

MISCELLANEOUS HAWAII NEWS

1960-70s

ARTICLES

all years

COLLECTED BY GHBALAZS

INCLUDES OLD
NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

1969

Summer Session Set At Community College

For the summer Maui Community College will have 16 through 18-year-olds scheduled from 8 a.m. on Monday. The cafeteria is open to high school graduates or 18-year-olds with sufficient profit from students attending.

enroll in courses 100 and above. SCAT, SAT, or scores or high school sent to the Coordinator of Summer Session at registration.

College advises that student standing at other schools need not have test available, and that admission to the summer session implies acceptance for spring semesters.

dormitory housing available to Maui residents. Interested must submit a written request for dormitory housing coordinator of Summer Session to be offered in:

- 20 — Fundamentals of Reading
- 3 — Salesmanship
- 100 — Expository Writing
- 254 — Types of Literature
- CI 121 — Introduction to Civics
- 151 — World Civilization
- 281 — Introduction to American History
- H 101 — Elements of Statistics

LABORATORY—Basic, elementary algebra, intermediate algebra.

plane trigonometry.

DIR Studies 159 — Seminar in the teaching of Remedial Mathematics.

SPEECH 145—Oral Communication.

Application for admission, detailed information on courses, and special requirements may be obtained from: Walter Onye, Coordinator of Summer Session, Maui Community College, 30 Kaahumanu Avenue, Kahului, Hawaii 96732 (phone 39-181, extension 131).

MAUI NEWS
6/4/69
A2

This Turtle Swam Bit Too Close To Shore

Earl Eckel and Frank Chipman caught a "250 to 300 pound" turtle late Sunday afternoon, in the waters off Spreckelsville.

According to Mr. Eckel, he spotted the turtle swimming close to shore, waded out and grabbed the back of its shell, spun it around and guided it to shore, where Mr. Chipman helped him to remove it from the water.

When asked what they planned to do with the turtle, Mr. Eckel replied, "We're going to eat it!"

Elderly Visitor Still Confined; Condition 'Good'

The condition of Mrs. Leah Foggo, injured in an auto-pedestrian accident on Friday, was reported as "good" on Monday, although the elderly tourist from California is still hospitalized.

Mrs. Foggo, a resident of Seal Beach, sustained bruises on her

NE. 3-10 p.m., 20 over
June 16—4:07 a.m., 31 over
NE.

Rice Promoted To Manager Of Bankoh, Kailua

Henry F. Rice has been promoted to Kailua (Oahu) branch manager of the Bank of Hawaii, according to an announcement made by the bank's president, C. D. Terry.

Mr. Rice, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Oskiel Rice of Honolulu, joined the head office as a management trainee in January, 1965. He transferred, in December 1967, to the Kailua branch, where he was assigned as assistant manager.

Before joining the Bank of Hawaii, he had been affiliated with Melokal Ranch, Ltd. from 1960 to 1964.

Subscriber From California Likes The Maui News

"The Maui News is a means of keeping abreast of what is going on politically, socially and commercially," wrote Mrs. Henry M. Wilson, of Hayward, California, upon renewing her subscription.

In a letter dated May 27, Mrs. Wilson said in part:

"During my two visits to Maui during the past year I was impressed by the friendliness of the people as well as the beauty of the island and hope to make Maui my home at some time in the future."

FLOWERS IN FLIGHT—
had been scattered over Mortuary early Memorial. The flowers were lost Kahului Harbor, Spreckelsville. Loading the flowers during the flight; Joe Bu

A 'Lahaina Jam' Outdoor Tea; Fleet

A most delightful afternoon spent by members and guests of the Lahaina Outdoor Circle at the John Siemer home on the coast in Lahaina on May 28.

This was the day of the annual spring membership tea of the organization. All present received a booklet of the history and formation of the Outdoor Circle in Lahaina.

This booklet was compiled by Mrs. Whitney Tompkins.

Being May was Law Day nationally, the guest speaker Ernest Ching, of Greenstein & Cavan. He gave an informative talk on the juvenile problem, high rise, and ways to keep Lahaina free of litter.

One of his suggestions of a different nature for Lahaina

House Committee Lineup Under Beppu Leadership

This is how the House committee chairmanships stack up for the 1973 legislative session under Speaker Tadao Beppu who was elected to his third term yesterday:

- Vice speaker, Pedro de la Cruz, 6th Dist. (W. Maui, Molokai and Lanai).
- Majority Leader, James Wakatsuki, 19th Dist. (Maunaloa-Aiea).
- Majority Floor Leader, Charles Ushijima, 13th Dist. (Maunaloa-Makiki).
- Judiciary Committee, Dennis O'Connor, 8th Dist. (Wailalee-Hawaii Kai).
- Finance, Jack Suwa, 1st Dist. (Puna-Ka'u).
- Water and Land Use, Richard Kawakami, 25th Dist. (aKual).
- Tourism, Rick Medina, 7th Dist. (E. Maui).
- Agriculture, Stanley Roehrig, 2nd Dist. (Hilo).
- Labor, Oliver Lunasco, 22nd Dist. (Wahiawa-Wailua).
- Education, Akira Sakima, 18th Dist. (Upper Kailhi).
- Higher Education, Robert Kimura, 15th Dist. (Poos-Punchbowl).
- Parks, Fish and Game, Richard Wassal, 23rd Dist. (Kaneohe-Weimea).
- Environmental Protection, Jean King, 14th Dist. (Aiea Moana-Kakaako).
- Public Welfare and Assistance, Hiroshi Kato, 11th Dist. (Kaimuki-Kapahulu).
- Housing, Patsy Young, 20th Dist. (Ewa-Pearl City).
- Health, Richard Wong, 16th Dist. (Nuuanu-Aiea Heights).
- Military and Civil Defense, Richard Garcia, 17th Dist. (Kalihi-Palama).
- Consumer Protection, Ted Yap, 18th Dist. (Upper Kailhi).
- Human Rights, T.C. Yim, 15th Dist. (Poos-Punchbowl).

