

1970s-1980s  
KAHOOLAWE FILE  
G. H. BACAZS  
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KAHOOLAWE  
ALOHA AINA



**DATELINE**  
**WASHINGTON**

A Report to Hawaii from —

Senator

**DANIEL K. INOUE**



*"The First Inroads"*

## Kahoolawe Faces Pentagon Study



Smuggler's Cove (above) is among Kahoolawe's most attractive features.

### *Kahoolawe at a Glance*

Throughout the years, Kahoolawe has been the antithesis of the popular dime-store novel "island paradise."

It has a few picturesque beaches, such as Smuggler's Cove on the southwestern coast, and spectacular sea cliffs on the eastern and southern coasts that rise up to 800 feet above the water.

But Kahoolawe has well-worn gulches, 50-200 feet deep, and wind-eroded hills and flat plains that often resemble "dust bowls." It receives between 18 to 27 inches of rainfall each year, but lacks the natural supply of fresh ground water needed to sustain any sizable population of humans, plants or animals.

Kahoolawe also has suffered extensive wind damage in the last two centuries, primarily because stiff trade winds from the east have blown constantly over the 45-square mile terrain. A 1926 U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey report called Kahoolawe "probably the windiest island in Hawaii." In 1933, archaeologist J. Gilbert McAllister

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Beginning in 1863, the Hawaiian Government leased Kahoolawe to private parties for grazing of cattle,

(continued on page 2)

Both the White House and Congress late last year approved a 1976 appropriations bill that contains a significant provision directing the Pentagon to study the feasibility of restoring and returning Kahoolawe Island to the State of Hawaii.

The provision was the first measure dealing with Kahoolawe restoration ever to reach the White House. After President Ford signed

**Aloha,**

This newsletter presents a few of the many issues and events of the last session. As always, your reaction and comments are most welcome.

the legislation in November, the New York Times reported that "the first inroads" had been made towards returning the 45-square mile island to Hawaii.

The bill passed the House on November 18, 1975 by a 349-59 margin, and won unanimous Senate approval on a voice vote a day later.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye initially proposed the Kahoolawe provision during an October 23 executive mark-up of the fiscal 1976 military construction appropriations bill, H.R. 10029. On November 11, the provision survived formidable opposition in a Senate-House conference and became a permanent part of the military money bill.

One senator said after the closed conference meeting that some Senate and House conferees tried throughout the session to bargain to strike out the Kahoolawe language. The senator, who served as a conferee, said that

(continued on page 2)

### Congress to Consider Native Claims Plan

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held hearings on three Hawaiian islands this month to hear testimony on a proposal to create a Hawaiian Aboriginal Claims Settlement Commission.

Witnesses addressed Senate Joint Resolution 155 which Senator Daniel K. Inouye introduced on December 18, 1975. That joint resolution seeks to create an 11-member commission to secure a proper redress of grievances arising from the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy by agents of the United States Government in



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One observer noted that 50 persons lived on the island in the 1820s, and most of them clustered around the highest point of Kahoolawe, called Lua Makika ("mosquito hole") that rises 1491 feet

above sea level.

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The resolution also expresses the sense of the Congress that wrongful acts were committed by Americans in 1893, resulting in dominion over the people and Kingdom of Hawaii and domain over lands formerly held in common by Hawaiian Aborigines.

The Commission, as proposed in the resolution, would give its "fullest attention and consideration to the needs and concerns of the Hawaiian Aborigines." It would make "a full and complete study with a view to determining, with finality and certainty, the nature of the legitimate claims of, and the extent of injuries to, the Hawaiian Aborigines."

(continued on page 2)



Rugged Kahoolawe cliffs rise up to 800 feet above the water.

**AT A GLANCE** (continued from page 1)

sheep and goats. But by 1909, the animals already had over-grazed and had increased the island's vulnerability to wind erosion.

In 1941, all cattle on Kahoolawe had been removed and the lease transferred to the Federal Government. A year later, the island was subleased to the Navy and joint Navy and Army bombardment began.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower issued Executive Order 10436 on February 20, 1953, declaring Kahoolawe a possession of the United States "for naval purposes."

Under terms of the Order, when the Navy decided that the area was no longer needed, the island would be rendered "reasonably safe for human habitation" without cost to Hawaii and returned to the latter's jurisdiction. The Order also allowed Hawaii officials reasonable access for island conservation programs.

A ranking Navy Department official said in 1969 that: "The ravages of over a quarter of a century of air and surface bombardment have probably irrevocably eliminated the possibility of future safe, domestic use of the island."

An unpublished 1972 report by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources concluded: "The present success of test plantings point to the feasibility of expanded plantings ... this island could become

**STUDY** (continued from page 1)

despite "a lot of sympathy" for the Navy's position on Kahoolawe, "many conferees found they could not dismiss the argument for restoring Kahoolawe very easily."

"I did not sense that there would be any trade-off on that section of the appropriations bill," he said.

The Kahoolawe provision would secure for the first time a comprehensive examination and list of estimated costs of the island's restoration and transfer to the State of Hawaii. Pentagon findings are expected to be in Congressional hands a year after the formal study begins.

The Navy, which now has jurisdiction over the bomb-ridden island, has insisted repeatedly that Kahoolawe constitutes a necessary element of the national security effort because it affords the military a

a showplace to illustrate our open space efforts.

"The entire island, at some future date, could provide an attractive setting for recreation opportunities," the report said.

Since 1970, ironwoods and tamarisk have adapted to the dry soil, and ironwoods have grown to heights ranging from 8 to 18 feet in four years.

To combat the persistent water problem, the 1972 State report said a "catchment area" could be constructed initially "at a nominal cost," by lining one of the natural crater-like areas of Kahoolawe. The State estimates that a five-acre area possibly could provide one million gallons of water annually.

The State report blamed continued overgrazing by several thousand goats for the present vegetation problem, adding that military bombing operations have contributed to the plant and soil problem "only secondarily."

Hawaii State Forestry and Land officials today are optimistic that Kahoolawe can be restored and that reservoirs of water can be created. Their report pledged cooperation with the Navy, but said also that:

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realistic training site. The Navy also has asserted that surface and air bombardment has eliminated the possibility of any future, safe domestic use of Kahoolawe.

Prior to final passage of the bill, Inouye told his Senate colleagues:

"I suspect there must be other insular targets that the Navy may set its sights on, however, no one in the civilian sector knows for sure if the Navy has even considered efforts to locate a less objectionable target, removed from population centers and totally useless for any future development.

"Furthermore, it is not axiomatic that Kahoolawe cannot be restored or cultivated ... This provision is significant because officials at the Pentagon have not been willing to take any steps toward the restoration (of Kahoolawe). A Defense Department study is a vital first step that would be most welcome by the people of Hawaii."

**CLAIMS** (continued from page 1)

Upon introduction of the measure, Inouye said the resolution should establish "a clear statement that a wrong ... has never been redressed.

"The full repair (of the injury sustained by native Hawaiians) is still the unfinished business of this government."

The resolution is considered "but a first small step" in an attempt to repair the injury. The entire issue of Hawaiian grievances is of "such complexity and importance and so dependent upon convincing the Congress of the merits of the claim that the establishment of an independent Commission, as proposed by this measure, to recommend to the Congress the amount and the structure format necessary to meeting our obligations is an essential first step to their eventual success."

The first Commission meeting would be convened by the President within 60 days of the approval of the resolution. An interim report of the Commission would be due before Congress in a year, and a final report would be due a year later.

The Governor of Hawaii would recommend six of eleven Presidential appointees to the Commission.

## White House, Congress Approve Metric Conversion Bill

President Ford has signed into law a bill that would establish a national board to coordinate voluntary conversion to the metric system of measurement in the United States. Similar legislation had been pending in Congress for more than a decade, and "metrification" bills had been entertained in the Congress as early as the Civil War.

Ford's signature, affixed last December 23, cleared the way for coordination of the increasing use of the metric

Three Senators -- Clairborne Pell (D-Rhode Island), Daniel K. Inouye and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Maryland) -- jointly introduced the metric bill in this Congress that won unanimous Senate approval on a voice vote December 8. The House agreed to the Senate bill on December 11, and sent the bill to the White House for final approval.

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Ford's signature, affixed last December 23, cleared the way for coordination of the increasing use of the metric system through the creation of a 17-member U.S. Metric Board.

The board would help coordinate voluntary conversion plans developed by industry and other groups and would undertake educational programs to aid public understanding of the metric system.

But the board would not be empowered to force conversion, nor would it set any target date for completion of the conversion process. It would not provide any subsidies to groups, but could recommend legislation to provide funds if necessary.

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Inouye, as Senate floor manager of the metric bill (now Public Law 94-168), argued on December 8 that "the question facing us ... is not whether we convert, but the manner in which we convert. If we continue in the manner which we have been following thus far, we shall end up with a patchwork of conversion programs and dual measurements that will result in costly and unnecessary duplication."

Supporters of the metric bill singled out the United States as the only major industrial nation that, until now, had not adopted a metric conversion policy or that is not already metric.

# Senate Backs Hawaii Rate Integration

The Senate has agreed to a resolution that seeks Federal Communications Commission action to assure that interstate communications service between the Mainland and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico will be integrated into a national rate system.

Passed unanimously on a voice vote last December 11, the measure, S. Res. 318, expresses the sense of the Senate that with the advent of domestic communications satellite technology, the FCC "should take such action... as is necessary" to effect an "enlarged domestic rate pattern."

Integration of Hawaii into a new national rate pattern could reduce sharply the price of a long-distance phone call to the Mainland. Present Hawaii-Mainland telephone rates can be over 200 per cent higher than current rates between Mainland states over the same distance (SEE TABLE).

Already several communications companies are preparing rate integration plans for FCC review this spring. The companies' action apparently had been prompted by passage of the Senate resolution as well as by a December 5 FCC Memorandum, Opinion and Order that supported a policy of rate integration.

Effective March 29 will be a minimum 20 per cent reduction on average long-distance calls between Hawaii and the Mainland. Hawaiian Telephone and AT&T announced the cut earlier this month; the companies still are expected to plan further reductions to comply with the

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stated policy of both the Senate and the FCC concerning communications rates.

The Senate resolution, written and introduced by Senator Daniel K. Inouye on December 5, focused on a 1972 FCC Report and Order on the issue of communications satellites and rate integration. In that report, the FCC said it would require companies applying for authorized domestic satellite systems to submit plans to bring Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico into a national rate pattern.

The Commission then concluded that with the introduction of satellite technology, "distance should dramatically diminish as an excuse or justification of the historic high-rate treatment that has been accorded Hawaiian-Mainland services."

Since 1972, however, apparent confusion over the FCC policy on rates and satellites resulted in continued discrimination against the Hawaiian consumer and little relief from exorbitant long-distance rates.

Communications carriers who expressed intent to serve

When hearings on S. Res. 318 were held on December 9, 1975, Hawaii State Department of Regulatory Agencies Director Wayne Minami reported these comparisons of Hawaii interstate telephone rates to those in Mainland states:

| Direct Distance Dialed Rate               | Percentage Hawaii/Mainland Rate over Mainland Coast to Coast Rate (max). |
|---|--|
| Daytime                                   | 76 to 110%   |
| Evening                                   | 105 to 139%  |
| Weekend and Nights                        | 233 to 289%  |
| Operator Assisted Station to Station Rate | Percentage Higher  |
| Daytime                                   | 62 to 92%  |
| Weekend, Evening & Nights                 | 23 to 46%  |
| Operator Assisted Person to Person        | 77 to 111%   |

(The two percentages represent the two zones reflected in Hawaii's rates and are based on a three minute call.)

Hawaii by new domestic communications satellites (expected to be launched beginning next month) did not submit rate integration plans required by the 1972 FCC ruling.

Just after the introduction of the Senate resolution in December, the FCC issued a new Memorandum, Opinion and Order to reiterate its 1972 policy of requiring the integration of Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico into a national rate pattern and to try to eliminate any doubts about the Commission's rules on rates and domestic satellites.

In its Order, the FCC said that all applicants for satellite use must submit, prior to authorization, a specific rate integration plan for review and approval by the Commission.

On December 9, the Commerce Subcommittee on Communications convened a hearing to allow FCC Chairman Wiley and Hawaii and Alaska State officials to discuss rate integration and the Senate Resolution 318.

Wiley asserted again that the FCC had not abandoned its 1972 policy and expressed hope that the FCC could resolve the issue by March, when the first domestic communications satellite will be launched. Under rigorous questioning by a ranking Senator, Wiley conceded, however, that the FCC may resort to a "phased-in" program of integration and that full rate equality may not be realized for some time.

(The FCC has said that carriers must submit fully justified rate plans by March 17.)

The Senate Commerce Committee issued its report

(continued on page 4)

## ***FCC Authorizes Hawaii Mailgram Service***

After a series of delays last year, the Federal Communications Commission finally has granted a temporary authority to six communications carriers to provide a joint "Mailgram" service to Hawaii effective March 1, 1976.

Notice to the carriers came in a February 10, 1976 letter from the FCC Common Carrier Bureau. It granted temporary authority for "Mailgram" service "effective March 1, 1976 ... but not beyond September 1, 1976."

The FCC still must consider a formal application for an "interim" service offered jointly by the carriers, to be filed with the Commission by March 11, 1976. The FCC also must act on pending applications for a permanent service to Hawaii.

In "Mailgram" service, messages are transmitted electronically from one location to the post office of another and then delivered as first class mail. The service has been available to the Mainland states since 1971.

Carriers to participate in a temporary service include Western Union Telegraph, Western Union International, Western Union of Hawaii, Hawaiian Telephone Company, RCA Global Communications and ITT World Communications.

Each company has vied with the others for the permanent FCC grant that would go to a single carrier. But public and government pressure late last summer induced

the companies and the FCC Common Carrier Bureau to consider an interim service in which all six carriers participate and share revenues.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye and State officials launched an intensive pressure campaign in early May, 1975 to urge the FCC and the companies to act expeditiously in servicing Hawaii. The State of Hawaii earlier in 1972 asked the Commission to consider "Mailgram" service to Hawaii, but no substantive progress resulted.

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**'... further delay by FCC inaction in resolving the issue ... preclude(s) the availability of a proven valuable service.'**

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Hawaii officials argued that inclusion of Hawaii in the "Mailgram" service was overdue; that further delay by FCC inaction in resolving the issue with the carriers precluded the availability of a proven valuable service for those desiring an alternative to telephones and telegrams for Hawaii-Mainland communications.

Acting on behalf of the State's interest, and in part as a ranking member of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, Inouye exchanged a series of letters with

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MAILGRAM (continued from page 3)

FCC Chairman Richard E. Wiley and spoke directly with Wiley at Subcommittee hearings to press for the service.

Wiley wrote in an October 1, 1975 letter that the FCC was "optimistic that an interim proposal can be implemented in the near future." On October 21, Wiley wrote that the message service to Hawaii "could be effectuated by November 15, 1975."

But on November 14, the FCC wrote that obstacles continued to delay implementation of the service and that notification from the U.S. Postal Service indicated that "Mailgrams" could not be handled until after the Christmas mailing season.

The impasse also involved disputes over tolls and the division of revenues, and an appropriate name for the service, because "Mailgram" is a registered trademark

**... our patience is waning, one letter said.**

owned by Western Union Telegraph.

Inouye's several responses to FCC letters expressed disappointment over continued delay and disputes and continued to urge Commission action with the carriers to reach an interim agreement. "The stalls and delays aggravate the persistent problem concerning Hawaii's need for communications systems that are equal to those available on the Mainland. We have been patient and hopeful that modern services may be made available to our Island communities, but our patience is waning," one letter said.

The FCC on December 22, 1975 ordered the carriers to file a joint plan in 20 days, but later extended the deadline to January 30, 1976 to accommodate continuing negotiations between ITT and other carriers.

The Commission later announced that all "Mailgram" revenues would be held in escrow if the carriers failed to



Foreign Operations Subcommittee Chairman INOUE greets Secretary of State HENRY KISSINGER (left) at a November 20, 1975 hearing on foreign aid.

agree on the division of tolls. The FCC has said it expects an agreement to be outlined in the formal application due March 11.

The trademark controversy reached a tentative resolution when the FCC in its December notice to the carriers ordered that the temporary and interim service be called "Mailgram" with additional "identifiers" if necessary. Western Union Telegraph would receive a royalty fee for use of the trademark.

RATES (continued from page 3)

following the hearings that concluded that "a regulatory agency must not be dilatory in developing policies to meet technological changes and clear public needs."

Inouye, who chaired the hearing and authored the Committee report, pledged in December to continue to prod the FCC as long as an inequality of rates persists. "The FCC has been less than diligent in implementing its announced policy. Should further delay result in integrating Hawaii, as a consequence, the public will once again be the loser. Hawaii must have access to communications technology that is now available on the Mainland, and at reasonable, equitable rates."

The following brief stories touch upon a few of the year's activities -- activities in which Senator Inouye participated as a representative of Hawaii's interests in Washington, a writer of legislation, and a chairman of hearings vital to the public interest.

The Defense Department last month abandoned plans to transfer the Tripler Army Medical Center from Army to Navy jurisdiction after Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld learned that such a transfer would jeopardize hospital operations and a John A. Burns School of Medicine training program.

Rumsfeld and his aides attended a one-hour meeting on January 12 during which figures were presented showing that the Army has been the "dominant user" of Tripler, despite the Navy's predominance in the Pearl Harbor-Leeward Oahu area.

Other statistics presented to Rumsfeld and his staff showed that transfer to the Navy probably would lead to a cutback in hospital beds, drastically reducing veteran services. A reduction in the civilian work force also was predicted because of the proposed Navy take-over.

In addition, about 220 local medical students have trained at Tripler. When the Pentagon announced its decision not to transfer jurisdiction, it noted that "there will be no discontinuance of the teaching mission."

A public hearing was held in Honolulu last October 15, 1975 on the Senate bill to protect Hawaii and other Pacific Islands from West Coast shipping strikes. The bill, S. 1126, would guarantee 120 days of uninterrupted shipping to Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam and Micronesia during a West Coast strike or lockout.

Just prior to the hearings, a local survey of a cross section of Oahu residents revealed that 83 per cent supported the legislation. During the hearing, one of 30 witnesses addressed the charge that the dock bill was "anti-labor." He said, "No one union or group of unions should have the power to abruptly cut the main lifeline of a noncontiguous portion of the United States."

About 99 per cent of Hawaii's trade by weight arrives by ship or barge and 90 per cent of its imported food comes from the West Coast. But the shipments constitute a fraction of the coast's total maritime trade.

The Senate bill is expected to get priority action during the early portion of this Congressional session.

A bill, S. 215, was introduced in the Senate early last January to create a no-fault insurance system under which persons sustaining injuries as the result of health care services would be compensated for their injury-related losses.

It sparked considerable discussion in public and government circles, because it addressed the severe problems in the existing system for handling malpractice claims.

Last year's flurry of malpractice insurer withdrawals in several states constituted a crisis or near-crisis that demanded a search for a legislative remedy for the problems that continue to ensue from the tort system of dealing with medical injury compensation.

The bill would allow the HEW Secretary to enter contracts with health care providers who chose to participate in the no-fault program. The providers would pay an annual premium to a Medical Injury Compensation Fund and in turn would receive no-fault coverage for their patients as well as federal medical malpractice insurance for themselves.

Accompanying this bill has been S. 482, a measure that provides for an arbitration system for adjudicating malpractice claims. Both measures now reside in the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Presently, mounting agitation in the medical industry may force the bills out of committee and expedite floor action.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

Daniel K. Inouye  
U. S. S.



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JAN 8, 77 STAR-BULLETIN

# Hawaiian Group Foresees End to Kahoolawe Bombing

By Robert McCabe  
Star-Bulletin Writer

WAILUKU, Maui — Significant developments that could result in the end of the Kahoolawe bombardment are expected to occur during 1977, the leaders of a group of Hawaiian activists believe.

Involved in a year-old struggle to wrest the island from military control, the leaders — including Dr. Emmett Aluli of Molokai who played a prominent role in last year's activities that kept Kahoolawe in the spotlight — disclosed this week that various efforts are being undertaken to step up their campaign.

ACCORDING TO ALULI, the efforts include:

—Court action in which the Navy's use of Kahoolawe as a bombing range is being challenged on environmental grounds.

—A plebiscite in which residents of the State will be asked to endorse a petition seeking the rescinding of a 1952 presidential order that granted the military control of the island.

Speaking at a brief ceremony marking the first anniversary of a protest occupation of the island, Aluli predicted "1977 is going to be a big year for Kahoolawe."

THE CEREMONY WAS HELD Tuesday at a scenic observation point on the Honoapiilani Highway near Maalaea that faces the target island.

Aluli said he anticipates a "good response" from the administration of Jimmy Carter to the drive for the island's return to civilian jurisdiction.

"That is why we are working on a plebiscite program so that we will have something to give President Carter to work on," he said.

He did not say when the plebiscite will be held but indicated the measure is still in the planning stage.

"IF WE GET A SIGNIFICANT amount of the population to back our petition asking the President to rescind the Eisenhower executive order that gave Kahoolawe to the military, we feel he will give it earnest consideration," he added.

Aluli also said his group, the Protect Kahoolawe Association which he helped found, intends to challenge military estimates on the cost of clearing the island of unexploded shells and bombs.

According to the Navy it would cost \$130 million to remove the ammunition that has accumulated on the island since it was used as a bombing target 30 years ago.

"WE INTEND TO SPEAK louder and clearer on restoration of the island and we hope to make the Navy look foolish for their stand on the issue," he said.

"We will also make it obvious that the spending of \$130 million is not necessary since all they (the Navy) have to do is let the Hawaiian people do the job.

"We will try to go back to the island to learn more on how to clean it up without this huge cost," he added.

Aluli's optimism on the possible bombing halt was echoed by Gail Prejean, president of the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims, a group involved in seek-



Dr. Emmett Aluli

ing the restoration of government lands to Hawaiian ownership.

PREJEAN SAID HE TOO foresees "the finding of peaceable alternatives in 1977" that will help solve the Kahoolawe problems.

"With a new leadership in Washington, we see the opportunity for fair minded individuals to give us proper consideration," Prejean added.

He called for a continuation of the protest bids and said that demands should be made for an immediate halt in the Kahoolawe bombardment.

"THE IRONY OF THE thing is that the military is adding insult to injury by continuing their bombing, even though they realize that they must eventually clean the place up," he said.

"The more bombs they drop, the bigger their clean-up job will be," he added.

Others at the meeting agreed that a Kahoolawe ceasefire should be treated as a primary goal.

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## Kahoolawe Question Has Complications

The last words of President Dwight D. Eisenhower's Feb. 25, 1953, executive order taking Kahoolawe Island for naval purposes are:

"4. 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 so notify the Territory of Hawaii, and shall, upon seasonable request of the Territory, render such area, or such portion thereof, reasonably safe for human habitation, without cost to the Territory."

Perhaps if he were alive today, the former President would be shocked to learn the results of a study of the potential costs of clearing unexploded ordnance from the island target area. Estimates are as high as \$169 million in 1979 dollars.

This works out to more than \$11,700 an acre for 14,383 acres of arid land of marginal usefulness — a pretty stiff price but for a program to which the federal government is legally and morally committed by the terms of the 1953 order.

There are some cost-cutting alternatives such as a lower level of clearance, clearance of a smaller area, and the use of naval personnel instead of a civilian contractor.

The price remains a stiff one in any event.

It is high enough to suggest that when the Navy finally decides it no longer needs the island — which hasn't happened yet — there should be State-Federal negotiations over the clearance.

Instead of holding the Navy to the very letter of the 1953 order, the State might negotiate for limited restoration and concessions elsewhere that would be to the State's advantage.

Lack of a natural water supply limits Kahoolawe's potential. It was used for cattle grazing before World War II. Its adaptation to higher agricultural use or to residential use

is improbable. Most recent interest has been in the equipment, stock prices and the tracts and orders for plants and month were business deliveries, categories that fell during the increase in sensitive prices. However, the indicator's index, which is designed to predict future month decline in the index could foreshadow a recession.

*Hawaii's 50th Birthday 1976*  
Dec 31, 76 5-13  
There was also renewed interest in two related causes — Kahoolawe and Hawaiian reparations. Young Hawaiian activists defied the military by landing on Kahoolawe to dramatize their demands for an end to its use as a bombing target and its return to the Hawaiian people. The reparations issue won some public exposure through Senate committee hearings and a resolution for a study commission which was approved by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. But the ultimate resolution of both questions remained to be decided in the years to come.

# Author Asked to Assess Kahoolawe

No question but that Kahoolawe will make the news again in 1977 because there are developments.

Scotty Stone, veteran author and media writer, has been asked by the Navy to take a look at the issue.

Recently a Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii resolution which asked the Navy to investigate alternatives to using live ammunition was interpreted by Mayor Elmer Cravalho to mean the chamber was out to stop the bombing.

This upset the armed services committee of the chamber, which objected to the resolution in the first place and then turned to Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, the Pacific Fleet commander, for his thoughts.

Hayward said technology eventually will lead the Navy away from using real bombs.

He added that only a third of the Island is a target today and that most of the time aircraft pilots use dummy bombs that leave only a puff of smoke on impact.

Meanwhile, a Navy-sponsored study shows that Kahoolawe could be made reasonably safe for farming, recreation and other limited uses at a cost ranging from \$77.4 million to \$130.8 million.

Hawaii's cadets at the Air Academy in Colorado manage to stick it out better than most. Attrition rate figures since 1959 show Hawaii is the third lowest and since 1972 it is second lowest nationally.

Hawaii women at the academies are sticking it out also, I hear. Nationally the attrition rate for women at West Point is almost 16 per cent compared with 10 per cent for men. But at the Air Academy the recent rate was 10 per cent for men compared with 7 per cent for women.

Physical training routines remain the most difficult for the academy coeds and the other problem is that men do not treat them as equals. The men want to open the doors.

Air Academy liaison officers on Oahu and the Neighbor Islands met recently with Maj. Gen. Lynwood E. Clark, logistics staff chief for PACAF, who put the Commendation Medal on Lt. Col. Donald G. Aten, liaison officer coordinator here.

## The Armed Forces



By  
Lyle Nelson

Kudos to William C. Mahaula Jr., the new command sergeant major of the Army Guard, one of 37 applicants approved out of 68 nominees checked out by the Guard Bureau in Washington.

And to Kwai Wah Lum, who received a Secretary of the Navy Award on completion of 40 years of service at Pearl Harbor. His last 18 years have been at the Sub Base.

And Lt. Lee Morris, the Navy recruiter here, led 10 western states in rounding up men for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

The 27th Infantry-Osaka orphanage tieup is well documented and the lucky guys going to Osaka this year are Schofield soldiers Steven Narcisco and David Rutherford. Unlucky for them they had to scrounge space available.

Christmas came to Waimano Home when sailors working for the electronics-electrical division at the Sub Base canceled their own party plans and donated \$600 for the children's party.

Camp Pendleton makes news with its KKK den but Kaneohe Marines tell me there has been no reports of Klan activity at K-Bay.

The sailor's wife who lives in the Jimmy Carter home near Pearl Harbor diplomatically declines to say who she voted for. But news about her residence spread to her home town in Iowa and a radio station there gave her a call to get all of the details.

Among the marathoners, who passed his own home going both ways, was Rear Adm. James W. Moreau, Coast Guard top man here.

Army Engineers rejected all bids for the Allamenu housing landscaping job because the bids were too high. Greenery plans now will be scaled down.

Jimmy Wong, the policeman on the telephones the day Pearl Harbor was attacked, lives in retirement on the Ala Wai. Likes to surf, remembers Dec. 7 as a wild day that had everyone scared.

Accompanying the Pearl Harbor survivors here was Betty Murphy, who was a resident of Kamaikai Street that fateful day. She now lives in New Jersey. The first civilian casualty, she claims, from antiaircraft rounds that hit the street was Peter Lopes.

Oct 28, 76 S-B

# Cravalho Lauds Kahoolawe Stand

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, Maui—A stand by the board of directors of the State Chamber of Commerce against military bombardment of Kahoolawe has been lauded as significant by Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho.

Commenting on a resolution recently adopted by the business group in which the Department of the Navy was urged to end its practice shelling of the Island off Maui's Kihel Coast, Cravalho yesterday said the action by the chamber is highly significant.

"This is the first real major group outside of Maui County to come out in favor of the bombing being stopped," Cravalho said.

NOTING THAT the chamber had, in the past, taken a "pro-military" stance on the Kahoolawe bombing issue, Cravalho said the group's new stand "indicates that more and more, anyone who examines this situation, is going to come down on the side of having the bombing, or, if you will, the ordnance delivery stopped on Kahoolawe."

He said the shift also points out that the fight to have the Island returned to the jurisdiction of Maui County must be pursued on a "step by step" process.

"This is no short-term proposition," he said.

"It is going to be a long, drawn-out fight, and getting Kahoolawe returned, cleaned up and useable is going to take time," he added.

IN ITS RESOLUTION, adopted Oct. 18, the State chamber noted that the bombardment of Kahoolawe "is a matter of intense concern" to a segment of Hawaii's citizens, especially the residents of Maui County.

It urged the Navy Department to modify its use of the Island and to seek an alternative to the use of live ammunition as early as possible.

"The search for other methods—perhaps electronic in nature—to conduct such training has not been exhausted and an alternative is possible in an age of sophisticated technology," the chamber resolution said.

Copies of the resolution were sent to the President, the secretaries of the Navy and Defense departments, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, Gov. George R. Ariyoshi, and the mayor and members of the Maui County Council.

11/18/76 SB

# Kahoolawe Survey Starts Tomorrow

Four archaeologists will go to Kahoolawe tomorrow for five days to continue surveying the Island and to evaluate a possible habitation site discovered in September.

State archaeologists Rob Hommon and Farley Watansbe will lead the group, including two scientists from the University of Hawaii and the Bishop Museum.

# Kahoolawe Is Subject of Suit

By Keith Haugen  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A group of Hawaii citizens, including some of the activists who occupied Kahoolawe earlier this year, today filed a civil class action suit in U.S. District Court asking that military activities on the Island be declared unlawful.

The suit, filed by Legal Aid attorney Joel E. August, contends that the Navy activities are "violative of federal and State laws designed to protect the Island's environment and cultural attributes, and (the) plaintiffs' religious freedom."

Named as defendants are the secretaries of defense and the Navy, the Navy's chief of naval operations, the commandant of the 14th Naval District and the commander-in-of the Pacific fleet.

THE PLAINTIFFS include Dr.

Emmett Aluli and Walter St Ritte Jr., who were acquitted in federal court of charges they trespassed on the Island during visits earlier this year. Other plaintiffs include Maui and Molokai residents who represent classes of people who regularly hunt goats on Kahoolawe or who contend the noise of Navy practice bombing there is a nuisance.

Kahoolawe has been used for military bombing and shelling practice since World War II.

THE SUIT ITEMIZES 13 specific legal claims that the plaintiffs believe are violations of either State or federal statutes.

The claims include alleged violations of the National Environmental Policy Act, Water Pollution Control Act, Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 and other statutes relating to air, noise and water pollution and endangered species.

Other claims cite violations of executive orders relating to preservation of historic sites and national environmental policy.

The plaintiffs Aluli, Ritte, Ritte's wife, Loretta, George Helm, Charles K. Maxwell and kahuna Emma Defries also allege that their freedom of religious rights guaranteed under the First Amendment are violated by Navy orders which restrict them from visiting the Island.

"IN ORDER TO practice their religion, the above named plaintiffs must periodically go to the Island of Kahoolawe to perform necessary religious ceremonies and restore religious shrines which exist on the Island," the complaint stated.

The plaintiffs were permitted on the Island for a religious ceremony earlier this year, but Ritte and Aluli were barred from making that visit.

The two men did attend the ceremony on Kahoolawe and it was that visit that led to the trespass case against Aluli.

## Bombing too noisy

Advertiser Oct 8, 1976

WAILUKU — Maui County officials yesterday reported receiving complaints from Kihei and Kula residents over noise and vibrations resulting from Naval bombardment of Kahoolawe.

The complaints were reported to the Navy by Maui County Information & Complaints officer Ron Youngblood. There was no indication yesterday what action the military may take to ease the problem.

The complaints were reported to the Navy by Maui County Information & Complaints officer Ron Youngblood. There was no indication yesterday what action the military may take to ease the problem.

According to 14th Naval District officials, a Navy ship was engaged in "routine shore bombardment this morning and this afternoon (yesterday)." The Navy also said air operations on Kahoolawe were conducted Wednesday.

# Of Unlawful Entry on Kahoolawe Judge Finds

By Keith Haugen  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Dr. Emmett Aluli, 32, was found innocent yesterday in Federal Court of charges that he was unlawfully on the Island of Kahoolawe in January and February.

Federal Judge Dick Yin Wong's findings, announced at the close of a day-long nonjury trial, ended a case that began with the January "invasion" of the military-controlled Island by a group of Hawaiian activists led by Aluli and Walter Ritte Jr., 31, of Molokai.

Ritte was acquitted by the charges in an appearance before Federal Judge Samuel P. King last April.

RITTE HAD BEEN charged with one count of re-entering the restricted area after being ordered not to do so. He was found innocent when King ruled the U.S. attorney's office had failed to prove Ritte had been warned not to return to the Island.

Following that defeat, the U.S. attorney's office amended its complaint against Aluli to include another count — that he unlawfully re-entered the Island after being removed.

Both Ritte and Aluli had been picked up on the Island Jan. 6 by a Navy helicopter. They had been two days on the barren Island without food, water or adequate clothing and had waved to the helicopter and asked to be picked up.

IN YESTERDAY'S RULING, Judge Wong agreed with defense attorneys Clifford Nakea and William Yuen that the act of picking them up on the Island was more of a rescue than a removal since it was "not forcibly and against his will."

And although Wong found that Aluli had been warned not to return to Kahoolawe, he said banning Aluli and Ritte from the Island for a Feb. 13 religious ceremony was an "arbitrary and capricious act" on the part of the Navy officer in charge.

Nakea and Yuen had argued that to allow everyone else in the community to attend and bar only Aluli and Ritte would be to deny them their constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

THE TWO MEN had been on the Island twice in January and for the religious ceremony in February — all in defiance of the Navy and as part of a demonstration to halt the practice bombing of the Island and speed its eventual return to civilian use.

Testimony at yesterday's hearing was much along the lines of the Ritte trial, with witnesses pointing out the religious significance of the Island and the land to the Hawaiian people.

At one point Aluli described his returning to the Island as "the only kind of language the Navy understood." He told of sitting across the table from Navy representatives in meetings arranged by Bishop Estate trustees Richard Lyman and Robert Midkiff and "trying to teach them (the Navy) the significance of Kahoolawe" to the Hawaiians.

HE SAID KAHOOLAWA is a "catalyst" for the Hawaiian rights movement—a problem people of all Islands can relate to.

"How can you use one of our Islands to practice just to kill people?" he asked of the high-ranking Navy officers. He said he and others are preparing 13 counts of federal violations by the Navy in the use of Kahoolawe—including violations of environmental, air pollution and endangered species laws.

Judge Wong's decision triggered cheers and applause among the more than 100 spectators packed into the courtroom. After the judge, Deputy U.S. Atty. Stephen Quinn and the Navy witnesses left the courtroom, Aluli held a brief meeting with his supporters.

"This is just a beginning," he said. "A small beginning."

REPRESENTATIVES OF each Island spoke, most of them in tears.

# Aluli Innocent



**ACQUITTED**—Dr. Emmett Aluli joins more than 100 supporters and well-wishers outside federal court yesterday after he was found innocent of trespass charges involving his visits to Kahoolawe. Flanked by his mother, left, and Kahuna Emma DeFries, right, he joined the group in singing "Hawai'i Aloha." —Star-Bulletin Photo by Jip Pruden.

They applauded attorney Nakea and told how they felt Aluli, who is now practicing on Molokai, was "chosen" to lead the Hawaiian people.

The Rev. Edward Kealanahahele led the group in prayers.

Outside the Federal Building the group gathered again to hold hands in a circle filling the entire courtyard. They sang "Hawai'i Aloha" and Kealanahahele symbolically poured earth onto the open hands of Aluli, Ritte and others as he prayed

"that this aina (land) will come back to us."

Aluli said he will give much thought to another trip to Kahoolawe and said that if he returns to the Island in further defiance of the military, he will not go alone.

"All of us will go," he said, gesturing to the crowd of supporters, many of whom flew from Neighbor Islands at their own expense to be with him in court.



Sept 7, 1976 S-B



Robert Hommon

## 7 Historic Sites Found on Kahoolawe

Seven more archaeological sites of historic interest were discovered on Kahoolawe last week when several State officials visited the Target Island.

Robert Hommon, State archaeologist, said 13 sites now have been found in two field trips. Several more trips are planned, the next in October, he said.

Hommon expects obsidian glass found near the Island's high point at Lua Makika to date from somewhere between 1400 A.D. and 1850 when testing is completed.

**THE OLDEST ARTIFACTS** ever discovered in the State date to about 600 A.D. They were found at Bellows Air Force Base and Halawa Valley on Molokai.

Hommon spent five days on the Island and looked over a cluster of six foundations of an old fishing site plus terraced land once used for agricultural purposes.

Hommon said sailors with rifles killed 312 goats while his team was there.

Goats are the major reason the Island is denuded, the scientist thinks.

**HE SAID THAT** of 200 trees recently planted in a row, all but four had been eaten by goats.

Asked to comment on reports that removing unexploded ordnance from Kahoolawe may cost \$200 million or more, Hommon said he can believe it.

He said his visit last February, when ordnance experts were on the Island, revealed that many bombs, even in recent times, have penetrated to a depth of 14 feet on the parched surface.

If the military discontinued use of Kahoolawe for bombing and shelling practice, Hommon thinks water would be a major problem although there are small craters that can catch water.

He said Mayor Elmer Cravalho of Maui told him it may be feasible to pipe water to the Island from Maui.

Sept 14, 76 S-B

## Kahoolawe Is 'Worth It'

Democratic Rep. Patsy T. Mink, U.S. Senate candidate, believes that "money can't be traded off for a commitment" from the Navy that it would return Kahoolawe to the State.

Meeting with editors and reporters of the Star-Bulletin yesterday, Mink said that even if it costs \$250 million — as has been reported by Republican senatorial candidate William F. Quinn — to clean up the Island, the price is worth it.

Mink said that any of the many Islands of the Hawaiian archipelago could be used as an alternative bombing site.

campaign

'76



MINK

## Mink says stances not like Matsunaga

U.S. Rep. Patsy Mink yesterday rebuffed a suggestion that there is "no difference" between her and Rep. Spark Matsunaga, her Primary Election opponent in the U.S. Senate race.

"On major issues of enormous concern to the future of the country, we have taken decidedly different stances," Mink told students at Hawaii Loa College.

Mink and Matsunaga are running in a low-key but tight contest. Each has the support of labor and enjoys strong popularity among Hawaii's voters.

Both have chosen similar campaign slogans: "Sparky works. For all Hawaii. Patsy Mink. For all of us."

But Mink, asked yesterday by one person to point out differences between her and Matsunaga, said she takes strong stands for what she believes in.

And, she added, her legislative interests would make her a more qualified member of the U.S. Senate.

MINK SAID one difference from Matsunaga was her opposition to American involvement in the Vietnam War.

She said she fought "as hard as I could possibly fight any issue."

Mink also pointed out that she was the only House member to testify in the Senate against approval of G. Harrold Carswell for the U.S. Supreme Court.

"No one else would testify," she said.

Mink said she also has advocated

public release of the Central Intelligence Agency's budget, a move opposed by Matsunaga.

IN OTHER COMMENTS, Mink said:

- A national plan for health care should pay for patients' hospitalization costs only, and not physicians' costs.

- Both are included in the Democrats' proposal in Congress, but Mink said the \$85 billion price tag of the program could be cut in half by removing the physicians' cost.

- The United States eventually should pull out of South Korea, but not now.

- American failure in Vietnam has "endangered the posture of the United States in that part of the world," she said.

- Mink added that the recent slayings of two U.S. Army officers at Panmunjon should not have a drastic effect on the Korean problem. She opposes any further show of U.S. military strength in connection with the incident.

- She supports detente.

- Although she supported U.S. Rep. Morris Udall's campaign, she is "personally satisfied that (presidential candidate Jimmy) Carter represents the majority view of my party" and she is even happier with Walter Mondale as Carter's running mate.

- The State Legislature should consider a law for medical malpractice insurance that focuses more on helping victims than finding fault.

## Carter derides foes' experience

Democrat congressional candidate George Carter says he is running for the U.S. House on the record of achievement—of his opponents.

Carter, running for the 2nd Congressional Dist. (Rural Oahu-Neighbor Islands), leveled barbs at State Sen. Joseph Kuroda and Dan Akaka, his rivals in the race.

"I'm glad that Joe and Dan are running on their experience because I am running on the kind of results they have given you," Carter told Makakilo Community Center Association members.

Carter, noting that Kuroda serves in the State Legislature and that Akaka formerly worked in the Governor's Office, said:

- Salaries in the State Government have increased \$24 million since 1973.

- Employment in sugar, pineapple, other agriculture industries and the construction trade has gone down since 1974.

- Hawaii's tax burden is the third highest in the nation.

"Kuroda's automotive repair bill started out to be a protection against fraud, but has ended up as a certification program for mechanics that will cost the taxpayers almost \$200,000 in a time when we can't fund the summer program at the University," Carter said.

"THEY CLAIM GREAT experience in education. With Dan in the Governor's Office and Joe on the Senate Education Committee, our school system is sick and anemic, almost terminally ill, with over 250 items backlogged for lack of funds."

# History on Kahoolawe

By LORI MATSUKAWA  
Advertiser Staff Writer

So what's new on Kahoolawe? Possible remnants of prehistoric Hawaiian civilizations, said an archaeologist and a historic sites specialist who returned yesterday from a five-day exploration of the island.

Seven new archaeological sites were found on this trip, according to archaeologist Dr. Rob Hommon of the historic sites branch of the Department of Land and Natural Resources. He said this brings the total number of possible historic sites on Kahoolawe to 13.

"We assume that they are prehis-

toric sites because there is no evidence of metal or broken bottle glass," Hommon said.

**FARLEY WATANABE**, the historic site's specialist who accompanied Hommon, said the two most interesting finds on this trip were concentrations of obsidian (volcanic) glass—possibly used as primitive tools—following a north to south trend near the top of the island and a gulch along the coast with a small cluster of ruined foundations, possible remnants of a fishing settlement.

The first site, with the obsidian glass, is about 1½ to 2 miles southwest of Lua Makika, the highest point on the island. The second site is in the center of the island's northwest coast between Cape Kuikui and Kealaikahiki Point.

"We found remnants of about a half dozen platforms, a fishing hut and traces of terraces which may have been used to grow sweet potatoes," Hommon added.

**HE SAID SOME** of the archaeological sites are close to Navy target areas used for bombing practices but none of the sites was directly in a target area.

Some of the sites near the top of the island which the two men discovered in March were found "blown to bits" during this last trip.

For the most part, however, there was "no evidence of ordinance landing directly" on sites, Hommon said.

Six sites were uncovered by Hommon and Watanabe during a trip last March. Their first trip to Kahoolawe was last February. Hommon said

they have covered about 6,000 acres in all.

Hommon called the new finds "quite significant" because "it shows that Kahoolawe could have been the smallest, driest inhabited island."

**HE ESTIMATED** that Hawaiians could have lived here as early as 1400 A.D. and there is evidence that the inhabitants fished and caught octopus.

Watanabe said no dates could be definitely set until the obsidian glass samples they brought back are analyzed by geologists.

Hommon indicated he would be talking with Navy officials about bombing practices in two designated areas on the island—A-15 at the top center of the island and S-1 on the northwest coast—so the sites would not be endangered.

Commander Dale Klinkermann, 14th Naval District Public Affairs Officer, who greeted the researchers as they disembarked from one of two Marine helicopters landing at Barbers Point Naval Air Station yesterday, said target practice in the S-1 target area was suspended in March shortly after Hommon returned from his trip and had discussed the situation with Navy personnel.

**BOMBING WILL CEASE** in that area until the importance of the area as a historical site could be "evaluated," Klinkermann said.

Hommon said he and Watanabe plan "two or three" more trips to

Kahoolawe, beginning possibly in October.

Kahoolawe, a 44-square-mile island, has been a Navy bombing site for about 33 years and is situated about six miles south of Maui.

Hommon said if care were taken "with the bombing," there would be no need to declare the entire island a federally protected historic site.

He added that sites near the coast are not endangered by bombing practices.

Accompanying the two researchers were Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) experts who "steered us away from the worst of the (unexploded) material" still on the island, Hommon said.

**"THEY BLEW UP** a few ordnances on the center of the island when we were down on the coast, so we were never near any of the explosions," he said.

Watanabe even managed to tote back a small ammunition can full of opihii which he said he picked during his free evenings.

The entourage consisted of 26 persons. The Navy, according to Watanabe, shot 312 goats in an effort to control the prolific goat population.

"The goats are the main reason why the island is so eroded," Hommon said. He said that the goats more than the bombings have caused Kahoolawe to look the way it does.



WATANABE

Cape Kuikui

Kahoolawe

2nd site

Lua Makika

1st site



Kealaikahiki Point

Also in the group were a State forester and a Federal fish and game official, both based on Maui.

The fish and game official checked on the goat population and counted about 1,000 gambo quails, who live on the island, according to Watanabe.

THE FORESTER, in cooperation with the Navy, did research on possible vegetation that would thrive on the windy, sunbaked island and aid in reclaiming the soil.

Watanabe said the forester found certain grasses that could stop erosion on the island's lower levels and possibly a type of pine that could endure the high winds and dryness of Kahoolawe.

Planted parallel to the coast at a high elevation, the pines could serve as windbreaks to catch moisture in the air, Watanabe said.



HOMMON

## Kahoolawe Is Unfamiliar to Defense Aide

Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements yesterday said he has no knowledge of the local controversy surrounding the military's target bombing of the Island of Kahoolawe.

Clements, the Defense Department's second in command, said on KITV-TV's "Word for Word" program that the controversy is a "new issue to me and therefore I would not like to comment about it."

When told about the struggle to wrest Kahoolawe from military control, he said:

"I would think if it has been bombed and shot at since World War II that, first of all there must not be much left of it and secondly what would you do about sanitizing it what with all the unexploded munitions that are bound to be on it?"

"I wouldn't think a bird would want to light on it," Clements said.

*September 6, 1976 S-B*

Sept 1, 76 S-B

# Navy Vows to Minimize Bombing Effects on Maui

By Robert McCabo  
Maui Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, Maui — The Navy is taking steps to minimize the disturbing effects of the practice bombing of Kahoolawe, according to Rear Adm. R.S. Wentworth Jr., commander of the 14th Naval District.

Wentworth told Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho in a letter that the Navy "will continue to initiate procedures" aimed at reducing annoyance caused by the bombing.

He did not describe what the procedures would involve.

**VIBRATIONS FROM** explosions cause disturbances which upset residents of communities nearest to Kahoolawe.

Atmospheric conditions sometimes magnify these disturbances, which some residents claim are unbearable.

Such a situation arose early this month when weekend bombing activity rattled windows in homes in Kihei to Kula.

As a result, dozens of complaints were registered with Cravalho's office.

In turn, Cravalho lodged a strong protest in a letter to Wentworth and demanded the activity cease.

**IN HIS RESPONSE**, Wentworth said he regrets the necessity of Cravalho's protest "particularly since we are taking, and have taken, several initiatives to reduce any annoyance which our fine citizens of Maui may experience."

He said the Navy seldom receives complaints against the bombing. "We also receive occasional com-

plaints by telephone and letter but not often," he said.

Wentworth added that sometimes the complaints are unfounded.

"Quite recently, we had a case where the noise source was dynamiting on Maui," he pointed out.

**"NONETHELESS,"** he told Cravalho, "your letter is well taken; and, even though you have some doubts about our best efforts, our goal is minimum disturbance to the Maui residents, recognizing that fleet training is still vital to our over-all readiness."

Wentworth said Kahoolawe is used as a target range to "peak up" naval forces prior to deployment in the Western Pacific, where they "stand ready for incidents such as the current one at Panmunjom, Korea."

"Regrettable as they are, such international confrontations can and do occur without warning and without provocation by the United States," he said.

"The forces of the U.S. Navy must have the proven ability to be combat ready before they can be deployed and placed in a situation where they would be required to defend American lives, property and the liberty which we all prize so highly," he added.

**HOWEVER**, HE assured Cravalho that the Navy will "continue to initiate procedures to minimize any possible disturbances (from the Kahoolawe bombings) to south Maui residents."

