area. (Photo by Warren Duffy)

Tavares: Greater Public Use of Kahoolawe Is Feasible

WAILUKU, Maui — Mayor Hannibal Tavares said yesterday he believes greater civilian use of Kahoolawe is feasible.

Tavares said he reached this conclusion following a tour of the Island Friday.

"Following my first-ever visit to Kahoolawe, I came away hopeful that increased public use of the Island can be compatible with current military uses," Tavares said.

"I recognize the potential for fish-ing and overnight camping along the sandy Kahoolawe shoreline and I hope this can be accomplished through mutual understanding and agreement between the military and the public."

Tavares, who toured the Island as a guest of the Marine Corps, said he hopes to go back soon with members of a Hawaiian group which has been active in seeking an end to the military control of the Island.

"I want to learn more about their feelings and concerns," he said of the group.

"MY DESIRE is for the military to work together cooperatively with interested local groups in their diverse and important pursuits on Kahoolawe.

"For the present, I believe there can be a dual and compatible use of Kahoolawe by the military, archaeologists, Hawaiian groups and the county."

Tavares said also that he hopes new methods of defense and training will end the military need for Kahoolawe.

He said he was told by military officials that Kahoolawe is needed as a training site because it is easy to get to, uninhabited and "conducive to the combined and coordinated exercises" of all branches of the armed services.

He said he was shown various sites where archaeological discoveries were made recently. He said he also noticed that trees recently planted by the military are doing well.

A-4 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, Oct. 26, 1978

Navy Bombs Miss, Scare Desert Town

TWENTYNINE PALMS, Calif. (AP)—The Navy says it has ordered an investigation of an incident in which jet planes accidentally dropped 32 live 500-pound bombs two miles from a residential area.

"It was like wartime," said Jack McConaha, fire chief in this small desert community. "They were dropping them in pairs. That'll knock you out of bed."

The bombs dropped by Navy jets on a practice mission Sunday landed on a tract of scrub, cactus and brush owned by the federal government two miles north of the Wonder Valley residential area.

The spot is between two and three miles south of the intended target—a Marine Corps bombing range in this Mojave Desert community about 120 miles east of Los Angeles.

THERE HAS BEEN no public explanation by the Navy of why the incident occurred. No injuries or damage were reported in the bombing.

Navy spokesman Cmdr. John Baker, who said an investigation is under way, said the planes were six A-6 Intruder jet attack aircraft and four A-7 Corsair attack bombers.

The jets, which had taken off from the aircraft carrier Ranger, 100 miles south of San Diego, "sent up an awful lot of fire and smoke and scared everybody," said Linda Wheeler, a resident.

3-6-80 Star Bulletin

State forester Eddie Andrade shovels dirt on a tamarisk seedling as Creighton Low packs it down. Ironwood and tamarisk were chosen for durability and sturdiness.

Navy photo



Trees planted on Kahoolawe to curb erosion

State foresters along with Navy explosive experts have planted 1,650 young tamarisk and ironwood trees on the military target island Kahoolawe in an attempt to stem serious erosion.

The planting took place Tuesday with the help of helicopters supplied by the Marine Corps. The new trees bring the total to more than 2,800 planted on the uninhabited island in a windbreak pattern on eastern high ground overlooking the military training area.

Foresters from the state Department of Land and Natural Resources worked with Navy explosive experts under a memorandum of understanding between the military and the state.

Explosive technicians acted as guides in the planting area and also fired off small charges to create the holes in which the trees were planted.

There is a danger of unexploded ordnance lying

just beneath the surface on the island, so conventional planting methods could not be used.

The recently planted trees are in no danger from the military bombardment of the island by Navy and Marine aircraft or from ships during target practice, the Navy said yesterday. The windbreak is on the eastern part of the island and specific targets for ships, planes and artillery are on the central part of Kahoolawe.

Tamarisk trees were selected after studies were started in 1970 to determine what plants and trees were suitable for the mostly arid climate of the island. One of the best features of the trees is that the species seems unpalatable to feral goats which roam Kahoolawe.

This was discovered by accident when the fence around one of the experimental plots collapsed and the goats ate everything but the tamarisk.

A few ironwoods also were planted.

HI-DESERT STAR

YUCCA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA 92284 (714) 365-3315

SERVING THE MORONGO BASIN

Weekend Edition

VOL. 24, NO. 8

20 PAGES — 15c COPY

Friday, November 3, 1978

The day the bombs fell on Wonder Valley

Eyewitnesses recall events, differ with official version

By WARREN DUFFY

"I'll bet they have a lot more trouble with people straying onto the reservation than they do with bombs coming out here."

Such is the philosophic attitude of Jim Wheeler who, with his 8-year-old son Jimmy, was target shooting north of Wonder Valley Sunday a week ago when Navy jets started raining bombs within a few hundred yards of them.

"We saw them over there by the base of the mountain, six planes. They were real high and they'd dive down and drop a load of bombs — two at a time they dove down."

Sunday afternoon started at about 1:45 for the father and son. As they often do, the Wheelers explore the desert together.

Jim was raised in a small town in northern California and has always loved the outdoors.

A year ago, while weekending in Wonder Valley, he saw a help wanted ad for workmen at the fiberglass manufacturing plant on Amboy Road. The following Monday he started work, and soon moved his family to the desert from Long Beach.

"I've seen some sunsets out here you wouldn't believe," says the burly, good-natured Wheeler.

Only a handful of houses are more remote than his, two-and-a-half miles north of the Amboy Road in Wonder Valley. But Jim's two, four-wheel-drive vehicles take him to even more remote locations to explore the desert.

"I know the base boundaries pretty well," he says, taking a stick in hand and squatting in the sand. "I have the topographical maps at home and the base boundary is over beyond those mountains," he says, pointing off to a mountain range about a mile away.

"The newspaper said one plane was off the base, but that wasn't what happened at all. They were all off target," he insists.

According to Wheeler, he and his son were target shooting in a hilly area of the otherwise flat landscape when the planes first appeared in the sky. When the bombs started falling off in the distance, the pair was nothing more than interested observers.

Like many other Wonder Valley residents, they find a vantage point during night firing exercises and watch the base activity.

"All of a sudden these two planes started heading over this-a-way," Wheeler says, indicating a flat stretch of land about a half mile wide where two planes dropped 16 of their huge 500 pound bombs.

"That was a little too close, so we scrambled into the truck and headed out for home."

Home is about six miles away, and instead of staying with a four-wheel-drive road that meanders in and out of washes and creosote bushes, Wheeler took the eagle route and headed straight across the desert floor at 50 or 60 miles an hour.

"Then the second run came, I heard the explosions and I felt the shock but I didn't see them. I was just interested in getting out of there as fast as I could. Debris and stuff was flying across the truck. I stopped and got my boy inside (Jimmy likes to ride in the back of the truck) and we made a run for it."

A series of five small knolls rise out of the desert floor in this area, and using the knolls as targets, the pilots continued their bombing run, according to Wheeler.

When the pair arrived back home, Wheeler's wife and the rest of the family were tearfully relieved.

They had been observing the planes and knew Jim and Jimmy were in the area of the bombing. Using binoculars, they tried to spot the pair or their truck and all said they were greatly relieved when the vehicle appeared in a cloud of dust on the skyline.

"I wasn't too concerned then, but I got to thinking," Jim says, "so I checked the map and I knew for sure that I wasn't on the base."

"Then that night — when the shock wore off and we realized what happened — the boy started takin' it kinda hard."

A telephone call to the base suggested that the youth be taken to Hi-Desert Medical Center for observation and late Sunday night he was checked there.

Next day, Lt. Price of the Public Affairs Office brought photos, jacket patches and reassuring words to the youngster as well as a letter from the Marines.

By Wednesday, when the event was reported in many Metropolitan newspapers and on television, Wheeler said he was surprised at the details missing from the news accounts.

"The base boundary starts the other side of that mountain, so all six planes were off the base. And the target area is miles back inside the reservation. Ain't no way they're on the base this side of the mountain and all six planes dropped on this side."

Wheeler said the planes flew about a mile high, then in pairs would dive to about a 1,000 foot altitude and release 16 bombs each pass.

Nearly a week after the incident, after newsmen, photographers, Navy and Marine investigators had all combed the area, shrapnel from the bombs was found over a wide, sprawling area of the desert.

The knolls used as targets by the pilots were at the center of the blasts

(Continued on Page A-8)

Bombing

(Continued from Page A-1)

and shrapnel could be found 500 yards in either direction.

Concussion shells explode in the air and rain jagged pieces of metal onto the area below to cause destruction and injury in times of combat.

"A whole lot more bombs were dropped out here than they're saying," Wheeler says.

There is no anger, no bitterness in his voice. He is a happy-go-lucky man, obviously content with his life and himself.

Doctors told young Jimmy he'd have to stay away from loud noises for a week and that meant no target practice for the young marksman who wins most of the family's target shooting contests hands down. But Sunday, the doctor said Jimmy could resume practice and young Jimmy was counting the days.

References

These and other sources are available for use at the AFSC office in Honolulu.

- (1) Ian Y. Lind, "Kaho'olawe and 'National Defense': A Critical Assessment." 4 pages, September 1977.
- (2) Congressional Budget Office, "Planning U.S. General Purpose Forces: Forces Related to Asia." Washington, D.C. June 1977.
- (3) Assistant Secretary of Defense, "Summary of Completed Military Base Economic Adjustment Projects, 1961-1977." Washington, D.C. 1977.
- (4) Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy, "Transfer from Military Spending to Human Needs: Priorities Action Guide 1978." Washington, D.C.
- (5) Information about current uses of Kaho'olawe and possible alternatives is found in Navy reports and other documents released to the American Friends Service Committee under the provisions of the federal Freedom of Information Act.

Written by

Ian Lind and Robin Foster

Distributed by

American Friends Service Committee
2426 Oahu Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

The American Friends Service Committee is a non-profit corporation that seeks to reduce the causes and effects of violence and to create a wider and deeper community among people. For more than 60 years, the AFSC has worked to relieve suffering, to eliminate war, poverty, injustice, and exclusion, to encourage the peaceful solution of social problems, to promote mutual understanding, to reconcile the estranged, and to serve the victims of violence and oppression.



KAHO'OLAWA

and the

MILITARY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Is Kaho'olawe really essential to military operations in Hawaii, as the Navy claims it is?

A: No. Kaho'olawe is only one of several areas used for training by military forces stationed in Hawaii, and only a few of the many different kinds of training are done on the island.

The Navy says that some of these, like the Navy's "shore bombardment" and the "close air support" bombing done by Marine jets, are very important. Yet statistics released by the Navy show that less than 10% of the military aircraft training done in Hawaii takes place on Kaho'olawe.

The use of Kaho'olawe was actually going down until people in Hawaii started demanding an end to the bombing. Then the Navy began to increase its use of the island. This was not a decision based on military need, but a political decision intended to create the impression that Kaho'olawe is a necessary part of military training.

Don't all places with big Navy and Marine bases have to have a training area like Kaho'olawe?

A: No, there are many important bases where a nearby target area is simply not available. For example, military forces stationed in Japan and Okinawa, and those in the U.S. Pacific Northwest have only limited training areas. For practice in bombing and close air support, they travel to training complexes which are often quite far away. If they can travel in order to get such training, why can't Hawaii's military? In fact, military records show that in 1974 the Marine Commanding General in Hawaii said that we could send the Marine's jets to Arizona for practice instead of bombing Kaho'olawe. In 1976, it was estimated that this would add only \$2.4 million to Hawaii's annual military budget, an increase of less than one-fourth of one percent.

If Kaho'olawe isn't used for military training, will Hawaii become more vulnerable to enemy attack?

A: No, because the training done on



Kaho'olawe is not the kind needed to defend Hawaii. The military stationed in Hawaii is practicing on Kaho'olawe to fight a war in Asia, like the Vietnam war. In time of war the actual job of defending Hawaii would be done by the National Guard.

Actually, it is the presence of the Pacific's military headquarters and nuclear weapons storage bases that make Hawaii a target for nuclear attack. We would all be safer from attack if there were no military stationed here at all.

If Kaho'olawe isn't really that important, why is the Navy refusing to give it up?

A: The military owns or controls a huge portion of Hawaii's land area, including one-quarter of Oahu. This has been the center of controversy for many years. Today the Navy is worried that if it has to give up Kaho'olawe, the people of Hawaii will be encouraged to seek the return of other military-held lands.

If Kaho'olawe is returned to the Hawaiian people, wouldn't the military close some bases and eliminate lots of civilian jobs?

A: This is very unlikely, since the government has invested so much money in Hawaii's military bases. Think of how much it would cost to buy land and rebuild these bases somewhere on the mainland? And if Hawaii is as strategically important as the military

has claimed, then it is hard to imagine that bases would be closed just because Kaho'olawe is returned to civilian use.

When the military decides that a job can be done better or more cheaply elsewhere, however, it does not hesitate to close bases and eliminate jobs. In recent years, major military units at Ft. Shafter and Lualualei have been phased out, and an average of nearly 500 civilian jobs have been lost each year. There are already people in Congress who have recommended that the Marines be moved from Kaneohe to a base on the mainland in order to save money and be more efficient.

In the long run, the question of whether or not the military stays in Hawaii has little or nothing to do with Kaho'olawe, one way or the other. When the military threatens to close bases and cut employment, it is an attempt to scare their political opponents and gain public support. Maui Mayor Cravalho rightly rejected this kind of scare tactic as economic "blackmail."

But isn't there still a risk that Hawaii's economy might collapse if military spending is cut back?

A: Today, federal spending is second to tourism as the biggest source of income in Hawaii, and most of the federal dollars come from the military.

But look at what happened when the Marines were sent to Asia during the Vietnam War. They left Kaneohe almost empty, and people were scared about what would happen to the economy. Some small businesses in the Kaneohe area did have trouble, but it had little effect on the economy of the state as a whole.

If the Marines were to leave Hawaii for good, it might even be a blessing in disguise. The whole Mokapu Peninsula could be put to civilian use along with Kaho'olawe. Federal aid would be available to help us figure out how to best use the facilities at Kaneohe. At least some of the money that used to be spent to maintain the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station would now be spent on projects that serve the needs of Hawaii's people. Imagine what could be done. The air base could easily become the new general aviation airport.



Get involved! Kaho'olawe is your Hawaii.

Island 'Ohana addresses

Aloha Aina Association
16 H Market Street
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

Onipa'a Kahou
Kona Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana
Post Office Box 1073
Kealahou, Hawaii 96753

Protect Kaho'olawe Fund
Post Office Box H
Kaunakakai, Hawaii
96748

Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, Lanai
Post Office Box 44
Lanai City, Lanai, Hawaii 96763

Ki Hapai o Lono
Hilo Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana
Post Office Box 5221
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Protect Kaho'olawe 'O'ahu 'Ohana
570 Auahi Street, #222A,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96713

**Kaho'
olawe**
and the
**Protect Kaho'olawe
'Ohana**

Arrival on Kaho'olawe -
Kahioawa Bay





*Hike to
Puomo'iwi*

**WHERE IS KAHO'OLAWE?
WHAT IS THE ISLAND USED FOR?**

Kaho'olawe is one of eight major islands in the Hawaiian chain. It encompasses 45 square miles (29,000 acres) of varied terrain, including hills, plateaus, valleys, and at least two fresh water pools. Located about 7 miles from Makena, Maui, the island is part of Maui County. Used as a target complex, the island has been continuously bombed since 1941. Navy control (but not ownership) of the island became official in 1953 when President Eisenhower took Kaho'olawe by Executive Order.

**HOW WAS KAHO'OLAWE USED
BEFORE NAVY BOMBING?**

Ancient chants and archaeological evidence indicate that Kaho'olawe was inhabited for over 900 years, since 1000 A.D. Hawaiians lived in both coastal and interior settlements where major economic activities included fishing and agriculture. Called in ancient times *Kohe Malama'ama o Kanaloa* (The Shining Vagina of Kanaloa), Kaho'olawe was also used as an adz factory, and a sacred place for priests. Hundreds of historic sites have revealed Kaho'olawe's key role in early South Pacific migrations, and in the entire archaeological record of the Hawaiian people.

**WHAT IS THE
PROTECT KAHO'OLAWE 'OHANA?**

The 'Ohana is a spiritually-based, extended family espousing Hawaiian cultural values of Aloha 'Aina — love, sharing, and conservation of the land: values embraced by many peoples. Different racial and ethnic groups are represented in the 'Ohana, and all members share a common concern for the preservation and proper use of the island of Kaho'olawe.

**WHAT ARE THE GOALS
OF THE 'OHANA?**

The 'Ohana has two main purposes: to stop the bombing of Kaho'olawe, and to secure the island's return to the people of Hawaii. In the words of George Helm (lost at sea, March, 1977), the 'Ohana seeks to "educate and increase the knowledge of the people of Hawaii as to the historic, cultural, spiritual, and social significance of Kaho'olawe. We desire to preserve the island and its flora and fauna from permanent disutility and destruction because we believe that no man should destroy any further the "life of the land."

**WHAT DOES THE TERM
'ALOHA 'AINA' MEAN?**

The Hawaiian concept of Aloha 'Aina expresses and connects two basic practices of Hawaiian culture: love of the people for the land.

Beginning with trust and sharing, Aloha 'Aina stresses an attitude of generosity and care. Respect for the beauty of life means a special responsibility to protect the people and the land which sustains them. Working together in harmony with nature requires a sense of common need balanced by a sense of nature's fragility. Conservation becomes a constant value: "use what you need, leave the rest for others." In this way, nature's gift — the 'Aina and all that comes so willingly from her — is enjoyed in the present and preserved for the future.

HISTORY OF KAHO'OLAWE

A.D. 1000 — First Coastal Settlements.
1400 — First Inland Settlements
1600 — Latest evidence of basaltic glass quarries.
1790 — King Kamehameha unifies Hawaiian Islands.
1800 — Vancouver gives goats to a Maui chief who sends them to Kaho'olawe.
1830-1850's — Kaho'olawe used as a penal colony.
1858 — Highest region used for growing sugar cane, melons, potatoes, and pumpkins.
1858-1900 — Used for sheep and cattle ranching.
1893 — Queen Liliuokalani overthrown with the aid of U.S. Marines.
1894 — Hawaii proclaimed a Republic.
1898 — President McKinley approves a second request for annexation. All public lands ceded to the U.S.
1900 — Territorial Government established.
1900-1910 — Island continues to be leased for sheep ranching. Overstocking of sheep and goats destroys vegetation, resulting in serious erosion.
1919 — McPhee leases Kaho'olawe for goat ranching.
1929-1941 — McPhee and Baldwin form Kaho'olawe Ranch Co.
1941 — Army commandeers company's sampan. Struggle between ranchers and military. Navy and Army sublease the island from the ranch for \$1 per year. It becomes a bombing target and continues to be used as such to this day.
1953 — President Eisenhower issues Executive Order 10436 officially taking Kaho'olawe for Naval operations.

1969 — Mayor Cravalho expresses concern over Navy's failure to keep animal population down, in violation of the 1953 Executive Order.
1970 — Senator Hiram Fong requests a halt to the bombing by 1972.
1971 — Mayor Cravalho and Life of the Land file suit to stop the bombing. The Navy is requested to complete an Environmental Impact Statement for the Island.
1975 — Rep. Patsy Mink introduces legislation requesting return of Kaho'olawe.
1976 — First landing by the "Kaho'olawe Nine" including Emmett Aluli, George Helm, and Walter Ritte. Landings continue throughout the year and into 1977. 'Ohana representatives and others fly to Washington, D.C. to seek Congressional and Presidential support. Mayor Cravalho and the 8th and 9th sessions of the State Legislature seek a halt to bombing and a return of the island. 'Ohana civil suit (Aluli v. Brown) is filed contending that Navy bombing violates environmental laws, historic site laws, and freedom of religion.
1977 — George Helm and Kimo Mitchell are lost at sea. Walter Ritte and Richard Sawyer are jailed for six months.
1978 — Civil suit continues. Navy's updated E.I.S. considered inadequate. Archaeological survey of the impact area is completed. Island soon to be registered as a national landmark.
1978 — American Indian Freedom of Religion Act becomes law, it includes native Hawaiians, giving access to religious sites. Because of its religious significance, Kaho'olawe is among the protected areas.
Governor Ariyoshi signs *Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Kaho'olawe* with the Navy, recognizing their need for the island as a bombing target. The 'Ohana strongly criticizes the State's position; suggests the State sue the Navy for violation of environmental laws.
1979
May — Federal Judge orders Navy to negotiate with 'Ohana for access to Kaho'olawe.
June — First negotiations lead to historic legal landing of 45 people at Hakoawa Beach on the eastern tip of Kaho'olawe. Petroglyphs are discovered; sites are cleared with the aid of 'Ohana volunteers; Kupuna are taken to Moaula, one of the highest points.
July — 'Ohana takes 115 people to Hakoawa: new sites are discovered; 30 petroglyphs are recorded; Kupuna interpret archaeological remains; 'Ohana group visits target area.

observing bombs in the Adz Quarry, one of the most significant sites on the island.

August — 'Ohana again visits the island with over 100 people; more sites cleared; new sites discovered; Kupuna interpret migrations from the South Pacific with star charts; target area investigated further.

September — 'Ohana takes 165 people to two

campsites, Hakiowa on the East, and Kealaikahiki on the West. Religious ceremonies are performed by Kupuna, chants and dances are performed. Lt. Gov. Jean King accompanies 'Ohana and publicly states that the Navy should stop the bombing and clean up the island.

'Ohana, Navy continue talks about access, and an end to the bombing.

What is the Ohana doing . . . ?

ADVOCACY — Because of our on-going civil suit, the Navy is forced to file an annual Environmental Impact Statement, survey historic sites (85% complete), survey for endangered species, begin soil conservation efforts, and, most significantly, to negotiate with the 'Ohana for periodic access to the island.

Negotiations led to 4 'Ohana accesses during the summer of 1979. Major archaeological discoveries, including petroglyphs, were made by 'Ohana members. Native Hawaiian religious ceremonies were performed and new cultural interpretations were made by our Kupuna (elders with cultural wisdom). Over 400 people visited the island, a record for civilian use.

The 'Ohana continues to pursue the civil suit, focusing on clean-up of the island, and periodic access.

FUTURE STRATEGY

Federal Level — 'Ohana will lobby Dan Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, for hearings on the Navy's *actual* need for Kaho'olawe. Inouye has said he would hold hearings. We intend to see that he keeps his promise.

State Level — What is the Governor doing about the bombing? *Nothing*. We will emphasize his lack of concern, pointing out that Kaho'olawe is part of Hawaii, and *not* a military-owned reservation.

Local Level — We will continue to organize and do basic education in the communities. Each island has an active 'Ohana in the effort to stop the bombing.



ACTION — Through our several landings, the subsequent trials, our presentations to the State Legislature, and our trips to Washington, we have focused public attention on the continual destruction of Kaho'olawe by the Navy.

- Give tax-deductible contributions to the Protect Kaho'olawe Fund, P.O. Box 29818, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820.
- Write your Congressional delegation and demand Congressional hearings on the bombing. Ask why the Navy needs the island for target practice, why the Navy bombs Hawaiian historic sites; why they will not remove A-15 which is near one of the two major adz quarries in Hawaii.

Site Protection Said Inadequate

An attorney for the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana has charged that the Navy is not adequately protecting potentially significant cultural and historical sites on the western end of the Target Island.

Cynthia Thiele, one of four Ohana attorneys who visited Kahoolawe July 13-15, said the "protective measures are really inadequate. They are nothing but a temporary procedure that was put together just before our visit to inspect the sites."

A Navy spokesman, Lt. Jamie Davidson, said the Navy considers the measures adequate.

The potential sites are circled by ropes strung to highway cones which are held down by concrete blocks, Davidson said, and none of the sites roped off "are in danger of military operations"

September 26, 1979 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-17

Protecting Kahoolawe

Haunani Trask, representing the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, clearly chose the right word to describe Sen. Spark Matsunaga's proposal to open up a tiny portion of Kahoolawe for access to Hawaiians on a monthly basis. The word she so accurately chose was "absurd."

"We think it absurd to suggest preservation of one part of Kahoolawe while bombing another part."

It's like kissing the feet while stabbing the belly of our Island, which we as Hawaiians consider a living entity, as alive as any human being.

And what a lame excuse from the Navy as to why it is "temporarily" halting access to our aina.

Navy men "will be booked solid" blowing holes for their sham reforestation project, building dams, and accompanying the archaeological team, thus having no time to supervise and monitor the Hawaiian access.

It's the lamest of excuses because the access area, Hakioawa, is far from the bombing range and relatively free of unexploded ordnance.

In search of petroglyphs, I was free to wander at will anywhere I wanted to in the area unaccompanied by any Navy personnel.

We aren't dumb and can take care of ourselves. Over 400 Hawaiians have proved this during our four trips so far.

Trask is exceptionally astute. Her conclusion as to why the negotiations with the Navy have been broken off and access halted points squarely to the truth of the matter.

"Monthly access to the Island of Kahoolawe is strengthening the concept of native Hawaiians coming together as one family," she said.

"The kupuna are getting together and talking for the first time. It could be the focus point to unite all Hawaiian people. That's what the Navy is afraid of."

It appears that our only recourse to action now is to take the law into our own hands and "invade and occupy" the Island.

Lt. Jamie Davidson might call this "trespassing on federal property," but as Dr. Emmett Aluli states, we as Hawaiians insist on our "right to access." After all, it is our Island.

Wayne Westlake

Want to Visit Kahoolawe? Navy Takes Requests

The Navy is accepting applications for private visits to Kahoolawe, long off-limits to civilians, but has received only one request so far.

Lt. Jamie Davidson, Navy liaison officer on Kahoolawe matters, said the University of Hawaii asked to do a study of marine life in offshore areas next summer.

"This is just the kind of request we can honor because it allows for plenty of time to coordinate such a study with military training requirements," he said. All visits to the Target Island must be made during lulls in military training

and when safety escorts are available, he said.

Under current Navy policy, Davidson said visits can be made for religious, educational, cultural or scientific purposes.

Requests may be made in writing to the commander, Third Fleet, Pearl Harbor 96860.

Davidson warns that the Island has no food or water, no sleeping or shelter conveniences.

Visitors must agree to follow instructions from Navy escorts because safety is the major concern and the reason why

the Navy has been reluctant in the past to open the Island to visitors.

While the Navy and Marine Corps have flown in by helicopter newsmen, government officials and others for short visits, the current policy says the applicant is required to provide his or her own transportation, food and water.

Access to Kahoolawe for religious purposes by native Hawaiian groups, such as the Kahoolawe Ohana, is permitted under provisions of the 1978 American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Davidson said. But such visits are governed by the same restrictions imposed on others.

The Ohana has taken great interest in Kahoolawe in recent years and visited the Island earlier this month accompanied by Lt. Gov. Jean King.

There also has been a steady increase in escorted scientific and cultural tours in recent years. But the Navy also has been harassed by unauthorized visits. Several persons have been convicted of trespassing.

The Defense Department recently conducted an offshore study to determine the extent of unexploded ordnance believed to lie in underwater areas, including torpedoes that failed to explode.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Published by Gannett Pacific Corporation

CHINN HO, CHAIRMAN

ALEXANDER ATHERTON, PRESIDENT

PHILIP T. GIALANELLA, PUBLISHER

PAUL T. MILLER II, ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER

A. A. SMYSER
Editor, Editorial Page

JOHN E. SIMONDS
Managing Editor

Edwin E. Edwards, Adm. Assistant to the Publisher; Claude Burgett, Deputy Managing Editor; Barbara Morgan, Today Editor; Cynthia S. Oi, News Editor; Dennis Anderson, City Editor; Bill Kwan, Sports Editor; Charles E. Frankel and Carl Zimmerman, Assistant Editors, Editorial Page

Published at 605 Kapiolani Boulevard / Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

A-18

Thursday, September 13, 1979

Sharing Kahoolawe

Kahoolawe is quite big enough that the military services can get along using only a part of it for the target practice they consider essential to their training missions.

Thus shared-use always has seemed a reasonable intermediate solution to the dispute over having the Island returned to the state of Hawaii.

Now Sen. Spark Matsunaga has come up with a specific shared-use plan. He suggests the eastern portion of Kahoolawe be opened 10 days every month for visits by members of the Hawaiian community.

Furthermore, a spokesman for one of the groups seeking return, Project Kahoolawe Ohana, has accorded the Matsunaga plan a positive reception.

Matsunaga's proposal and the Ohana's acceptance of it as "important and significant" add up to encouraging progress toward resolving the Kahoolawe controversy.

Sept 20 79 AZ ASB



READY TO GO—Protect Kahoolawe Ohana members, Emmett Aluli, Haunani-Kay Trask and Jackie Rosetti tell reporters the Ohana will set its own timetables for access to the island. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Bob Young.

Navy 'Closes' Kahoolawe for a Month

Ohana Says It Decides When to Go

The Protect, Kahoolawe Ohana said yesterday its members may go to Kahoolawe despite a Navy decision, announced yesterday, to stop public access to the Target Island from now through October.

Haunani-Kay Trask, an Ohana representative, said "we will have to set our own timetables and conduct our own accesses as we see fit."

Navy Lt. Jamie Davidson announced that access to Kahoolawe will be limited because of the upcoming rainy season. And while it is closed to visitors, he said, the Navy will get on with planting 2,000 seeding trees and will continue its goat eradication program.

Davidson said work on those projects can't go on at the same time Ohana members are there conducting religious ceremonies and other activities. Navy resources will

be fully occupied with the work, he said, and it will not be possible to handle visitors.

ASKED WHAT the Navy reaction would be to an unauthorized Ohana visit, Navy spokesman Davidson said he did not want to "speculate on what hasn't happened, but they'd be trespassing on federal property."

The Navy has said it will continue to permit visits—after October—to the Island for religious purposes. The requests will be handled on a case-by-case basis.

Roger D. Wiegley, special assistant U.S. attorney, said the Navy will not take part in an Oct. 1 meeting planned by the Ohana to negotiate for future visits.

OHANA co-founder Emmett Aluli said, "It's our right to access, not their good will and courtesy. We will continue to monitor what the Navy is doing there."

"We have to be realistic," Davidson said. "We agreed to allow 250 people access before the rainy season and authorized 300 so far. We feel like we've finished this end of the bargain."

THE OHANA learned of the Navy's decision Tuesday. It held a news conference yesterday afternoon to discuss the situation.

"Despite the Ohana's cooperative, precedent-setting visits during June, July, August and September, the Navy now refuses, without explanation, even to sit with us in negotiations," Trask said.

"The Ohana feels that the Navy's refusal is in direct response to the success of our cultural and archaeological work on the Island. Our discovery of important sites, including petroglyphs, our efforts to gather our kupuna (elders) and record their testimony, and the practice of the native Hawaiian religion on Kahoolawe are living proof of the Island's enormous cultural significance.

"If continued, our efforts in this area would convince increasing proportions of the public that the bombing of Kahoolawe is wasteful and unnecessary and should stop immediately."

DAVIDSON said the tree planting is part of the Navy's effort to restore the land, "and I thought that was what the Ohana wanted, too."

Trask said the Ohana not only doesn't support joint military-civilian use of the Island, but "we think it absurd to suggest preservation of

one part of Kahoolawe while bombing another part."

THE OHANA'S last visit to Kahoolawe was Friday, when members from all Islands attended Hawaiian religious services to bless the land, cleanse and renew it with uwe ka 'aina (weeping for the abuse of the land). Lt. Gov. Jean King was a guest at the ceremonies.

Ohana spokesmen said that during the 11-day September access, members—some with expertise in Hawaiian archaeology—discovered at least 20 new sites that had not previously been documented.

"Monthly access to the Island of Kahoolawe is strengthening the concept of native Hawaiians coming together as one family, and the kupunas are getting together and talking for the first time," Trask said. "It could be the focus point to unite all Hawaiian people. That's what the Navy is afraid of."