- Corrections and Rehabilitation, Steve Cobb, 9th Dist. (Diamond Head-Waiialea).
- Public Employment, Kenneth Lee, 17th Dist. (Kalihi-Palama).
- Transportation, Peter Ima, 16th Dist. (Nuuanu-Aiea Heights).

- Federal, State and County Committee, Mitsuo Uechi, 19th Dist. (Maunaloa-Aiea).
- Oahu Select Committee, Danny Kibano, 26th Dist. (Ewa-Pearl City).
- Hawaii Select Committee, Yoshiko Takamine, 4th Dist. (N. Kohala-N. Hilo).

- Maui Select Committee, Ron Kondo, 6th Dist. (W. Maui, Molokai and Lanai).
- Kauai Select Committee, Tony Kimura, 25th Dist. (Kauai).
- Legislative Management, Clarence Akizaki, 14th Dist. (Aiea Moana-Kakaako).

— Hot Dog !!

MAY 21 Wed. STABM

Photographic 'Inventory' of Isles Set

By Jerry Tune
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaii will become the first state in the nation to have a one-volume "scenic inventory" of all the important natural visual pleasures.

Photographer Robert Wenkam has been given a \$10,000 grant from the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts to finish the job.

"I want it to be the Bible of our scenic resources," Wenkam said. "It will include color photographs of all the islands . . . lands least disturbed by man . . . without highways or buildings."

UNLIKE WENKAM'S earlier photograph books of the Islands, the scenic inventory will include all the Hawaiian Islands in one volume, with the added feature of an appendix which describes ownership of the land, zoning status, how the land is being used and how it might be used.

Wenkam said the publisher plans about 120 pages in the volume. If all goes well, it could be finished and available to the public sometime in late 1976.

The project is a continuation of an effort started by Wenkam in the late 1960s for the State Department of Planning and Economic Development.

He said those photographs — several hundred contact proof sheets — remain in the State's files.

"I consider that the preliminary work," Wenkam said. "This will be the completed work."

Working title for the book: "Scenic Treasures of Hawaii."

"I want the book to be a positive statement of what we have in Hawaii," Wenkam said. "It will show that we have designated large areas in the State for protection."

At the same time, the book will show what areas are being considered for development in order to give a well-rounded analysis of Hawaii's scenic treasures.

Wenkam said no other State has done this in a comprehensive manner in a single volume.

He expects to spend the rest of the year on the various Islands taking photographs.

"I'll probably include about 50 important scenic areas, which include maybe 20 high priority areas," he added.

Wenkam expects to take between 200 and 300 photographs, working with a "script" for placement in the book.

THE VOLUME, to be published by the University of Hawaii Press, will be about 11 by 13 inches.

The photographs will tend to be large, full-page in size and some will be double-page, he said.

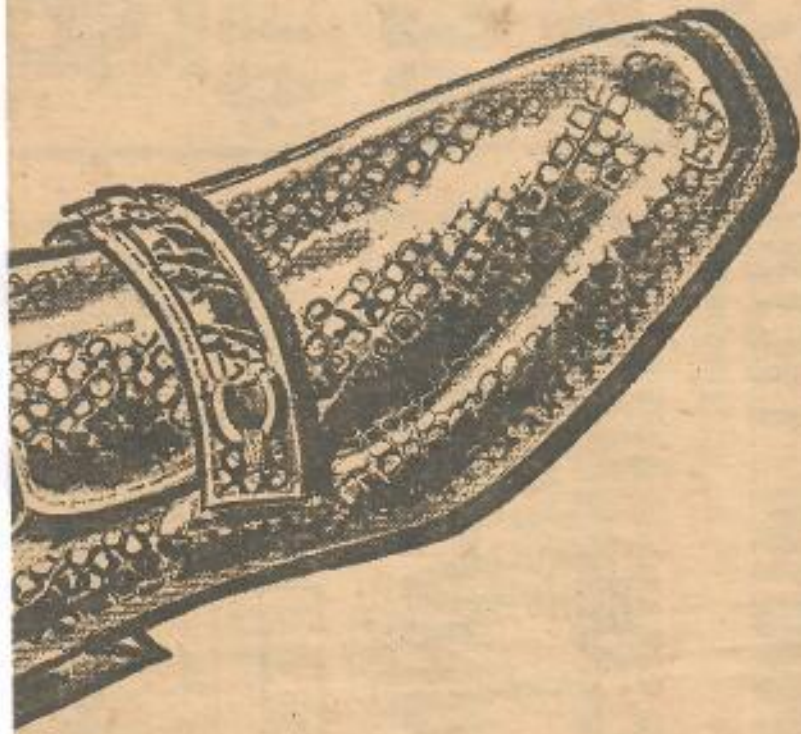
The \$10,000 grant will cover only the cost of travel and taking the photographs. The publisher still must raise more money to actually go into production.

ANDRADE

STORES FOR MEN

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Wednesday, February 5, 1975





ONLY A COBRA WOULD KNOW FOR SURE

Johnston & Murphy's new imitation cobra skin shoes look so authentic that no one will know! 100% man-made fibers with the luxury look of real skins. Come in and feel the comfort only quality shoes can give. White, Desert Sand or Brown with everlasting shine.

\$60.00

Johnston & Murphy

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Ala Moana 9:30 to 8 Mon, thru Fri., 9:30 to 5:30 Sat., 10 to 4 Sun. Kehala 9:30 to 8 Mon, thru Fri., 9:30 to 5:30 Sat., 10 to 4 Sun. Fort Street Mall 9 to 5 Mon, thru Sat., Closed Sun. Master Charge, BankAmericard, Diners' Club, American Express, Carte Blanche. Phone 949-3761.

Not More than 10N)



Bush

Aerial Greybeards

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Unsung heroes of the battle for Southeast Asia are the dauntless greybeards of the air, those angels of mercy and flying soldiers of fortune, Hank Bush says.

He's one himself.

He breezed in from Phnom Penh last week and left today for Saigon.