In commenting on Wentworth's response, Cravalho said it indicates

the Navy recognizes the unpopularity of the bombing.

"It is interesting that despite their protestations about doing everything they can, the admiral says the Navy is initiating procedures to cut down on the disturbances to the citizens of Maui," Cravalho said.

"I think the key word is initiating. That means to me that something is being started. It can only be due to the public pressure against the bombing," he added.



R. S. Wentworth

## For Cleanup

# Kahoolawe Bill: Up to \$250 Million

The estimated cleanup bill for Kahoolawe is between \$150 million and \$250 million, the Star-Bulletin has learned.

The figures were first revealed by former Gov. William F. Quinn, republican U.S. Senate candidate, who met in Washington earlier with Capt. John S. Jenkins, Navy judge advocate.

The Marince Ltd. study report on the clean-up was circulated to high Pearl Harbor offices recently and then was returned to the chief of naval operations for review.

It is supposed to be made public no later than the day before the general election, Nov. 2.

The Falls Church, Va., ordinance specialists looked at the target island in March.

Quinn, in a story appearing in his own campaign circular, says the cost range is based upon whether the clean-up depth takes off only 18 inches of top soil or goes down to six feet. The time estimate is five to 10 years.

Quinn admits Kahoolawe will be a tough decision.

Is it worth that kind of money?

He looked at the issue when he was governor and even

today wonders if the Navy can come up with an alternative bombing site.

He met recently at Kepaniwai Park in Iao Valley, Maui, with the Protect Kahoolawe Association and said their cause was similar to that of Martin Luther King, who turned to civil disobedience as a form of peaceful protest.

Quinn pointed out that the Kahoolawe issue 15 years ago was not over the historic aspects of the island, but rather the noise and inconvenience.

The Interior Department study of improvements for the Arizona Memorial operation will begin Oct. 1.

### The Armed Forces



By  
Lyle Nelson

Meanwhile the Navy has talked the State into building a new bus shelter on Kamehameha Highway near the Ford Island ferry terminal.

Tourists often have to stand in the sun waiting for a bus after visiting the Arizona.

The Navy runs five boats, using 22 sailors, nine of them full-timers on assignment from the Naval Station.

The agreement in principle between the Navy and Interior Department for National Park Service operation of the Arizona boat trips will be discussed when the Fleet Reserve Association holds its national convention Sept. 20 at the Sheraton-Waikiki Hotel.

Adm. Thomas B. Hayward, new Pacific Fleet commander, will give the keynote address.

The Coast Guard cutter Jarvis returned from the Aleutians this week after nailing three Japanese and South Korean fishing boats in illegal operations.

Fines for two of them came to \$1.2 million. The third case is pending.

Vice Adm. Samuel L. Gravely Jr. will take over the 3rd Fleet in ceremonies at 10 a.m. Sept. 10.

The site will be the guided missile destroyer-Reeves at piers near the Naval Supply Center.

Retired Navy Capt. Del Grantham called to say he was not in the Annapolis Class of '47 with Jimmy Carter, as this column had been informed. Grantham was '37 and added that '27 was a good class, too, and maybe '57 will be eventually.

Carter, incidentally, said in an interview that the three great influences on his life have been Jesus Christ, Carter's father and Adm. Hyman Rickover.

Retiring Maj. Gen. Harry W. Brooks Jr. told me the great influences on his career were Gen. Creighton Abrams and Gen. Fred C. Weyand, who gave him the chance — and Lt. Gen. George O'Connor and Lt. Gen. Henry Emerson, men he worked for along the way.

Another influence was retired Col. Ernest Frazier, Smokin' Joe's half brother.

AUG 28 76 58  
**Army Kalalau  
Plan Rejected**

LIHUE, Kauai — The Board of Land and Natural Resources yesterday rejected without debate an application from the Army to use portion of the Na Pali Forest Reserve and Kalalau Valley for para-rescue training exercises.

The board's abrupt action came as a surprise to a group of north shore residents who were prepared to testify against the proposal. They said the program would injure the esthetic quality of the remote wilderness area on Kauai's north shore.

The application had been filed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which asked a permit to use portions of about 10,000 acres of rugged terrain for the training program.

It said that the training would be conducted perhaps six times a year.

A staff report recommended denial of the permit on the basis that the activity would be in conflict with State and national programs for preservation of ecological and archeological resources.



**VALLEY TOUR** — Representatives of the State and two community groups took a tour of Makua Valley yesterday with the U.S. Army. One group wants the valley turned over to the public.—Photo by Ron Edmonds.

July 31, 76 S-B

## Return of Makua Valley Asked

The Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims yesterday asked the U.S. Army to cease ammunition practice in Makua Valley and return it to the Hawaiian people.

In a news release handed out at the start of an Army tour of the valley, the coalition asked that the government restore the valley, its endemic plant and wildlife and any historic or archeologically significant sites.

The tour of the valley was arranged by the Army at the request of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

**THE WAIANAE NEIGHBORHOOD** Board and coalition were permitted to join the tour.

An Army news release after the tour said that due to the heavy vegetation and probability of unexploded ammunition in the valley it was impossible to conduct an extensive on-site survey yesterday.

The Army has been conducting an extensive environmental study of Makua and other Hawaiian training areas in keeping with federal requirements, the news release said.

Makua has been used since 1943 for live fire training and explosive ordnance disposal for all armed services and the State, the news release said.

"THE VALLEY IS UNIQUE in that it provides the only area on Oahu in which fire operations can be safely conducted," it said.

"... According to McAllister's 'archaeology of Oahu' only one historical site was located inside the training area. That was the Kaahihi Heiau which already had been destroyed by the time of his survey," the news release said.

"No other historical or archaeological surveys have been conducted in this area."

Lt. Col. Mae Pomeroy said that two groups, totalling about 34 persons, were ushered through the valley for about 90 minutes each.

**SHE SAID SOME MEMBERS** of the community groups left before the tours started because the Army had been told only about 20 persons would attend. About 50 showed up, she said.

She said the groups were told that the Army wants to take all into the valley but that they would have to go under the Army's conditions.

She said the tour members were not permitted to wander around because of possible dangerous ordnances.

She said most of the tour was by vehicle.

To Serve as Floating Classroom

# Hokule'a Won't

By Keith Haugen  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hokule'a, the 60-foot double-hulled Polynesian canoe which returned Monday from a successful voyage to and from Tahiti, will soon become a floating classroom, says Herb Kane, Polynesian Voyaging Society vice president and designer of the craft.

"We don't want to embalm the Hokule'a on a pedestal outside a museum," Kane told the Honolulu Rotary Club at a luncheon in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel yesterday.

"We don't want to sell it.

"And we don't want to make landings on Kaboolawe with it," he said.

"WE HAVE A higher and better use for it, as an educational tool."

Kane said Monday's arrival before a crowd of some 15,000 at Magic Island was just the conclusion of one phase of the society's project, which he says has become a "public event."

"The canoe has emerged as the central figure in this adventure," he said. "It was just a crazy idea at first."

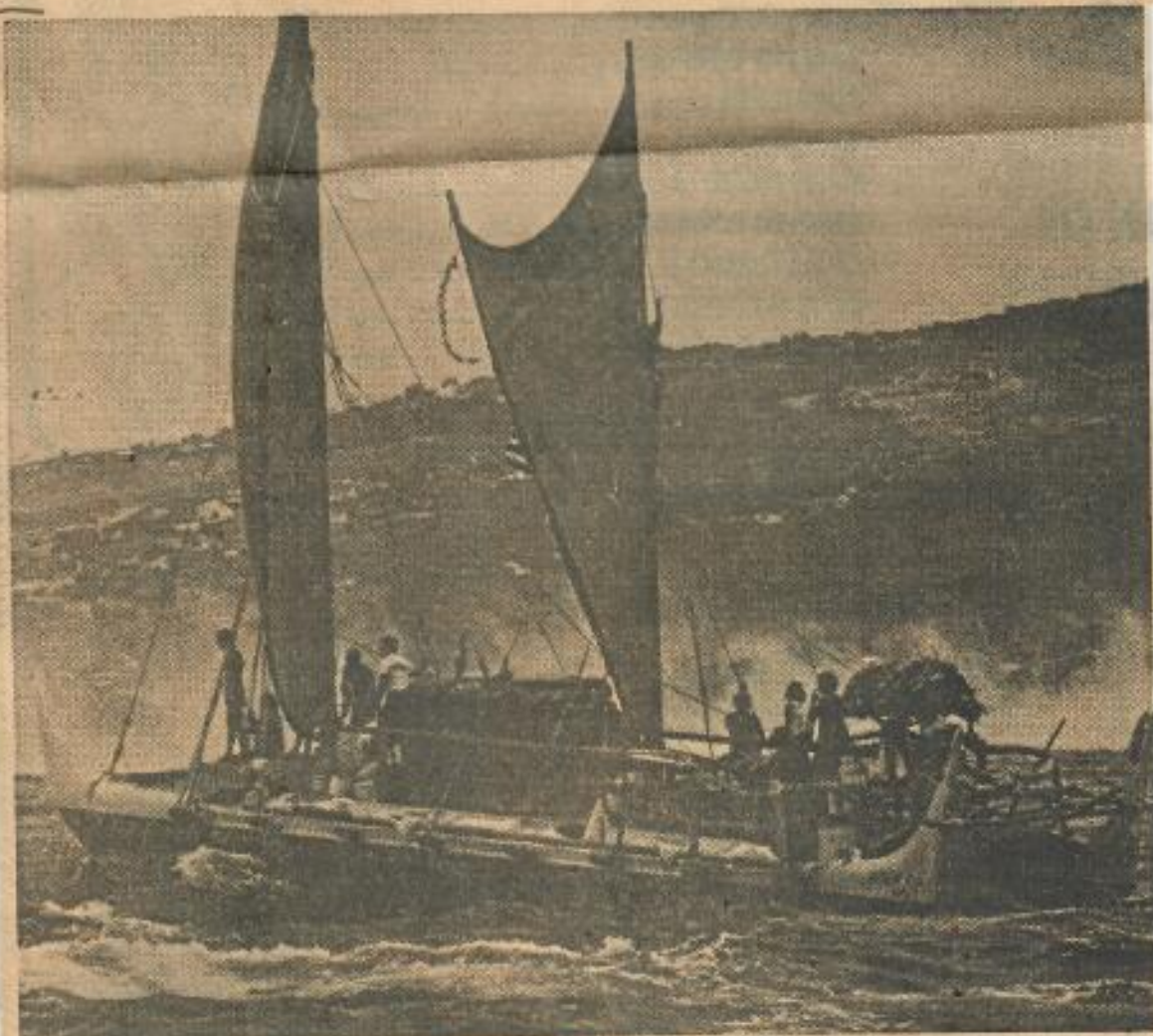
He said the canoe now really belongs to the community and that the canoe and its trips to Tahiti and back have had a "strong cultural effect on the community."

"NOT JUST FOR the Hawaiian people, but for everyone in Hawaii," he said.

Kane said the disappointments of the voyage to Tahiti were by far outweighed by the accomplishments. He described the voyage to Tahiti as "like being in an encounter group for 35 days and no one can leave the room."

"A great deal of learning took place on the canoe," he said.

The canoe and voyage are the beginning of an educational program, he said, adding that a committee of specialists in the field of



Hokule'a in the home stretch



# Fold Its Sails

education already are planning the program.

HE SAID IT IS possible to learn math and science principles from the canoe, and that the canoe also can be used to help teach history, navigation, weather, Hawaiian crafts, food preparation, agriculture, animal husbandry and even about the stars.

"Much can be taught on a canoe and it can be taught all at once," he said.

Kane said students who find it difficult to learn math and science in a classroom may find it much easier on the canoe.

KANE GAVE CREDIT to the businesses which donated funds and materials for the voyage and thanked the Bicentennial Commission, the military, both the National and State Foundations for Culture and the Arts, and individual donors.

He singled out the Kawananakoa family as the "largest individual contributors."

The entire project cost about \$130,000, he said. And the society is still in the red.

"We still owe our sailmakers and we still owe a few other people," he said.



Herb Kane

5-B SEPT 3, 1976

## Kahoolawe Examined

Two State archeologists Sunday will end a week-long look at Kahoolawe's old villages, artifacts and other sites of historic interest.

Robert Hommon and Farley Watanabe have been escorted to the island off Maui by Navy ordnance specialists to make sure they avoid danger areas.

The purpose of the field trip is to determine whether any sites are eligible for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places.

Also teams of sailors have been repairing targets recently bombed by aircraft from Navy ships.

Rear Adm. R. Strat Wentworth Jr., 14th Naval District commandant, will discuss Kahoolawe at 6:30 tonight at a meeting with Kapahulu-Moiliili Lions members at the Kaimana Beach Hotel.

## Candidates Asked About Kahoolawe

WAILUKU, Maui — If Hawaiian activist Walter Ritte Jr. has his way, the Island of Kahoolawe will figure as an election issue in the presidential race, at least in Hawaii.

Ritte, of Molokai, has advised newsmen that he has sent letters to Jimmy Carter, President Ford and Ronald Reagan asking them to make their stands known in the controversy over Kahoolawe's use as a bombing target.

In his letters, Ritte told the candidates that the people of Hawaii "recognize Kahoolawe as a place where their culture is being desecrated."

He said military use of the Island as a gunnery and bombing range for the past 30 years, has "bloomed into a major controversy in which the Navy stands in opposition to the people of this State."

THE HAWAIIAN people, he said, feel that the military has "misused the intent of the executive order," which turned Kahoolawe over to the Navy during World War II, by continuing its target bombardment of the island.

"There is a strong feeling, especially from the growing population of Maui, which is just six miles from the target site, of an alarming and real danger to them."

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5-B

June 18, 76 S-B

## Quinn Doubts Navy's Need of Kahoolawe

Republican senatorial candidate William F. Quinn says he "find it questionable" that the Navy can't use any other area besides Kahoolawe to provide training for its pilots and bombardiers.

"I find it very difficult to believe that the United States Navy — in the interests of national defense — must use that bomb-ridden island for target practice in lieu of any other alternative," Quinn said.

He told members of the Windward Rotary Club yesterday that Kahoolawe will be one of the hottest issues, especially on Maui, this election year.

QUINN SAID another issue is the restoration of the sugar Act "to protect one of Hawaii's most valuable sources of income, tax revenues and jobs . . ."

Congress considered an extension of the Sugar Act in 1974, Quinn said, but it failed to pass the House.

The Republican candidate also said he will fight to save the 12.5 per cent cost-of-living allowances for federal employees.

He said that in private industry, employe contracts recognize the severe cost-of-living differences between here and the mainland and allowances are made.

"The same allowances should be maintained on the federal level," Quinn said.

# No new Kahoolawe

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

Members of the Protect Kahoolawe Association yesterday said they do not expect further attempts to reoccupy the target island while legal matters are pending.

During a press conference at a scenic lookout on Maui that overlooks Kahoolawe, Karl Mowat, a spokesman for the organization, cited two legal actions being taken in an effort to halt bombing practice at the island by the military.

One action is a petition by Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho before the Federal Aviation Administration citing the hazard to civilian air traffic.

The second involves a suit prepared by the Protect Kahoolawe Association citing environmental damage being caused by the bombing.

"RIGHT NOW WE'RE not thinking of reoccupying the island; we're depending on the court systems," Mowat said.

He said association members believe any extralegal efforts to halt the Navy bombing could jeopardize actions before the aviation agency and the courts.

If legal efforts to halt the bombing fail, members said, new efforts to reoccupy the island to halt the bombing "are a probability."

However, Mowat said he does not see the

June 10, 76 Adver.

## awe landings

★★ HONOLULU

### neighbor island NEWS

court efforts failing: "We realize it may run for five or 10 years before it's settled," he said.

MOWAT SAID the primary concern of the Protect Kahoolawe Association is to bring an end to the bombing of the island. In the long term, he said, the association would want the island returned to the Hawaiian people to decide what should be made of it.

He said it should be persons of Hawaiian ancestry who decide whether the island

should be turned into a resort, banned to everyone but Hawaiians, or turned into a park.

In reflecting the concerns of the association, Mowat also sought to rebut criticism that Kahoolawe is only a barren island unusable by anyone.

He noted, for instance, that the islands of Hawaii could have been considered barren when the first Polynesians arrived to settle on them. Many of the plants and animals needed for human life on the islands were brought over by the ancient Hawaiians, he said.

ASSOCIATION MEMBERS also used the occasion to announce plans for a 12-hour-long concert to be held from 10 a.m. Sunday at the Wailuku War Memorial football stadium. Funds raised at the concert will go to aid the association's legal battle.

# Kahoolawe Group Vows Legal Effort

WAILUKU, Maui — The struggle to wrest Kahoolawe from military control will not involve any future illegal occupations of the target island, a spokesman for the Protect Kahoolawe Association said yesterday.

Karl Mowat, president of the association's Maui chapter, said at a news conference that his group will rely solely on legal efforts to obtain civilian control of the barren, windswept island.

"We are using every legal and judicial means possible right now to achieve our goal, and even though we realize the procedure may take from five to 10 years, we do not plan to participate in anything that is illegal, such as occupation of the island," he said.

THE ISLAND, LOCATED off Maui's Makena-Kihei coast, was occupied twice early this year by Hawaiian activists, Walter Ritte of Molokai and Emmett Aluli of Honolulu, in demonstrations aimed at interrupting the bombing of the island, which for the past 35 years has been used as a bombing and practice gunnery range.

Mowat told newsmen at the conference held at the Kahoolawe lookout on the Honoapiilani Highway, that groups who are actively seeking the island's return, are now content to have the matter settled in court.

"We are leaving it up to the court system because we believe in it to pull us through and get the island back for us," he said.

CITING LEGAL MEASURES initiated by his association to halt the bombing on ground it was causing ecological damage, and a bid by Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho to bar military flights over Kahoolawe, Mowat said his group was satisfied with these efforts.

"We feel the majority of the people in Hawaii support these moves because they will end the bombing which we feel is a slap in the face," he said.

"We want the bombing to be stopped because it is destroying the island and the reef life in surrounding waters," he added.

IF THE BOMBING IS halted, Mowat said the association would then move to have the island revert to "Hawaiian ownership."



**PROTESTER**—Kathy De Rego holds a placard asking motorists for support in the effort to protect Kahoolawe from military bombings.

By this, he said he meant that those with Hawaiian blood should have the right to decide on the future use of the island.

"If the majority of the people decide that hotels should be built on the island, or that it be turned into a park, then so be it," Mowat said.

"Our contention is that if the Hawaiian people don't have ownership of the island, they will be strangers in their own land," he added.

HE SAID ALSO that the association has scheduled a special fund-raising Hawaiian festival at the Maui War Memorial Football Stadium on Sunday.

The event will involve a 12-hour program featuring Hawaiian entertainers from around the State.

Entrance fees will be \$3.50 for adults and \$1 for children with the money collected going toward legal expenses incurred in the struggle for Kahoolawe.

1/2/76 Star-Bull.

## Live Shell

### Kills 2 Boys in California

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. (AP) — A beach area on which a live military shell killed two boys on an outing has been put off limits to the public.

Killed were Andrew Timothy O'Toole, 8, of Santa Ana and John Anthony Erickson, 14, of Anaheim.

The boys were playing on bluffs above Camp Pendleton's Red Beach campground where their families had been staying in trailers since Wednesday.

The explosion yesterday was heard along the beach which is used for amphibious landing exercises.

ALTHOUGH the accident scene was once used as a weapons firing range, a Marine Corps spokesman said that was ended years ago.

An ordnance team was called to examine the area which was then put off limits to the public.

Andrew's father, Dennis O'Toole, said the two families camped on the beach several times in 1975.

No warning is given campers, he said, but signs are posted to mark a training area and civilians are kept out when Marine landing exercises take place.

### Makua 'bombs' to be protested

The Nanakuli-Waianae Community Association will hold a press conference today at the Iolani Palace bandstand demanding a halt to "bombing" of Makua Valley.

Makua Valley, north of Makaha Valley, is used as a rifle range by ground troops and also as a target site for helicopter gunships, an Army spokesman said.

June 7, 76

S-B

## Kahoolawe Group Files Suit Intent

By Grace Feliciano  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The Protect Kahoolawe Association has filed letters of intent to sue federal and State officials for violations of federal and State laws affecting the Island of Kahoolawe.

George Helm, director of the association, said letters have been sent to Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf II, State Director of Health George A. L. Yuen and other officials charging that the discharge of live and inert ordnance on and around the Island is illegal.

Statutes allegedly violated are the federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Marine Protection and Research Act, the Clean Air Act and the Hawaii Environmental Quality Act.

THE OFFICIALS, including U.S. Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi and Russell Train, Environmental Protection Agency administrator, were sent letters last month.

They have 60 days to "come within the law or work out a reasonable compromise," Helm said yesterday.

If their responses are inadequate, the association can then proceed to file suit in federal court at the end of 60 days.

Helm said the new Protect Kahoolawe Association aims to protect the Island from target bombing by the military and anything that may hamper the Island's historical and environmental significance.

"We also want to prevent its becoming a dumping place of political garbage," Helm said.

# Suit pending to halt

By JOHN C. GIVEN  
Advertiser Staff Writer

A group of Hawaiians seeking to use antipollution laws to end military use of Kahoolawe as a bombing target yesterday announced the beginning of legal action against the Federal Government.

In a news conference, spokesman George Helm, director of the Protect Kahoolawe Association, said a "no-

tice of intent to sue" had been sent to seven ranking Federal officials, including Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, Navy Secretary J. William Middendorf II and Rear Adm. Ralph S. Wentworth Jr., commandant of the 14th Naval District here.

The notice, required by law, is designed to warn the affected parties of the pending suit so remedial action or a settlement might be ar-

ranged before a 60-day time limit expires.

In the notice, the association and 12 individual complainants accuse the Defense Department and the 14th Naval District of violating various Federal and State environmental statutes.

The complainants' allegations include:

- That ordnance is being discharg-

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## Hawaii Re

# Kahoolawe bombing

ed "continuously" in the ocean waters surrounding Kahoolawe by Marine and Navy aviators and vessels, a violation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

• That the discharge of ordnance in waters around Kahoolawe violates sections of the Hawaii Environmental Quality Act and Hawaii public health regulations.

• That bombing of the island is

causing erosion of the land, which in turn is polluting fresh waters on the island and the surrounding ocean.

• That dust generated by bombing of the island is being carried by air currents to Maui. The resulting pollution, the complainants allege, violates four Federal and State statutes.

Contacted by The Advertiser, a spokesman for Wentworth said the

commandant had referred the notice of intent to the Naval Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington and would not comment on the matter.

At yesterday's news conference, Helm and a lawyer for the group said the suit will be filed if the Defense Department does not move to end the target practice on and around Kahoolawe within the next 60 days.

## port



# The Sunday Advertiser

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MIKE MIDDLESWORTH *Managing Editor*

Honolulu, May 16, 1976

## A Kahoolawe plan?

It's good news if, as Governor Ariyoshi reports, the military is considering using dummy bombs on Kahoolawe and opening up some of the island's beaches to the public.

As stated before, the days of using this island in the middle of the Hawaiian chain for a bombing target should be—and are—numbered. Not only does the practice have lingering dangers, the island must eventually be cleared and restored for more productive use in coming years.

**BUT THAT** does not mean there cannot be a transition period when there would be mixed use of the island.

It's been noted that bombing is now confined to fixed periods and to the half of Kahoolawe away from Maui. The other half of the island could be cleaned up and returned for State park use in periods when there is no bombing. There could be a buffer or safety zone between the two halves.

The use of smoke bombs or other types of non-live ordnance would make such an operation easier—and it might allow continued military operations for a number of years. Live ordnance practice could be confined to the open ocean or more distant land targets.

**PUBLIC HEARINGS** in recent days have indicated feelings here for the return of Kahoolawe are growing. Moreover, they have the backing of most of our top political leaders.

Governor Ariyoshi's report indicates progress is possible, that local government and the military could work out a reasonable transition, if Washington gets the message.

The alternative is more protest and feelings that are bound to run over into other aspects of military-civilian relations.

The time to avoid that with a transition plan is now.

# Hawaii Report

## Kahoolawe hearing

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

KAHULUI — Maui County executive assistant Paul Mancini yesterday declared a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) hearing on a petition to revoke Navy rights to restrict airspace over Kahoolawe an "adversary hearing" held in violation of due process.

Mancini's declaration of prejudice on the part of an FAA hearing board was made at the end of a six-hour-long session held at the Kahului Library. He based his statement on the determination that FAA hearing officers had participated in an on-site inspection of Kahoolawe with Navy authorities.

The petitioner in the case, Maui

County, was not informed of the Kahoolawe visit until yesterday, during the hearing. Mancini said the meeting between the FAA hearing board and one party to the hearing, the Navy, without the opposing party violated Federal administrative procedures and reduced the hearings to an adversary proceeding.

**MANCINI'S DECLARATION** of prejudice would provide Maui County an avenue of appeal to a court if the FAA decision in the case is unfavorable to the petition.

During the hearing, some 28 persons testified in support of the petition to revoke Navy use of the airspace over Kahoolawe. Revocation of restricted airspace would prevent the Navy from continuing to use

Kahoolawe as a target practice island for ships and aircraft.

Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho, who initiated the petition, was the first speaker. He said technical data in support of the petition were presented during a hearing held in Honolulu Tuesday.

He spoke in general terms, calling the restrictions on airways resulting from the Kahoolawe bombing "unjustified and untenable," and the Navy's insistence on continuing to use Kahoolawe "military colonialism."

**"SHOW ME THE CAUSAL** relationship that exists between the dropping of bombs on the island of Kahoolawe, the shooting of missiles onto the Island of Kahoolawe and na-

# called biased



dional security," he said. He said the continuation of bombing over protests by Hawaiians "shows a lack of sensitivity that borders on arrogance on the part of the Department of the Navy."

With a contingent of Navy and Marine officers sitting before him in the audience, Cravalho noted the military has suggested if it loses Kahoolawe, it may need to leave the Islands.

Cravalho said "some call it economic blackmail."

"My response to the Department of the Navy on this particular point is 'Aloha,'" he said. "We survived well without you in the past; perhaps we will do better in the future."

Some 70 persons were crowded into the library conference room for the beginning of the hearing, which included a "mele" (song) and hula by Loretta Ritte, one of four persons who have conducted a camp-in on Kahoolawe.

NAVY AND MARINE officers in opposition to the Maui County petition presented only written documents to support their case at the Kahului hearing. One document was a 200-page report on the history of uses of the island.

One other person, Maui stockbroker Albert Gaddis, spoke against the petition in favor of allowing the Navy to continue to use Kahoolawe as a bombing target.

Gaddis questioned the problem of safety resulting from Navy bombing. He also said there have been no alternative plans for use of the Island and said the Island is needed as a target zone for military purposes.

Testimony in favor of the petition ranged from the technical to the emotional.

CHARLES CARMODY of Aviation Systems Associates noted he prepared the supporting data for the Maui County petition. For most of his testimony, he rebutted testimony presented by the Navy during a Tuesday hearing in Honolulu.

Of testimony given in support of use of Kahoolawe by Air Force tactical support aircraft and by Army helicopter gunships, Carmody said there is no reason that other target areas already available cannot be used.

He disputed a Navy captain's analysis of his report, saying he resented "unwarranted allegations that reflect on my professional background." He noted that he, as an employe of the FAA, had written the rules on which the petition is based.

Two officials of a Maui-based charter air service, Ananda Airways, also spoke, citing instances of sightings of bombs or missiles overshooting Kahoolawe and landing in the waters north of the Island.

ANANDA PILOT Robert Frost



Advertiser photo by Edwin Tani

## Cravalho speaks at FAA hearing on Maui.

said the Kahoolawe target area was designated 35 years ago and is "completely outdated by developments in air traffic."

Maui historian Inez Ashdown testified she and her father had run cattle on Kahoolawe between 1917 and 1941, when the military first took over the island for target practice. She said the original agreement for the Island was to have limited bombing to the southern tip.

A number of persons representing the Protect Kahoolawe Association spoke against continued bombing, citing the loss of lands and claiming damage to Hawaiian culture.

Loretta Ritte, speaking for her husband, Walter, said restrictions on public access to Kahoolawe denies

"our heritage and cultural rights as Hawaiians.

"YOU ARE BOMBING heiaus. When you go to Vietnam, you avoided bombing their shrines. When you come here, you bomb our shrines," she said.

Ritte also noted the request on behalf of five elderly Hawaiians from Molokai to visit Kahoolawe has been denied by the Navy.

Other testimony cited the hazard to fishing boats, as well as the possibility of an air accident, damage to the environment and a need for an environmental impact statement, and the effects felt on Maui when bombing is conducted on the Island eight miles to the south.



## At Air Route Hearing

# Trip to Kahoolawe Protested

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

**KAHULUI, Maui**—The hearing into Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho's petition for a revocation of the Navy's use of airspace over Kahoolawe took an unusual turn yesterday when it was learned that the officer in charge of the hearing made an unannounced trip to the Target Island.

Attorneys for Maui County and the Legal Aid Society lodged formal protests against the trip to the Island by William E. Broadwater, a Federal Aviation Administration official.

The attorneys, Paul Mancini and Joel August, said since Broadwater made the trip without notifying the County or other interested parties, they consider the hearing to be "adversary in nature" and a violation of due process rights.

**THE PROTESTS**, which were read into the record of the hearing, provide the petitioners with legal justification to seek a reversal if an unfavorable decision is reached.

In essence, the attorneys served notice that they will not accept a rejection of the revocation petition on grounds that such a decision could be arrived at unfairly.

Mancini, a special administrative assistant to Cravalho, implied that since the trip was made without participation of the petitioners, it could provide the Navy with an unjust and unknown advantage in the defense of its continued use of the Kahoolawe airspace.

**BROADWATER**, who made the trip in a Marine helicopter Wednesday, said he had requested it to obtain "a feel of the air corridors in question."

He said he does not consider the on-site inspection as an "adversary proceeding" but merely as a "fact-finding" mission.

"I wanted to make sure there were ample visual points and landmarks over the subject area, and to determine whether there were any immediate hazards to aircraft," Broadwater said.

He said these determinations

would assist him in deciding whether hazards to aircraft do exist because of the airspace restrictions.

He added, however, that he has reached no conclusions as a result of the inspection, and that the visit to the Island was a "nonrule-making" procedure.

**MANCINI AND August** learned of Broadwater's Kahoolawe trip during an informal chat with the hearing officer while the session was in recess.

They entered their protests as Broadwater was about to adjourn the hearing which he recognized as "vigorous and encouraging."

He said copies of the hearing transcripts will be available for perusal or sale at the FAA regional headquarters in Honolulu.

The emotionally charged hearing was conducted both in Honolulu and on Maui.

Speakers at both sessions came out in overwhelming support of Cravalho's petition which seeks an end to restrictions barring flights by civil aircraft to and over the Target Island of Kahoolawe.

At yesterday's hearing, 31 persons testified with each expressing earnest hopes for a favorable decision by the FAA.

**TESTIMONY RANGED** from impassioned appeals for consideration of the wishes of the people to warnings that continued bombing of Kahoolawe is dangerous and could result in serious accidents for which the FAA may be held culpable.

The testimony included a statement read by Cravalho in which he pointed out that his petition is based on "factual data" and not emotion.

Tues. 5/11/76  
Star Bulletin

Near Kahoolawe

# Island Flight Danger Cited

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer



Charles Campbell

Air controllers for the Federal Aviation Administration, the men who control aircraft traffic in Hawaii, have recommended that Navy authorization to bomb Kahoolawe be revoked because there is a danger to the flying public.

FAA officials turned down the recommendation, claiming there is no hazard on flights along the Island chain between Lanai and Upolu Point, Hawaii.

But the FAA recently moved this narrow routing corridor slightly north and away from the Kahoolawe danger zone.

The position taken by Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization was to be aired at a public hearing today at the Ilkai Hotel. The participants also will discuss Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho's petition to halt military use of the target island.

THE SAFETY issue was raised in a letter yesterday to the FAA from Charles R. Campbell, regional vice president of the air controllers' organization.

Robert G. Cardin, FAA chief of air operations, said today the corridor involved "is a squeeze but we have had no in-air incidents for years."

The air route between the Islands, when flying south of Maui, is a "squeeze" because Haleakala, at 10,000 feet, poses a danger to pilots trying to avoid the military danger zone around Kahoolawe to the south.

Cravalho's petition cites three incidents in which small taxi aircraft, filled with sightseeing tourists flew into the danger area when military bombing operations were in progress.

IN EACH CASE, the Navy was blamed because it had informed airlines that the Island, a target since 1941, would not be under attack on that particular day.

Campbell said he informed the FAA of the dangers in Kahoolawe routing because he felt controllers were "illegally exposing the flying public to a serious safety hazard."

Cardin's reply was that "there is no problem."

He cited the availability of radar to monitor flights in the area.

Campbell complained that radar monitoring "is a special service and is given only when the controller is not busy with his primary duties."

"To ask the controllers and the flying public to accept safety on an 'if we have time' basis is completely unacceptable," he said.

Today's hearing was to be confined to air space questions regarding Kahoolawe.

The hearing is to be completed at Kahului Thursday.

# Dummy Ordnance for Kahoolawe?

By Gregg K. Kakesoko  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The military is reassessing the need to drop live bombs in its target runs over Kahoolawe, Gov. George R. Ariyoshi said today.

At a State Capitol news conference, Ariyoshi said he suggested to Adm. Noel Gayler, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, that "dummy bombs be substituted for live ordnance."

"I emphasized to them that I am well aware of Hawaii's obligation to participate to the fullest in our nation's defense effort," Ariyoshi said. "I feel that this participation is important and I am confident Hawaii will continue to play a vital role

in this area as it has for many years.

"But at the same time, I feel it is extremely important for all parties concerned to find a solution to this problem . . ."

IN HIS FIRST formal news conference since Feb. 27, the Governor touched on a wide range of subjects.

He announced that:

—A State Department of Planning and Economic Development study shows that a cut in the 12.5 per cent cost-of-living allowance (COLA) given to federal employes will mean \$27 million in lost wages in the State.

—Tax revenues for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year are up 10 per cent over the same period a year ago.

—A special State Civil Defense committee, headed by Maj. Gen. Valentine Siefertmann, has been created to devise a plan to protect Hilo and other populated areas on the Big Island should Mauna Loa volcano erupt.

—The State will make available to CBS and "Hawaii Five-O" the old Territorial Land Building, now vacant, at Punchbowl and King streets, until the television company can build its new facilities at Ft. Ruger.

—Hawaii has joined Kentucky in a suit against the federal government to ensure continued full Medicaid payments.

THE DEPARTMENT of Health, Education and Welfare has said, according to the Governor, that it will deduct 10 per cent of the Medicaid payments due Hawaii if the State fails to waive its immunity against lawsuits.

"I feel that this is an unacceptable usurpation of the rights of states, and that is why we are joining Kentucky in filing suit," Ariyoshi said.

On the possible federal phaseout of the 12.5 per cent cost-of-living allowance for civilian employes here, Ariyoshi acknowledged that the picture is fuzzy.

"We have been getting conflicting reports, and the reason I asked the planning department for the study was to show the effect COLA has here," he said.

There are 16,000 federal workers who receive COLA here.

"It is my judgment that there is no acceptable rationale for terminating the cost-of-living allowance at this time, and I intend to pursue the matter vigorously," Ariyoshi said.

He said the State study will be sent to the White House, Hawaii's congressional delegation and federal agencies.

# Flak Expected at Kahoolawe Hearing

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Opponents of continued military bombing of Kahoolawe are expected to open fire tomorrow when the Federal Aviation Administration conducts a public hearing in Honolulu.

The hearing concerns Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho's petition seeking to halt bombing based on alleged violations of airspace regulations. Kahoolawe has been used for military target practice since World War II. The hearing at the Ilikai Hotel is

to run from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. It will be resumed at the Kahului Library on Maui at 10 a.m. Thursday.

WILLIAM E. Broadwater of FAA headquarters in Washington will conduct the hearing.

Mayor Cravalho says bombing of Kahoolawe constitutes a hazard to interisland air traffic.

A memorandum of findings in support of Cravalho's petition was produced by Charles W. Carmody, senior partner of Aviation Systems Associates, a national consultant firm that deals with aviation matters in-

cluding environmental studies, safety, accident investigation and litigation.

Cravalho hired Carmody whose memorandum cites these points:

—Three incidents in which air taxis, carrying sightseers, passed over or near Kahoolawe while live ammunition was being fired because the Navy had not given advance warning that the Target Island would be in use on those days.

—Cases in which the Navy violated FAA regulations by permitting artillery or howitzer firing by Army or Marine Corps gun crews through

neither are permitted under airspace regulations.

Navy objections to the FAA placing improved landing system equipment at Lanai Airport because the approach to the field would be through a danger zone.

—A clash between commercial routing between Lanai-Kona, Lanai-Kamuela and Honolulu-Kona and military use of Kahoolawe.

Carmody reports civilian pilots face a squeeze since they must avoid a danger zone to the south and 10,000-foot Haleakala to the north of these air routes.

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# Kahoolawe Rights Argued at Hearing

The hearing on the Navy's use of the air space over Kahoolawe in its bombing operations will move to Maui tomorrow after five hours of testimony here yesterday.

The Federal Aviation Administration hearing will be held in the Kahului Library at 10 a.m.

The majority of the 34 persons yesterday testified in support of Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho's petition to the federal government for an end to restrictions barring flights by civilian aircraft to and over the Island of Kahoolawe.

He wants the government to revoke the military's use of the Kahoolawe air space, which in effect would bar the Navy from continuing bombing target operations on the Island.

IT'S CRAVALHO'S contention that the Navy should lose its air space rights because of violations of regulations governing danger zones.

The Navy's use of Kahoolawe as a target island is not the issue at the hearings.

At yesterday's hearing here, 23 speakers backed Cravalho's peti-

tion; 11, mostly military personnel, opposed it.

The hearing dragged on because many of the speakers strayed far off the central issue of the use of air corridors between the Islands.

This prompted William E. Broadwater, a FAA official from Washington who conducted the hearing, to say that much of yesterday's testimony was "irrelevant."

HE SAID IT may take months before the FAA hands down a decision on Cravalho's petition.

A nonsensical highlight of the hearing came when Loretta Ritte danced a hula with guitar obligato. She is the wife of Walter Ritte whose illegal camping on Kahoolawe resulted in three days imprisonment.

His trespassing case later was thrown out in federal court.

Testimony ranged from technical discussions of alleged dangerous flying incidents over Kahoolawe involving civilian aircraft to sweeping views of Hawaii's military history that brought up the Massie (rape) case, Queen Liliuokalani and the Hawaiian "spirits" that call Kahoolawe home.

Vice Adm. Robert P. Coogan, 3rd Fleet commander, underscored the military's view that Kahoolawe is "an absolute necessity" for training men for national security purposes.

HE SAID NO other suitable bombing target is available.

Coogan opposed a military shift away from Hawaii because of high costs and the adverse economic impact upon Hawaii which he said "could very well be several hundred million dollars annually, depending on the extent of the base relocation."

He said the military will meet with the FAA Monday to review all air space questions in order to avoid scheduling errors of the past in which small civilian air taxis strayed into Kahoolawe skies without knowing bombing strikes were in progress.

An office will be opened on Ford Island for the sole function of coordinating and managing military flights to Kahoolawe to avoid the possibility of accidents, he said.

"Is this a situation looking for an accident?" asked attorney Melvin Matsuda, a former White House Fellow.

AN ATTORNEY for the Protect Kahoolawe Association, he said native claims is not the only issue involved here because the State Legislature had passed a concurrent resolution seeking the restoration of the Island.

Witnesses in support of Cravalho's petition included an aerial fisherman, Hawaiians concerned about historic heiaus, airline pilots and air controllers.

The Hawaiian group spoke emotionally about returning Kahoolawe to the Hawaiian people.

Navy Capt. W. J. Shutz, 3rd Fleet operations staffer, denied Cravalho's allegations, point by point.

He said civilian aircraft are guilty of illegally penetrating the danger zone when military operations are under way.

Ken Knight, president of the General Aviation Council of Hawaii and Francis Crawford Jr., a Beechcraft owner, denied that flying around Kahoolawe is unsafe.

THIS WAS THE contention of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, a union within the FAA which is often at odds with the FAA officials' views.

Pacifist Jim Albertini warned that continued military use of the Island may mean "we will need more bodies on Kahoolawe if necessary to stop the bombing," meaning more illegal trespassing.

Ritte said the Hawaiian "revolution" against the Navy, now four months old, can be compared to the fight of the colonies against Great Britain in 1776. He described the Navy and the English as oppressors.

Edward O'Neill, national vice president of the Navy League, said Kahoolawe is of "utmost" importance to the military "now and in the foreseeable future."

## Fleet Game Scored by Computers

Computers get into everything these days. Today they are still chewing on data obtained from the recent 10-day fleet exercises off San Diego.

Message traffic, logs and other data from 43 ships are being reviewed to see how the battle of the Blues versus the Oranges came out.

Largest exercise in 10 years, *Vallant Heritage*, as it was called, included a British task force and an American ship from Pearl Harbor, the *Deliverer*.

VICE ADM. Robert P. Coogan, commander of the 3rd Fleet, based at Ford Island, directed the exercise officials called an unqualified success.

Reservists in the 4th Reconnaissance Force Marines will take training

### The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

in July at Bridgeport, Calif., near Reno. Last year they went to Coronado.

Lt. Col. Tim Geraghty, the adviser, says his small force today is at about 85 per cent of authorized strength of 140.

Parachuting is done at Wahiawa and one member won honors jumping at Ft. Benning. Commander is Maj. Bob Kenny.

THE 4TH IS part of the 4th MAF and would be junked under a recommendation made by the Brookings Institution in its look at the future of the corps.

Alternatives to bombing Kahoolawe raise the question, can an F-4 simulator, such as is available at K-Bay, be used to "bomb" an imaginary target? On checking the Kaneohe base, at the suggestion of a reader, I find that the trainer can only test the pilot's ability to fly the machine.

Adm. Noel Gayler, Pacific commander-in-chief, has not visited Taiwan since October 1972. Any future travel plans in the WestPac area are incomplete, his office says.

AN ASIAN newsletter recently suggested that the Pentagon will keep high-ranking military people out of Taiwan in connection with a gradual warming of relations with Peking.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong has again introduced a measure to exclude the Pearl Harbor Shipyard from Pentagon civilian manpower ceilings.

The Pearl Harbor Association made a strong pitch for Fong's bill last October.

THE House Armed Service Committee again has asked the Pentagon not to change subsidies provided commissaries, Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga says.

Matsunaga also has urged the Navy not to close its Hilo reserve organization.

Cutoff deadline for Vietnam veterans' bonuses this year include Montana (July 1) and Minnesota and West Virginia (Dec. 31).

NASA HAS published a book for \$8.90 called "Apollo Expeditions to the moon." Eighteen different authors of chapters include James E. Webb on why we went there, Werner von Braun on the Saturn rocket, Christopher C. Kraft Jr. on Mission Control, Bob Sherrod on how the men were picked and James A. Lovell on the Apollo 13 disaster.

Interestingly enough the chapter on Apollo 11, "The Eagle Has Landed," was written by Michael Collins and Edwin E. Aldrin, not Neil Armstrong.



Walter Ritte

## Navy Rejects Trip to Island by 'Kupunas'

WAILUKU, Maui — A request by five elderly Molokai residents to visit the forbidden target Island of Kahoolawe, has been turned down.

The Navy, which controls use of the Island, yesterday informed Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho the visit is not possible because "hazards to personal safety from unexploded ordnance are significant."

William and Rose Wainui, Lani Kapuni, Clara Ku and Mary Lee, had asked Cravalho last week to arrange a helicopter visit to the Island.

Describing themselves as "kupunas" (grandparents), the five said they wanted to make the trip "to see and touch the aina (land) of our people before our eyes close for the last time."

They said the visit was also to make up for the disappointment they experienced when they were unable to join a group of younger persons who landed on the Island last month to take part in a special religious ceremony authorized by the Navy.

# Ritte Forfeits Bond for Kahoolawe Visit

Walter Ritte Jr., 30, of Molokai was ordered to forfeit a \$500 signature bond for violating a court order by returning to Kahoolawe Island after being charged with trespass for an earlier visit.

But U.S. Magistrate Thomas P. Young agreed to "hold in abeyance" execution of the order until Ritte's attorneys exhaust all appellate rights.

Young ruled yesterday after more than three hours of testimony. In addition to Ritte's testimony a Navy officer confirmed that Ritte had been on the Island Feb. 13 and two kahunas — Sam Lono and Emma Defries — said they had told Ritte it was all right for him to visit the Island in spite of the court order.

YOUNG SAID he also found Ritte was "technically" in contempt of court, but that he saw no purpose to be served by locking him up or otherwise sentencing him on that count. Ritte could have been fined \$1,000 and given a jail sentence of up to six months for contempt.

Young did require Ritte

to sign a new \$1,000 signature bond with the same travel restriction he had earlier violated. He may remain free on bond and may travel anywhere in the world, except to Kahoolawe.

Young said he did not disagree with Ritte's desire to see Kahoolawe returned to civilian use, but he disapproved of the

means by which the part-time teacher was trying to achieve the halt of Navy bombing of the Island.

He warned Ritte that he would deal "more harshly" with any future violations of court orders. "The next time, I may be given no alternative but to put some teeth in my order," he said.

## Evaluation of Island's Status Due in July

# Can Kahoolawe Be

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

By July the Navy and State should know whether Kahoolawe is a "bomb" that eventually will hurt someone.

The men heading a study to determine to what extent Kahoolawe is an arsenal of buried, deadly duds declined to discuss his preliminary estimates of conditions on the target Island.

Wendell Webber, president of Marinco Ltd., spent the first week of March on Kahoolawe on a field trip.

He was accompanied by an earth-moving heavy equipment expert.

IN A TELEPHONE interview from his office at Falls Church, Va., Webber said, "It is too early to discuss costs of cleaning it up but we will have a better idea by July. "Then it's up to the Navy or Congress to release our findings," he said.

Webber has a Navy contract to undertake clean-up feasibility studies of several bomb targets.

His men are back on the Island today resuming a survey to determine what needs to be done to clear the Island of 35 years of shelling.

Rear Adm. Donald C. Davis, when he was 14th Naval District commandant in 1969, estimated there were 10,000 tons of shells and shrapnel fragments on the Island.

IF POTENTIAL danger of the Island was cited last week by Davis's successor, Rear Adm. Ralph Wentworth.

"The big problem is under the earth where, if a fuse is hit the wrong way, it's going to go off," he said.

Wentworth said he read with interest the opinions of Richard J. Keogh, a retired Army explosives expert who wrote about Kahoolawe for the March issue of Honolulu magazine.

KEOGH POINTS out that:

—Ten per cent of all bombs dropped are duds which means 90 per cent, consisting of bomb fragments, will confuse electronic detection instruments.

—Clearing the surface of ordnance will not make the Island safe for non-military uses.

—Bombs dropped vertically from aircraft have been known to penetrate 90 feet below the surface and that almost all holes of entry soon disappear with time and rain.

—What will be the impact on the ecosystems of Kahoolawe if the entire Island is dug up?

REAR ADM. Davis made a brief survey on the

# Ritte takes issue with Adm. Gayler

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

WAILUKU — Pacific Commander Noel Gayler may be sympathetic to Hawaiians, but he "lacks understanding of what is valuable to the Hawaiian people," Walter Ritte Jr. said yesterday.

Ritte was responding to comment by Adm. Gayler on the Navy's need for Kahoolawe. Gayler Thursday said Kahoolawe is "close to being essential to the Navy."

BUT RITTE yesterday said, "That is a hell of a reason to keep an entire Hawaiian island."

Ritte, who has been charged with illegally going to Kahoolawe, is a leader in the "hooponopono" (making

WAILUKU — Five Molokai Hawaiians recently turned down by the Navy, have approached State and Federal officials in their effort to gain permission to visit Kahoolawe.

things right) movement opposing the continued bombing of Kahoolawe.

Prompted by a report on Gayler's comments, Ritte said:

"It's so simple . . . Kahoolawe is too valuable to the people of Hawaii today for the Navy to be using it as a practice range to become more efficient at killing other people."

RITTE ALSO said Gayler "shows a lack of understanding of the Hawaiian people when he says, 'There are many places in the island that would be more appropriate for preservation of historic things and the continuation of the Hawaiian culture and ethos.'"