BACK TO THE LAND—Frank Hewett kneels in a 'planting for life' ceremony on Kahoolawe yesterday. Kahu Emma DeFries gives a blessing as some of the members from Protect Kahoolawe Ohana from all the Islands look on. —Star-Bulletin photo by Warren R. Roll.

Lt. Gov. King Pays Visit to Kahoolawe

By Murry Engle
Star-Bulletin Writer

Yesterday, Lt. Gov. Jean King witnessed a Hawaiian ceremony on Kahoolawe designed to bring life back to that Island. About 150 members of Protect Kahoolawe Ohana from all the Islands—the first such gathering there—conducted the ceremony and King was their guest.

"They know that I have been very sympathetic with their efforts," she said in an interview.

Although King herself has no Hawaiian blood, "My children do," she said. "Gov. King (former Territorial Gov. Samuel Wilder King) was their grandfather's brother and their great-great-grandmother was a lady-in-waiting to our last queen."

With those things in mind, King flew to Kahoolawe yesterday morning in a private helicopter. ("I paid my share myself," she said.)

"Flying on a helicopter is different than jetting around the Islands in a plane," she said. "It's more on a human scale. You see Molokai over there and you fly on and on and you still see Molokai over there."

"I had always heard how barren Kahoolawe was," King said as she related her impressions of the visit.

"I WAS COMPLETELY surprised to see that it is covered with green keawe trees. There are lots of little coves along the shore.

"We flew over the Island and landed on the other side on a beautiful white sand crescent beach, where the Ohana was camping by this clear blue, beautiful water. They said it was just loaded with fish and around the bend there were opihi on the rocks."

"They had just found, within the last few days, four big boulders that had been indicated in an ancient chant," King said. "If you draw a line between the four boulders, you have a cross. One straight line runs exactly north and south and the other, east and west. It is believed they were used as a directional guide for the ancient Hawaiian sailors to return to Tahiti."

"The ancient Hawaiians used to go to Kahoolawe to study the stars," King said. "One of the military men told me I really should try to stay overnight because, he said, 'The sky is really something.'"

"The ohana had just found an indentation in the ground marked with rocks, where you can lie down and look at the stars."

"If you look up a ridge on the northernmost boulder, it leads to Hokupa'a, the North Star, which doesn't move around much," she said.

"THIS IS THE point from which the Hawaiians went back to Tahiti. That's where they set off from. The currents pull directly south."

"On the island were Papa

Turn to Page A-2, Col. 1

Friday, Feb. 9, 1979 Honolulu Star-Bulletin D-17

Kahoolawe Conservation Agreement Is Signed

Representatives of the U.S. Navy and U.S. Soil Conservation Service in Hawaii have signed an agreement to develop a program to control soil erosion on Kahoolawe.

The Island, subject to both high winds and bombing practice, has a serious erosion problem. The Soil Conservation Service's plan should be ready by August, according to Jack P. Kanatz, state conservationist.

The program is expected to include planting of wind breaks so that ground cover can get established.

King Visits Kahoolawe with Ohana

Continued from Page One

(Paul) Elia, of Molokai, who is 90 years and seven months-old, and his wife, a marvelous woman of 76. He did prayers for the ceremony."

The ceremony began at 2 p.m. with a young man silhouetted against the sky, sounding a conch shell.

"Then Papa Elia, carrying a staff, led the way to the ceremonial grounds," King said. "Three male dancers, each with a stick, dug a hole in the ground and buried fish, poi and an egg, wrapped in ti leaves. The idea was to bring life back to the land. The three dancers did a very vigorous dance. When they finished, Kahu Emma DeFries did a chant and also planted some things.

"Ohans from each of the Islands marched from the beach together, Hawaii first, and on up the Hawaiian chain, to form a big circle around the area. And then, there was warm embracing.

"The feeling,

It was a marvelous spirit of cooperation, almost tangible," King said.

"There are no cars there, no traffic, no wires, no telephones, just land, sea and sky. It sets a whole different mood in which these kind of things flow easier."

IT WAS NOTICEABLE, too, she said, in little things.

"On the Island, there are a lot of little mice, so the ohana keep their food tied up in the trees. One woman wanted to get one of the packets down. She just said to one of the men, 'Brother,' and he got it for her."

King said the military also were "cooperative, always going first on the trails to find unexploded ordnance and one military man, as soon as he saw Mrs. Elia, said, 'Oh, Auntie, nice to see you.' I didn't feel any enmity. On the contrary. They have their own water there in a big container they call 'buffalo,' and they share it with the ohana."

King looks forward to the day when the Navy fulfills its agreement with the state to return Kahoolawe to Hawaii, "but no time frame is spelled out."

King said she also agrees with U.S. Sen. Spark Matsunaga who recently said the eastern third of Kahoolawe should be cleared of ordnance and opened to native Hawaiians on a regular basis.

As to her own plans, concerning Kahoolawe—"I do hope to go back," King said.



PLANTING FOR NEW LIFE—Kahu Emma DeFries, Kawahine Kamakea, Lt. Gov. Jean King and Kapuna 'Papa' Paul Elia, 90, of Molokai, watch a Hawaiian ceremony yesterday on Kahoolawe, as a fish, poi and an egg are planted to bring life back to the island. —Star-Bulletin photo by Warren R. Roll.

Seeks to Curb Erosion on Kahoolawe

The six men form the executive council, which meets quarterly. Paris represents the Hawaii districts on the National Association of Conservation Districts.

Norman Berg, Washington, D.C., the associate administrator of SCS, was among the speakers.

He said, "In Hawaii and elsewhere, the pressures for urbanization continue heavy. The pressures for environmental protection are strong."

"The concern for the special qual-

ities of America's coastal zones, wetlands, and flood plains is growing. The need for a dependable stock of prime and unique farmland is increasingly evident in many states."

BERG PRAISED the work of Hawaii's districts in helping the state Department of Health in preparing water quality plans, especially in control of non-point source water pollution.

Non-point source pollution is the term used for pollution for which a

definite source cannot be identified. Runoff from farm lands often causes non-point source water pollution.

The meeting also discussed how the districts can help the Forestry Division in biomass production plans, that is in growing trees for biomass energy.

The districts would have a strong role in setting priorities under the Rural Clean Water Act, passed by Congress in 1977 but for which the president deleted funding in the 1978 budget.

Funding may be provided later; the meeting discussed how to use funds, if they become available.

All directors of soil and water conservation districts donate their time, without pay. The need for their own technical personnel was discussed at the Hilo meeting.

THE HAWAII districts will ask for \$180,000 in the budget for the next biennium, of which \$160,000 would be for hiring technical personnel.

Conservation Unit

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Kahoolawe, focus of heated disputes between the Navy which holds bombing practice there and Hawaiians and others who want to stop the bombing, also has a severe erosion problem.

Vegetation is scanty because of drought conditions and goats that eat what vegetation there is. There is wind that has blown away much top soil and aroused dust storms that can sometimes be seen on Maui.

The Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts wants to do something about the erosion. At its annual meeting, held Thursday and Friday in Hilo, it passed a resolution invit-

ing the Navy to join with the West Maui Soil and Water Conservation District in trying to do something about the erosion.

The Navy has indicated it is interested, according to Jack P. Kanalz, state conservationist for the Soil Conservation Service (SCS).

THE SERVICE, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, furnishes technical assistance to the state soil and water conservation districts which, in Hawaii, are linked to the state Department of Land and Natural Resources, working with its Water and Land Development Division.

Kanalz said the Navy will fly him and members of his staff to Kahoolawe to evaluate the needs and work out a soil conservation program for the Navy.

He said no members of the SCS staff had been on Kahoolawe for about six years when the service participated with the state Forestry Division in a tree-planting experiment on the Target Island.

The Hilo meeting drew an attendance of about 125 persons representing 15 soil and water conservation districts.

JAY SASAN, Ka'u Soil and Water Conservation District, was elected to a second term as president; and William Paris, Kona district, was re-elected national councilman.

Island vice presidents are: Oahu, Frederick Gross, West Oahu district; Maui, James Gonsalves, West Maui district; Kauai, Sadao Inazu, West Kauai district; and Alfred Oshiro, Molokai-Lanai district.



Jack P. Kanalz

Soil Survey Program Set for Trust Territory Isles

A three-year program to survey soils in the Trust Territory of the Pacific will get under way next month, according to Jack P. Kanalz, Hawaii state conservationist for the U.S. Soil Conservation Service.

Cooperating with the service in the survey will be the University of Hawaii's agronomy department, U.S. Forest Service and the Trust Territory government, Kanalz said.

Two service soil scientists, Bill

Laird of Oregon and Christopher Smith of California have been training on Kauai. Kanalz will accompany them to Ponape but will later return to Hawaii while the two survey Ponape and then Palau.

The soils survey will be done on all high islands of the Trust Territory and on representative low islands.

The Forest Service, through its Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, will map different vegetation types in the Trust Territory to obtain base information for a timber volume inventory to be completed later.

The vegetation mapping team will involve Trust Territory personnel and Craig Whitesell, principal silviculturist of the Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry.

Oct 24, 75
S-B

Kahoolawe Return Gets Senate Nudge

A U.S. Senate subcommittee has recommended funding a study of the possibility of ending military bombing practice on Kahoolawe and returning the Island to the State, according to U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye.

Inouye said the Senate appropriations subcommittee on military construction will report the measure to the full committee next week with an order for the Defense Department to determine costs for restoring the Island, which has been under military control since 1941.

Inouye likened the measure to the restoration of Eniwetok.

"If one atoll in the Pacific can be cleaned up, then Kahoolawe also can be restored," he said.

It is estimated there are about 10,000 tons of unexploded bombs on the Island.

250 lb bombs = 80,000
500 lb " = 40,000

A-8 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Friday, November 7, 1975

Senate Approves Funds for Kahoolawe, Pearl Harbor

A Defense Department study on the feasibility of returning Kahoolawe to the State was ordered in the 1976 military construction appropriations bill passed yesterday by the U.S. Senate.

The bill, approved by a unanimous vote, also included a \$3.35 million appropriation for modernization of the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard machine shop and \$7.08 million for the Fleet Command Center at Pearl Harbor.

U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said the Kahoolawe and Pearl Harbor items will be discussed by a House-Senate conference committee before the Nov. 22 congressional recess.

Inouye said that the return of Kahoolawe, which has been used as a bombing target by the Navy for 30 years, would take several years because more than 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance would have to be removed first.

"So far the Navy has never tried to estimate the cost of cleaning up the Island," said Inouye. If the item remains in the bill after scrutiny by the conference committee, a cost estimate would be made within 12 months.

The Senate appropriations subcommittee on military construction recently approved a \$20 million item to renovate another bomb site, Eniwetok atoll in the Marshall Islands.

Isle Figures in Futuristic Navigation

When Navstar, a future satellite navigational system, becomes a reality before 1984 one of its master control stations will be at the Navy's Communications Station at Wahiawa.

But the General Dynamics installation will be an unmanned remote site situated in a van on a pad and hooked into the system.

Navstar will be a worldwide system of 24 satellites which will provide aircraft and ships with

the Marine, who shuns publicity, feels he rates an honorable discharge even though the general discharge ensures him all veterans' benefits.

The Marine, who had an excellent service record, has an avenue of appeal through the federal court even after separation.

It is not another Leonard F. Matlovich case because the Air Force sergeant sought to stay in.

The Navy now has 13 women on the Antarctic continent, four of them officers, two civilians.

Their jobs with Project DeepFreeze include being the mess officer, aerographer, corpsman, a captain's secretary and even a disc jockey.

The Navy brought no women to the ice until 1974. The old gag used to be that the Navy had a woman behind every tree in Antarctica.

The first landing there by a woman came in 1935 when the wife of a Norwegian whaler, Mrs. Caroline Mikreisen, went ashore. That's a trivia dandy.

exact positioning to within tens of feet and velocity to within tenths of a second.

The Navy already has a satellite navigational system, known as Transit, with a station at Wahiawa. The system is available to both military and civilian ships and planes.

A Marine E-5 at Kaneohe quietly turned himself in for homosexuality because he wanted out and no longer wanted to lead a double life.

A five-man administrative board of officers gave him a general discharge on Jan. 19 for "unfitness," the same type of honorable discharge the Army gave Veto Baker, the man who went AWOL in Vietnam.

But in the Kaneohe case

New commander of the 6594th Test Group satellite catchers at Hickam is Col. Robert E. Ross, a former test pilot once involved in U-2 and KC-135 zero gravity flights which gave astronauts a chance to feel weightlessness during a parabolic flight.

Marines at Kaneohe have a new F-4J weapons systems trainer located in two vans. Now pilots can "take up" the Phantom and fire its weapons without leaving the ground.

The Pacific Army and Air Force Exchange Service gave a commemorative plaque to the destroyer Harold E. Holt for putting a boarding party aboard the Mayaguez during the May incident off Cambodia. The captured Mayaguez carried 38 containers of exchange merchandise moved out of Saigon.

The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

525-8637

The Sunday Advertiser

Established July 2, 1856

THURSTON TWIGG-SMITH	<i>President & Publisher</i>
GEORGE CHAPLIN	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
BUCK BUCHWACH	<i>Executive Editor</i>
JOHN GRIFFIN	<i>Editorial Page Editor</i>
MIKE MIDDLESWORTH	<i>Managing Editor</i>
GENE HUNTER	<i>Associate Editor</i>

Sunday, October 26, 1975

Kahoolawe's future

Eventually, Hawaii's people are going to need Kahoolawe for some productive use by our growing population. But it will take many years to clean up the unexploded bombs, restore vegetation and otherwise make the island livable.

For such reasons — not to mention continuing potential for accidents — efforts must continue to get back from the U.S. Navy this island that has served as a military bombing target for almost 35 years.

SO IT'S PROPER that U.S. Senator Dan Inouye is pushing for a Defense Department "phase out" study as well as a bill to return jurisdiction from the U.S. Navy to the State of Hawaii.

Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho, who once found a wayward Navy bomb in his Maui cow pasture, has been contemplating another route, legal action.

The Pentagon continues to use the national security argument as a reason for continuing to bomb Kahoolawe. But it is one thing for the island to be useful and another for it to be truly vital.

There are other alternatives in this general area and certainly elsewhere in the Pacific. And in terms of politics and priorities the Navy has to realize that it's increasingly untenable to keep on dropping bombs on a potentially useful island just a few miles from a growing resort and residential area on Maui.

In response to public pressure the Navy this month stopped using the tiny Puerto Rican island of Culebra as a gunnery and bombing range. With people living on the island, that was a more dangerous situation, but it still shows what legitimate protest can do.

CLEANING UP Kahoolawe's tons of unexploded bombs will not be easy, but at least Vietnam and other experience indicate it can be done. In fact, it must be done under terms of the Navy lease.

For future relations, for Hawaii's long-range good, the Pentagon would be wise to take the initiative on ending the bombing and returning a cleaned-up Kahoolawe. It may not be a heated issue now, but it's one that won't go away.

New Navy Facility to Process

The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

It's hard to see under the surface of the ocean and it's just as hard to see what the Navy sees under the surface of the ocean.

The recent military installations construction package, approved by the Senate appropriations subcommittee, included \$7.4 million for a "processing facility" at Ford Island for Oceanographic Systems, Pacific.

This, the Navy tells me, is for the processing of satellite pictures of the ocean which go into a computerized data bank.

Sounds like the system complements Naval Facility Barbers Point, another low key operation in business since 1970 which gathers acoustical data from the deep. The Barbers Point outfit with 94 personnel is headed by Lt. Cmdr. Tray E. Simpson, a veteran antisubmarine warfare airman.

Part of this mosaic of the deep is the 3rd Fleet command at Ford Island, which absorbed the old Antisubmarine Warfare Command, Pacific, the patrol squadrons of Barbers Point and the re-

search arm, Naval Undersea Center of Kaneohe.

The same \$64.9 million military construction package for Hawaii includes \$3.3 million for land acquisition at Barbers Point. Navy engineers say this is a safety move, to prevent industrial or residential encroachment into an area under a runway glidepath at the northwest corner of the base.

Data from the State's Department of Planning and Economic Development show that 58 commissaries, base exchanges and clubs in Hawaii employed 3,860 persons at the end of 1976 with sales totaling \$223 million. The breakdown: 17 PXs did \$129 million in business, eight commissaries \$67 million and 30 clubs \$21 million.

Lt. Cmdr. Scotty Stone, though besieged by queries about Kahoolawe some days, has extended his current tour by another six months. He's scheduled to say aloha to the bombing issue Dec. 12.

The Army here is looking for soldiers to enter

Satellite Photos of Sea

its Criminal Investigation Division. Minorities and women are particularly sought. Two years of college, two years in the military and a minimum age of 21 are part of the specifications.

Pacific Army and Air Force Exchange says an act of Congress now authorizes "reserve component patrons," to use military language, to be accompanied by their children when they shop at the PX though purchases must be made by the "reserve component members."

The Blue Geese of VP-22 is back at Barbers Point after six months of operating out of Cubi Point, the Philippines.

Those many visitors to Kahoolawe in recent months often see a big crater at the waterline near Smuggler's Cove. It is, of course, what's left of operation Sailor Hat, the 1965 simulated atomic explosion of a 500-pound TNT pile that blew up and rocked the mothballed, unoccupied cruiser Atlanta.

State Civil Defense, says Stan Harter, com-

munications officer, will have 203 sirens in the State after 11 new ones are installed around the Big Island.

The Honolulu Observatory establishes a tsunami watch every time there is an earthquake in the Southwest Pacific that is 7.5 on the Richter scale even though waves hitting Hawaii from this direction normally are a foot or less in height.

A \$200 beneficial suggestion award went to men in the quality analysis branch at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard where shipboard X rays are interpreted. It seems the interpreters were bothered with telephone calls every morning when they were trying to get the work out. By installing a recorded message system they are able to put out the info on ships as the work is done.

Reunions: 222nd Regiment of 42nd Division at Springfield, Ill., July 11-14; 87th Division at Arlington, Va., Sept. 22-25.

Kahoolawe impact hearings

The Navy has announced the schedule for public hearings on a draft supplement to the 1972 Final Environmental Impact Statement for Kahoolawe.

The hearings will be held on Maui, Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii, and will run as follows:

- Maui — Kahului Public Library, Kahului, April 10, 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.; April 11, 9 a.m.
- Oahu — Auditorium, State Capitol Building, Honolulu, April 13, 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.; April 14, 9 a.m.
- Kauai — War Memorial Convention Hall, Lihue, April 18, 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.
- Hawaii — Rodney Yano Memorial Center, Captain Cook; April 19, 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.; County Council Chambers,

County Building, Hilo, April 20, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Conducted by Capt. Peter B. Walker of the Navy's Judge Advocate General Corps, each hearing will include a presentation of the Navy's use of Kahoolawe, a Navy announcement said.

It also listed a number of ground rules for the hearings.

Time limits will be placed on speakers, with individuals being given four minutes, and those representing groups given six minutes. Time may not be given from one speaker to another, and all speakers must identify themselves, it said.

Written statements are encouraged to be submitted by April 3, or at the hearing

itself. Pre-registration of speakers as well as written statements may be mailed to Capt. P.B. Walker, JAGC, USN, c/o Code 00F, Pacific Div., Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, HI. 96860.

In addition, applications for extended speaking time are requested to be addressed to the hearing officer before April 3.

The draft supplement is available for inspection by the public through all branches of the State Library System, in the offices of the mayors of each county, and at satellite city halls on Oahu.

The statements may also be found in bookmobiles and the University of Hawaii's Hamilton and Sinclair Libraries, the announcement said.

Prepared by the staff of The Honolulu Advertiser

section **G**

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser
Honolulu, March 26, 1978 G-1

After Inouye Proposes Plan Carter Orders

By George R. Blake
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A three-phase plan for the resolution of arguments about Kahoolawe Island and its use as a military target range was proposed to President Carter today by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye.

He met with the President in the Oval Office after the weekly congressional Leadership Breakfast at the White House.

Inouye's press secretary, Rick Sia, said the senator acknowledged the

need "for adequate sites for military and naval maneuvers and training," and proposed three actions:

1. That only nonexplosives or inert ordnance be used on Kahoolawe and that other available training sites be used for explosive ordnance — such as Pohakuloa for artillery and Kaula Rock for bombing.

2. That plans and provisions for joint civilian-military use of Kahoolawe be drawn.

3. That a pilot project calling for partial clearance of Kahoolawe as

set forth in Senate Bill 211 be adopted.

SIA SAID CARTER was very knowledgeable about the problems of Kahoolawe and was well aware of the special concerns of the Hawaiian people. "Having spent time in Hawaii, he (Carter) has developed a special love for Hawaiians," he said.

During the meeting with Inouye, the President called Secretary of Defense Harold Brown to direct the secretary to immediately conduct a study to determine the feasibility of

3/22/77 5-B

Kahoolawe Study

using nonexplosive ordnance in military exercises on Kahoolawe, Sia said.

He added that Inouye was told by Carter that the matter will be given his most serious consideration. The President and Inouye are to meet again to discuss the defense secretary's report, Sia said.

Inouye had his staff prepare an information packet on Kahoolawe on yesterday afternoon, including letters Inouye has received and carbons of letters sent directly to the

President, and he studied it in the evening.

THE SENATE BILL calling for partial clearing of Kahoolawe was introduced by Inouye and Sen. Spark Matsunaga in January. The measure would authorize the secretary of the Navy to set aside, in consultation with Hawaii State officials, no less than 1 per cent of the Kahoolawe land area and to clear that area of all ordnance to a depth of 4½ feet.

The Navy would have one year to complete the project and 60 days af-

ter completion to report back to the appropriate Senate and House committees. Use of the cleared land would be determined jointly by the Navy and State officials, the bill says.

"I see this legislation as a significant step toward the eventual clearance of the entire 45-square-mile island," Inouye said in introducing the bill. "And I expect this bill to pave the way for the eventual transfer of a revitalized Kahoolawe from the U.S. government to the State of Hawaii."

SBFA April 2, 1978

LEGAL NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Continued utilization of Kahoolawe Island, Hawaii, for weapons training by the United States Armed Forces

Public Hearings and Availability of the Draft Supplement to the 1972 Final Environmental Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Public Law 91-190, and the Council on Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR Part 1500, that a series of public hearings at six different locations will be held for the purpose of providing the public with relevant information on the proposed action to continue the military use of Kahoolawe Island, Hawaii, and to afford the public an opportunity to present their views on this matter. Hearings will be on the following dates, at the locations and times specified:

April 10, 1978

Kahului Public Library, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 1:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

April 11, 1978

Kahului Public Library, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii.
The hearing will begin at 9:00 a.m.

April 13, 1978

Auditorium, State Capitol Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 1:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

April 14, 1978

Auditorium, State Capitol Building, Honolulu, Hawaii.
The hearing will begin at 9:00 a.m.

April 18, 1978

War Memorial Convention Hall, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 1:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

April 19, 1978

Rodney Yano Memorial Center, Captain Cook, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 1:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

April 20, 1978

County Council Chambers, County Building, Hilo, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 2:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

April 25, 1978

Kaunakakai School, Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii.
The afternoon session will begin at 4:00 p.m., and the evening session will begin at 7:00 p.m.

Public hearings are being held at six sites in order that all persons, governmental organizations, agencies, and groups who so desire are afforded the opportunity to comment on the proposed action.

The hearings will be conducted by Captain Peter B. Walker, Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Navy, and will include a presentation of the Navy's utilization of Kahoolawe Island, expected environmental impact, alternatives, and what may be expected for the future.

The following procedures will be followed during the public hearings. For record purposes, all persons attending the hearings will be asked to provide their names upon entering the hearing. Individual speakers wishing to comment at the hearing will have four minutes each, and group spokespersons will have six minutes each to summarize and present their views. Each speaker will identify himself and any organization he may be representing. One speaker may not address

Individuals and organizations wishing to submit written statements to be included in the hearing record are encouraged to do so by April 7, 1978, or such statements may be presented to the Hearing Officer during the hearing. Pre-registration of speakers is desired, and should be made in person or writing. Speakers may also register at the attendance desk at the hearing. The name and title of the speaker for organizations should be included in the pre-registration.

Any organization desiring to make a formal presentation in excess of the foregoing time limits is requested to contact the hearing officer prior to April 7, 1978, so that appropriate arrangements may be made except for the Molokai hearing. These requests should be received prior to 14 April 1978. The closing date for including additional written statements in the Navy hearing record is ten calendar days after the date of each individual hearing. Speaker pre-registration and submission of written statements should be addressed to:

Captain P. B. Walker, JAGC, USN

c/o Code 09F, Pacific Division

**Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860**

This Draft Supplement updates the Final EIS of 1972 in format and content to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and includes the current ongoing training operations by the several military service branches on the island. It updates the alternatives to military use of this Island Target Complex and of military alternatives to Kahoolawe. Tree planting, erosion control, goat eradication, ordnance removal and archeological/historic sites investigations are included.

Anticipated environmental impacts resulting from the proposed project are documented in the 1972 Final Environmental Impact Statement for Kahoolawe Island (FEIS) and in the draft Supplement thereto which is the subject of the hearings here announced. Copies of the draft supplement, together with the FEIS, have been widely distributed and are available to the public at the following locations:

Chief of Naval Information, The Pentagon Press Room, Washington, D.C. 20350.

Headquarters, Commander Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Makalapa, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Office of the Mayor, County of Maui, 1588 Kaahumanu Avenue, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii.

Office of the Mayor, City of Honolulu, City Hall, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Office of the Mayor, 4396 Rice Street, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii.

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, County of Hawaii, Hilo, Hawaii.

All public libraries in the State of Hawaii, including Bookmobiles.

University of Hawaii Hamilton and Sinclair Libraries, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Ewa Beach Satellite City Hall, 91923 Fort Weaver Road, Ewa Beach, Hawaii.

Hauula Satellite City Hall, Hauula, Hawaii.

Hawaii Kai Satellite City Hall, Koko Marina Shopping Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Kailua Satellite City Hall, 303 Kuulei Road, Kailua, Hawaii.

Kalihi-Palama Satellite City Hall, 1865 Kam IV Road, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Kaneohe Satellite City Hall, 46-024 Kam Highway, Kaneohe, Hawaii.

Wahiawa Satellite City Hall, 630 California Avenue, Wahiawa, Hawaii.

Waianae Satellite City Hall, 85-670 Farrington Highway, Waianae, Hawaii.

Waipahu Satellite City Hall, 94-300 Farrington Highway, Waipahu, Hawaii.

For further information concerning this notice, contact Captain P. B. Walker, JAGC, USN, c/o Code 09F, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860, telephone number 808-471-0708.

On Kahoolawe

State Moves to Halt Bombing

By Helen Altom

Star-Bulletin Writer

The state yesterday took a firm step toward elimination of military bombing on Kahoolawe if the Island comes under joint federal-state use.

The Board of Land and Natural Resources approved a zoning plan which puts most of the Island under the tightest protection provided in

proposed new conservation district regulations.

In effect, the board created a management plan for the controversial Island that members believe will be a forceful argument in halting the practice bombing.

"They will be bombing a protected zone—that's what it amounts to," said Oahu board member Moses Kealoha.

"This is a conflict of federal and state use," added Stanley Hong, also an Oahu board member.

State Moves on Kahoolawe

Continued from Page One

put in the protective (P) subzone.

Board members said they may have to take another look at the R-zoned lands after archaeological surveys of the Island are completed. But the R-zoning will allow some flexibility in providing facilities such as cabins and restrooms under a joint use plan being negotiated for the Island between the Navy and the state.

THE ONLY THING holding up the new conservation district plan now is an argument over subdivision of conservation lands. Subdivision in the regulation is defined as a division of a property into more than one parcel.

Wong insists that some standards be provided in the regulation to govern subdivision of land. Otherwise, he says the regulation "will not be approved as to legality and form by our office."

He suggested adding a sentence to the regulation that would impose "more stringent" conditions on subdivisions in the conservation district than in any other district.

But Thompson said, "I'm satisfied with it the way it is."

HE SAID WONG'S proposal would invite subdivisions of property and defeat the purpose of the regulation, intended to strengthen protection of the environment.

He said that, if there are any problems with the regulation as it is now drafted, it can be tested in court.

The other board members said they prefer to head off any court challenges and change the language now to satisfy the attorney general's office.

They also asked that the language be improved to protect "the small guy—the land-poor guy."

THE SUBZONE plan for the Island won't take effect until the board adopts the new conservation district regulation. It was expected to be approved yesterday but a standoff between the board chief and a deputy attorney general over one sentence blocked any action.

Four votes are needed for approval and there are only four members on the board, including Board Chairman William Y. Thompson.

The land board administers all conservation district lands in the state, public and private, under the conservation district regulation, commonly called "Reg. 4."

STATE LAND planners have been working more than two years on revisions to the present 14-year-old regulation, and board members say the new document is a good one, except for one feature in dispute.

They hope to resolve the conflict between Thompson and Deputy Attorney General Johnson Wong and try for adoption of the regulation again, possibly at their next meeting March 23 on Maui.

Subzone maps which place all conservation lands in four categories—"hierarchical in nature, ranging from pristine preservation to general use"—were approved by the board yesterday in separate action relating to the regulation.

ABOUT 3,000 acres starting from Smuggler's Beach and going inland on Kahoolawe were placed in the resource (R) subzone. The objective of this subzone is "to develop, with proper management, areas to ensure sustained use of the natural resources."

All other lands on the bomb-riddled Island—now known to have valuable archaeological sites—were

Turn to Page A-3, Col. 6

SB MARCH 11, 78
A1

Kahoolawe Case Motion Is Denied

Federal Magistrate Thomas Young has refused to disqualify himself from hearing a case involving 14 persons charged with trespassing on Kahoolawe in August.

Young said the defendants' motion to dismiss the charges or disqualify himself "is not only unmeritorious as a matter of law but is clearly frivolous on its face."

The motion was to be heard yesterday but Young denied it without a hearing and filed a written decision.

THE DEFENDANTS had alleged in their motion that Young is prejudiced against them because he refused to set their bail after they were caught on the military Target Island Aug. 4 and 5 and brought back to Honolulu.

They were held in jail over the weekend and not brought to court to be arraigned before Young until Aug. 8, a Monday. He then released them on \$1,000 signature bond each and set their trial for Jan. 3.

Young said in his decision, "There is no legal requirement that bail must be set at the time a complaint and arrest warrant are issued, or even when a defendant has been arrested and placed in custody over the weekend pending arraignment."

HE SAID PRIOR case rulings relied upon by the defendant to support their contention "are totally misplaced."

As for their request that he disqualify himself, Young said the defendants "evidently misunderstand and misconstrue the law governing the disqualification of a judge."

A review of the law shows that there must be "personal bias or

prejudice" for or against any of the concerned parties before disqualification is in order, Young said.

"THE MERE FACT that bail was not set over the weekend does not amount to bias or prejudice by the court," Young said.

Defense counsel Eric Seitz said in an affidavit attached to the motion that he tried to reach Young at home by telephone over the weekend in question but was unsuccessful.

Jailing of the 14 without bail "is virtually unprecedented and unheard of" for a petty misdemeanor, Seitz said.

He claimed the defendants were treated unfairly because of their political affiliations and beliefs.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin
7 April 1978



John Carroll



Walter Ritte

Navy's 'Desecration' of Island Is Opposed

By June Watanabe
Associated Press Writer

Hawaiian activist Walter Ritte told state legislators yesterday the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana is not opposed to the military using Kahoolawe as a training ground as long as "they can prove that they're not desecrating the land."

Ritte said the key point in the controversy surrounding military use of the island is the destruction of the land by bombing practices.

"Desecration of the land is contrary to the essence of the aloha aina," Ritte said during a hearing before the state House Water Land Use Development and Hawaiian Homes Committee.

"No one in the ohana is going to accept going to a beach on Kahoolawe one day, then allowing the military to bomb it the next day."

"HOWEVER, AT least for the next five years, if military officials can prove that they're not desecrating the land, they can use it," Ritte said.