He has been flying people, rice and supplies around Cambodia in an old DC-7.

"These free-lance pilots are doing a terrific job under very difficult cir-

cumstances," Bush said, in an interview yesterday at the Ilikai Hotel.

"They're dodging rockets and mortar, taxiing up to the sandbagged terminal at Phnom Penh, dropping off people, then taking off to help others.

"IT'S A real humanitarian job and while the pay is good they're making no financial killing.

"I don't know why our government doesn't use this available airlift by these volunteer commercial operators to get refugees out. It could be done," he said.

Bush said many free-lance pilots, unattached to any scheduled airline, are men in their 50s and 60s.

Some are from Honolulu.

"Most of the work is for the Agency for International Development and sometimes the planes are so overloaded they take off with 60 people when they have room for only 30," he said.

Many aircraft making mercy flights in Cambodia and South Vietnam are World War II aircraft such as DC-3s and DC-4s.

"About 50 per cent of the pilots I would call soldiers of fortune," he said.

Wednesday, April 16, 1975 Honolulu Star-Bulletin B-11

Indochina's Angels of Mercy

"And about 80 percent are Americans.

"THERE ARE even two men who took part in evacuation flights from Dien Bien Phu in 1954.

"In Cambodia people are on the verge of starvation," Bush said.

"This is a disaster of

the size humanity has rarely seen.

"There is suffering. It is no time to play politics, to argue about communism," he said.

Bush would like to see the United Nations and Red Cross "enter the picture to stop the suffering and get Peking and Mos-

cow to help."

Bush has been flying in Southeast Asia since 1964.

He says South Viet-

nam's collapse caps "10 years of misdirected effort by the United States."

Tax Revenues Up 16%

State Has Surplus of \$65 Million

By Doug Boswell
Star-Bulletin Writer

The State government's cash surplus, calculated at \$57 million a month ago, has soared to nearly \$65 million according to preliminary estimates made yesterday by the Department of Budget and Finance.

Eileen Anderson, director of the department, said State tax revenues collected through the

close of business at 4:30 p.m. Monday, the end of the 1974-75 fiscal year, amounted to some \$548.6 million.

That figure is \$76.4 million — or more than 16 per cent — higher than tax revenues collected in the previous fiscal year.

MRS. ANDERSON said the increase in revenues means the State will relax restrictions on spending by about \$8 million during the present fiscal year.

There were indications that the bulk of the \$8 million will go into school programs, which had been chopped by some \$7.8 million in the State administration's spending plan for this year.

Mrs. Anderson indicated the State will make further adjustments in spending plans if tax revenues continue strong in July, August and September.

The State's surplus cash position is cumulative, including some \$51 million in cash accumulated during the past year and a \$13.8 million surplus left over from the previous year.

Mrs. Anderson said the growth rate in tax revenues is expected to decline over the next two years, shrinking the present surplus to about \$10 million by June 1977.

LEGISLATORS in April had approved a new two-

year budget based on predicted tax revenues of \$531 million for the year just ended.

The expectation then was that the State's economy would generate tax revenues at a growth rate of 12.5 per cent. Instead, the rate climbed to more than 16 per cent, producing revenues in excess of \$548 million.

Mrs. Anderson has predicted a growth rate of only 9.9 per cent next

year and 9.6 per cent the following year.

If the predictions hold true, the State will be moving into deficit spending for the next two years, using accumulated surpluses to cover the drop in revenues.

State departments, however, have traditionally under-estimated the growth in annual revenues for the past decade, partially to discourage legislators from over-extending budget appropriations.

Aug 2, 75

Ariyoshi to Release \$10 Million

By Doug Boswell
Star-Bulletin Writer

The State administration yesterday relaxed its conservative approach to spending and indicated it will release up to \$10 million in appropriations previously impounded.

It means the State will go ahead with a variety of programs, including the following:

—\$1,300,000 to acquire privately owned leasehold residential lands to set in motion a State Supreme Court test of the 1967 land reform law. A successful legal test could lead to the breakup of the leasehold system in Hawaii.

—\$1,193,000 appropriated by the 1975 legislative session for special education programs in the Department of Education.

—\$542,000 for creation of a Natural Energy Institute at the University of Hawaii for development of new, nonpolluting sources of energy.

—\$250,000 for development of a new State General Plan by the Department of Planning and Economic Development, expected to be completed by 1977.

EILEEN Anderson, director of the Department of Budget and Finance, said those items are included in a list of programs and appropriations recommended to Gov. George R. Ariyoshi for funding during the next two years.

Ariyoshi met with State Sen. John T. Ushijima, president of the Senate, and House Speaker James H. Wakatsuki yesterday to discuss the revised financial plan.

Mrs. Anderson said the

fee processing plants.

—\$10,000 for an interim committee to reduce unemployment.

—\$871,000 to pay costs of hiring 32 additional registered nurses at Maui and Hilo hospitals over the next two years.

—\$157,000 to finance vision tests for some 4,500 children three and four years of age.

—\$192,702 for community-based day activity centers for the developmentally disabled.

—\$25,000 in aid for Kauaikeolani Hospital.

—\$5,000 to the Variety Club for developmentally disabled programs.

—\$61,800 for payment of tuition and fees at the University of Hawaii for senior citizens.

—\$409,000 for dining programs for the elderly on the North Shore, Kalihi-Palama, and for development of new programs in other areas.

—\$359,362 for increased outreach services for the elderly.

—\$663,268 for drug abuse, rehabilitation and treatment for the YMCA, Drug Addiction Services of Hawaii, Palama Settlement, Habilitat, Hale O'ulu and Teen Challenge.

—\$322,598 for a lengthy list of social agencies involved in the treatment of alcoholism.

—\$1,070,070 for continuation of the Hawaii Legal Services Project.

—\$130,000 for the Pacific and Asian Affairs Council.

—\$743,000 for the Hawaii English Program.

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Mrs. Anderson said the \$10 million to be allocated is part of some \$17 million in legislative appropriations impounded under the spending plan announced in June.