Ritte said the comment "rings a familiar, missionary syndrome tune which we as Hawaiians have heard through the ages:

"What you Hawaiians want is wrong, the place is bad, the timing is wrong, the weather is bad, the moon is shining . . . so we'll take care of the land, don't worry about it; we'll make better use of it."

KAHOOLAWE is valuable, Ritte said, because "any alua (land) is dear and valuable, for it is the giver of life.

He called it "a place for what used to be, to be . . . where my children can learn by feel, sight, smell and experience where their roots lie, not by the Bishop Museum or the Kodak Hula show."

# Cleared for Habitation?

Island in 1969 after a Navy bomb was found on Mayor Elmer Cravalho's West Maui pastureland.

Davis estimated 50 trained ordnance specialists could clear 70 per cent of the surface in 200 days. He did not include offshore areas where bombs missed the target.

From his 1969 survey Davis concluded the Island was beyond saving, unfit for future human habitation.

THIS UPSET Sen. Daniel K. Inouye who questioned Defense Department and Navy credibility and candor, saying that the 1963 presidential order called for restoration, when no longer needed for national security, of the land to its earlier condition.

When World War II ended Kahoolawe was considered the most bombed island in the Pacific.

Battleships once ripped it with 16-inch projectiles. The heavy loss of American life in the invasion of Tarawa was given as a major reason why Kahoolawe became a major target.

INSUFFICIENT naval gunfire was said to have left Japanese defense positions on Tarawa relatively untouched and ready to resist the waves of Marines who were cut down in the shallow lagoon.

Robert Hommon, State archaeologist, also made the field trip to Kahoolawe earlier this month.

He said the bombing had done no direct damage to historic sites. Damage in this Smuggler's Cove area, he said, was done by military bulldozers making a camp.



# Instructor's <sup>March 18, 76 SB</sup> Death Shakes Army Effort

The slaying of Kyo Lee, master black belt instructor in Tae Kwon Do martial arts, shook the 25th Division program for a while but it is recovering.

Lee was shot to death in Ala Moana Park. Lt. Gordon Lee, head of Honolulu Police homicide detectives, said the case is still being pursued. There have been no arrests.

Gary Bosse and his assistant, David Cash, are running the school that graduated 275 GIs since mid-1974. Bosse can promote up to red belt but the Tae Kwon Do Federation reports a fifth or

capture animals that roam in the Ulupau area.

The dart gun idea follows the sad case of a pet Irish setter owned by the Thomas Jackson family of Kailua. The dog was killed by a shotgun blast from an MP who had instructions to destroy stray dogs.

Two corrections regarding Kahoolawe: Marine Corps use of the Target Island amounts to 253 days a year, not 353, as reported earlier, and contrary to what a Navy League told the press, the Air National Guard does not bomb targets. Its business is air intercepts.

Testimony before Congress by retired Adm. John S. McCain Jr. keeps burning the issue of the 800 plus MIAs. The admiral believes there are more POWs left behind in Indochina.

Island people long interested in the issue agree with McCain and point to articles 8b and 21 in the January 1973 peace accords. One calls for a fullest possible accounting of MIAs. The other calls for American rehabilitation aid to heal the wounds of war through reconstruc-

sixth degree black belt will be needed to certify black belts.

Bosse has 13 years experience. He is a second degree black belt.

Marine Corps officials at Kaneohe are considering dart guns to control the wild dog problem on base. Unfortunately, the guns are expensive.

Officials say more families on base are helping to

work.

This economic sword Hanoi wields is the black-mal behind the MIA issue and makes our Joint Casualty Resolution team in Thailand a futile exercise.

Most interesting was McCain's hint that if he were at Cincpac today he could say more about the MIA issue. On McCain, Cincpac is silent.

Speaking of intelligence, a military source here tells me that the tale about the Russian warship trying to defect and escape the Baltic before being shot up by Soviet aircraft is basically true. The story source had been diplomatic circles in Sweden.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Koler Jr., former commander of the 1st Marine Brigade at Kaneohe and deputy at Camp H.M. Smith headquarters, now heads the 1st Marine Air Wing at Iwakuni.

After only one year here, Brig. Gen. George L. Schulstad, commander of the Pacific Army and Air Force Exchange Service, will move to Dallas as deputy at the headquarters.

With a patriotic twist, Navy recruiters plan to enlist 76 men into an all-Hawaii company July 3 in a gimmick called "76 in 76."

## The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

## Giveaway Blocked

# Military's Land Needs Restudied

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The reassessment of military land needs in Hawaii comes at a time when activist groups are stimulating public thinking on Kahoolawe and Makua Valley.

The fresh look at FRESH (Facilities Requirements Evaluation, State of Hawaii) recently was ordered by the Pentagon.

Bombing Indochina was national policy back when the military conducted its research here, without public hearings, for the FRESH report.

WHEN THE report was released in January 1973, newspaper headlines said 9,500 acres on Oahu would be released from military control.

Since then the military has released 4,147 acres, most of it not worth much, and Congress slapped a hold on any more real estate transactions.

And in a peacetime climate Kahoolawe and Ma-

kua are back in the news.

FRESH is being re-evaluated because the House Armed Services Committee, headed by Rep. Otis Pike, called it a disaster.

AND THE General Accounting Office later said, junk it.

What happened to the 9,500 acres since 1973?

Today the Navy, for instance, continues to process release of several FRESH parcels, and several other lands totaling 5,826 acres. Most of this is submerged "land" at Keahi for the State's seaward runway. Seaplane runways were dredged by the Navy in World War II.

COUNTING this "land" gives the Navy 9,973 acres to be released.

Pike's committee blocked release of nearly half of all Army and Navy lands listed in the FRESH report and almost all of the Air Force and Marine

Corps lands, all on Oahu.

FRESH urged retention of Kahoolawe and Makua for bombing and live firing.

The original FRESH target of 9,500 acres had an assessed valuation of \$133 million but it was unclear if the Legislature would be able or willing to come up with the money to buy any of it.

At the time of the study the military used 285,000 acres in the State compared with 650,000 in World War II.

A BRANCH-by-branch breakdown on the current status of FRESH lands:

Navy — Released 1,303 of 2,606 acres. Some were transferred to the State for highway construction purposes, others to other government agencies, such as the 695 acres of the Omega navigation station at Haiku turned over to the Coast Guard.

Army — Released 2,825 of 5,656 acres. While there was some good land at Ft. Ruger, Kapalama and Makua, other parcels were Nike-Hercules sites on mountain tops or gulches.

Air Force — Released only 18 acres for highway purposes out of 660.

Marine Corps — Released two acres for road realignment out of 560 acres.

THE PIKE committee stopped transfer on choice lands at Red Hill, Waiawa, Lualualei, Shafter, Schofield Barracks, Ruger, Bellows, and Wheeler and the wildlife lands fronting the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station.

The FRESH report call-



Otis Pike

ed for modifications or decreased use of many military lands and some recommendations have been carried out.

Public attitudes toward military lands were included in the FRESH study.

THE STUDY pointed out that the public would like to see modifications in military use at Makua, Haiku, Pohakuloa and the Schofield ranges.

Decreased military use is desired at Lualualei, Barbers Point, the Kaneohe base and Ft. Kamehameha.

And the public would like to see a suspension of military use of Bellows, Wheeler, Dillingham, the gulches in central Oahu and Kahoolawe.

Public desires and military needs continue in conflict but there's nothing new in this.

# Adm. Gayler discusses Oahu nukes, Russia,

By KAREN HORTON  
Advertiser Staff Writer

Pacific Commander Adm. Noel Gayler yesterday said continued military use of bombing target-island Kahoolawe is "pretty close to being essential."

Gayler said his long contact with the Islands has made him "very sympathetic" with Hawaiian values, but he believes Hawaiian activists could find places other than Kahoolawe which are "more appropriate" for continuing Hawaiian culture.

**GAYLER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** of U.S. Pacific forces, made the comments during a wide-ranging Camp Smith news conference in which he also discussed everything from the Russian presence in the Pacific to the issue of nuclear weapons on Oahu.

He said he was willing to talk with Gov. George Ariyoshi about the "possible" presence of nuclear weapons on Oahu.

"I think that's a perfectly proper concern of the governor's," Gayler said. "We haven't exactly talked about it as yet. I'm open any time for that sort of discussion."

**ARIYOSHI HAD SAID** during a press conference several weeks ago that he would seek to discuss the matter with military officials. Yesterday, Gayler said Ariyoshi had not contacted him yet. The Governor's office said later in the day Ariyoshi

will follow through on the matter, which had been raised publicly by several pacifist groups concerned about hazards from the weapons.

The admiral said he would neither confirm or deny the presence of nuclear weaponry "and I'm sure the Governor will understand that."

"You're all aware that the discussion of such things as the location of nuclear weapons is prohibited by law and that's the basic for our policy of neither confirming nor denying the location anywhere. We have to adhere to that policy."

"**BY THE WAY**, I think it's a good one."

About Kahoolawe, Gayler continued, "... Training done on Kahoolawe, which is not only Navy, is very important. It is pretty close to being essential. Kahoolawe is a uniquely suitable place for a lot of very good reason."

Going back to his first arrival in the islands in 1930, the admiral said he has a "strong feeling for and very sympathetic feeling for Hawaiian values."

"**I THINK IT'S MOST** unfortunate they've chosen to focus on Kahoolawe in this connection," he continued. "There are many places in the Islands that would be more appropriate for preservation of historic things and the continuation of the Hawaiian culture and ethos."

"But I want to make it clear to everybody that the use of Kahoolawe

is not arbitrary. It's not a whim. It's not something we could easily give up and substitute something else for."

Gayler called the press conference to report on his talks with the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington. He gave the senators, he said, a complete rundown on Pacific and Indian Oceans affairs "as we saw them."

**HE RECOUNTED** key portions of his conversations and then responded to a variety of reporters' questions.

Russia: "The point of fact is that one-third of all Russia military forces are deployed in this part of the world."

"I talked with them (the senators) for some length about the Russian military posture and buildup making particularly the point that Russia has two ends and one of them is in the Pacific. It's inconceivable that we would have a military problem with Russia in NATO and not have a problem in the Pacific."

Thailand: "The Thai parliament is dissolved. The Thai prime minister and people have a difficult task in maintaining Thai unity. The United States is negotiating actively now to have noncombat forces in the country."

**HOWEVER, GAYLER SAID**, the country is committed to "assistance in the form of military material to help in insurgency problems."

## <sup>March 9, 76 5-B A-3</sup> Kahoolawe Ban Stands

Federal Judge Samuel P. King yesterday denied Dr. Emmett Aluli's request to remove a bail condition.

The condition is that Aluli not set foot on Kahoolawe while the case against him for trespassing on the Island is pending.

After King denied the request, Clayton Ikei, Aluli's attorney, said he would appeal to the 9th Circuit Court in San Francisco.

Aluli is a Hawaiian activist who has "occupied" Kahoolawe to stop the Navy from using the Island for bombing practice.

# Kahoolawe, Guam

**Military cutbacks:** "I don't have the details on it. We always have efficiency and cost problems with us. The cost problem is a severe one in the Pacific. It is difficult to do the job on the money we have."

**The United States:** "... We have reserves of strength in the United States that we haven't even tapped yet. All we need to find is some national unity and we'll be in good shape."

**GUAM MILITARY community problems:** "I think that it is a difficult problem as indeed schools everywhere have a difficult problem ... They're unquestionably some special problems in Guam. There is always the potential for some kind of difficulties when one identifiable community — let's say the military community — is situated together with another one that is racially and ethnically and economically distinct. ... there is always the possibility for trouble."

**Missiles:** The Navy and CIA have been accused of planting missiles on the ocean floor. Said Gayler, "... It's totally false and preposterous. We not only don't have any cruise missiles, we don't have any other kind of missiles on the ocean floor and we don't intend to have and we don't do anything in violation of law or treaty."

**Running for President:** "I always worry about that expression, 'presidential timber.' I wonder which part of the anatomy they're talking about."



GAYLER

*March 11, 76 Adv*

## Park on Kahoolawe?

I think a compromise on Kahoolawe could be worked out in which both sides give a little and get a little.

Since 1969, the Navy has bombed only half of the island—the half away from Maui. First the Navy can clean up the half it is not using. Once made relatively safe, this half would be given to the State for use as a State park. For only those of Hawaiian blood to have the island seems unfair to the rest of Hawaii's citizens. If the State owns it, all could use it.

The Navy would continue to use its half of the island as a target complex during the week and the State park would be open to the public on weekends. After 10 years, the Navy would clean up the other half of the island and return it to the State. Also, the Navy would pay rent to the State for using the island these next 10 years.

A safety zone of a half mile would be established down the middle of the island.

During the next 10 years, the Navy would plan to have another training site and the State could study the water problem and possible uses for Kahoolawe.

TIM FERGUSON

# Essence of Kahoolawe issue

I must admit that I am a Johnny-come-lately on the Kahoolawe scene. I first became involved when I heard that two of my very good friends Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte were being arrested for trespassing on Kahoolawe. I found out that there were seven other persons who landed on the island as part of a protest organized by Charles Maxwell.

It is not a coincidence that eight out of the original nine people were indeed of Hawaiian ancestry. The only reason that Walter and Emmett were not originally taken off with the other seven was that they were not on the beach. Due to the long boat ride they had to retire into the hills of Kahoolawe to find a place to dig a hole to make a lua or a toilet hole. This is the only reason that they were left behind by the Coast Guard and the Navy officials. This is hardly sufficient evidence for everyone to label them as "activists" occupying an island. Even "passivists" have to go to the lua.

Due to a lack of a means to get off the island they were left to roam the hills of Kahoolawe and it is here that they were fortunate enough to view the horrible

erosion caused by the goats and the bombing. It was here that they experienced the desecration of the heiaus of their ancestors. It is this experience that has moved each of them to become committed to the stopping of the bombing.

I know that Dr. Aluli is ready to put his profession on the line if the need comes up. I know that Walter's commitment has made him search his Hawaiian soul to gather all the mana that his ancestry has afforded him with to make other people aware of what is happening to this island.

The murder of an island is an ecological issue; not a Hawaiian activist movement. The only reason that the young Hawaiian leaders are at the forefront of the movement is that they were the only ones who actually cried over what is happening to that island. No one else's love for this island seems to be as intense.

There are many non-Hawaiians also committed to the stopping of the bombing of this sacred island of Kahoolawe, but they have not been heard by the public: Dr. Charles Lamoureux, professor of botany at the University of Hawaii, John Bose, president of the CCH chapter on Maui, Mel Masuda, a concerned lawyer, and many, many others.

In conclusion, I would like to say that Dr. Aluli and mortician Walter Ritte are not the criminal trespassers that the Navy and sensational news mediums have made them out to be. They are merely concerned individuals. You do not have to be part Hawaiian to understand the essence of this Kahoolawe issue.

You do not have to touch the aina to understand the love that the Hawaiian people have toward an entire island. I tried to reach the island once with the "hookupu" ceremony. The boat that I chartered to go there did not make it because of mechanical problems, but I could feel the spiritual presence of the island from two miles out on the ocean. This is what I experienced from afar; this is what made me cry that day on the rough ocean staring upon that beautiful island with a boatload of seasick women and children all gathered on that boat for the same reason: to touch the aina!

RICHARD SAWYER

Wednesday, March 3, 1976 Honolulu Star-Bulletin B-3

## 'Kupunās'

## Ask Trip to

## Kahoolawe

WAILUKU, Maui — Five elderly Molokai residents have asked Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho to arrange a helicopter trip for them to the forbidden target Island of Kahoolawe.

The five — William and Rose Waimui, Lani Kapuni, Clara Ku, and Mary Lee — told Cravalho in a letter that they had been unable to join a group which landed on the Island last month in a mission authorized by the Navy.

March 4, 76 5-B

## Kahoolawe—No!

The Navy should stop bombing Kahoolawe.

The use of Kahoolawe as a bombing site began in 1941 at the beginning of World War II. Korea and Vietnam came along and the bombing continued but we are not at war now. The continuing bombing is merely desecrating land that could be used for much more worthwhile purposes.

There are religious and historic sites on Kahoolawe that are sacred to the Hawaiian people. The Navy claims to not bomb the site located in McAllister's survey but how can they be so sure when in 1969 a bomb meant for Kahoolawe ended up in Maui? That of course brings up the noise and safety factors concerning the people of Maui.

As for the Navy's estimate that only 80 per cent of the 10,000 lbs. of unex-

ploded ordinance could be cleaned up, I just don't believe it. After World War II we cleaned up Europe very quickly and our technology is much more advanced today.

The water problem on the island could be solved by any number of ways—rain catches, pipeline, desalination, etc. If Kahoolawe were a national park there would be no "water problem." You don't just bomb a place because it's barren!

In addition to returning Kahoolawe, I think the Navy should pay the State of Hawaii back rent for use of the island. If the island is not given back, then the military should have to pay a substantial amount to the State for each year the bombing continues. This would at least give some kind of return to the people.

Steve Gadient

## Kahoolawe's

### Military Use

Whereas some recent editorials and news and feature stories have dwelled on the economic impact on Hawaii which loss of Kahoolawe as a target range and subsequent reduction of military forces in Hawaii would engender, I have read few if any words pointing out the resultant loss of the protective umbrella which we as an island state so desperately need and which is so vital to our national defense posture here in the middle of the Pacific.

Let us not forget (especially in this Bicentennial year) that sometimes we have to sacrifice certain desirable things for the necessities in order to maintain our freedom. Also, I strongly doubt that we can really afford to develop Kahoolawe into a recreational area for the public, let alone afford the expense which would be incurred to utilize it. Rather I foresee that it would become a State "lemon" which would eventually be sold to a private developer. Better, if the State is successful in acquiring it, to locate the State Prison there. I'm sure this would cut the escape factor by at least 75 per cent!

Eileen O. Behana

## Kahoolawe—Yes!

The Navy should keep Kahoolawe.

The mission of the Navy is to protect the sea lanes. We may be at peace now but what about tomorrow? Our major potential enemy, the Soviet Union, has a navy equal to our own. To be prepared for any possibility, our Navy must constantly train its men and Kahoolawe offers a unique training site to which there is no alternative in the Hawaiian chain.

The Navy is not the only organization which trains on Kahoolawe. The Marines, Air Force, Army and allied forces also train on the island. If this type of training is moved from Hawaii, the impact on our economy would have to be felt.

Some people on Maui have complained of the noise and safety factors of a training site so close to an inhabited island. In 1969, an unexploded bomb was found on Maui by Mayor Cravalho. Since then the Navy has taken measures to increase safety and lessen the

noise. Only the half of Kahoolawe away from Maui is bombed. Also there is no bombing in kona weather and no bomb over 500 lbs. is used. No plane carrying bombs flies over any inhabited island.

As far as religious and historical sites are concerned, the Navy has made a point not to bomb any of the sites located in the McAllister Report and would do the same for any found in the future.

The Hawaiians want the island back but even Capt. Cook called it barren and waterless. Realistically, can it ever be useful as anything other than a target? Also, why now, after 35 years, do we hear the outcry? Is it a publicity stunt to focus attention on the Senate hearings on the Hawaiian Reparations Bill? Maybe the federal government does owe the Hawaiians something for the overthrow of Liliuokalani, but not Kahoolawe. The Navy needs it for now, anyway!

Debbie Watko

# Navy rejects kupunas'

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho has informed five Molokai "kupunas (grandparents)" that their request for permission to visit Kahoolawe has been turned down by the Navy.

But the five and Cravalho believe that the group of elderly Hawaiians may yet be able "to touch the aina of Kahoolawe."

Cravalho yesterday said he believed the Navy response was based on the need to establish "Navy authority over the island."

"They just don't want to do it," he said.

He said the Navy "did make a note they cannot respond to all individual requests to go to Kahoolawe." But he said he believed the request from the five is "a different kind of category . . . I hoped the Navy would see it in a different light."

The five kupunas late last month wrote to Cravalho asking his assistance in their request. They said they believed Cravalho would be able to convince the Navy of the sincerity of their request.

The five — Mary Lee, Clara Ku,

Lani Kapuni and Rose and William Wainui — were joined yesterday by Minerva Keawe, an East Molokai resident, who also said she hoped to be able to see Kahoolawe.

Previously, the kupunas had participated in efforts to visit Kahoolawe, including a Navy-authorized trip Feb. 13. But the elderly kupunas had not been able to transfer from the boats to get to Kahoolawe because of rough seas.

Yesterday, "Aunty" Mary Lee said despite the formal Navy response, she still expected the mili-

# Ritte forfeits bail for violating

By GERALD KATO  
Advertiser Staff Writer

Walter Ritte Jr. yesterday was ordered to forfeit \$500 in bail for traveling to the disputed island of Kahoolawe in violation of court restrictions.

U.S. Magistrate Thomas P. Young ordered the forfeiture and imposed a new bail of \$1,000 signature bond, with the same restriction — that Ritte not go to Kahoolawe.

YOUNG ALSO said he found Ritte's actions in traveling to Kahoolawe on Feb. 13 in contempt of court, but said no sanctions would be imposed on the 30-year-old activist.

Clayton Ikei, Ritte's de-

fense counsel, indicated Young's decision would be appealed. Payment of the \$500 fine will be held in abeyance until Ritte has exhausted his appeals.

The magistrate said he was not imposing sanctions on Ritte for the contempt of court because of the "nature and unique circumstances" involved.

**RITTE CLAIMED** strong religious beliefs made him violate the bail restrictions imposed on him after being charged with trespass for previous trips to the island.

Ritte, who said he has been an active believer in the Hawaiian religion for several years, said he did not intend to go to the is-

land on Feb. 13. But kahuna Sam Lono told him he had religious freedom and had a right to attend the ceremonies which were authorized by the Navy.

Ritte said Lono and another kahuna, Emma Defries, while preparing to leave Maalaea Harbor on Maui for Kahoolawe, ordered him to go to Kahoolawe.

"IT IS IMPORTANT to the Hawaiian people if I didn't go on that boat, then I'd be saying the Hawaiian religion is only a token religion," Ritte said.

Both kahunas testified that they told Ritte to attend the Kahoolawe ceremonies.

Lono, a respected Windward Oahu kahuna, said Ritte told him of the court restriction. But Lono said he expressed the belief that the government could not tell Ritte he could not attend the religious ceremonies.

**MAGISTRATE YOUNG** said that while he was not unmoved by Ritte's motives in going to the island, it did not constitute

# request to visit Kahoolawe

tary to give them permission to land on the island before they die.

"They will eventually, I have a feeling they will," she said. "The Navy won't treat us that way."

All of the kupunas were in Honolulu yesterday to show their support of Walter Ritte Jr., who was appearing in U.S. District court to face contempt of court proceedings for returning to Kahoolawe for the Feb. 13 ceremonies.

But "Aunty" Lee was confined to a wheelchair because of an injury to her leg.

Cravalho yesterday said he felt it

"was very regrettable" that the Navy had refused the request he had transmitted on behalf of the kupunas. He said he did not think the refusal is justified.

In his communication with the Navy, Cravalho had pointed out the Navy would be flying in and out of the island anyway. He said he did not believe the request would cause any hardship on the Navy.

However, Navy Capt. C.B. Crockett, in response to the request, said, "trips to the island during maintenance/survey efforts have been extremely limited, with the helos (heli-

copters) being fully utilized by personnel involved in official duties."

The Navy response also cited concerns over safety, saying permission for civilian visits to the island on Feb. 13 "was the one exception."

According to Crockett, he did not see "any immediate change to this situation," but said, "should a future opportunity to accommodate the requests develop, we will certainly reconsider the request of the five Molokai residents."

For now, the letter said, "it is just not possible for us to provide transportation, or for them to visit Kahoolawe under existing conditions."

## court order

legal justification to violate the court order. "We live by the rule of law and not the rule of man," Young said.

If there are any future violation of the court's restrictions, Young said there would be no alternative but to put "teeth" in

the court order.

Ritte is to go on trial April 13 on the trespassing charge before Federal Judge Samuel P. King. The following day, Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli, also charged with trespassing on the island, is to be tried.

## Return of Makua Land Requested

By Ben Wood  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Waianae Coast residents want the military to give up some 1,500 acres in Makua Valley now being used for gunnery practice.

At a news conference on the grounds of Iolani Palace this morning, Peter Apo, chairman of the Waianae Neighborhood Board, said:

"We want to focus on native Hawaiian rights and bring to the public's attention the military abuse to native lands."

HE SAID the military is firing heavy artillery and mortars and other weapons in the area. Infrequent use of helicopter gunships also has been reported, he said.

Calling the area sacred ancestral ground and a depository of archaeological treasures, Apo said he will ask for an environmental impact statement for Makua Valley and

check the land damage.

"There is so much unexploded ordnance there," Apo said. "I want to find out if the land can be returned to the people and made safe."

He said it could be done if the government would spend the money.

Apo said the land was taken over by the military during World War II and was supposed to be returned to the State six months after the end of the war.

HE PERSONALLY feels the area should become a developed park that could perhaps include archaeological exhibits.

Apo did not rule out agricultural or residential use for some of the land, particularly for Hawaiians.

An informational rally concerning Makua Valley will be held at Makua Beach this weekend starting at 10 a.m. Saturday.

Apo said Hawaiian activists do not plan to trespass in the area at this point.

"But we would not rule it out" in the future, he said.



# Hawaiians raise

By VICKIE ONG

Advertiser Staff Writer

About 200 persons, most of them of Hawaiian ancestry, planted a flag near the locked gate to Makua Valley yesterday and claimed the land—now used as a firing range by the military—as their own.

When the flag was raised, the spectators, many of them from the Waiānae-Nanakuli area, let out a whoop and clapped.

The flag at Makua Valley, which is beyond Makaha Valley on the Leeward coast of Oahu, flapped in the strong wind. It bore a simple design—a petroglyph, a red dot within a

circle and some red lines, symbolizing a man, his birthplace and the land.

"This is our birthplace and our birthright," said Frenchy De Soto, a Makaha resident.

THE RESIDENTS had gathered for a rally to urge the return of the valley to native Hawaiians. But the "rally" was more of a casual Hawaiian picnic—complete with smiling faces, slack key guitar music, children flying kites and adults "talking story."

There were no speeches.

On Friday night, Papa Makua, a kahuna, blessed the valley "to bring it back to the people and prayed for the young people to find strength in unity," De Soto said.

Early yesterday, seven men in a double-hulled canoe reenacted the arrival of Hawaiians on the island. They paddled from Pokai Bay to the beach near Makua Valley and proudly bore the flag that was raised over the military gate.

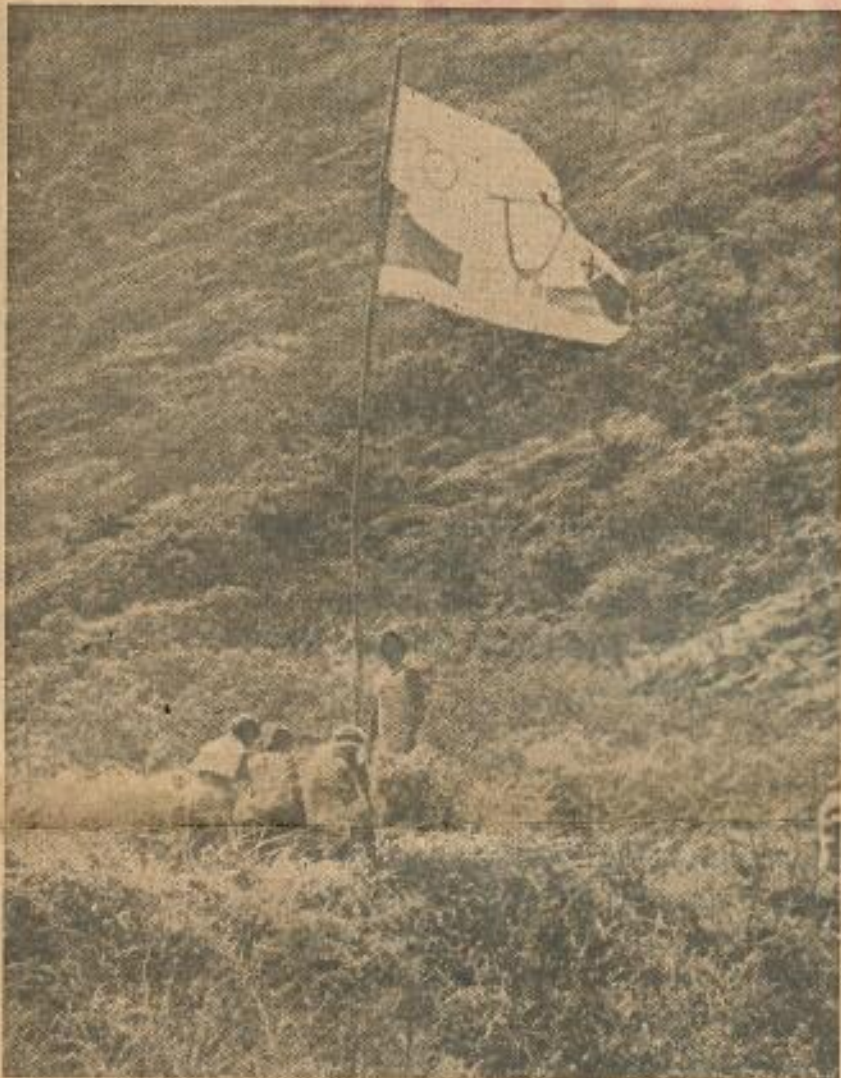
THE GROUP WANTS the military to stop using the land as a firing range and halt destruction of the beautiful valley.

An Army spokesman told The Advertiser that Makua Valley is especially suited as a target area because "it is well protected on three sides by the mountains."

He said Army infantry weapons are fired there 15 to 17 times a month; cannons and other artillery, six times; and aerial rockets from helicopter gunships, three to four times.

The Navy also uses the valley to dispose of unexploded ordnance from other firing ranges.

The Hawaiians, who have organized under the name Makua Valley Reclamation and Restoration Association, had hoped to enter the valley yesterday and today to inspect archaeological sites.



Advertiser photos by David Yamada

Petroglyph flag is raised, above, after signs comparing the protest efforts at Kahoolawe and Makua had been posted on valley trees, below.

# flag over Makua



Serenity of valley provides deceptive view of potential hazards from unexploded ordnance. Map at left shows where the valley is located.

THE ARMY DENIED permission for the weekend but indicated it would open the valley sometime this week for the inspection tour. An Army spokesman said the military was not given enough time to clear the area of unexploded ammunition.

Sid Quintal, a law student who has researched the legal history of the valley, said it originally was declared government land and held in trust for the Hawaiian people.

In 1898 the valley was among the two million acres ceded to the Federal Government.

The military has used the valley as a firing range since World War II.

THE FEDERAL Government now leases the lower part of the land, which includes the beach and the road, from the State and controls the upper valley through an executive order signed in 1964 by then president Lyndon B. Johnson.

During the festivities yesterday, Irene Perez Copperfield, a Nanakuli resident, studied the lush valley and sighed.

"People actually lived there. They lived off the land. There were lots of pig, wildlife, pheasants. We used to spend our weekends and vacations there.

"We loved it. It's close to heaven to us," she said.



## Study Begins on Cleanup of Kahoolawe

MARCH 1, 76  
S-B

A party of 50 men landed on Kahoolawe today on the start of a one-year study to learn more about possible difficulties in clearing the target Island of a 35-year accumulation of bombs.

Two men from Marince Ltd. of Falls Church, Va., will conduct the study called for by a joint congressional committee.

The Navy will provide

explosive ordnance specialists from Pearl Harbor and divers working off the salvage ship Grapple. The latter will check on torpedoes and aerial bombs which fell short of the Island.

Also in the party are State archaeologists interested in historical sites, foresters with ironwood saplings to plant and sailors who will make routine repairs of targets.

Marince does ordnance-clearing studies for the military throughout the world.

Interest in Kahoolawe has grown in recent months because native Hawaiian claims activists have made several expeditions to Kahoolawe to focus attention on the Island.

Feb 27, 76 Advertiser

## Makua Valley 'bomb' protest

The residents of Waianae and Nanakuli will stage a rally tomorrow to dramatize their demand that the Army stop using 1,500 acres in Makua Valley as a target area and bombing site.

The rally, to start at 10 a.m. on the beach at the makai end of the valley, was announced Wednesday at a press conference on the grounds of Iolani Palace.

Peter Apo and Gail Kawaipuna Prejean, representing the Nanakuli-Waianae Community Association and the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims, said the Army has had possession of the land since the beginning of World War II, when it was allocated to the military under executive order.

"According to the agreement made with the State of Hawaii, the military's right to the land was to end six months after the end of the war," Apo said. "That six months is long since past."

Apo said residents have observed target practice with heavy artillery and mortars, and occasional aerial bombing by Army helicopter gunships.

"The residents of the Waianae Coast want the land returned and opened up to the public, perhaps as a park, but the area is full of unexploded ordnance. We wonder if it ever will be possible to turn the land back and make it safe."

He said no trespass action is contemplated, "but I would not rule it out."



Neil Abercrombie



Valentine Siefertmann

# Kahoolawe 'Blackmail' Charged by Legislator

Rep. Neil Abercrombie yesterday criticized Maj. Gen. Valentine Siefertmann, State adjutant general, for injecting what the legislator said was "a very distasteful element of political blackmail" in "doomsday announcements" concerning the Island of Kahoolawe.

Abercrombie, D-13th Dist. (Manoa-Makiki), said Siefertmann, head of Hawaii's Army and Air

National Guard forces, is diverting attention from the real issues surrounding Kahoolawe by making misleading and "irresponsible statements."

Abercrombie said that Siefertmann "raised nothing but a straw man in his remarks about the military forces leaving Hawaii if Kahoolawe cannot be used for bombing practice."

"Siefertmann had to admit that no such plans are known to him," he added.

"What is required is the rapid return of Kahoolawe and an end to deceptive speculation about military pull out decisions, which are made with no reference whatsoever to our willingness to provide Kahoolawe as a target," Abercrombie said.

# Aluli Charged with Trespass After Kahoolawe Warning

Dr. Noa Emmett Aluli was charged in federal court yesterday with trespassing on the Island of Kahoolawe Friday after he had been warned not to do so earlier.

Aluli pleaded innocent to the charge. Judge Samuel P. King set his non-jury trial for April 14.

The 32-year-old intern is not allowed a trial by jury because he is charged with a petty offense which is punishable by six

months in jail and a \$500 fine.

ALULI WAS freed on a \$500 signature bond and told he could travel anywhere in the world except Kahoolawe, which is used by the military for bombing practice.

His trial will be held a day after Walter Ritte, a Molokai substitute teacher, is tried by King on the trespassing charge.

Clayton Ikei, attorney for both defendants, said he believes the govern-

ment is contemplating a second trespassing charge or other court action against Ritte for setting foot on the Island Friday for a religious service.

Ritte also was forbidden from going back to the Island as a condition of his bail.

Ikei asked that the Hawaiian activists be tried separately because they would be prejudiced in a single trial, he said.

Ritte, 30, is charged with returning to the Island Jan. 13.

*Adventure*  
3/2/76  
**Message includes Kahoolawe**

WAILUKU — Budget messages normally tend to be optimistic and Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho's presentation yesterday to the County Council is no different.

But in addition to the usual expectations of a continuing healthy economic situation for Maui County, Cravalho this year has added a new goal:

"The County of Maui is a beautiful and unique place and we have made tremendous progress," Cravalho said. "Kahoolawe must be a part of this progress and must be returned to her rightful place within the family of Maui County."

"Working together again, we can make the County of Maui a better place for all of us."

FEB 18, 76

B-4 Honolulu Star-Bulletin We

# Resolutions Ask Return of Kahoolawe

Two resolutions calling for the return of Kahoolawe to State jurisdiction were introduced in the State Senate yesterday.

They were introduced by Sen. Henry Takitani, D-2nd Dist. (Maui County), who toured the Island last week with several legislators and State officials.

The resolutions are identical, except that one calls for Senate approval only. The other is a concurrent resolution which would require adoption by the House.

Senate President John

## Waters Closed

The Navy has announced that the waters within the surface danger zone surrounding Kahoolawe will remain closed this weekend.

T. Ushijima referred both to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration.

THE resolutions say that by using Kahoolawe as a bomb target, the U.S. Navy "is destroying the Island, making it unfit for habitation by humans or wildlife."

President Ford is asked to rescind a 1953 Executive Order that gave the Navy complete authority over the Island.

The resolutions also ask the Navy to clear the Island and its surrounding waters of unexploded ordnances to make it "reasonably safe for human habitation" at no cost to the State.

Takitani's resolutions envisions Kahoolawe as a wildlife sanctuary and recreation area. The Island also has a potential as a solar energy production site, the resolutions say.

# Student to Research Target Isle

Carol L. Silva, a University of Hawaii student, has been retained by the State Parks Division for four weeks to do research on the history and legends of Kahoolawe.

Silva will develop background material necessary for an inventory of sites on the Island for the statewide survey of historic sites.

Discussing the appointment at a recent meeting of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, Big Island member Larry Mehau said, "If it's worth studying, I think it's worth stopping (the bombings)."

HE SAID, "Why not do something about the bombing? Go to court and stop it for the study."

Joseph M. Souza Jr., State parks administrator, explained that it isn't known yet to what extent there are any significant Hawaiian remains on the Island.

He said the research to be done by Silva will answer that.

She will search for both written and oral information about the Island, including documents in the State Archives and government files.

Silva is working on bachelors degrees of fine arts and in Hawaiian studies, with emphasis on the Hawaiian language and culture.

Advertiser FEB 28, 76  
Land for Hawaiians

The verbal assault by Rep. Neil Abercrombie upon General Siefertmann, with respect to the return of Kahoolawe, is the pot calling the kettle black; deceptive. He accuses the general of deceit, diverting attention from the main issues surrounding Kahoolawe, and then adroitly evades the primary issue himself by demanding merely the "return" of Kahoolawe. He does not state to whom he would return the island, the State of Hawaii or the Hawaiian People. That, of course, is the fundamental issue.

More than just Kahoolawe is at issue here. Those of us supporting the return of Kahoolawe are demanding it be returned to the Hawaiian People, not to the State of Hawaii. The validity of this demand is based upon the truth that all State and Federal land in Hawaii should be returned to its true owners, the Hawaiian People.

Where does Neil Abercrombie stand?

IKAIA KAULA

## Kahoolawe Policy

While Hawaii's long-term claim to Kahoolawe is clear, it is not equally clear that it should be abandoned forthwith as a military target area.

Even allowing for overstatement by the Defense Department personnel who would like to hang onto Kahoolawe it seems obvious that adequate training sites must be allowed the military services if we want them to retain major peacetime bases in Hawaii.

For reasons of the State economy — after all, defense spending is our No. 2 source of income — it seems quite urgent that the military presence be maintained.

It also is clear, though, that things have changed since Kahoolawe originally was made a bomb target area. The population on West Maui, the area most closely exposed to Kahoolawe bombing, has increased greatly and the bombing is both a nuisance and, to some extent, a hazard.

The Defense Department is under mandate of Congress to report within a year on how to clear Kahoolawe and restore it to civilian use.

This suggests that the Defense Department also should be reviewing training alternatives to the use of Kahoolawe.

While these reports are pending, it seems reasonable to allow the military to proceed with its exercises at Kahoolawe, which it has used since 1941.

It seems equally important that the State government, because of our self-interest in keeping the Defense establishment in Hawaii, should be working with the Defense Department to find suitable alternative training areas.

FEB 25, 76 S-B

# Botanist Sees Possibilities for Kahoolawe

Kahoolawe will never be chosen as the location for a "tropical-jungle movie," but it can be "green and productive most of the year" once returned to civilian use and nurtured properly.

So said Charles Lamoureux, a professor of botany at the University of Hawaii, during a panel discussion on the Navy bombing practice site at the Kukui Health Center last night.

GEORGE HELM, a Hawaiian activist who landed on Kahoolawe with other activists recently, countered military arguments that the Island is necessary for defense training.

"I'd rather have the land returned, and even if I lose my life in an attack

by Russian warships, I'd at least have my integrity," he told the audience of 40.

John A. Baker Jr., president of the Honolulu Navy League, a nonofficial "educational" group supporting Navy policies, said the military cannot return to training only with "wooden rifles or playing like Boy Scouts."

HOWEVER, he said the first step in possible return of the Island could be the fencing off of the 11,000 bomb-site acres while returning the other 17,000 acres to civilian use.

Another Navy League spokesman said it is mainly Marines and the Air National Guard, rather than the Navy, that are bombing the Island.

He said time and winds have buried many unexploded bombs that probably will never be unearthed and detonated. "You could only hope nobody would ever drive piles over them," he said.

LAMOUREUX said five unique plants and several native plants on the Island have disappeared, but mainly because of grazing by wild cattle, sheep and goats and not bombs.

Baker questioned who would maintain the Island as a park if it is returned since government agencies now have problems "emptying the wastebaskets and cleaning the comfort stations" in present parks.

# Kahoolawe



Ritte



Kahuna Lono: Hawaiian rights.

## Ritte convicted

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

KALAE, Molokai — Walter Ritte Jr. of Molokai said this week he returned to Kahoolawe in violation of court restrictions because kahuna Sam Lono told him that, as a Hawaiian, he had a right to attend Hawaiian religious ceremonies.

Lono also said he would join Ritte in jail if the violation of the court restriction sent him there.

AT THE TIME of the ceremony on Kahoolawe, Ritte was on \$500 bail after having been charged by the Navy with trespassing because of previous trips to the island. A condition of his release was that he not return to Kahoolawe.

Ritte has been a leader in the "hooponopono (making things right)" movement by Hawaiians seeking an end to the bombing of Kahoolawe.

He had been involved in a request to the Navy to allow Hawaiian kahunas and other persons to conduct a religious ceremony on Kahoolawe. The ceremonies were authorized by the Navy and held Feb. 13.

"Originally I did not plan to go on the island at all," Ritte said.

# (continued)

## Cleanup study to start soon

By DAVID TONG  
Advertiser Staff Writer

Three officials of a Mainland firm will travel to Kahoolawe next week as part of a study of the feasibility of removing unexploded ordnance, it was learned yesterday.

They will be joined by two groups of State officials who will be working

on archaeological and conservation projects.

SOME 50 CIVILIAN and Naval personnel will travel to the island early Monday morning to work on projects. The group will be airlifted from Barbers Point in Marine helicopters.

The Mainland firm is Marinco

Ltd., of Falls Church, Va., which specializes in feasibility studies of ordnance-clearing projects.

The company signed a contract with the Navy in 1972 to develop an ordnance-clearing plan for U.S. military target areas around the world.

THAT CONTRACT is being renegotiated to include the feasibility study for Kahoolawe that was mandated in a military construction appropriations bill signed by President Ford in December.

That bill called for a feasibility study to restore and return Kahoolawe to State control. The joint congressional directive calls for the Defense Department to make the study and report back to Congress in a year.

ACCORDING TO Cmdr. Dale Klinkerman, a Navy spokesman, Marinco officials arrived in Oahu this week to talk with Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force officials about the use of Kahoolawe as a bombing target.

Kahoolawe has been used as a bombing target by the Navy since 1941. In recent months, it has been a center of controversy. Hawaiian activists have made several "expeditions" to the island in an effort to regain Kahoolawe for civilian use.

The Marinco officials, in the company of Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal Teams, will conduct a week-long ground and underwater survey of unexploded ordnance sites.

KLINKERMAN SAID the underwater portion of the survey will look into any unexploded ordnance that might have been dropped in the waters off Kahoolawe and any torpedoes used by submarines in target practice.

Traveling with the group of company officials will be two staff archaeologists from the State Parks Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

KLINKERMAN SAID there will also be two State foresters who will plant some 200 ironwood trees in a conservation area.

The rest of the 50-man contingent will be made up of camp and target maintenance men, he said.

## says kahuna ced him to go

BUT HE DID. His action not only has resulted in a threat to revoke his bail, but Ritte said there now is a rift among the many Hawaiians who have participated in the Kahoolawe protests.

He said many Hawaiians feel he returned to the island in violation of the bail conditions "for my own selfish interests . . . as a glory seeker."

But he said he returned to the island only after Lono convinced him he had a "right" to participate in the ceremonies on the island.

Lono is a Hawaiian kahuna living on Windward Oahu. He has a reputation as one of the more outstanding kahunas in Hawaii.

ACCORDING TO RITTE, as Lono was leaving with other kahunas and Hawaiians from Maalaea Harbor on Maui for Kahoolawe, he asked Ritte if he was going along.

Ritte said he told Lono he would not go to the island because of the bail conditions. He told Lono he would be returned to jail if he broke the bail conditions.

But Lono then told him, "We're only going for a religious ceremony, a Hawaiian religious ceremony. Every Hawaiian has a right to go."

Ritte said Lono then told him: "As

a kahuna, I'm telling you you have a right to attend these ceremonies. If you get thrown in jail I guarantee you all of us here will get thrown in jail with you."

"RIGHT THEN and there," Ritte said, "Sam said . . . some people don't believe the Hawaiians have a religion. What do you believe? and I said I believe the Hawaiians have a religion."

"Right then and there I made a decision. I don't care if I get thrown in jail, I don't care if I lost the \$500. I got carried away by emotion."

Ritte said he had no intention of appearing to defy the court in breaking the bail restriction. He said he only "was following the advice of my kahunas."

AS FOR HIS scheduled appearance in court on trespassing charges, Ritte said, "I want to appear in court. I want the Navy to have to prove they own Kahoolawe."

Now, he said, if the court chooses to place him back in jail until his appearance in April, "there's nothing I can do about it."

But he said his return to Kahoolawe "was one way for me to say the white man cannot dictate whether or not I can attend the religious ceremonies."



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# Kahoolawe activists in hotter water?

By DAVID TONG  
Advertiser Staff Writer

By their return to Kahoolawe for religious ceremonies on Friday, two Hawaiian political activists may have opened the door to another confrontation with authorities.

Walter Ritte, 30, of Molokai, who is facing trespass charges for a previous landing on the island, could forfeit a \$500 signature bond or be jailed until the time of his trial, said Stephen D. Quinn, an assistant U.S. attorney handling the case.

However, it was unclear last night whether Ritte's companion, Dr. Emmet Aluli of Honolulu, would face trespass charges for landing on the island.

Ritte and Aluli were prohibited under a recent Navy agreement with Hawaiian activists to participate in religious ceremonies on Kahoolawe.

Quinn said he was under the impression yesterday that Aluli was under a Naval order prohibiting him from visiting the island. If that were so, he said, he could face the same trespass charges as Ritte.

The maximum penalty for such a trespass violation on a military reservation is \$500 and/or six months in jail.

BUT QUINN said he would not take any action against the two until he has had time to find out what happened Friday.

"They may have landed on the island for emergency purposes to seek safety. In that situation, that would not be a defiance of the law," he said.

But Quinn warned that he would take whatever legal action was necessary against Ritte if he found the latter "in defiance of the law."

That legal action would entail a petition in court for a forfeiture of bail and a request for a warrant of his arrest, he said.

Both Ritte and Aluli reportedly landed on the island Friday and participated in religious ceremonies.

Ritte was freed on \$500 bail Jan. 19 but U.S. Magistrate Thomas P. Young imposed a travel restriction on him, which prohibited his return to Kahoolawe.

YOUNG ON FEB. 9 denied a motion made by Ritte to have that restriction set aside so that he could return to the island to participate in religious ceremonies.

Aluli was not arrested on trespassing charges in his second trip to Kahoolawe with Ritte because he had not been "seen" by Federal officials. Aluli had left the island earlier because he had to return to medical duties at Queen's Medical Center.

A Navy spokesman said the two activists were recognized by two explosive ordinance personnel who were sent to the island Thursday to see that the religious ceremonies were carried out safely.

The spokesman said the two were not charged for trespass because the Navy men on the island did not have the authority to charge them.



RITTE



ALULI

# Reports of Kahoolawe

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau

WAILUKU — Hawaiian activists on Maui yesterday said they knew nothing of a renewed attempt to occupy Kahoolawe island as a protest against continued military bombing of the island.

One such activist speculated the report of a renewed occupation attempt was a "harassment tactic" on the part of Federal Government officials against boat owners who aided the activists on Friday.

The cause of the responses was a report from the Coast Guard late Sunday that a charter boat, the Min Sette, was bound for Kahoolawe with 50 persons aboard. The Coast Guard said the cutter Newagen stationed at Maalaea Harbor was sent out to intercept the Min Sette although the sailing ship could not be kept away from Kahoolawe.

According to one Coast Guardman yesterday, the Newagen did go out in search of the Min Sette but did not find the vessel. Meanwhile, the owners

of the Min Sette said the 67-foot yawl had only gone on "a party cruise" with 41 friends aboard. The Min Sette is being operated by three men who conduct charter cruises out of Kihei and Maalaea Harbor.