Rep. John Carroll, R-11th Dist. (Ala Moana-Waikiki), wanted to know if the ohana's position on bombing practices is absolute.

"The only room for compromise is outside the issue of desecration of the island," Ritte responded.

Ritte, who spent six months in Halaia Correctional Facility for trespassing on Kahoolawe last year, appeared before the House committee to testify in support of a resolution requesting a close legislative watch on any state and Navy activities in the area. The only other persons to testify were two Kamehameha Schools students.

THE RESOLUTION also calls on top legislative leaders to seek ways to implement 38 recommendations made by an ad hoc legislative committee.

would tear up the land," Carroll explained.

THE HEARING on the resolution was witnessed by dozens of Kamehameha Schools students who were at the State Capitol yesterday to watch lawmakers in action.

They had not planned to testify, but sophomores David Ching and Kaipo Dye felt compelled to tell legislators their feelings for Kahoolawe.

"When I grow older, I want to see history. I want to see where my ancestors came from and to have my children see this also," Ching said. "Right now, places like the Polynesian Cultural Center — they really don't give you a feeling of history. We need a place like Kahoolawe where we can go and relate to," he said.

Dye chimed in that "if we got Kahoolawe back, there could be a lot of educational benefits...The island has a lot of value to the Hawaiian people," he said.

Ching said that he does not really want to see this happen, but "if the state decides to do something about it economically, they could turn Kahoolawe into a tourist attraction.

"If the tourists fall for Polynesian Cultural Center, they'll go bananas over Kahoolawe," he said, drawing laughter.

The recommendations are sympathetic to claims by native Hawaiian groups that Kahoolawe be returned to the people of Hawaii because of its historic and cultural significance. The ad hoc committee released its report on Kahoolawe Wednesday, with recommendations listed and which concludes that the Navy has failed to prove a need to use the entire island for training purposes.

As far as Rep. Jann Yuen, D-26th Dist. (Keolu Hills-Waimanalo) is concerned, a key point in the resolution is that the report be presented to President Carter.

YUEN, CHAIRMAN of the ad hoc committee, said U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye had promised him and two other committee members that they could personally present the report to Carter.

Carroll noted that he and other members of the House Republican caucus were a bit surprised when Inouye presented a "very hawkish" position on the Kahoolawe issue.

"He (Inouye) talked strongly about maintaining our military strength and that there seems to be no other place where the military can train and that we have to face this fact," Carroll said.

"But he talked about using inert bombs as opposed to that which

Culebra, Kahoolawe

A Tale of Two Target Islands

By Keith Haugen
Star-Bulletin Writer

Culebra, Puerto Rico, and Kahoolawe, Hawaii — two islands that for years were bombed and shelled by the Navy.

Puerto Ricans launched a campaign to oust the Navy in 1970.

By that time, the Navy was already accustomed to complaints from Hawaii's residents — especially those on nearby Maui — about the shelling of the uninhabited Kahoolawe.

It took five years to convince the Navy that it should stop ships from using the 10-square-mile Culebra as a weapons target range.

In the case of Kahoolawe, the Navy still is not convinced.

In both cases, the Navy said there are no alternatives to using the "target" islands.

IN FACT, NAVY officials argued that Culebra, used as a target since 1917, was an "irreplaceable keystone" to its \$300 million Atlantic fleet weapons range.

And the Navy is still searching for a replacement.

In Hawaii, Navy officials say there is no place that can substitute for Kahoolawe as a target range for the Pacific fleet and its many Oahu-based Navy and Marine units. The island has been used since World War II.

Although there are strong similarities between the two situations, there are differences.

Culebra has about 1,400 residents. Kahoolawe is uninhabited. Ramon Feliciano, mayor of the tiny Puerto Rican island, said his

while Ritte and Aluli were under court orders not to return to the island, the Navy permitted 65 persons to visit one site on the island for a religious ceremony. The young protesters called on their kupuna (elders) and kahuna (priests) to bless the island and "clear the pathway toward making right the wrongdoings."

By now, the abuse of the Hawaiian land, the desecration of the aina — sacred to the Hawaiians — had become the focal point.

The State sent in an archaeological team and experts confirmed there are sites that need to be preserved.

By this time, Ritte and Aluli had gone to trial and had been acquitted of trespass charges.

The Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana had been formed and positions taken

Star-Bulletin News Analysis

reflected a Hawaiian unity against "the values of haole (non-Hawaiian) materialism." The young protesters continued to protest the bombing and call for a return of the island to the State.

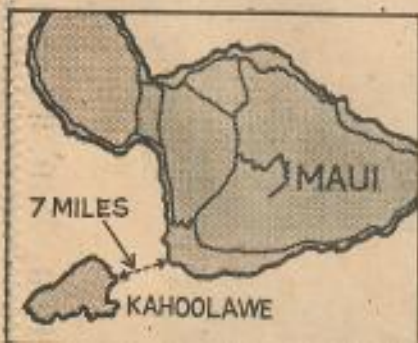
But their pleas fell on deaf ears.

THEY ASKED THAT a knowledgeable Hawaiian kupuna be allowed to accompany the non-Hawaiian archaeologists on fact-finding visits to the islands, but to no avail.

Again they took the only action they felt would be effective.

On Jan. 30, 1977, five young men — all part-Hawaiian — landed on Kahoolawe and vowed they would stay until the Navy permanently halted the bombing.

Several days later, three of them let themselves be captured and be charged with trespassing so they might tell their story. They are George Helm, president of the 'Ohana; Charles Warrington, a social worker, and Francis Kauhane, a second-year law student at the University of Hawaii.





constituents centered their protests on the fact that shrapnel from exploding shells sometimes hit the streets of a section of the island municipality called Dewey.

AND JOHN VINCENT, a retired Methodist minister who has lived on Culebra since 1948, said one child and nine sailors were killed and numerous others wounded as a direct result of Navy target practice sessions.

No deaths have been reported as a result of target practice on the 45-square-mile Kahoolawe.

The major thrust of complaints against the continued military use of Kahoolawe six or eight years ago was that the bombing bothered to Kihei, Maui, residents whose homes are only seven miles from the Island being shelled.

Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho, in whose County the Island lies, complained bitterly. He warned of dangers to his constituents and waged a battle with the military that eventually led to the use of smaller ordnance.

He questioned their accuracy — especially when a bomb intended for Kahoolawe, was found on Maui.

It was only recently that Hawaiians introduced the concerns over the destruction of heiaus (ancient temples) and other artifacts that would help them trace and better understand their own unwritten history and their culture.

BUT THE YOUNG Hawaiians who voiced their concerns had no rank or station from which to command public attention. They had to attract attention and bring the Island into focus in the only way they knew how.

On Jan. 3, 1976, nine young Hawaii residents — most of them part-Hawaiian — landed on the Island and left two men on the barren arid landscape.

"They touched the aina (land) and felt her pains upon seeing the desecration brought about by the military bombing," a spokesman for the group said later.

The two young men — Dr. Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte Jr. — were arrested and charged with trespassing.

On Jan. 12, 1976, the two returned. With them were Ritte's wife, Loretta, and his sister, Scarlet.

"The Kahoolawe issue is serious," a spokesman said after that visit.

They appealed to then-President Gerald Ford. He did not reply. The Department of the Navy and Hawaii's congressional delegation also refused to meet with them to "talk

The others — Ritte and Richard Sawyer — remained on the Island.

Two others from Molokai — Karl Mowat and Glen Davis — landed on the Island, but soon gave themselves up and were similarly charged by the federal government.

Letters and telegrams were fired off to President Carter. The Maui County Council also appealed to the President.

THE NAVY RESPONDED by inviting both the news media and Hawaii's congressional delegation to the Island for demonstrations and briefings. No lives are in danger, they said.

But the Hawaiians are not content.

Legal Aid attorneys took the case to federal court seeking an injunction against the Navy — in the interest of the safety of the two men. The court ruled against them and the bombing continues.

Helm and Kauhane flew to Washington and joined forces with three other Hawaiians, representatives of the Council of Hawaiian Organizations, in an attempt to bring the issue before the President.

"Kahoolawe will become the model of an alternative value structure for the Hawaii people of today, as well as for the entire State and the rest of the world," Helm said.

Since then, there has been still another invasion of the target island. An additional 10 persons — including two women — joined Ritte and Sawyer in their "occupation." Eight of them have been found and arrested on trespassing charges.

FOUR OTHERS — including Ritte and Sawyer — are still on the island.

Still there has been no indication the Navy will give up the Island or any part of it.

In Puerto Rico, the protest snowballed and drew congressional support from Sens. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn — none of them from Puerto Rico.

But Hawaiians have not had such support.

In fact, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii's senior representative in Washington and long a supporter of the return of Kahoolawe to the State, has said he doubts now that such a return will ever take place.

It is fear of economic reprisal from the Department of Defense — the potential relocation of Navy and Marine units and the loss of jobs and federal money coming into Hawaii — that prevents many politicians from taking a position against any military decisions affecting Hawaii.

Military spending in Hawaii ranks second only to tourism in the amount of money it adds to the economy of the State.

In that aspect the Kahoolawe and Culebra situations differ.

The other major difference seems to be that, as of this writing,

BUT THE YOUNG Hawaiians who voiced their concerns had no rank or station from which to command public attention. They had to attract attention and bring the Island into focus in the only way they knew how.

On Jan. 3, 1976, nine young Hawaii residents — most of them part-Hawaiian — landed on the Island and left two men on the barren arid landscape.

"They touched the aina (land) and felt her pains upon seeing the desecration brought about by the military bombing," a spokesman for the group said later.

The two young men — Dr. Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte Jr. — were arrested and charged with trespassing.

On Jan. 12, 1976, the two returned. With them were Ritte's wife, Loretta, and his sister, Scarlet.

"The Kahoolawe issue is serious," a spokesman said after that visit.

They appealed to then-President Gerald Ford. He did not reply. The Department of the Navy and Hawaii's congressional delegation also refused to meet with them to "talk story."

THEN, IN FEBRUARY 1976,

But Hawaiians have not had such support.

In fact, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Hawaii's senior representative in Washington and long a supporter of the return of Kahoolawe to the State, has said he doubts now that such a return will ever take place.

It is fear of economic reprisal from the Department of Defense — the potential relocation of Navy and Marine units and the loss of jobs and federal money coming into Hawaii — that prevents many politicians from taking a position against any military decisions affecting Hawaii.

Military spending in Hawaii ranks second only to tourism in the amount of money it adds to the economy of the State.

In that aspect the Kahoolawe and Culebra situations differ.

The other major difference seems to be that, as of this writing, no one has been killed as a result of the Navy's operations on Kahoolawe.

Not yet.

AMONG THE EVENTS and conditions of dawning Hawaiian civilization that has been overlooked by historians and voyagers, with but two exceptions so far discovered, is that of the island of Kahoolawe as a penal settlement.

Many of the older residents recall the common rumor in their early days here of that barren island having been a convict station, but, like the writer, are at loss to define either the time of its designation as such, or its date of termination.

Notwithstanding the unsavoriness of the subject the fact that a chapter of Hawaiian history, illustrating the development toward civilization has been missed, is of sufficient interest to demand inquiry and investigation; hence this effort to embody such facts as can now be ascertained for future reference, or additions if discovered.

LOOKING FOR the commencement of banishment for offences in

The historian and publisher, Thomas G. Thrum, wrote an article containing what he could find on Kahoolawe's record as a place of banishment.

these islands, the "blue book" of first published laws, of 1842, reveals the existence of its practice at that time but defining no locality, for chapter XLIV, entitled "A Law Respecting Banished Persons" refers to their treatment, while penalties of banishment are prescribed in the laws on forgery, counterfeiting, perjury, lewdness, assault, theft, burglary and degrees of murder. Its origin, therefore, antedates the first written laws.

It seems evident that in framing these first written laws they were made to embody what had been promulgated by royal edict. In their emergence from heathen darkness the king and chiefs were led to observe grades of punishment according to the depth of crime, instead of many alike being punishable by death, according to their former custom.

It is thought by some that this law of banishment shows evidence of Kaahumanu's hand. If so, it would date back to about 1830, or earlier, her death occurring in June 1832. "Alexander's Brief History," under the subject of "Persecution of Catholics," (page 206) has the following fact confirming its early existence:

"Louisa, a native woman who had been baptized in California, . . . remaining firm in her belief, was treated with severity. Kaahumanu even intended to send her to Kahoolawe (which was then used as a

sued from doing so by Mr. Richards."

IN ITS ORIGIN, doubtless the fact that not a few escaped convicts from Botany Bay, who had made their presence felt on these shores in early days had familiarized the king and chiefs with the subject of banishment, was an influence toward its recognition and adoption here as a penalty for crime. While the time and circumstances of its origin is clouded with uncertainty, it appears to have been a working factor at the time of the visit at these islands of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition, in 1840-41. The account therein given is the only one published by an early writer, so far met with, and though somewhat contradictory gives important data to work upon. We extract from the record (Vol. IV, pp. 244-5) as follows:

"Kahoolawe . . . is 14 miles long by five miles wide. It is uninhabited except by a few fishermen, and is used as a place of exile; at this time there was one state prisoner confined on it. Lt. Budd . . . set out in search of the town . . . After wandering over the rugged face of this barren island for many miles he discovered, to his great joy, from the top of a ridge, a cluster of huts near the water, which they soon reached.

"They proved to be inhabited by Kenemoneha; the exile above spoken of, who for the crime of forgery had been condemned to spend five years in exile upon this island. This was effected in a singular manner, and the punishment of the offender will serve to show the mode in which the laws are carried into execution.

"The chief Kenemoneha treated Lt. Budd with great kindness, supplied him with dry clothing and gave him of his scanty fare. The village is a collection of eight huts and an unfinished adobe church. The chief has three large canoes for his use.

"The only article produced on the island is the sweet potato, and but a small quantity of these. All the inhabitants of the island are convicts, and receive their food from Maui; their present number is about 15. Besides this cluster of convicts' huts there are one or two houses on the north end inhabited by old women. Some of the convicts are allowed to visit the other islands, but not to remain."

THE TIME of this visit was in March, 1841. In the census both of 1832 and 1836 Kahoolawe is credited with a population of 80, but it has not figured in the census tables of any later period.

In the early part of 1858 it was first leased for a sheep station, which was the occasion of a communication in the Polynesian of April 10, of that year, in which the following reminiscence relating to the island is given:

"It used to be a penal settlement,

and no doubt the convicts enjoyed there as much ease and freedom from both surveillance and labor as their hearts could wish. I have heard that the late Kinimaka (Ed. note: Probably the Kenemoneha of Wilkes' account.) had a fine time of it. He was a native of some little rank and had his own dependents who used to swim from the shores of Maui and take him what he wanted to make his banishment entirely agreeable.

"I have also heard that one George Morgan was the last convict placed there, and that one or two females used to render passable that utter solitude which is never so well enjoyed as in agreeable company. George used to hunt the wild hogs and cultivate a little patch of land. I believe he used, also, to back down his drinking water from some considerable distance. He was a shoemaker by trade, and if, as many followers of Crispin have been, he was of a poetical turn of mind, he must have had a fine opportunity for the indulgence of his fancies."

INQUIRING AMONG Hawaiians upon this subject we have an account from a venerable native writer of this city, formerly of Honouaoua, Maui, who testifies of his own knowledge not only of the existence of the penal settlement of Kahoolawe about

About the year 1840 male offenders were banished to Kahoolawe and women to Lanai.

the year 1840, but one also at Lae-o-kaena, Lanai; the former island being designated for the men, and the women being banished to the latter place. He states he knew whereof he spoke, for his own mother was among the parties sent there. In the narrative he furnishes we gather some particulars of the daring escape of the Kahoolawe convicts, vaguely touched upon in the foregoing extract from the Polynesian.

According to this statement the new law was by decree in a council of the king and chiefs, before legislative enactments, and was promulgated by Kaukaouli. The crime of murder was punishable by death; theft and adultery by exile, the men being sent to Kahoolawe and the women to Lanai. The narrator claims to have been born in 1832 at a place on Maui that had much to do with Kahoolawe, being right opposite, it, and these things were freely talked of among the people. There was much sadness and wailing at the arrests made under the new law, on the parties being locked up at Lahaina for subsequent trial, before the governor, and sentenced to one island or the other.

THE WOMEN were conveyed across to Lae-o-kaena by the schooner Hooikaika, afterwards the men

Place of Exile



Kahoolawe, with the islet of Puu Koa off its south shore

were sent to Kahoolawe, among whom was the Maui chief Kinimaka who was designated as superintendent of the exiles. The work he assigned to them was the erection of houses of stones and dirt (adobe) at a place called Kaulana, a small bay, where with some residents they numbered 80 or more. After its designation as a convict station the former settlers left and returned to Honuaula, whence most of them had come.

In those days much trouble existed among the exiles for want of food:

Reports indicated the exiles on Kahoolawe enjoyed much freedom from both surveillance and labor, but food was sometimes in short supply.

they even eat of the kupala (Ed. note: a vegetable root) in their distress. This was found of good size; usually it is fed to the hogs. It somewhat resembles a sweet potato, but on a steady diet dysentery and its attendant conditions would result. At his critical time they considered what course to pursue and decided to swim over to Maui, for life or leath. Fifteen of the number, good swimmers, were chosen for the venturesome trip, and their return was to be looked for with a food supply in six days, or be considered drowned,

or captured.

These deliverers prepared for their errand in the month of February, 1841. Before starting they procured a williwilli log to which they fastened a rope and with a stone anchored it out at a depth of 15 fathoms where the tide ran swiftly, as a buoy, that on its indication of the tide running towards Maui would be the time to start. Meanwhile they held old-time devotions at an altar called Aikupau, then set out to swim across. And as they swam vigorously it was not long before they reached Molokini, the cluster of rocks in mid-channel, where they rested a while.

Toward nightfall they resumed their swimming till they landed at Puuolal, near Makena, not so much tired as they were hungry. They therefore quickly sought out a grove of cocoa-nut trees from which they obtained a food supply. Six of their number were familiar with the locality and guided the party inland to a cave where they remained till morning, when they set out for the potato patches and gathered a quantity in bundles, making three trips nightly for three nights. They then appropriated several canoes for their needs and loading them they returned to Kahoolawe according to the time agreed upon.

SUBSEQUENTLY THEY returned for further supplies and committed like depredations. From Kalepolepo and Maalaea they stole five canoes, then proceeded along the shore to Ukumehame and Olowalu, where

they took others. They pulled all the taro of these two places, and also of Waikapu, which they loaded into the canoes and set out for Kahoolawe.

With these canoes they afterwards went over to Lae-o-kaena, Lanai, and brought all the women to Kahoolawe to share their solitude. By these acts of the convicts a fear of them prevailed so that they were not molested by the government, but they lived peaceably together until in 1843, during Lord George's rule when, it is said, he put an end to the ridiculous law and sent the exiles to their respective localities to work upon the roads.

The acts of Lord George's administration are all matters of record, but they reveal nothing which confirms this story of his abrogating the law or laws of penal servitude as above stated, though he did release a number of persons that were confined in the fort for certain offenses.

It is possible, however, that in the "Act of Grace" of Kamehameha III, in commemoration of the restoration of the flag by Admiral Thomas, July 31 of the year, whereby "all prisoners of every description" committed for offenses during the period of the session "from Hawaii to Nuhau be immediately discharged," royal clemency was extended to include prisoners of earlier conviction, since which time the laws on banishment appear to have been a dead letter long before they were dropped from the statutes, apparently without special repeal.

New EIS on Kahoolawe again draws criticism

By PAT HUNTER
Advertiser Staff Writer

Testimony at a hearing here yesterday was mostly critical of the Navy's draft Environmental Impact Statement on the military bombing of Kahoolawe.

It was the opening of the second round of state-wide hearings slated by the Navy to get public comment on the draft, which the Navy admits has serious deficiencies.

The new EIS was ordered last fall by federal Judge Dick Yin Wong, who ruled that the Navy was failing to comply with environmental protection laws.

Speakers at the hearing representing government agencies, civilian conservation groups and representatives of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana argued that the draft ignores many issues that must be examined under federal laws.

These include archaeological sites on the island which have been only partially surveyed. Jane Silverman, state historical site preservation officer, said only 30-plus per cent of the island has been surveyed to identify sites that should be protected under federal law.

Boyce Brown, an attorney for the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, termed the 1972 EIS prepared by the Navy, "in current terms, a joke."

"The 1969 Environmental Protection Act mandates the Navy to examine every alternative to bombing the island, including doing nothing — simply stopping bombing," he said.

Brown said he felt the Navy ignored the feelings of the Hawaiian people in preparing the draft, and said, "You haven't proved that Kahoolawe is absolutely necessary to America's defense."

John Van Dyke, a University of Hawaii profes-

sor of law representing the Hawaiian Coalition for Native Claims, disputed the Navy's claim to the island.

"It was understood that the land was in trust for the Hawaiian people. The Organic Act of 1899 proves that the U.S. recognized that obligation," he said. "In 1941, the Navy took it as a training site . . . Only Congress can take away native rights."

And there was entertainment, too, by two groups who said they were trying to convey the feelings of the Hawaiian community about their aloha aina — love of the land.

Irmgard Aluli and her daughter sang "Aloha Kahoolawe," which Aluli composed 15 years ago with two other women. Olomana — Gerry Santos and Robert Beaumont — sang what turns out to be the Hawaiians' equivalent of "We Shall Overcome," "Mele O Kahoolawe."

Sunday

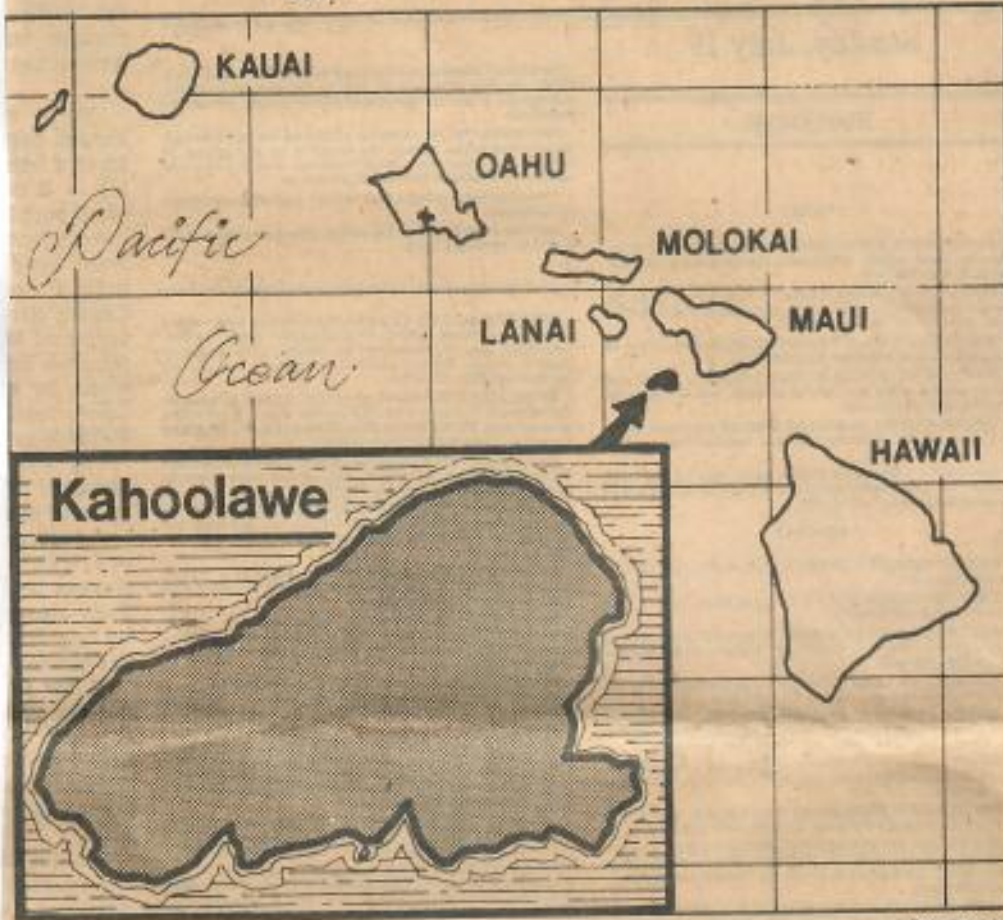


Kahoolawe looks peaceful under floating cloud, before Maui's Haleakala. But it's torn between roles: the

U.S. Navy photo

Hawaii Report

★★ The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser Honolulu, July 16, 1978 A-3



most shot-at island in the Pacific, and Hawaiian renaissance focus.



Advertiser photo by David Yamada

Marine jet makes a pass over target area located in the west section of Kahoolawe



Advertiser photo by Roy Ho

Exploded shells, bombs and explosion-wrecked vehicles litter Kahoolawe landscape in this 1970 photo

The target isle bombs vs. aloha

First of five articles
By RON DeLACY
Advertiser State Editor

When President Eisenhower officially decreed in 1953 that the Navy should take complete control of Kahoolawe and use it for military operations, he attached a few conditions.

One was that "when there is no longer a need for the use of the area hereby reserved, or any portion thereof, for naval purposes of the United States, the Department of the Navy shall notify the Territory of Hawaii, and shall, upon reasonable request of the Territory, render such area, or such portion thereof, reasonably safe for human habitation, without cost to the Territory."

Twenty-five years later, the Navy is still there and showing no intention of leaving. To the Navy, which had been bombing the island for 12 years even before Eisenhower signed that decree in 1953, the need for Kahoolawe has not disappeared.

Kahoolawe, a 45-square-mile island about six miles southwest of Maui, still is regarded by the Navy as "vital to our national defense" because it is an ideal place to practice bombing.

The rationale is that conventional-warfare bombing practice must be conducted somewhere in the Pacific, and that there is no better place available than Kahoolawe, where nobody lives, where vegetation is sparse, where military installations are nearby and where bombing practice has been going on for 37 years.

Besides, unexploded bombs are so thoroughly implanted on the island that the cost of cleaning it up would run about \$130 million, the Navy says.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Hawaiians and citizens of Hawaii are coming to regard the return of Kahoolawe as vital to their culture and to the Hawaiian renaissance. They want the bombing stopped and, in accordance with the Eisenhower directive, the island cleared of dangerous debris — no matter how much money it costs.

Credit for bringing the Kahoolawe controversy into focus goes largely to the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, a Hawaiian "family" formed only about two years ago to seek the island's return. The Protect Kahoolawe Ohana was not the first critic of the Navy's use of the island, but it has been the most publicized and the most successful in winning support for the cause.

The Ohana is not a formal organization, and its size is difficult to determine, even for the Ohana itself, because it keeps no membership records and collects no dues.

According to *Kahoolawe: Aloha No*, a 291-page legislative report on Kahoolawe that was published last month, the Ohana "is a rather nebulous group held together by the belief in a common



kahoolawe controversy

goal — the cessation of the bombing of Kahoolawe and its return to the state of Hawaii."

Nor has the Ohana's support come exclusively from dissident fringes of the population. The recently adjourned ninth state House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for an "immediate" halt to the bombing. The state Senate was a bit less impatient, calling for the Defense Department to develop a "timely" program to clean up the island and return it to the state.

Still, the bombing continues, although the Navy has been cooperative in recent years with scientists who have been combing the island for its archaeological treasures. The archaeologists keep coming up with new clues and evidence of ancient civilizations.

According to an Advertiser Poll earlier this year, the state population is about evenly divided on the issue. Of 400 adults polled around the state, 45.5 percent favored return of the island to the state, 44.5 percent favored letting the military keep it, and 10 percent were undecided.

Common among arguments to continue the bombing is that Kahoolawe, by far the driest and least habitable of the eight major Hawaii Islands, isn't worth much otherwise.

To opponents of the bombing, such rationale is an "insult." They feel that *aloha aina*, or "love of the land," is a genuine and sincere Hawaiian value which is properly applied to all of Hawaii's land, fertile, habitable, irrigable or not. Obviously, *aloha aina* and bombing of the land are incompatible.

It is this clash of values that comes between the Navy and the bombing opponents at every public hearing on the issue. Testimony usually runs solidly against continued bombing, but the Navy dismisses much of the criticism as "emotional."

The Navy concedes that Kahoolawe is rich in Hawaiian artifacts. Discoveries by archaeological teams have persuaded the Navy to eliminate several target areas on the island, and the archaeologists say they have made significant findings on virtually all of their visits to the island.

People did once live on Kahoolawe. The recent legislative study of the island concluded that it was populated for more than 450 years in one stretch, and even more recent studies indicate it may have been twice as long as that. Its use as a

battle: *aina*



Dwight D. Eisenhower
A matter of need?

penal colony is believed to account for only about 20 years of its habitation.

The legislative study cites evidence of villages, campgrounds and heiaus, and it estimates that 96 sites on the island are probably eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

There also is evidence that Kahoolawe has not always been as dry and desolate as it is today. Fires apparently wiped out much of the vegetation as early as 1400, and goats took care of the rest of it after they were introduced in 1800.

Archaeologists say the island's desolation enhances its attractiveness as a cultural treasure chest. They told members of the legislative study that the erosion of the island and the fact that it has never been bulldozed for agriculture or development afford "advantages to discovering the past that are not possible on the other islands."

This series on the controversy of Kahoolawe will continue with segments on the island's pre-Navy history, the Navy's position, the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana's position, and the positions of various elected officials at the county, state and federal level.

In tomorrow's Advertiser: Kahoolawe before the bombs

China

In these last few days I read your reports on "China" with concern and distress. I am concerned because I feel that the American public has been given a dose of concentrated propaganda that is far from the whole truth. The tour by the local VIPs of the few well-known places was clearly a well orchestrated affair.

With all my due respects to the members of the group who are all successful and well-thought-of persons here, I wish to remind the American public that Mainland China is a very big place with a huge population. The somewhat rosy interpretation of things they saw there is simply not applicable throughout the continent.

I like to quote the words of Lt. Col. Fan Yuan-yen who flew his MIG 19 to freedom in Taiwan on July 7, this year. He said, during a press interview: "My flight to freedom . . . was spurred by the miserable lives of the 800 million people on the Chinese Mainland, especially the peasants, who have little to eat and wear . . . The Chinese Communists always cheat. They cheated foreign correspondents and also the Chinese people. They have boasted of their production records, but all that they have said has turned out to be lies."

Again: "After more than 20 years of Communist rule, the Mainland situation remains what they called 'one poverty and two blanks.'" Col. Fan was a Communist member for 17 years, and lived under Communist rule all his adult years until July 7.

I am distressed particularly by remarks regarding Taiwan, attributed to Mr. Chinn Ho. He said: "Talking of Taiwan and China is like talking of entirely different bunches of apples. As against China, Taiwan can't produce. Furthermore, in Taiwan the average Chinese family is raising girls which is greater than raising boys. That's where they base their income. . . ." These remarks, not based on facts, are downright frivolous and insulting. Mr. Ho has many friends and business associates in Taiwan, who I am sure, will be very angry at hearing these most unfriendly remarks. I hereby lodge the strongest protest and demand a public apology by Mr. Ho.

Hoh-tu Liu
Consul-General of
the Republic of China

The Hawaiians and Kahoolawe

NOT ONLY did Maj. Dick Daugherty miss the entire point of the Kahoolawe issue, but he has demonstrated a most naive, arrogant and typically careless attitude concerning the Hawaiian Islands and the rights of native Hawaiians.

Item One:

Ever since the Hawaiians lost control of their own land and heritage there has been a greedy scramble to exploit any and everything that could show a profit, be it beachfront property, lush valleys, mountain slopes, etc., thereby destroying or burying the cultural roots that were the basis for the Hawaiians' rich and healthy civilization.

Item Two:

Civilization is relative to the people who inhabit their environment — given the lush rain forests, abundant reefs, temperate weather and ocean, was not the Hawaiian Islands called "paradise" by her Caucasian discoverers — indeed, the Polynesian civilization thrived.