She said more of the restricted appropriations may be released later in the year, depending on the flow of tax revenues into the general fund.

Legislative leaders indicated the bulk of the funds to be released for spending represent appropriations for expansion programs developed by the Legislature earlier this year.

OTHER legislative programs and the amounts to be released under the new spending plan:

— \$25,000 to expedite a merger of two Kona cof-

unemployment.

— \$871,000 to pay costs of hiring 32 additional registered nurses at Maui and Hilo hospitals over the next two years.

— \$157,000 to finance vision tests for some 4,500 children three and four years of age.

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The New Conquering Hordes

Pacific Scientists Discuss

By Walter Sullivan
(C) N.Y. Times Service

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Millions of tourists are invading the islands of the Pacific, and this last week ethnologists met here to discuss whether the native culture can survive the invasion.

The occasion was the two-week Pacific Science Congress that ended here yesterday after discussing a variety of problems common to the Pacific Nations.

In 1973, the conference was told, tourists visits to the islands of Micronesia included 51 per cent over the total for the previous year.

In the past two years, well over 5 million tourists visited Hawaii, and economists predict that, even with today's flat economy, the 1975 total will run close to 3 million.

In 1960, there were 4,000 visitors to Tahiti. By 1973 the figure had reached 77,000. Comparable trends were reported for Fiji and other island groups.

In Tonga, three to four cruise ships may arrive on the same day, discharging thousands of tourists into the capital of that previously remote island kingdom.

ALTHOUGH THIS INVASION has produced local hostility and in some places fed the flames of anticolonialism, most participants in the meeting agreed that tourism has more growth potential than does any other aspect of the island economies.

There was also a consensus on the impossibility of a return to the romantic, diverse and self-sufficient cultures of the past.

Sione Latu'e'fu of the University of Papua in Papua, New Guinea, termed modernization inevitable.

The islanders, he said, having been exposed to tourists, mass media, modernizing education and consumer goods, cannot return to their former isolation.

In a summary of his presentation, he said, "With the growth of anticolonialism, an ideology of traditionalism has spread through the third world, including the Pacific. This ideology rests on the erroneous assumption that it is possible and desirable to completely reject modernity and return to traditional ways."

But while modernization is inevitable, he added, it should be channeled into paths compatible with the aspirations of the island communities.

MANY SPEAKERS AGREED that such a controlled form of modernization would be difficult.

Claude Robineau of the Office of Overseas Scientific and Technological Research in Tahiti cited the hope that bringing two different cultures into contact — that of the tourists and that of the islands — would be stimulating to Tahitian art.

But, he said, "what is now occurring shows this supposition to be unfounded."

Impact of Tourism

Although traditional Tahitian songs and dances are taught in the family and in the schools, these arts are being "adulterated" by imported performances, he added.

He and others blamed the encapsulated treatment of tourists for much of the damage.

They arrive en masse on package tours. Air-conditioned buses carry them to their hotels, to archeological sites and finally back to the airport.

THE VISITORS TO FIJI, said John Samy, a planner with the Fijian government, are enclosed in "a shell of familiarity" — multimillion-dollar, air-conditioned hotels with large swimming pools exactly like those at home.

They are transported in buses and eat imported American-style food that often is given exotic names.

The hotels provide jobs, but for the islanders these jobs are almost always menial — a comedown for those reared on the land in proud self-sufficiency.

Furthermore, the jobs are too few to absorb all those displaced from the land — notably through its purchase by people speculating on further construction of hotels and condominiums.

In Hawaii, it was reported, 46 per cent of the hotel employes have been brought in from the outside.

ACCORDING TO ROLAND W. FORCE, director of the Bishop Museum, not only are tourists on pack-



Roland Force

Turn to Page A-6, Col. 7

Scientists View Impact of Tourism

Continued from Page One

age tours encapsulated, they are also exposed to conditions very similar to those from which they fled.

Their motivation as tourists, he said, arose from a desire to escape the stresses of urban life.

But, he said, the visitor finds many of these stresses in the overcrowded conditions of Waikiki and, others added, in the new clustered hotels on Guam.

"Tourism," he said, "defeats itself," and because of standardized hotel accommodations, the tourists' experience in Tahiti is "quite comparable to that in Pennsylvania."

Ideally, John Samy would alter the pattern so tourists would be integrated with the local culture — living and eating more as the islanders do.

But he is not sure this is feasible.

No one has studied, he said, the extent to which tourists have been conditioned to accept the present "shell of familiarity" by existing promotion and marketing techniques, and how amenable they would be to another, more venturesome pattern.

IN THE ISLAND STATES that have become newly independent, such as Fiji, Papua, Tonga and Western Samoa, those in control of the government have often invested heavily in existing tourist facilities and have little interest in change.

Furthermore, the multimillion-dollar investors are far away, and hence, it was said, decisions regarding future developments in Fiji, for example, tend to be made in Sydney and other remote financial centers.

Similarly, while tourism is profitable, a large part of that income flows back to overseas investors.

It was generally agreed that the average islander gains little.

Like animals in a zoo, said one participant, the islander is looked at, but does not profit much thereby.



Three distinct stone piles (middle of picture, left to right) appear to be scavenger

Umi on Hualalai: an obscure moi

By HUGH CLARK

Advertiser Big Island Bureau

HUALALAI, Hawaii—Several distinct piles of lava stones on a large desolate plateau at the 5,000-foot elevation of Mount Hualalai in South Kona is all that remains of the fabled reign of the great King Umi.

Details of the Hawaiian monarch of 450 years ago are somewhat obscured in antiquity but neither forgotten nor ignored. At least three writers in the last century recall the reign of the Big Island monarch who conquered Maui and all made reference to what is popularly known today as Umi's Temple.

THE EXACT NATURE of the several stone structures that lie in the Saddle between Hualalai and Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea is in

(Structures are above the tree line and there is no known water source). There are now no traces left of these idols," recalls Wilkes.