According to first mate Craig Smith, the report of an attempt to use the Min Sette to reoccupy Kahoolawe was "a bunch of jive ... that put a bad vibe on our boat."

A Maui protester, however, suggested the misleading report may have been due to the Min

Sette's participation in a special Hawaiian religious ceremony on Kahoolawe last week. The Min Sette provided transportation for the Hawaiian activists after the group was unable to find other charter boats for hire.

Another activist, Karl Mowat, said the group was told virtually all charter boats available on Maui were reserved for Friday, the day of the ceremonies on Kahoolawe. But he said he understood a number of reservations failed to appear.

## effort unfounded

Meanwhile, Mowat said, he knew of no efforts by any persons involved in the Kahoolawe protests to attempt to reoccupy the island. The only activity planned by the Kahoolawe protesters now, Mowat said, is a fund raiser to finance future protest efforts.

Mowat also said media reports of Friday's special religious ceremony were erroneous in saying the Navy "rescued" the activists participating in the ceremony.

He said the activists

had received permission to land all 70 participants on the island, although no more than 20 were to be allowed above the high water mark on the beach.

At the same time, Mowat said, Navy officials refused to allow the

activists to charter a helicopter to assist in landing Hawaiian participants on Kahoolawe.

When the seas became rough after the ceremonies, Mowat said, all of the participants were willing to wait on the island

until the two boats which brought them ever could again approach the island. Thus, he said, there was no need for a "rescue" except for the military's reluctance to allow the Hawaiians to remain on the island longer.

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# Speculation Kahoolawe Ban Could Prompt Military Shift

By Helen Altorn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaii's top defense official today expressed concern that the military will pull its readiness forces out of the State if Kahoolawe can not continue to be used for bombing practice.

"There might be a possibility," Maj. Gen. Valentine A. Siefermann, State adjutant general, said in a Star-Bulletin interview.

"I can't say this is a fact, but we do know there is a buildup in the Marianas," he added.

"The military must have a place to practice readiness capability and unless they do they might have to move their strategic reserve forces to some other area. This would appear only logical to me."

HE SAID a move in operational activities would involve the entire 25th Division, the Marine Corps air wing and 1st Marine Brigade at Kaneohe and the Navy's combat ships.

He said he is deeply concerned because thousands of civilian jobs and a huge amount of State

revenue are involved.

"They (the military) do provide a fair segment of the gross income of the State," he pointed out.

Siefermann said that while he knows of no official steps toward a shift of readiness forces, "Guam has been making strong overtures to the military, welcoming them with open arms and offering all sorts of benefits.

"I DON'T know anything, so I'm not releasing classified information, but possibly they are building bases in the Marianas as a forward line of defense

which could easily absorb strategic forces," he said. "I think it is something that must be looked at."

"I also agree that someday I would like to see Kahoolawe returned if the Navy could find some other means to maintain readiness or a weapons change that does not require Kahoolawe."

He said he hasn't had a chance to talk to the Navy yet.

"I'm going to check to see if there are any alternatives to the military to maintain readiness capability," he added.

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## 2 Philosophies

The recent controversy over Kahoolawe shows, in sharp and brutal contrast, two philosophies about life and man. The Hawaiian philosophy of aloha is and has always been one of love for the land and nature, tolerance and cooperation. On the other hand, the Navy bombing of Kahoolawe reveals the same hatred for nature, intolerance and domineering spirit which has marked much of Western man's politics and religion. If man is to survive, we must renounce the kind of stupidity the Navy is engaging in on Kahoolawe. Let us celebrate the aloha spirit of the Hawaiians by making Kahoolawe a place of joy—not desecration.

Bob W. St. Sure

## Joint Effort Proposed

# Maui Residents Form

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

KAHULUI, Maui — A new chapter in the struggle to halt the target bombardment of Kahoolawe unfolded Monday night when a group of Maui residents agreed to form an organization dedicated at wresting the Island from control by the military.

At a meeting, called primarily as a "talk-story" session, the residents responded enthusiastically to proposals that they join forces in accomplishing the goal.

MORE THAN 100 of the 250 persons present offered to work for the demilitarization of Kahoolawe

law by signing pledges of support for the development of the special organization.

Proposed by Hawaiian activists Walter Ritte Jr., of Molokai, and Emmett Aluli, of Honolulu, the purpose of the planned organization is to consolidate efforts, at the grass-roots level, in seeking to end the 35-year bombardment of the Island.

At Ritte's suggestion, the group agreed to meet again next Monday "to plan on something positive" in getting the organization off the ground.

HE SAID the need for action by the citizens in the battle for Kahoolawe was justified because of

failure by political figures to win the Island back.

"The politicians have been trying for more than six years but the Island is still being bombed," he said.

Return of the Island to civilian use is important to the people of Hawaii, he said, because Kahoolawe has a cultural and spiritual significance.

RITTE, who twice last month succeeded in disrupting the practice shelling of the Island by his unlawful presence there, said the Island had a magical effect on him, and that other Hawaiians should not be denied the privilege of visiting the spot.

However, he said he strongly opposes use of the Island for economic or

recreational purposes but that it should be preserved as a spiritual sanctuary.

Aluli, Ritte's Kahoolawe partner, said ancient Hawaiian legends indicate the Island was a sacred place and that it would not be a bad idea to have the Island declared a national shrine.

HE SAID also that they are pursuing a request, rejected by the Navy, for permission to conduct religious ceremonies on the Island.

"We need to go back, before we plan its future, to replenish the Island in the traditional Hawaiian way," he said, so the spirits of the Island can be appeased.

Ritte's wife, Loretta, who accompanied her

# Kahoolawe Group

husband on one of his illegal occupations of the Island, tearfully expressed her strong desire to have it restored to civilian use.

"I THINK Kahoolawe represents a unifying beacon for all the Hawaiian people, because it can bind us together again," she said.

"I come from this land. It has given me life and the only way I know how to thank her is to give life back to her," she added.

Other speakers at the meeting included John Rose, president of the Maui chapter of the Conservation Council of Hawaii, who read a resolution supporting the Kahoolawe activists; George Martin, who told of the days when the Island supported a sheep

and cattle ranch; Leslie Kuloloio, a Hawaiian researcher who said ancient Hawaiian place names indicate the Island has water resources and is not arid as the Navy claims; and Dick Hedlund, a former Kaneohe resident who claimed precedents exist for an easy military surrender of the Island.

MAUI POLICE Chief Abraham Aiona, addressing the group as a private citizen, urged that all activity for the return of Kahoolawe be kept within the framework of the law.

The group also heard a tape recorded message from Inez Ashdown, whose father, former Wyoming cowboy Angus MacPhee, was the last civilian leaseholder of land on Kahoolawe.

Ashdown, 76, was to have been the meeting's featured speaker.

SHE WAS in Maui Memorial Hospital recovering from a heart attack suffered during the weekend.

In her recorded message, she appealed for a peaceful endeavor but said she fully supports the group's efforts.

"The Island has been taken away from us for too long," she said.

"We feel it is the place, the last gathering place of all Hawaii," she added.



Walter Ritte

# The Gods Are Appeased

By Bob McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

**HAKIOAWA BAY, Kahoolawe** — A Hawaiian Kahuna from Honolulu and 60 other persons made an official landing on Kahoolawe yesterday for a religious ceremony but Mother Nature made their departure from the forbidden island more than routine.

The group was temporarily stranded by rough seas and high winds and finally evacuated by two Marine helicopters back to Maalaea, Maui.

"The mana has been restored. The gods have been appeased and we can now concentrate on other avenues in seeking the return of Kahoolawe," said activist Walter Ritte after a special "ho'oku-pu," an ancient Hawaiian religious ceremony.

Performed in the ruins of what is believed to have been a sacred  
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**KAHOOLAWE SWAMPING**—The canoe of Lahaina Canoe Club was swamped at Hakioawa Bay and left on Kahoolawe.—Photo by Bob McCabe.

© Saturday, February 14, 1976 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-7

## Group Calls Navy for Help

# Kahoolawe Gods 'Appeased'

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shrine, the ceremony symbolized the purification of the Island which Ritte believes has been defiled by its 35-year use as a bombing and gunnery range.

**THE EXCURSION** was considered a success despite the fact that the group was stranded on the Island for several hours because of rough seas and had to call on the Navy to provide airlift to Maalaea aboard two Marine helicopters.

Some 60 persons, including Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho, attended the ceremony, held on a rise overlooking Hakioawa

Bay, a lonely, wind-swept cove on the Island's north side.

The group was taken to the Island in two vessels from Maalaea smallboat harbor. Because the area lacked landing facilities, most were forced to swim the last 100 yards to shore.

An outrigger canoe, paddled to Kahoolawe by members of the Lahaina Canoe club, was swamped in Hakioawa Bay when paddlers tried to leave the island and the canoe was left behind.

Rough seas and rising wind conditions forced other vessels to leave the area after depositing the participants and the Navy was called later in the

day to evacuate the group from the Island.

**THE SPECIAL** religious rites, considered an essential step in the struggle to wrest the Island from military control, were performed by kahuna Sam Lono of Honolulu, who invoked the ancient gods of old Hawaii to return to the Island.

Lono, assisted by Emma Defries, who is also considered an important Hawaiian spiritualist, chanted ancient Hawaiian prayers and officiated over the preparation of a ritual drink made from the scared awa root.

The purpose of the ceremony was to restore an aura of protective sancti-

ty over the Island and to increase its mana, or sacred power.

**RITTE**, WHO organized the event, said the ceremony was intended to sanctify and enhance efforts to end military use of Kahoolawe.

Ritte and fellow activist Emmett Aluli, 32, a student doctor from Honolulu, attended the ceremonies in defiance of court orders.

Both had been denied permission to land on the Island because of their previous unlawful occupation of Kahoolawe.

In violating the order, Ritte in particular, could be put in jail for violating a special bail condition.

# 50 rescued on Kahoolawe

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the transportation to the ceremonies yesterday. The first party of about 12 persons left Maui at about 7 a.m. aboard the 28-foot No Ka Oi III, chartered by KGMB-TV. Ritte and Aluli were aboard the boat, as well as kahuna Sam Lono of Oahu, who conducted the ceremonies.

**THE EARLY MORNING** departure was an emotional scene, with Lono wiping his eyes with a handkerchief, lingering as if the moment were overwhelming him.

The second group of about 35 persons left an hour later aboard the 70-foot sailboat, the Min Sette from Portland, Ore. Aboard that vessel were Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho and members of Ritte's family.

Cravalho was among the group evacuated later in the day by helicopter.

The waters roughened considerably in late morning, forcing the boats to anchor near the Kahoolawe shoreline. From there some persons boarded dinghies for the landing. Some swam. Some, particularly older women, stayed aboard while the religious ceremonies took place a few hundred feet away.

**AS THE WIND AND WAVES** increased, the Navy finally arranged for several Marine helicopters to return a group of more than 50 to Maui after 4 p.m.

In spite of the evacuation later in the day, the event was intense for those who went, beginning in the early morning hours before the boats left.

A large Molokai contingent was prepared to make the trip and began singing at Maalaea before leaving. Only about 35 of the group could fit onto a boat and dozens, including students, were left behind.

"Hey, these kids are from Lahainaluna School," someone yelled. "They cut classes to be here. They told the teacher off."

The crowd roared.

As people stood by the boats clutching ti leaves and anthuriums, Philip Solatoria, the "honorary mayor of Molokai," held his braided basket containing kukui and said, "I am going there to hopefully give new life to the island. I've heard it's a more beautiful island than we think."

"I hope my offering is accepted."

## Marines rescue Kahoolawe pilgrims

By KAREN HORTON  
Advertiser Staff Writer

**WAILUKU** — The Marines were called out yesterday afternoon to rescue about 50 persons stranded at religious ceremonies on Kahoolawe.

It was an unlikely end to the heralded event, which was a symbolic effort to replenish the island from the ravages of years of bombing practice by the U.S. military.

Choppy waters kept more than 50 of the approximately 70 participants from returning to anchored boats for the trip back to Maui.

**ORGANIZERS OF THE** ceremony expected 200 to 300 persons to attend.

Among the participants were Walter Ritte Jr., who apparently violated a court injunction against going to the island, and Dr. Emmet Aluli, who ignored a Navy warning to stay away.

Ritte already faces Federal trespassing charges for a recent unauthorized trip to the target island, which is under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

About five boats were involved in

## Kahoolawe trip: Five to be picked

Five persons will leave Maui this afternoon for Kahoolawe with the Navy's permission, but by last night it was not known who will make the trip.

Neither Walter Ritte Jr. nor Dr. Emmett Aluli will be on the island.

Ritte has been banned from the island by U.S.

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Magistrate Thomas Young.

Aluli is under investigation by the U.S. Attorney's Office, which advised the Navy not to allow Aluli on the island. The Navy said yesterday "we support the U.S. Attorney's Office in their investigation."

**RITTE SAID** on Maui yesterday that he hopes kahuna Sam Lono will be one of the five persons leaving today to make preparations for tomorrow's ceremonies.

Aluli said the five persons would be "chosen by the Maui community."

Twenty persons at a time will be allowed on the island tomorrow, the Navy said. Aluli said about 150 persons have indicated an interest in going. Aluli said about eight boats are available to take them.

Aluli also said they hope to rent a helicopter so Maui historian Inez Ashdown can go to the island too. Mrs. Ashdown lived on Kahoolawe before it was taken over by the Navy.

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# Kaneohe Marines Set Big Isle War Games

Half of the Marines at Kaneohe, about 4,000, are going to the Big Island this week and next for a major war games exercise to sharpen combat efficiency.

Most ground forces of the 1st Marine Brigade will leave by air Monday for the three-week drill at Pohakuloa. Equipment will arrive earlier by barge at Kawaihae.

The exercise's code name, "Bearing Thunder," reminds me that a slight adjustment was made several months ago in "run up" procedures for warming up tests of F-4 Phantom jet engines at the base.

Officials changed the heading by 30 degrees in order to aim noisy tail-

residents bordering the bay.

The F-4s, of course, are a major user of Kahoolawe.

And as the Navy League newspaper for January-February points out, loss of the island for military bombing would bring "sizable readjustments and relocations" in order to maintain combat flight training.

The newspaper says not having Kahoolawe for Marine and Navy aviators is like University of Hawaii teams facing opponents without prior workouts.

"They'll get killed," the paper suggests and says the same logic can be applied to the Kahoolawe issue.

## The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

pipes at the widest expanse of water in Kaneohe Bay.

**THAT WAY**, Marine noise abatement officials hope the warm up noise will be more diffused for

Sgt. Maj. William G. Bainbridge, sergeant major of the Army, was a recent visitor to commands on Oahu. He formerly was No. 1 NCO at Ft. Shafter.

Capt. Henry A. Hoffmann, Pearl Harbor shipyard commander, meeting with union leaders recently, was asked about workforce levels and revealed, as reported in the Shipyard Log, that "We're still having trouble with security clearances, because of police reluctance to release records."

IT WAS triplets on Dec. 22 for Sgt. and Mrs. Federico Cortez of Kaneohe Marine base. He's with Fighter Attack Squadron 212. Both are from Texas. A check of State Health statistics shows that triplets have been born in Hawaii 10 times in the last six years.

Interest rates on GI home loans have been reduced from 9 to 8.75 per cent, the Veterans Administration says.

The Nisel Veterans Reunion will be held in Chicago, July 22-25.

Cincpac has heard of no island men joining mercenaries in Angola. Passports are good for travel in Angola. Only off-limits regions are Cuba, North Vietnam and North Korea. National Observer points out that Soldier of Fortune ads are running in a few men's magazines with Long Beach and Los Angeles box number replies.

...  
The first island woman nominated for a service academy appointment was Shawna O. Phillips, to the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs. Soon after Karen M. Kinzler was nominated for West Point.

Kinzler, interested in Japanese studies, was the Star-Bulletin award winner at recent Army ROTC ceremonies at the University of Hawaii.

The new BOQ at Makalapa won an excellence award from the Hawaii chapter of the American Institute of Architects in the government buildings category. Architects were Hogan, Chapman, Cobeen, Weitz and Associates Inc. The building has rooms for diplomats and admirals and replaces the one built in 1943.

# Sea Targets Not Enough, Navy Says

By Tim Toner  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A Navy spokesman said yesterday Navy planes cannot use stationary sea targets in place of Kahoolawe Island for bombing practice because bombardiers need "pop-up targets" springing from the terrain for their practice.

Capt. Davy Crockett, interviewed on the KGMB-TV program "Cross-Fire," said "the

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pop-up targets are needed to have the pilot maneuver the aircraft back as quickly as possible and deliver bombs accurately. This is not the situation when you can see targets in advance" in the open ocean, he said.

Crockett admitted Navy bombers—flying in overcast and guided by radar—erred several years ago when they dropped bombs on Niihau.

ALSO ON THE program was Gail Prejean of the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims. He and Crockett made a trip with State historic-preservation officials Thursday to Kahoolawe.

Prejean said the trip was of "public relations" benefit to the Navy, and that the State Officials did not seem aware of possi-

ble historic sites.

Prejean said his group would like to search for sacred sites with a kahuna.

Crockett said the Navy also would like sites marked but he advised Prejean to work with State archaeologists.

Crockett denied Prejean's charges that the Navy recently bombed an apparent historic site. "It hasn't been a bombing site for a good while," Crockett said of the disputed area.

CROCKETT SAID there are about two miles of sandy beach on the island. He said the Navy will continue to use Kahoolawe as a bombing site in "the foreseeable future."

Prejean also said boaters are intimidated by the Navy when they come too close to Kahoolawe. (The island normally is closed except when the Navy takes a bombing respite and opens coastal waters to boaters and fishermen).

The pair were questioned by Doug Carlson and Bambi Weil of the KGMB staff.

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# 5 Plan Overnight Stay on Kahoolawe

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

MAALAEA, Maui — Five Hawaiians plan to spend tonight on Kahoolawe to prepare for religious services tomorrow.

The ceremonies, authorized by the Navy which controls use of the island, are being planned as "Sanctification rites" in the belief that the ancient gods of Hawaii must be appeased before efforts to end bombardment of the island succeed.

Walter Ritte, chief organizer of the event, said the five will prepare a site for the religious ceremonies which are scheduled to take place early tomorrow morning.

The five, Karl Mowat of Paia, Harry Mitchell of Keanae, Alex Torro of Kahului, Adolph Helm of Molokai and either Sam Lono or Emma Defries of Oahu, will be the first authorized civilians to spend a night on the island since the Navy took control of Kahoolawe 35 years ago.

Ritte said the group will set up a site on a point overlooking Hakiowa Bay which faces the Makena side of Maui.

"They will prepare an imu to kalua a black pig which will be used to open the religious ceremonies," Ritte said.



# Cravalho Joins Ceremonial Visit Group Goes to

MAALAEA, Maui — More than 50 persons — including kahuna Sam Lono and Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho — sailed from the small boat harbor here today to participate in or observe religious services on Kahoolawe Island.

Five men from Maui

and Molokai were taken to the Island late yesterday and spent the night on the Island preparing for today's celebration.

The advance party was taken to the Island by private boat, but was dropped off at about 7:30 p.m. some 100 yards from the beach at Hakiowa Bay

and had to swim ashore in rough seas. Two Navy ordnance men waiting on shore had lit a beacon fire to help guide the boat to the landing site.

During the night and early hours today, the five were to lay a net for a hukilau and dig an imū

## Legislators Impressed by Their Trip to Island

Rep. Gerald Machida, D-5th Dist. (East Maui), described a visit yesterday by State legislators and officials to Kahoolawe as an "eye opener."

"I didn't realize how difficult it would be to reclaim the Island until I saw it," he said.

"It's going to take millions of dollars to rid the Island—and the waters around it—of unexploded bombs and fragments."

Machida said he is also concerned that if the Navy loses Kahoolawe as a bombing site it may "pull out of Pearl Harbor and go to another place."

"Such a move will have a tremendous impact on the economy of the State," he said.

Smuggler's Cove, the conservation sites the State and Navy are maintaining and the site of today's religious ceremony . . .," he said.

"Over-all, because of the lack of water on the Island, there is only keawe trees and very sparse ground cover.

"The highest point on the Island is between 1,000 and 1,500 feet and because of the high winds there are few trees in the area and the area is highly scarred and eroded."

KAWAKAMI said that if a windbreak can be established in these areas the State should be able to grow trees and other ground cover.

He said he is "definitely for State takeover of the Island."

"I can see a tremendous recreational use for Kahoolawe, he said.

"The State's game management program—where birds, sheep and other hunting animals are raised on private land—is getting smaller since private owners are taking large portions of these land back. We now have a shortage which Kahoolawe could fulfill."

Kawakami said the Maui delegation plans to submit a resolution asking Congress to return the Island to the State and that he will hold hearings on that resolution in the first week of March.

HE SAID legislators also inspected reforestation attempts by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

He said seedlings were growing well at the 1,200-foot level but poorly at sea level, where only one ironwood seedling out of nearly 1,000 plantings was making progress.

He said that if the State is successful in getting back the Island it could be developed into a recreational area.

He said that a major problem on the Island is the large population of goats and sheep that feed on plant life.

"Nearly 11,000 goats and sheep were killed in the last five years but there are still many left," he said.

KAUAI REP. Richard Kawakami, chairman of the House Water and Land Use Development and Hawaiian Homes committees, said he was impressed with the tour.

"We flew over the whole Island, stopping at

# Kahoolawe for Rite

for today's preparation of a ceremonial roast pig.

**THE PIG WAS** on board the second boat to leave Maalaea this morning.

The first boat to depart at daybreak today carried only Lono, a television crew, Walter Ritte of Molokai and Dr. Emmett Aluli of Honolulu.

Lono and the news crew were to swim ashore, but Ritte is under a court travel restriction which prohibits him from setting foot on the Island. He is awaiting trial for trespassing on Kahoolawe last month.

Aluli was with Ritte on the earlier, illegal visits to the Island and reportedly is under investigation for trespassing.

Ritte appealed to Federal Judge Samuel King yesterday for permission to make the trip, but his motion was denied. King said it is up to the Navy if Ritte is to be allowed ashore.

U.S. Atty. Stephen Quinn said he has advised the Navy that neither of the men should be allowed, and that is the Navy's position.

**THE SECOND,** larger boat left Maalaea shortly before 8 a.m. carrying 48 persons, including Cravalho; Philip Solotario, the "honorary mayor" of Molokai, and a cross sec-

tion of interested persons, both young and old. The youngest children appeared to be about 7 or 8 years old.

They also took with them two dogs, pets belonging to Adolph Helm of Molokai, and four Hawaiian native plants that were to be used in the services to represent the four gods of ancient Hawaii.

Some of the pilgrims carried gifts of flowers and Solotario carried a gift of loose kukui nuts, the island "flower" of Molokai.

The larger boat was equipped with a small dingy to help ferry the passengers from the boat to shore.

About 150 persons showed up at Maalaea before dawn today to watch the group leave. But most of them had left before the boat sailed for Kahoolawe.

The Navy, which gave special permission for today's ceremony, said no more than 20 of the visitors would be allowed ashore at any given time — meaning that some

would spend long hours today bobbing in a rough sea off the Island's coast.

**CRAVALHO,** who has been on the Island several times before, was extremely pleased with the way things were going.

"I think it is fine," he said just before departing for Kahoolawe. "This is the way things should be handled, before resorting to other types of protests. You attempt to exhaust all due processes.

"I think this is extremely good and I'm happy to see the people of this community and the entire State involved."

**IN OTHER** related Kahoolawe developments, Sen. Hiram Fong announced today that the Navy has already begun its study of the feasibility of cleaning up the target island to permit its return to the State of Hawaii for domestic use.

The study was ordered in the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations Bill, signed by President Ford, and requires the Navy to report back to the Congress within a year.

# Kahoolawe Trip Scheduled for Legislators, Land Panel

The Navy has scheduled another Kahoolawe trip for Feb. 12, this time to show the target island to State legislators from Maui and to members of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources.

The Maui legislators include Sens. Henry Takitani and Mamoru Yamasaki and Reps. Ron Kondo, Velma Santos, Alvin Ama-

ral and Gerald Machida.

Also included in the group will be Edgar Hamasu, deputy director of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, and Rep. Richard A. Kawakami, chairman of the Water, Land Use Development and Hawaiian Homes Committee.

THE GROUP is sched-

uled to leave from Pearl Harbor by Marine helicopter at 1 p.m. and will return at 5 p.m. the same day.

Machida said he had asked for the trip because of possible legislation which might be introduced affecting the island.

He said the team will visit sites of historical and

cultural significance, as well as view reforestation efforts which have been initiated by the State in recent years.

Navy officials and ordnance specialists will accompany the visitors.

THIS IS the second such trip in two weeks.

As on the earlier trip, the Navy has refused to take along members of the news media. Following that earlier visit, however, the Navy provided the media with photographs taken by Navy photographers.



Gerald Machida

FEB 5, 76 SB

FEB 5, 76 SB

## Need for Kahoolawe

I honestly feel that some of the priorities of our native Hawaiians and other concerned (?) citizens are horribly mixed up and need to be thought through before they get involved in so many protests, that are harmful now and in the future to us all.

They are so anxious to retake their native land, Kahoolawe, which would affect the nation in its military preparedness. This to me seems rather selfish in that the entire nation can suffer rather than just those who reside here in the State.

There is an apparent lack of social conscience on the part of the advocates for the return of that barren island. If they are so land-hungry, why don't they attempt to retake the Honolulu Police Department's pistol range since it is used for the same purpose on the State scale? The protectors of our community are practicing the art of marksmanship which is essential to curtail crime locally.

By the same token, the military utilizes Kahoolawe on a national scale to protect our nation and the free world. The cost of sending naval groups thousands of miles away to another desolate island is great and the fuel wasted adds to our already dangerously low energy reserves. To my knowledge, agriculture was never that good on the target island and fresh water is practically non-existent.

Cannot we citizens of Hawaii be more aware of the proper priority and true perspective of issues and causes we rally to support? I say let the Navy and Marine Corps continue to use the island for a purpose it is well suited for and let us be grateful that they provide us protection and millions of dollars to the Hawaiian economy yearly.

David L. Harris

## Who 'owns' Kahoolawe?

When the erroneous becomes the absurd, one is overcome with nausea and is compelled to rebel. The ridiculous "invasion" of Kahoolawe by Walter Rite Jr. and his misguided supporters, including Dr. Aluli, compels rebellion. The absurdity is compounded by the assumption asserted by Dana Wedemeyer in his letter (1/23) that the island belongs to the "Hawaiians." To which "Hawaiians" does it belong?

The erroneous is the assertion the land of Hawaii once belonged to the "Hawaiian people" and should be restored to them. This is a completely false legal fiction. In Hawaii, before the arrival of Cook, various kings controlled the land of the several islands and districts. The land of each kingdom was solely the king's personal land. His power was absolute and personal, exercised in a feudal manner down through a substructure of ali'i to the common people. These "owned" no land, but were bound to station and soil with a birthright of hard labor only. If a king had been told by a commoner that the land belonged to the "people," he would have either rolled over with laughter or have struck the commoner dead on the spot, depending upon his royal mood.

Kahoolawe is owned by the United States of America. No "people" have any valid claim of ownership to it or any other State or Federal land in Hawaii. Any such claim is patently false, notwithstanding the bending of vacuous politicians. A valid claim could of course be pursued in the courts with success.

The erroneous becomes the absurd when superstition intrudes. Tears caused by the sight of cracked "sacred" boulders, the result of bombing practice on an uninhabited desolate island should instead be shed over the graves of the sea at Pearl Harbor and the graves of the land at Punchbowl. Here are truly sacred spots where men rest because they chose to defend a free America. Our "invaders" of Kahoolawe would today deny present defenders the opportunity to train adequately that we and the "invaders" themselves might remain free in a dangerous world.

One is overcome with nausea by the absurdity of the "invasion" and by the distorted judgment and values which would plan it. . .

F. R. PIERCE

FEB 5 76 9B  
**Navy Closes Off  
Kahoolawe Zone**

The Navy said today that the waters within the surface danger zone off Kahoolawe and Kaula Rock will be closed this weekend because of operations involving aircraft from the USS Ranger.

Advertiser Feb 2, 1976

## Kahoolawe landing on agenda?

island before it was taken over by the military.

Ritte and others had planned a trip to Kahoolawe on Jan. 24 but no boat owners would take them to the island. Boat owners on Maui had been warned by the Coast Guard that their boats and fishing equipment would be confiscated if they entered the restricted waters off Kahoolawe.

Mrs. Ashdown probably will urge the group not to attempt another unauthorized landing on Kahoolawe. She was at Maalaea Harbor early Jan. 24 to

urge Ritte and others not to make the trip and not to do anything "that may be violent." She told the group that they would accomplish a return of the island only by peaceful means.

Ritte had wanted to be included on the Navy-sponsored trip to Kahoolawe last Thursday but was not invited.

The two Hawaiian leaders who did make the trip, Charles Maxwell and Gail Prejean, said they were disappointed in the trip.

The Navy this weekend opened the restricted waters around Kahoolawe to fishermen. The waters had been closed for more than a month because of landings or threatened landings on Kahoolawe.

WAILUKU — A meeting of Hawaiian activists is scheduled for tonight in Kahului and reportedly one of the topics will be another trip to Kahoolawe.

The trip may be as soon as this weekend.

The meeting is at 7 p.m. at Kahului Library.

Molokai activist Walter Ritte Jr., who has made two unauthorized trips to the military-controlled island, is expected to be at the meeting.

Maui County Historian Inez Ashdown also reportedly will be there. She owned ranch land on the

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# The Honolulu Advertiser

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GENE HUNTER *Associate Editor*

Monday, February 2, 1976

## Water for Kahoolawe?

You may think the world's shortest book could be titled, "The Economic Potential of Kahoolawe."

Just what that potential might be on our target island can be debated. The island is both barren and studied with bombs in some areas.

In the tradewind shadow of Maui's Haleakala, Kahoolawe gets little rain and has no real ponds or streams to store what it does get.

**STILL, IT WOULD** be wrong to assume that Kahoolawe need be ever waterless, and so economically hopeless. Nor do we have to look far into the future.

A case in point is the compact British colony of Hong Kong, a few barren islands and a portion of the nearby China mainland. For years it had severe water shortages; for some drought periods in the 1960s, that meant rationing water to turning on taps only for four hours every fourth day.

Hong Kong worked long and hard at the problem, building rain catchment areas, storage reservoirs and getting more water from China. Now residents relax in public swimming pools.

**PART OF** the solution recently has been construction of what's called the world's largest desalting plant. A United Press International story from Hong Kong gives this perspective:

"With the expected completion this year of a 40 million gallon a day desalting plant turning sea water into fresh, plus the 18.3 billion gallons channelled from China yearly, Hong Kong waterworks officials are confident of having enough water for the current 4.4 million residents and even a population increase in the future."

The point is that this is an area where technology is moving fast. Desalting facilities of various sizes are available and will get relatively cheaper in the future when economically viable ones will work with solar energy. Oahu may someday think in those terms.

**IT WILL** take time, effort, money and imagination, but as once-barren parts of Hawaii's other islands are now blooming and booming, Kahoolawe may best be seen as an undeveloped asset — even an exciting one where new kinds of living can be tried.

And so, perhaps, should the Navy. Thirty-five years ago, Kahoolawe was virtually unknown, and the south shore of Maui was, for practical purposes, deserted, but times have changed, in case you hadn't noticed. And the pressures on you to find another practice site will continue to increase, which nobody on earth can change.

But those who criticize should offer some constructive suggestion, and here goes: About 50 miles northwest of Kaula is a large area of shoal water, about 10 miles in diameter, considerably greater in area than Kahoolawe. Fishermen do not frequent it, because the fishing isn't all that good.

It is shallow enough to erect permanent observation towers, which have already been perfected by the oil companies. It is considerably closer to Barking Sands airfield than Kahoolawe is to Oahu. Any type of target can be anchored over it, with perhaps less effort than required on Kahoolawe. It is far enough from Kauai to completely eliminate the complaints voiced by the residents of Maui at present.

## Substitute for Kahoolawe

As one of the first proponents of an invasion of Kahoolawe, (Star-Bulletin, March 1, 1973) I would like to make some constructive remarks. I hope my many Navy friends will remain so.

To hear the long line of Navy spokesmen through the years, Kahoolawe is absolutely essential to national security. But suppose Kahoolawe finally wearied of having her sensitive parts stung by the constant bombing, and quietly sank beneath the waves, seeking a little peace and quiet?

What would the Navy do then? I can visualize admirals despondently slashing their wrists, because Uncle Sam was finished as a world power.

Come now, you with the stars on your shoulders, we are talking about competing and changing priorities, and not military necessity, and you should be willing to admit it. Any land use planner will tell us that as our population increases, and our land becomes more crowded, we all must adjust accordingly. We must develop mass transit systems to replace the indiscriminate building of freeways, and high density, multiple family dwellings, to supplant the traditional single-family residence.

Why don't you try a little adjusting time? Who knows, in the process, you might make a few buddies with the local people, which, believe me, could use right now.

Robert M. R.

Jan 28, 1976 Star-Bulletin

# Cravalho Will Petition to Stop Navy Bombing

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, Maui — A petition, aimed at revoking the Navy's use of Maui airspace in the tar-



Elmer F. Cravalho

get bombardment of Kahoolawe, is being sent to the Federal Aviation Administration.

Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho yesterday disclosed that the petition is being prepared by his office, and will be sent to the FAA this week.

He said the petition, requesting FAA suspension of permits which grant the Navy use of two air corridors around and over Kahoolawe, is based on a report that warns of hazards from military aircraft to civilian air and sea traffic in the area.

ACCORDING to Cravalho, the FAA permits are granted on a yearly basis.

He said the FAA will be asked to withhold approval of the permits this year on grounds that the Navy has failed to comply with FAA regulations regarding the filing of proper data on use of Kahoolawe.

He said the report, prepared by air traffic specialists, notes that the Navy has neglected to follow these requirements and has not been specific in detailing its actual need for the air corridors.

Both air and sea traffic in the vicinity of Kahoolawe has increased during recent years, the report said, but little has been done to minimize the potential dangers that could arise from the continued military use of the

14th Naval District.

He said the party would include County councilmen and several administrative officials.

The Honolulu City Council wants the Navy to halt bombing of Kahoolawe until a study on the tiny island's significance and best use is completed.

The Council yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for the halt. The resolution was from Councilman Frank W. C. Loo.

IN ADDITION, the report cites instances of "human scheduling errors" when civilian air traffic was not warned to keep out of the restricted air space while Kahoolawe was being bombed by military aircraft.

Other errors, including an incident several years ago when a bomb was accidentally dropped on Maui pastureland, were also cited.

In other matters relating to Kahoolawe, Cravalho said he has asked the Navy to permit an inspection of the island by a group of Maui officials.

Although he is included in a party the Navy was scheduled to take to the island today to survey Kahoolawe's historical and archeological sites, Cravalho said he is asking for another tour.

THE PURPOSE of the visit, he said, is to allow County authorities the opportunity to conduct a thorough inspection of the island.

"Due to the recent events concerning and affecting the island, I find it necessary to immediately investigate the status and situation on the island in order to respond to my constituency based on first hand knowledge," Cravalho said in a letter to the commandant of the

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**KAHOOLAWE BEACH** Members of the 11-member group that visited Kahoolawe yesterday walk past one of the island's white sand beaches. Those who favor a return of the island to civilian use say these beaches would make a good weekend retreat. — Navy Photo.



# Cravalho Sees Viable Uses for Kahoolawe

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, Maui — According to Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho, Kahoolawe "has not been completely ruined" by the military's 35-year use of the Island as a bombing and gunnery range.

"It is not a lost island," he said on his return yesterday from a tour of the Island.

"I'm even more convinced that viable uses of the Island can be made, and I intend to intensify my efforts to have the Island restored to the State," he said.

Cravalho was among a small group taken on a guided tour of the Island by the Navy.

THE TOUR, organized chiefly to survey the island's historical and archaeological sites, stems



Gail Prejean

from recent action by Hawaiian activists to thwart the bombardment of the Island.

The group—including State historic-preservation officials and an anthropologist—came away from Kahoolawe without a firm verdict on whether the Island is a precious historical area.

Gail Prejean of the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims and Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer, agreed there was an apparent primitive stone dwelling in an area of the Island called Smuggler's Cove.

Silverman would not commit herself to any other historic findings on the Island.

BUT PREJEAN said there are indications of other artifacts that might be worth saving and that the Island can serve as a "spiritual and mental sanctuary for Hawaiians."

"There are a number of beaches on the Island, and it would be a perfect site for relaxation for people to use. We must stop the desecration of the Island," he said.

The activists had charged that valuable historical sites were being destroyed in the bombing.

Cravalho said the party did not have an "adequate opportunity" to see and identify all of the Island's archaeological spots but covered only a 15-mile area in a three-hour walk.

"But I felt the trip could have been more beneficial if we had used the time to check up on the known historic sites which were not located," Maxwell said.

HOWEVER, Cravalho indicated the tour was worthwhile since it has reinforced his conviction that the Island can be put to "good use."

He said the reforested area is "a positive demonstration that foliage and tree growth can be re-established on the Island and that the "greening of Kahoolawe" is not a far-fetched dream.

He said he intends to negotiate "for some sort of use of the Island" despite the presence of unexploded ordnance.

"I plan to step up my efforts to bring the bombing to a halt and I will attempt to work out an

agreement on how this can be accomplished in a rapid manner," he said.

He added that he is convinced the Island can be used for "viable purposes in both the agricultural and recreational fields."

NAVY BOMB experts accompanied the group because of the Island's unexploded ordnance.

Silverman said State archaeologists will make further studies of the Island as part of an independent State study.

And the Navy has been ordered by President Ford to make a survey and report to Congress within a year on the feasibility and cost of clearing the Island of ordnance and restoring it to civilian use.

Meanwhile, a Navy spokesman said bombing operations would resume—possibly today.

CHARLES MAXWELL of Makawao, another member of the party, said he was disappointed by the trip.

"It did not pan out the way I thought it would," Maxwell said.

"We did not have enough time to have a look at the real historic sites, but we did hike in an area known as Moiwai Crater where we found what could be an ancient farm site," he added.

Maxwell, vice president of the Aloha Association which is seeking the return of the Island for persons of Hawaiian ancestry, said he felt yesterday's tour of Kahoolawe "was a waste of time."

He said the party was taken to an area where pine and eucalyptus trees are being planted in a reforestation program.

"The trees are flourishing, and it is proof that the Island can be made verdant and sustain life again."

# Farm site discovered on Kahoolawe

By KEN KOBAYASHI  
and ANNE HARPAM  
Advertiser Staff Writers

An old agricultural site never charted in two previous surveys of Kahoolawe was found by members of a Navy-sponsored tour of the island yesterday.

David Tuggle, University of Hawaii archaeologist, said the discovery of the site, located in the center of the island, is an indication that "undoubtedly there are others not previously reported."

Hawaiian activists have said one reason they want military bombing of Kahoolawe halted is that spiritual and historic sites are being destroyed.

THE NAVY-SPONSORED tour group yesterday trekked about the restricted island for about four hours.

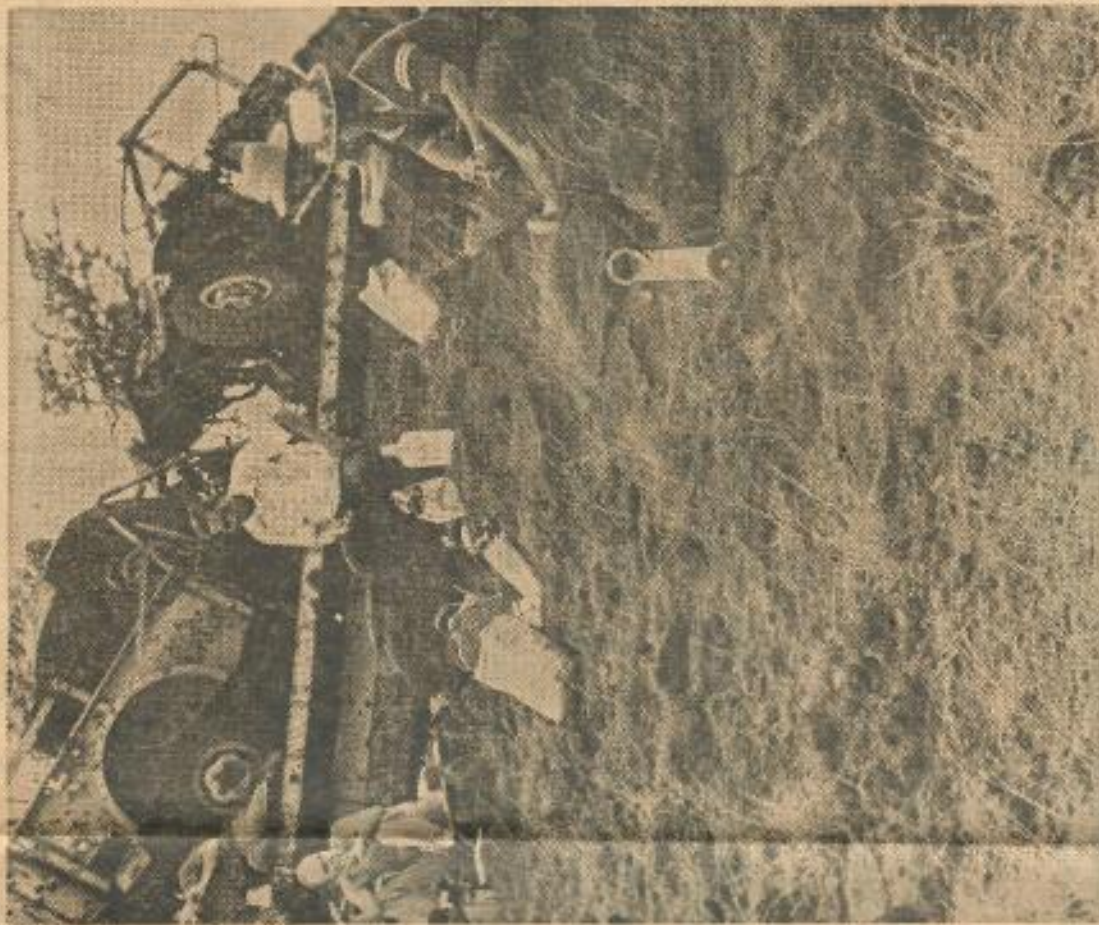
The group included state and University experts on archaeology and historic preservation as well as government officials and two Hawaiian activists — Gail Prejean and Charles Maxwell.

One of the purposes of the tour was to help determine if the island has any sites worth including in the National Register of Historic Places.

Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer, stressed that the tour was a "very preliminary survey," an attempt to help prepare for a more intensive investigation.

She indicated that a complete survey may take some time.

TUGGLE said the agricultural site was not listed in the 1931 McAllister and 1913 Stokes surveys of the island. The McAllister study is considered the only good



U.S. Navy photo

Cravalho and Maxwell (far right, both wearing hats) pause for discussion on Kahoolawe tour.

one done of Kahoolawe.

Tuggle described the site as a terrace-like rise about 25 feet in diameter. He said it was shaped like a "C," with a wall made of rocks about 2½ feet high.

Prejean said he saw extensive bomb damage as well as exploded and unexploded ordnance.

However, he said, the Navy's claim that the island is unsafe for human beings is "overdramatized."

He said there are a number of beautiful beaches that could be put to public use after a proper cleanup program.

MAXWELL, as well as Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho, shared Prejean's sentiments.

Maxwell called Smuggler's Cove on the south end of the island "every bit as beautiful as Kaanapali Beach (Maui)."

Cravalho, a longtime advocate of returning Kahoolawe to civilian use, said he is "more convinced than ever" that Kahoolawe is "viable."

He said the area "looks pretty good."

"There will be a problem to clean up the ordnance," he said, "but we've known that for a long time."

KAHOOLAWE is about 8 miles southwest of Maui.

A CH46 medium helicopter carried 15 tour members plus four Navy officials to two spots on the island. The tour split up — with one group investigating the area around Smuggler's Cove and the other hiking inland.

The helicopter returned Maxwell and Cravalho to Kahului late yesterday afternoon and then brought the rest of the tour back to Pearl Harbor.

MS. SILVERMAN said she hopes the Navy will allow a more intensive survey on the island next month.

A Navy official said surveys will continue, but he couldn't say when.

Tuggle stressed that the trip was "only a beginning." He called it a "reconnaissance."

The professor said the survey will include all the literature on Kahoolawe as well as the "input" of anyone who knows anything about the island.

The Historic Places Review Board will continue the investigation and then decide whether parts of Kahoolawe should be in the National Register.

BOTH PREJEAN and Maxwell had misgivings about the tour.

Prejean called the tour a "public relations thing" for the Navy.

Maxwell said he was a "little disappointed" because he didn't see many shrines and heiaus, or ancient temple sites.

Maxwell brought back a collection of souvenirs — several "pet rocks," a parachute he said he found on the island and some puka shells.

THE TOUR was partly an outgrowth of controversy over the island that flared this month when Hawaii activists made two unauthorized landings on Kahoolawe.

Prejean and Maxwell were part of that first "invasion" on Jan. 4.

The activists want to dramatize their concern over the destruction caused by the bombings as well as general support for the return of the island to Hawaiian people.

The controversy has prompted a review of efforts by the Navy to turn over the island to the State.

IN A NEW development the Kauai County Council Special Projects Committee yesterday unanimously approved a resolution calling for a halt to the bombing.

On Maui, Mayor Cravalho said he plans to submit a petition to the Federal Aviation Administration next week asking that the Navy's use of air space over Kahoolawe be revoked.

Cravalho said the granting of the use of air space restricts commercial and general air traffic in the area. He also said the Navy has failed to comply with provisions of regulations dealing with air space.

THE MAUI PETITION states that in several instances the Navy failed to notify the proper authorities that it was resuming use of the air space. This resulted in commercial traffic being in the area while the Navy was using it, the petition says.

The petition also says there have been instances in which bombs have been found on Maui and fragments for flare casings have washed up on Maui beaches.

# Kahoolawe

By ANNE HARPHAM  
Advertiser Staff Writer

MAKENA, Maui — Deterred by the Coast Guard from holding religious services on Kahoolawe, Hawaiian activist leader Walter Ritte led 40 persons here in offering a tribute of flowers and plants to the bomb-ravaged island late yesterday afternoon.

Ritte and Dr. Emmett Aluli, companions on the last "invasion" of Kahoolawe, had hoped to lead a group to the small island for religious ceremonies but could not get any boats. Ritte said he was disappointed there were no boats and blamed it on "terrorism" by the Coast Guard.

In statements made to the press all week, the Coast Guard warned boat owners that anyone entering the restricted waters off Kahoolawe would be prosecuted.

THE COAST GUARD YESTERDAY morning had four vessels patrolling the island and two helicopters circling overhead.

Aluli and Ritte had hoped that Oahu kahuna Sam Lono could be at the ceremony, but because of last-minute complications he did not come.

About 200 persons had gathered in the early dawn at Maalaea Harbor on Maui yesterday to see if any canoes or boats would leave for the island. But it soon became apparent there would be no boats.

About 7 a.m., after the sun had risen over Haleakala, the group reassembled, many of them speaking of their feelings for the island.

Ritte spoke first.

"I HAD HOPED to be able to go over to the island. I had no idea the Coast Guard would go on TV and terrorize boat owners," he said.

"If I were a boat owner and my family depended on

*Rear Adm. R. S. Wentworth Jr., commandant of the 14th Naval District, said the Navy was pleased that the Kahoolawe trip was called off yesterday. He said that close Coast Guard sur-*

*vellance of the target island will continue, but that the Navy plans to reopen the waters to fishermen and boaters next weekend unless further threats are made to reoccupy Kahoolawe.*

that boat, I wouldn't do anything to jeopardize it."

Ritte said he knew there would be no boats from Maui, but he had hoped boats from Oahu and the Big Island would be brought to Maalaea for the trip.

Ritte told the group the island was a religious experience for him and Aluli. "You can feel a sadness," he said. "Why can't the country we live in respect our religious beliefs?"

Inez Ashdown, a Maui resident who before World War II owned a ranch on Kahoolawe that was confiscated by the military, was at the harbor to ask the group not to do anything violent.

Ritte said, "We are not here for a confrontation."

YESTERDAY'S ceremony was held at Makena, Aluli said, because right off the point there is a current that goes to Kahoolawe.

While chanting, the group placed flowers and plants in the ocean, hoping they would drift to Kahoolawe.

# Landing canceled: No boats

Prejean told Ford the group had decided to respect his wishes.