Item Three:

There never would have been a "Pearl Harbor Day" if the military had never stepped foot on the Hawaiian Islands. Today the military not only pours billions of dollars into

the island economy, but employs thousands of local residents. The Hawaiians have paid a costly cultural and ethnic price to the military establishment here; however, so has every local citizen.

THE MILITARY is here supposedly to protect and prepare the rest of America from the threat of, or in case of, a nuclear war. As a result, if there ever is a nuclear war, every living person on Oahu, man, woman and child, will be in jeopardy of their lives — because of the very nature in which the military has fortified itself here on this island.

What Major Dick Daugherty and others who are not aware of the arrogance in their own attitudes, beliefs and actions is that the military is a guest. They are guests of the people of Hawaii — we are a state and we possess what is called state's rights.

I feel that the bombing of Kahoolawe is a direct insult to the native Hawaiians who have always revered and worshipped land — how scarce and precious it is, amidst the watery Pacific. To many Hawaiians, Kahoolawe is sacred as are so many land areas and religious sites in Western

and Far Eastern cultures.

Is it not time for us to respect and recognize the Polynesian civilization as it was and still is in the Hawaiian people that have survived the great shock of modernization and military encroachment and disease (to name a few)?

SOME MEMBERS of Protect Kahoolawe Ohana may not have Hawaiian names as Maj. Dick Daugherty points out, but they certainly have Hawaiian blood flowing through their veins. The Sawyers, the Rittes, the Helms (we would go on and on) — these people feel and understand the injustice and unnecessary presence of the military on Kahoolawe.

These are the people who were the grandfathers or grandmothers or mothers and fathers, uncles and aunties, sons, daughters, brothers and sisters, and cousins of those Hawaiians that choose to intermarry with other races not for profit or gain but for love — love for people, love for the land.

Aloha Nui Manu.

Aloha Aina.

Richard Hamasaki



FORUM

the Readers' Page

Saturday, September 24, 1977 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-9



Some Replies to a Kahoolawe From Attorney Greenstein:

A REPLY to Maj. Dick Daugherty, USMC (article of Sept. 17).

Major — you are entitled to your opinion — as I am entitled to mine, but when you write that I "do not have a last name that would indicate to you that I should be defending Hawaiians", you indicate a racial intolerance that historically has been with our armed forces from time immemorial.

You state you do not know me from Adam and perhaps you should have done some homework before you wrote your venomous letter.

You are right — I was not in Honolulu on Dec. 7, 1941 — I was in Chicago minding my own business as a practicing lawyer.

IN 1942 I applied for a commission in the United States Navy and was told by the local recruiting official

Greenstein says bombing practised on Kahoolawe would be of no value in the "push- button" wars of the fu- ture.

that members of the Jewish faith were not wanted as naval officers.

It took a special trip by Col. Jack Arvey to F.D.R. to straighten out this nonsense.

When I got to the South Pacific in 1943, Navy brass did not like the success I was having in defending enlisted men in general court martial cases.

AFTER WINNING about 42 general courts in a row, I was summarily transferred from the South Pacific by Adm. Halsey for amphibious duty but somehow the orders were changed by Adm. Nimitz and I wound up in Honolulu in 1944, where I took my discharge in 1946.

You remind me of the time I was privileged to represent the entire complement of enlisted men aboard the USS Reclaimer in a case which was later labeled akin to the Caine Mutiny Case.

During the progress of the trial that ensued, Adm. Radford decided to have a top secret investigation made of me and was disappointed to find out that I was considered an "excellent naval officer."

NOW, TO ANSWER your so-called hypothetical question.

It is my considered opinion that



Hyman Greenstein

should there be another attack on Pearl Harbor it will be on the basis of a "push-button" attack with sophisticated weaponry far beyond the type of bombing and weaponry presently being practiced on Kahoolawe.

Yes, it is true that the Navy has been using Kahoolawe as a target island since 1941, summarily evicting the only tenant on the island at that particular time, and a more appropriate question might well be where have the Hawaiians been regarding this problem for the past 36 years?

This I cannot answer but simply tell you that the Hawaiian conscience has only smoldered into protest during the last couple of years or so.

Rightly or wrongly, the Hawaiian people are now staking their claim for Kahoolawe. These people are righteous, spiritual and sincere in their thoughts and aspirations concerning this island. It is not a movement to harass the military; it is a movement to restore to the people of Hawaii an island which has tender and significant meaning to them.

YOUR ADVICE to Ritte, Sawyer and myself to "shut-up" reminds me of the first court martial I tried in the South Pacific when the president of the court martial, during my argument, told me to "shut-up, Mr. Greenstein, there is a war going on and we don't have time for speeches".

Because you have aroused strong feelings in me regarding Kahoolawe

with racial overtones which do not, or should not, comport with the dignity of an officer of the Marine Corps, a copy of your letter and mine is being sent to your commandant, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Commander-in-Chief.

Major, I personally hold no hard feelings against you — I will be 65 on Oct. 11, and if you come into my office on that day I would challenge you to a game of table tennis and if you win, I will donate a ping-pong table and equipment to the enlisted men's club at the Marine Corps station.

Hyman M. Greenstein
Attorney at Law

★ ★ ★

Mr. Daugherty's letter on Kahoolawe (Sept. 17) deserves a reply, especially his emotional appeal concerning a young Hawaiian mother. The basic question is: Why is anyone in Hawaii threatened by military attack? The answer is the military presence here makes us the biggest target in the Pacific.

Mr. Daugherty suggested that Kahoolawe's use as a military practice target helps defend Hawaii. I have never heard of a Phantom jet shooting down an ICBM missile, which today is the threat, not prop-driven planes as was the case 36 years ago. Thus, training on Kahoolawe cannot help defend Hawaii against modern weapons.

Charles Kim

★ ★ ★

The Law

I have been raised to respect the law and I do. But in order to respect it I have to understand it, and in the case of the Navy on Kaho'olawe I don't understand it. Item: several members of the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana have been found guilty of trespass (breaking a law) in recent months and sentenced to jail as a result.

The Navy has been found guilty of breaking two laws, but so far as the newspapers report, no penalty has been assessed. Does the Navy have a right to violate laws passed by the people's representatives? I was under the impression that we had recently "deposed" a President who did that.

Mr. Rude, the assistant U.S. attorney who prosecuted the trespassers, has repeatedly asked for stiff sentences for them. Will he do the same

Letter:

for the Navy? Or will the fact that he is a Navy officer cause him to do otherwise? And who is the U.S. attorney supposed to serve: the people of the U.S. or the Navy? What is conflict of interest in a case like this? I wish a lawyer would explain these things. Otherwise citizens may lose some respect for the law. And that is not a good thing in a democracy.

Stephen T. Boggs

★ ★ ★

Defense

If Maj. Daugherty's thinking on the battlefield is as muddled as in print (Sept. 17 letter on what do you say to a bleeding Hawaiian mother—all caused by the Marines not bombing Kahoolawe), then we are indeed in trouble.

Firstly, in any general war, the enemy can be expected to send a few nuclear missiles to the Pearl Harbor area (and even if an enemy decided to occupy Hawaii, he would land superior forces.) In the modern age of warfare, Hawaii is not locally defendable. So his question is spurious.

Secondly, he forgets that there are vast areas of California real estate larger than the State of Hawaii devoted to Navy and Marine training and bombing activities. It is not so much a matter of Kahoolawe as why Kaneohe. A few C-5 transports can airlift the equivalent of all Kaneohe-based personnel to any place in the Far East in a matter of hours.

Thirdly, he is so wrapped up in his jingoism that he can't see the political problem. The military, like the rest of us, privately and institutionally, is under great pressure to hang on to our real estate.

The officer system is based on doing something for the cause. Thus, when their real estate is threatened, they rise to defend it. That's why the Army put a National Guard building in the center of its Ft. De Russy playground, why the Air Force defends its non-use of Bellows and Wheeler, and of course, the Navy with Kahoolawe.

I recommend he read a book entitled "The Territorial Imperative" so he can understand the name of the game being played in Hawaii.

I believe in our strong defense position, but one based on honesty, reason, and objectivity.

Eugene Heston





FORUM

the Readers' Page



Points of View on Kahoolawe

Isle Needed for Training, Says Marine

By Dick Daugherty
Major, U.S. Marine Corps

A PLUMBER DOES not become a master plumber overnight. A combat infantryman does not become an expert in land warfare overnight. An electrician does not become a master electrician overnight. A combat pilot does not become an expert in air warfare overnight. All must have time, and place, to practice their trades, to become proficient; become efficient.

Kahoolawe is the issue. I, for one, am sick and tired of reading and listening to the drivelings of the Rittes, the Sawyers, and now the Greensteins, et al members of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana as concerns use of the Island of Kahoolawe for military target purposes.

They all seem to have learned one invaluable lesson — "Bitch and moan about a problem, or a perceived problem, but don't offer any feasible alternative solutions."

WE ALL ARE well aware of the Ritte and Sawyer charade as pertains to Kahoolawe. Now Mr. Greenstein is quoted in your Sept. 7 edition as stating "The Island is no

longer necessary for naval defense since we are presumably not at war. As commander-in-chief, the President has the authority to stop this nonsense."

Mr. Greenstein, Mr. Ritte and Mr. Sawyer, we were "presumably" not at war on the early morning of Dec. 7, 1941! Thank God, I wasn't in Ha-

Military persons must have a place to train to become proficient, Maj. Daugherty says.

waii on that date, but I'm certain that there are many native Hawaiians living today who well remember it.

Now, Mr. Greenstein, if this newspaper quoted you correctly, am I correct in concluding that since you are currently having no plumbing problems, you don't believe there is a need for practiced, experienced plumbers for you to call if and when you do experience such problems?

Am I correct in concluding that since we, as a nation, are not currently at war with another country, it is your observation that we don't need any practiced, experienced military force?

Or just what are you saying? Are you saying "Mr. Plumber, don't practice your trade in my house." Are you saying "Military persons, go practice your trade somewhere else." Without having the guts to say who else's house or where else?

GOD FORBID that this should happen, but, Mr. Greenstein, Mr. Sawyer or Mr. Ritte, singularly or as a group, answer me this one hypothetical question.

If some day in the future a young Hawaiian mother should approach you, seriously wounded herself and with her dead babe in her arms, the result of an attack by an enemy such as on Dec. 7, 1941 and ask you, "Why? Why did this happen? You were part of a driving force which resulted in our military having no place to adequately train, to prepare to defend us against an enemy.

Why?" What would be your answer to this young Hawaiian mother?

Gentlemen, I've read all of your quoted claptrap. I would now like to know in a "quote-unquote" statement, what would be your word for word answer to this young mother.

You may call it nonsense, Mr. Greenstein, and Messrs. Ritte and Sawyer may share in that assessment, and I may be calling the shots wrong (as I don't know you from Adam), but you don't have a last name that would indicate to me you should be calling the shots for native Hawaiians who were around on Dec. 7, 1941 (or the survivors of native Hawaiians who died on that day).

SINCE YOU all share a common problem, I recommend a common solution. Shut up! But not until, of course, you have answered the hypothetical question I have posed.

God willing, in spite of the Greensteins, the Rittes and the Sawyers, the sound, intelligent thinking of the majority of American people will, from this day forward, ensure that it remains a hypothetical question.

Sites Weren't Protected, Sawyer Says

By Richard W. Sawyer Jr.

Hawaiian activist now serving a six-month sentence in Halawa Correctional Facility for trespassing on Kahoolawe

THE PROTECT Kahoolawe Aloha Aina Ohana finds the Navy's allegation Sept. 3 that it is trying to protect Hawaii historical sites to be a totally ludicrous and deceitful attempt to cover up the trail of desecration and destruction that it has left on Kahoolawe for the following reasons:

For the last 36 years that it has bombed the island, its position has always been that the Kahoolawe target complex has no historic value.

The Navy has bombed Kahoolawe for 36 years without trying to protect historic sites, Sawyer says.

As of Sept. 1, with the filing of our civil suit, its position has suddenly changed.

Capt. Crockett's blank refusal to allow kamaaina witnesses to accompany the State archaeologists to help them to identify and validate their findings in addition to giving positive assistance in locating unidentified sites is a direct hindrance to creating a valid study.

NAVAL PERSONNEL on Kahoolawe have told us about their simulated A-bomb test there which de-

stroyed nearly an entire bay area located somewhere between Smuggler's Cove and the lighthouse area. How did the Navy go about protecting the historic sites located there?

How does the Navy protect historic sites on Kahoolawe during its annual Operation RIMPAC in which naval forces from New Zealand, Australia, Canada and other Allied forces are invited here to play naval war games? Does it instruct those invited foreign powers where our Hawaii historical sites are located?

The archaeological teams themselves admit to finding a basalt glass mine as well as many other obliterated sites on the hard pan area adjacent to the Navy's painted bull's eye targets. Just ask them.

WHILE ON the Island on two different occasions, we observed corewre shells (*he'e lures*), as well as fragments of other types of shells and pieces of coral in the midst of large *pohaku* and wall-like formations to be painted white and, therefore, designated and blasted as a specific target area.

Despite the Ohana's efforts to educate the public about what is really happening to our historical sites, our State government continues to allow the Navy to desecrate the public. As long as the State government continues to pass "shibai" resolutions

without any attempt at implementation or follow up action to at least check on the Navy's compliance with Navy promises, the Navy will continue to drop 100 per cent live bombs as we of the Ohana observed while we were there.

Rainbow

The most disturbing news I've heard on my C.B. radio lately is that the Kahoolawe rainbows are in serious trouble. Some have been knocked on their ends so many times they've lost their natural ability to appear in a perfect symmetrical arc. They are coming out warped, bent, some even with holes with sky showing through.

When knocked on their ends, some can't right themselves anymore, and just stand that way, an embarrassment to all the others. Recently, these gallant troupers had an All-Kahoolawe Rainbow Convention at which they voted unanimously to publicly condemn the continued Navy bombing practice over their island.

The next day, they held ends above Kahoolawe in many beautiful circles of arcs, in an attempt to give strength and moral support to the dizzy and disabled among them. They hope that regular "Bow-togethers" will help them continue working until the bombing stops and they have the peace they need to carry on their fine spiritual and artistic endeavors.

Clare Grossman

Register

Why not register the named historic sights on Kahoolawe? Have rituals done properly in the fashion of Hawaii of long ago, rituals done at the appropriate dates to the gods, Ku, Lono, etc. The Hawaiian groups should select their priests, attendants, dancers, etc.

I am sure another rock or island can be appropriated to the Navy, for them to practice bombing.

Are we not as a nation trying to attain peaceful coexistence, especially in Paradise?

A. Kwon

S-B 4/11/78

Navy's Kahoolawe Paper Draws Fire

By Robert McCabe
Maui Bureau Chief

KAHULUI, Maui—The Navy was accused yesterday of downplaying the importance of Kahoolawe in its court-ordered redraft of an environmental impact statement.

A number of speakers, testifying at the first of a series of public hearings on the environmental impact document, also accused the Navy of failing to comply with court directions in its new draft.

The Navy, as the result of a suit filed by the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, had been ordered by Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong to draft a new impact statement covering the effects that bombardment of the Island has on its land, air, water and marine life. The Navy was also required to consider the effects of the bombing on the Hawaiian culture and to justify fully its need of the Island.

More than 20 persons testified at the session at the Kahului Library conference room.

EXCEPT FOR Elizabeth Lopez of Hana who backed military use of the Island, all of the speakers called for an end to the bombing of the Island.

Lopez defended use of the Island as a target complex. "It is for our protection," she said.

Joel August, attorney for the Ohana, accused the Navy of being off target in its redraft of the environmental impact statement.

He noted that the Navy had been ordered to revise the statement, originally prepared in 1972, because it does not contain alternatives and does not answer numerous concerns relating to the effects of the bombing on various aspects of Hawaiian life and culture.

"You do not emphasize the significance of the Island in terms of its archaeological sites and no mention is made of the fact that two men lost their lives as a result of the controversy surrounding use of Kahoolawe as a bombing target," August told the hearing officer, Capt. Peter B. Walker of the Judge Advocate General's corps.

August was referring to the death of George Helm and Kimo Mitchell who disappeared in the sea in 1976 while trying to return to Maui from Kahoolawe on surfboards.

IN A POINT-by-point examination of the Navy's proposed supplement, August and several other speakers chided the Navy for failing to address most of the concerns created by the use of the Island as a bombing target.

August said these concerns, including those relating to alternative sites have been insufficiently covered.

He noted that the Navy has ruled out all alternative sites, including San Clemente Island off the California coast, and said that a thorough justification for the Navy's decision should be included in the statement.

OTHERS WHO testified included Riek Gaffney who represented the Hawaii Federation of Fishermen.

Gaffney said the Navy has failed to consider the long-term impact that bombardment of Kahoolawe will have on endangered marine, plant and bird species and said no consideration has been given to the plight of the humpback whales that visit the area each year.

4/11/78 *Advertiser*

Attorney says Kahoolawe EIS inadequate

Navy study criticized in hearing

By EDWIN TANJI

Advertiser Maui County Bureau

KAHULUI — The attorney whose lawsuit forced the Navy to redraft an environmental impact statement on bombing of Kahoolawe said yesterday the proposed draft fails to respond to the concerns of the original court ruling.

Joel August, representing the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, said in the first of a series of public hearings on the draft revisions that Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong's order required a whole new environmental impact statement (EIS) for Kahoolawe, not a supplement to the EIS drafted in 1972. August also made a point-by-point criticism of failings in the draft supplement presented for the hearing yesterday in Kahului.

The Navy is conducting the hearings on the draft EIS supplement prepared in October. The hearings will continue at 9 a.m. today at the Kahului Library, with Maui County officials expected to comment.

Other hearings will be held at 1 and 7 p.m. Thursday at the State Capitol; 9 a.m. Friday at the Capitol; 1 and 7 p.m. April 18 at the Lahine Convention Center; 1 and 7 p.m. April 19 at the Yano Memorial Center in Captain Cook; 2 and 7 p.m. April 20 at the Council Chamber in Hilo; 4 and 7 p.m. April 25 at Kaula School on Molokai.

Most persons testifying yesterday at Kahului also made point-by-point criticism of failings in the draft EIS supplement, particularly in the area

waiian print material also spoke in favor of Navy use of Kahoolawe. He was asked to leave the hearing after he had interrupted several persons during the session.

All other testimony was critical of the Navy's EIS draft, however, and in favor of an end to the bombing.

August cited the unexploded ordnance which can be found in waters off Kahoolawe as a violation of Hawaii State Water Quality standards. He said the draft EIS ignored the state standards.

He also referred to a passing reference to endangered Hawaiian plant species in which the Navy EIS draft said there were no known endangered plant species. August said the Navy did not know of any endangered plants because it has not conducted a serious study of plants on the island.

He cited references to San Clemente Island off the coast of California, which the draft EIS says is not feasible for bombing because of competition with other military uses. August said the EIS draft fails to justify that statement with figures on use of San Clemente Island.

He said the original 1972 EIS failed to consider the effects on all Hawaiian archaeological sites on Kahoolawe. "You have the same problem here gentlemen," he said. He said the problem is that the Navy has failed to conduct a complete archaeological survey of Kahoolawe.

He said the EIS fails to mention the "controversy surrounding the is-



Joel August
Says court order not met

of impact on natural resources.

Several persons said the EIS claims no impact on known resources only because the Navy has failed to conduct studies to determine whether a specific plant or animal resource is found on the island.

One elderly Hawaiian woman, Elizabeth K. Lopes, spoke in favor of continued military use of Kahoolawe. Her statements provoked an argument with others in the audience.

A heckler dressed in a cape of Ha-

land," including the death of two men and the numbers of persons who have been arrested on the island in protesting its use as a bombing target.

He cited a 1976 military engineers report which said it is not "economically feasible" to clear the island of unexploded bombs. August also referred to the 1953 executive order allowing military use of the island, which says the Navy must clear the island before it is returned to the then-territory of Hawaii.

"Does this report mean you cannot comply with the executive order?" August asked. "If you cannot, you should say so."

Rick Gaffney, representing the Hawaii Federation of Fishermen, also referred to the EIS's failure to adequately consider impact on endangered species, noting that the Humpback whale frequents the waters around Kahoolawe.

Gaffney said the draft EIS "does not reflect the growth of fishing activities on Maui," which he said is affected by the limitations on fishing around the island.

He said the draft EIS also fails to consider "no action as an alternative," meaning the Navy did not consider the possibility of not bombing in drafting the EIS.

Ryder Barbin, an attorney representing Life of the Land, criticized the Navy's failure to conduct complete studies on the plants and animal life on Kahoolawe.

4/14/78

S-B

On Kahoolawe Issue

Song, Dance at Navy Hearing

By Pat Guy
Star-Bulletin Writer

Stop the bombing of Kahoolawe. This message to the Navy was loud and clear, in both words and song, at a hearing yesterday on a court-ordered retrial of an environmental impact statement on the bombing of the island.

The afternoon hearing was as much a celebration of the spirit of "aloha 'aina," love of the people for the land, as a public hearing on the statement.

The musical duo Olomana performed their song about Kahoolawe while Leimomi Apoliona performed a hula. During the song, Jean Koubetey translated the words of the song that calls on the young people to "go forward and bring salvation to Kahoolawe."

Olomana was preceded by Auntie Irmgard Aluli and her daughter, who also sang a song, "Aloha Kahoolawe."

and for ignoring the air and water pollution, soil erosion and destruction of marine life caused by the bombing.

Boyce Brown, an attorney for the ohana, said the impact statement, "just doesn't satisfy the law." He said it was an "illogical overreaching effort to justify a decision already made. That's where the courts are going to get you."

Huanani-Kay Trask, speaking for the Protect Kahoolawe Fund, the educational arm of the ohana, said the Navy's statement was "immoral" because it tried to separate emotion from facts. The Navy did not consider the cultural effects of the bombing, she said. She explained the concept of aloha 'aina, or love of the people for the land.

"MEASURED against these standards (of aloha 'aina) your bombing of Kahoolawe is a sacrilege. By your

daily desecration of our 'aina, you deprive our people of the resources of Kahoolawe; the fish in her waters, the beauty of her valleys, the encompassing silence of her evening skies, she said.

She said the Navy's bombing of the island and its archeological sites is "cultural imperialism."

"Why does the protection of America mean the destruction of the Hawaiian Island of Kahoolawe?" she asked. "Gentlemen, if you must bomb, destroy and annihilate, why not practice on your own historic sites? Does it repel you to think of daily bombing runs over Washington monument, Mt. Vernon or the Statue of Liberty?"

Trask also suggested the Navy's reluctance to continue the bombing stems from a broader military concern about its other holdings in the state.

"DO YOU FEAR that once the Ha-

waiian people have exposed your arguments as bankrupt, that your stranglehold over other areas of our beautiful Islands will be threatened," she said.

Toward the end of the four-hour hearing, several high school students testified. They spoke of school research projects that led to their concern about Kahoolawe. They also wondered why the Navy must bomb, why wars are made and questioned the value of military preparedness.

"Who would want to survive a third world war," asked one Kamehameha Schools student.

Another hearing on Oahu was scheduled for this morning. Hearings have also been scheduled on the Big Island and Kauai.

Navy officials acknowledged earlier this week that the impact statement is deficient in many areas. They said they only had 45 days to complete the statement.

"I BET THESE are more pleasurable hearings," Jerry Santos of Olomana told the Navy hearing officers. He said the songs conveyed not the facts, "but the emotional attachment" Hawaiian people have toward the Island.

Hearing officer Capt. Peter Walker also graciously called a recess requested by Walter Ritte of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana in order to place a Hawaiian flag on the stage. Rep. Henry Peters located a flag in the Capitol, where the hearing was held, and placed it in the stand where the Navy flag had been. The action was heartily applauded.

The Navy, as a result of a suit by the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, was ordered by federal Judge Dick Yin Wong to draft a new impact statement on the effects of bombing the Island, including the effects on Hawaiian culture.

Many speakers yesterday repeated criticisms of the statement which were made during similar hearings on Maui earlier this week.

THE STATEMENT was called inadequate and negligent. It was criticized for failing to consider the effects of the bombing on water, land and animal life on the Island



STOP THE BOMBING—Eliza L. Harbottle, left, speaks for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana at yesterday's hearing on the Navy's redraft of an environmental impact statement on bombing the island. At right, Navy officers listen to public comment. From left they are Capt. C.B. Crockett, Capt. Peter B. Walker and Lt. Cmdr. Tim Kelley. —Star-Bulletin Photos by Ken Sakamoto.

The Honolulu Advertiser

Established July 2, 1856

THURSTON TWIGG-SMITH	<i>President & Publisher</i>
GEORGE CHAPLIN	<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>
BUCK BUCHWACH	<i>Executive Editor</i>
JOHN GRIFFIN	<i>Editorial Page Editor</i>
MIKE MIDDLESWORTH	<i>Managing Editor</i>

Saturday, August 12, 1978

Kahoolawe understanding

The state's "memorandum of understanding" with the U.S. Navy on Kahoolawe is a modest accomplishment that will be most useful if, as Governor Ariyoshi says, it is a first step toward eventual return of the target island to the state.

The agreement does call for continued and expanded efforts to get rid of the goats, conserve the soil, and find and protect archeological sites. As Ohana leader Walter Ritte noted, that at least does something positive for the island, if not for the people who want it back.

UNFORTUNATELY, the agreement does not provide for a start to joint civilian-military use, the best immediate prospect. It does not provide for a halt to the bombing, or mention the military's cutback in the use of live ammunition, a commendable transition step that needs to be speeded. It does not mention an ordnance clean-up program.

At best, the document on that score only restates the dimensions of

the disagreement between military need and Hawaii's legal right to get the island back some day.

The governor says the state has accomplished "what was achievable at this time." He may be right but that also makes the point that a continuing and cumulative effort is needed.

It seems evident that much of the real progress over Kahoolawe must be made in Washington through efforts of our congressional delegation backed by a united position here.

That means that the state administration and Legislature must get together via a joint resolution or some other vehicle to spell out the state's position and provide our members of Congress with a clear expression, something that has not been done so far.

NEXT YEAR in Washington we should be in a position to talk about and push for joint uses, cleanup programs, and a long-range timetable for Kahoolawe's return.

SB-A 2/26/78

Kahoolawe compromise in the mill, Navy confirms

The U.S. Navy confirmed yesterday that civilian and naval officials are negotiating an agreement relating to the future use of Kahoolawe.

Calling the draft document a "memorandum of understanding," Naval Cmdr. Scott Stone, Third Fleet spokesman, said it will recognize two basic points:

- "The military's continuing need for Kahoolawe as a training site.
- "The possibility of rehabilitating a portion of the island in anticipation of the time when the military may make available a portion of Kahoolawe for some type of civilian use."

An Advertiser story Saturday said there were several questions remaining about the future civilian use of part of Kahoolawe. These include such matters as the preservation of

sacred Hawaiian sites and plant life, Hawaiian ethnic activities and recreation.

Stone said there are also several military considerations, including "the hazards of unexploded ordnance."

"Despite these problems, the Navy is giving in-depth and careful study to the possibility of increased public access under controlled conditions," Stone said.

However, Stone said the public should not assume that a final agreement is just around the corner.

Referring to one portion of Saturday's Advertiser story, Stone said, "It is not accurate to say, however, that the Navy and the state are in the final stages of negotiating joint use (of the island.)"

Activists' urgency plodding pace of

(Last of five articles)

By DOUGLAS WOO

Advertiser Capitol Bureau

For most of Hawaii's top politicians, the question is not *whether* the Navy should stop bombing Kahoolawe and return the island to the state. The question is *when*.

The Kahoolawe issue illustrates the classic situation in which activists impatient for change are trying to work in an uneasy alliance with the slow-moving realities of politics.

Activists want the bombing halted and the island returned immediately. But most key elected officials, while sympathetic, feel this is unrealistic, especially in the face of military opposition.

Here is the political picture at the various levels of government:

- In Congress, Kahoolawe has taken a back seat to Hawaiian reparations. And Hawaii Sen. Daniel Inouye is critical of state legislators and the state adminis-



kahoolawe controversy

tration for not having a unified position on the issue. "At this moment, I'm still waiting for the official position of the state of Hawaii," he told The Advertiser recently.

- On the state level, Gov. George Ariyoshi's administration has been negotiating for an agreement with the Navy authorizing such things as conservation and archaeological activities and a "memorandum of understanding" on the future use of Kahoolawe. Ariyoshi's belief: The military will stop its bombing in "only a matter of time" and return the target island — but not immediately.

- At the ninth State Legislature, the House could not persuade the Senate to go along with a resolution calling for an immediate halt to the bombing. Both, however, did go on record supporting a study which urged immediate planning for joint military-civilian use of the island.

versus politics



Advertiser photo by Roy Ho.

Maui Mayor Cravalho, shown looking at Kahoolawe in 1970, has an uncomplicated recommendation: "Give it back to us."

• In Maui County, in which Kahoolawe is located, Mayor Elmer Cravalho believes the military can open the island immediately to limited joint use. Cravalho is one of the earliest and most vociferous advocates of Kahoolawe's return.

The urgency of the Kahoolawe problem is somewhat muted in Washington, where each of Hawaii's congressmen said they accept the military's contention that the island cannot be returned or the bombing stopped immediately.

"I think they (the Navy) have been very cooperative," said Inouye. "I'm not trying to be their apologist because I believe in the return of the island. But I don't think it can be returned today."

While Hawaii's other three congressmen agree, Sen. Spark Matsunaga is more reluctant to accept the Navy's claim that a suitable alternate bombing site is not available.

"I have no reason not to believe that," Matsunaga said, "but I'm inclined to feel that not enough effort is being made (to look elsewhere)."

Inouye, the senior member of the delegation, has been singled out by state Rep. Kinou Kamali as the "stumbling block" on Kahoolawe's return. "He's saying 'keep the bombing up,'" she is quoted as saying.

Inouye denies this. "To say the bombing cannot be stopped is not right," he said, "but it cannot be stopped immediately. The commander-in-chief (the president) can stop the bombing, but he will not do so."

The commander-in-chief has said the presence of the Navy in the Pacific is necessary, it should be kept in a ready position and it should be appropriately and adequately trained — this is its mission," he added.

President Carter has been asked for a position statement on the Kahoolawe issue, but he has not made one. He refers queries to the Department of Defense.

The Navy has been the target of unfair criticism, Inouye feels. When there were complaints about the bombing noise and training flight patterns, the Navy corrected the situation, he said.

In addition, less than 20 percent of the ordnance now used on the island is live, he added. "The time is coming when close to 80 percent of the ordnance will be inert," Inouye said. "So you cannot say the Navy has been insensitive to this."

Inouye said it is not the Navy's fault for previously believing Kahoolawe was worthless.

"How was the Navy to know that this was an important island?" he said. "The best minds in Hawaii said this was a penal colony, a worthless rock. Once all the archaeological sites were found, the bombing ceased in those areas."

Inouye pointed out that there are other states — California, North Carolina and South Carolina, for example — where the Navy bombs more extensively. "Some have said the military has picked on Hawaii for target purposes, but that is not the case," he said.

The senior senator expressed some annoyance with what he felt was the lack of a firm, united position by the Ariyoshi administration and state legislators.

"I would like to know if I agree or disagree with the position of the state," he said. "I have been operating without guidance of the state. What is the position of the government of the state of Hawaii?"

Inouye suggested a joint resolution be passed by the House and Senate and signed by the governor. And he added that a letter requesting the state's formal position has been sent to the administration.

Meanwhile, other Hawaii congressmen have noted that Kahoolawe's return could be addressed by the proposed study commission for native Hawaiian claims now pending in legislation before Congress.

But direct legislation for Kahoolawe's

return has little chance of passing. Hawaii's delegation feels.

"I think we have come to the conclusion that the best we can get is joint use," said Matsunaga, who has written the Navy several times to immediately stop the bombing but has been repeatedly turned down.