FORNANDER, A Maui Circuit Court judge who wrote "an account of the Polynesian Race: Its Origins and Migrations" in the 1870s for his half-Hawaiian daughter, gives considerable attention to Umi.

The Hawaiian was an adult before his royalty was formally recognized in court. His mother was regarded as a woman of modest standing.

After the death of his father, King Liloa, Umi was pitted against his half-brother, Hakau, and killed him in Waipio Valley. This left Umi to be the moi or kind of Hawaii King. Fornander puts his reign as from the 1490s to 1521, the latter believed to

traveled extensively through the historic districts that remain politically viable subdivisions today, settling disputes and erecting several heiaus.

AMONG THE RELIGIOUS structures were those placed at Kapoho on the Puna Coast, one in Ka'u and one in Kailua-Kona which Christian missionaries later used as building material in 1820 for the First Hawaiian Christian Church of Mokuaekua.

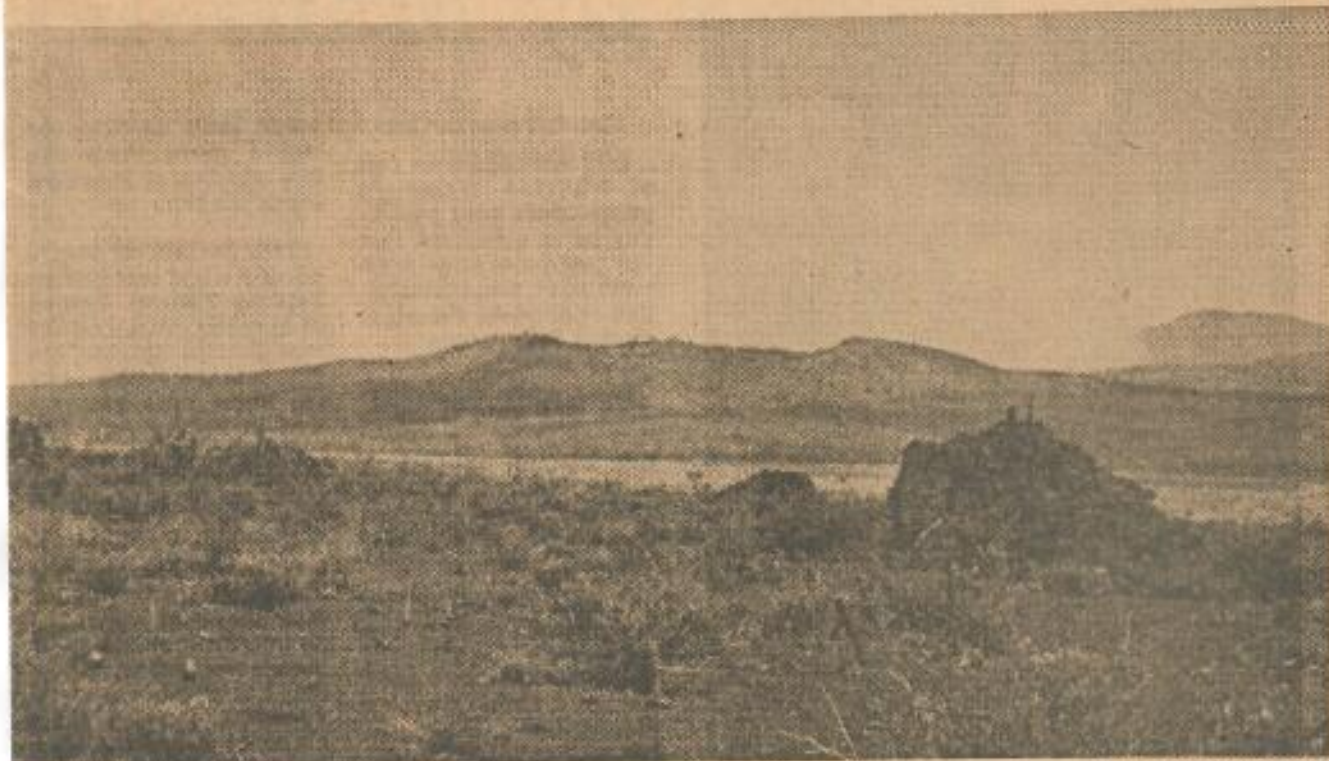
The most contemporary report on Umi's legacy was contained in a 1917 edition of Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac. The report by the Rev. Albert S. Baker reads nearly contemporary. The writer decried the loss of a historical site.

"It is a pity that some 50 years ago (1867), the temple was made into a goat corral and that present cor-