The "Kahoolawe Nine" — a group of persons who landed on the restricted island earlier this month to dramatize their call for the land to be returned to the State — are among critics of the Federal Government's use of the uninhabited area for target practice.

Aluli said yesterday they were encouraged by Ford's response. "Someone in power is listening," he said.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, about 30 members of the group gathered at the mud flat near Maalaea to make plans for yesterday morning. Aluli said they decided there was to be no violence, but if boats did arrive they would try to sail to the island.

Before leaving Maalaea, one member of the "Kahoolawe Nine" Gail Prejean — handed the Coast Guard group a message for President Ford, who has written to the group.

In his letter, Ford asked them not to go on the island. He told them, "We understand your problem."

Advertiser

people, programs and institutions that were in the news some time ago—and haven't been heard about since.

## follow-up

What ever happened to...? It's a question readers often ask about



# A bomb battle the Navy lost

By VICKIE ONG  
Advertiser Staff Writer

History may be repeating itself.

Protesters are seeking to halt the Navy's bombing of Kahoolawe, contending that beautiful land and historical artifacts are being destroyed.

Ten years ago, the themes and sentiments were similar; only the locale was different.

Big Island residents then were trying to stop the Navy's bombing of Kauna Point, Kapua, which is near the southern tip of Hawaii.

On July 1, 1970, the Navy finally yielded to public pressure and discontinued practice bombing there. Now, the affected land has been sold and, if various court suits are favorably resolved, is destined to be used for agricultural development, possibly macadamia nut orchards.

IN 1959, jet weapons training was being done at the aerial bombing range. The target area was the center of a pahoehoe lava flow.

Two years later the site was opened to use of "special weapons"—including dummy nuclear bombs with explosive power similar to that of a shotgun shell.

Because of the bombing, the Navy closed the area—prime fishing ground—during daylight hours five

days a week. Nearby Milolii fishermen complained that their livelihoods depended on fishing and that these waters were closed during a peak marketing period.

Fishing is Milolii's only industry. By 1969, a County Council resolution had asked the Navy to stop its exercise.

But Adm. F. E. Bakutis, then commandant of the 14th Naval District,

*Yesterday's planned Kahoolawe landing didn't come off. See story on Page A-10.*

said the area was closed only 18 days in 1968 and was expected to be closed only 47 days in 1969.

NEVERTHELESS; the clamor against the bombing increased.

Kona conservationists were dismayed by the damage done at the bombing range. Historic refuge caves had collapsed, and burial caves and footpaths had been destroyed.

A conservation group asked for a bombing moratorium to "permit archaeological exploration and research to determine the value and significance to Hawaii's heritage of this area."

There were also complaints by some Milolii residents that the Navy planes barely missed dropping bombs on fishermen offshore and on a family on the beach and that the residents feared for their lives.

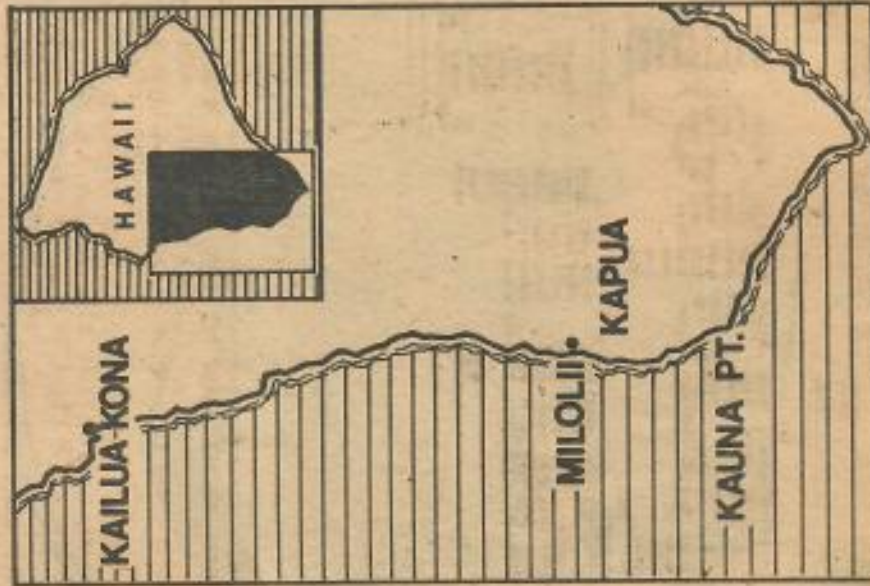
In 1970 the Navy gave up. The Kona Hawaiian Civic Club, noting the ancient trails, heiaus and holua slide in the Kapua area, suggested the range be preserved as a State natural park.

BEFORE THE proposal could get off the ground, however, Bishop Estate in 1973 sold 15,400 acres of South Kona land to Honomalino Agriculture Co. and Akamai Corp., a group of Mainland investors, for \$6.2 million.

The sale involved Honomalino, Okoe, Manuka and Kapua lands and Kauna Point.

Hawaiians protested the sale. At a meeting in Kona in July 1973, Renwick "Joe" Tassil said: "Did we win that battle (against the Navy) for Bishop Estate to turn around and sell it (Kapua)? If so, we won the battle but lost the war."

Various parties have filed a complicated series of court challenges to the sale. In August one case was settled out of court, but other suits are still pending.



## Joint Navy-State project

# Historic sites

By ANNE HARPHAM  
Advertiser Staff Writer

The State and the Navy yesterday jointly announced a program to identify and survey historic sites on Kahoolawe that could be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

If any Kahoolawe sites were to be placed on the register they would be federally protected from destruction or development.

MEANWHILE, the Navy continued to search unsuccessfully for three persons reportedly still on Kahoolawe in a Hawaiian activist "occupation" of the military target island.

Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer, suggested the survey program to the Navy this week. The Navy announced yesterday that Rear Adm. Ralph S. Wentworth Jr., commandant of the 14th Naval District, had accepted Ms. Silverman's suggestion. She will assist in identifying historic sites on the island.

Ms. Silverman told The Advertiser the first step in the program will be literary research to determine archaeological site locations.

An Advertiser article Sunday cited a Bishop Museum archaeological survey of the island that named 50 sites, including two heiaus, nine fishing shrines, burials and numerous dwellings.

THE BISHOP Museum survey said, "It seems ... probable that Kahoolawe served as a base for fishing people who, attracted by the plentiful supply of fish in the waters about the island, established semi-permanent huts, numerous fishing shrines and two heiaus for propitiating the fish deities and assuring good catches."

The Navy has also invited Ms. Silverman to inspect the island. She indicated yesterday that any visits to the island would follow the literary research.

When Dr. Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte Jr. returned from their first unauthorized two-day "occupation" of the island last week they told of seeing heiaus and shrines that had been bombed.

Aluli, Ritte and Ritte's wife and sister reportedly "reoccupied" Kahoolawe Monday. Aluli returned to Honolulu on Wednesday, saying the other three would remain on the military-controlled island indefinitely.

THE AIR search and sea patrol of the island continued yesterday with no sighting of the three reported trespassers from the Ritte family. The air search ended at dark last night and was to resume this morning. The sea patrol will continue through the night.

## sought on Kahoolawe

NO ADVERTISER FEB. 11/16/76

The Navy also announced yesterday that the "surface danger zone" waters off Kahoolawe will be closed "until the reported trespassers on the island are removed and as long as there is reason to believe further attempts may be made to gain unlawful entry on the island."

The waters surrounding Kauia Rock will be open to fishermen and boaters between 12:01 a.m. tomorrow and 6 a.m. Monday. Anyone planning to be in the area is reminded that unexploded ordnance in the waters may be dangerous.

MAUI RESIDENTS participating in the Kahoolawe protest action reported that many persons are interested in going to the bombing-target island off Maui.

But they said they are being stopped by the reluctance of boat owners to take them to the island. According to one person, all boat owners fear that the military might confiscate their boats.

Confiscation of any private boats that enter the restricted waters around Kahoolawe is a matter for the courts, according to Coast Guard officers.

# USCG braces to halt landing on Kahoolawe

~~Star Bulletin~~ Jan 24, 76  
Advertiser

Hawaiian activists last night were preparing for another trip to Kahoolawe today despite a Coast Guard buildup of its patrol around the restricted island.

Walter Ritte Jr., a leader of the activists, said two groups leaving Molokai and Maui will attempt what would be the third unauthorized landing on the Navy-run island by Hawaiian activists this month.

The island, which is used for military bombing practice, vaulted to the center of controversy since the first of two "occupations" there that began Jan. 4.

**HAWAIIAN ACTIVISTS** say they want the island returned to the Hawaiian people.

The controversy has prompted government officials and the Navy to review efforts of returning the island to the State.

On the eve of another possible voyage to Kahoolawe, these developments surfaced:

- The Navy said it will permit a group to make an archaeological inspection of the island Thursday. The group will include State Historic Preservation Officer Jane Silverman and government officials.

- Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said he has talked with top Federal officials and now feels that parts of Kahoolawe could be opened for public use. He called a partial opening a "possibility."

Hawaiian activists say the voyage to Kahoolawe this morning will be to conduct a religious ceremony, an homage to Hawaiian gods.

**KAHOOLAWE IS ABOUT** eight miles southwest of Maui and about 30 miles southeast of Molokai.

Oahu kahuna Sam Lono conducted a ceremony last night on Molokai for a group that plans to leave Kaunakakai at 6 a.m., Ritte said.

Ritte said Lono, who is confined to a wheelchair, hopes to be on the island.

Ritte said he does not plan to set foot on the island, but will remain offshore because of a court order prohibiting him from going on the island.

Ritte, a Molokai activist who participated in both occupations, was charged last Saturday with trespassing on Kahoolawe after he ended a five-day stay on the island.

**THE FEDERAL MAGISTRATE**



**INOUYE**

set bail at \$500 and told Ritte not to return to Kahoolawe until his court case is settled.

Dr. Emmett Aluli, who joined Ritte on Molokai, said he had trouble getting support on Maui for the voyage.

Aluli, the Honolulu doctor who also participated in both occupations, said boat owners are reluctant to take anyone to Kahoolawe.

There were no reports on the size of the group.

If the groups do attempt a landing, they will be met by a beefed-up Coast Guard patrol which will have four boats in Kahoolawe waters as well as helicopters overhead.

**REAR ADM. James W. Moreau** said at a press conference that the Coast Guard will use nonviolent force to turn back and seize any boats entering restricted waters.

He also warned that boat owners and skippers risk felony charges under Federal law if their vessels are used to take people to the island.

Moreau said vessels entering a two-mile restricted zone around Kahoolawe will be asked to leave. If they don't, he said the Coast Guard will board the boat and seize the vessel and make arrests.

"We do not anticipate any violence. We will not use any violence," Moreau said.

The Coast Guard boarding party

See **COAST GUARD** on Page A-4

# Coast Guard set to repel landing on Kahoolawe

From Page 1

will carry night sticks, but no guns, the admiral said.

**NONETHELESS, RITTE** appeared encouraged by what he believes is the sympathy that Hawaiians, particularly older Hawaiians, are beginning to develop for his movement.

"The ones that were brought up as Christians used to back away from discussion of the ancient Hawaiian beliefs. But now they have seen what we felt on that island and are beginning to tell us about the old beliefs," he said.

"The older people are really enjoying what we're doing," Ritte said.

"It's a Hawaiian renaissance and we're right in the center of it."

The Navy's announcement of the archeological inspection is the result of an offer by Ms. Silverman last week to survey the island.

Joining Ms. Silverman will be Dr. David Tuggle, professor of archeology at the University of Hawaii; Maui Mayor Elmer Cravalho; State Rep. Richard Ho, chairman of the House Committee on Culture and the Arts; two representatives of the Council of Hawaiian Organizations, and two members of Ms. Silverman's office.

**A MAJOR PURPOSE** of the inspection is to determine if there are any historical sites which could be included in the National Register of Historic Places, a Navy spokesman said.

Inouye told The Advertiser of the possible partial opening of the island while on Kauai yesterday.

The senator said he has conferred with top authorities in the Federal Government over the issue of the return of the naval bombing target to the State.

"I have been in contact with with the proper authorities. I have had discussions face-to-face with the highest authorities," Inouye said.

He said after talking to them and Navy officials, negotiations for part time use of the island by the public is in the works.

**THE SENATOR DID NOT GIVE** a timetable for the opening, although he said return to civilian control of Kahoolawe will not happen soon.

The senator also did not go into specifics, but he suggested that parts of the island could be cleaned up of unexploded bombs and made safe.

Then, with a few military personnel on hand to prevent people from wandering into dangerous areas, a place like Smuggler's Cove on the southern end of the island could be open to fishermen and others when there are no bombing activities, he said.

The return of the entire island to civilian use would take longer, Inouye said.

The senator said the suggestion to open up part of the island came to him in his discussions on Kahoolawe.

"I have come to the conclusion that it is within the realm of possibility . . . and I intend to pursue this myself," he said.

Inouye has said earlier that he opposes unauthorized landings on Kahoolawe because it is a violation of Federal law and someone might be hurt or killed by triggering an unexploded bomb.



Jan 24, 76 S-B

# 'Terrorist Threats' Blamed

# Kahoolawe Visit Called Off

By Bob McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

MAALAEA, Maui — More than 150 persons from all walks of life gathered at this quiet Maui harbor at dawn today hoping to go to the disputed island of Kahoolawe.

But Walter Ritte, the part-Hawaiian activist who is leading the attempt by private citizens

to reclaim the Island the Navy uses for target practice, called the planned invasion off.

Looking bitterly disappointed, Ritte addressed the crowd about 7:30 a.m., saying no boats were available to take people to the Island because of "terrorist threats" made yesterday by the Coast Guard.

REAR ADM. James W.

Moreau, commander of the 14th Coast Guard District, warned at a news conference yesterday that boats entering the two-mile limit around the Island might be boarded.

He said owners of the boats would face federal felony charges and might lose their vessels.

"After seeing that kind of 'terrorism' on television," Ritte said, he is not surprised "that we don't

have the boats to go there."

He said that if he owned a boat he wouldn't go either.

"All we were trying to do was to conduct a religious ceremony," he said.

Yesterday, Dr. Emmett Aluli, another person protesting the Navy control, told a group of Maui Community College students that his intention was to "get the kahunas on the

Island so that its sacredness will be restored."

However, no kahunas were apparent at the harbor today.

RITTE TOLD the crowd, "We can feel a deep sadness when the country we live in does not respect our religious practices."

He said cancellation of the latest attempt to go on the Island is a result of "overreaction" by the Coast Guard and the Navy.

Ritte, 32, of Molokai, and Aluli, 30, of Oahu, and others have landed on the target Island twice this month and succeeded in disrupting the Navy's practice bombardment.

While Ritte spoke to the crowd today, a Coast Guard helicopter hovered about 60 feet above and he was forced to interrupt his speech.

# Navy's need for Kahoolawe rebutted

Jan 23, 76  
Advertiser

Hope I'm not the only respondent to Don Woodrum's statement (1/17) of the Navy's need for Kahoolawe. My rebuttal will first attempt brief summarization of his argument; then I shall address his points in order.

The first point worth addressing is that Kahoolawe has no potential value because of no supply of fresh water.

Second, military use of the island has made its future use for other purposes of doubtful possibility due to the lingering danger of undetected, unexploded bombs, even after a concerted cleanup effort.

Third, "What profit is it for the State to take over a truly desert island?"

Fourth, the Navy needs a target for training purposes; the need for land-based targets lies in the need for personnel to go ashore to define targets and to determine accuracy.

Fifth, approaches to the target from the sea eliminate dangers to inhabited areas.

Sixth, other Hawaiian Islands, the Line Islands, and islands off California suffer from various problems as prospective targets: they are uneconomically far away, have bad weather too often, or suffer from other (unspecified) drawbacks.

Seventh, national security demands training of armed forces even in peace time, and Kahoolawe offers unique assets as a military target.

Eighth, a cessation of the bombing of Kahoolawe would reduce the number of armed forces personnel in Hawaii, which would wreak havoc in our economy. All we would get out of stopping bombing would be "a dubious advantage of setting up another tour-boat destination for visitors."

Point 1—I imagined about 10 years ago the establishment on Kahoolawe of a nuclear power plant whose thermal waste could be used to bring up nutrients from the surrounding ocean depths to enrich the local ocean life. I was pleased to see somebody else propose the same since then. Now, without getting sidetracked in the question of the advisability of a nuclear power plant, we have an energy crisis.

Perhaps a realistic alternative to nuclear power would be to use the island as an international center for alternative energy research, production of fresh water, and both fresh- and salt-water aquaculture. Large tracts might be terraced to this purpose. We

could even encourage the taro industry this way. Also, it is well known that the condition of the land in itself influences weather patterns. Coasts are held responsible for defoliating the island—so the implication is that it can already support greenery, given half a chance.

Point 2—The military establishment has the moral obligation to return this land to its proper use as soon as possible, and the dangers of unexploded bombs can be reduced to a reasonable level of acceptance so long as this duty is discharged with the same level of eagerness with which the bombs were put there in the first place. Surely available technology applied with diligence would suffice in the long run. I'm sure civilians would eagerly help in any cleanup effort.

Point 3—The State of Hawaii stands the chance of becoming a pioneer in alternative energy research and could thereby attract Federal funds which would more than offset losses in the economy due to a reduction in military forces.

Point 4—The Navy is surely sophisticated enough to be able to bomb dye targets in the water. Satellite observation of the region can score success or failure without the need for on-site inspection.

Point 5—Just ask Elmer Cravalho his opinion!

Point 6—See my response to point 4; also, if it is safe for military personnel to get on Kahoolawe, why not civilians? Question: Who (military or civilian) has ever been hurt by a bomb explosion on the island?

Point 7—Indeed, I agree that peacetime vigilance is good; I would even have our country adopt the Swiss approach—with the addition of women to the overall defense picture on a par with men. But any speck of land in the Pacific is in itself a miracle worth respect by even the military. There are plenty of places on continents where desert conditions and lack of population afford viable training site alternatives—use them alone. It is worth any added expense.

Point 8—Our country has avoided the havoc of depression by the proliferation of wars and instruments of war. We now reap the harvest of rampant inflation and unemployment as a result of such short-sightedness. We need defense; but, as there can be "overkill," so too there can be "overguard."

I would welcome a large-scale withdrawal of the military support of this economy. Only then will this community be forced to take care of itself by establish-

ing viable alternatives to sucking hind test of an unwanted, self-imposed, surrogate mother. We must pay the price for our past inactions in economic and military realms; and the sooner we face the music realistically, the easier it will be to correct the wrongs in our present society.

Finally, I would like summarily to reject the snide and paternalistic attitude which permeates Mr. Woodrum's approach to the question; and to commend Dr. Ainle and Mr. Ritte for their direct approach to a difficult question of long standing in Hawaii. It is about time such individual strength be brought to bear against the seemingly overwhelming authority of the establishment. Bravo!

STEPHEN A. LANGFORD

## Hawaiians 'own' Kahoolawe

Donald Woodrum (Commentary, 1/17) has failed to see the whole point to Kahoolawe. Whether the island is usable (and he defines "usable" to suit his own needs) or not, is not the point at all. To whom it belongs is the point.

If it were an oil well providing every other island with fuel, Mr. Woodrum would say it would be too lucrative to the operator to return to its rightful owners. If Parker Ranch had it under 100 per cent successful cattle raising, Parker Ranch would scream about its rights to the island. In short, any use of Kahoolawe at all (and as a bombing target!) would be objectionable at this point in time to the rightful owners.

Who knows but that the Hawaiians, upon the return of Kahoolawe and the jurisdiction thereof, may turn right around and lease it to the Navy as a target? I do not question the authenticity of historical and religious sites; I am merely trying to make a point which is, at least it would be a decision by the Hawaiians.

It may be too late to reclaim much of the highly developed land areas of the other islands, especially Oahu, but to the Hawaiians, Kahoolawe represents a start. With modern development and scientific progress, who knows what they may be able to do with Kahoolawe, but whatever, at least they would have the pride and responsibility of deciding for themselves. (Better they get Kahoolawe and not, say, Pearl Harbor.)

DANA E. WEDEMEYER



## 'Selves — portrait' on Kahoolawe

A "family" portrait on Kahoolawe, with Maui in the background: From left to right are the island's most recent "invaders" — Dr. Emmet Ahul, Scarlett Ritte, Walter Ritte Jr. and Ritte's wife, Loretta. (The photo was taken by the group via the camera's timing — delay device.) Ahul (left), who was picked up from the island yesterday by KGM-B-TV's chartered helicopter, was back at work in Honolulu last night. For more on story see Page A-8.

*January 15, 1976 Adventure*

# Aluli leaves Kahoolawe in TV helicopter

By ANNE HARPAM  
Advertiser Staff Writer

One of the four reported occupiers of the military target island Kahoolawe was back at his job in Honolulu yesterday and gave The Advertiser film of the island and the alleged occupation.

Dr. Emmett Aluli, an intern at a local hospital, said he was lifted off Kahoolawe by a helicopter chartered by KGMB-TV News.

ALULI SAID THE three still on the island — Molokai activist Walter Ritte Jr., Ritte's wife, Loretta, and his sister, Scarlett — can last until Saturday or Sunday before their supplies run out. He said they hope to set up a rotation system for occupation of the bomb-scarred island.

Aluli said he had planned to leave the island yesterday morning by boat but the fisherman who was to pick him up never arrived.

"THE HAOLE FISHERMEN were the only ones will-

ing to help us, but they're getting scared, too," he said. It was one of those fishermen who ferried the group to the island at sundown Monday, Aluli said.

Aluli said he and Ritte went back because "what they're doing to the land (the Navy bombings) really

## Kahoolawe Photo on Page A-3

hurts us, you wouldn't believe how much it hurts us."

Aluli said Loretta and Scarlett Ritte are faring well on the island. "In fact," he said, "they were pushing us, urging us on."

RITE AND ALULI were taken off the island Jan. 6 by a Marine helicopter after being on the island for two days. They were given a warning at that time. There were indications yesterday that the U.S. Attorney's Office would prosecute anyone found on the island again.

Another reason he and Ritte returned to the island was because of the telegram they sent to President Ford last week. They received no response from the

White House. "It's time to stop talking story," Aluli said.

"HOW CAN I BE in the health profession," he asked, "if things are not healthy on the outside? How can I heal people when the basic things are not healthy?"

The military continued its search of the island yesterday. A helicopter from the Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station searched yesterday, because the Coast Guard helicopter was needed on another mission. The Coast Guard Cutter Cape Newagen continued the search from sea. No men were landed on the island, because of concern for their safety, the Navy said.

A NAVY SPOKESMAN said the helicopter search would be called off when darkness fell, but the Cape Newagen would remain in the waters off Kahoolawe all night as it did Tuesday night. The spokesman said they had detected no signs of anyone on the island.

Aluli said the Marine helicopter was not in sight for several hours yesterday, including the period in which the KGMB-chartered helicopter was in the area.

"I DON'T THINK THE military believed we were there," he said.

The Navy said KGMB had permission to be in the restricted air space for filming purposes.

The Navy has halted bombing in the area.

The telegram sent to President Ford last week by Walter Ritte Jr. and eight others has been received by the White House and is going through "proper channels," according to a White House assistant press secretary. Bill Roberts of the White House Press Office yesterday told The Advertiser that the message has been received and there is no reply yet. In the telegram, Ritte and the others, who were some of the original "invaders" of the military target island, told Ford that unless he took steps to halt Navy bombing of the island, they would reoccupy it.

# A 'crowd' on

By EDWIN TANJI  
Advertiser Maui Bureau  
and  
KAREN HORTON  
Advertiser Staff Writer

WAILUKU — Sources on Maui yesterday indicated additional persons will soon attempt to join four others

who reportedly landed on Kahoolawe Monday night. The new landing is a renewal of efforts to force the military to quit using the island as a bombing target and return it to native Hawaiians.

But no one would say when the additional landings might occur.

The four-person "invasion" group that was reported to have gone back to Kahoolawe Monday night was not

## Mrs. Ritte: Pageants to activism

For Loretta Ann Perreira, of Waimea, Kauai, 1966 was a memorable year.

On a Saturday night at the H.I.C., June 25, 1966 Miss Perreira was crowned Miss Hawaii as 1,300 pageant-goers thundered approval. She was 18 years old.

JANUARY 1976 also will be a most memorable time for the former Miss Perreira, now the wife of Walter Ritte Jr. and reportedly his companion in the current occupation of Kahoolawe in protest of continued bombing there.

Two other persons—Ritte's sister Scarlett, 20, and Honolulu physician Emmett Aluli — also are reported to be on the Island and have vowed to resist attempts to remove them.

RITTE AND LORETTA, 27, were married in October 1968 and she has been at her husband's side in several recent protest demonstrations on Molokai.

She is the daughter of George and Hilda Perreira of Kalaheo, Kauai, who learned first of Ritte's Kahoolawe efforts when they saw him on television last week.

What do they think of their daughter's involvement in a potentially dangerous stay on the "Target Island?"

"SHE'S 27 YEARS old and I think it's up to her,

really," said her mother yesterday on Kauai.

Asked for her own feelings about the attempts to have the military stop bombing the arid Island, Mrs. Perreira said she is not familiar enough with the details of the situation.

"I would think there's something to it," however, she said.

Still, she said, "I could see men doing it, but I don't know about women."

LORETTA ANN RITTE probably would take a

much stronger view. During an interview by The Advertiser's Bruce Cook, now Indiana state editor for UPI, after her 1966 Miss Hawaii coronation, the-then Miss Perreira scoffed at the notion that husbands should be the dominate figures in marriages.

"It's even-steven, 50-50, give and take — in other words marriage is for two people who should share in the decisions, in everything," she said.

BEFORE HER REIGN as Miss Hawaii was fin-

ished the next year, Loretta Perreira was the subject of a column by then-Honolulu Star-Bulletin columnist Jim Becker.

In the column it was pointed out that her reign as Miss Hawaii was to last only 51 weeks. "I'm getting cheated," she said.

Thus Becker and Miss Perreira briefly discussed making her Miss something for that final week of the year.

Miss Kalihi was considered, but turned down.

They settled for Miss Kahoolawe.



Advertiser Photo

Loretta Perreira (now Walter Ritte Jr.'s wife) as Miss Hawaii 1966: a long road to Kahoolawe and activism.

# Kahoolawe?

spotted by a Coast Guard search yesterday. Various Maui sources said this new occupation force is planning to attempt to remain on the island for an extended period of time.

THE FOUR PERSONS who are now said to be on Kahoolawe were identified as Walter Ritte; Dr. Emmet Aluli; Ritte's wife, Loretta; and Ritte's sister, Scarlett. Both Ritte, of Molokai, and Aluli, of Honolulu, had stayed on the island for two days after a previous "invasion" effort by nine persons that occurred on Jan. 4.

Persons involved in the renewed effort said the four took food and water to last for at least a week. They said additional persons and supplies will go to the island by the end of the week.

A Coast Guard search by helicopter started at 8:40 a.m. yesterday but found no one. Two Navy security persons were lowered to a cove on the southwest corner of the island at 10 a.m. and remained there until nearly 2 p.m. It was not known how much area they covered.

A second helicopter from Barbers Point picked the Navy men up and the search by air continued until 5 p.m.

A Coast Guard spokesman last night said there was no plan at that time to resume the search this morning. However, the Coast Guard cutter Cape Newagen was to have patrolled the channel between Maui and Kahoolawe last night in anticipation of more "invaders."

According to various reports, Ritte and Aluli attempted to speak with government officials, including President Ford, before taking off for Kahoolawe.

But the two reportedly received no response from any officials who may be able to initiate action in the return of the island to Hawaiians.

Ritte and Aluli previously had sent a telegram to the White House asking for the return of the island to the Hawaiian people. They said they received no response to their telegram.

GAIL PREJEAN, who participated in the first short-lived occupation last week, said he would be surprised if they received a response from Washington.

"We don't expect anything from Ford," he said on Oahu. "This illustrates the kind of thing we are fighting."

Prejean said he talked with Ritte Monday morning before the second reported occupation effort. He concurred that others will join the newest group "if we feel we don't get a satisfactory reaction from the Navy."

"I knew he was going back," Prejean said of Ritte. "He understands the risk involved, but he feels he has to be there. He feels this very deeply. He cannot stand to see further desecration of the island."

Prejean said the purpose of the renewed occupation is to halt the bombing of Kahoolawe. The Navy said a training exercise scheduled yesterday was canceled because of the reported invasion. A military spokesman said it was uncertain what the status of future bombing practices will be.

According to all sources, the new occupation group is expected to resist efforts to take them off the island. The foursome is prepared to "dig in" and attempt to evade Coast Guard search efforts for as long as it is necessary to get a response from the White House.

Meanwhile, the Navy issued a statement expressing its concern over the safety of the individuals on Kahoolawe because of live bombs.

# Wife and Two Others Along This Time Hawaiian Activist

By Robert McCabe  
MauI Bureau Chief

WAILUKU, MauI — Hawaiian activist Walter Ritte Jr., 32, of Kalae, Molokai, landed with three other persons on Kahoolawe last night in a new attempt to disrupt target bombing of the restricted Island.

Ritte and fellow activist Emmet Aluli of Honolulu were removed from the Island last week following an attempt to "reclaim" it for people of Hawaiian ancestry.

They were the last of a nine-member "invasion" team taken off the Island Jan. 4 after a short-lived demonstration aimed at re-emphasizing the rights of native Hawaiians on ancestral soil.

SEVEN OF the invaders were escorted off Kahoolawe within a few hours, but Ritte and Aluli eluded capture by Navy and Coast Guard personnel for two days.

Shirtless and without provisions, the two men sustained themselves by eating opihi they scraped off coastal rocks.

They surrendered to a Marine search party and were taken to Kahului Airport where they were released after being cited for illegal trespassing on restricted military property.

Charles K. Maxwell, instigator of the initial protest invasion, said Ritte is accompanied this time by his wife, Loretta, and two other persons whom he did not identify.

THE GROUP landed around 8 p.m., Maxwell said. He said the Navy, which controls the Island, has been notified.

He said the purpose of the mission is to "carry out an ultimatum" that was cabled to President Ford last Wednesday.

The ultimatum, signed by Ritte and the eight other original "invaders," warned Ford that they would "reoccupy" Kahoolawe unless steps were taken to stop the target bombing.

Ford was given 24 hours in which to respond. Maxwell said Ritte evidently went back to the Island because he received no word from the President.

IN A TALK with this reporter last weekend, Ritte said he was determined to



Walter Ritte Jr.

January 13, 1976 S-B

# Invades Kahoolawe Again

return to the Island because "it is the only way I know how to stop the bombing."

He said he is "deeply committed" to that purpose.

"My only hope is that somebody high enough will act to stop the bombing that has been going on all these years," he said.

"After personally seeing the terrible devastation and desecration caused by the bombing, I have committed myself deeply to see that it is ended."

MAXWELL said Ritte intends to stay on the Island indefinitely and has provisions "to last a long time."

The son of a mortician, Ritte has been active in

recent years in campaigning for shoreline access routes on Molokai and in opposing development of the Kaluakoi tourist resort at the Friendly Island's undisturbed west end.

He has also campaigned strenuously for the resto-

*Old Cowboy Says  
It's Only Good  
for Cattle. D-9*

ration and preservation of ancient Hawaiian trails on Molokai and founded the Hui Alaloe Association to pursue that goal.

Maxwell said Ritte, who is reputed to be an expert at surviving in the wilder-

ness, may be joined by others.

He indicated also that if the activist and his party are found and removed from the Island, they will be replaced by fresh invaders "who know how to slip in and out."

HE PREDICTED military authorities "will not have an easy time" finding and removing the protesters, some of whom he said may go in armed.

Referring to the nine-month occupation by Indians of Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay several years ago, Maxwell said the occupation of Kahoolawe "could very well develop into another Alcatraz with people going in armed and will-

ing to sacrifice their lives."

"I have been flooded with calls from old and young Hawaiians who have awakened to the fact that something has to be done to get the military to stop their abuse of Kahoolawe," he said.

The Navy could not confirm that anyone was on the Island but a Coast Guard helicopter was searching this morning for Ritte and his party.

Unofficially it was learned that the Navy had scheduled bombing practice on the Island today but that the operations were halted because of the reports of the invaders.

## Kahoolawe's importance

As I write this letter, a group is in Honolulu protesting the use of the island of Kahoolawe by the Navy as a bombing range. As a citizen and taxpayer of Hawaii, I protest this pressure attempt to force the Navy out unless a reasonable, same-cost-factor alternative is arrived at.

The group that is protesting today and The Advertiser have stated that there are such alternatives. I have never heard, or read of any such studied answers,

and even aircraft carriers of the Pacific Fleet. This is not just a small matter.

Examination and discussion of Kahoolawe of a constructive nature would be most beneficial, if it were based on valid appraisal and was followed by constructive recommendations. But all I have seen or read so far is nothing more than wild-eyed, idealistic, or just plain stupid chatter. Kahoolawe is a small national sacrifice to the combat readiness of this country's already highly questionably defense posture. There are thousands of vets alive today only because when they were up against it, skilled pilots were on hand that could put their eggs in the basket.

JOSEPH W. STEVENS

HONOLULU ADVERTISER Tuesday, January 20, 1976 A-9

other than very general comments to the effect that the services should use some other island (never named) or go to the Mainland, or someplace else, but never specifically mentioned.

If The Advertiser is such a civic-minded publication, I would think that now is the time it would come out with some specific recommendation, pertaining to these advertised alternatives. Until that never-never day, I would like to contribute some thoughts on the matter.

First, it should be understood by all that bombing skills are a basic requirement of most combat pilots. To become good they need constant practice on adequate ranges and Kahoolawe is such. Ranges should be located as near as practical to air installation. This cuts cost of both fuel and operations. To move the range for Hawaii-based aircraft to the Mainland or some other far-off site will increase these costs by millions of taxpayers' dollars and could impair the readiness posture of all armed services in this area of the world and potentially other areas.

Second, a bombing range must have certain physical characteristics. It must be large enough to contain a number of desired terrain features, as bombing does not just consist of flying over an area and pushing a button. It should be isolated and be situated where control can be maintained. Kahoolawe is not totally satisfactory in this regard, but it is the best available within thousands of square miles. All other islands are either populated, too small, and/or wild life sanctuaries. And I can hear the environmentalist screaming now after the first 10,000 birds are blown away by a practice air strike.

Third, if the people deprive the military of their training areas then there is a good chance that bases will close or be cut back. Ships with liberty-bound crews will go elsewhere. I can imagine how the merchants will howl and our vocal politicians will object. People should realize that all services use Kahoolawe



# For the sake of reason

This is not a matter of changing one's mind nor of backing away from a stated position. It is more a matter of allowing reason to overcome pure emotion. And we must act with reason or the entire process of government becomes nothing more than chaos. Of course, my sympathies are with the people who are trying to occupy Kahoolawe, but I am also quite aware that Admiral Noel Gayler is a reasonable man. I know him well. I have always found him to be fair and just. If he had any alternative to the use of Kahoolawe as a bombing target, he would have taken that alternative. He has none. At least none in this vicinity, nor one in which the cost factor would not be astronomical.

While it may be true as I have stated before that the native Hawaiians have a deep and personal love for the land itself and while it is right for them to abhor any bombing of their land, it cannot be ignored that those native Hawaiians have a dual role in this society — they are also Americans. Kahoolawe is a small price to pay for the liberty and freedom that America affords its citizens. And if pay that price we must, then let us do so, even though it be with sorrow in our hearts.

But remedies are now being sought through legal and proper means to settle this matter of



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Kahoolawe. Senator Inouye has already introduced this matter in Congress. The subject has been brought to the attention of the President. Mayor Elmer Cravalho has forcefully stated his objections to the use of his county as a bombing range. Our own Legislature will, I am sure act on this subject. Certainly, these things must bring forth some good reaction and hopefully will resolve the problem.

I learned a long time ago that a person can prick the forces of government and get away with it. But the use of a bludgeon is an act of revolt against duly constituted authority. The bludgeon only brings disaster in its wake — a result that no reasonable man ever seeks.

Mr. Ritte and Dr. Aluli made a gesture that captured the attention of the public. They made their point. They pricked the Navy where it hurt. They called

attention to the situation that has become unbearable to many sectors of our society. It may be somewhat unreasonable now for them to proceed any further. Should they do so, it becomes an ultimatum to the government. And an ultimatum inevitably forces the government's hand and brings about a confrontation that the use of reason might easily avoid.

Of course, I do think that it is now time for Admiral Gayler to come forward and explain to us exactly why the Navy does need Kahoolawe and why he has no alternative but to use it as a target for bombing. We are not unreasonable men and women. Tell us why and we will understand. And this explanation must come from the CINCPAC commander himself. He alone carries the weight of his high office, and he has the obligation to the citizenry of Hawaii to make such an explanation.

I cannot deny that every emotion within me urges the occupation of Kahoolawe by the Hawaiians. But we cannot be ruled only by our emotions. We must be rational and allow reason to govern our actions. Unless we do this, only anarchy will result. Follow such a route and everything we treasure as Americans may easily be lost.

# Shipwrecked at Kaho'olawe

NEW YORK MERCHANT John Jacob Astor dispatched his sailing vessel Lark in March, 1813, to Astoria, his Pacific Fur Company's trading center on the Columbia River in northwest America.

Bad luck hit the ship even before she left New York. With the War of 1812 on, her captain refused to sail, and quit. First mate Northrup was quickly promoted to master and sailed with the tide.

Between New York and Hawaii by way of the Straits of Magellan the Lark was lucky and eluded and escaped several British ships.

On Nov. 21, 1813, nearing the Hawaiian islands in storm waters, the Lark veered to windward, came broadside to the waves and turned turtle.

In the capsizing, the new first mate and four sailors were lost.

TO GET THE ship floating in a

**The sailing vessel Lark, en route from New York to Astoria, on the Columbia River, capsized near Hawaii.**

normal position again, the survivors cut the masts and rigging away. After righting, the hold was full of water and her deck awash.

Northrup and crew jury rigged a sail and built a small platform on which to live. Somebody dove down below and salvaged a few bottles of wine.

A shark they caught and ate raw was their only food as they drifted in the trade winds, still making headway toward the Hawaiian islands.

In Hawaiian waters after 12 or 13

Tales  
of  
Old  
Hawaii



By Russ and Peg Apple

days of drifting, a Hawaiian canoe found them, gave them some sweet potatoes and ferried the second mate to Kaho'olawe Island. He was sent to find a towing vessel to get the hull ashore so the cargo could be salvaged.

THERE WERE no vessels based on Kaho'olawe in 1813 anymore than there are today.

The next day ten or 12 canoes visited the floating hull but offered no help. They did, however, transport Northrup and crew ashore to Kaho'olawe.

As soon as they were ashore, the Hawaiians stripped the crew of their clothing, possibly excepting undergarments.

That night, the hull drifted into the rocky shores of Kaho'olawe and her bilges were broken by pounding on the rocks. Cargo began to float ashore, but crew members were not allowed to help themselves.

Supercargo Nicholas G. Ogden talked Hawaiians in a canoe into taking him to Kailua-Kona, where Kamehameha the Great was in residence.

KAMEHAMEHA the Great agreed to furnish the crew with food, transportation to Honolulu, and to return what clothing could still be found.

But the Lark and her cargo belonged to the crown. He told Ogden that the wreck was like "a waif cast by fortune upon his shores."

To claim the wreck and its contents, and retrieve the goods scattered along Kaho'olawe's rocky shores, the king dispatched high chief Olohana (Englishman John Young) and a crew of royal guards in a schooner.

Salvageable parts of the Lark went to supply Kamehameha's fleet. The stores and trade goods—to have been used to trade for furs—went into the royal storehouses.

IN HONOLULU, Capt. Northrup and crew received clothing, food and lodging and otherwise were cared for by Astor's Pacific Fur Co. Astor's chief agent, Wilson Price Hunt, by coincidence was in port.

For \$10,000, Hunt purchased the brig *Pedlar* in Honolulu harbor. He probably also bought what stores and trade goods he could from merchants ashore and from ships in the harbor. Northrup became captain and the crew of the Lark manned the *Pedlar*.

They sailed months after the wreck for Astoria.

If Astor's supply ship Lark had reached Astoria on time and with full cargo, instead of wrecking on Kaho'olawe island, the fur trading settlement and Astor's investment might have been saved.

## In Navy's Fight Against Trespassers

Friday, January 16, 1976 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-9

# Kahoolawe Waters Closed

Waters off Kahoolawe will remain closed until trespassers on the island have been removed or as long as it is suspected that further occupation attempts may be made, the Navy says.

The Navy also announced it will cooperate with the State in a program to survey and identify historic properties on Kahoolawe which might be eligible to be included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Kahoolawe recently has been occupied by persons attempting to dramatize the demand for an end to more than 30 years of Navy bombing practice there and a return of the island to its natural state.

Three of the four persons who landed on Kahoolawe Monday are still there, and all training operations involving the island have been again delayed while the Navy and Coast Guard search for the invaders.

A Navy spokesman said a helicopter search of the island was continuing today and the Coast Guard cutter Cape Newagen from Maalaea, Maui, would continue to patrol around the island.

THE NAVY said it is necessary to keep the waters off Kahoolawe closed to fishermen and boaters "in order to avoid interference with patrol efforts to monitor and detect boats which might have potential trespassers on board."

A Coast Guard spokesman said any vessel found in the surface danger zone around the island would be warned first, and if the operator persisted the vessel would be "boarded and detained."

He said the Coast Guard, if necessary, would arrest such violators and turn them over to the proper authorities. While the Coast Guard would not confiscate the vessel, such action could result if the matter ended

up in court.

Jane L. Silverman, State historic preservation officer, has offered to assist the Navy in identifying historic properties on Kahoolawe. Rear Adm. Ralph S. Wentworth Jr., commandant of the 14th Naval District, has accepted the offer, the Navy said.

The proposed first step is to conduct a survey based on earlier archaeological reports, to attempt to ascertain whether there are any significant historical structures that should

be protected in accordance with federal regulations, the Navy said.

"The reports indicate archaeological evidence of a semi-permanent population on the island which likely used the island as a base for fishing," the Navy added.

"THE FIRST aspect of the present survey will be to discover exactly what significant archaeological sites, if any, still remain."

The Navy said it has

invited Silverman to make a preliminary inspection of the island at her earliest opportunity.

It also has proposed a joint venture to identify other historic sites of possible interest on Navy-administered property elsewhere in Hawaii, the Navy said.

The Navy also announced that waters surrounding Kaula Rock will be temporarily open to fishermen and boaters between the hours of 12:01 a.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday.

The Navy instituted a policy in 1968 of temporarily permitting fishing and boating in the danger zones during periods when Kahoolawe and Kaula Rock are not being used for bombing practice.



Kahoolawe from the air. Maui's Mt. Haleakala rises above clouds in background.

## Kahoolawe Park Urged

By Leslie Wilcox  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Stop that bombing, and deport those goats — and Kahoolawe would have the makings of a "marvelous" State recreational park, says Robert Wenkam, Hawaii author, photographer and environmentalist.

Wenkam said much more of the 45-square-mile Island would be covered with vegetation if the Navy's bombing were halted and Kahoolawe's

many goats were removed.

"The goats eat every little seedling that comes up," he said.

"The Island does have sufficient rainfall to sustain ground cover."

He said that with a little work, the Island could provide Hawaii residents with a large pleasant area for swimming, sunning, hiking, horsebackriding and other recreational activities.

Wenkam called the Star-Bulletin to object to

comments made by Henry Medeiros, a former Kahoolawe cowboy, in a story this week.

Medeiros, who helped to round up cattle on a now-defunct ranch on the Island from 1937 to 1941, disagreed with activists who want to reclaim the Island from the federal government for the Hawaiian people. He said humans could not survive there.

Wenkam said, "It is wrong to assume that the Island cannot support

human life."

He said he inspected the Island two years ago as Pacific representative of Friends of the Earth, and found it "very suitable to restoration."

In fact, he said, the old Kahoolawe ranch is partly to blame for the Island's bareness.

"Too many cattle were allowed to graze. And another reason it's dry and bare is because there are just too many goats on the Island."

# Ritte jailed by FBI

By **TERRY McMURRAY**  
*Advertiser Staff Writer*

Walter Ritte Jr. spent last night in a Honolulu police cell after being arrested by the FBI on trespassing charges stemming from a five-day "occupation" of the Navy's target island of Kahoolawe.

Ritte, his wife, sister and another man "invaded" the island Monday in a renewed effort to get the military to stop using it for target practice and return it to native Hawaiians. They voluntarily ended the "occupation" yesterday.

Ritte, 30, was flown by Coast Guard helicopter from Kahoolawe to Halawa Landing at Pearl Harbor at 3:45 p.m. He was met by an FBI agent.

The agent, A. J. Bender, arrested him at 3:55 p.m. on a bench warrant issued by U.S. Magistrate Thomas P. Young, charging him with trespassing on a military reservation.

Ritte was taken from Pearl Harbor to the FBI office in Honolulu, then was booked into the police cellblock at 6:10 p.m. to await arraignment on the charge tomorrow.

Ritte was held without bail last night pending tomorrow's hearing on the misdemeanor charge before Magistrate Young, who may set bail

See **FBI** on Page A-4

# FBI jails man off Kahoolawe

From Page 1

and is empowered to dispose of the case. The maximum penalty upon conviction is a \$500 fine and six months in jail.

RITTE'S WIFE, Loretta, and his sister, Scarlett, were not arrested but were taken to Kahului Airport on Maui and warned not to "reenter Kahoolawe," the Navy said.

It apparently was the women's first "invasion" of Kahoolawe, but Ritte reportedly had been warned by the Navy after a Jan. 4 incident "not to return to Kahoolawe."

According to Charles J. Devic, special FBI agent in charge here, Ritte was charged yesterday after "having been previously removed from the island and ordered not to reenter by the officer in charge."

Dr. Emmett Aluli, who landed Monday evening on the barren target island with Ritte and the two women, left the island Thursday on a KGMB-TV chartered helicopter.

He reportedly was questioned later by the FBI about his second trip there but was not arrested, apparently because he was not seen "trespassing" by officials.

RITTE WAS SPOTTED at noon yesterday with his wife and sister on a sand beach at a cove and apparently were "making themselves available for pickup by the Coast Guard," said a Navy spokesman.

"They had not been spotted by the search helicopters before then but made no attempt to evade being seen and picked up yesterday," he said. "They seemed to be waiting . . ."

A Pearl Harbor Navy Base policeman aboard the Coast Guard search helicopter remained on the beach with Ritte while the women were taken to Maui.

After landing at Kahului Airport at 12:15 p.m., the women officially were warned by the base policeman not to return to the target island. The copter then refueled and returned to Kahoolawe about 2:30 p.m.

Ritte and the base policeman then were flown to Pearl Harbor, where the arrest warrant was executed.

ALULI, WHO LEFT the island earlier because he had scheduled surgery at Queen's Medical Center, where he is a resident physician, said he tried for six hours to attract searchers Thursday. He apparently was not seen and finally was picked up by the private helicopter.

He and Ritte spent two days on Kahoolawe the previous week until they were taken off by a Coast Guard helicopter and warned about returning. They surrendered voluntarily at that time.

They then had been among a landing party of nine men and women who "invaded" the island at sunset Jan. 4. The others were taken off the next day.

Target bombing was resumed after the last two men were taken off two days later. Bombing was discontinued again Tuesday after reports of a second landing.

THE COAST GUARD, charged with policing Island waters under U.S. jurisdiction and with search-and-rescue operations, conducted helicopter searches of the island and patrolled its offshore area to discourage more landing.

## Navy's 'Little Las Vegas,' Councilman Says

# Recreational Use of

WAILUKU, Maui — Members of the Maui County Council yesterday charged that Navy personnel have been using the target island of Kahoolawe for purposes besides bombing practice.

They charged that the Island is being used as a recreational spot, a use that is not consistent with the purpose for which it was intended.

Making the charge were Councilmen

Joseph Bulgo and E. Loy Cluney.

BULGO CLAIMED Navy personnel have established "a little Las Vegas out there." Cluney said "positive evidence" has been found to indicate that women were taken to the Island.

The councilmen said they saw proof of the nonmilitary use of the Island during an inspection tour several years ago.

"We've been to Kahoolawe, a beautiful Island wasted to destruction and we were told by the Navy it is the world's worst place to live," Bulgo said.

"YET WE SAW a little Las Vegas out there, with a nice little shelter for the brass to rendezvous on weekends."

Cluney said Council members made two inspection tours of the Island.