"We have been encouraging the Navy to work with the state on joint use."

But negotiations between the state and Navy have been tenuous. Talks have snagged over the wording of the memorandum of understanding and the administration is not even aiming for joint use in the memorandum.

Predictably, there are reports of disenchantment within the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana with the administration's efforts.

Although legislators have been consulted by the administration during the negotiations, Inouye's complaint is correct. There is no formal joint statement of position by legislators and the administration.

There isn't even a joint position by the House and Senate of the ninth state Legislature, although legislators two years ago called for a halt to the bombing and return of the island.

In the ninth Legislative session, the state House passed a resolution asking the Navy "to immediately stop the bombing and to render the island reasonably safe for human habitation." The Senate called on the Defense Department to develop "a timely program for the early restoration and return of Kahoolawe to the state of Hawaii, as is its proper jurisdiction."

With most of the effort coming from the House, legislators this year did pass a joint resolution supporting a study which called for joint use and criticized the Navy for not adequately substantiat-

ing its claim of need for the island. Not all elected officials are resigned to a lengthy fight on the bombing and the island's return.

"Give it back to us," says Cravalho, Maui's mayor. "We can start from the position of joint use. We've suggested this from time immemorial."

Cravalho has called for the island's return for more than a decade and in 1971 joined with Life of the Land, an ecological organization, in a federal court suit to halt the bombing and require an environmental impact statement from the Navy. (The impact statement was subsequently provided and the complaint dismissed.)

"I'm not convinced that the military need is still at the same degree and to the same extent," Cravalho said. "Hawaii is land poor, so every piece of land should be preserved for the benefit of the whole community."

"I suspect we've had some Uncle Toms in this issue in the past, but I'm not going to be one," said Rep. Henry Peters, a part-Hawaiian who represents the Waianae area.

"My position is the bombing should stop immediately and the island be turned over to the state, at which time we can decide its future use."

"I think Kahoolawe for some people has been a symbol of those wrongdoings that have culminated over the years against the Hawaiian people," he added. Peters, like the Ohana, said he would be "unhappy with anything short of an immediate halt to the bombing."

But since the Navy, Hawaii's congressmen and Ariyoshi agree that probably won't happen, and because there is no formal state government consensus on Kahoolawe, chances are slim that the issue is soon to be resolved.

Hawaii Report

Honolulu
Advertiser

★★ Wednesday, July 19, 1978 A-3



Navy photo

Marines posting a warning in 1952; Ohana members defying it in 1977.



Advertiser photo

A 'family' against bombs seeks Kahoolawe's return

By EDWIN TANJI and BUNKY BAKUTIS

Advertiser Staff Writers

There were others who thought of ending the bombing of Kahoolawe before then, but the movement that evolved into the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana apparently had its start on a summer day in 1975.

On that day, Charles K. Maxwell Sr. of Pukalani, with eight other men, was hunting illegally on the bombing-target island eight miles off the coast of East Maui. Maxwell then was a leader in the ALOHA Association movement for reparations to Hawaiians.

Maxwell and his hunting party had shot two goats and then gathered on a high spot about a mile above Pedro's Bay.

"A Navy helicopter flew over and everybody scattered. They hid," Maxwell recalled. "And I got to thinking, why should I hide? I'd been doing research on the annexation . . . you know there were 18 foreigners who signed the annexation treaty? There were no Hawaiians who signed the treaty.

"I thought, this land still belongs to the Hawaiian people," he said.

With that in mind, he said he took off his shirt and began waving at the passing helicopter, "but apparently they didn't see me."

Later, Maxwell talked to other members of his hunting party and they agreed they would support an effort to halt the bombing and have Kahoolawe returned to Hawaiians, "as long as it was not going to be used for condominiums."

Since then, numerous illegal landings have been made on the island and people have been arrested for trespassing. Two leaders of the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana have served prison terms for trespassing and two men have died in the Hawaiian struggle to regain Kahoolawe.

The first plan for a protest invasion of Kahoolawe was in December 1975, but it didn't come off, Maxwell said, largely because his wife, Nina, disagreed with the plan.

Instead, Maxwell and other members of that hunting party began to prepare for a later invasion by going to



kahoolawe controversy

the island to hide food and water. Joining the invasion preparation then were several other concerned Hawaiians such as Gail Prejean, founder of the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims, and other ALOHA Association members.

On Jan. 4, 1976, Maxwell and about 35 other persons started out for Kahoolawe, hoping to land without being detected by the military. But word of the invasion already had been leaked to UPI, Maxwell said. As the party approached the island, a military helicopter flew overhead and warned the group it could not land.

The 35 turned back, but nine of them found another boat and managed to land on Kahoolawe later in the morning. This original "Kahoolawe Nine" included Dr. Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte Jr., who both had been active on Moikoi in the Hui Alaloe organization, formed to seek public rights-of-way to shoreline areas.

The invasion party hoped to remain on the island for at least a month, with Ritte hunting goats and Coats Cobb Adams of Mokuaea Island fishing for the group, Maxwell said.

Ritte acknowledged he originally had no concept of what Kahoolawe was all about. He had never been to the island before and had accepted the descriptions of it as a barren wasteland, useful for nothing except bombing.

But when the nine protesters finally reached the island, Ritte said, "that first time, that was it."

The Ohana's arguments

In *Kaho'olawe Aloha No*, a legislative study of the bombing island, the Protect Kaho'olawe Ohana's basic arguments against Navy use of the island are summarized as follows:

- The Hawaiians have a deep respect for the land, which they view as a living thing. (*Aloha aina.*)
- Any action which can be viewed as hurting the land, or desecrating it, is an affront to the entire culture of Hawaii and most directly to its people.
- Native Hawaiians have a rich cultural and spiritual heritage that is being ridiculed by the continued bombing of Kaho'olawe.
- The military's actions violate the laws on environmental protection.
- The military's actions violate the laws on historic preservation.
- Alternatives should be sought to meet the needs of the military.
- The constitutionally provided "freedom of religion" requires that the native Hawaiians be allowed to practice their beliefs, especially in the area which used to be known as their own land.



Navy photo

Ohana members pray with government officials in a Kaho'olawe ceremony last year.



Frenchy DeSoto looking at Kahoolawe: "Our idea of desecration is bombing, asphalt and concrete."

Advertiser photo by Vickie Ong

"After that, there was no way they were going to stop me from going to Kahoolawe. That was when I really experienced the island. From then on, I was half crazy for Kahoolawe. I had to do what I had to do. That was it."

Shortly after the nine landed, Ritte and Aluli walked off to explore the island, and thus were not around when a military helicopter landed and hauled the other seven away.

"You know the only reason we didn't get caught?" Ritte said. "I had to go to the bathroom. I took the toilet paper and started walking . . . and we didn't stop until we got to the other side."

Ritte said the two first "discovered" the island during that walk. While the others were being arrested by military officials, Ritte and Aluli discovered numerous heiaus and other sites left behind by the ancient Hawaiians.

Two days later, the two men gave themselves up to searching military helicopters, ending the first invasion of Kahoolawe.

A year after that invasion, the protesters undertook a new series of landings that were eventually to involve the arrest of 30 persons and the tragic disappearance of two men. By then the Protect Kahoolawe Association, or Ohana — Hawaiian for "family" — had been named.

In the January 1977 invasion, Ritte and Richard Sawyer remained on the island for 35 days, and two Ohana members who went to Kahoolawe to persuade them to leave, Kimo Mitchell and George Helm, were lost at sea.

In June 1977, Ritte, Sawyer and others were convicted of trespassing. Ritte and Sawyer were ordered to spend six months in prison and fined \$500 each.

In its short life, the Ohana has gone through hardships and changes, but it remains dedicated to its original cause: stopping the bombing of Kahoolawe.

Says Frenchy DeSoto, an Oahu spokeswoman for the Ohana and a Waianae delegate to the Constitutional Convention: "We are now trying to work through the system, the political system. But if we find that that does not work, we are ready to employ other means. We're not burnt out."

The shift away from civil disobedience came last year, DeSoto said, because federal Judge Sam King convinced the Ohana that "our problems are of a political nature, and they won't be solved in the courts."

So the Ohana has taken its plea to the politicians. From the last two state Houses of Representatives it has

won resolutions asking the Navy to immediately stop the bombing, and from the Senate it has won a resolution asking the Navy to begin cleaning the island in preparation for its eventual return.

Among the efforts of the Ohana have been trips to Washington, religious blessings of the island itself, statewide workshops, suits against the Navy, lobbying for archaeological surveys of the island, visiting schools, publishing pamphlets and conducting rallies.

Support has come from a wide variety of people, including government officials, but DeSoto says the Ohana gets most of its backing from grass-roots Hawaiians — "the have-nots . . . those who feel like strangers in our own land."

"One thing that Kahoolawe has done is to give these people a basis of identity with the idea of protecting Hawaii's land," DeSoto said. "And by protecting it, they may get some of it back. They have learned that beginning again with the land that was once theirs is not that far-fetched a concept."

"Protection of the land has been our culture. Our culture teaches us that the land was given to us to utilize and attain self-sufficiency. That is, to live off the land, not desecrate it. Our idea of desecration is bombing, asphalt and concrete."

This is what the Hawaiians mean by *aloha aina*, or love of the land. Aluli, a Molokai doctor, says *aloha aina* is manifested in places on Oahu like the Waiahole-Waikane valley and the Campbell Estate at West Beach called Lanikuhouua.

"These are places where the people have cared for the land," said Aluli, "not for the money that can be extracted from it. *Aloha aina* is a whole different perspective toward land use which is foreign to government or business systems."

For all of its solidarity of purpose, the Ohana, like most families, has experienced internal problems.

In February this year, members of the Ohana held a meeting at Keanae, Maui, during which Ritte was selected as spokesman for the organization. But an internal dispute led to another Ohana gathering in June in Kona on the Big Island, and an 11-member committee, not including Ritte, was selected to speak for the Ohana.

Ritte said he was "relieved" at not being held responsible for Ohana affairs and statements.

Maxwell, the ALOHA leader who had initiated the first invasion efforts, was asked to step down from leadership in the Kahoolawe movement early in 1976 because the others felt he was chiefly interested in Kahoolawe as a bargaining point for the ALOHA Association.

He said he agreed, "and they took over."
"I disagree with a lot of the things they've done, their methods," Maxwell said. "But my whole intention was to get the island back for use by all residents of Hawaii."

DeSoto emphasized that this remains the Ohana's intention.

"The Ohana will never recognize the need for the Navy's use of Kahoolawe," she said. "We say we as natives of this land also have a need — the basic need of our life, religion and culture. And Kahoolawe is a key to that life and regeneration of a proud people."

Maxwell said his original thoughts about Kahoolawe included it in the ALOHA reparations effort. He said he felt Kahoolawe, Pearl Harbor, the national parks and other federal lands in the state should all be returned to Hawaiians as part of the reparations settlement. The Hawaiian people could then lease the lands back to the federal government, he said, for continued use, but with a condition on Kahoolawe that it no longer could be used as a bombing target.

Maxwell noted that Hawaii was a sovereign kingdom before the overthrow of Liliuokalani in 1893. He added that the agreement for annexation of the Islands involved only non-Hawaiians and the American Congress.

The ALOHA claims are based on the takeover of the Islands by the United States without the consent of the Hawaiian monarchy.

Now, Maxwell said, "I think most Hawaiians are happy to be American. But in the Trust Territory, they (the military) pay for use of land for military bases. Why can't that be done for us?"

Judge Restricts Other Actions

Kahoolawe Bombing

Approved

PAGE

2

Star-Bulletin

Thursday, September 15, 1977 •

Finds Navy Has Broken Some Laws

Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong today ruled that the military may continue bombing Kahoolawe but he placed rigid restrictions on further military use of the Target Island.

Wong, in a lengthy decision, concluded the Navy had violated numerous environmental laws relating to the protection and preservation of historical sites on the Island, used by the military for target practice since 1941.

He granted a partial summary judgment to the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana on two claims relating to preservation of historical sites and ordered the Navy to file an environmental impact statement within 45 days and a new one annually from now on.

The Ohana had asked Wong to issue a preliminary injunction to stop the bombing so that the historical sites could be preserved.

WONG ALSO ORDERED the Navy to submit to the National Register of Historic Places a listing of all historic sites found on Kahoolawe "without waiting for the completion of the survey of the entire Island."

He added the Navy must refer "its bombing actions on the Island of Kahoolawe to the secretary of the interior for an opinion respecting the entire Island's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register."

In denying the Ohana's request to order a bombing halt until all sites have been found and documented, Wong said the defendants in the Ohana court suit "have cooperated with the plaintiffs in trying to attain these objectives."

Wong also cited the Navy's...

Wong also cited the Navy's testimony that the military readiness of the Third Fleet would be reduced by 30 to 40 per cent if the Island couldn't be used for target practice.

"Although no measurement standards were cited in arriving at these figures, the court finds that the reduction would nevertheless be substantial. Alternative sites were considered and rejected by defendants. The reasons given for their rejection seem reasonable. Considering the potential loss of military preparedness, this court finds that the balance of hardships tip decidedly toward the defendants," Wong said in his opinion.

IN GRANTING PARTIAL summary judgment to the two claims filed by the Ohana, Wong found the Navy to be in violation of parts of the 1953 Executive Order allowing the military to use Kahoolawe and parts of the National Environmental Policy Act.

The two claims, which relate to protection of archaeological sites on the 45-square mile Island located seven miles southwest of Maui, were just part of the the Ohana lawsuit filed last year.

In June, the group, led by Dr. Emmett Aluli of Molokai, sought summary judgment and injunctive relief on the two claims. The hearings on the motions were held early this month.

At those hearings, State archaeologists who have been surveying the Island testified one third of the Island has been surveyed, including 90 per cent of the central part of Kahoolawe used for target practice.

The archaeologists said at the present rate of surveying—five days a month—the job would be completed in 18 months.

The present surveying efforts are a joint Navy-State effort.

WHILE WONG SAID he is "convinced of the defendants' present good faith efforts" to take actions to protect and preserve historic sites, he rejected the Navy's argument that an environmental impact statement should not be filed now but when the archaeological survey is completed.

"Moreover, since the 1972 (impact statement), controversy concerning the use of Kahoolawe as a target range has developed and several major pieces of federal environment legislation enacted. These recent significant developments make the filing of a new or revised (statement) imperative," Wong said.

The Navy hasn't filed an impact statement on Kahoolawe since 1972.

THE NAVY IN January 1976 was asked by the State Historic Preservation Office to allow archaeologists to survey the Island. The Navy agreed, and recently stepped up the surveying activities to five days a month.

Ohana attorneys had argued the Navy was required to submit recorded historical sites to the National Register immediately.

The Navy said they will be submitted together when the survey is completed.

Of the 92 sites found thus far, 89 are considered good enough to be included in the National Register, State archaeologists say. They also did not rule out the possibility that the entire Island could be placed on the register.

On bombing of Kahoolawe

Island ruling may

This report was compiled by Advertiser staff writers Edwin Tanji, Ken Kobayashi and John C. Given.

Federal District Judge Dick Yin Wong's recent ruling on a suit brought by the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana to stop military bombing of that island has all the makings of a landmark decision, assuming it is not overturned at a later date.

Not only could it possibly lead to an end (or at least significant cutback) to the bombing of Kahoolawe, but also, it could affect:

- Military activities throughout the nation.
- The military's use of other target areas

here, such as Makuna, Kaula Island, sites at Schofield Barracks, and on the Big Island as well.

These are some of the possibilities that local attorneys have been pondering since Wong issued his decision last week.

After hearing arguments in the case, filed by Dr. Emmett Aluli and other persons associated with the Ohana, Wong ruled for a partial summary judgment in favor of the Ohana on every argument.

The decision found the military in violation of both the National Environmental Policy Act and an executive order on implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act.

set precedent

Although Wong did not issue an injunction to halt the bombing, his decision did order the Navy to seek a ruling by the secretary of the interior on whether the entire island would qualify for registration as a national historic site.

Commenting on the ruling yesterday was Special Asst. U.S. Atty. (and also Navy Lt.) Jim Rude.

"I'm not the Navy's expert on environmental matters — they all live in Washington," Rude said. "But as far as the requirement (for an annual environmental impact study (EIS)) goes, to the best of my knowledge, this is the first time the Department of

Defense has been given such an order."

Rude agreed with Joel August, attorney for Aluli and the Ohana members, that Wong's decision may well have set a legal precedent.

The order for an annual EIS is based on the argument that impact statements are required whenever there is expenditure of Federal money.

Rude said the Justice Department is currently trying to decide whether to appeal Wong's decision — and that if there is to be an appeal, it would be filed "by Monday."

In the meantime, he said, "I've ordered our

See KAHOO LAWE on Page A-8

On bombing of Kahoolawe

Island ruling may

This report was compiled by Advertiser staff writers Edwin Tanji, Ken Kobayashi and John C. Given.

Federal District Judge Dick Yin Wong's recent ruling on a suit brought by the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana to stop military bombing of that island has all the makings of a landmark decision, assuming it is not overturned at a later date.

Not only could it possibly lead to an end (or at least significant cutback) to the bombing of Kahoolawe, but also, it could affect:

- Military activities throughout the nation.
- The military's use of other target areas

here, such as Makua, Kaula Island, sites at Schofield Barracks, and on the Big Island as well.

These are some of the possibilities that local attorneys have been pondering since Wong issued his decision last week.

After hearing arguments in the case, filed by Dr. Emmett Aluli and other persons associated with the Ohana, Wong ruled for a partial summary judgment in favor of the Ohana on every argument.

The decision found the military in violation of both the National Environmental Policy Act and an executive order on implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act.

set precedent

Although Wong did not issue an injunction to halt the bombing, his decision did order the Navy to seek a ruling by the secretary of the interior on whether the entire island would qualify for registration as a national historic site.

Commenting on the ruling yesterday was Special Asst. U.S. Atty. (and also Navy Lt.) Jim Rude.

"I'm not the Navy's expert on environmental matters — they all live in Washington," Rude said. "But as far as the requirement (for an annual environmental impact study (EIS)) goes, to the best of my knowledge, this is the first time the Department of

Defense has been given such an order."

Rude agreed with Joel August, attorney for Aluli and the Ohana members, that Wong's decision may well have set a legal precedent.

The order for an annual EIS is based on the argument that impact statements are required whenever there is expenditure of Federal money.

Rude said the Justice Department is currently trying to decide whether to appeal Wong's decision — and that if there is to be an appeal, it would be filed "by Monday."

In the meantime, he said, "I've ordered our

See KAHOO LAWE on Page A-8

Kahoolawe ruling a landmark?

From Page 1

people to proceed (in making a draft EIS) just as if we were not going to appeal."

Rude said he did not think the intent of Wong's decision was to lay the groundwork for an eventual end to the bombing.

"I don't believe the purpose of Judge Wong's decision is to make it so the Navy can no longer use the island. If so, he would have stopped us," he said, adding that "all he has done is order us to comply with the relevant Federal statutes."

Rude also pointed out that if Wong's order is upheld on appeal, the requirement to submit EIS's would affect not only Kahoolawe, but "all target areas, including Makua, Kaula Rock, sites on Schofield Barracks and on the Big Island as well — creating a monumental administrative problem in the process."

He noted that it would be the Advisory Council on National Historical Sites — not the Interior Department — that would decide whether to put Kahoolawe on the national register.

While attorney August Wednesday said that such a decision could mean the end of Kahoolawe's use as a target is-

land, Rude said he doubted this would actually happen.

"Even if they decided to put the island on the register, this would not necessarily preclude the Navy from continuing to use it," he said. "It could do so, but not necessarily. There might be room for compromise."

In rendering his decision, Wong accepted "every legal argument that we made" in alleging violations by the Navy, August said. The only instance that Wong did not accept was on remedies for the violations, August said.

In that case, Wong allowed the military to continue to bomb Kahoolawe while ordering it to provide a new impact statement within 45 days and to determine what areas of Kahoolawe may qualify for the registry of national historic sites.

August said he was "very pleased" with the judge's decision, adding that "if the Navy complies with the order, it will surely limit their use of the island."

"Basically, it put them on notice to look for alternative target practice areas," he said.

Wong's order also would require the Navy to cooperate fully with State historic preservation officials in surveying Kahoolawe sites.

August said the order should open the

way for the State to include "kamaaina witnesses" during trips to Kahoolawe.

Ohana members have sought on several occasions to have kamaaina witnesses included in the State studies to provide "spiritual and cultural expertise." Previous State requests for kamaaina witnesses have been rejected by the Navy, but State archaeologist Robert Hommon has said he would welcome such witnesses. (On this point, Rude said yesterday that "to my knowledge, the State never made a request to take kamaaina witnesses to the island.")

Aluli yesterday said Ohana members intend to ask the State to include kamaaina witnesses to assist scientists surveying the island. He said the witnesses are likely to be "old-timers" from Makana, Hana, Lanai and Molokai who have been to Kahoolawe.

With the decision, Aluli said he hopes the Navy will be able to settle numerous questions, including whether Kahoolawe is the only alternative available for target practice, whether such practice for conventional warfare is needed, whether there would be any real effect on military preparedness and finally, if the Navy is really serious in its threats to pull out of Hawaii if Kahoolawe is taken away from it.

Bishop Trustee Backs Ohana

10-14-77
STAR BULLETIN

Lyman Enlists in Fight to Rescue Kahoolawe

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Richard Lyman Jr., the first person to turn Big Island lava into agricultural production, has his sights on another wasteland—bomb-riddled Kahoolawe.

The 74-year-old president of the Bishop Estate board of trustees believes Kahoolawe can and should be rehabilitated "as a laboratory for the rest of the world . . ."

He says the Hawaiian native claims—which he admits he considered "frivolous" up to a year ago—can be the key to the Island's reclamation.

He said he agrees with young Hawaiians who cite the illegal overthrow of the Monarchy and the issue "has to be settled."

BUT HE SAYS, "I like to feel this settlement would come within the system under which we operate."

Lyman recently visited Kahoolawe with a group including 10 civilians and seven military officials, among them Vice Adm. Samuel L. Gravely Jr., commander of the 3rd Fleet.

In the civilian party were Alvin Shim, Robert Dodge, Donald Woodrum, Gladys Brandt, Pauline Joeger, Whitney Anderson, Richard Moyer, Dave Peters, Jerry Swedberg and State archaeologist Rob Hommon.

"It was a Hawaiian atmosphere," Lyman commented, discussing the visit and his impressions of the Island in an interview.

While noting that he spoke only for himself, he said he believed everyone in the group felt something should be done with Kahoolawe.

"I LIKE TO believe—and I may be an old damn fool—that Kahoolawe could be a symbol of man being able to reverse forces of destruction, to turn them around to be useful to man," he said.

"With the help of the (Protect Kahoolawe) Ohana and the government, Kahoolawe could be a laboratory to the rest of the world that we could do things."

Lyman said he became interested in the Island because some of the Ohana members protesting its use by the Navy as a bombing target were graduates of Kamehameha Schools.

"I felt I had a duty, a responsibility, to find what caused them to pro-



Richard Lyman

test. Now I find these young people did have a gripe," he said.

"I believe the young Hawaiians protesting the issue of Kahoolawe and of ALOHA (Aboriginal Lands of Hawaiian Ancestry) reparations should be given credit by other Hawaiians for what they've done.

"I THINK THEY'VE made their point. Now we have to work within the system to convince the other 49 states that they're right, so the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy by the rascals who overthrew the queen can be settled to the benefit of all of us."

Recalling his early school years "out in the country" in Kapoho on the Big Island, Lyman said a lot of what he was taught about Hawaii was not "the gospel truth."

He said after "a lot of reading" he has changed his opinion of the native claims and is now convinced that "they are not without merit. In fact, the claims are too long overdue," he said.

He has submitted testimony supporting a resolution sponsored by Hawaii's two U.S. senators to establish a Hawaiian Native Claims Settlement Study Commission "and for other purposes."

"THE RESOLUTION can be the key to the whole thing—to bring everything into focus," he said, talking about Kahoolawe.

"I'm very excited about the possibilities of the Island, despite the lack of water," said Lyman, who received an award two years ago for his achievements in recycling barren lava beds for agricultural growth.

He said grass and trees also can be grown on the dry, barren Island of Kahoolawe, even with just 24 inches of rain annually.

He suggested the possibility of a one-acre, rubber-lined reservoir to catch the rainfall to produce about 500,000 gallons of water.

If men can be sent to the moon, he said, "It should be no trick at all to do what I'm dreaming about. But first, we've got to get rid of the goats."

HE SAID WINDBREAKS also would be needed to prevent further erosion by wind and water.

Lyman said he recognizes the Navy's need "to improve its techniques" but was told the entire Island isn't used for bombing.

"So why can't we start a laboratory of reclamation and reforestation now on the land they are not using for bombing sites?"

He said he gets "speechless" when told the costs of clearing the ordnance and rehabilitating the Island would run up to \$150 million.

He thinks it can be done much cheaper, perhaps "using the forces of destruction to help man," such as charges to blast holes for trees.

He said there must be types of trees that will flourish on the Island and hold the soil, but they must be tended like children. "You can't just walk away and leave them."

HE OBSERVED that perhaps some "old-fashioned" methods of agriculture would work on Kahoolawe, noting how the Indians taught the Pilgrims to grow corn by putting down one grain and then a fish. The fish became fertilizer, he said.

Hawaiian ways of growing things also might be tried, he said, pointing out that the Hawaiians were able to exist in extremely difficult conditions, growing taro between rocks and in swamps.

"Experts say it can't be done, but I say it can," he said.

He said the Navy can't be blamed for all the "desecration" of Kahoolawe. Much of it was created by the people who went there more than 100 years ago, taking animals which ate plants to the roots and caused the erosion.

"But the big problem is who's going to be responsible for cleaning up the Island of all the danger.

"There are a lot of things that can be done," he added, "but it will take the combined efforts of many people

"I FEEL IF WE all sit down together, the 'Ohana and the government, we could come up with a workable solution."

Lyman noted that he's "a bug" about Hawaiian place names, which he said describe the past and are indicative of the future.

Oct 17, 1977 S-B

Inouye Asks Restudy of Kahoolawe

By Gregg K. Kakesako
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy has been asked by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye to substantiate its claim that it has conducted a thorough search for an alternative target site to Kahoolawe.

Inouye forwarded to Adm. T.B. Hayward, Pacific fleet commander-in-chief, a study done by Ian Lind, a pacifist representing the American Friends Service Committee in Honolulu, who charged that the Navy has made no serious attempt to stop the bombing of Kahoolawe and to find an alternative training site.

In his report, Lind also charged that the 45-square mile island plays only a small role in the military's total training posture and that there are superior training facilities elsewhere.

INOUYE TOLD Hayward that the responses given last month by Lt. Cmdr. Scott Stone, 3rd Fleet spokesman, to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, which also followed up on Lind's charges, were inadequate.

Stone said the Navy is not looking for any alternatives to Kahoolawe at this point. When the Navy did look for an alternative target for Marine Corps and naval bombing, it confined the search to within 200 nautical miles of Pearl Harbor, he said.

Inouye asked the Navy if there are cost estimates and cost comparisons on the feasibility of relocating training operations away from Kahoolawe.

"IF A COMPARISON of expenses for maintaining training sites in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast shows that only a small amount is spent on Kahoolawe, is Professor Lind correct in concluding that Kahoolawe is regarded by the Navy Department as a less significant site?"

The Hawaii Democrat added: "The underlying question, posed by Professor Lind's study, is whether Kahoolawe indeed is militarily and economically as important to the Navy Department as spokesmen have claimed over the years."

Lind said the Navy claims to have considered and then rejected a number of possible alternatives, including San Clemente Island in California and the Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kauai.

BUT IN THE same breath, according to Lind's study, the very same Navy officials "admit that they have no data available about either of these areas."

Kahoolawe, which has been used by the military since 1941 as a naval shelling and bombing range, is an outmoded target, Lind contends, when compared with multimillion dollar sophisticated electronic warfare test ranges in Nevada, California and Arizona.

Navy spokesman Stone argued that to duplicate West Coast bombing target ranges at "astronomical expenses is contrary to common sense" when it only costs about \$10,000 annually to maintain Kahoolawe. It's also Kahoolawe's proximity to Pearl Harbor which makes the tiny, barren island attractive, Stone said.

STONE REPEATED the Navy's contention that the tactical range at Kauai's Barking Sands missile range facility is unsuitable as an air-to-ground or surface-to-surface substitute for Kahoolawe.



Robert Hommon

Target Island and Archaeo Double Role

By Jim McCoy
Star-Bulletin Writer

A State archaeologist, who has made numerous expeditions to Kahoolawe, yesterday testified that the controversial Island can simultaneously serve as both a military target range and the setting of extensive archaeological studies.

But Robert Hommon of the State Historic Preservation Office qualified his statement by saying that the successful co-existence of historical preservation and restoration and target prac-

for Kahoolawe?

tice depends on the accuracy of U.S. Navy pilots who drop the bombs.

Hommon also revealed some of the latest archaeological finds on Kahoolawe, which he described as a "unique archaeological laboratory."

He testified during yesterday's proceedings on the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana's lawsuit which seeks to end the military's use of Kahoolawe, a 45-square mile Island located seven miles southwest of Maui.

Testimony was to continue this afternoon.

THE OHANA, led by Dr. Emmett Aluli of Molokai and other members, filed a lawsuit against the U.S. military last year seeking to stop the bombing.

In June, the Ohana filed a motion seeking partial summary judgment and injunctive relief on two of 13 claims. The two related to protecting the archaeological sites on Kahoolawe.

The Ohana says the numerous sites are being destroyed by the military target practice and that the military has violated laws intended to protect these sites.

These laws include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, an executive order on the "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Ohana plaintiffs want a halt to the bombing until a complete archaeological survey can be completed. Though they ask for only a temporary halt, the Ohana hopes that enough valuable archaeological sites will be found to place the entire Island on the National Register of Historic Places—thus permanently halting the target practice.

ARCHAEOLOGY ON Kahoolawe was the theme at yesterday's all-day proceeding before Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong.

Hommon, who heads a team of six archaeologists sent by the State and Navy to the Target Island monthly, said 34 per cent of the Island has been surveyed since the State Historic Preservation Office started the expeditions in early 1976.

Earlier, Jane Silverman, State historical preservation officer, reported 99 sites have thus far been found, and 88 or 89 of them are good enough finds to qualify for the National Register.

She said the surveying, if done at the present Navy-mandated rate of five days a month using two teams of three archaeologists, will take 18 months to complete.

Silverman said if the bombing was halted and the surveying was done full-time with two additional teams of archaeologists the job would be completed in six months.

She said if the current six-man crew were to go to the Island five days a week, the survey would be completed in 10 months.

Hommon said practically every historic site they found was littered with ordnance.

But he said once a site had been documented and the Navy informed about it, they found no evidence of new ordnance lying on it on subsequent expeditions.

He added that when the teams felt a historic

site was too close to a target area the Navy cooperated by closing that particular target area.

At one point, Jim Rude, representing the government, asked Hommon if Kahoolawe could be used as a target "and still have meaningful archaeological studies going on at the same time."

"Yes, it's possible," Hommon replied, adding that it depended on the "miss distance" of pilots.

Rude went on to ask what Hommon felt was the "greatest danger" to the Island's historic sites.

Hommon replied it was erosion, caused mostly by wind and slopewash and the "thousands" of goats that roam the Island.

ONE EXAMPLE of a recent Island find was a lava tube used by ancient Hawaiians to mine basaltic glass that was used to make small weapons. The 30-foot tube was found near the Ahupu Gulch on the northwest side of Kahoolawe, and according to Hommon, it is the first ever found in the entire Hawaiian chain.

The Ohana attorney, Joel August, tried to establish that the Navy, in apparent violation of numerous mandates, had failed to survey the Island for historic sites until 1976, when the State archaeologists started the exploration.