port

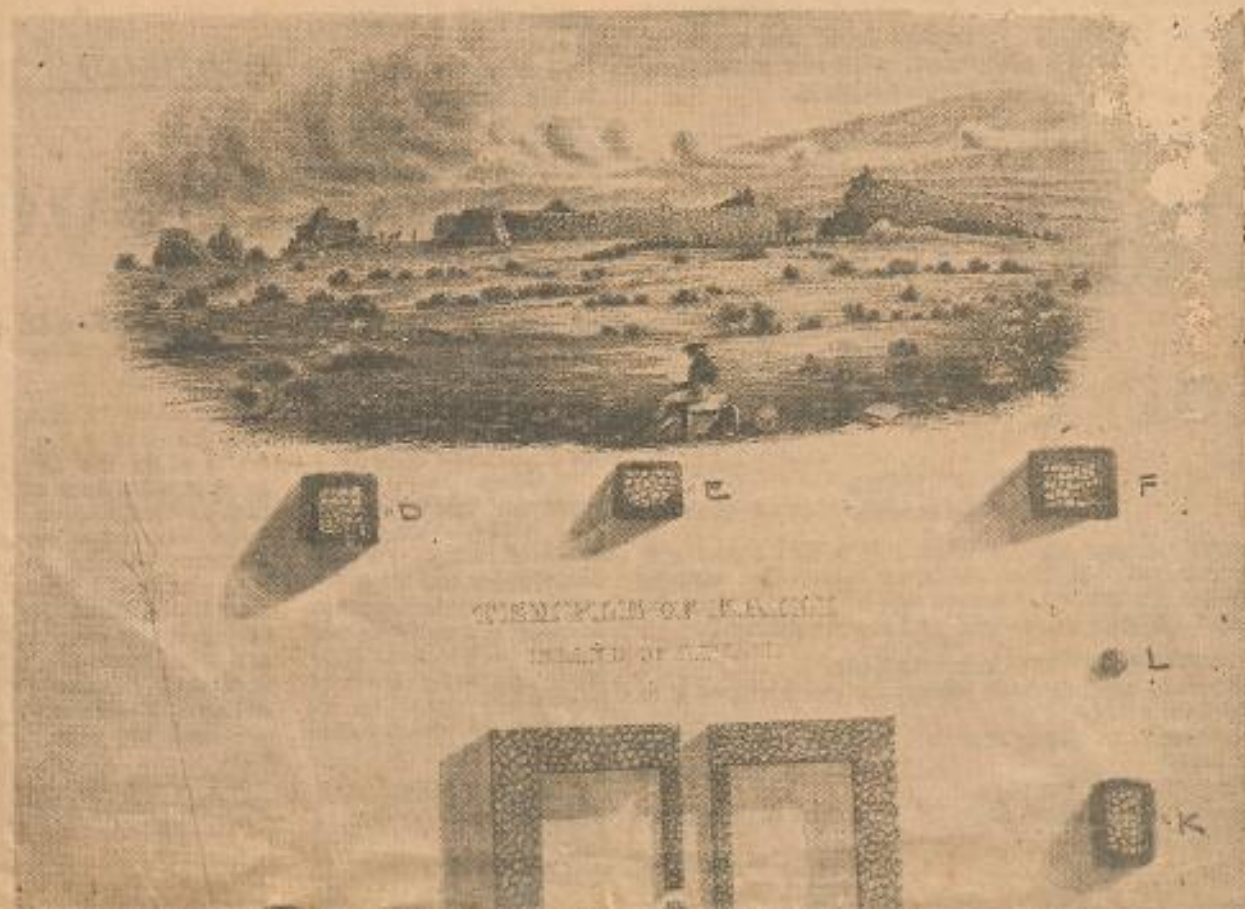


Saturday, September 6, 1975 A-3



remains of same site at Umi's Temple sketched in 1840 (schematic below).

Advertiser photos by Hugh Clark



Highly respected historian Helen S. Baldwin of Hilo said that to her knowledge the fairly well-preserved rock forms are not a temple at all, but merely a cumbersome means of conducting a 15th century census.

Other sources indicate otherwise. Frenchman M. Remy in his account of Umi, "Tales of a Venerable Savage," says the stone piles are a memorial to Umi's triumph over a cousin he fought and killed out of anger for destruction of coconut trees and cultivated lands in Kailua-Kona.

AUTHOR ABRAHAM FORNANDER of Maui had a theory that Umi's stone piles were "reared as peaceful mementos." Fornander took great issue in all three volumes of Polynesian history with the findings of Remy.

Lt. Charles Wilkes of the U.S. Navy, who conducted an exploration expedition from 1838-1842 in Hawaii, leans towards Remy's account, however.

In an 1844 narrative written on observations made in 1840, Wilkes describes the "ruins of the ancient temple Kaili."

He said Umi and his wife, Papa, lived on the forbidding plateau. "The three northern pyramids forming the front were originally erected by Umi to represent the districts of the Island he then governed; and as he conquered other districts, he obliged each of them to build a pyramid on the side of the temple."

WILKES ALSO HAD a plate of the temple or heiau drawn that represents the only schematic of the temple today.

He described the main building as 92 feet long by 71-feet, 10-inches wide. Walls were 6-feet, 9 inches high and 7 feet thick at the top. Piles B and C were for pedestals for idols and D, E, and F were the pyramids Umi built. The remaining five piles were for the conquered districts.

The explorer said the building was formerly "covered with idols, and offerings were required to be brought from a great distance, consisting generally of provisions.

UMI IS CREDITED with an invasion of Maui that began in Waipio Valley, where he headquartered immediately after taking the throne. His war party crossed the treacherous Alenuihaha Channel and landed near Hana.

He succeeded in his goal of placing his wife's brother, Kiha-A-Piilani, on the Maui throne after destroying a fort and killing the reigning Maui Monarch, Lono-A-Pii, in the process. As was often the case in Hawaii's past, the Maui struggle for power matched brother against brother.

Following his return to the Big Island, Fornander's detailed research, based on comparing legends and tales passed on by word of mouth from generation to generation, says that Umi settled down to securing the Big Island and resolving difficulties with the blind Ka'u chief, Imaikalani.

FORNANDER RECOUNTS but does not subscribe to the account by Remy about the temple's purposes.

Remy said Umi fought and slew a cousin, Keliiokaloa, "on the high plateau between Hualalai and Mauna Loa." That legend says Umi "erected the memorial stone piles on that spot now known as the Ahua-A-Umi in commemoration. . ."

Instead, the judge wrote he believed that Umi for some unexplained reason left the lushness of Waipio for the "comparatively barren plateau where the Ahua-A-Umi were reared . . . choosing to live there on the income of tribute brought him by the chiefs and landholders of the various districts."

"AND THUS THE six piles of stones were reared as peaceful mementos and rallying points, each one for its particular district, while the seventh pile indicated the court of Umi and its crowd of attendants."

Fornander, a Swedish-born jurist and historian who married an alii from Molokai, says one reason Umi may have left Waipio on the Hamakua Coast was because of the moi's desire to live near Kona's rich fishing grounds.

Fornander added that Umi

old walls and partly within them."

PUBLISHED 20TH CENTURY works on the temple, if any, are unknown.

Noted Hilo College anthropologist William Bonk knows of no work that has been done on the site. Russell Apple, Pacific historian for the National Park Service, knows off no existing accounts beyond the Wilkes' expedition and the brief Thrum's reference.

Goats may not be corralled at the site any more but the presence of the animals is obvious by their droppings throughout the site. The ruins lie essentially unprotected but relatively inaccessible to vandals.