Saturday 1/17/76 Star-Bulletin

# Kahoolawe Is Alleged

"We came back with recommendations that some of the beaches be set aside for civilian recreational use since we found indications that the Navy was using the Island for rest and recreation," he said.

"We found positive evidence that women had been taken there," he added.

"I DON'T want to elaborate but there

was clear evidence women had been in the area and if the Navy can use the Island as an R&R spot, why can't they open it up to the people of Hawaii as well?"

Discussion of the issue was triggered by Bulgo, who said he "personally endorses" efforts by Hawaiian activists to disrupt the target bombardment on the Island.

# The Sunday Advertiser

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Honolulu, January 11, 1976

## Kahoolawe: When?

Kahoolawe belongs to Hawaii, not to the U.S. Navy which uses the island as a bombing range.

Under the 35-year-old agreement allowing such use, the Navy is obligated to eventually restore and return Kahoolawe to civilian use.

Toward that end, Congress in November told the Defense Department to make a study and report within a year on the feasibility of restoration and return.

SO IT'S NOT a question of whether Kahoolawe will be returned. The question is when — when dates are set for the end of the bombing, the start of the cleanup, and the turn-over.

Until recently, at least, pressure has not been great here for such action, although The Advertiser has made the point it's an issue that won't go away and will grow for a couple of reasons:

• Most immediate, from a safety and nuisance standpoint, it is increasingly untenable to be bombing just a few miles from the growing resort and residential area on Maui.

This month's symbolic "invasion" of Kahoolawe by a few Hawaiians just stresses a broader point that political opposition is possible on several levels.

• At some future date, Hawaii's people are going to need Kahoolawe for some productive use by our growing population. Between now and then, it will take many years to clean up unexploded bombs, control the goats, restore vegetation, pro-

vide water and otherwise make the island livable.

Hard as it is to see in a practical way now, given new technology and ideas there may be a viable long-range future for Kahoolawe, a future that will never begin to be approached as long as it remains a barren bombing target.

AT THE SAME time, we would not romanticize Kahoolawe's history or the potential in its present condition. An article on the front page of this section deals with the past.

The Navy study may well contend again that bombing Kahoolawe is essential for national security. But too much for too long — including the Vietnam war — has been so proclaimed for such a reason to be accepted at face value.

Moreover, it must be weighed against other considerations such as safety and ultimate alternate land uses.

In that regard, it's hard to see how Hawaii's position as a Mid-Pacific defense center would be threatened by a return of Kahoolawe to the State.

GOVERNOR Ariyoshi has expressed support of Kahoolawe's return, and the Legislature in the past has entertained resolutions to that effect.

Now some stronger expressions, hearings and more detailed local research would seem in order to be prepared for the next phases of the effort.



Jan 9, 76  
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# Kahoolawe bombings still on

By CHARLES TURNER  
Advertiser Staff Writer

The Navy yesterday said there has been no change in its plans to continue target practice at Kahoolawe, despite a demand delivered to President Ford a day earlier calling for an end to the bombings within 24 hours.

The message to Ford, sent at noon Wednesday, was an ultimatum from the "Kahoolawe Nine," who are the men and women who "invaded" the target island Sunday to protest the bombings and were later removed from the off-limits area.

The nine warned that unless the bombing were halted "within the next 24 hours" they would call upon "all native Hawaiians to reoccupy their lands," meaning all the Hawaiian Islands.

**GAIL PREJEAN** — speaking for the Hawaiian Coalition of Native Claims, which supports the "Kahoolawe Nine" — said there was no word from the President yesterday.

But he said that doesn't mean that the cause is lost.

He said the 24-hour deadline wasn't meant to be firm, but had "a little flexibility."

"This is not a one-man show," he said. "We want to pull this off with the sophistication of our ancestors."

He said there are "many other considerations" being contemplated by his group.

"We choose to act when it is most favorable," he said.

MEANTIME, the Navy issued a press release saying that the waters off Kahoolawe will be closed to fishermen and boaters this weekend.

In response to a question from The Advertiser, the Navy said it didn't close the waters because of the demonstrations by the "Kahoolawe Nine" earlier this week.

A spokesman said that "operational training" would be under way over the uninhabited island this weekend.

He also pointed out that entry on Kahoolawe or the nearby Kaula Rock "is always prohibited," although the Navy instituted a policy in 1968 of permitting fishing and boating in the "surface danger zones" off the two sites during periods without practice runs.

The waters off Kaula Rock will be open to fishermen and boats from 12:01 a.m. tomorrow to 6 a.m. Monday.

IN STILL another development in the controversy over Kahoolawe, a Honolulu resident sent letters to Hawaii's congressional delegation and officials in Washington asking the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to halt the bombings.

William Barrera Jr., son of an anthropologist at the Bishop Museum, said the Navy's bombings are "clearly endangering the numerous important and significant archaeological sites on the island."

He pointed out that Bishop Museum archaeologists had located "50 sites, including temples, shrines, dwelling and camp sites, burial sites, and a possible adz factory, among others," on Kahoolawe before the 1930s.

"These sites are undeniably eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, especially in the light of the lack of archaeological investigations on the island using modern scientific techniques," Barrera said.

He said the Navy is violating Executive Order 11593 dealing with protection of "all sites, buildings, districts and objects" which qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

## Doctor Leaves Three Others on Island

# Work Call Depletes

By Mary Adamski  
Star-Bulletin Writer

One of the members of the Hawaiian "occupying force" on Kahoolawe left the Island of his own choice yesterday in order to return to work at a Honolulu hospital.

Dr. Emmet Aluli, a resident physician at Queen's Hospital, said last night that the other three persons who landed on the Island Monday "will stay as long as the food holds out and the moral support continues."

The group includes Walter Ritte, his wife Loretta and his sister Scarlett, all of Molokai.

**THEIR GOAL** in staying on the unoccupied Island six miles from Maui is to dramatize their plea

for an end to the years of Navy bombing practice and a return of the Island to its natural state.

Aluli said that the Hui Alaloa, a Hawaiian activist group, hopes to go to court next week with a request for an injunction

against further bombing.

Aluli and Ritte spent two days on the Island last week until they were taken off by military helicopter and cited for trespassing. The two men surrendered voluntarily on that occasion.



Emmet Aluli

# Kahoolawe Force

Navy and Coast Guard spokesmen have said that the four members of the Hawaiian occupying force were spotted yesterday during helicopter search operations.

But "I waited for six hours in conspicuous

places trying to get picked up," Aluli said.

**HE TRIED** to get "found" by the searchers in order to return to work on time but was finally picked up by a helicopter chartered by KGMB-TV.

He said that the group's hiding places had been "buzzed" a few times by the military aircraft but they had kept hidden.

Aluli said he will now try to help organize support for the Kahoolawe cause from other Hawai-

ian groups and will prepare for the court action.

"But I would like to go back. It's a serene place if they would just leave the Island alone and let nature do its trip — after the Navy cleans up the explosives."

# Legal Status of Navy's Use of Isle Probed

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

**WAILUKU, Maui** — While protesters are demonstrating for a halt in the target bombardment of Kahoolawe by unlawfully occupying the desolate island south of Maui, efforts are being made to compile a legal dossier which may prove useful in getting it back from the military.

Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho said yesterday that two University of Ha-

dents conducting the research are Robert Schmitt and Melody Kapilioloha MacKenzie.

Cravalho said they began their investigation in December and are required to complete their work by June 30.

Working through the office of Wailuku attorney James Krueger, the students recently submitted a progress report in which they said they expect to develop enough material by the end of this month so that rational choices can be made for future investigation strategies.

They said they are investigating Kahoolawe's history of tenure to determine ownership rights and whether these could be abrogated by federal action.

**ALSO UNDER** study is the constitutionality of the federal government's right to obtain lands under presidential or executive orders and whether such decrees are subject to due process.

Precedents, such as the case involving the tiny Puerto Rican island of Culebra, which last year ceased being a target range after nearly 40 years of practice bombardment, are also being studied.

"I BELIEVE there is a very serious legal question as the continued utilization of Kahoolawe by the military and the researchers are seeking to establish the proper base on which the military could be forced to relinquish its control of the Island," he said.

Critical issues, such as the constitutionality of an executive order placing the Island under the control of the Navy, are being considered in the research, he said.

"I think the record is very clear that this administration has supported the return of Kahoolawe to the jurisdiction of the State, and we took that position long ago, before it became such a popular thing," he said.

However, the military which has used the Island—the smallest of the eight main islands in the Hawaiian group—since 1941 as a practice bombing and gunnery range, has maintained that its need of the island is vital.

**CRAVALHO** said he sympathizes with a group of Hawaiian activists who, on two separate occasions this month, occupied the Island in a bid to disrupt the bombardment.

But, he said he cannot condone the obviously illegal actions.

"As mayor, I cannot advocate unlawful means because due process must prevail," he said.

"The only way due process can be eliminated is for Congress to act, or for the President to rescind the executive order under which Kahoolawe was handed over to the Navy," he added.

**THE TWO LAW** stu-

In addition, the researchers are expected to determine:

—Whether any legal claim for compensation exists by the State and County governments or by individual taxpayers and citizens.

—Whether any statute of limitation bars viable claims for compensation.

—Whether there presently exists a justified public need for the cur-

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waii law students are investigating the conditions under which Kahoolawe was turned over to the Navy.

He said the students were commissioned by the County "at a very nominal fee."

The research, he said, is expected to result in the preparation of "legal strategies" that would strengthen efforts to have the Island restored to civilian use.

# Sing a song of love for Hawaii soil

By SAMUEL CROWNINGBURG-AMALU  
Advertiser Columnist

It is not all that easy for anyone to define exactly how we Hawaiians — and for that matter all other Islanders who were born and bred here — feel about these islands of Hawaii.

And I do not mean the Islands in abstract, the concept of Hawaii, or the government, or the way of life that one finds here. I mean the islands themselves, the very soil, our seas and our oceans, our mountains and our hills and our valleys, our streams, our waterfalls, our beaches — yes, and even our skies.

We feel a oneness with them. We identify ourselves with them. We feel an ownership of them, as if they were indeed ours to have and to hold forever, a proprietorship that is inalienable — one that is an intrinsic part of our very lives and of our very beings.

JUST AS WE HAVE lived all of our lives with the sounds of the oceans never far from our ears, so have we drawn our sustenance from the earth, the soil. The soil is our mother upon whose fecund breasts we have fed and from whose very depths we have sipped the waters of life.

During the hours of our living, we may stray far away from that soil and live beneath alien skies and look upon scenes not of our own breeding. But it is only



THE WORLD OF  
**samy amalu**

in Hawaii that we can refresh our souls and ease the torment in our hearts that alienation must always bring.

Back to his own native soil must every island child return to find shelter from the turmoils of strange lands and refuge from the rest of the world.

OUR NATIVE HAWAIIAN poetry abounds in songs of virtual praise for each of our islands. We sing of each island and even more than that, we sing of each valley, each mountain, each hill. We sing of our seas and of our skies. We sing of our cities, our villages, our hamlets. We sing of Hawaii with love songs that are never ending.

We took stones from our fields, and we built temples of them, temples where our fathers worshipped their ancient gods. We blessed those rocks and consecrated them. And there were even other rocks, boulders, that we dared not move because we looked upon them as holy and sacred.

We imbued these with what we called mana — the potential for power that is inherent in all things. And while we may not have actually worshipped these rocks, we still respected them and did not allow them to be profaned or injured. We gave those stones life that they might live and be parts and portions of our own lives.

THEN WE TOOK THE earth, embraced that earth, became a part of that earth. The earth was our bride, and out of her we brought forth our seed to replenish what we had lost back to her in death. We called her Papa, the maiden goddess of earth, and we called her holy throughout the endless centuries that we have dwelled upon these island.

We erected altars to Papa, and we fell upon our knees before her to adore her. Our island Demeter, our Ceres, our bride and our mother.

Yes, and we even traced our ancestry to her. We called upon her bridegroom, Wakea, the god of light. We brought him to her couch, to Papa who was the maiden of earth. And out of their union — of light and of earth comingled — we were born.

For the sun shed his light upon the earth, and life came forth out of the earth. So did we believe in those days that we now call heathen. So do we still believe. We have not faltered in our devotion to light and to earth bound together in single union to bring forth fruit. To bear the gift of life,

AND IF WE AS A PEOPLE have looked upon earth as holy through all our history, can it be any wonder that we are outraged when we find aliens and strangers who come upon our lands, our earth, only to defile her. Is it any wonder that the native Hawaiians do feel a sense of outrage when their own Navy bombs Kahoolawe and continues to bomb Kahoolawe no matter how many protests are made to cease the bombing.

It is not the concern of the Hawaiian people that the residents of Maui are seriously concerned and disturbed by these bombings. It is not the concern of the Hawaiian people that the Navy should be able to find other sites to bomb or that the security of our country even requires such bombing.

There is only one concern that truly affects all the people of Hawaii and especially the native Hawaiian people and that is that the earth of Hawaii, the very earth, is being injured and hurt.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES came here and took our islands, our little islands. They annexed these islands to their own immense country. We are not even going to argue here whether this annexation was wrong.

But we do and we must argue that if the American people thought our islands were important enough to annex, the implication then follows that these islands are important enough and precious enough to husband and to protect — not to destroy by bombing.

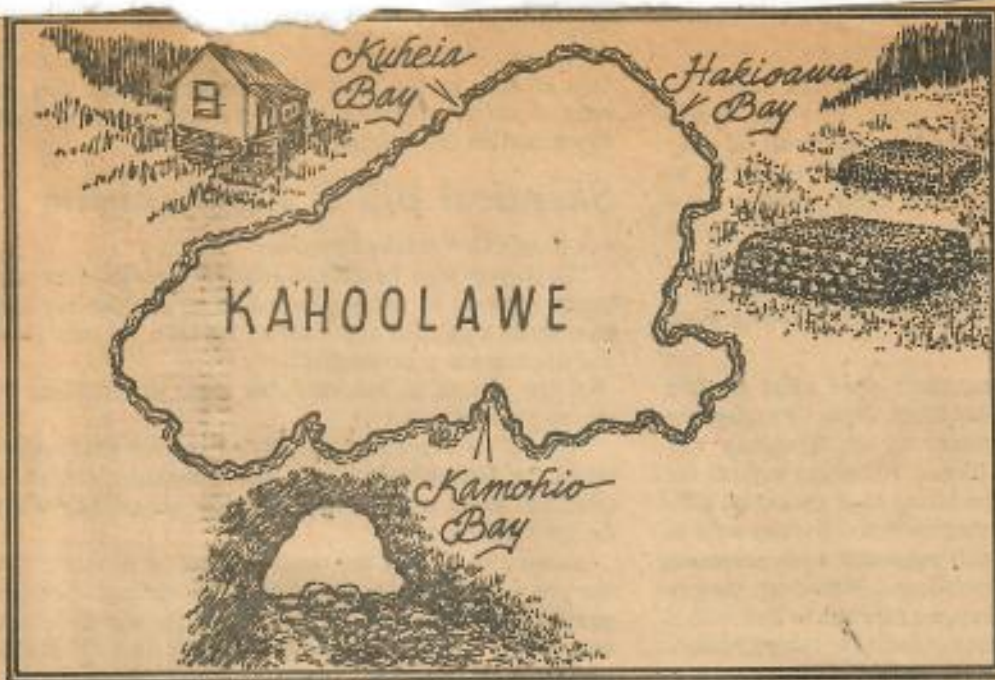
Of course, the American people look upon our little island of Kahoolawe, and they can hardly see it because it is so tiny. So it is natural for them to conclude that the island is practically a wasteland and certainly not needed. Who should even care that the island is bombed?

Well, we Hawaiians care. And we care because it is our soil. It belonged to us Hawaiians long before the Americans ever got their hands upon it. And we love that soil — it is part of the living flesh of Papa who was our ancient mother. O yes, our mother and our bride. In most things, we can become Americans and good Americans — but not when our land is tortured and destroyed. Then we must first of all complain. And should nothing be done about our complaints, then we must do more. We must do anything that is within our power to do so that we can bring this bombing to a stop.

THERE ARE NATIVE rights that we Hawaiians have in our island homeland that transcends the rights of any other people here in Hawaii.

The foremost among those native rights is our right to protect our patrimony and our motherland from further atrocity. If we can do that in accordance with the laws and rules that have been prescribed for such things, so much the better. If not, then we have every right to apply other means and to do so even when those other means appear to be contrary to the best interests of the nation.

And if this means that the Hawaiian people must occupy Kahoolawe in order to stop the depredations that are being visited upon her by our own Navy over and above our objections, then occupy Kahoolawe we shall.



By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE  
Advertiser Kaula Bureau

**LIHUE** — Kahoolawe, that island now hospitable only to kiawe trees, goats and bombs, probably never supported intensive agriculture or a large population, but archaeological remains indicate it was an important fishing area.

That is the conclusion of the only thorough archaeological survey ever performed there. The study is reported in a Bishop Museum publication, "Archaeology of Kahoolawe," by J. Gilbert McAllister.

The publication is based on a survey done by McAllister in 1931 and draws heavily on notes of J.F.G. Stokes, who surveyed the island in 1913.

**THE STUDY IS THE** only good one done of the island, according to Bishop Museum Department of Anthropology chairman Yoshihiko Sinoto.

The island—the smallest of the eight main islands in the chain—is about 11 miles long and six miles wide. It contains some 44 square miles. It is dusty and dry with no rivers or permanent streams.

The study states that there are no springs, although craters in the uplands were reported to have been able to hold water for several months after heavy rains. The only agricultural product ever grown there with any success apparently was the sweet potato.

Reports of European travelers in the years immediately after the European discovery of the Islands indicate that it was a dry, desolate island even then.

**THE ISLAND APPARENTLY** was used as a penal colony in the early 1800s, but one report indicated the prisoners found so little food that in desperation, several

of them swam the eight-mile channel to Maui in 1841, where they stole canoes and food to bring back.

When it became clear that land use was unworkable, the Hawaiian government tried to put the island to profitable use and leased it out for 50 years to one Elisha H. Allen in 1863. That lease was re-signed five times before the government took the island back in 1910 and proclaimed it a forest reserve.

But lacking funds to reclaim Kahoolawe from the depredation of goats and sheep that overran the island, the government leased it as a cattle ranch in 1918 to Angus McPhee and H. H. Baldwin of Maui.

Even that use needed outside support. The 1931 survey showed that nine people lived on the island at Kuheia Bay on the north side—apparently working for the ranch—and that a sampan visited once or twice a week bringing food and water for the cattle.

**FINALLY**, at the start of World War II, the military took over the island and began using it as a bombing range—the use that persists today in spite of protests from a wide range of civil leaders and Hawaiian activists.

The most recent protest occurred last weekend when about 20 people attempted an occupation of the island. Nine of them landed on the island—the rest having turned back when they saw a Coast Guard cutter and helicopter patrolling the area.

By nightfall Sunday—the day of the landing—only two men remained since most of the landing party had been taken off the island by government officials. Those two—Walter Ritte Jr. and Dr. Emmitt Aluli—were airlifted out on Tuesday.

They claimed the island has been dese-

# Kahoolawe was once important to fishing

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crated by the bombing of three and a half decades.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL study cites 50 sites with archaeological remains on the island including two heiaus, nine fishing shrines, burials and numerous dwellings ranging from temporary shelters or windbreaks to apparent foundations for grass houses.

It says some of the sites clearly date to pre-European discover and some afterwards, but that even if all the dwellings had been occupied simultaneously, "there would hardly have been 150 people on the island."

Perhaps the most interesting remains were found at Kamohio Bay on the south side of the island. Originally excavated by Stokes on 1913, the site holds a large fishing shrine protected by a cave and includes several terraced levels.

IT CONTAINED at least 10 sacred stones—many wrapped in tapa cloth and surrounded by the remains of offerings. The offerings—generally wrapped in bundles—contained a variety of materials, among them bananas, malle ferns, fish, sugar cane, chicken, dog, coral, tobacco, rat, hala fruit lei, feathers, human hair and more.

Much of this material apparently came from other islands, brought by fishermen paying homage at the shrine in pre-European and later times.

There were many fishhook remains at the shrine and from them, researchers apparently for the first time were able to reconstruct the manner in which bone fishhooks were made—an art that had been lost with the coming of Europeans and metal fishing implements.



Advertiser photo by TenBruggen

#### Member of "occupation force" picks opihi on Kahoolawe.

STOKES SUGGESTED that the site was used over the years by successive *Kahuna Kamakau*, or fishhook makers. He is quoted:

"As time progressed the reputation of the establishment's products spread to the other islands, until fishermen from the islands of Maui and Hawaii resorted to the spot, making offerings to the fish gods and bartering for hooks."

The site also provided implements used for making fishing gear of all sorts, as well as other implements like sticks used for making fire, cooking stones, stone lamps, images carved from the spines of sea creatures and more.

The survey located two structures that apparently were heiaus. They were found 150 feet apart at Hakioawa Bay on the northeast side of Kahoolawe. One was 60 by 32 feet and the other 33 by 38 feet.

They were of different types of construction—one an older form and one more recent—and were probably not in use at the same time, the study suggests.

"THE SURVEY CONCLUDES that Kahoolawe even in ancient times could not have supported much of a population without its requiring food and water from other islands.

"It seems more probable that Kahoolawe served as a base for fishing people who, attracted by the plentiful supply of fish in the waters about the island, established semi-permanent huts, numerous fishing shrines and two heiaus for propitiating the fish dieties and assuring good catches.

"Many of these fishermen may only have made offerings at the shrines or rested for a short period. Others undoubtedly lived on the island as long as food

and water were available," the report says.

NONE OF THE material found at Kahoolawe indicates a culture other than Hawaiian, but it generally represents only the fishing sector of Hawaiian life, it says.

"The artifacts from the Island in general are not typical of Hawaiian culture but represent the fishing industry. Not only were there sinkers, fishhooks, squid lures, but also implements for the manufacture of fishing equipment.

"No pounding or grinding implements have ever been reported; no tapa beaters, anvils, stamps, liners; no spears, clubs, slingstones; no bowls, boxes, platters; nor any of the more carefully made and finely finished artifacts, aside from those pertaining to fishing," it says.

THE LACK OF a permanent population and the resulting lack of destruction of the area—perhaps aided by the dry climate and its tendency not to rot or destroy remains of plant and animal life—was found to be important in Hawaiian archaeology, the report suggests.

"The most important remains of this fishing material were the specimens representing stages in the manufacture of fishhooks, a technique which has been forgotten.

"Also, offerings made at a fishing shrine have never before been preserved in such perfect condition. Previously only stones and bone artifacts have been found, but never tapa, plaited work, and plañs. This material correlates perfectly with a number of early descriptions of shrines, particularly as concerns the sacred stones," McAllister's study says.

## Immediate Bombing Halt Sought

# Kahoolawe Protesters

By Keith Haugen  
State Editor

Nine persons who last Sunday landed on the military-controlled Kahoolawe Island yesterday sent a telegram to President Ford calling for a halt in the bombing of that uninhabited Island—within 24 hours.

And spokesmen for the

nine threatened to "re-occupy" the Island and called on all "native Hawaiians" to join them.

"We will go back," Walter Ritte said at a press conference held at Kawalahao Church. "It's much easier now because there is a deeper feeling."

"IT'S VERY simple to stop the bombing," he added. "Just be there."

Ritte of Molokai and Emmet Aluli of Honolulu spent two days on the target Island after their seven companions were escorted back to nearby Maui by the Coast Guard and other federal officials.

But they had no food, shirts or shelter. They gave up their occupation after two days with a storm brewing and high

winds already creating dust storms.

Tuesday they caught the attention of a searching Marine helicopter and were flown to Kahului Airport where they were cited for trespassing.

Yesterday, the two held a press conference to read the telegram and focus further attention on their cause.

The telegram, signed

## Return of Isle to State Predicted

Gov. George R. Ariyoshi today predicted that "it's only a matter of time before the military stops using Kahoolawe as a bombing target and turns it over to the State."

At his weekly news conference, the Governor added that if the tiny Island, which lies six miles southwest of Maui, is re-

turned to the State, he wants it used mainly for "recreational purposes, such as camping or fishing."

Recent protesters, who "invaded" the 45-square mile Island Sunday, would like it turned over to native Hawaiians.

ARIYOSHI SAID he doesn't want to see such a

distinction made.

"I'm for keeping it for all the people of this State," Ariyoshi said.

"I don't want to draw lines."

The governor discounted military claims that return of Kahoolawe would mean a reduction in its force and a possible drain on the State's econo-

my since the military would have to go elsewhere in the Pacific for its practice bomb runs.

"Hawaii, because of its location, is a very important and strategic base," Ariyoshi said.

"I'm sure the military will continue to be here regardless of what happens to Kahoolawe."



# Send Wire to Ford

"Kahoolawe Nine," told Ford of the invasion and their subsequent removal from the island. They said the federal government "sent its military men and equipment to remove us from the island."

THEY SAID their supplies were taken and their water was spilled on the sand.

The telegram also accused Ford and other federal officials of desecrating the land and downgrading native Hawaiians, saying the officials condone the bombing of the land and regard the heiaus as "piles of rocks."

"We hold you and other policy-making officials responsible. It is within your power to correct this situation—to stop the desecration and downgrading of native Hawaiians," they told Ford.

"Yet you do nothing. We can only speculate why. Is it that native Hawaiians are too insignificant for your attention?"

Ritte also read a poem, "A Hawaiian Awakening," written by 18-year-old Debbie Punalani Maxwell of Maui to commemorate the attempt to reclaim Kahoolawe.

And George Helm, a Honolulu entertainer and one of the nine who visited the island illegally, set the mood singing "Kaulana Na Pua," a popular song written by Ellen Wright Prendergast in 1893 voicing opposition to the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

ODDLY, Helm did not sing the verse most appropriate to the cause of the Hawaiian people:

"A'ole 'a'e kau i ka pulima

Mahuna o ka pepa o ka 'enemi

Ho'ohui 'aina ku'ai hewa

I ka pono sivila a'o ke kanaka."

That verse translates: "No one will fix a signature

To the paper of the enemy

With its sin of annexation

And sale of native civil rights."

Although the activist

group has named itself the "Kahoolawe Nine," it has been determined that at least two others—reporters from Maui newspapers—also landed and went ashore with the nine.

ONE OF them, Jeannette Foster of the weekly Maui Sun, has had some experience in such "occupations."

She is a native American (Indian) and spent nine months on Alcatraz during the Indian occupation of that island in San Francisco Bay.

## No Further Action on Kahoolawe

The 24-hour deadline by which the "Kahoolawe Nine" hoped President Ford would act to halt the bombing of that island has passed; and Ford has not responded.

Neither have the protesters made any move to carry out their threat to "reoccupy their lands."

Gail Prejean, spokesman for the group which illegally went ashore on the military-controlled target island Sunday, said the nine were pleased that they had brought the issue to the attention of so many people, that any attempt to reoccupy the island would be at a later date—when conditions are more favorable.

Stan-Buletin 11/8/76



Emmet Aluli, left, and Walter Ritte.—Photo by Robert McCabe.

# **Two Protesters Urge End of Isle Bombing**

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

**KAHULUI, Maui** — Two Hawaiian activists who yesterday ended their protest "occupation" of Kahoolawe appealed for an end to the military bombing of the Island.

The two, Walter Ritte Jr., 30, of Molokai, and Emmet Aluli, 32, of Honolulu, said the Island has been severely desecrated and that the time has come for the military to cease its use of the site as a bombing target.

"Everywhere you look you see all this shrapnel and bombs, and it's nothing but ugliness," Ritte said.

"We hope that our political figures will have the foresight and wisdom to participate in straightening things out," Aluli said.

**THE TWO WERE TAKEN OFF** the Island shortly after 10 a.m. yesterday after they had eluded capture by Navy and Coast Guard personnel for two days.

They were the last of a nine-member "invasion" group which landed on the Island Sunday in a demonstration aimed at re-emphasizing the rights of native Hawaiians on ancestral soil.

The seven others were escorted off the Island within a few hours of the protest "invasion." Both Ritte and Aluli voluntarily ended their occupation of the Island when they allowed a Marine helicopter to pick them up.

**THEY WERE BROUGHT TO** Kahului Airport where they were detained for an hour and then cited for trespassing on the restricted Island.

They were not arrested and it is not likely that other charges will be pressed against them.

Charles Maxwell, organizer of the "invasion" attempt, said he has asked Sen. Daniel K. Inouye to intercede on their behalf.

Maxwell said Inouye told him a request will be made for the military to drop the trespassing citation against the two men.

**IN A TALK WITH NEWSMEN**, Aluli and Ritte said they were appalled at the way the Island has been damaged by the bombing.

Torn by emotion, the two had a difficult time in expressing themselves.

Ritte wept as he spoke of the Island's "beautiful valleys" which he said have been obliterated by the bombings.

He said:

"I am 30 years old, and all my life I thought it was a rock. But it is not a rock. It is a beautiful Island, but the beauty is not there anymore because they wiped it out.

"We saw huge boulders split by the bombing, and if my grandparents had seen this, they would cry."

**ALULI SAID ANCIENT** Hawaiian shrines have been destroyed by the bombing and that riverbeds "are just no longer riverbeds but full of soot and dust created by the erosive effects of the bombings."

He said they noticed huge clouds of red dust being blown out to sea and that many other areas of Kahoolawe are dust covered.

"It looked as if some people had fun just getting mud and sliding it all around," Aluli said.

He said that although they were tired and hungry for most of their stay on the Island, they were sustained "by an attachment with the goddess Hine," the ancient Hawaiian goddess of rain.

**HE SAID THEY SURVIVED** on a pool of muddy

water they found on their first day on the Island and lived on opihi which they found along the shores.

Asked what they hoped would follow as a result of their stay on the Island, Ritte said:

"It is not a hope, but you cannot bomb that Island anymore, you just cannot. It's stupid to do so."

# Kahoolawe holdouts arrested

Jan 7, 1976

The Honolulu Advertiser

## 2 claim isle 'desecrated'

By ANNE HARPAM  
Advertiser Staff Writer

KAHULUI, Maui —The two men who spent two days this week on the target island of Kahoolawe said they found a "beautiful" isle that has been "desecrated" by decades of Navy aerial bombing.

Walter Ritte, Jr., of Molokai and leader of Hui Aloha, an activist organization, said he and Dr. Emmitt Aluli of Honolulu allowed themselves to be taken off Kahoolawe by a Marine helicopter because they had seen what they went there to see.

When arrested on Kahoolawe, the men were read their rights by Sgt. G. S. Ah Sam of the Department of Defense police at Pearl Harbor. Aluli and Ritte were given a naval base ticket, similar to a traffic ticket, for trespassing on the restricted island.

THE NAVY REQUESTED that the men be turned over to Maui police, then released. They were freed at Kahului Airport after a private session with Ah Sam and Maui police officers.

In Honolulu, U.S. Atty. Harold Fong described the Navy citation issued to Aluli and Ritte as "probably a warning of a possible violation."

Fong said, "It does not mean that they have been charged with anything." He added that the case will remain under study by his office until the Navy presents him with all the facts.

When the men were returned to Maui, Charles Maxwell—who organized the Kahoolawe landing—called Sen. Daniel Inouye in Washington.

CONTACTED LATER by The Advertiser, Inouye said he was interested in the case, but was taking no action. Inouye, who called Ah Sam, said he got involved only because Maxwell called him.

Both Ritte and Dr. Aluli appeared deeply affected by their two days on the island. The words and emotions spilled out of Aluli.

But Ritte was withdrawn and at times cried softly.

Ritte said they stayed on the island two days because "we had to go and see what was happening. You can't do that (bomb the island)," he said in tears.

"I'M 30 YEARS OLD and for 30 years I thought Kahoolawe was a rock they bomb, but it's a beautiful island."

Aluli talked at length about desecration of the island, saying they saw heiaus and shrines that had been bombed.

"I always thought it was the hotels that desecrated our islands, but now I know that the bombing is the desecration," he said.

"This morning we saw red clouds coming from the top, they hung and then went out to sea. It took 15 minutes for the red soot in the ocean to dissipate.

"THE BAYS ARE dirty because of the runoff. The river beds were full of silt. You could see where bombs had hit and had created new valleys.

"We saw huge boulders — you know Hawaiians worship boulders — split. If our grandparents had seen that they would have cried."

The two men had no food or water except what they could find on the island.

Ritte said they found muddy but drinkable water on the second day.

Both men talked about the beauty

they found on Kahoolawe. Ritte said they saw valleys that were untouched by bombs and large grassy meadows where goats graze.

THE TWO MEN SAID they surveyed the whole island while they were there. They were surrounded by bombs most of the time, but "we knew we weren't going to get blown up," Ritte said.

Aluli said while they were on the island they were watched over by the goddess Hine. Aluli said it was Hine who made it rain to wet their backs, and blessed them with water when they were thirsty.

"We pray she shows us the strength to fight the wrong that has been done this island," Aluli said.

"We were well-protected on the island," Ritte said as he clutched a personal amakua, a goat bone he said he found on the beach the first day.

Maxwell, who went to the island and then returned to Maui said, "I think we've created an awareness and that awareness can't stop. The bombing of the heiaus is similar to the bombing of white men's churches."

Jan 6, 1976 Star-Bulletin

## Spotted Waving to Helicopter

# 2 on Kahoolawe Removed

**KAHULUI, Maui** — Two protesters ended a two-day game of hide-and-seek on Kahoolawe before noon today and were lifted off the military-controlled island by a Marine helicopter.

The two men, Emmett Aluli of Honolulu and Walter Ritte of Molokai, attracted attention by waving at the search helicopter and made no attempt to flee, a Navy spokesman said.

They were flown to Kahului Airport where they were transferred to a

Maui police vehicle and taken to the airport manager's office to await the arrival of a U.S. marshal.

**NEWSMEN WHO** knew of the rescue were waiting at the airport but were denied access to the two.

It was not known if the two were arrested or merely detained for questioning or whether they would be charged with trespassing.

Kahoolawe, an uninhabited 45-square-mile barren island six miles off the southwest coast of Maui, is used by the Navy for

bombing and shelling practice, and it is illegal to set foot on the island without military permission.

Conviction of such a trespass violation could result in fines up to \$5,000 and imprisonment for up to one year for the two and seven others who landed there with them during Sunday's "invasion" of the island.

**THEY WERE** part of a group of about 30 protesters who sailed from Maalea, Maui, Sunday to "occupy" the island to re-emphasize the rights of native Hawaiians to lands they believe were taken illegally from them.

Most of the group turned back rather than risk confiscation of the fishing boats they used to cross the channel.

Nine persons went ashore, but seven quickly surrendered to U.S. marshals taken to the scene by the Coast Guard.

Aluli and Ritte made their way inland, however, and spent the next two days hiding and searching for food. Ritte was armed only with a knife, and they had little or no provisions with them.

**THE NAVY** and Coast Guard continued a search for the two men through Sunday night, all day yesterday and last night. Charles Maxwell, vice president of the ALOHA Association and leader of the larger "invasion" force, today called on the two to surrender.

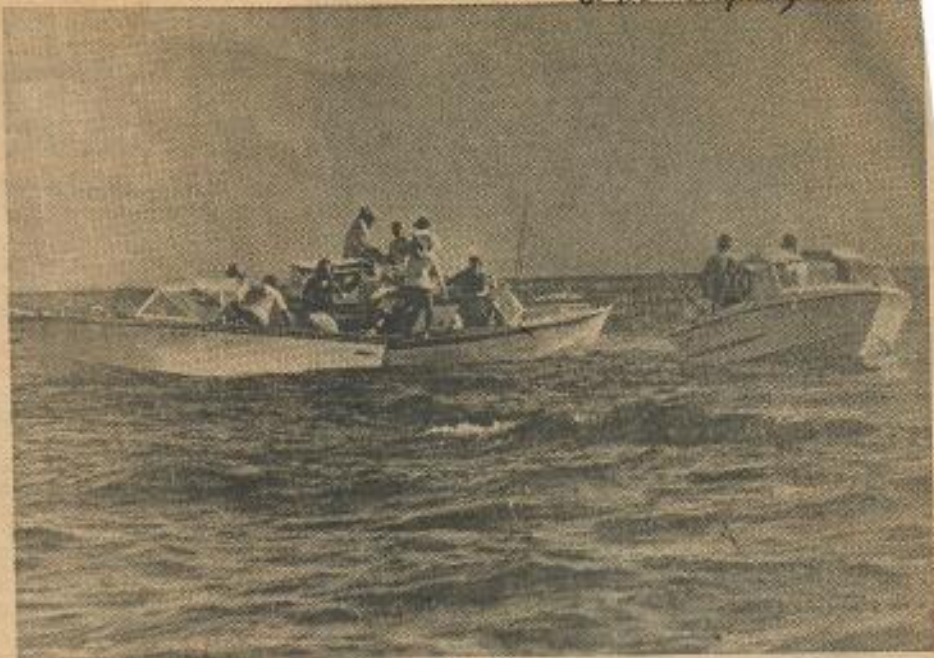
Strong winds and expected storm conditions would make it unsafe for them to remain on the island, he said.

Two Navy men who had been on the island yesterday had already been removed and were on the Coast Guard cutter Cape Newagen, waiting offshore.

A NAVY spokesman said the two men looked well and seemed no worse for the experience.

"They were waving to attract attention," he said. "They seemed happy they had been spotted."

JANUARY 5, 1976



**INVASION FORCES**—Three of the boats and 11 of the "invaders" who set out yesterday to "occupy" Kahoolawe—somewhere in the channel waters between Maui and the uninhabited target Island.

## Two Sought on Target Island Kahoolawe Inva

By Robert McCabe  
Maui Bureau Chief

**MAALAEA, Maui** — The Coast Guard continued a search today for two men believed to be still on Kahoolawe, following the "invasion" of that uninhabited island yesterday by a group of Maui County residents.

The efforts to "reclaim" military-controlled Kahoolawe for the Hawaiian people was aborted because the group's leader, Charles K. Maxwell of Makawao, felt intimidated by the presence of a Coast Guard helicopter which hovered over the small fleet of invasion vessels.

Most of the vessels returned to Maalaea Small-boat Harbor after turning

around some 15 feet from the Kahoolawe shoreline.

Some of the group went ashore, however, and although reports vary, at least six of them were picked up by the Coast Guard and returned to Maui.

**MAXWELL SAID** nine persons landed on the island and that seven were returned to Maui by the Coast Guard. He said Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte of Molokai are still on the island and that they are playing a hide-and-peek game with the Coast Guard and Navy to prevent being apprehended and removed.

He said another boatload of men from Molokai

was en route to the island this morning.

Lt. Robert V. Renaud, public affairs officer for the 14th Coast Guard District, said four men and two women were removed yesterday and taken to Maalaea and that a search is continuing for the two men still believed to be on the island.

Richard Rothrock, deputy public affairs officer for the 14th Naval District at Pearl Harbor, said the Coast Guard had — at the Navy's request — continued the search throughout the night.

A Coast Guard helicopter also was continuing in the search today, according to Renaud.

Rothrock said a Coast Guard cutter circled the



**CONFERENCE AT SEA**—Charles K. Maxwell (in hat), vice president of the ALOHA Association, confers with others before they turn back to Maui rather than risk confiscation of their boats.—Photos by Robert McCabe.

## Boaters Turn Back

Island all night scanning it with a powerful searchlight and calling out over a loudspeaker for the men to give themselves up.

He said the Navy is concerned for their safety. He said the Coast Guard is addressing them by name and asking that they surrender and leave the island.

"THE NAVY was distressed to learn that some individuals had gone ashore at Kahoolawe yesterday because of the very real danger of live ordnance on the island," Rothrock said.

"The Navy, in cooperation with other government agencies, is taking the necessary steps to insure the laws governing

trespassing on Kahoolawe are enforced and that the safety of any individuals is protected."

He said no live ordnance operations were scheduled for today.

Renaud said none of those taken from the island has been charged and that any further action will be determined by the U.S. attorney.

Trespassing on Kahoolawe is a violation of Title 18 of the U.S. Code, which restricts access to certain military areas and zones. If violators are aware of the restriction, the act of trespassing is punishable by a fine up to \$5,000 and imprisonment for up to one year.

MAXWELL SAID the

decision by the majority of the group to return to Maalaea was based on the belief that the vessels used in transporting the party would be confiscated.

"We decided to turn back because of the harassment by the Coast Guard," he said.

"Since these boats do not belong to us but are used by our friends for fishing and other purposes, we did not want to risk losing the vessels, which could be confiscated," he added.

Six Maalaea-based vessels, carrying 25 individuals and six members of the news media, took part in the mission.

Before leaving for Kahoolawe, Maxwell said the group planned to "occupy" it to emphasize a demand that it be returned to civilian use.

Maxwell said the island rightfully belongs to the Hawaiian people and that it is "high time something is done to get it back from the military."

He said the island, located off the southwest coast of Maui, is included in claims by the ALOHA Association, a group seeking the return of "aboriginal" lands.

However, he said that association was not involved in yesterday's expedition.

"OUR MISSION was a private affair, decided upon by a group of Hawaiian people who are fed up with the arrogant posture taken by the military in refusing to do anything to have the island restored to us," Maxwell said.

Jan 5, 76 Advertiser

# Kahoolawe 'Occupation' short-lived

By JAN TENBRUGGENCATE  
Advertiser Staff Writer

**KAHOO LAWE**—This barren, military-controlled bombing range was "occupied" yesterday by members of a group trying to bring the dusty, parched island back into native Hawaiian control.

About 30 people set out at dawn from Maalaea Harbor on Maui to try to land on the bomb-strewn island. Twenty or so persons had intended to set foot on the island, but only nine landed. By last night one had left voluntarily. Six had been picked up and taken to Maui by a team of U.S. marshals, an assistant U.S. attorney and a Pearl Harbor police sergeant. The six were released upon arrival.

Coast Guard officials said late yesterday they believe one man to be left on the island. A source close to the landing party, however, told The Advertiser that two are left.

**IN ANY CASE** the Navy has no plans to bomb the island today. The bombing range was to have been active at 6 a.m. after being closed for the New Year's holiday.

A spokesman for the 14th Naval District at Pearl Harbor said no aircraft will be authorized to take off for the island until naval officials decide what to do. A briefing is scheduled for 8 a.m. today.

Two people were lounging on the beach. Others were walking in the Maawe grove backing the cove.

A tour over beaches of the small island showed most without any evidence of human activity. Two beaches had marks that could have been human footprints.

Maxwell at Maalaea claimed another group had landed and that there was a total of 14 persons on the island. Another source close to the activity said that statement appeared to have been in error.

**MAXWELL** also claimed a large contingent of Navy craft was on the other side of the island from the proposed invasion point. When The Advertiser searched the area, it found only one Coast Guard cutter standing offshore from the cove where the party landed and another craft from Oahu which arrived at the same site about 1 p.m.

Maxwell indicated the group attempting the occupation is not discouraged by its first failure.

The effort, he said, is to "prove to the government . . . that this island is owned by the aboriginal Hawaiian people and we will not stop until we accomplish this."

The occupation force left in six boats. All but one turned back when men on a Coast Guard helicopter began taking boat numbers. One of the boats turning back carried several news media representatives. The Advertiser did not participate in the venture.

**CHARLES MAXWELL**, the apparent leader of the expedition, was one of those on the boats that turned back. On shore at Maalaea later, he said he ordered the boats' return to Maui to avoid having them confiscated by the Coast Guard.

The one boat that did land left nine persons at a small cove on the northwest side of the island. It then went around the island to look for others who might have landed, a source said.

Before returning to Maui, the boat picked up one of the nine, leaving eight in the occupational force. Those eight were six men and two women.

When The Advertiser surveyed the island by helicopter shortly after noon, six of the people on the island were sighted.

**ONE MAN** was picking opihī on rocks around a point from the cove. A woman was fishing. Several crab-nets had been placed in the cove, judging from the plastic flotation bottles anchored in the water.

A driftwood fire had been started on a beach to the side of the cove.

"This will happen again and again and again," Maxwell said.

The planning of the occupation was carried out under heavy secrecy, apparently to prevent military authorities from learning of the plans.

**MAXWELL** called media representatives into an off-the-record briefing Saturday night with the understanding that they would release nothing until the occupation was accomplished. The Advertiser, which already had learned of the invasion plans from other sources, declined to attend under those conditions and carried a story in yesterday morning's editions.

Maxwell charged yesterday that the Advertiser story gave the occupation "premature publicity" that caused its failure.

A Navy spokesman, however, said last night that Navy officials were aware of plans for an occupation prior to publication of the Advertiser story, although details had not been verified.

The Coast Guard cutter stationed at Maalaea left its moorings about 4 a.m.—more than two hours before the occupation force left—and was patrolling Kahoolawe waters when the force arrived there.

**THE CUTTER** apparently did nothing to interfere with the activities of the group. Later, when a second Coast Guard vessel arrived with law enforcement officials from Honolulu aboard, a dinghy went ashore and six persons were picked up and taken to Maui.



JAN 4, 76 Advertiser - Star-Bulletin

# 'Occupation' of Kahoolawe in the works?

LAHAINA—Reports persisted here last night that a symbolic occupation of the military-controlled island of Kahoolawe, just off Maui's southwest shore, is planned, possibly as soon as dawn today.

Fishing and pleasure craft reportedly will participate in the attempted occupation, designed as a Hawaii version of the American Indian occupation of Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay several years ago.

One of the leaders of the proposed occupation is believed to be Charles Maxwell, president of the Aloha Association, who called an off-the-record press conference last night that was believed to have been a briefing on the plan.

The Advertiser declined to attend, since Maxwell indicated the information could not be released immediately to the public.

Maxwell, reached by telephone at his Walkapu home yesterday, refused to answer most questions, saying: "I don't know what you're talking about."

However, when asked if the plan was to be carried out under the auspices of Aloha, an organization committed to obtaining reparations for the Hawaiian people, Maxwell said it was not.

"It's just a group of individuals," he said.

Dec. 1 Star Bulletin

## Ford Signs Kahoolawe Bill

President Ford has signed a bill directing the Department of Defense to study the possibility of returning the island of Kahoolawe to the State.

The directive was contained in a \$4 billion military construction bill which also includes \$10 million for Pearl Harbor improvements—\$7 million for the Fleet Command Center and \$3 million for the harbor's machine shop.

The return of Kahoolawe—used as a military

bombing-practice site since 1941—was the subject of bills by Rep. Patsy T. Mink and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye.

Inouye managed to move it through the Senate by pointing out to his colleagues that funds had been appropriated for renovation of the Eniwetok Atoll bombing site in the Marshall Islands.

Ford also signed a bill providing \$818 million for the State Department, and up to \$25 million for

the emergency refugee and migration assistance fund.

The White House announced that the President has signed the bills before leaving on his visit to China.

# President Gets Kahoolawe Bill

NOV 19, 75  
S-B

By Ariene Lum  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The future of Kahoolawe lies in the hands of President Ford.

The House and Senate have passed the conference committee report on the 1976 military construction appropriations bill and sent it to Ford.

The measure contained a provision directing the Department of Defense to study the feasibility of restoring and returning the

Island to the State of Hawaii. The report must be made to Congress within a year's time.

The house passed the report Tuesday by a 349-59 vote, and the Senate passed the measure today by unanimous voice vote.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye a member of the House-Senate conference committee, had faced strong opposition from fellow conferees who wanted him to trade off the

Turn to Page A-17, Col. 2

## Ford Gets Bill to Return Kahoolawe

Continued from Page One

Kahoolawe matter for Pearl Harbor appropriations.

The matter has never gone as far as the President's desk before.

For years the Navy, which has used the Island since 1941 as a bombing target, has maintained that Kahoolawe was "absolutely essential" to national defense and that the Navy had no other site available in the mid-Pacific.

But on Oct. 23, Inouye saw a way to have the Kahoolawe study added to the bill.

He introduced the proposal at a Senate military construction subcommittee meeting after the subcommittee had agreed to a \$20 million measure to renovate another naval bombing site at Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

NOV 19, 75 S-B

# Kahoolawe

The Battle of Kahoolawe has been as lengthy and intermittent as the Battle of Ypres, Belgium, in World War I.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye took a buffeting from the Navy and other senators during his push, finally successful last week, for a

ships bombed it for 513 hours.

Marine Corps F-4 fighter-bombers from Kaneohe had 70 per cent of the target time.

One wonders, therefore, that if the F-4s were withdrawn to the West Coast, and if Marine ground elements remained at Kaneohe under such divorced conditions, whether the Navy then would have reasonably little need for holding onto the Island.

Kahoolawe has been bombed since 1941.

Culebra in Puerto Rico, an inhabited island, had been bombed by the Navy from 1899 until last Sept. 30.