That was about the time the Ohana members began dramatizing their desire to stop the bombing of the Island by "invading" it in groups.

Also testifying yesterday were the Rev. Darrow Alona, who stressed that the bombing should be halted because land was sacred to the Hawaiian people, and Navy Capt. C.B. Crockett, who said the bombing, subject to the limitations imposed by the survey teams, has no adverse effect on the historic sites.

State's Kahoolawe Zoning Plan Won't Stop the Bombing

By Helen Alhorn
Star-Bulletin Writer

The state land board chairman says state action to put most of Kahoolawe in a preservation zone won't prevent the Navy from bombing the island because of two factors:

Federal supremacy and a grandfather clause in Regulation 4, the regulation that governs conservation district lands in the state.

The state Board of Land and Natural Resources at a meeting Friday adopted subzone maps determining use of all Hawaii conservation lands under a proposed new regulation.

The regulation itself hasn't been adopted because of differences between the land chairman and a deputy attorney general over one issue.

BUT THE SUBZONE maps will go into effect when the regulation is approved, with a zoning plan for Kahoolawe that puts all but about 3,000 acres into preservation (P) zoning — the most protective of four zoning categories.

Board members indicated that the subzone plan will be a strong argument to end bombing of the island if and when it comes under federal-state use.

However, Land Chairman William

Y. Thompson, clarifying the board action after a barrage of military objections, said yesterday. "The board action, by itself, will not stop the bombing."

HE SAID MILITARY use of the island for bombing is grandfathered because it was a lawful use before the conservation district regulation was adopted in 1964.

Also, he said, "There is the federal supremacy thing . . ."

The state attorney general's office said it was not asked for a legal opinion on the impact of the subzone action but it would appear that "the subzone amounts to nothing" unless the island is returned to the state by the federal government.

"The state cannot regulate a higher sovereignty," a deputy attorney general said, pointing out that the military "also fires into the mountains at Schofield Barracks and bombs Pohakuloa (on the Big Island).

"I'M LOOKING TO the future, based on the nice negotiations we have had with the military (for joint use of the island)," Thompson said. "I don't know when. Maybe three, maybe five years . . . If it does happen, we're all set to move."

"The island is under military con-

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 1

Kahoolawe Zoning Won't Halt Bombs

Continued from Page One

control now, but we're saying the land belongs to Hawaii, and if the military finds no further use for the island, it would come back to the state," Thompson added. "That's why we're zoning all the conservation land in the state."

The 3,000 acres omitted from preservation zoning extends from Smuggler's Beach inland. It was placed in the resource (R) subzone.

THOMPSON NOTED that only 40 percent of the archaeological work on Kahoolawe has been completed and the boundaries could be adjusted under the proposed new regulation if more historic sites are discovered.

"When a portion of the island is open for joint use by the state and Navy, the subzone (R) is there for us to develop a park," he said.

"We want to work whatever activity we plan for the island around the Navy use for the island . . . but different options are still possible. We're preparing for the eventuality."

"Because of our talks with the military, I feel it's (the subzone) more than a paper plan," Thompson said.

HE SAID THE military "has assured us of their cooperation" in a program to rehabilitate the island. "So the R-zone may become an important part of the conservation program."

He said the conservation program also could be carried on in the preservation zone, with support facilities constructed in the resource zone.

"While it may appear to be only a paper exercise, there is a good possibility of it becoming a real thing," he added, regarding the subzone map.

"Our point of view is, if the island comes back, how would we rezone it? You never can tell when it might come back to us, or a portion of it. We're looking at it from our standpoint."

If Hawaii should regain control of the island, bombing would not be allowed in either the preservation or resource zones under criteria spelled out for those categories in the new conservation regulation. "Unless we give a conditional use," Thompson said.

S-B March 14, 1978

Navy Sets Hearings on Kahoolawe EIS

The Navy will hold 12 public hearings on a revised environmental impact statement on military operations that it has filed for Kahoolawe.

The Navy uses Kahoolawe for bombing practice.

Although hearing locations have yet to be decided on, the Navy said hearings will be held:

—April 10 at 1 and 7 p.m. and April 11 at 9 a.m. in Wailuku, Maui.

—April 13 at 1 and 7 p.m. and April 14 at 9 a.m. in Honolulu.

—April 18 at 1 and 7 p.m. in Lihue, Kauai.

—April 19 at 1 and 7 p.m. in Captain Cook, Big Island.

—April 20 at 2 and 7 p.m. in Hilo.

The hearings will consider the latest impact statement which the Navy filed with the San Francisco office of the Environmental Protection Agency.

UNDER A SEPTEMBER court

order, federal Judge Dick Yin Wong ordered the Navy to file a revised impact statement for Kahoolawe within 45 days and to file an impact statement on a yearly basis from now on.

The last impact statement on how military operations affect the 45-square mile Island was filed in 1972.

Wong also ordered the Navy to submit a listing of historic sites found on Kahoolawe to the National Register of Historic Places. He also ordered the Navy to ask the secretary of the interior for "an opinion respecting the entire Island's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register."

The Navy has appealed Wong's ruling to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Military use of the Island for target practice has been the focus of a protest in recent years.

SB 2-24-78

Navy Sets Hearings on Kahoolawe EIS

Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The Navy plans to hold public hearings in April at several locations in Hawaii on its revised environmental impact statement for the Island of Kahoolawe, which it uses for bombing practice.

Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga, who had requested the hearings, said in a statement yesterday: "I commend the Navy for deciding to seek public comment on its environmental plans for Kahoolawe."

The future of Kahoolawe — and its past — are matters of great concern to all the people of Hawaii."

Locations, dates and times of the hearings will be announced at a later date.

The latest EIS was filed with the San Francisco office of the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to a court-ordered revision. Matsunaga's office will not request a copy because of the Navy's decision to hold hearings, a spokeswoman said.

Matsunaga and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye have sponsored a bill which would require the Navy to conduct a demonstration project on the Target Island to determine whether it can be cleared of unexploded ordnance and made safe for habitation. No action has yet been taken on the bill.

A Bad Day for Dolphins

TOKYO (AP) — Hundreds of Japanese fishermen carried out an annual mission against dolphins today, herding 1,000 of them onto a beach and clubbing them to death, police reported.

The fishermen call the dolphins "gangsters of the sea," saying they raid fishing nets cast to catch yellowtail and squid. Despite protests from environmentalists, the fishermen carry out a dolphin slaughter each year.

Police said men in 300 boats from Iki Island, off the southern main island of Kyushu, joined in the roundup. They spotted the dolphin school 14 miles from shore and for five hours drove them toward Iki Island, finally herding them onto an inlet beach on the island.

July 24, 77. A-5-B

Sunday Today featu

The Sunday Star

Kahoolawe Uncovered

By Helen Altann, Star-Bulletin Writer

Barren, bomb-riddled Kahoolawe has turned out to be a mecca for archaeologists, revealing unexpected information about settlement patterns in ancient Hawaii.

"It's incredible," says State archaeologist Robert J. Hommon. "Kahoolawe offers archaeological data no other island has."

Hommon is leading a field survey of Kahoolawe's archaeological sites under a contract between the Navy and the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

The survey began in May, but Hommon began preliminary explorations of the island in January last year.

"We never expected to find such a richness of archaeological data," he said. "It's a very important island in Hawaii, with all kinds of interesting questions. We are really itching to do more work."

Hommon said the vast erosion of Kahoolawe and the fact that it has never been bulldozed for agriculture afford advantages for tracking the past that aren't possible on other islands.

Describing findings to date, Hommon said it's clear that Kahoolawe's arid environment was once far more attractive to humans than it is now.

The island at one time was well populated by Hawaiians "and I'm quite certain it was permanently occupied," he said.

The earliest settlement date established so far at coastal sites is about 1150 A.D. and the earliest dates in the interior are in the late 1300s, Hommon said. He believes earlier dates will be determined eventually.

The survey team is using a basaltic glass dating technique developed by Maury Morgenstein, a geologist and president of Hawaii Marine Research who is participating in the field work.

1400 A.D.? And why did the population begin leveling off about 200 years later?

Hommon speculates that climactic change had something to do with the movement of the people. "Maybe the direction of the trade winds shifted, resulting in a change of rain patterns," he said.

Or, he speculated, perhaps crops grown marginally along the coast began failing and the people headed inland to find better conditions.

Another possibility is that there were new arrivals from Polynesia about 1400 when the population began increasing in the interior region, he said.

Hommon suggests that the leveling off of the population might have been linked with political activities since the chiefs began conquests about that time. "Goods and services to the chiefs might have taken a nose dive," Hommon speculates, and the chiefs resorted to wars to acquire more through conquest.

The survey team has covered about 25 per cent of Kahoolawe, going there once a month, usually for five days at a time. Sixteen more trips are planned, including one next week with a new member, historian Nathan Napoka.

The archaeologists so far have found 70 sites—complexes with more than 250 individual structures or features.

Hommon said the majority of the features identified by his group are associated with habitation, including platforms, house terraces and activity areas.

There are also quite a few fishing shrines, or evidence of such shrines, along the coast and further inland than usual, he said.

The technique was introduced in 1970 but is being used extensively for the first time on Kahoolawe and Hommon says. "We feel it has revolutionized Hawaiian archaeology."

Morgenstein's technique has an accuracy range of within 25 years, while the commonly used radiocarbon dating method has a 100-year range.

"Patterns are showing up that we wouldn't have without the (basaltic glass) technique we are using. It is a tremendous tool. The possibilities are incredible," said Hommon.

"It is becoming clear that the coastal sites were occupied at least 200 to 250 years or more before the inland sites," he said.

"It seems that there was almost an explosive growth inland about 1400 A.D. and a leveling off of the population about 1600 to 1650."

The settlement patterns on Kahoolawe pose some fascinating questions, he said.

For example: Why was there a gap between occupation of the coastal and inland areas? Why did the people begin pushing inland about

The scientists found hummocks of topsoil surrounded by artifacts, seashells and branch coral at several activity areas in the interior.

Coral was not used by the Hawaiians as a tool but often was a symbol of sanctity, Hommon said.

The team concentrated on one site, retrieving all of the shells and artifacts without digging. Hommon said the material was scattered over an area of about 100 by 100 feet.

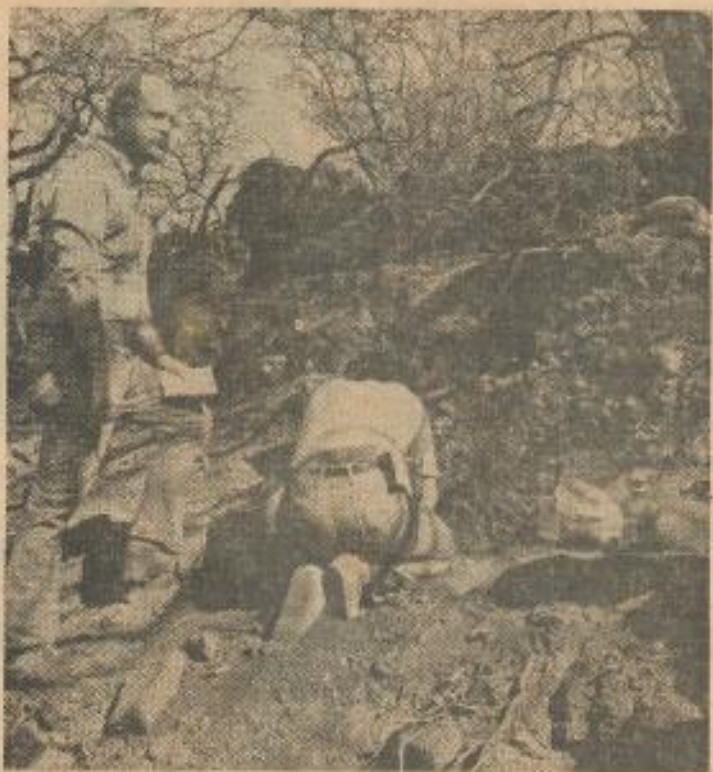
But, he said, "It was totally eroded, very unimpressive when we found it." Normally, he said they would have walked right over it. "We are learning to look for sites with very subtle clues."

He said artifacts from the site date from about 1400 A.D. to 1650 A.D., reflecting 250 years of occupation. "It was not constantly occupied but for some reason they came back to that site."

The team also discovered a 12-acre adze quarry. "As far as we know, it is the second largest adze quarry in the Islands," Hommon said. The largest is on Mauna Kea on the Big Island.

"It's a fantastic piece of luck that we found

Turn to Page C-15



Robert Hommon and Maury Morgenstein, left, at one of the sites of a deposit of sea shells, bones of fish and mammals, charcoal, ash and tools of basalt and basaltic glass. A boulder, below, with petroglyphs of dogs (on either side of tape) and human figures, at the mouth of a gulch.

July 24, 77 ASB

Kahoolawe

Continued from C-1

glass there," he said.

About 10 adzes were obtained, all in the early 1400s.

Hommon said the site is fascinating because of several workshops and a very rare type of unfinished adze found there. The adzes basically are triangular rather than the more commonly found four-sided implements.

Hommon said the triangular type not only is unusual to Hawaii generally, but also to Kahoolawe. Adzes found at other sites on the island were quadrangular.

The question is what the people did with the unfinished three-sided adzes.

Another exciting find was a quarry of basaltic glass. Hommon said it was actually a mine—a lava tube where the Hawaiians chipped off glass, and the only one of its kind found so far in Hawaii.

Basaltic glass has turned up at all of the ancient sites, but it isn't known exactly why. He believes the glass may have been used as a knife for cutting purposes.

At many inland sites, the team found tools and artifacts relating to the ocean, such as perforated shells

used as lures and a common type of fishhook.

"Clearly, people carried picnic lunches (the seafood they caught) inland to eat them," Hommon said.

The goats on Kahoolawe probably were responsible for much of the erosion, but Hommon also suspects the early settlers may have started the erosion cycle.

He said explorers reported seeing Hawaiians burning vast areas on other islands, perhaps to clear land for planting crops or to obtain better pill grass.

One site buried at the edge of a gulch, Hommon said, is intriguing because it has a layer of gray soil, instead of the usual red, which extends about one-quarter of a mile.

The gray soil could have resulted from burning, he said, adding that perhaps the area in the past was not a steep gulch at all but a gently sloping valley.

"What was Kahoolawe like then? he asked. "We are just beginning to ask questions."

Each trip brings surprises, such as petroglyphs—very simple figures of dogs and people.

"The person who found the petroglyphs didn't know there weren't supposed to be any and he just casually mentioned them," Hommon said.



Ritte Says Ohana to Use Politics to Resolve Issue

By Grace Feliciano
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaiian activist Walter Ritte Jr., who was released from jail yesterday, said that in 1978 the Protect Ka-ho'olawe Ohana will use the political process to resolve the issue of Kahoolawe, rather than plan further occupations of the off-limits Target Island.

For the past years, the Ohana has been seeking the return of the Island to the state and protesting the Navy's use of it for bombing practice, by conducting several mass protest "invasions."

Ritte, along with co-Ohana member Richard Sawyer, was sentenced to six months in jail last July for trespassing on the military-controlled Island early this year.

ALONG WITH about 200 Ohana members and supporters, they celebrated their release yesterday in the Iolani Palace grounds during a "Ho'omaika'i", a day of humble thanksgiving and joy, a day to reflect upon our experiences of this past year.

Ritte said the movement would remain the same, but more effort would be exerted to get politicians involved in the issue.

"We feel that in 1978 the issue can be resolved without further occupation of the Island.

"The feedback from the Legislature is that we can sit down and get to the essence of the problem," Ritte said.

RITTE ADDED, however, that "if all else fails, further invasions are possible. Too much energies have been spent — it'll have to happen one way or the other."

Both Ritte and Sawyer agreed that their time spent at the Halawa Correctional Facility enriched them.

Ritte said he learned a lot while in jail: "I read four books on Hawaiian history, made close friends and practiced the aloha and ohana in adverse circumstances."

Ritte commented that they saw developer Hal J. Hansen at Halawa. Hansen was jailed for two weeks for refusing to testify in the bribery trial of Mayor Frank F. Fasi and his former campaign fund-raiser, Harry C.C. Chung. Hansen was released Tuesday, the same day that the bribery charges were dismissed.

Ritte said, "Everytime Hansen came, we knew he was coming because we all had to clear out."

THE FORMER key witness was under special 24-hour police protection while he was in Halawa, and did not mix with the other inmates.

Ritte said that "the feeling of ohana was in" Halawa. "I met a lot

of Samoan people and exchanged ideas on culture."

Sawyer said he was happy to be out of jail but had "no regrets — only the cold nights."

Both wives of the two activists gave birth during the time span of their husbands' sentences.

LORETTA RITTE said she delivered a baby boy Oct. 6 and her husband was granted a furlough to help her deliver the child at their Molokai home.

She said that Ritte and Sawyer were released a month early because of "good behavior."

Zennie Sawyer gave birth to a baby girl Dec. 9 and her husband, Richard, was also granted furlough to assist in the delivery at their home.

Both babies slumbered in their mothers' arms during yesterday's festivities, replete with food-laden tables and the music of the Makaha Sons of Ni'ihau.



'FUTURE ALOHA AINA WARRIORS'—That's what Hawaiian activist Walter Ritte, left, called his and Richard Sawyer's newborn children. Loretta Ritte holds her 3-month-old son, Kalaniuamaiamamao, while Zennie Sawyer shows off her 3-week-old daughter, Kapuahelalaonalani.—Star-Bulletin Photo by Ken Sakamoto.

Hawaiian Claims Hearings to Open Here on Thursday

A congressional hearing will be held on a proposed commission to study Hawaiian claims at 9 a.m. Thursday at Kalani Army Reserve Center at Fort DeRussy, an announcement from Rep. Daniel K. Akaka's office says.

The House Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and Public Lands also will hear testimony on a proposal to permit the state of Hawaii to use proceeds from the sale, lease or other disposition of certain Sand Island acreage for any public purpose.

Another measure to be aired would designate certain land as wilderness, including the area between the main Hawaiian Islands and Midway Island.

OTHER HEARINGS of the subcommittee will be held at 9 a.m. next Friday in the Kauai Council Chambers, Lihue, Kauai, and 10 a.m. Jan. 9, Maui County Council Chambers, Wailuku, Maui.

Rep. Teno Roncalio, D-Wyo., will preside over the hearings. Also present will be Rep. Ted Risenhoover, D-Okla., and Rep. Akaka.

Anyone wishing to testify on these matters before the subcommittee may call Rep. Akaka's Honolulu office, listed in the telephone directory, for further information.

Written testimony may be addressed to, The Honorable Teno Roncalio, chairman, Subcommittee on Indian Affairs and Public Lands, c/o Rep. Daniel K. Akaka, P.O. Box 50144, Honolulu 96850.

Also, written testimony may be delivered to Room 5104, the new Kuhio Federal Building, 300 Ala Moana (5th floor, ewa-makai wing).

20 Ask Dismissal of Kahoolawe Trespass Charges

Twenty more persons charged with trespassing on the military Target Island of Kahoolawe yesterday asked that their cases be dismissed because of a federal judge's decision Wednesday.

Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong ruled, in dismissing similar trespassing charges against three others, that the written charges against the defendants were defective.

Wong said the Navy regulation under which the defendants were charged was defective because it was never published in the Federal Register in Washington, D.C., and the formal charges did not allege that the defendants had actual and timely notice of the regulation.

Federal Magistrate Thomas Young will hear the motions to dismiss the charges against 19 of the defendants at 9 a.m. Jan. 19.

The 19 defendants are represented by attorneys Eric Seltz, Hyman Greenstein and Wayne Parsons.

Defendant Joyce A. M. Kainoa's motion to dismiss will be heard by Judge Wong on a date to be set. She is represented by attorney Jon Van Dyke.

Making Plans to Take Case to Public

'Ohana Ready to Resume

By Jim McCoy
Star-Bulletin Writer

The movement here to wrest control of Kahoolawe from the U.S. military has cooled down, but only temporarily, as leaders look to 1978 as a better year to heighten their political impact.

The controversy that raged earlier this year over the military's bombing of the 48-square-mile, uninhabited island has taken a back seat to the busy holiday season and other local issues, most notably the bribery trial of Mayor Frank F. Fasi.

But the Kahoolawe issue promises to explode once again with the coming of the new year.

Located about seven miles southwest of Maui, Kahoolawe is the smallest of the eight major Hawaiian Islands.

IT HAS BEEN used by the military since 1941 as a shelling and bombing range. Naval ships and planes drop the lion's share of ordnance on the Target Island. Air Force and Marine troops, stationed on Oahu, train there.

An executive order, signed by then-President Dwight Eisenhower in 1953, authorized the Navy to use the island for training.

Among the conditions set forth in the Eisenhower order was a stipulation that "when there is no longer a

need for the use of the area reserved" (which was and still is the entire island), the military must clear it of unexploded ordnance and return it to the state of Hawaii.

That language and alleged violations of other parts of the order have been the subject of a massive lawsuit filed in 1976 by a group called the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana.

'Ohana is a Hawaiian word meaning "family."

THE 'OHANA CONSISTS mostly of young, part-Hawaiians who want the bombing of Kahoolawe stopped immediately and the island returned to the state.

'Ohana members recently won a court battle over Kahoolawe environmental issues. A federal judge in September ruled that the military may continue bombing Kahoolawe, but he concluded the Navy had violated environmental laws designed to protect and preserve historical sites on the bomb-riddled island.

While Judge Dick Yin Wong didn't order the bombing stopped, he did order the Navy to file an annual environmental impact statement assessing the effects of military operations on the island.

The Navy last filed an EIS for Kahoolawe in 1972.

Military officials, upset over the EIS requirement because of the paperwork and expense, have ap-

pealed the decision to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

AS THE LEGAL maneuvers grind on, the members of the 'Ohana are making plans again to take their case to the public.

'Ohana leaders acknowledged in interviews this week that the last four months have been a time for "regrouping" from several court setbacks. They say, however, that January is the month they again will bring out the Kahoolawe issue to kick off the 1978 election year.

One of those "setbacks" was the stiff jail sentences handed down in August to two of the most visible 'Ohana members, Walter Ritte Jr. and Richard W. Sawyer Jr.

Both 32-year-old part-Hawaiians have been in jail since July 29 after being arrested and convicted for trespassing on Kahoolawe.

The two received the stiffest sentence for a misdemeanor trespass charge—six months and a \$500 fine.

They will serve five months. The two are scheduled to be released Thursday.

RITTE AND SAWYER will be out in time to watch the trespassing trials of numerous others who have been charged with the same violation—unlawfully entering the restricted military reservation.

The 'Ohana's most visible, and well-publicized, form of protest against the bombing has been mass "invasions" of Kahoolawe by its members.

Fourteen Ohana members, including six women, will be tried in early January for participating in an August invasion.

Also scheduled for trial are two newsmen, including a Time Maga-

PAGE
2

Star-Bulletin

Tuesday, December 27, 1977 •

Kahoolawe Battle

zine reporter, James Wilde.

Wilde filed a report on his trip to Kahoolawe in the Aug. 8 issue of Time. But he has been charged with trespassing along with Maui reporter Jeanette Foster, who took pictures for the Time article.

THE TWO REPORTERS accompanied a group of five 'Ohana members during a July "invasion" of Kahoolawe. The reporters were arrested two days after landing on Kahoolawe by military police.

The trials will be part of the fight here. The battle also has moved to Washington, D.C.

A delegation led by Dr. Emmett Aluli of Molokai was there this week to meet with officials from the Departments of Justice, Interior and Defense, the Council of Historic Places, and the director of the Federal Indian American program.

Aluli, who with Ritte was acquitted of a 1976 Kahoolawe trespass charge, hopes to lay the groundwork to fight the Navy's appeal of the decision to require an annual EIS.

THE MILITARY, meanwhile, has been hard at work detailing to the public the strategic importance of Kahoolawe.

In a recent speech here, Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor Jr. said the Target Island is "absolutely essential" for naval target practice.

He echoed the sentiments of other top military officials here that there is no other place in the Pacific other than Kahoolawe where the military can effectively train.

The 'Ohana and the military appear deadlocked with little chance of compromise.

Although politicians have called for a joint military-state use of Kahoolawe, few believe it is possible for bombs and people to safely co-exist on so small an island.

ADDED TO THE dilemma is the military's eventual job of clearing the Island of unexploded ordnance. Officials conservatively estimate this will cost upwards of \$169 million in 1978 dollars.

That cost is considered prohibitive by federal officials who are constantly reminded of the Eisenhower executive order which stipulated this must one day be done.

And many of those doing the reminding are 'Ohana members whose strong convictions over this issue will lead them to again "invade" Kahoolawe for religious and moral reasons.

Despite the threat of jail, 'Ohana members, including Ritte and Sawyer, say they will continue to go back to Kahoolawe and break the law so long as the bombing of the land they consider to be sacred continues.

'Sharing' Kahoolawe possible, Navy says

By JOHN C. GIVEN
Advertiser Staff Writer

Winning public support for ratification of the Panama Canal treaties and a national energy conservation program are two of the most important problems facing the country and the Navy today, according to Secretary of the Navy W. Graham Claytor Jr.

And on the issue of Kahoolawe, Claytor said here yesterday that while he is "absolutely convinced of the essentiality" of using the island for target practice, he does not rule out the possibility that "down the road we can at least share the island in part (with) the public.

Claytor made his remarks in an Ala Moana Hotel address before the Navy League and at a separate press conference earlier.

He expressed particular concern that support for the Panama Canal treaties seems to be lacking among the American people, apparently because of widespread misunderstanding of the terms of the treaties.

These have been signed by the leaders of both countries, ratified by the Panamanian people, and now are awaiting ratification by the United States Senate.

"I think that all who seriously consider the problem will agree that our primary naval and national security interests in the canal are in its availability for our use, not in ownership or sovereign-type rights," Claytor said.



Graham Claytor
'We can at least share'

What the United States needs, he went on, is insurance that the canal will always be:

- "Open — in working order, and not blocked by inoperable locks or otherwise.

- "Neutral — not controlled so as to be available only to one nation or a clique of nations.

- "Secure — reasonably protected against external attack and internal sabotage."

"The treaty signed recently is designed to further these objectives and will do far more than an attempt to continue under the present arrangement," he said, adding that "under the neutrality treaty, the United States is authorized and in fact obligated to take whatever measures — military or otherwise — to defend that neutrality.

Getting people to understand this has been a problem, however, as was shown by a recent New York Times-CBS poll, Claytor said.

When asked whether they generally approve of the treaties granting control of the canal to Panama, "only 29 percent expressed approval, 49 percent disapproved, and 22 percent had no opinion," he said.

But when asked if they would approve the treaty if it granted the United States authority to send troops to protect the neutrality of the canal if it were threatened, 83 percent said yes, 24 percent said no, and 13 percent had no opinion, Claytor continued.

"As I have noted, this is just what the neutrality treaty does permit," he went on. "We obviously have a real public education job to do here."

Claytor also noted that "ratification will do a lot to give other Western Hemisphere countries assurance that we have renounced the "Big Stick" approach, and can be relied upon as partners and friends.

"... On the other hand, nothing I can think of would please the communists more, or would do more to strengthen communism in this hemisphere, than rejection of these treaties," he said.

At a press conference before the luncheon speech, Claytor was asked what the Navy is doing regarding the Kahoolawe issue.

"We are trying to work toward using more and more non-explosive ordnance, as I have told Sen. Daniel Inouye," he replied, adding that the Navy "is conducting a study" on the idea of sharing the island.

"But the Navy is for keeping a major part of the island available for live firing. This is essential for our (national) security. We've investigated other possibilities (for firing sites) . . . and are quite satisfied there are no alternatives available anywhere in this area," he said.

The Navy secretary prefaced his remarks on Kahoolawe by noting that he had trained there himself in 1945, "and had I not, my ability to do the shore bombardments that I had to do later on would have been seriously impaired."

Previously, Navy officials have noted that one reason for Kahoolawe's value as a practice range is its proximity to military bases here. The savings in fuel costs for trips to the island — versus trips to the range at San Clemente Island, for example — are substantial.

This aspect of the Navy's position dovetailed with a second priority problem Claytor discussed in his speech — energy.

"It might interest you to know that last year the Navy used the equivalent of 83 million barrels of fuel," he said. "This was down considerably — some 25 percent — from the energy consumed just three years ago, yet the price tag soared from \$500 million to over \$1.2 billion."

Although he said he was sure the military will "never" have to curtail operations "because of oil price or availability, he pointed out that the time has come to draw the line: "We can no longer afford to effect energy savings through reduced force strengths or a slower tempo of operations."

So part of the answer must come through conservation. This "does not mean doing without what we need. It means consuming intelligently — restraining our impulses in regard to what we don't really need," he said.

The Navy secretary added later that while "we'd love to have (an all-nuclear force), "there's no way we could have it and have the size of Navy we need in the real world."

The reason, he explained, boils down to "economics," since a nuclear-powered vessel "costs 50 to 100 percent more than one not nuclear-powered."

On another matter, Claytor was asked whether he felt the buildup of the Soviet Navy amounted to a threat of possible future aggression against the United States.

"I don't think we're in a position to know," he replied, adding that he does not think it "productive to argue what someone else's intentions are."

However, Claytor went on, "I think that for the purpose of our national defense, we must always assume . . . it's for aggression, unless we can be satisfied that it's not.

"But I have no basis for saying that it is. We don't know. So we'd better not take a chance on it."

SB 12-6-77

Kahoolawe Is 'Absolutely Essential'—Navy Secretary

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Kahoolawe is "absolutely essential" for Navy target practice, Secretary of the Navy W. Graham Clayton Jr. said at a news conference here yesterday.

"No alternatives are available in the Hawaii area," he said, and its importance in the training of sailors is "overwhelming."

Clayton, confirmed by the Senate in February, met with newsmen at the Ala Moana Americana Hotel shortly before speaking at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the Honolulu Council of the Navy League.

He said he was here last as a skipper of a destroyer escort that warmed up for the Palau campaign in World War II by bombing Kahoo-

lawe.

CLAYTON SAID a study is being conducted to see if the island can be shared by the military users with those interested in the non-military aspects of Kahoolawe.

And he said the Navy is working toward greater use of non-live ordnance that would do less damage.

Both ideas have been discussed by naval officials at Pearl Harbor in recent months.

Clayton told newsmen it is uneconomic to strive for an all-nuclear-powered Navy although more nuclear ships will join fleet units in future years as the Navy builds toward at least an all-nuclear task force.

On energy, he told Navy Leaguers



W. Graham Clayton Jr.

the Navy managed to cut down on its fuel use by 25 percent since the embargo crisis of three years ago.

BUT, HE SAID, the price tag on the 83 million barrels of fuel used last year jumped from \$500 million to more than \$1.2 billion.

He also supported the administration's position on the Panama Canal Treaty.

Once a law clerk to famed jurists Louis D. Brandeis and Learned Hand, Clayton in recent years had headed the Southern Railway System.

Newsmen Win Bid

By Harriet Gee
Star-Bulletin Writer

Two newsmen charged with trespassing on Kahoolawe last July will be allowed to return to the military Target Island to see if there are signs warning trespassers that they can be prosecuted.

Federal Magistrate Thomas P. Young this week authorized the visit over the objections of the prosecutor, who said the trip would disrupt Navy business and would be expensive.

Attorney William C. McCorrison made the request to inspect the island on behalf of his clients, defendants James Wilde of Time magazine and Jeanette Y. Foster of the Maui Sun.

McCorrison, a former assistant U. S. attorney for Hawaii, said he wants to see if there are signs against trespassing and warnings that violators will be prosecuted.

IF THERE ARE such signs in the area where his clients landed on the Island, McCorrison said he wants to see the condition of the signs.

Magistrate Young told McCorrison to arrange the trip with the Navy.

Wilde and Foster are scheduled to be tried in federal court in January.

James W. Rude, a special assistant U. S. attorney who is prosecuting the case, said in pretrial documents that the defendants knew of the anti-

trespassing prohibition because there are signs posted on the Island.