Access is by 10 hard miles of twisting four-wheel-drive-only road through several locked Bishop Estate gates. Two large ranch leaseholds must be passed en route.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN plans to restore, maintain or protect the most obvious and highest known ruins of prehistoric Hawaii but interest in the site has been kindled in the last year. This has been caused by the strong interest, spurred mainly by Kona Councilman William S. Kawahara and State Senate President John T. Ushijima of the Big Island, in linking Hilo and Kona via a direct cross-Island route.

This kind of route conceivably could pass within 100 yards of the temple if the old Judd Trail alignment were used as a primary guide.

Umi's Temple has a lone use today. One of the center piles serves as a sturdy foundation for a rain gauge used by veteran Bishop Estate land manager Norman Carlson.

ITS FUTURE MIGHT be more meaningful if further deterioration were halted and necessary archeological work and rudimentary preservation were begun.

Dr. Kenneth Emory of Bishop Museum says, "We always have been interested in Ahu A Umi. It was clearly a heiau."

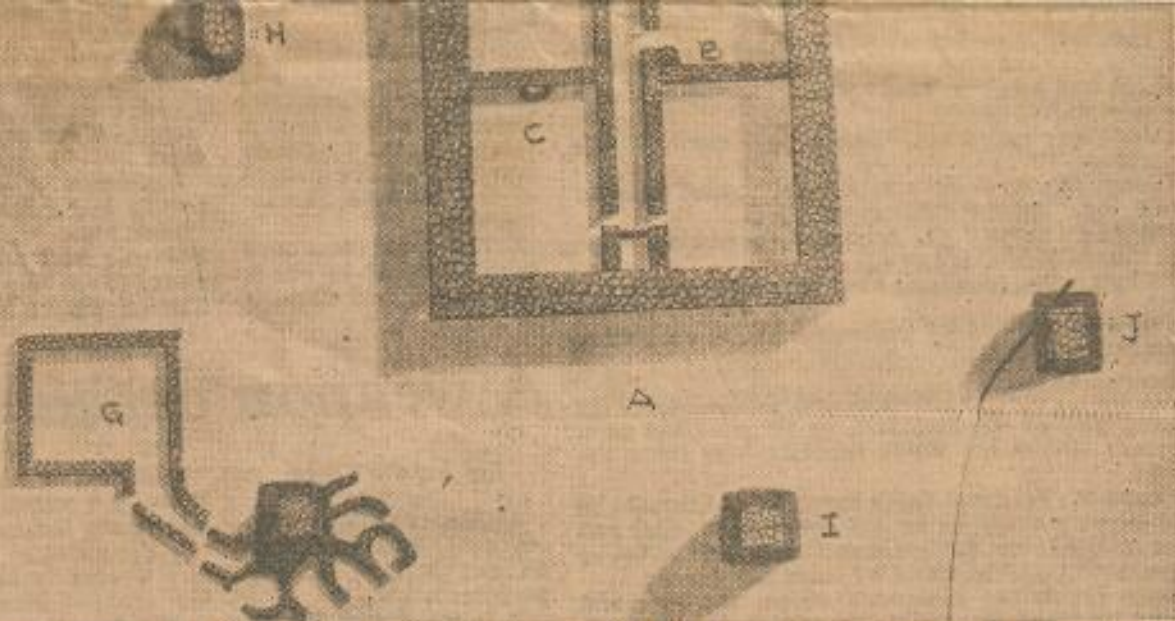
He released an article in the Ke Au Okoa, dated May 22, 1965, which was translated by Mary Kawena Pukui of Bishop Museum, about Umi



Closeup shows size of remaining stone structures.



One theory about



Wilkes' schematic of the temple or heiau: B, C, D, E and F were pedestals for idols, according to Wilkes' narrative.

and the structure.

Emory calls the translation a "valued addition."

The Pukui translation says Umi made war against Keliiokaloa, ruling chief of Kona.

"UMI WENT UP . . . between Mauna Kea and Hualalai . . . with the intention of going down to Kona. Keliiokaloa did not wait but came up to attack Umi. The two armies met on the level place surrounded by the three mountains (the plateau on the eastern side of Hualalai).

"Laepuni and his companion, commoners without chiefly blood, fought Umi and almost killed him. Piimal-waa came to his assistance, thus gaining a victory on Umi's side . . .

"The chief of Kailua died in that battle and Umi became ruling chief of the whole Island of Hawaii. To commemorate this battle unto generations to come, he built a heap of lava rocks known to this day as Ahu A Umi . . .

THE TRANSLATION of the Hawaiian's old legend said Umi also built other heiaus, including mookini

in North Kohala. The translator said Umi was known as a mountain dwelling chief who lived in the center of the Island "because of his love for the people."

The National Park Service in October 1973 designated Umi's Temple as a major archaeological site in its proposed Hawaii Volcanoes National Park master plan.

The expansion of the park, however, is a slow process. After two years, the officials at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park were informed that the master plan and its accompanying environmental impact statement had received all of the necessary approvals from Federal agencies in Washington as of July 23.

"THE FINAL DRAFT WILL be distributed publicly once we receive the copies from the printer," National park chief ranger Chris Cameron said.

Although the scope of the park expansion has been reduced from the original 340,000 acres asked in the late 1960s to the present 123,000

acres, Umi's Temple remains part of the acquisition plan.

Cameron noted that the various approvals do not mean the plan will be implemented in part or in whole since the Department of Interior must await congressional appropriations to acquire the various lands.

The NPS said the site is one of two worthy of mention on Hualalai, citing the type of dry masonry construction usually found in major Hawaiian temples close to the coastline.

ALTHOUGH THE two-year-old Federal document doesn't make a final determination on the question of whether Umi left us census results of a temple, the NPS enters a judgment on the question.

"Other stories present the feature as ancient Hawaii's first census, with each district contributing a stone for each man, woman and child, with the largest pile indicating the most populous district . . .