Navy and Marine aircraft will continue to use other ranges available on the Atlantic Coast and in the Caribbean while negotiating for a replacement for Culebra.

In this post-USARPAC period there are 47 generals and admirals stationed on Oahu.

With the phaseout last year of the command at Ft. Shafter, the number of four-star officers dropped by one, three-stars by two, two-stars by one and one-stars by two.

As of last August there were 11 generals and admirals on the CinPac

## The Armed Forces



By Lyle Nelson

military study of what it would cost to restore the "Target Island" to its pre-1941 state.

As Kahoolawe heats up again as an issue, Pearl Harbor officials offered their latest figures on use of the Island for target practice:

**BETWEEN** October 1974 and September 1975 aircraft spent 2,073 hours blasting Kahoolawe while

# Took a Beating, Statistics Show

staff, nine admirals on the Pacific Fleet staff and nine generals at Pacific Air Forces headquarters.

The other 18 general officers are mostly Army and Marine Corps leaders plus a few Navy men not on either the CincPac or Pacific Fleet staffs.

The Navy has land at Luatuailei to lease to

farmers with livestock and a place at Barbers Point for beekeepers.

While operating in Alaskan waters, men on the Coast Guard cutter Melion made 10 "courtesy" boardings of Russian, Japanese and Korean fishing boats.

Eight cadets from Hawaii are currently at the Coast Guard Academy in

New London, Conn.: Carl M. Nagata, Joseph G. Pickard, Thomas K. Parker, Randall R. Gilbert, Brucke W. Black, Gregory White, Steve H. Ozoa and Denton Wong.

Marine fighters pilots operating temporarily out of Barbers Point found it took longer to get clearance for takeoff there than at K-Bay because of

the need to touch bases first with FAA controllers at Honolulu International.

The Marine Corps worldwide is putting the heat on its fannies. Cut fat or get!

Women entering the Coast Guard Academy next year can sail on the square-rigger Eagle. Berths are being prepared for 18 ladies.

The Veterans Administration predicts that four million World War II veterans will live to see the 21st Century.

They note that the last dependent of the War of 1812 didn't die until 1946.

The last Mexican War dependent didn't die until 1962.

Today there are 380 Civil War widows and

children still on the pension rolls.

Astronaut Charles M. Duke Jr., who rode around the moon in 1972, plans to retire from NASA on Jan. 1.

Michael Collins, who remained in orbit during the first moon landing, is air and space museum director of the Smithsonian Institution.

Nov 12, 75 5-B

By House and Senate Conferees

# Kahoolawe Study Approved

By Arlene Lum  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Over the "strong opposition" of the Navy, House and Senate conferees agreed yesterday to direct the Department of Defense to conduct a feasibility study of restoring and returning Kahoolawe Island to the State of Hawaii.

Kahoolawe came under the control of the Navy in 1941 and has been used since as a bombing target.

The State for many years has sought return of the Island to its jurisdiction, and the issue has never before gotten as far as it did yesterday — to the conference committee on the 1976 military con-

struction appropriations bill.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, a member of the conference committee, said he faced strong opposition from fellow conferees who tried to make Inouye trade off Kahoolawe for Pearl Harbor appropriations.

"THERE was a lot of sympathy for the Navy's

## Related Story on A-7

position on Kahoolawe" but "I think more and more people are finding they cannot dismiss the argument for restoring Kahoolawe very easily," Inouye said.

The Navy expressed its "strong opposition" to the proposal in a June letter to Sen. John C. Stennis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The Navy said, as it has in almost identical language for years, that the loss of the Island "could significantly degrade the readiness of our national defense forces stationed and maintained in the mid-Pacific."

The Island is considered "absolutely essential to national defense (for) a target complex on which they (military) may conduct realistic weapons training," the letter to Stennis said. Further, the Navy said it had no site available in

the mid-Pacific "that meets the necessary criteria for an air-to-surface and surface-to-surface target complex."

THE NAVY acknowledged the complaints of residents on nearby Maui, but said "the hazards and annoyance to persons living on adjacent Islands have been virtually eliminated through voluntary restrictions placed by the Navy."

Inouye proposed the Kahoolawe study on Oct. 23 at a Senate military construction subcommittee meeting. The subcommittee, Inouye said, had agreed to a \$20 million measure to renovate another naval bombing

site, Eniwetok Atoll in the Marshall Islands.

The House-Senate conference also agreed yesterday to \$10 million in appropriations for improvements at Pearl Harbor, restoring \$7.078 million for the Fleet Command Center and \$3.356 million for modernization of the shipyard machine shop. The House had severely cut the funds.

The conference bill also contained \$600,000 for the Haiku Navigation Station transmitter facility, \$124,000 for Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station barracks, and \$1.4 million to complete renovation of quarters at Schofield Barracks.

Nov 12, 75 Advertiser

RTISER \*\*

# Kahoolawe report requested

WASHINGTON — Senate and House conferees agreed yesterday to spend \$10 million on Navy improvements at Pearl Harbor and to order the Pentagon to report back on the feasibility of re-

turning Kahoolawe to the State. The Hawaii items are part of the 1976 military construction appropriations bill which will return to the House and Senate for final approval when the conferees finish their work today.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, one of the conferees, says he expects both congressional and presidential approval of the military money bill by mid-December.

**INOUYE SAID** he had to overcome strong oppo-

sition to keep the Hawaii provisions intact.

Noting that some senators and congressmen had tried to bargain for the Pearl Harbor funding and against the Kahoolawe proviso, Inouye said after the meeting:

"I did not believe there could be any trade-off on these important sections of the bill.

"There was a lot of sympathy for the Navy's position on Kahoolawe and, in the end, it proved crucial for me to be there as a conferee.

"I THINK more and more people are finding they cannot dismiss the argument for restoring Kahoolawe (leased to the Federal Government in 1941, then subleased to the Navy in 1945) very easily."

The Defense Department contends that so many unexploded bombs, shells and missiles have been dumped on the 45-square-mile islet off Maui that it cannot be returned to safe civilian use. The pending bill would direct the military to document

the Kahoolawe situation and report back before the end of 1976.

## Hawaii's Culebra

There was dancing in the town plaza of Culebra last month as its 726 residents celebrated the departure of the U.S. Navy, which had long used part of the island off Puerto Rico for bombing practice, and had once tried to take it over completely.

The Culebrans view their victory as a conquest of Goliath, and a triumph for those unwilling to be uprooted from their homes in the name of "progress" or security, the New York Times recently noted editorially.

Hawaii has its own Culebra — Kahoolawe, the island eight miles off Maui that the Navy uses for bombing practice. It is the Navy's misfortune that one of its off-target duds once landed on Maui on the property of the island's very effective mayor, Elmer Cravalho.

That mistake simply underlined the fact that the growing residential and visitor population along Maui's southwest coast makes bombing of nearby Kahoolawe more of a nuisance and danger than ever before.

Now U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has obtained a Senate-House conference agreement on an amendment to the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations Bill directing the Defense Department to study the feasibility of removing more than 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance from Kahoolawe and returning the island to the State of Hawaii. (The same bill provides \$20 million to renovate another bombing site at Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands.)

The Defense Department, which has resisted abandonment of Kahoolawe will be expected to report in a year how to clear and restore it. This is a major step forward in the Kahoolawe fight and Sen. Inouye deserves a lot of praise for it.

But there won't be any dancing in the town plaza of Kahoolawe if restoration is obtained. So far, it doesn't have one.

May 12, 75 5-6

The sugar industry goes sour • Dan Clement goes campaigning

# Hawaii Observer

Hawaii's Independent Newsmagazine.

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No. 92 / November 10, 1976 / 50 cents

## PARADISE BOMBED The Future of Kaho'olawe



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ETERNAL HAWAII — Photographs by Aaron V. Dygart, presented by Graphic Arts Center, \$25.00.

"She did not know whether she had fallen asleep or not when she heard a rushing coming out from under the bed. Cringes of fear seized her soles as something alive, rumbling, climbed the foot of the bed. It rolled over her and landed bodily on her chest. There it sat. It breathed airlessly, pressing her, sapping her. 'Oh, no. A Sitting Ghost,' she thought."

WOMAN WARRIOR: MEMOIRS OF A GIRLHOOD AMONG GHOSTS — Fiction by Maxine Hong Kingston, published by Alfred A. Knopf, \$7.95.

We invite you to join with us in honoring both  
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# Letters to the Editor

## Joseph Farrington

In the article about the Reineckes in issue No. 90, there was a statement attributed to Joe Farrington that seemed totally out of character to me. In those days, I was a Star-Bulletin political reporter, and saw quite a lot of Joe as delegate.

Never in my recollection did he express either privately or publicly sentiments such as those implied in the quotation and the interpretation of the quotation in the Reinecke article.

I sent a copy of the article to his widow and received the enclosed reply.

A.A. Smyser  
Editor, Editorial Page  
Honolulu Star-Bulletin

In answer to your query about the statement, attributed to my late husband, Joseph R. Farrington, which appeared on pages 18-19 in issue No. 90 of The Hawaii Observer, I can only say that Joe could not have said such a thing.

First of all, anyone who knew Joe well would know that the terminology is not Joe's. He was restrained always in what he said, both in public and in private. He would never have spoken of his political opponents as "rats" or "rubbish" nor would he have used the term "Reds." He would have used the term "Communist" if he had occasion to make such a reference.

Joe could not have said "vote Repub-

lican to get a clean house" either. In fact, Joe was criticized by his own party for not being partisan enough. There were times when he even helped to keep a good Democrat in office, witness the case of Judge William Heen, whom Joe always supported for the Territorial Senate.

The author of this article has interpreted the false quote, "vote Republican to get a clean house sweeping out the rats, rubbish and the Reds," to mean keeping out Statehood, labor and the Orientals. That interpretation is absolutely ludicrous. The three things that Joe was definitely for were Statehood, labor and Orientals. His whole life was dedicated to the cause of Statehood. He brought the first union into Hawaii, the Typographical Union, and urged the business leaders and sugar planters to bring good unions in, warning them that if they did not, they would finally be invaded by stronger, more militant unions. In his lifetime, no one did more than Joe to promote the cause of the young Americans of Oriental ancestry. Joe was the one who as Delegate to Congress finally got the Secretary of War to allow them in the armed services during World War II. Joe encouraged them in every walk of life and constantly worked to make the Congress and the nation aware of Hawaii's fine American citizens of Oriental ancestry.

But Joe did oppose Communism. He differentiated between the labor move-

ment and Communism. He was for the just rights of labor but against any infiltration of Communism anywhere. This quote is so unlike Joe that if someone showed me a letter or a speech he had written and signed in his own handwriting, I would still say it was a forgery. Joe did not talk or think that way.

Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington

## A Godly letter

Even The Star-Bulletin and The Advertiser know that Kathy Hoshijo is running for Congress in the first district. So why did you neglect to give her any coverage in the cover story of your last issue? Is it that she's too radical for you, or that maybe you're afraid your readers are still stuck in the same two-party rut that you are?

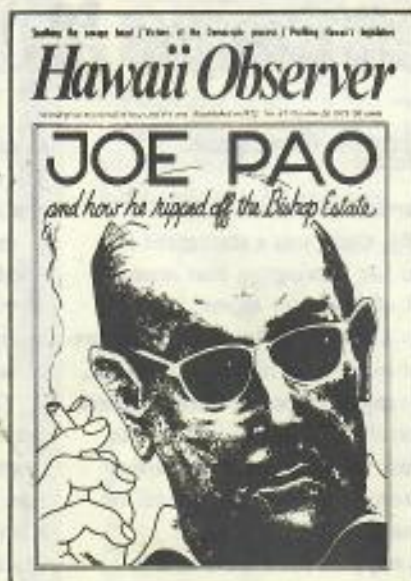
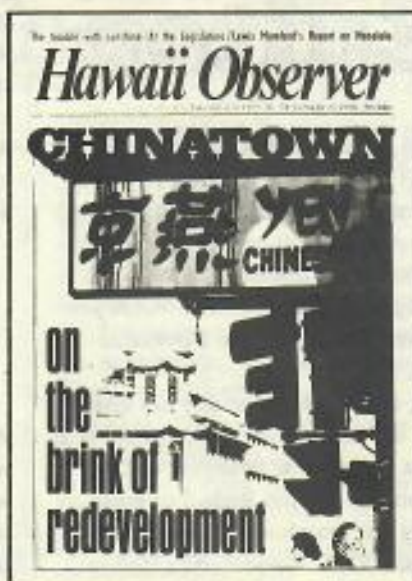
I'm one of her campaign volunteers, and I thought it was pretty petty when you called up two days ago to ask if she wanted to put an ad in your publication, especially after you completely ignored her in the last issue. It is interesting that you acknowledge Kathy only when you wanted something from her.

Or maybe you ignored her because she's not "man enough for the job." You didn't think she could stand up against a tough businessman and a slick political pro. If you could go a little deeper than her sex and skin color, you might see that she's got a solid platform with good ideas. But I guess that's asking a lot from an upper-middle class, pseudo-liberal, Haole newspaper, isn't it?

Alan Yoza



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# Exchanges



## Regaining homestead lands

By Howard Shapiro

In 1921, the Hawaiian Homestead Act passed by the U.S. Congress set aside 203,500 acres of land for the Hawaiian people. Many Hawaiians wished to return to the land and live as their ancestors had for hundreds of years. It was Prince Jonah Kuhio's dream to see every Hawaiian self-sufficient and once again in harmony with his environment. What actually did occur? The Hawaiians were given the most arid, barren and unprofitable lands in Hawaii. Crown lands that had been leased during the reign of King Kalakaua to the sugar companies remain-

ed under their control. These lands were to be returned, but to this day they are still in the hands of the companies.

Going through the Hawaiian Homes Land Annual Report (1975) a few months ago, I discovered some strange discrepancies. First, there are approximately 20,000 acres missing from the ledgers of the Hawaiian Homes Commission. Where this land is and who controls it is anybody's guess. Second, according to the General Lessees section of the report, nine non-Hawaiian companies control approximately 103,000 acres—or roughly 53 per cent—of Hawaiian Homestead lands. Two sugar companies (Kekaha and Lihue Plantation) control 99 per cent of the Homestead lands on Kauai. Two companies (Maui Factors and Kaonolu Ranch) control 70 per cent of the Homestead land on Maui. Two companies (C. Brewer and Kahua Ranch) and two individuals (Richard Smart and Charles Benlehr) control 62 per cent of the Homestead lands on Hawaii. Third, these lands are being leased at ridiculously low annual

rates ranging from \$1.50 to \$9.50 per acre. Fourth, only 25,000 acres—or roughly 12.5 per cent—of Homestead lands are in actual use by Hawaiians. Less than 800 acres—or 0.4 per cent—of Homestead lands are in use by Hawaiians as residential lots.

There are more than 100,000 Hawaiians and Part-Hawaiians in our State. They include nearly 20 per cent of Hawaii's people. The original Homestead Act was supposed to help return Hawaiian people to the land. A half century after its passage, it has fallen far short of this objective. The fact that the Hawaiian Homes Commission has never been adequately funded should be recognized and funds should be provided to enable it to achieve its purpose. Laws should be enforced or changed to ensure that every eligible Hawaiian can get on the land. Today, most applicants must meet criteria and undergo delays which virtually eliminate them from any chance of obtaining Homestead land.

Progress toward this goal could be

encouraged in a number of ways. First, members of the Homestead Commission should be elected by the Hawaiian people rather than appointed by the Governor. This would free the commissioners from partisan politics. Second, the Department of Land and Natural Resources—which presently leases a substantial portion of the Homestead lands—should relinquish control of these lands to the Hawaiian Homes Land Department. Third, leases should be re-examined and (when they lapse) should either be increased to provide a reasonable return or made available to homesteaders. Taking this a step further, a maximum of 5,000 acres should be leased to any one individual or company; and this should be done only where such large tracts of land are necessary for the successful operation of an agricultural enterprise. Fourth, sugar and pineapple companies should be held responsible for returning in usable condition the lands they have been leasing. Heavy residues of pesticides and chemicals have made it difficult to farm lands previously devoted to plantation crops. Fifth, Hawaiian homesteaders should have control over the water needed to successfully farm their lands. This is particularly important on Molokai, where farming and tourism are in competition for limited water supplies.

If the Hawaiian people are returned to their land and are taught their true culture and identity, they will once again be a proud and dignified race. A first step in this direction would be the establishment of strong and viable Hawaiian communities on Homestead lands. Homesteaders should be allowed to decide what type of life they want to lead, even if this means living in a pili hut instead of a Hicks Home. Furthermore, it is important that lands be easily accessible to individuals or groups concerned with the culture and history of the Hawaiian people. Without this cultural awareness and understanding, the land itself will be a meaningless commodity.

*Howard Shapiro is a concerned individual living on the Waianae Coast whose craft is writing poetry and song lyrics and who hopes through his words and music to expose the truths he sees around him here in Hawaii.*



# TheNews

## The sugar industry goes sour

By Tuck Newport

As the Honolulu City Council approaches its self-imposed November 10 deadline for adoption of a new General Plan for Oahu, the difficulty of long-range planning has been underscored by the unexpected yet possibly imminent collapse of Hawaii's sugar industry. It is all very well to prepare a plan for the year 2000, but plans are tentative and subject to unforeseen developments. Thus, though the New York spot raw sugar price may not appear to have any bearing on the proposed General Plan for Oahu,

the steady decline of sugar prices since 1974 seriously threatens local sugar producers; and the fate of Hawaii's largest agricultural industry ultimately affects the entire State. There is reason to believe that the Congress and the President can be convinced to save the sugar industry by reinstating controls on the importation of foreign sugar products, but this is by no means certain. Local sugar companies fear the worst. Should their fears prove to be justified, the economic assumptions in the City's proposed General Plan will shortly be out of date.

The Neighbor Islands, whose economies depend much more than Oahu's on the maintenance of a viable sugar industry, have been the scene of emergency meetings between industry executives and county officials. C. Brewer's Bruce McCall, a former Hawaii County Mayor, warned that "half of the work force on the Big Island" could find itself unemployed. State Department of Agriculture Director John Farias spoke of "catastrophic" consequences for Hawaii's \$300 million sugar industry. And in an October 14 editorial, *The Honolulu Star-Bulletin*

termed "the specter of the collapse of the sugar industry . . . Hawaii's gravest crisis since Statehood."

Any solution to the crisis will have to be political rather than economic because the sugar industry cannot survive in an open market. Domestic sugar producers were protected from foreign competition for 40 years by a quota system that expired in 1974. The industry regularly lobbied for extensions of the Sugar Act, but on this occasion failed to muster enough support in Congress to renew it. When the Act expired, a spectacular rise in sugar prices handed windfall profits to the industry. But prices subsequently have plummeted as fast as they rose, and local sugar producers could lose as much as \$60 million over the next year. The ILWU, which represents sugar workers, summed up the situation: "It doesn't take a genius to figure out that companies will not stay in business very long if they are losing money."

ILWU leaders were sufficiently alarmed to endorse former Governor Bill Quinn for the U.S. Senate. They turned out in force for Quinn's final fundraiser and smoothed his way through rural communities on Maui, Molokai and Lanai where union influence is still strong. Democratic Congressman Sparky Matsunaga did not conceal his dismay with the union's

action. But the ILWU justified its endorsement of his Republican opponent on the ground that a bi-partisan congressional delegation is best equipped to curry support for a new Sugar Act. Dan Inouye already has gone to work on his Democratic colleagues, and Quinn would have more influence than Matsunaga on Republicans.

Sugar producers are not waiting idly for Congress to reconvene next January. On October 18, Big Island Mayor Herbert Matayoshi announced the dispatch of three members of the Island's Sugar Steering Committee to Washington, where they—along with Governor George Ariyoshi—will testify at the U.S. International Trade Commission's November 4 sugar hearings. Matayoshi also proposed that Hawaii and other sugar-producing states host a "sugar education conference" for urban congressmen. The city slickers would be exposed to the problems of the sugar industry and urged to help restore the Sugar Act. The arguments for restoration of the Act are not new. The United States is the only major nation with an unprotected sugar market. Other countries use the open American market as a dumping ground for their excess production, but strictly control access to their own markets. Lacking similar government protection, American cane and beet sugar producers are at the mercy of wild price fluctuations. "The entire U.S. sugar industry stands a good chance of going out of business," Matayoshi stated. "Then this country would be totally dependent on foreign imports."

A collapse of the sugar industry would affect Oahu as well as the Neighbor Islands, for there are more than 30,000 acres of canefields in Ewa and Waialua. Pressure to urbanize cane land in Ewa has been—with relatively minor exceptions—resisted by both the State and the City. Although the proposed General Plan envisions an increase in population on the Ewa plain from 22,000 in 1975 to 104,000 in 2000, the Plan also intends to keep enough agricultural land in Ewa to sustain the operations of the Oahu Su-

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*Francis Pacheco, president of the United Cane Planters Cooperative, explains the plight of Hawaii's sugar cane growers.*

gar Company. Should Oahu Sugar go out of business, however, it would be difficult to justify a continuation of agriculture in Ewa. The plain is too low (and hot) for pineapple, and the few thousand acres needed for diversified crops could be found in the remoter areas of Central and Windward Oahu or on the North Shore.

At first glance, the possible demise of the sugar industry would appear to give added impetus to the "directed-growth" policy recommended by the City's Department of General Planning. In its analysis of alternative growth policies, the Department concluded that in the long run it would be less expensive to direct additional population to Ewa than to accommodate it with higher densities in Central Honolulu or with piecemeal development all over the Island. But the population projections which underlie both the Planning Department's directed-growth recommendation and the City Council's proposed General Plan do not consider the possible loss to the local economy of \$300 million annually in sugar revenues.

It had been assumed in most quarters that Hawaii's defense and agricultural industries would remain stable for some time to come and that the additional revenues and jobs needed to support one million people on Oahu would be generated by the continued growth of tourism. The loss of sugar, however, would cancel out \$300 million a year in tourist expenditures. The annual visitor count would have to increase by roughly 20 per cent just to make up the loss. There would be no net economic gain from this 20 per cent visitor increase. Instead, the State would be more dependent on a single industry and, therefore, more vulnerable to future economic dislocations.

### Planning for one million

After years of bureaucratic muddling and political infighting, the City Council is ready at last to adopt a new General Plan for Oahu. The need to revise the 1964 General Plan was widely recognized as early as 1969. Serious work on a new Plan began five years ago, and in 1974 the Department of General Planning unveiled its analysis of alternative housing policies. But an analysis of alternative housing policies is not a general plan. The Depart-

ment never did produce a plan satisfactory to the Council because its General Plan Revision Program—undertaken at a cost of \$1 million—ignored the criteria established in the Revised City Charter. Consequently, the Council has had to fashion its own Plan with grudging assistance from the City's professional planners. Friction between the Council and the

people on Oahu." He stressed the provisional nature of the proposed General Plan. It will be reviewed every five years. At the time of its first review in 1981, the one-million population projection can be modified to reflect changes in the local economy or new information provided by the 1978 State General Plan and the 1980 Census.



Congressman Sparky Matsunaga. Photograph by Michael Keesling.

Planning Department has slowed but not halted the preparation of a series of New General Plan Draft Reports. The final version of these is expected to be adopted by the Council on November 10 as the new General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu.

Preliminary drafts received mixed reviews. Much of the criticism focused on their use of a population projection of one million people on Oahu by the year 2000. In response to testimony favoring a lower projection, Council Services Planner Ralph Portmore maintained that the "E-2" population projection—issued by the State's Department of Planning and Economic Development—must be considered the "most realistic guess of what's likely to occur by the year 2000. It is *not*," Portmore hastened to add, "a policy to have one million

There does appear to be a widespread sentiment—which is shared by a majority of the Council—that the Plan should restrain population growth rather than encourage it. But the Council, at this juncture, attaches more importance to early adoption of the General Plan than on extended analysis of the population projections contained in it. After years of delay, the Council wants to get started on the long-overdue Development Plans. Until these detailed plans for each part of the Island have been completed, the Council will have to make planning and zoning decisions on the basis of outdated land-use maps and zoning. These leave a great deal to be desired, as was demonstrated early in October when residents of Kailua learned of the imminent construction of an 18-story condominium in the heart of their community. Windward

Oahu Councilman Sandy Holck was distressed to discover not only that nothing could be done to prevent construction of the building but that a significant portion of Downtown Kailua is presently zoned for high-rise apartments and offices. The Development Plans, once adopted, should prevent unpleasant surprises of this sort. But they probably will not be imple-

### The campaign season closes

I recently saw the classic 1970 John Burns campaign film, "Catch A Wave." I first viewed it six years ago in Hilo, only a few hours before the traditional election-eve Democratic Party rally at Mooheau Park. Governor Burns, Lt. Governor Tom Gill, U.S. Senator Dan Inouye, Congress-



Former Governor-William Quinn. Photograph by Alexis Higdon.

mented before the end of the decade.

Meanwhile, Council members will have to determine how to make interim planning and zoning decisions conform to the broad guidelines laid down by the proposed General Plan. In its latest form, the Plan would concentrate future population growth in the "Primary Urban Center"—Honolulu, Aiea, Pearl City and Waipahu. A "Secondary Urban Center" would be created in Ewa to absorb the spillover from Honolulu. "Urban Fringe Areas"—the Kalaniana'ole Corridor, Hawaii Kai, Kailua, Kaneohe-Ahuimanu, Waipio-Milani and Wahiawa—would grow at a much slower rate and maintain their suburban character. Finally, population growth in "Rural Areas"—Waimanalo, the Windward Coast from Kahaluu to Kahuku, the North Shore and the Waianae Coast—would be held to a minimum.

woman Patsy Mink, State Senator George Ariyoshi and U.S. Senate candidate Cec Heftel were all on hand that evening. Six years—from 1970 to 1976—is a long time in politics. Burns is dead, Gill, twice defeated in efforts to win the Governorship, is practicing law. Inouye is isolated from many of his original allies and discomfited by fundraising irregularities. Mink, following an unsuccessful campaign for the Senate, is on her way out of the House of Representatives in which she served for 12 years. Ariyoshi is Governor. And Heftel is locked in a close and increasingly bitter race for Congress.

The campaign between Heftel and Republican Fred Rohlffing has degenerated into a wrangle over (1) whether Heftel has or has not sold KGMB-TV and (2) whether he does or does not continue to control the station. The Star-Bulletin

finally referred the dispute to Gannett's Washington bureau, and two weeks before the election the newspaper reported that "Heftel, in selling KGMB-TV for \$9 million, is following the usual and required legal steps for selling a broadcast property. Contrary to accusations made by his opponent in the Congressional campaign, the deal is not make-believe." But the Rohlffing campaign has effectively exploited both Heftel's relationship to KGMB and his heavy spending on his own behalf.

Quinn has tried out a number of issues—with less success—on his Democratic opponent. Matsunaga has been taken to task for failing to prevent the expiration of the Sugar Act, chided for giving a full-time government salary to Hawaii Business Magazine Editor Bill Wood and accused of backroom politics for supposedly offering Congresswoman Mink an important committee post if she would not run against him in the Democratic primary. Matsunaga claimed to have made this offer to her two years ago, and he chastized her for backing out of the deal. Mink denied that any such offer was made (much less accepted) and criticized Quinn for using Matsunaga's version of what happened against him.

People's Party candidate Tony Hodges actually received more news coverage in the final month of the Senate race than either Quinn or Matsunaga. It is hard to make a pre-election assessment of Hodges's impact on the contest. But there is no doubt that he has sent tremors along the racial fault lines which shape Hawaii's political landscape. Hodges launched his general-election campaign with an attack on the Department of Education (and the State Government as a whole) for employing too many Japanese and not enough Filipinos and Hawaiians. The percentage of Japanese in teaching and government positions is considerably higher than the percentage of Japanese in the population at large while the reverse is true of Filipinos and Hawaiians. Lest he be thought overly critical of the Japanese, Hodges next castigated the Haoles for their domination of the big corporations. Overt responses to his accusations were predictably indignant. But there is enough substance to what Hodges has said to make many uneasy as Hawaii's multi-racial electorate goes to the polls.

## Dan Clement goes campaigning

By Hikaru Kerns

**R**etiring U.S. Senator Hiram Fong has characterized the current race for Mayor as one between David (Dan Clement) and Goliath (Frank Fasi). There is little doubt that Clement is sufficiently vulnerable to be cast in the role of a diminutive underdog. The first rung in the political ladder is to achieve name recognition, and Clement is still struggling for a secure handhold. Normally that obstacle can be overcome by an intensive canvassing and media campaign. But this requires manpower and money. Clement's campaign coffers contain only

\$20,000, the fruit of his first and probably biggest fundraiser—and that amount is barely 1/15 of what Fasi and Nelson Doi each spent on the primary election. Clement has budgeted \$50,000 for his campaign, hoping to raise the balance in the next several weeks. Even then, Clement will spend only one-half of what Fasi plans to spend against him.

Clement also has almost no organizational support. The Republicans—unless they obtain labor union backing—have always been short of field workers, and Clement has won the endorsement of only one major union. That union is the ILWU, whose influence is mainly concentrated on the Neighbor Islands. Many of the other major unions refused to endorse either candidate. Clement therefore was deprived of a traditional source of strength for a candidate running against Fasi.

By contrast, Fasi has one of the most sophisticated and smooth-running political machines in the State. Fasi and his advisors have refined the techniques of electioneering to a degree unseen in this State—everything from fundraising and sign-holding to poison pen letters in the dailies and finely-crafted television commercials. Fasi has also profited from the drive to register new voters among recent Mainland arrivals and rural Hawaiian residents. As a result, Fasi showed in the primary election that he has gained strength during his incumbency in spite of the Kukui Plaza affair. With 89,309 votes, or 55.4 per cent of the total vote, against Doi's 42.1 per cent, Fasi improved his margin of victory compared to previous Mayoral primary elections. Moreover, in those earlier

elections, Fasi had run against opponents who possessed little of the political support that Doi could draw from. Many political analysts say that Fasi is stronger now than when he ran for Governor in 1974 and that, assuming further Kukui investigations do him no great harm, he could defeat Governor George Ariyoshi in a two-man race in 1978.

In the Republican primary election, Clement received 17,889 votes against Kekoa Kaapu who received 7,373 votes. The margin of victory for Clement was enough to knock Kaapu back into the Democratic Party but not enough to make Clement equal in stature to Fasi. Even with all of Doi and Kaapu's votes added to Clement's, the total is only 3,000 votes more than what Fasi received. Clement is hoping that a large part of Fasi's vote consisted of anti-Doi votes which will fall to him in the general election. But Clement is running on the expectation of an overwhelming anti-Fasi sentiment at a time when Fasi is becoming more popular and more impregnable. Where then does Clement expect to find the sling and stones to fulfill the David and Goliath analogy?

As a candidate for an office which attracts men with an instinct for the jugular, Clement is soft-spoken and gentlemanly in his campaign style. Even with plenty of ammunition, he would fire his verbal salvos with polite discretion. His charges against the City Administration cannot be faulted for exaggeration; nor can they inspire deep emotional response. What Clement wants from the electorate is a sober judgment of the issues.

When asked what is the major issue of the campaign, Clement replied: "A machine dictates what occurs in City and County administration, and that is not good government."

Clement admitted that many people believe that this political machine, even with Harry Chung and other shady characters at its center, has done some good for the City, as in the case of open-air markets and the senior citizens program. But Clement suggests that those accomplishments cannot cancel the costs:

"Is favoritism and cronyism good for the public? I don't think it is. I'm going to let the Kukui Plaza investigation show what kind of machine exists here. I don't need to name people. The investigation will do that."

Clement also charges that the Fasi administration has failed in the bread-and-butter issues of fiscal management, transportation planning, land-use policies and crime control. With regard to fiscal management, Clement believes that Fasi has established a faulty budget program that is dependent on irregular Federal subsidies and windfall revenues from abnormal rises in property assessments. Making budgets on anticipated revenues, which were projected during periods of increasing tax assessments, has led, Clement charges, to the current situation where the City faces a \$22 million deficit. Clement would like the City to stop shaping budgets on anticipated revenues and instead make budgets that reflect the "programs that the people need." If need be, Clement says, the City should authorize the issuance of bonds rather than cutting services or raising the property-tax rate. Fasi's position is to cut services in the face of a deficit. Clement also mentioned that substantial State and Federal funds have been lost through a lack of cooperation between the Mayor and the Governor.

Clement is also critical of the City's record on transportation. "The City's transportation policy is fallacious. Chasing Federal funds and relying on subsidies pave the way for future disaster. Because when these funds dry up, it is the City that has to support the system entirely. We're running a bus system with a deficit approaching



\$20 million. I think that coming back to the Central City for development will reduce the need to expand the system."

In this connection, Clement also feels that the bus system has been devised to support the tourists and that the tourists contribute to a ridership total which makes it difficult to deter-

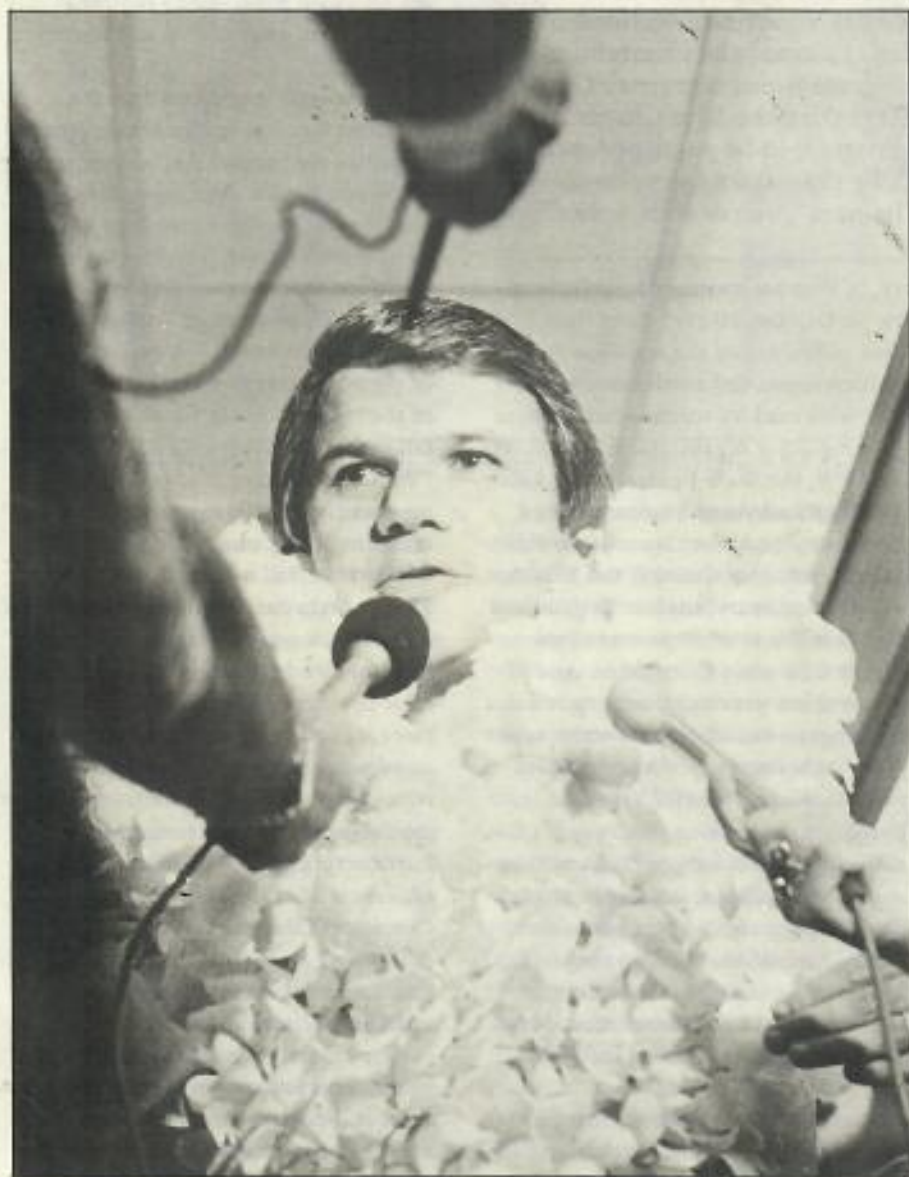
Clement also believes that the land-use policies offered by the City Administration are beyond the financial ability of the Oahu community. Pointing to City plans to direct growth into Ewa, Clement suggests that the cost of infrastructure—sewage, roads, police and fire facilities—has been underestimated. He

the Central City can be "the wellspring from which jobs will be created," Clement says. "Also we can handle population increases there, and the cost would be so much less than if we went in Ewa."

Finally, Clement expressed concern about the ability of the City to deal with organized crime, white-collar crime and juvenile delinquency. He urges the reorganization of the investigatory agencies of the City, especially in the light of Kukui Plaza revelations. He feels that it is necessary to bring people with accounting backgrounds into the police force, the better to cope with the kind of crimes that the syndicate—"or whatever it's called"—has become interested in. Clement pledges to appoint a City Prosecutor untainted by political favoritism. As for juvenile delinquency, Clement proposes to establish programs for youth in their after-school hours. Most of the City's youth programs favor the athletes, Clement says, and that leaves out the non-athletic youth and females. Clement wants to better utilize school grounds and parks for more broad-based recreation.

The eldest of seven children, Clement was born in 1933 in Pauoa Valley, where his family had lived for 40 years. Clement graduated from St. Louis High School and then from the University of Hawaii. Active in student politics, Clement decided early that he would enter politics. "Everything I've done in my life has been directed toward this objective." From 1956 to 1958, Clement served as a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army. He is now a lieutenant colonel in the Army reserve. In 1958, Clement joined the trust department of the Wells Fargo bank in San Francisco. While learning the business, he attended law school at night and received a degree from Lincoln University in 1966.

Clement returned to Hawaii in 1968 and was hired by the Bishop Trust Company. Clement is currently a vice president for estate and tax planning. In 1972, Clement ran in the special election for a Council seat, defeating Herman Lemke and five other candidates. Clement was re-elected in 1974 for a full four-year term. He has been a member of the Finance, Transportation, and Planning and Zoning committees.



Councilman Daniel Clement. Photograph by Alexis Higdon.

mine whether the City should commit itself to fixed-rail mass transit. Clement feels that the bus system should be aimed at the needs of the people who live on Oahu. Diminishing the services to tourists would permit, Clement suggests, better services to the hillsides of Oahu where a large portion of the population resides: "The buses that the City is purchasing now do not even have the capacity to climb steep hills."

criticizes Fasi's attempts to commit capital-improvement-project funds to that area, saying that the City will face serious financial difficulties if it attempts to develop Ewa in haste. Clement states that he wants to see growth directed toward the urban core and to leave open spaces for agricultural and recreational uses. Clement sees Kakaako and the downtown area as the natural objects of directed growth. To renovate

## Struggling over ethnic studies

By Steve Shrader

The University of Hawaii administration didn't want to talk about it. Manoa Chancellor Douglas Yamamura declined comment through his secretary, who explained the chancellor's reticence by saying: The Ethnic Studies Program is under review. This was, of course, why I wanted to talk about it. I tried the Vice Chancellor, Geoffrey Ashton, who also found the Program to be an inappropriate subject for discourse. It would, he said, be premature to comment on the review—to be completed "within the next three or four weeks"—

upon which the University administration will base its recommendation regarding the future status of the now provisional Ethnic Studies Program.

I inquired as to the review's focus. It will be, replied Ashton, a review of the Program's "academic content"—a review whose "criteria will become obvious in the final report." No budgetary decisions will be made, says Ashton, although "we may have to take the budget into consideration." His office has "lots of data to analyze" and there is, he asserts, "no pressure at all from above." The staff of the Ethnic Studies Program regards talk of this sort as nonsense. Davianna Alegado, the Program's acting director, cites an article in the October 7 edition of *The Star-Bulletin* in which Chancellor Yamamura's thoughts on ethnic studies are recorded as follows:

"He indicated that he is against the idea of allowing credit for ethnic studies courses. He said he would not oppose the classes on a non-credit basis if the University could afford to offer them. Yamamura said much of the work in ethnic studies is not academically equivalent to work done in other departments. He said he is particularly concerned about students getting course credit for community affairs, such as attending public hearings and participating in demonstrations."

A pronouncement such as this sounds to the ethnic studies staff like the bell for another round in "the struggle." The administration, in their view, is out to abolish the Program; the reasons are political. And the staff has responded accordingly with a call for support from the student body, faculty and commu-

ity. A Program-sponsored public hearing on October 20 gave them their first clear indication of the response:

Endorsements and resolutions of support were read by representatives from—among other organizations—the ILWU, the UPW, the State Federation of Labor, the UH Faculty and Student senates, the Hawaii Buddhist Council, the Filipino Community Council, the YWCA, the Revolutionary Student Brigade and the State House of Representatives Higher Education Committee. And of course there were the groups to which the Program has offered its active support—including People Against Chinatown Evictions, the Old Vineyard Residents Association, the People's Coalition and the Waiahole-Waikane Community Association. All recommended that the program be given permanent status. Alegado summed up the staff's prognosis by telling those present at the hearing that a confrontation with the administration seemed inevitable.

The UH Ethnic Studies Program—like its antecedents and models on the Mainland—was born in confrontation. Confrontations marked turning points in its development; and, as on the Mainland, these confrontations are regarded by many in the Program as symbolic of larger struggles being waged in Third World countries against the forces of racism and corporate imperialism. A similar point of view guides the ethnic studies staff in its approach to course material: All of Hawaii's ethnic groups (excepting Hawaiians and Haoles) came to the Islands first in response to a de-

mand for cheap labor. They have in common this economic fact of their origins locally and therefore, it is reasoned, their history is the history of a class and should be taught "from the bottom up." It is, says Alegado, not a history of kings and businessmen, but of working and common people. The slogan which has come to represent this set of assumptions is: our history, our way.

Likewise, it is assumed that the problems faced today by ethnic groups in Hawaii are primarily economic in origin and nature. And, as evidence of class inequities, these problems demand an activist response. The Program, therefore, places heavy emphasis on what it calls projects in "community service and outreach." A partial listing of these projects gives some indication of the range of issues which are felt to fall within the Program's purview: "Waiahole-Waikane student support, support for the UH maintenance workers strike, TH-3 student support group, the Porteus Hall issue and Ota Camp." The Program has also organized projects in "research and resource development" for those students who feel uncomfortable in the vanguard. And of course there is the classroom work—lectures and discussions augmented by field trips—where material is considered under the following course headings: (on the introductory level) Japanese in Hawaii, Chinese in Hawaii, Filipinos in Hawaii, Caucasians (Haoles) in Hawaii, Black Americans, Hawaiian-Americans and (as advance courses) Ethnic Identity, and Land Tenure and Use in Hawaii.

The Program would like to expand its course offerings; the budget will not allow it. For the current academic year, \$108,409 is at the Program's disposal; and it is being used primarily to pay the 36 staff members who work part time and who are not—as they say in academia—on the tenure track. The Program also counts among its staff 15 resource persons who serve on a voluntary basis. This semester, 424 students are enrolled in ethnic studies courses, the most popular course being Japanese in Hawaii. Current enrollment is below the 570-student-per-semester average claimed by the Program since its implementation in 1971. From an economic



Ethnic Studies Program Acting Director Davianna Alegado. Photograph by Alexis Higdon.

point of view, this is not surprising. During the 1972-73 academic year, the Program was allotted \$102,327, only \$6,000 less than what is budgeted for the current year. From these figures can be inferred the amount of support given to the Program by the University administration.

The Ethnic Studies Program is a survivor. Its activism, the dedication of its staff and its enrollment have carried it. The other innovative programs conceived at the UH during the late Sixties—New College and Survival Plus—have long since been dismantled. In the eyes of some of its supporters, then, the Ethnic Studies Program is conspicuous less as a political entity than as an example of a particular approach to learning and teaching—an approach which deemphasizes lectures, tests and grades, and which looks first for a way to involve the students personally in the issues under consideration. It seeks to employ teamwork rather than competition; and with its emphasis on first-hand experience, it defies the standard methods of academic evaluation. Some argue that this approach—as practiced by the Ethnic Studies Program—has furnished a haven for many students otherwise adrift on an inhospitable and alien campus. To at least some students it has meant an easy grade.

But any evaluation of the Program's effectiveness must have a political dimension. A 1974 review of the Ethnic Studies Program conducted by a Manoa Faculty Senate committee states the problem but begs the question with this assessment: "Activism and protest will create political enemies, but may be among the most educational processes known to the human race. It is difficult, if not impossible, to know what our true priorities and preferences are, or those of the major groups in our society, unless we have been active and have protested, have challenged others or have been challenged ourselves." The same review makes this additional observation: "The Ethnic Studies Program frankly describes a grading system far different from what we understand the campus system to be. However, other departments appear to be almost as easy going. This is deplorable and we urge development and enforcement of uniform grading standards." The review fails to suggest, however, how activism and uniform grading standards might be reconciled.

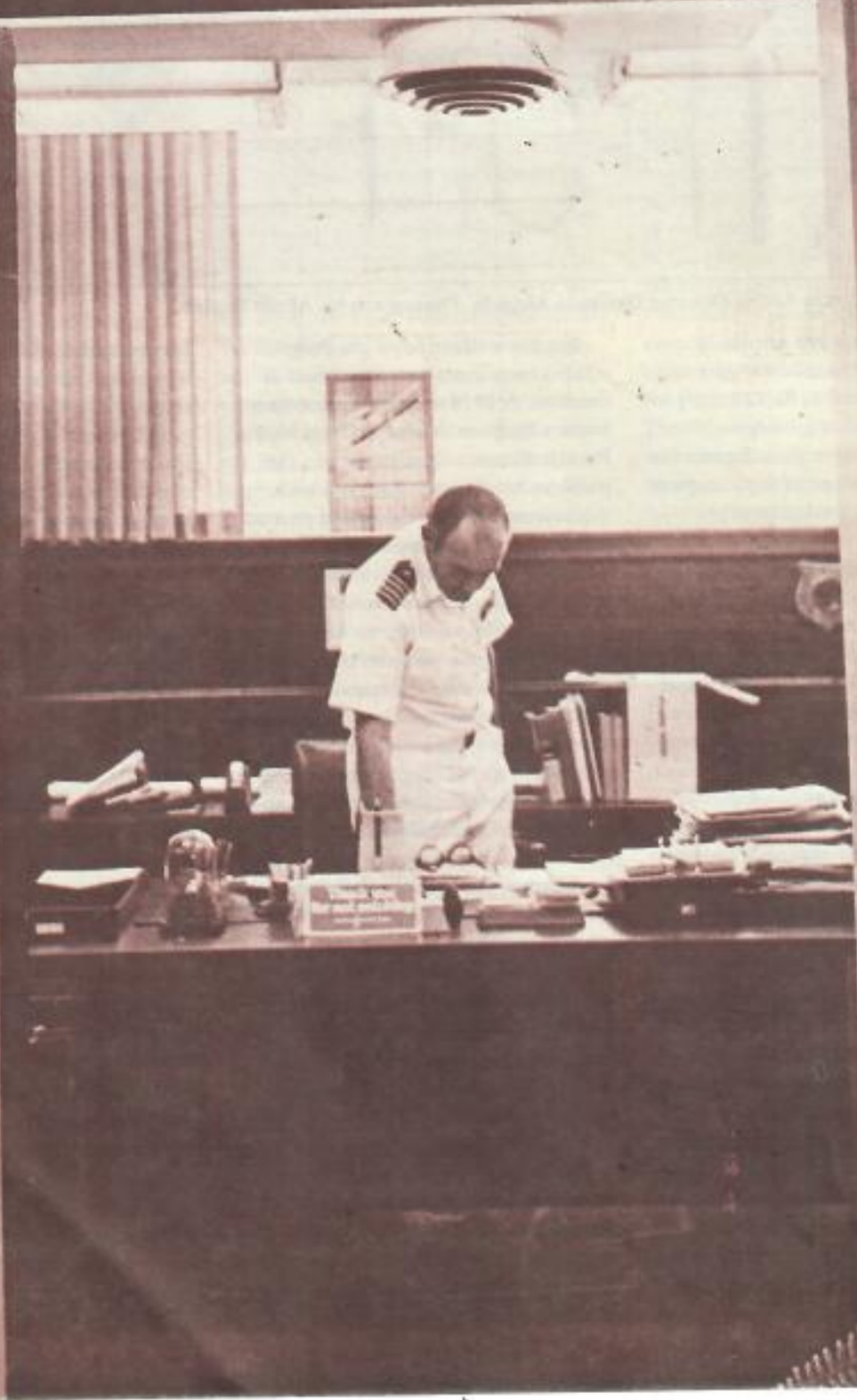
Last week, I spent a day at the University attending ethnic studies classes—four of them—and left, I must confess, somewhat confused as to the meaning of the term "ethnic studies." I was looking

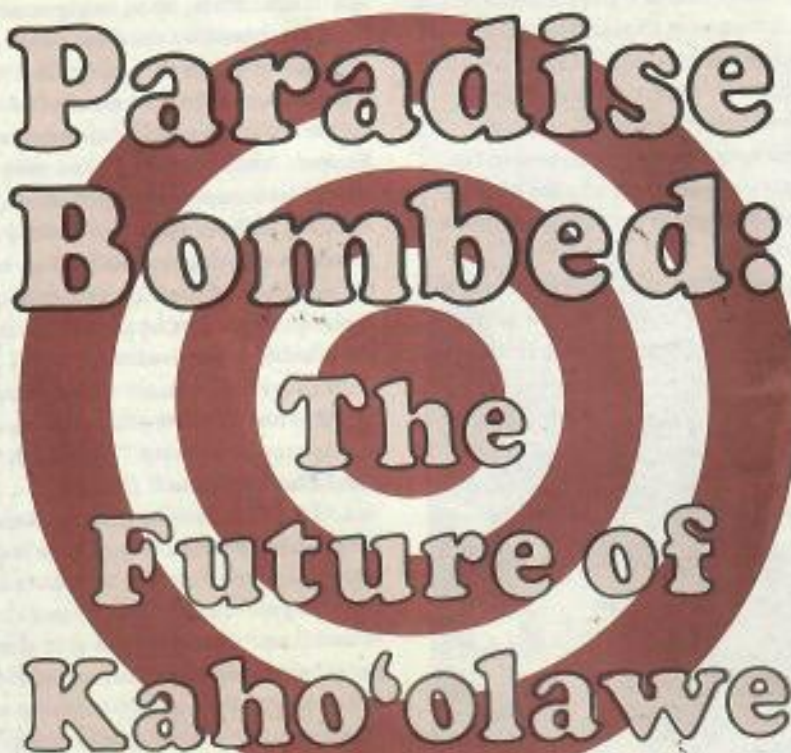
for particulars—for information which would lead me to what is unique in the character of each of Hawaii's ethnic groups. In most instances, I was told about the ways in which, due to economic circumstances, they are similar. I do not contest the similarities, but question instead the extent to which they can be used to "promote pride and appreciation of ethnic heritage," which most agree is the Program's principal objective.