In a related action, McCorrison has moved to dismiss charges against Wilde and Foster because there allegedly were substantive procedural errors in the government's charges against them.

McCorrison indicated in his motion that he will raise constitutional and jurisdictional issues in a later motion if this one is denied.

It was McCorrison's contention that the charges against his clients failed to state offenses against the United States; the charges were not signed by a duly-appointed attorney for the government, and the Navy regulation against trespassing is not a lawful one.

Rude, a lieutenant in the U. S. Naval Reserve who is on duty with the Judge Advocate General, was appointed a special assistant U. S. attorney to handle the Kahoolawe trespassing cases.

McCorrison said Rude was not appointed by the deputy attorney general of the United States, who is responsible for appointing special assistant U. S. attorneys.

THE CHARGES should be dismissed because they lack the necessary allegation that Wilde and Foster entered Kahoolawe knowing that their entries were prohibited without advance consent of the commandant of the 14th Naval District, or his authorized representative, McCorrison said.

Thursday, November 24, 1977 Honolulu Star-Bulletin B-5

to Check on Kahoolawe Trespass Signs

He quoted from federal Judge Samuel P. King's 1976 decision in dismissing similar trespass charges

against two defendants that "it is not per se a violation of any law to trespass on a military reservation."

As for the Navy regulation prohibiting entry on the island without advance consent, McCorrison said it is not a lawful regulation because it was not published in the federal register.

May 21, 77 SB

The Hermit of Kaho'olawe

KAHO'OLAWE ISLAND was already arid and semi-barren by 1913 when Pedro Manuel started to live and work there as a cowboy.

As ranching on Kaho'olawe became less and less practical and profitable, more and more cattle and cowboys were transferred to the main ranch on Maui Island.

Finally, by 1927, Manuel was the only cowboy left.

His life there as a hermit lasted more than a decade.

Manuel, after 1927, was the sole island keeper for Angus MacPhee, the Maui cattle rancher who held the Kaho'olawe grazing lease from the Territory of Hawai'i.

KAHO'OLAWE LIES in the lee of the 10,000-foot high bulk of Hialeakala mountain on nearby Maui — a position which usually eliminates rains brought by trade winds. Dry winds can be violent. Seasonal kona storm rains can come in deluge proportions.

For 10 years Pedro Manuel, a cowboy, was the only person living on Kaho'olawe.

Rainfall averages 25 inches a year. Brackish water was hit whenever wells were dug.

Most of Kaho'olawe's scrub native vegetation had been grazed away by the mid-1800s by animals introduced from overseas. Kiawe, a non-native shrub, was growing profusely in Manuel's time. It removes excessive moisture from the soil.

By Russ and
Peg Apple

Tales of Old Hawaii



HAWAIIANS BROUGHT goats to Kaho'olawe, probably by outrigger canoe, sometime after the early explorers landed them. Lessees later brought sheep, horses and cattle.

Natural dryness, dehydration by the kiawe and the grazing away of vegetation by goats, sheep, horses and cattle caused Kaho'olawe to lose most of its topsoil long before 1900. It was washed away by deluge rains and blown away by violent winds.

Manuel had no paradise.

Manuel's companions were pheasants, plover, quail, some song birds in the kiawe, about 20 horses, 300 head of cattle, an unknown number of feral goats and another unknown quantity of feral cats.

Some evenings Manuel shot about seven cats and trapped four.

HIS PRINCIPAL JOB was to keep the fences and corrals in repair.

Manuel also kept up the buildings — the barn by the landing beach, the main house a little higher up, a range house on a ridge toward the middle of the island, and the scatter-

ed water tanks.

He had an anvil down at the beach for shoeing and metal work. He had a wagon near the barn, but the wagon had a broken wheel.

Newspapers came every two weeks with the supply boat sent by MacPhee. It also brought some packaged food and bottled water for drinking. Manuel had no radio, and, of course, no electricity.

ON A CLEAR day, from the top of Kaho'olawe Manuel could see his birthplace — the Kohala district of Hawai'i Island. His mother was Portuguese. He said his father was an Ecuadorian cowboy who came to the Islands with a group of cattle rustlers.

Manuel spoke Hawaiian as well as English.

His watch was set accurately about every six months, each time he left Kaho'olawe for a few days shore leave on Maui.

Manuel checked his watch daily, however, by the interisland airplanes that flew over.

Manuel's quarrel with the airplanes was that they never waved back at him.

DURING THE summer school vacations, some of Manuel's children lived with him on the island. His new wife stayed back in Kihei, Maui, in their home amidst a coconut grove. His Hawaiian wife, mother of his children, was dead.

In Wailuku-town for his semi-annual binge, Manuel wore his city clothes, including garters for his socks and a tie around his neck.

After two or three days on Maui, Pedro Manuel was glad to go back to his hermitage on Kaho'olawe.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Published by Gannett Pacific Corporation

CHINN HO, CHAIRMAN

ALEXANDER ATHERTON, PRESIDENT

PHILIP T. GIALANELLA, PUBLISHER

A. A. SMYSER

Editor, Editorial Page

JOHN E. SIMONDS

Managing Editor

Edwin E. Edwards, Adm. Assistant to the Publisher; Cleoide Burgert, Deputy Managing Editor; Barbara Morgan, Today Editor; Charles E. Frankel, News Editor; Dennis Anderson, City Editor; Bill Kwach, Sports Editor; Harry Whiffen and Carl Zimmerman, Assistant Editors; Editorial Page.

Published at 605 Kapiolani Boulevard / Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

A-22

Thursday, March 24, 1977

Carter's Move Welcome in Kahoolawe Case

President Carter's willingness to interest himself in the Kahoolawe case is welcome.

As we have said before, this has become the kind of issue that demands a decision in the national interest by the highest authority.

This is because there are strong positions on both sides of this civilian-military tug-of-war that are hard to reconcile at any lower level.

Decisions could be made and have been made, yes, but they cannot command the wide public support that is likely to be accorded a ruling by the man who is both the civilian President and the military Commander-in-Chief.

Is live bombing of Kahoolawe still essential to U.S. military preparedness? The natural bias of any military answer to this will be toward yes, and bias of many civilians toward no.

Could remote Kalua Koka be an acceptable alternate? Reverse situation.

Could mixed civilian-military use of Kahoolawe be acceptable?

How feasible are simulation devices for ordnance training?

Does President Dwight Eisenhower's 1953 executive order taking Kahoolawe for bombing practice imply that it will be returned as soon as possible, or just whenever convenient?

Is there merit in the claims that Kahoolawe has important Hawaiian religious and historic significance?

If Kahoolawe were made a park, would it be visited or used?

Could Kahoolawe be cleared of unexploded ordnance sufficient to make it safe for civilian use? At what cost?

Could Kahoolawe or significant parts of it be reforested and replanted?

* * *

These are representative questions about Kahoolawe on which the viewpoints of many (not all) military people and many (not all) civilians are apt to differ substantially.

Yet there are very few civilians who want to deprive the military services of training opportunities that are essential.

There probably are even fewer military people who want to be unfair to the civilian community in Hawaii or disrespectful of the community's legitimate aspirations.

There is room for common ground to be established.

The Star-Bulletin believes the way to establish it that will win the widest possible popular support is for President Carter to decide on the basis of recommendations made to him by an impartial or bipartisan panel that has reviewed all of the conflicting positions.

NOV 24, 77 S-B



DUE FOR DESTRUCTION—Each of the 3,000 MQM-74 Chukar target aircraft made by Northrop Corp. in a Newbury Park, Calif. plant has been delivered on schedule within the contract price. The remotely controlled target aircraft simulate the attack and evasive maneuvers of fighter-bombers, and are used in anti-aircraft gunnery, surface-to-air and air-to-air missile crew training.

S-B MARCH 23, 77

Inouye's Plan for Kahoolawe Viewed as Old

By Keith Haugen
Star-Bulletin Writer

There was nothing new in the Kahoolawe proposals made to President Carter by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, a leader of the Hawaiian community said today.

"Those are the things he proposed

before he had meetings with us," said Gard Kealoha. "He knows the Hawaiians want the bombing stopped ... period."

Inouye met with Carter yesterday and suggested three possible steps toward the resolution of the Kahoolawe problem. The Senator proposed:

—That only nonexplosive or inert ordnance be used on Kahoolawe, and that other available training sites be used for explosive ordnance—sites such as Pohakuloa for artillery fire and Kaula Rock for bombing.

—That plans and provisions for joint civilian-military use of Kahoolawe be drawn.

—That a pilot project calling for partial clearance of Kahoolawe, as spelled out in Senate Bill 221, be adopted.

Kealoha, most often a spokesman for the Council of Hawaiian Organizations, said he was speaking today as an individual.

At a meeting with Inouye March 14, Kealoha had suggested Inouye take native Hawaiians with him when he met with Carter.

"He says he wants to work with Hawaiians, but then he does these independent actions," Kealoha said. "I can't figure it out. I can't understand it at all."

KEALOHA SAID the Hawaiians want to work closely with Inouye "not just on Kahoolawe, but on all issues."

"All the solutions are not going to happen until we get all of us with him ... together."

Kealoha said he never heard from Inouye regarding his suggestion that Hawaiians accompany the senator to meet with Carter.

"Inouye can never describe our real feelings," Kealoha said. "It's impossible."

"He should have asked for a presidential pardon for the boys (who have been charged by the federal government for trespassing on Kahoolawe)," he added.

Kealoha said the senator's approach to the problem also is an indication of how strong the influence of the "military-industrial complex is on our lives."

"WE'RE VICTIMIZED by that kind of thinking," he said. "It is still a very strong, powerful lobby."

Kealoha said he is upset also by the fact the President has not responded to the Hawaiian people.

A letter written by Kealoha on behalf of the many organization members of the council was hand carried to an undersecretary to the President.

Carter has never responded, Kealoha said.

"I hope the letter has reached President Carter, but I'm beginning to wonder," he said.

"Carter has been strong on talking to the people. I wonder why he's ignoring us."

"He's planning more meetings with the people. He should come here to meet with the Hawaiian people."

Kealoha noted he had asked Inouye to invite the President to Hawaii.

Inouye did not say if he had done so or not.

"The only way President Carter can get a true assessment of the situation is to come here."

"He must come here," Kealoha said.

Preserve Artifacts on

While others continue to fight over whether the federal government should return control of Kahoolawe to the State, Chris Cobb, chairman of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, continues his concern for protecting the historic resources of the Island.



Chris Cobb

In testimony before the State House Committee on Culture and the Arts, Cobb supported a measure, that would appropriate \$50,000 to complete an 18-month survey of the Island's historic sites.

Cobb said 14 per cent of Kahoolawe has been surveyed and 30 archaeological sites have been recorded.

"Nearly all of these sites are likely to be eligible for the National and State Registers of Historic Places," he testified.

Cobb said the 26 days of field research necessary to survey that portion of the Island were done between January 1976 and February 1977—in one- to seven-day increments.

HE SAID arrangements with the Navy now under discussion will allow the completion of the archaeological survey at an accelerated rate within 18 months.

If appropriated, the \$50,000 would be used for four phases of work, Cobb said. They are:

—The collection of oral history through interviews with those who

are acquainted with the historical and cultural values of the Island.

—Conservation measures aimed at the prevention of damage to historic sites by natural and human agencies.

—The collection and analysis of basaltic glass to obtain accurate dates of the ancient archaeological sites.

—The publication of all the results of the survey.

"BOTH THE quantity and quality of information collected thus far regarding the prehistory of Kahoolawe in particular and ancient Hawaiian culture in general have been extraordinary and often unexpected," he said. "A number of the sites have already been dated, and evidence reflecting ancient population growth, climatic change, economic patterns, stone technology, settlement patterns and environmental degradation has been recorded."

Cobb said the surveys are being

Kahoolawe, Cobb Urges

done "in cooperation with the Navy which uses the Island for bombing practice and other training exercises.

But he expressed concern that the historic resources of the Island must be protected from "destruction by man and nature."

The State Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs also testified in favor of continued financial support for the research.

David Yamamoto, executive director of the Hawaii Foundation for History and the Humanities, suggested that such research is a responsibility of the foundation he heads.

HE SUGGESTED that the archaeological study be contracted out to Bishop Museum and the oral history be placed out on a "project contract" with either the Multi-Cultural Center or the University of Hawaii Ethnic Studies Program.

Others testifying in favor of the

measure included P. Bion Griffin and Richard A. Gould, both anthropologists; and Donald Johnson, historian, all members of the University of Hawaii Environmental Center staff.

While they stressed that their statement "does not, however, reflect an institutional position of the University," they called for passage of the House bill in order that the survey work might be completed.

They pointed out many of the important discoveries already uncovered and described the Island as "a unique, cultural resource which in some respects is a veritable time capsule of life in ancient Hawaii."

A stone adze quarry and workshop complex found on the Island is second in size only to the one in Mauna Kea, they said.

"WE KNOW NOW that Kahoolawe was not, as previously thought, simply a kind of 'stopover' site for fish-

ermen and other short-term visitors, but that it had a full-time population of its own," they wrote.

Stephen Boggs, also a professor of anthropology at the University, said surveys by the State archaeologist show there were "important fishing and farming settlements on the Island going back to pre-contact times."

"These findings appear to confirm the oral tradition maintained by a very few Hawaiian elders—or kupuna—that the Island of Kahoolawe had a legendary importance.

"Vital clues possessed by living Hawaiian kupuna must be passed on while they are still here with us," he said.

Boggs echoed the concerns of the Protect Kahoolawe 'Ohana that knowledgeable Hawaiians need to examine in person the sites on the Island, "because they are uniquely qualified to identify them, analyze their function, and relate them to oral traditions."

San Clemente Islanders Are Used to Blasts

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND (AP)—After some 40 years, residents along the Southern California coast will not be surprised this year when distant thunder rattles their windows.

The noise will not be that of an approaching storm, but rather the earth-shaking blasts of U.S. and foreign naval guns as their shells rake San Clemente Island, 40 miles off San Diego.

In a given year, up to 200 ships will bombard the 20-mile-long island with 25,000 rounds of heavy explosive.

This month, the Navy and Marine Corps conducted night raid exercises on the island to test how survivors of a simulated helicopter crash can be rescued from enemy territory.

EXPLOSIONS IN THE test weren't naval barges, but did include underwater demolition run-throughs.

The blasts on San Clemente, which belongs to the Naval Undersea Center, have not generated any recent protests, unlike a situation in Hawaii, where some residents are angry over similar use of one of their islands.

San Clemente's only inhabitants are 200 to 300 Navy observers, who score the hits by ships on heaps of old cars and other piles of junk metal.

While the Navy rakes the isle with gunfire, it also worries about San Clemente's ecology. Thousands of goats and wild pigs were removed over the years because they were stripping the island of vegetation.

The Navy said the island at one time supported thousands of Indians, but it became barren and eroded in most places after early settlers introduced farm animals and cleared the forests.

The Navy has been using the island as a gunnery range since 1936, and it is the only one designated for such a purpose along the Pacific Coast.

Town's Weary of Bomb Testing

NILAND, Calif. (AP) — Gen. George Patton used the desert around the Chocolate Mountains to train his tank corps for African duty in World War II.

By 1945, the Navy was using it as a gunnery range.

By now, Niland residents say, they're either used to the noise or awfully tired of it.

The complaints are coming with increasing frequency to the National Parachute Test Range in El Centro, which supervises the test range used mainly for air-to-air target practice.

Lloyd Pillster recently received a \$198 check from Washington, D.C., for a broken window in his mobile home park.

AFTER A BOMB is dropped, Pillster says, the smoke can be seen from his office and "every window in town will shake."

The Rev. Henry C. Adams, who mans the fire station as well as his pulpit, says the bombing is a nuisance and "I don't think there's a square building joint left in town."

The services at his Niland Full Gospel Lighthouse Church were under way one Sunday when, recalls Adams, "after the singing, I was returning to the pulpit when an exceptionally large bomb hit. By the look on their faces, the people thought the Lord had come."

Adams said bombs regularly fall as close as five miles from his fire house and much closer than that to some mobile homes.

In Niland Elementary School, pupils usually "don't even look up" at the noise from bombs, says principal James Hughes.

He says that since it's only target practice, though, "why can't they put something else in them instead of gunpowder?"

NUMEROUS DAMAGE claims, mainly for windows, have been filed by Niland residents in recent months since test range authorities urged them to do so.

A total of 13 windows have been broken in his mobile home, Clyde C. Irwin complained. The Harold Gastons say their Brittany spaniel hunting dog is so nervous that he needs to get a shot to calm down from a new spate of bombing.

"We certainly do not ask them to stop bombing," says Ray Knight, a long-time resident.

"We're only asking them to drop the bombs on the far side of the mountains."



OPEN SHIP—The University of Hawaii's marine classroom for school children, the Machias, will be open to the public on Sunday from 1 to 5 p.m. in Kewalo Basin, slip 114. Similar programs will be given March 6 at Kona Harbor, March 13 at Kawaihae Harbor on the Big Island and March 27 at Port Allen, Kauai.

Navy Warheads Shake Imperial County Village 5 Days a Week

BY MICHAEL SEILER
Times Staff Writer

NILAND, Calif.—People here don't think they're asking for much. They believe in the need for a strong national defense as much as the next guy and admit that after a while they get used to the sound of the bombs going off night and day.

But, they ask, couldn't the U.S. Navy consider dropping the bombs on the other side of the Chocolate Mountains?

The problem is that this Imperial County retirement and agricultural community, population 1,000, borders a gunnery range used by Navy and Marine jet pilots to practice bombing with live warheads.

Five days a week, from early morning to late evening, dozens of jets roar over the Salton Sea, dumping their payloads on targets of old Jeeps, tanks, trucks and ersatz surface-to-air missile sites as close as five miles to Niland.

The range has been in use since World War II and, by all accounts, the people of Niland were accustomed to the constant explosions, the rattled windows, the occasional crack in a window or wall. Until, that is, the morning of Jan. 20 when the Navy delivered what it calls an Alpha Strike. Two dozen jets streaked in and dived low, each dropping two 2,000-pound bombs on target. The interval between planes and their bombs was about 25 seconds.

"This place (the town firehouse) felt like it was going to come down around my ears," said the Rev. Henry C. Adams, a volunteer fire fighter and minister at the Niland Full Gospel Lighthouse Church. "It was boom, boom, boom—plane after plane."

Over at the Niland elementary school, Principal James Hughes was sitting in his office, watching the lower grades line up for lunch.

"The bombs hit and the kids started screaming," Hughes said. "That was the first time they had really been bothered. Normally, they don't look up from their desks."

Clyde C. Irwin, a 69-year-old retired aerospace industry worker, has spent the last 18 months in a letter-writing campaign to congressmen and Pentagon officials protesting the bombing.

"None of us wants the bombing stopped," Irwin explained. "We want



them to have the practice, but they don't need to knock a community apart doing it."

Irwin's letters and a general protest from the people of Niland got some action from the Navy recently.

According to Capt. Robert Chew, commander of the range, two changes have been made:

—No live bombs can be dropped closer than eight miles to Niland.

—No additional Alpha Strike multiple drops are allowed. No plane drops more than one bomb at a time.

Chew said he thinks these moves have solved Niland's problems. Complaints of citizens here were legiti-

mate and the Navy wasn't all that slow in responding, he said.

Before the Jan. 20 Alpha Strike, there had been only six complaints in five years, according to Chew.

What the Navy has not done, of course, is move the range 20 or so miles east and north to the other side of the hills, but it is studying that possibility, Chew said.

Nor has the Navy relocated its targets much beyond the eight-mile limit. The land near Niland is relatively flat, and to make relatively inexperienced pilots practice low-level bombing in the rugged terrain of the Chocolate Mountains would be dangerous, Chew added.

As it is, perhaps the people of Niland should be satisfied with the Navy's compromise approach.

After all, as preacher-fireman Henry Adams put it, "it's awfully pretty sitting and watching the ball of fire when a bomb hits."

Ray Knight, 69-year-old retired state Fish and Game Department employe, may have summed the situation up best one recent day while he walked around this sleepy town of trailers and abandoned stores.

"My feeling is the Navy should fly over the mountains and drop the bombs on the other side. But before we could make them do anything, the government would probably buy the whole town and use it as a target."



SHAKEN—Clyde C. Irwin, a retired aerospace worker, looks over his correspondence with the Pentagon protesting the bombing.

Times photo by Rick Meyer

The great Kahoolawe evasion

By VICKIE ONG
Advertiser Staff Writer

The Marines withdrew from Kahoolawe yesterday afternoon while the two Hawaiians who invaded the island a week ago remained unseen.

But the Coast Guard cutters Cape Newagen and Cape Small will continue to patrol the waters surrounding Kahoolawe through Monday.

A spokesman for the Navy's Third Fleet said the 45-man search party, consisting of Marines, Navy explosive ordnance disposal specialists and civilian police, was airlifted off Kahoolawe at 3 p.m. yesterday.

At no time during the ground search, which started Thursday, "were any trespassers sighted," the spokesman said.

The team was sent out to look for Walter Ritte Jr. and Richard Sawyer, who Hawaiian activists say joined with three others to "invade" Kahoolawe last weekend to protest the continued bombing of the island by the Navy.

The other three Hawaiians — George Helm, Francis Kauhane and Charles Warrington — subsequently allowed themselves to be picked up Wednesday by a Navy helicopter searching the island. In Federal Court, they pleaded not guilty to charges of trespassing on Kahoolawe and were released on \$500 bail.

"Decisions concerning further searches will be made as the situation develops," the Navy spokesman said. He would not elaborate.

He said the search mission was planned for two days only, with yesterday as the scheduled return date. "It's what we call a planned insertion and withdrawal," the spokesman said.

FEB 6 77
S-B&M
Sunday

The search party, led by Marine Lt. Col. Phil Hinkle, was unarmed. The search consisted of helicopter surveillance and walking around the island. Two helicopters aided in the mission, with refueling stops being made on Maui. At the end of the night, the helicopters returned to Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station and then flew back to Kahoolawe in the morning. Meanwhile, one observer indicated that although Kahoolawe is only 11 miles long and four miles wide, it is a rugged island with numerous caves, making a search effort particularly difficult. The Protect Kahoolawe Ohana is leading a group of supporters in boats to Kahoolawe waters today in a gesture of support for Ritte and Sawyer. The trip to the island will be made from Maalaea Bay from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Ohana has agreed to stay outside the two-mile restricted area set by the Coast Guard.

46 Searchers Comb Kahoolawe for Pair

FEB 4 1977
S-B

By Lyle Nelson
and Keith Haugen
Star-Bulletin Writers

Forty-six searchers, including Marines and Navy ordnance specialists, fanned out across Kahoolawe today looking for two Hawaiians who have been hidden there since Sunday.

The hunt further delays military

Hawaiian Clubs Backing Military

KEAUHOU-KONA—The State Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, one of the few Hawaiian groups to support the military's position on Kahoolawe, is unlikely to change its position at its annual convention this weekend, according to spokesman Whitney Anderson.

Anderson said the group, meeting today and tomorrow at the Kona Lagoon Hotel, has not yet received any resolutions on Kahoolawe for consideration.

In order to put a resolution on the agenda at this late date, it would take 500 copies and the approval of two-thirds of the 300 delegates.

Anderson said the group voted last year to "leave everything status quo" on Kahoolawe.

"We saw at that time the need for a decent military defense," he said. "We want to make sure we preserve our culture, but we want to go through proper channels."

bombing schedules that have turned the former ranch land into a target for 36 years.

Civilian police from Pearl Harbor are with the military contingent sent to Kahoolawe last night to search for Walter Ritte Jr. and Richard Sawyer.

Earlier helicopter searches failed to find Ritte and Sawyer. Three other trespassers who protest military use of the Island stood on a beach and allowed themselves to be captured Wednesday.

A 3RD FLEET spokesman at Ford Island declined to discuss how the search has disrupted routine training scheduled for today or in the future.

But he said three organizations were forced to suspend operations between Monday and Wednesday: the Air Force's 22nd Tactical Air Support squadron from Wheeler; the F-4 Phantom fighters of the Marine Air Group-24 from Kaneohe; and the Navy's photo reconnaissance planes from squadron VC-1 at Barbers Point.

In recent years the largest bombs used at Kahoolawe have been 500-pounders.

Aircraft on bomb runs also fire rockets and inert bombs that leave a smoke puff on the surface of the Island.

Ships fire 5-inch projectiles and field forces often set up artillery pieces, such as mortar, and fire from one part of the Island to another, a 3rd Fleet spokesman said.

HE SAID the major concern today is for the safety of Ritte and Sawyer because they are hiding on land saturated with bombs since 1941.

Military forces ashore used sleeping sacks and dry food provisions last night, the spokesman said.

Although the Navy expressed concern over the safety of men on the Island, those arrested Wednesday said there was no danger from the unexploded ordnance—only if the Navy dropped more bombs while the men are on the Island.

In fact, George Helm, spokesman for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, said the five men walked about the Island with ease—even during the hours of darkness.

"We hiked across the Island at night," he said yesterday. "under a full moon."

AND, ALTHOUGH the men decried the bombing, they were equally upset by the lack of concern by others for the Island.

Charles Warrington said there was as much evidence of "disregard" as there was of destruction by the Navy.

Helm described similar feelings about the "inconsideration" for the land over the many years the Island has been uninhabited and uncared for. In spite of a small amount of rainfall, the Island could be much improved with only a minimum of care, he said.

"We saw trees growing in the middle of bombing sites . . . growing tall," but noted that there was plenty of grass—much of it browned by the hot sun and lack of moisture.

"There is a striking contrast between the beauty of the Island and the destruction by the bombing," said Francis Kauhane. "It is amazing."

HE SAID some areas are totally unlike Hawaii, but others—such as the beaches and beautiful water surrounding the Island—were much like other areas of the State.

Helm said the men had no trouble hiding from the search helicopters.

"We could hear them coming," said Charles Warrington. "We knew they would find us only if they could catch us in the open."

The three said they spent most of their time on the Island hiking the terrain—including the gullies and ravines—and they later wondered how they had been able to scale the steep cliffs.

Ironically, and not knowing the military was taking such action, Helm yesterday told newsmen that the only way the government would ever find Ritte and Sawyer would be to send in "50 men and several helicopters."

HELM SAID the men prepared themselves for the visit to Kahoolawe by praying, meditating and fasting.

"It gave us confidence," he said. "We were blanketed with protection."

He said Ritte and Sawyer have the determination to stay "until we get what we want."

"Our Aumakua (personal god) is our guiding light," he said.

Before they set out to be picked up, Helm said he and the others embraced and prayed together with Sawyer and Ritte. He said there was a strong feeling of confidence that they would achieve what they were after—a halt to the bombing of the Island.

By 3 Invaders

FEB 3, 77 5-B

Kahoolawe Appeal Sent to President

By Keith Hogen
Star-Bulletin Writer

Three Hawaiians arrested yesterday for trespassing on the military-controlled Island of Kahoolawe have taken their case to President Carter.

In a telegram sent to Washington last night, the three—George Helm, Francis Ka'uhane and Charles Warrington—asked to meet with Carter and Congressman Daniel Akaka to "discuss this increasingly critical situation."

They pointed out to Carter that he has the authority to rescind Executive Order 10436, by which then-President Eisenhower turned the Island over to the military in 1953.

"As native Hawaiians we invaded Kaho'olawe to protest this desecration," they told Carter.

"WE HAVE voluntarily returned to Honolulu to tell the world the determination of Ritte and Sawyer (Walter Ritte Jr. and Richard Sawyer) to remain on Kaho'olawe.

"Other Hawaiians are now preparing to join them in this invasion.

"We native Hawaiians want you to hear our voices.

"Continuous disregard of our serious intention has forced us to take this action."

The three told the President that the Navy has suspended bombing of the Island because of their invasion and that Ritte and Sawyer are still on the Island. They told Carter also how the Island is sacred to Hawaiians and that the two remaining invaders would continue to occupy the Island until bombing of the heiaus (shrines) and destruction of their culture is permanently stopped.

Yesterday, after the three were arraigned in federal court on charges of trespassing on the Island, Helm defended their actions.

"We are not criminals," he said. "It's not a crime to defend our culture. The real crime is to destroy the land; to disregard the basis of our heritage."

The three were picked up on Kahoolawe yesterday morning and were flown to Pearl Harbor.

The Navy and Coast Guard are still searching the Island for Ritte and Sawyer.

Helm said Ritte and Sawyer are in "very good" shape. He would not comment on how long they might stay.

The five were dropped off by boat at Kahoolawe Sunday morning and announced plans to stay there until the government permanently halted bombing of the uninhabited Island.

BUT HELM, an entertainer at the Gold Coin restaurant in Honolulu, was expected to surrender himself early to return to work. Even those close to the five had no idea that Ka'uhane and Warrington might also give themselves up.

"We came off the Island to continue our work," Helm said. "To let people know the truth about the Island."

Helm said he was offended by the sights of the bombing on Kahoolawe and the destruction of things historically important to Hawaiian people.

He said the three took a walk yesterday morning, then just sat down "so we could be seen." It was not long before one of the searching Marine helicopters landed near them and they were picked up.

THEY WERE given "violation notice" citations, similar to traffic tickets, by Pearl Harbor Base police Sgt. Gilbert Ah Sam.

Ah Sam served trespassing citations last year to Walter Ritte and Dr. Emmett Aluli, a Molokai physician. Both men were acquitted in federal court.

Helm said the three felt sorry for Ah Sam, a fellow Hawaiian.

"He didn't want to arrest us, but it's his job," Helm said of the civilian police officer. "He is a nice man. He told us that he felt we were morally right. He has a hard job."

The Navy said the three men were sighted at about 9 a.m. They left the Island at about 10:30 a.m. and were in Pearl Harbor being questioned by police before noon. FBI agents also questioned the men at Pearl Harbor before they went to the U.S. magistrate's office downtown.

AN FBI AGENT officially placed them under arrest at 3:15 p.m. at the Federal Building and they were immediately taken before U.S. Magistrate Thomas P. Young for arraignment.

U.S. Attorney Harold Fong read the charges. The three men—represented by attorneys William W. L. Yuen and Clayton Ikei—pleaded

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 3



ARRESTED—Three Kahoolawe "invaders" are met by federal agents as they arrive at the Federal Building for their arrests yesterday afternoon. Facing the camera, from the left, they are: Charles Warrington, George Helm and Francis Kauhane. Although they were "cited" on the Island, they were not arrested until they showed up at the office of the U.S. magistrate.—Star-Bulletin Photo by Ron Edmonds.

Kahoolawe Appeal Sent to President

Continued from Page One

innocent to the charges. Young set bail at \$500 for each man.

The magistrate also included a travel restriction in their bail conditions, allowing them freedom to travel anywhere in the world except to the Island of Kahoolawe or in the waters surrounding the Island.

Fong had asked for the restriction—a condition that had also been placed on Ritte and Aluli last year.

Fong said the arrests were based in part on the statements made by the three men and his requests were based on the fact that they "successfully evaded" Navy attempts to locate and remove them.

IKEI, WHO sought a signature bond for Warrington and the other two defendants, noted that none of the three had a felony conviction.

Yuen pointed out that all three men were born and raised here and that his clients—Helm and Kauhane (a University of Hawaii law student)—had responsibilities that would preclude their leaving Hawaii before a trial date.

"There is no reason for them to leave or not to appear," he said.

Ikei also argued that the men are being charged with simple "trespassing," a petty offense and are not charged with evasion. He pointed out

that they elected to "make their presence known and be rescued."

"They did so voluntarily," Ikei said.

The maximum penalty for trespassing is six months in jail and a \$500 fine, Young said.

YOUNG CAUTIONED the men not to return to Kahoolawe, and told them they face an automatic one-year in jail if they violate the terms of bail. They could also be found in contempt of court, he said.

Young also denied an Ikei request for 72 hours to allow the men time to raise the bail money and ordered they be taken to Halawa Correctional Facility until they could post bail.