If the Program wishes to teach the history of Hawaii's ethnic groups "from the bottom up," then it would seem wise to apply the same principle in the methods by which that history is apprehended and taught. The Program's Oral History Project—funded by a separate 1975 legislative appropriation—does that and is, to my mind, the Program's most well-conceived undertaking. By looking at history through the recollections of Waialua's older residents, the project is attempting to reconstruct the "economic, political, social and cultural experiences" of the people in that plantation town during the first half of this century. The project involves the Ethnic Studies Program in the community and provides a means whereby assumptions—not only about history but also about the community itself—may be tested and, if necessary, modified.



MAYOR  
OF  
KAHOOLAWE





# Paradise Bombed: The Future of Kaho'olawe

By Pam Smith

On Saturday, October 9, a puwala (gathering) of Hawaiian organizations was held at the Kamehameha Schools. The puwala was the second attempt to bring together Hawaiian groups, of which there are over 100, to form a consensus about goals, of which there are nearly as many as there are groups. As one participant mentioned that day, "We Hawaiians are great about organizing, but not so good at getting things done." One problem has been raising consciousness to the level where goals can be defined—as one speaker noted, "We

must know who we are before we can determine where we are going." This attitude has generated a reawakening of interest in Hawaiian culture which the Hawaiians compare to the days of King Kalakaua, who strove to restore Hawaiian traditions in the face of Haole opposition. The Hawaiians see themselves as only now beginning to shed the "plantation mentality" of despair and apathy and starting to fight for what they consider rightfully theirs. As in all grass-roots movements, there are divisions; between young and old, conserva-

*Captain "Davy" Crockett, the Navy's expert on the "Kaho'olawe Target Area Situation." Photographs by A. Higdon.*

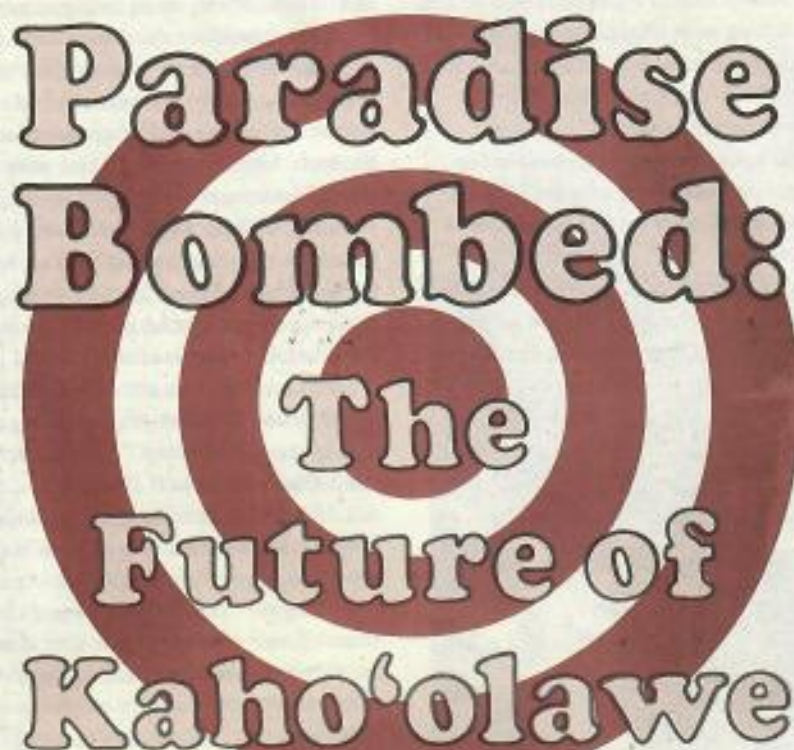
tive and progressive, between those who are willing to fight within the bureaucratic labyrinth and those who want to cut through the crap. Questions of strategy are the Rock of Gibraltar upon which most movements founder before they float; it usually takes a charismatic leader or a symbolically powerful event to steer a movement to unity.

Many observers of the movement are wondering whether Kaho'olawe will be the rock that sinks the movement or the alchemical stone which transforms it from base metal to solid gold. The strongest stands taken by the Hawaiian people so far have been in defense of areas being threatened: Kalama Valley, Puna, Waiahole-Waikane, Heeia and

Molokai. These scattered skirmishes have raised consciousness and gathered recruits, but have not done much for unity. (At the puwala, a woman from Waimanalo kept coming to the microphone to reiterate, "What we want is land." "Seestah," said one of the group leaders patiently, "That's what we're all talking about.") The Kaho'olawe issue has risen at a time when the different Hawaiian groups are discovering and defining their common ground.

Those involved with the "Stop the Bombing" movement feel that the fight to save the Island of Kaho'olawe may act as the most powerful catalyst yet to "getting the people off their okoles." At the puwala, a presentation of a videotape called "Imua Kaho'olawe," made by the Protect Kaho'olawe Association (PKA) and accompanied by impassioned statements by George Helm, Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte, moved a large number of the people in the room to tears. A motion to support PKA in a series of civil suits which will be filed against the military was supported unanimously. And there were no murmurs of dissent when Walter Ritte announced, "We are going back on the Island. And we are going to take kupunas [old people], opios [youths] and keikis [children]. And the day of our trial we will fill the grounds of Iolani Palace with our people."

Kaho'olawe, the martyred Island, stripped by the ranchers and brutalized by the military. It is hard to imagine a more perfect symbol. "Kaho'olawe is like we are just coming out of the ocean and walking on new lands," says Emmett Aluli, the softspoken, Part-Hawaiian doctor who was tried and acquitted for trespassing on the Island in January. "These lands weren't all green and beautiful either . . . they were made of lava. It has no value to the non-Hawaiian. But to us it is a place where all these things inside of us can be planted and can flourish and grow." Literally, this means, rehabilitating the Island's ecology, making it an inhabitable place, but on another level it means that the Island shall act as the flesh incarnate for a regeneration of the Hawaiian spirit. Like the ecology of the Island, the Hawaiian culture has been uprooted and systematically destroyed. The Island



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tive and progressive, between those who are willing to fight within the bureaucratic labyrinth and those who want to cut through the crap. Questions of strategy are the Rock of Gibraltar upon which most movements founder before they float; it usually takes a charismatic leader or a symbolically powerful event to steer a movement to unity.

Many observers of the movement are wondering whether Kaho'olawe will be the rock that sinks the movement or the alchemical stone which transforms it from base metal to solid gold. The strongest stands taken by the Hawaiian people so far have been in defense of areas being threatened: Kalama Valley, Puna, Waiahole-Waikane, Heeia and

Molokai. These scattered skirmishes have raised consciousness and gathered recruits, but have not done much for unity. (At the puwala, a woman from Waimanalo kept coming to the microphone to reiterate, "What we want is land," "Seestah," said one of the group leaders patiently, "That's what we're all talking about.") The Kaho'olawe issue has risen at a time when the different Hawaiian groups are discovering and defining their common ground.

Those involved with the "Stop the Bombing" movement feel that the fight to save the Island of Kaho'olawe may act as the most powerful catalyst yet to "getting the people off their okoles." At the puwala, a presentation of a videotape called "Imua Kaho'olawe," made by the Protect Kaho'olawe Association (PKA) and accompanied by impassioned statements by George Helm, Emmett Aluli and Walter Ritte, moved a large number of the people in the room to tears. A motion to support PKA in a series of civil suits which will be filed against the military was supported unanimously. And there were no murmurs of dissent when Walter Ritte announced, "We are going back on the Island. And we are going to take kupunas [old people], opios [youths] and keikis [children]. And the day of our trial we will fill the grounds of Iolani Palace with our people."

Kaho'olawe, the martyred Island, stripped by the ranchers and brutalized by the military. It is hard to imagine a more perfect symbol. "Kaho'olawe is like we are just coming out of the ocean and walking on new lands," says Emmett Aluli, the softspoken, Part-Hawaiian doctor who was tried and acquitted for trespassing on the Island in January. "These lands weren't all green and beautiful either . . . they were made of lava. It has no value to the non-Hawaiian. But to us it is a place where all these things inside of us can be planted and can flourish and grow." Literally, this means, rehabilitating the Island's ecology, making it an inhabitable place, but on another level it means that the Island shall act as the flesh incarnate for a regeneration of the Hawaiian spirit. Like the ecology of the Island, the Hawaiian culture has been uprooted and systematically destroyed. The Island

*Captain "Davy" Crockett, the Navy's expert on the "Kaho'olawe Target Area Situation." Photographs by A. Higdon.*

would serve as a vehicle for the voyage of rediscovery.

This is the point at which the corporate mind—be it State, Federal, military—boggles. Even the academic: a phone call to Dr. Kenneth Emory, senior anthropologist for the Bishop Museum, netted only a few sputtering words: "Kaho'olawe is . . . a very marginal area . . . and a damn dangerous place. I'm not convinced that it was of great importance. I don't think the Hawaiians are familiar with the archaeological background of the place . . . the idea that it was sacred is being projected." The military mince fewer words, though they have learned a bit through the years about protocol. "Target Area Kaho'olawe," referred to in the past as a "rock" or a "hell-hole," is now primarily described as barren and desolate. And, of course, uninhabitable.

The question of the sacredness of the Island is a moot point to the Hawaiians, who hold that all the *aina*, meaning the lands and the surrounding air and sea, are sacred. Emma de Fries, a Hawaiianologist and one of the persons invited on the Island in February to perform a cleansing ceremony, says that Kaho'olawe is the "child-Island—its shape is that of a sleeping fetus," and that it represents the sacred union of the supreme being with his consort, the land. Mary Pukui has stated that in ancient times Kaho'olawe was known as "Kohe Malamalama o Kanaloa," which meant the "shining vagina of Kanaloa," and that it was the horrified missionaries who caused the name to be changed. The Western-most tip of the Island was designated "Ke-ala-i-Kahiki"—"the route to Tahiti," and may have served as a point of arrival and departure for the long sea voyages. For these ancestral travelers, PKA Director George Helm notes, Kaho'olawe was the point of entry into Hawaii's womb of plenty, the end of the hazardous journey from the old life and the threshold of the new.

At the invitation of the military, State archaeologists are now investigating and recording data on historic sites on Kaho'olawe. Two five-day expeditions have been accomplished so far, with the Navy furnishing a protective squad of Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) experts. Farley Watanabe, one

of the "historic site specialists" for the State, notes that the examination which is occurring now should have taken place immediately following the National Historic Preservation Act of 1971, which stipulated that all State and Federal agencies were responsible for inventorying anything of possible historical significance on the lands under their control.

A photograph of Kaho'olawe from the sea reveals the 25,000-acre Island rising, long and humped, like the back



Emma de Fries.

of a whale, from the sea, Navy Public Relations Officer "Davy" Crockett describes the Island as dusty and barren—"and it's always been. Someone in Captain Cook's day wrote that it was like that back then." Commander Dale Klinkerman admits that it has "a sort of strange beauty . . . like what you might imagine Africa to be like." Ritte, Aluli and Helm all speak of its rugged grandeur, lovely beaches, beautiful valleys which are being bombed flat, and red dust of erosion which rises in huge clouds when the wind blows and can be spotted from far out at sea. "The Island is weeping," the kupunas (elders) on Maui say, when the red cloud hangs above the Island.

"I am 30 years old, and all this time

I thought [Kaho'olawe] was just a rock," said Walter Ritte, upon being removed from the Island by the Coast Guard at the time of the first "occupation." "But it is not a rock. It is a beautiful Island." At the time it was noted that he and Emmett Aluli were so choked with emotion as to scarcely be able to speak. The arresting officers must have been perplexed at this outburst of feeling, having just rescued these two from what, in their opinion, must be one of the most God-forsaken places in the world.

They were no less astonished than Walter Ritte and Emmett Aluli. "We were just sitting around one day," says Aluli, "and Charlie Maxwell [head of A.L.O.H.A.] was talking about Kaho'olawe. So we decided to go check it out—not to occupy it . . . just to see what was going on there. When we got there, Maxwell and the others got scared of the Coast Guard who were taking down the names of the boats. But Walter said, 'Hey, we came this far, we're going on that Island.' When we got on, Walter and I wandered off to look for a place to take a crap." From such inauspicious moments history is made. "Then we looked down and saw that the Coast Guard was there and our boat was leaving. Our immediate reaction was just to lay low. We had nothing on but pants, no water, no nothing."

"I went back with the boat because I had to return to play music," says George Helm. "When I heard on the radio that Walter and Emmett were still on the Island, I said now I understand what this is all about. So I started organizing, watching the whole scene, trying to make it objective, so when they came back I could explain to them what was happening . . . it was incredible to watch the thing grow . . . we were touched by some force that pushed us into commitment."

The growing support for the "Imua Kaho'olawe" movement among the traditionally "anti-activist" Hawaiians has as much to do with the personalities of these three men as it does with the symbolic power of the Island. Ritte, Aluli and Helm's involvement with the Kaho'olawe issue and their manner of handling it may bode a new coming of age of the Hawaiian Nationalist movement. Much of it signifies a new resur-

gence of ethnic pride among the young which manifests itself in speech and dress. Aluli, Ritte and Helm all wear braided ti-leaf or tapa headbands and their hair fairly long. They use Hawaiian words as much as possible and they pronounce them lovingly; they conspicuously avoid any of the "Up Against the Wall" type of Third World rhetoric. The trio are unhappy with the way titles such as "activist" and "radical" have been attached to them by the local press. "We don't want to become just another political movement," says George Helm. "We want to maintain our own identity." This attitude seems to arise both from a fear of being co-opted and from a profound sense that the Hawaiian must make clear that what they are fighting for is simply not a bigger piece of the "Haole pie." What they want is poi, not pie; the new sense of power in the Hawaiian movement is generated out of that realization, and the fact that it is not just the old and disenchanted that have come to it but the young and ambitious as well.

This is what fires up the old people when they look at Ritte, Aluli and Helm: "Here are three boys who could have made it big in the Haole world, but instead they chose to stand up for their Hawaiianess." Ritte, 31, and Helm, 26, both grew up on Molokai: Ritte's parents ran a mortuary business and Helm's were farmers on homestead land. Ritte still lives on the Island, where he is known as a skilled hunter and termed an "outlaw" for openly doing "what everybody else does in secret"—taking game out of season and ignoring "No Trespassing" signs. Easy-going good looks and a fine athletic ability made "playing the Haole game no sweat" for Ritte—at Kam School he was a star of the football team; at the UH he was supported by athletic scholarships and forged signatures in order to be able to take any course he pleased, ending up with a "slop suey" education and no credentials. After earning a degree at a mortician's school on the Mainland, Ritte returned home to work for the Molokai Hotel. By this time, he was married to Loretta Perreira, a former Miss Hawaii, and they had two children. "I was busting my ass, working two shifts at \$350 a month," he says, "and



(Top to bottom) Walter Ritte, Emmett Aluli and George Helm.



I would see the owners come by and spend money like it was water. I knew I was being used."

George Helm, a short man with long, curly hair and a beard, was recently offered a job playing music at the new hotel on Molokai. But at 26, he has already been through all that. Sent off by his parents to St. Louis High School, Helm was dubbed "Molokai Boy" and teased for his home-made clothes and country ways. After high school, Helm floundered around Leeward College and

for it?

Now, Helm can quote figures for the average gross tonnage of sewage each year from the tourist industry. He can quote facts and figures on nearly every aspect of the environment; since last January he has been reading voraciously, taking time out only to play music at the Gold Coin and to work on "Imua Kaho'olawe."

Dr. Emmett Aluli grew up in Makiki and Kailua in a prosperous Hawaiian-Chinese family who raised their children

So much is fighting against it. That is why the Island is so important to us."

Once through the concrete-bunker portals of Pearl Harbor, past the waving white-gloved hands of pimply adolescent guards, you are no longer in Hawaii. There is a Disneyland-like sensation to being in a place that has absolutely no attachment to its environment. You could spend all your days inside this complex of gray steel and asphalt, linear blocks and barracks,



Admiral Ralph E. Wentwirth.

the UH for a bit, but "couldn't see much point" in anything they were teaching him. So he parlayed his local-boy charm and musical ability into a plush job as a representative for Hawaiian Airlines. As a "personality" he was sent to Mexico City to influence the chief honchos of all the Lion's Clubs to vote on Hawaii for the next convention. They did, bringing 45,000 Lion's Club members to the State. It was a big coup, and everybody thought that Helm was on his way up in the world. It was about that time that Helm started feeling vaguely uneasy about things and thinking strange thoughts. Like how many tons of sewage 45,000 Lion's Club members would deposit in Hawaii every day of their stay. And who would dispose of all that sewage, or pay for its treatment? Us local folks. And what were we getting

to compete in a Haole world. The blood on his mother's side descended from a kahuna-lapa'au—a doctor-priest. Emmett, too, worked a stint as a "practicing Hawaiian" in Waikiki, managing a hotel restaurant. He was in medical school when the fight to save Kalama Valley began. "I told the dean I was quitting then," he says. "He told me 'Bullshit.' You can help them a lot more if you get your degree." In 1970, he made contact with Sam Lono, a kahuna-lapa'au, and several others who knew herbal medicine and psychic healing. "They would take me so far," he says, "and then they would say 'Pau, no more. You go back and study to be a doctor.'" During all that time, he says, he felt as though he were desperately trying to hold on to his Hawaiian identity. "It is a fragile thing for all of us,

standard ugly-but-functional architecture—and practically forget that you are out in the middle of the Pacific on an island called Oahu, inhabited by a whole lot of people with decidedly non-white faces and unfamiliar ways. If you were a Navy brat, born and bred—like Commander Admiral Wentwirth, Commandant of the 14th Naval Division of the Pacific Fleet—in the world of Navy bases throughout the country; never having stayed more than two years in any one place while you were growing up—you might end up feeling that everything inside these gates was real and outside was a hodgepodge, makeshift place with rules and values you didn't quite understand.

Admiral Ralph E. Wentwirth is the son of a Commodore. At nearly retirement age, he is trim and upright, hale

and hearty, and extremely colorful—red cheeks and blue eyes, brilliant white uniform, rows of epaulets on the shoulders. His office shines and glitters along the same color scale—pure golds and blues, shining wood, polished brass. He is courtly, in a style that reminds me of childhood visits to New Orleans, Southern gentility, vestiges of colonial times. On the opposite sofa sits Commander Klinkerman, who was “into a very heavy job at the Pentagon” before being transferred out here in December, and Cap-

I would choose to spend my vacations,” he adds. He reiterates the Navy position that the Island is absolutely necessary to maintain “proper combat readiness.” “Realism” is a word which reoccurs often in the discussion: “Kaho’olawe offers enough variety of terrain to get the men used to what they might encounter in the real thing.” As an example of how important combat readiness is, he brings up the Mayaguez incident. One of the ships from here was used at that time. “Those troops

nations, along with Australia and New Zealand, with which the armed forces share use of Kaho’olawe).

As anyone familiar with the controversy knows, the Navy’s argument for retaining the use of Kaho’olawe runs thusly: Kaho’olawe is absolutely essential to the training of troops in the Pacific. Training troops to “combat readiness” in the Pacific is absolutely essential to our national security. There is no “reasonable” substitute for Kaho’olawe as a target area. Therefore,



The Island of Kaho’olawe. Photograph courtesy of the U.S. Navy.

tain “Davy” Crockett, the Navy’s expert on the “Kaho’olawe Target Area Situation,” who should have retired this year but was asked to stay on and help out. Crockett seems to be very interested in munitions. Later, in his office, he shows me a book that details all the types of bombs that have been dropped on Kaho’olawe: archaic World War II explosives that weight up to 1,000 pounds and look as clumsy as hippos, “anti-personnel” numbers that scatter deadly metal fragments upon impact, small round bomblets that were used during Vietnam and explode at the slightest disturbance.

Admiral Wentworth says that he has been on the Island twice, and that he can personally confirm that it is not, as has been rumored, “a recreational spot for the brass. It is not the kind of place

would not have been ready for action had they not trained on Kaho’olawe.” (Given the latest—critical—report on the Mayaguez incident, this hardly seems like a felicitous example.)

Using maps depicting targets and air traffic patterns, Klinkerman and Crockett run through the Navy’s standard defense of the use of Kaho’olawe. The reasons are strategic and economic, and the two are linked together in a way that makes each argument circuitous. They are the kind of arguments that really only make sense within the frame of reference of the military. Damn it, bombing is their *business*. And what’s more they are doing it for our good. “Don’t we remember Pearl Harbor?” Klinkerman asks plaintively. “Do we want that to happen again?” (A small note of irony—Japan is one of the

Kaho’olawe is essential to our national defense. Should this logic prove unconvincing, there are two corollary arguments. First, loss of Kaho’olawe might result in withdrawal of troop strength from the Islands, which would cause a “severe economic drain.” Secondly, the Island of Kaho’olawe is a death-trap, and it would be “virtually” impossible to restore it to a safe and usable condition.

The logic of the Navy’s main argument has a harrowingly familiar ring to it; it is the same kind of maneuvering within a narrow frame of reference which led us into Vietnam. It is clear that the Hawaiians will never have any better rapport with the military than did the South Vietnamese villagers with the “protectors” who were destroying their lands in the name of democracy.

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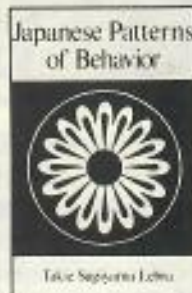


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# Short Stories



By Tom Horton

I met a man standing up at a bar the other day and it was ten minutes before I recognized him, although I had met him and conducted business with him several times in recent weeks. But this was the first time I had seen him in any circumstances other than sitting behind his desk doing business.

In all those weeks of conducting business with him across his desk, I learned absolutely nothing about him as a person except that he appeared to be a competent businessman. After he had been standing up at the bar for an hour, I knew the history of his life.

This is why I cotton greatly to stand-up bars versus over-decorated cocktail lounges, private clubs, beach bars, cocktail parties, dinner parties or Rotary Clubs. You can usually learn more in less time about a man, or a woman, at a good stand-up bar than under almost any other form of social dalliance. The man who prefers to talk to you in his office (where his chair is customarily higher than yours, giving him psychological leverage), takes you to lunch or meet you at his club—instead of having an intellectual exchange at a public stand-up bar—

is quite often a man with something to hide. Blood circulates better when man is on his feet, and he's more likely to open up.

Unfortunately, there are only, to my knowledge, two legitimate stand-up bars in the neighborhood: Boyd's in Downtown Honolulu and Harry's Bar in the open-air lobby of the new Hyatt Regency Hotel in Waikiki. (If there are others, in neighborhoods considered safe, I'm open to guidance.)

It isn't important which stand-up bar we were standing at when I got to know the man I had previously known only across a desk. What's important is the story he so freely volunteered: It is a story common to the history of Hawaii, one of a man fleeing to the middle of the Pacific to build a new life for himself after seeing an earlier one blow up in his face.

"I used to have a bar like this," is the way he started his tale. "You owned a bar?" I said, surprised. "No, no," he said. "I had a bar like this in my home. Two, in fact." I was flabbergasted. "You had two wet-bars in your home?" "Sure," he said, being incredibly blasé about what, to me, was a staggering statistic.

There was a time, when I was younger and upwardly mobile, that I had my

sights set on a home with a wet-bar, although I never dreamed of a home with two wet-bars. Only movie stars and realtors have two wet-bars in the same house. I came close to achieving what I thought I wanted. Before the wet-bar, I wanted a home with a fireplace. I succeeded in acquiring a home that not only had a fireplace but a fireplace with a gas lighter, and I figured it was my first step on the road to real success: a home with a fireplace and a wet-bar. But times and people change, and I soon decided that a home with a wet-bar wasn't what I really wanted; I even let my former wife keep the house with the fireplace with the gas lighter.

"I was on the board of directors of two banks," the man at the public stand-up bar continued. "I mean, I had it licked."

"What happened?" I asked.

"I woke up one day and realized I wasn't happy," he said. "The money, the prestige, the big home, the important friends—I had it all. But I wasn't happy." His unhappiness with his rich role in life led him, he confessed, to some unwise activities. In due time his business faltered, he lost his seats on the banks' board of directors and the wife got the house with the two wet-bars. Then there was a tragic interlude when he married a younger woman who later left him for an older man with more money.

"I packed up and moved to Hawaii to start all over," he said, brimming with confidence. He said his business, which I had seen, might look little but it was doing darn well. "That little business did \$70,000 last year and I'll double that this year," he said. "And next year I'm going to do \$500,000."

He was celebrating the fact that he had just bought a new house in Kahala. "I got it for \$135,000—a steal—and I know I could sell it tomorrow for \$160,000. The people who owned it split up and they were in a hurry to unload it. And they'd let it run down. I'm going to put some dough into it and really fancy it up. Listen, when I get through with it, you won't recognize it. First thing I'm going to do is completely remodel the kitchen; the colors are all wrong. I've already got estimates on a pool."

I had to ask. "Does it have a wet-bar?"

"No, not yet," he said. "But I'm going to put one in it. Maybe two."



## Rulemakers of the House: Insight into a congressman

By Brian Sullam

**A**n election year warms up the literary juices in politicians much as the spring sun warms up the sap in maple trees. While maple sap can be boiled down into rich, tasty maple syrup, most election-year books penned by politicians (or their ghostwriters) leave an indigestible saccharin residue. This year is no exception.

Jimmy Carter's *Why Not the Best?* confirms the suspicion that he has the most highly motivated ego in contemporary politics, but tells us little else. *The Education of a Public Man*, Hubert Humphrey's autobiography, which appeared just in time for his announcement that he would not run for president, glosses over his support for the Vietnam War and the shabbiness of his 1972 presidential campaign. California Governor Jerry Brown assembled some of his zen-like political aphorisms into a slim paperback simply called *Thoughts*. "Less is less," wrote one unimpressed critic.

We purchase and read these books not for their literary merits but for what they might reveal to us about the men whom we have elevated to high public office. As long as we continue to show a modicum of interest in reading books written by our elected officials, they will gladly oblige us by writing about themselves.

Spark Matsunaga, Hawaii's congressman for the First District, felt the same urge to express himself on paper this year. In collaboration with Ping Chen, a political science professor at Eastern Illinois University, Matsunaga has written an election-year book with a new twist. Instead of giving us the customary biography, autobiography or collection of political speeches, Matsunaga co-authored *Rulemakers of the House* (University of Illinois Press, \$7.95), a scholarly tome on the House Rules Committee, on which he has served since 1967.

While not totally self-serving, as are many election-year products, *Rulemakers of the House* is not a critical study either, by virtue of his ten years of service on the Committee, Matsunaga realistically can't be expected to write a critical or even a detached account. He

invested a great deal of his political fortune in the Rules Committee, and he is not going to write a book that will devalue his investment.



Matsunaga's lack of objectivity hampers his analysis of the Committee. He and Chen treat the Committee as though it functioned in a vacuum and never clearly relate how changes in the rest of the House have affected its power. In recent years, the House has undergone some revolutionary changes (although there are some who argue that they have not been revolutionary enough). Matsunaga and Chen mention these reforms in passing or not at all.

The reader of *Rulemakers of the House* is given little cause to suspect that Howard Smith, who chaired the Rules Committee for ten years, arbi-

trarily exercised power to prevent legislation he opposed from reaching the floor of the House. "Judge" Smith, as his colleagues called him, was an unconstructed racist, and he bottled up progressive legislation by refusing to convene the Committee. Without a "rule," legislation was prevented from reaching the floor. Smith knew this all too well, and he would frequently disappear to his Virginia farm, saying he had to "milk my cows."

In writing about this curmudgeon (and his equally racist successor William Colmer), Matsunaga and Chen use kid gloves. They describe in rather bloodless and clinical language the various ploys Smith and Colmer used, and as a result obscure the consequences of their actions. That Smith and Colmer bottled up liberal legislation is not in itself outrageous; what is outrageous is that they thumbed their noses at the rest of the House. They refused to observe a basic tenet of the democratic process—majority rule. Underlying the entire text of *Rulemakers of the House* is the co-authors' belief that members of the Rules Committee are endowed with a particularly sophisticated outlook on the world, and consequently they should be in a position to decide for their colleagues which bills are worthy of consideration by the full House.

Despite its shortcomings, however, *Rulemakers of the House* does provide a good insight into the mind of a congressman. In addition, I found the charts and tables in the appendices to be complete and often more informative and illuminating than the text. It is a shame that these charts and tables were not integrated into the text instead of being relegated to the back of the book. I doubt that many people will read *Rulemakers of the House*, but those who do will find that the book conveys a sense of what the Rules Committee has been doing the past 15 years. Readers who want to find out what Matsunaga has been doing, however, will be disappointed to discover that the otherwise complete index lacks an entry for the author.

Brian Sullam, a former associate editor of *The Observer*, is now a freelance writer living in Washington, D.C.



## Some notes on right notes

By Nancy Van de Vate

**T**he Honolulu Symphony Orchestra's second subscription concert of the 1976-77 season was a smashing success. Well-planned and well-played under the direction of Maestro Robert LaMarchina, the Sunday, October 10, program (second of the three-concert set and the one reviewed here) left this reviewer with only praise for those involved.

Mozart's Symphony No. 29 (K 201) opened the unusually well-balanced program and was wonderfully performed by an orchestra scaled down to the number of players used in Mozart's day. LaMarchina

included all of the repeats in the score, a procedure musically above reproach but, nevertheless, one which made the work seem repetitious. Those for whom every note Mozart penned is a priceless commodity do not have a problem with these repeats. But for those of us who admire Mozart's marvelous conciseness, more is not always better. Hearing the same material twice (and several times in the third movement) lessens the impact of the initial statement. The use of repeats in the symphonic literature will continue to give rise to heated debate, however, and all I can offer here is moral support for those listeners who may have privately thought this performance of the Symphony a bit repetitive.

Debussy's Prelude to *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*, which followed, is a sumptuously orchestrated work. It drew from the players their most shimmering tone and devoted attention to rubato. The Honolulu Symphony is unquestionably at its best in Romantic and Impressionistic literature. It plays 18th- and 20th-century works well enough, but without the conviction

which distinguishes its performances of 19th-century and Impressionistic music.

Susan Starr, guest artist in the Schumann Concerto (Op. 54) is a colossal pianist. While almost all concert pianists who perform the 19th-century concerto literature do so in a suitably impassioned style, not all project the structure of a work. Starr seemed to sculpt the music. Each phrase had its place relative to other phrases and to the totality of the Concerto. Her technique is apparently limitless, and she uses it intelligently. The Honolulu Symphony is providing a great service to a geographically isolated public in bringing before it artists of this caliber.

Some of the audience left after the Schumann Concerto. I would like to think it was because their primary interest in the concert was hearing the guest artist. However, I have an uncomfortable suspicion it was to avoid hearing the contemporary Symphony No. 3 by American composer Roy Harris, which was exceedingly well performed. This one-movement work is a staple of the orchestral repertory

and deserves to be understood, if not liked. Listeners who state categorically (as though there were some virtue in it) that they do not like contemporary music might eventually discover that understanding sometimes leads to liking. It has always seemed odd to me that the entire musical output of the 20th Century can be casually dismissed by people who would not wish to return to the 19th Century in any other area of life (plumbing, medicine, transportation, etc.).

The Orchestra bit the bullet, however, in opening its next subscription concert on October 15 with a contemporary composition. *Ricercare* by Walter Piston, an American composer of Roy Harris' generation, is constructed in Piston's usual contrapuntal style but with somewhat more dissonance than in his earlier works. The Orchestra played it well, although tentatively in the soft passages. Familiarity brings sureness, however, and this was the work's Honolulu premiere. I wonder how many times the same players have performed Brahms' Symphony No. 4 (Op. 98), the concluding work of the concert. LaMarchina's familiarity with it was evidenced by his conducting from memory. Predictably, the Orchestra acquitted itself well, too.

Ruggiero Ricci's technical mastery of the violin seems like wizardry. His reading of the difficult Sibelius Concerto in D minor (Op. 47) was quite exciting, although his intonation was questionable in some of the fast, chromatically inflected passages of the first movement. He played the unaccompanied Paganini "Variations on God Save the Queen" as an encore and left audience and Orchestra gasping at the technical tour de force the piece represents.

Ricci's real name is Woodrow Wilson Rich. As a child prodigy, he was advised to return to the original Ricci, which had been anglicized many years before, and drop Woodrow Wilson in favor of Ruggiero. I have always thought this a quaint footnote to the larger issue of our American preference for the non-American in music.

*Nancy Van de Vate is a composer and music journalist.*

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is the deadline for information to be included in the Great Escapes section of the issue after next. Please address information about your event(s) to: Carl Millholland, Hawaii Observer, P.O. Box 10-O, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816 and mark "Attention Great Escapes."

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# Great Escapes

## Noumena

"Much Ado About Nothing," Shakespeare's comedy set in 19th-century Sicily, starts at Kennedy Theater on the UH Manoa campus October 28. This



Concannon, Stegmaier, Poston and Honda in "Much Ado About Nothing."

production, directed by Terence Knapp, will run October 28-30 and November 3-6 at 8 p.m. and November 7 at 7 p.m. The cast includes Gail Stegmaier as Beatrice, Mel Gionson as Benedick, Roseann Concannon as Hero and Chuck Jones as Claudio. \$3.00 adults, \$1.50 students and senior citizens. Andre Watts, "keyboard giant," is the featured guest of the Honolulu Symphony Orchestra October 29 at 8 p.m., October 31 at 4 p.m. and November 2 at 8 p.m. Watts has selected "Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra" by Franck as his solo piece. Orchestral selections are Haydn's "Symphony No. 92 in G major," "Totentanz" by Liszt and Ravel's "Rapsodie Espagnole." At age 16, Watts was invited to fill in for ailing pianist Glen Gould at a regular concert of the New York Philharmonic. He received a standing ovation for his performance. That was in 1963; he's improved since then.

"The Hemingway Play" will be shown on KHET Channel 11 Saturday, October 30, at 1:30 p.m. Hemingway, as portrayed by three actors, each depicting a segment of his sometimes troubled life. At 6:30 p.m., also on Channel 11, Seiji Ozawa conducts the Boston Sym-

phony in Saint-Saens' "Symphony No. 3 in C minor Op. 78" and immediately thereafter Beverly Sills sings with the New York City Opera in Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux."

"The King and I" will be performed on the Honolulu Community Theater's Fort Ruger stage through November 27. This Rodgers and Hammerstein musical production is directed by Jim Hutchison. Chaz Mann, as the King, and Jana Lindan, as Anna, will tackle the nuances of courtly conversation, answer the musical question "Shall We Dance?", whistle happy tunes and kiss in the shadows. Curtain times are Thursdays at 7:30 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays at 8 and Sundays at 6:30. Call 734-0274 for reservations.

"University Collegium Musicum," a concert of Baroque and Renaissance music with instruments from those periods, will be presented at UH Manoa's Orvis Auditorium Monday, November 8, at 8 p.m. This free program will be directed by Raymond Vaught, chairman of the UH Music Department.

"Romeo and Juliet," will open November 10 at HPAC's Manoa Valley theater at 8 p.m. Lee Stetson will direct this famous fable of two ill-fated lovers and their feuding feudal families. Call 988-6131 for reservations.

Tickets for "The Nutcracker," performed by the Honolulu City Ballet on November 26, 27 and 28, go on sale Monday, November 1. Last year's presentation of Tchaikovsky's famous ballet was completely sold out. The Honolulu Symphony, which is sponsoring the ballet, suggests that you get yours soon. Tickets are available at the Symphony box office, 1000 Bishop Street, Room 303.

Siv Cedering Fox, Barbara Szerlip and Richard Howard will give poetry readings in UH Manoa's Kuykendall Auditorium. Fox and Szerlip will read Friday, October 29, at 8 p.m. Howard will read on Monday, November 8, at 8 p.m., and deliver a lecture the following night, also at 8. Fox has published three collections of poems and has made sev-

eral translations in English and Swedish. Szerlip is the editor of Tractor Magazine and author of three poetry books. Howard has received a Guggenheim Fellowship and a National Institute of Arts and Letters Grant, and has published four books of poetry and a widely accepted work of criticism.

His Holiness the XVI Gyalwa Karmapa, the head of the Kagyu order of Tibetan Buddhism, will visit Hawaii in early November. His Holiness comes from an unbroken lineage of Karmapas that go back to the year 1110 and, as all of the Karmapas before him, he is a reincarnation. On Sunday, November 7, at 2 p.m. at Andrews Amphitheater, UH campus, His Holiness will perform The Sacred Ceremony of the Black Crown, which he alone can perform. Sponsored by Situ Rimay Chuling, a Tibetan Buddhist Center, and the University of Hawaii Campus Center Board. For information, call 533-3095 or 947-2966. \$3.50 general, \$2.50 UH students.

## Phenomena

"Showcase of the Stars" begins at the Bishop Museum Planetarium November 2. Show times are Monday-Thursday at 11 a.m. and 3:15 p.m., Fridays and Saturdays at 11 a.m. and at 3:15 and 8 p.m. and Sundays at 2 and 3:15 p.m. This month-long presentation will feature stories and myths about the constellations, Greek and Polynesian views of the heavens and the zodiac. "Mars," now at the Planetarium, ends October 31. Call the Bishop Museum at 847-3511 for information.

Aaron V. Dygart and Maxine Hong Kingston will be at Whole Earth, 2743 South King Street, Thursday, November 4, from 7 to 9 p.m. Dygart has recently published *Eternal Hawaii*, a collection of photographs of the Islands, and Kingston is the author of *The Woman Warrior: Memoirs of a Girlhood among Ghosts* (reviewed in issue No. 90 of The Observer).

The Foster Gardens Educational Program is offering two workshops on plant hangers and basketry during the month of November. The hanger workshop begins November 8 and 9 from 9 a.m. to noon. \$15.00. The basketry work-

shop begins November 6, also from 9 a.m. to noon. \$15.00. Call 538-7258 (afternoons) to register.

**Michael Sklar**—who turned the New York fashion scene on its ear with such things as button bracelets and necklaces, 3-D Mickey Mouse rings, and men's dresses; and who starred in Warhol's "L'Amour" and other films—is now in town to promote his latest creation: gift cards for the unusual person in your life. Meet Mad Mike at Villa Roma in the Ala Moana Shopping Center on the afternoon of November 6. Call Villa Roma at 946-7931.

The **Lyon Arboretum Association** offers a different way to fill a Friday afternoon, with tours through the 124-acre University of Hawaii research facility. Tours begin, "rain or shine," at 1 p.m. on the first Friday of every month, and include greenhouses, gardens and the rain forest. The Arboretum is located



Lyon Arboretum in Manoa Valley offers a tour November 5 at 1 p.m.

at the end of Manoa Road, adjacent to Paradise Park. Call 988-7378 for more information.

## Addenda

The **Hawaii Document Center** has gone to microfilm. Now almost all State and county documents from 1969-1974 may be seen at the State Library downtown and at the regional libraries in Kaimuki, Pearl City and Kaneohe. An extensive index has also been compiled and is available at all public and high school

libraries. The next time you need to find information on the latest study of oogenesis in natural populations of the drosophilidae head for your nearest book lending center or call Irene Gomes at the State Library at 548-2383.

**The Associates of the Library** of the University of Hawaii are seeking fellow members. At present, the University is adding a four-story wing to its graduate library, and in order to attain excellence in the library's collections, facilities and services they need support. Memberships run from \$15 for regular associates to \$500 for patrons. Write Millie Jue Tsui (Hamilton Library, 2550 The Mall, Honolulu 96822) for information and applications.

## On Display

"**Pages from a Book**," the first exhibition of a portfolio of drawings made in 1950 by the late Madge Tennent, continues at the Honolulu Academy of Arts. "In a collection the Academy considers her most important graphic works, the artist revealed her affection for the Hawaiian people she portrayed so well and inscribed on them some personal feelings about art and life." Academy hours are 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tuesdays-Saturdays and 2-5 p.m. Sundays.

"**Land Forms and Monuments**," an exhibit of metaphorical landscapes, in both two- and three-dimensional designs and ceramic sculptures, by JoAnne Hammer and Laura Ruby, will be held in the UH Campus Center Gallery beginning November 8 from 8 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. on weekdays. Hammer's landscapes are soft sculptures made from stuffed textile tubes and screen-printed paper collages. Ruby's ceramics include raku, stoneware and low-fire clay.

**Paintings and Watercolors** by John Wisnosky will be shown at the Contemporary Arts Center beginning November 3. Wisnosky is currently the chairman of the UH Art Department. A graduate of the University of Illinois, he has represented some of the major galleries in Honolulu, and has done several local commissions. The Contemporary Arts Center is located in the Hawaii News Building and is open during regular

business hours.

**Drawings by Lalla Roster**, director of the Contemporary Arts Center, will be presented at the Foundry, 800 Waimanua Street, starting October 29. This is Roster's second show at the Foundry. Hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday-Saturday.

"**Hawaiian Patterns: A Madge Tennent Retrospect**" opens November 4 with a reception at the Amfac Center Plaza from 5:30 to 8 p.m. This Amfac exhibit



"Island Princess" by Madge Tennent.

is the first retrospective of Tennent's work from 1902 in Paris to her last works in Hawaii. There will be more than 100 pieces, including 45 oils, drawings, prints and one sculpture never before displayed. The Amfac Plaza will be open on weekdays from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sponsored by Tennent Gallery with a grant from the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

"**The American Indian**" begins at the Following Sea in the Ala Moana Building with a 7 p.m. preview October 29. This exhibit features Tlingit baskets from Alaska, Cherokee baskets from North Carolina, Apache, Hopi, Papago, Washo and Paiute baskets from the Southwest, pottery from several New Mexico pueblos, and Navaho rugs from five areas in the Southwest. Following Sea is open Monday-Thursday from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Friday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

**Traditional Hawaiian fishing** in the early 1900s, an exhibit of black-and-white photographs of various fishing scenes,

wood implements, clothing, gourds, fishing hooks and nets, will be displayed at the Multi-Cultural Center in the Cultural Plaza, downtown, through Saturday, October 30. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Call 537-5996 for further information.

## On Film

"The General," with Buster Keaton, at UH Manoa's Physical Science Auditorium October 28 at 7 and 9 p.m. This 1926 movie is considered to be Keaton's best film. It was recently chosen as the "second greatest comedy of all times," but it's not just comedy.

"The Harder They Come" will be shown at the Physical Science Auditorium November 3 and 4 at 7 and 9 p.m. This feature film, the first ever from



Reggae singer Jimmy Cliff.

Jamaica, is about Jimmy Cliff, a country boy who moves to the big city in hopes of becoming a successful reggae singer. He makes the top ten and the ten-most-wanted list the same week.

"Iceland," produced by Harry Reed, renowned Scandinavian authority and filmmaker, will be presented by the Hawaii Geographic Society Thursday, October 28, at 7:30 p.m. in Mid-Pacific Institute's Bakken Auditorium; Friday, October 29, at 7:30 p.m. on BYU-Hawaii's campus; and on Tuesday, November 2, at 7:30 p.m. in the Bishop Museum. Reed takes his viewers on a cinematic journey to the land of ice and fire, glaciers and volcanos, fjords and deserts, mountains and plains, Spassky and Fischer, uninhabitable regions and cities of ultramodern archi-

ecture.

"The New Holland," another Harry Reed film presented by the Hawaii Geographic Society, will be shown at Mid-Pacific November 4 at 7:30 p.m. This film explores a country with a rich medieval history and a traditional culture attempting to keep pace with the 20th-century and still export a good beer.

"Grapes of Wrath," based on the Steinbeck novel, will be shown November 4 at 7:30 p.m. and November 5 at 10:30 a.m. in the Honolulu Academy of Arts' Great American Film series at the Academy. The story evolves around an Okie family who pack-up and leave the old homestead during the Depression to try their luck in the land of milk and honey—California. Made in 1940, it was directed by John Ford and stars Henry Fonda.

Daphne Du Maurier's "Rebecca" and "Don't Look Now," will be shown at UH Manoa's Bilger Auditorium November 1 and 2. "Rebecca," at 6 and 10 p.m., the first of Hitchcock's big-time efforts, won an Academy Award for best picture and stars Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Don't Look Now," at 8 p.m. only, directed by Nicholas Roeg, has been lauded as the "Citizen Kane" of the Seventies for its tight editing and use of sound and image. James Joyce's "Ulysses" and "Passages from Finnegans Wake" will be revealed at Bilger Auditorium November 8 and 9. "Finnegans Wake" is directed by Mary Ellen Bute, who "plays with cinematic devices as Joyce played with words." It shows at 6 and 10 p.m. "Ulysses," at 8 p.m., "retains the original unabashed dialogue, explicit sexuality and philosophical intent of the novel." Find out how they fit all that into two hours.

## Sports

The Hawaii State Tennis Championships begin Saturday, October 30, at the Diamond Head Courts. Some of the big names in local tennis will be competing in men's and women's singles and doubles through November 6. Matches will be held throughout the day on weekends and after 4 p.m. on weekdays. Call

Diamond Head Courts (923-7927) for information on match times.

Pali Kea, another Hawaii Trail and Mountain Club hike, will be held on November 7. This all-day hike into "another world" along a steep trail is a tough one, so be prepared for rugged country. Meet at Iolani Palace at 8 a.m. Twenty-five cents for non-members.

Flag football for boys and girls is starting at most City and County recreational areas. Categories are Class A: 17 and



Flag football for boys and girls this fall at your neighborhood park.

under; Class B: 14 and under; and Class C: 11 and under. If your kid is watching too much television these days, call the Department of Parks and Recreation (524-1257) for information on the non-tackling games in your neighborhood. Spooks on spokes will be riding the streets for Halloween October 30 at 7:30 p.m. Meet the Hawaii Bicycle League at 207 Anapuni Street in Makiki. Other events with the Bicycle League are a ride around Round Top—meet at the Makiki pumping station November 7 at 8:30 a.m.—and a film of the recent 100-mile ride which will be shown at the Manoa Library during the League's monthly meeting November 1 at 7:30 p.m. For more information, call Pat at 671-1145.

Makapuu hike, with the Hawaii Trail and Mountain Club, is planned for October 31. Meet that Sunday morning at 8 a.m. on the mauka side of Iolani Palace. This hike is an arduous but rewarding 6-hour loop along an old Hawaiian route above Waimanalo. Long pants, hiking boots, lunch and water are necessary. Twenty-five cents for non-members.

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