But representatives of the Protect Kahoolawe 'Ohana, had the organization's bail fund money in hand and, after the three were fingerprinted in the U.S. Marshal's office, bail bonds were arranged.

The three are to appear at 9 a.m. April 26 for a nonjury trial in federal court.

Meanwhile, the Navy and Coast Guard today continued their search for Ritte and Sawyer. Two Marine helicopters are searching by day and, at night, a Coast Guard cutter circles the Island looking for the two men in an attempt to prevent resupplying of the pair.

FEB 3, 77 S-B

Kaho'olawe

5-8
The Navy has announced, in the person of Adm. Maurice Weisner, commander of American armed forces in the Pacific, its intention to continue the use of Kaho'olawe as a bombing site in spite of the findings of the most recent archaeological survey of the island. Surely in this age of nuclear and biological warfare, the Navy cannot defend its use of Kaho'olawe as a target for the practice of bombing when a semi-submersible target would suffice.

More important to our Hawaiian people than the logic of war practice is the moral issue of the desecration of our sacred 'aina. This desecration is indicative of the arrogance of the military, who while choosing to spare the temples of Cambodia, will insult the credibility of Hawaiian culture through the continued bombing.

Since Hawai'i was forced out of her isolation, her people have either died or adjusted to the thrust of the technology of the West. The thrust of this culture has left her surviving people deeply wounded in spirit. The bombing of Kaho'olawe is symbolic of the degradation of the material culture of Hawai'i, but more poignantly, it exemplifies the separation of the Hawaiian from the source of his mana — which is the land. The severing of this piko must be stopped.

Leimomi Apollona

Star-Bulletin



BOMBS AWAY—That might have been the call from the pilot who dropped these bombs on Kahoolawe; but it also is the prayer of Hawaiians who are trying to halt the bombing of the Island and the potential destruction of historic sites on that uninhabited Island. —U.S. Navy Photo.

5 Trespassers Tell It

Why Hawaiians Value Kahoolawe

By Keith Haugen
Star-Bulletin Writer

Before they were dropped off on Kahoolawe, the five Hawaiians now occupying that Island each prepared a brief statement as to why he is willing to risk arrest and prosecution by trespassing on the federally controlled Island.

The statements were released yesterday by the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana (family), the organization most vocal in attempts to wrest control of the Island from the Navy.

"I ka pono o ka 'aina," wrote Charles K. Warrington Jr., a composer. His single-sentence statement translates to say "In the righteousness of the land."

FRANCES KAUHANE, a University of Hawaii law student, also confined his thoughts to a single sentence:

"We must stop the U.S. Navy's desecration of the remnants of Hawaiian culture and religion remain-

the first Kamehameha Day celebration held in Hawaii after Dec. 7, 1941, calls on Hawaiians to help keep the nation together, keep the language alive and help preserve the land so that the righteousness of the land can always exist.

Isaacs recalls that he sat at that celebration, listened to the chants, prayers and speeches and then wrote the song.

"I was sitting all by myself," he said. "I heard all the great chants: Papa Bray, Kawohi, George Mossman and our great Hawaiian ministers."

"From that celebration I was inspired to write this song."

Isaacs said the song was very appropriate for the Kahoolawe issue and the issues facing Hawaiians today.

HELM SAID HE feels it is his moral responsibility as a Hawaiian to attempt to bring an end to the desecration of the land, "for each bomb dropped adds further injury to an already wounded soul."

He also questioned the national defense aspect of the military's argument for continuing the bombing.

"What is national defense when what is being destroyed is the very thing the military is entrusted to defend, the sacred land of America?"

Walter Ritte, Jr., who had been arrested, tried and acquitted for last year's illegal entries on the target Island, said he felt a foreign culture is daily destroying his roots.

HE SAID THE haole (foreigner) can never understand the Hawaiians' feeling for the land of Hawaii:

"His roots are not of this soil; his history is not of this soil; his religion is not of this soil; thus he will not understand Aloha Aina."

"This is Hawaii, a unique and different culture; no matter how hard one tries to make us all Americans, our differences must be respected."

"I have learned my American history well—as a Hawai'i (Hawaiian) of this 'aina of Hawaii I now seek my kupuna's history."

"I do not intend to leave Kaho'olawe until a cease-fire is made upon our sacred 'aina of Kaho'olawe."

"I stand on Kaho'olawe now under these adverse conditions in defense of my Hawai'i culture, religion, history and heritage."

Military Wants It Put in Legalese

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

The next step in the legal battle between the government and the Protect Kahoolawe Association is up to those seeking a halt to the military bombing of the Island.

A class-action suit filed in October charged the Defense Department and several Navy officials here with 13 violations of federal and State laws pertaining to water pollution control, marine life protection, clean air and other environmental quality questions.

The suit was brought by Dr. Emmett Aluli and others, including three men now trespassing on Kahoolawe: Walter Ritte Jr., Richard Sawyer and George Helm.

The Defense Department answer, dated Jan. 12, says the association (now known also as 'Ohana) failed to seek judicial relief within a reasonable amount of time, lacks standing to sue, lacks the prerequisites to bring a class-action suit and failed to state its claims.

Pentagon lawyers raise many written questions for the association

to answer in the legal jockeying that will eventually determine if the association has grounds for a suit.

The government, for instance, asks association attorneys:

—Why does the organization desire to preserve the Island?

—To what future use would the association put the Island?

—How many residents of the State desire this preservation?

—When did the organization first perceive the need to preserve the island?

—Does the organization represent all the fishermen who fish Kahoolawe waters?

—How many fishermen want to fish around Kahoolawe?

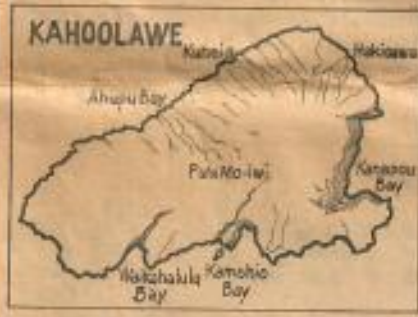
—What are the tenets of the Hawaiian religion?

—How does that religion require access to the Island?

—Are there alternate sites for practicing this religion?

—How many Hawaiians wish to practice their religion on Kahoolawe?

—How many Mauians have their peace and tranquility disturbed by the bombing of the Island?



ing on Kahoolawe to insure that other generations may understand and appreciate our people," he said.

The three other men told of strong feelings for the land. They expressed the feelings of many others who did not make the "invasion" and of the Hawaiians concerned with preservation of their ancient heiaus (temples) and other links with the past.

Richard W. Sawyer Jr. said Kahoolawe has changed his life and brought his family closer together. He said he was tired of the "continuing snow job" by the Navy on how expensive it will be to clean up the Island.

"THE MOST LOGICAL way to decrease the expense of cleaning up Kahoolawe is to stop the bombing right now," he said.

He described Kahoolawe as a "living entity full of secrets and evidence of our unwritten history."

Sawyer said that despite significant archaeological findings on the Island, the Navy continues to be "insensitive and ignorant to our motives for saving our 'aina."

"This brings me back to why I am going to Kaho'olawe: The bombing must stop now!" he said.

George Helm, an entertainer, quoted from Alvin Isaacs Sr.'s composition "E Mau Ke Ea O Ka 'Aina I Ka Pono."

THE SONG, written by Isaacs at

Petitions to Return Isle Will Be Sent to Carter

While Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho may be their biggest supporter, the five Hawaiians occupying Kahoolawe are winning the support of other organizations and individuals who also believe the federal government should halt the bombing of the Island and return its control to the State.

Cravalho, long an advocate of a permanent halt to Navy shelling of the Island, said he does not condone the breaking of laws by the five men. But he supports their cause.

Hundreds of people are circulating petitions that will eventually be sent to President Carter asking that he rescind President Dwight Eisenhower's executive order that turned the Island over to the military for target use in 1953.

AFTER SOME 10,000 signatures are obtained, the petitions will be forwarded to the President.

The petitions point out that the Island has a "significant place in the history, culture and religion of the native Hawaiian people;" that the bombing is causing irreparable damage to the Island's soil, coral reefs and archaeological sites, and that the signers feel Kahoolawe is "no longer a necessary part of our national defense structure."

Other Hawaiian organizations also are showing support of the five men and of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana organization which has brought federal suit against the Navy for alleged violations of State and federal laws.

GAIL K. PREJEAN, a director of the Hawaiian Coalition for Native Claims, has sent a telegram to Carter "expressing outrage at the continued abuse and disrespect of sacred Hawaiian ancestral grounds and traditional Hawaiian hospitality on the part of U.S. governmental authorities."

Prejean said the "insensitive attitude" of the government officials is exemplified by Navy Capt. David Crockett's characterization of Kahoolawe as nothing more than "a pile of rocks."

"One man's pile of rocks may well be another man's cathedral," Prejean said.

Peggy Ha'o Ross of 'Ohana O Hawai'i also has demanded that native Hawaiians be included in any future studies and has asked for assurances from the various levels of government that no artifacts will be stolen or "lost."

"SUCH ARTIFACTS are the patrimony of the native Hawaiian people in their attempts to halt further destructive erosion of their cultural integrity, and must be safeguarded as invaluable links with the cultural and spiritual heritage that native Hawaiians always have willingly shared with Hawaii's resident peoples of non-Hawaiian ancestry," she said.

"Imagine the furor throughout the English-speaking world if a powerful foreign nation were to use Stonehenge for target practice.

"After all, according to Capt. Crockett's standards Stonehenge is only a pile of rocks on an empty plain."

Ross said she finds it difficult to understand that nonnative personnel are conducting the archaeological studies of the Island without the presence of a single native Hawaiian participant or observer when in fact native Hawaiians have continually called for the cessation of bombing to prevent further destruction of Kahoolawe's now "admitted archaeological richness."

"Kahoolawe was a sacred precinct in Hawaii's world for hundreds of years before Capt. Cook stumbled across these Islands and 'discovered' Hawaii for the West," she said.

Kahoolawe:

By BUNKY BAKUTIS
Advertiser Staff Writer

Kahoolawe has "flabbergasted" two members of a State historical site study team who returned to Oahu Monday after a fourth week-long field trip to the small controversial island which is being used as a Navy bombing target.

"I had no idea how rich in historical and cultural findings Kahoolawe would be," said Dr. Rob Hommon, State archaeologist who has been with the study since February.

"I look forward to working on the island for 100 years or more," said an exuberant Dr. Maury Morgenstein, a geologist and president of Hawaii Marine Research.

Both scientists agreed that this most recent trip to Kahoolawe is one of the most exciting archaeological discoveries they have found in Hawaii.

"For a little island we weren't expecting to find much on, it's completely flabbergasted us," Morgenstein said.

Hommon said 12 archaeological sites were found in a three-mile-long coastal area around Ahupu Bay on the northwest side of the island.

And there are more than 50 structures within those 12 sites which were used for either habitation or work, Hommon said.

Among the most exciting finds were an underground mine for basaltic glass, the first of its kind found in Hawaii, and an eroded gorge face with Hawaiian history preserved some 85 centimeters deep (between two and three feet).

"There is no doubt now that people inhabited this island and the population density was equal to Lanai during early Hawaii," Hommon said.

"And the sites found are equal in quality and second in density to the Kona coast of Hawaii," said Morgenstein.

Morgenstein, also a marine life specialist, said the reef habitat around Ahupu Bay "is in the pristine condition of early, early Hawaii, a state which is unique in the State."

With less than a third of the island covered in the joint State-Navy study, a total of 28 sites has been found.

"Pending further analysis, all of those sites look eligible for the National and State historic registers," said Hommon, adding that the study team hasn't even touched the previously recorded big sites in the northeast corner of Kahoolawe.

After the third week-long excursion in November, the team returned amazed with discoveries which included a basaltic glass workshop, an adze quarry and agricultural site — all of which were on the upper midplain of the island.

Hommon speculates the basaltic glass was used for making a cutting edge on tools. But the glass also has an important archaeological feature as it can be used in dating its cultural use.

Samples of the glass taken on the November trip preliminarily show the upper part of the island was inhabited around 1300 to 1600, Hommon said, adding that Hawaiians may have lived in the area past that time.

Hommon speculates that findings on the most recent trip indicate that the Ahupu coastal region of Kahoolawe was settled from 900 A.D. to 1400.

Senate will get isle bill

Hawaii's two senators will introduce legislation calling for a year-long pilot project to remove unexploded bombs and debris from a portion of Kahoolawe.

The bill would authorize the secretary of the Navy in consultation with State officials to clear not less than one per cent of the island to a depth of 4½ feet. State and Navy officials would determine the use of the cleared land at a later date, according to the measure.

The proposed legislation by Democratic Sens. Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga incorporates the recent findings on Kahoolawe by Marineco Ltd., of Falls Church, Va.

Inouye said the Navy study done by the firm said a clearing operation would allow Navy explosive ordnance personnel to improve their clearance techniques and equipment.

The proposed pilot project is considerably smaller in scale than some other options considered in the Marineco study.

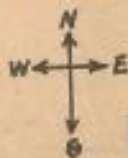
Two of the most feasible alternatives in the study are:

- A \$130 million proposal to clear 90 per cent of the land area to a depth of 4½ feet.
- A \$77 million proposal to clear half the island to a depth of 4½ feet.

Inouye said he expects the bill to pave the way for the eventual transfer of "a revitalized Kahoolawe from the U.S. Government to the State of Hawaii."

Inouye said he sees no hope for the passage of a bill this year to transfer control of Kahoolawe from the Navy to Hawaii. The senator has encountered strong opposition from the Navy on similar bills in the past three years.

Little island, big find



kahoolawe



Study team concentrated on Ahupu Bay during weeklong excursion.

The earliest reliable dates for Hawaiians inhabiting the islands is 600 A.D., he said.

Both Hommon and Morgenstein said the 12 new sites are well preserved and had not suffered from vandalism like areas on other islands.

However, many of the sites had been hit during ship-to-shore firing practice by the Navy, Hommon said.

"We saw fresh craters and shattered rocks in the middle of sites," he said.

But recently the Navy has stopped shelling practice in the area because of reports of possible historic sites there, Hommon said.

What is intact, however, has opened up new material and knowledge about Hawaiians' ancient life-style in all respects, the scientists agree.

Most habitation sites are located at the mouths of gullies opening to the sea and perched terrace-style on the sides of the gorges, Hommon said.

Many of the living sites have rock retaining walls and rock overhangs and appear to be cave-like dwellings, he said.

The study team also found "at least two fishing shrines and two structures that might be heiaus," Hommon said.

The basaltic glass mine is located in one of three lava tubes found on the expedition.

"It's the first underground basaltic glass mine found in the Islands and is interesting in that we

had no evidence before that Hawaiians had technology in underground mining," Morgenstein said. It is a complete facility with a support pillar and two stopes, he said.

But most exciting is "the thickest known section" of Hawaiian culture preserved layer after layer through stratification, Morgenstein said.

The 85-centimeter-deep time sequence shows almost every facet of daily life, Hommon said.

"We found rare sea shells, unusually large fish bones, bird bones and charcoal which indicates fireplaces and cooking," said Hommon.

Hommon said the Kahoolawe study might wind up at the end of this year depending how much time the group is able to spend on the island.

At the end of the study, the group will submit forms to the Navy and national historic site review board recommending the different sites to be entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Published by Gannett Pacific Corporation

CHINN HO, CHAIRMAN

ALEXANDER ATHERTON, PRESIDENT

PHILIP T. GIALANELLA, PUBLISHER

A. A. SMYSER

Editor, Editorial Page

JOHN E. SIMONDS

Managing Editor

Edwin K. Edwards, Adm. Assistant to the Publisher; Claude Burgess, Deputy Managing Editor; Barbara Morgan, Today Editor; Charles E. Frankel, News Editor; Dennis Anderson, City Editor; Bill Kwan, Sports Editor; Harry Whitten and Carl Zimmerman, Assistant Editors, Editorial Page.

Published at 605 Kapiolani Boulevard / Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813

A-14

Tuesday, February 1, 1977

Kahoolawe Dispute Is Complicated

The controversy over continued use of Kahoolawe Island as a military bomb target area has many strands:

—The need of the military services if they are to remain based in Hawaii to have adequate training areas.

—The question of whether other locales could be used or whether marksmen could train in simulators or with floating targets.

—The danger that a stray missile might land on Maui, as one unarmed bomb did.

—The noise nuisance to Maui's residences along the coast facing Kahoolawe.

—The religious and historical significance of Kahoolawe's heiaus and abandoned early settlements.

—The possible future conversion of Kahoolawe to civilian use.

Native Hawaiians are taking the lead in the campaign to end military use of Kahoolawe, but they have the political backing of Maui's Mayor Elmer Cravalho and the sympathy of concerned Maui residents and various groups and individuals opposed to a strong Defense Department presence in Hawaii.

The federal government is pledged by an executive order of President Dwight Eisenhower to return Kahoolawe to the State and to restore it to a reasonably safe condition.

A recent survey estimates this restoration cost could go as high as \$168 million.

That prompted Castle & Cooke, Inc., which owns nearby Lanai island, to say the federal government could buy most of Lanai for a lot less than that.

Lanai is bigger, (140 square miles to 45), more beautiful, and has lots of vegetation, including a productive Dole pineapple plantation.

The main value of the Castle & Cooke proposal may be to dramatize the outlandish costs that may be involved in restoring Kahoolawe.

That's a contribution. It may increase acceptance of the proposition that the military services should be allowed to keep using Kahoolawe as a target so long as their training

Kahoolawe Concerns Cited 5 Men's Trip Descri

By Keith Haugen
Star-Bulletin Writer

Dr. Emmett Aluli, spokesman for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana, said

Sunday's landing of five men on the military-controlled Target Island was necessary because of the Navy's disregard for the real concerns of the Hawaiian people.

And while he would not ask anyone to risk a felony charge for trespassing on Kahoolawe, he said, "The invitation is open to anyone to join the five or to keep them going by dropping off supplies."

The five men, who were taken to the Island by boat Sunday morning, are: Walter Ritte Jr., George Helm, Richard Sawyer, Charles Warrington and Francis Kauhane.

"The longer some of them stay (on the Island), the longer will the bombing stop, the less desecration of our aina (land) and damage to our temples," he said.

"They are prepared."

Aluli said the men took with them

Editorial on A-14

enough food to last for at least a few weeks, "maybe even months."

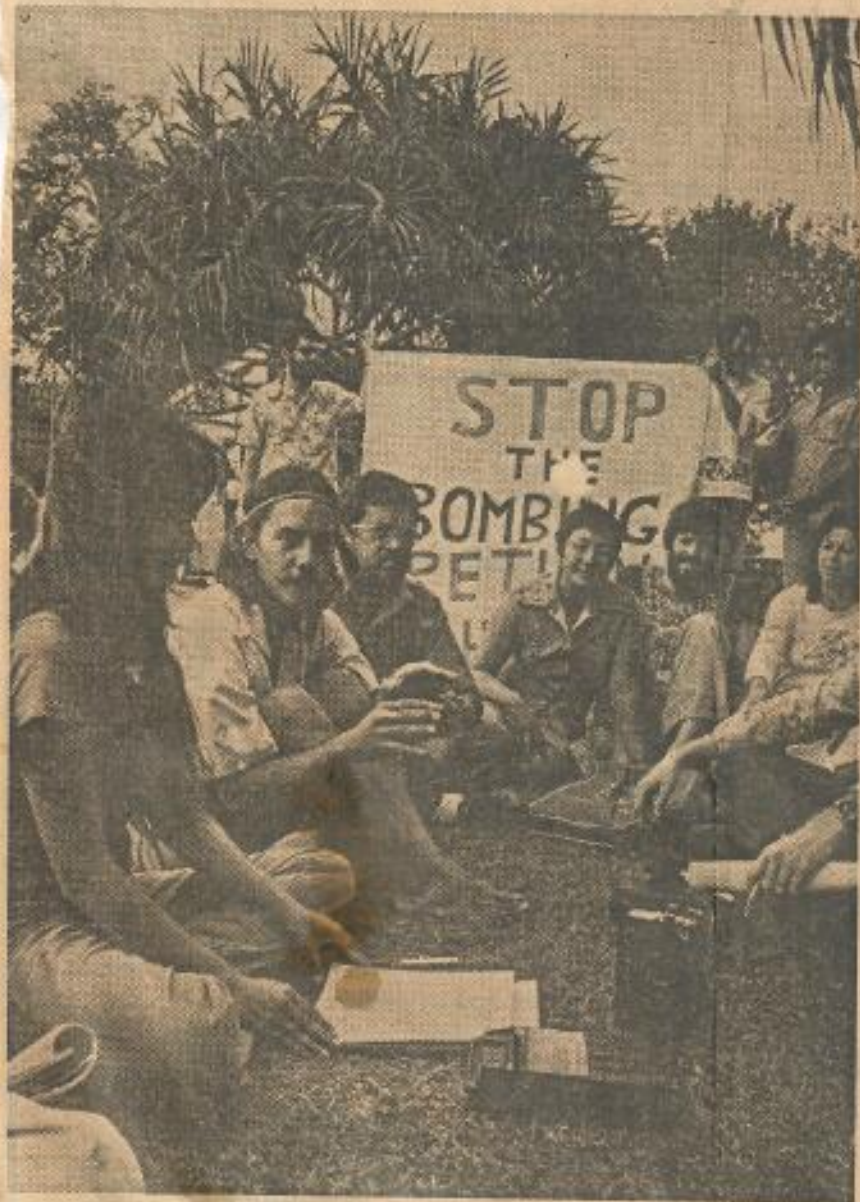
MEANWHILE, THE Navy continues to search the Island with Marine helicopters in an attempt to remove the men. Until they are found and removed, the bombing will be suspended, a Navy spokesman said.

Aluli said the five men realize the serious consequences if they are captured. They could be charged with conspiracy and trespass, he said.

Both he and Ritte were removed from the Island last year and were charged and acquitted of similar charges in federal court here.

He said each of the five prepared a statement about his concerns and reasons for making the unauthorized visit. The statements were to be released by the 'Ohana today.

Aluli, a physician at Molokai Hospital, told about 50 sympathizers



ANGRY HAWAIIANS—Dr. Emmett Aluli, second from left, tells newsmen and supporters why it was necessary to "occupy" Kahoolawe, the Island that, for more than a quarter century, has been used by the military for target practice. At left is Leimomi Apollona, a spokesman for the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Terry Luke.

FB, 77 S-B

bed as 'Necessary'

and newsmen that "you can't put money values on the land."

"Do not think that you can put a price on our land," he said.

ALULI MADE the statements in a press conference held yesterday afternoon on the grounds of Bishop Museum. But before the conference began, the museum staff handed out a news release disavowing any knowledge of the event and noting that no permission had been sought to use the grounds.

"It should not be inferred that the calling of the press conference indicates the museum's permission to do so or that the museum has taken an official position on the Kahoolawe situation. The press conference was called without a request for permission having been made to the museum. Neither the board of trustees or the administration of the museum has formally discussed the Kahoolawe issue.

"Bishop Museum is incorporated as a private charitable institution. Use of its facilities or grounds should be made only with the advance request for permission and its being granted by the museum."

Aluli said the 'Ohana picked the museum grounds "for we have become alienated from the stuffs contained within that building."

"OUR CULTURE is on Kahoolawe," he said, "and better yet, it can be relived.

"The sciences of anthropology and archaeology have controlled our past and hence they have good grips at controlling our future. We will not let this happen."

Aluli said he felt the Hawaiian viewpoint still had not been heard.

"We have been telling the public

that Kahoolawe has plenty of historical sites, and only recently has there been awareness as to the archaeological findings, and only because in the haole way, you have to have a paper saying you're an expert.

"We have been trying to get our kupuna (elders) and kamaaina (native-born) witnesses to make a Navy-sanctioned trip to the island, but they don't trust us.

"Who else can confirm the mana (spiritual power) that rests there?"

Aluli said the Navy continues to bomb Kahoolawe "all for combat readiness—another war."

"AND MEANWHILE they have the attitude of not recognizing our Hawaii heritage, destroying whatever

faith a people have for their own culture."

Aluli noted that while the occupation may be illegal in the eyes of the government, it is right in the eyes of the Hawaiians. And he stressed that the Protect Kaho'olawe Association (former name of the 'Ohana) also has filed a suit in federal court pointing out some 13 specific violations by the Navy of both federal and State laws.

He said the organization also is circulating a petition that they will send to President Carter asking that he rescind President Eisenhower's executive order that turned the island over to the military for target use.

JAN 31 77 5-B

Kahoolawe 'Invaded' in Protest of Bombings

By Keith Haugen
and Robert McCabe
Star-Bulletin Writers

Five Hawaiians landed on Kahoolawe yesterday and vowed to stay there until the Navy permanently halts bombing of the Island.

The Navy immediately suspended its target practice and early today launched a search for the men.

The five men were identified as Walter Ritte Jr., George Helm, Richard Sawyer, Charles Warrington and Francis Kauhane.

Ritte, of Molokai, visited the Island three times last year and was tried on federal charges of trespassing on the military-controlled Island. He was acquitted.

Helm, a Molokai-born entertainer, was with Ritte on the first "inva-

sion" of Kahoolawe last Jan. 4, but left the Island on his own and was never arrested or charged.

SAWYER, A Honolulu man now living on Molokai, and Kauhane, a University of Hawaii law student from Waimanalo, were classmates of Ritte at the Kamehameha Schools.

Warrington, a composer, also was graduated from the Kamehameha Schools.

All five are in their late 20s or early 30s.

Dr. Emmett Aluli, a physician at Molokai Hospital and spokesman for the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana, said the five were taken to Kahoolawe by boat from nearby Maui yesterday morning. They landed at about 8

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 3

Jan 31, 77 S-B



Emmett Aluli



Walter Ritte Jr.



George Helm

Kahoolawe 'Invaded' in Protest of Bombings

Continued from Page One

a.m., he said, and have provisions to last several weeks.

Hawaiian activists led by Aluli and Ritte have been attempting to win support for an end to military target practice on the island and return of its control from the federal government to the State.

The Navy learned of the "invasion" at 3:15 p.m. yesterday via a telephone call.

THERE WAS no bombing during the weekend and the waters surrounding the target island were open to fishermen.

The Navy confirmed today that two Marine helicopters left Oahu at 7 a.m. to search for the five. They flew from Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station to Kahului and were to continue their operations from that base. On board the helicopters were civilian security police and ordnance specialists from Pearl Harbor, the Navy spokesman said.

And bombing was halted until the five can be removed, the Navy said.

Although the recent suggestion that federal money intended for the cleanup of Kahoolawe be used to buy Lanai land for park use brought the issue to a head, that was not the sole reason for this most recent occupation, Aluli said today.

"IT WASN'T just the Lanai deal," he said. "It was the fact that it has taken a whole year for Jane Silverman, State historical officer, to come up with data on the historic sites on the Island."

Aluli, Walter Ritte Jr., also of Molokai, and a number of others made an "invasion" of the Island a year ago. Aluli and Ritte remained and were the subject of an extensive search by the Navy and Coast Guard. They visited the Island again on a later date and again for a special religious service on the Island. Both men were charged in federal court with trespassing on a government-controlled area, but were acquitted of the charges.

Both have since vowed to continue their fight until the bombing is halted and the Island is returned to State control.

This is the first-known invasion of the Island since their court cases

were settled last September.

ALULI SAID the historic sites he and Ritte saw on the Island during their visits last year were "quite significant" and worthy of preserving.

The State and Silverman are "still very stingy with that kind of information," he said. Since last January, the State archaeologists have made a number of visits to the Island to survey the sites and some of the information has been made public.

But the Navy has continued to bomb the Island and the State has not made a request for a halt in bombing that may be destroying the ancient heiaus (temples) and other sites of importance.

"If they had told the Navy of their findings after the first trip, the Navy probably would have stopped the bombing," Aluli said.

HE SAID the Ohana felt it was now necessary to have the sites verified by other kamaaina (native-born) and kupuna (elders) witnesses.

Regarding the Lanai deal proposed by Malcolm MacNaughton, board chairman at Castle & Cooke, Aluli noted:

"The people of Lanai haven't even been consulted."

He said the federal money proposed for a Kahoolawe cleanup should be used for that purpose and not for the purchase of any Castle & Cooke lands on Lanai.

"These problems are all very separate but are the ones that brought it (the Kahoolawe issue) to a head.

"The Hawaiian issue is being ignored," he said.

ALULI SAID the five men now on the Island carried with them enough food—primarily dried fish, venison and goat—to last "two or three weeks."

And, if necessary, they would be resupplied, he said. "They will be spontaneously resupplied."

Aluli said the organization already has been receiving calls from people who want to know how they can assist.

"Besides their letters of support, we are telling them they can kokua with contributions to the nonprofit Protect Kahoolawe fund, P.O. Box

27823, Honolulu, 96827.

"The money will be used for bail, litigation fees and publication costs.

Aluli, Ritte and other members of the Oha Kahoolawe Association) filed suit in federal court in October, citing 13 specific violations of State and Federal law.

THE SUIT names as defendants the secretaries of Defense and Navy and other government officials ultimately responsible for the continued "desecration" of the Island.

Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho, who has long advocated a halt to the bombing and a return of the Island to the State, said today the latest invasion came as a complete surprise to him.

"I do not consider it particularly appropriate for anyone to take the law into their own hands," he said.

But, Cravalho said he sympathizes with the group's efforts.

"It appears that from my sociological point of view, the Navy has to be dragged into the 21st Century," Cravalho added, in reference to the illegal action by the protect Kahoolawe Association and its efforts to thwart the bombing of the Island.

Inouye to Ask Bomb Cleanup for Kahoolawe

By Gregg K. Kakesako
Star-Bulletin

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye will introduce legislation next week calling for a one-year pilot project to clear part of Kahoolawe of all unexploded bombs and artillery shells.

The Hawaii Democrat wants the U.S. Navy to conduct the limited clearing job because in a recent study it said it has the technology to do the job, a spokesman for the senator said today.

The study was conducted for the Navy by Marinceo Ltd., of Falls Church, Va., and released by Inouye last month.

The report was done by the military at Inouye's request.

THE NAVY-SPONSORED study stated that any clean-up operation would be risky, but could be done within "acceptable limits" by using the latest detection and disposal technology.

The Navy also said in some cases radio-controlled bulldozers and other equipment could be utilized.

Rick Sia, Inouye's press secretary, said the price tag of the limited clearing operation would be left to up Congress and would give the Navy the opportunity to test its equipment.

"The pilot project would seek to clear up only part of the Island," Sia said.

The Navy would then be asked to submit a report to Congress on the feasibility of cleaning up the entire 28,000-acre Island which has been used by the military as a bombing target practice area since World War II.

A SPOKESMAN for Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga said that "informal discussions" are being held with members of Hawaii's congressional delegation in an attempt to find avenues to end the bombing of Kahoolawe.

A copy of the Navy-sponsored study also has been sent to State officials for comment, the spokesman said.

There has been a growing demand in recent months by Hawaiian activist groups to return control of the tiny Island to the State.

The study requested by Inouye concluded that it would be prohibitive to make the Island completely safe. However, it could be made reasonably safe for farming, recreation and other limited uses.

It was estimated it would cost anywhere from \$77.4 million to \$130.8 million to render the Island reasonably safe.

Limited uses, such as farming and golf courses, could be realized by stripping almost the entire surface of the Island to a depth of 18 inches and removing all major pieces of ordnance down to a depth of four and one-half feet.

THE STUDY SAID this would take six years and would cost about \$130.8 million.

The other alternative, which would cost \$77.4 million and take four years, would involve clearing 50 per cent of the Island down to four and one-half feet.

However, the report said completely clearing the rugged Island and the water around it of all unexploded bombs and ammunition may never be possible because of the high prohibitive costs and the lack of necessary technology to reach deeply buried explosives.

A-12 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, January 13, 1977



KAHOO LAWE
ALOHA AINA