"Research now under way on ancient Hawaiian temples may shed greater light on its significance."



the structure is that it was used for census.



Stone wall at the Umi Temple site: still unprotected.

Friday Sept 12, 75 Advertiser

Hawaiian-style foods reach gourmet status



By **BOB KRAUSS**
Advertiser Columnist

A Krauss Survey revealed yesterday that an alarming rise in the cost of opihī is not the only reason that people with a yen for Hawaiian food are paying more and eating less.

Hawaiian fresh fish and poi, once the fare of poor people, have become gourmet delicacies.

The old-fashioned luanau, once a product of friendship and cooperative effort, now costs as much to cater as a nine-course Chinese dinner or T-bone steaks.

a bob krauss special

Opihī will cost \$405 per quart.

One reason for the rising prices seems to be that more people than ever before are acquiring a taste for Hawaiian food while fewer people are out harvesting it.

MRS. RACHEL HAILE, who started Haile's Hawaiian Foods with her husband at the Ala Moana Fish Market 26 years ago

thinks a moratorium on harvesting opihis might be a good idea.

"The wholesale price is \$80 a gallon," she said. "It used to be about \$30 a gallon 10 years ago. The way it's going, the price will just keep going up. Maybe, if they stop picking and the opihis get a chance to grow back, the price will come down."

(Right now the popularity of opihī shell necklaces has added to the scarcity. Medium-sized opihī shells bring 25 cents each while the meat is worth only a few cents.)

REACTION TO THE rising cost of Hawaiian food



Advertiser photo by David Yemada

Rachel Haile marks salmon at \$3.50 per pound: local taste is getting downright expensive.

When I read that the price of opihī has gone up from \$10 a quart to \$10 a cup, I asked about the price of other Hawaiian foods and discovered that:

LAU LAUS have doubled in price during the past 10 years.

Kalua pig has jumped from \$1.50 a pound in 1965 to \$2.85 today.

Salt king salmon now costs \$3.50 per pound. It cost \$1.25 a pound 10 years ago.

If prices keep increasing at the rate they have during the past 10 years (it's called an exponential growth curve when used by computer operators), here's what it will cost to serve a Hawaiian meal in the year 2005.

LAU LAUS WILL cost three for \$18.

Kalua pig will sell for \$50.46 per pound.

Salt king salmon for making lomi lomi salmon will run about \$78.83 per

said Hawaiian foods are more popular than ever.

"When we started, only Hawaiians bought Hawaiian foods," she explained. "Now we sell to all nationalities. Hawaiian raw fish isn't so much different from sashimi. Haoles like Hawaiian food the least, except the old-timers."

HER DAUGHTER

Rachel, who manages the shop, said fewer people are willing to supply Hawaiian food.

"We used to sell six different varieties of limu," she said. "Now we sell only two varieties. It's the same with kukui nut and raw squid and crab. People are too lazy to go out and get it."

"Harvesting limu would be one way for young people to make some money if they learned how to do it and not to pull it up by the roots so it won't grow back."

MRS. HAILE said she

is varied.

First Hawaiian Bank economist Tom Hitch (who loves Hawaiian food), said, "You can't project the price of opihī to \$405 per quart because people will stop eating it before they pay that much. One basic reason the price keeps going up is because these foods are produced by hand labor and can't be mechanized."

A Hawaiian reaction came from Mamo of Chuck Machado's Luau.

"WHEN I GO to a local luau, I don't bother with the everyday foods," she said. I fill up on the raw stuff: opihī, raw fish, raw squid, raw crab. They're like caviar now, rare delicacies."

My own reaction after reporting on luau for 25 years is that, if you like Hawaiian food and can't afford the price, you should make friends with some fishermen, taro growers and pig farmers.

Pacific Ecosystems

ISLANDS IN THE Pacific have special problems as well as special attractions.

The need for conservation in the island ecosystems and in the entire Pacific Basin led Maurice Strong, executive director of the U.N. Environment Program, to propose that a Mini-Stockholm Conference on the Pacific environment be held soon.

Strong, who was secretary-general of the U.N. Conference on the Human Environment held in June, 1972, in Stockholm, Sweden, made his proposal in an address last month before the 13th Pacific Science Congress, meeting in Vancouver, B.C.

The Congress adopted a resolution endorsing the proposal, according to Roland Force, Bishop Museum director, who was chairman of the resolutions committee.

THE RESOLUTION pointed out that Pacific Island areas are threatened by the impact of rapid technological and social change and that several Pacific island groups have become independent nations since the Stockholm conference.

Force said the conference is at least a year away and that Fiji and

A Mini-Stockholm Conference on the Pacific environment has been proposed by Maurice Strong, executive director of the U.N. Environment Program.

Noumea, New Caledonia, have already been proposed as sites for it. He said the proposal will be discussed at the conference of the South Pacific Commission opening Sept. 25 in Nauru.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would probably be the Mini-Stockholm Conference's main sponsor, with the South Pacific Commission and Pacific Science Association as co-sponsors, Force said.

THE PRESERVATION of the Pacific environment, subject of resolutions at the 1971 Pacific Science Congress in Canberra, inspired several strong resolutions at the Vancouver meeting, Force said.



They included:

A resolution urging the abandonment of a proposal by Japanese, American and Iranian interests to build a massive supertanker oil storage facility on Kossol Reef, near Babelthuap Island in the Palau.

Force said news of the proposal only surfaced about a year ago and that few details are yet available. He said that Kossol, which he has visited several times, is a beautiful reef that would be ruined if the facility is built. Kossol was described in the book "This Living Reef," and has great value for scientific research and for a park, the resolution says.

The supertanker would result in shoreside facilities such as refineries and warehouses and would probably have a bad effect on the social fabric of the people, Force said.

Scientists are united in opposing the project, he said, and there is also much opposition among the people of Palau, although some may support it for economic reasons. The resolution says there may be alternative sites of less scientific importance.

A RESOLUTION urged ratification by Pacific nations of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Force pointed out that modern transportation systems, plus the lure of money, have increased trade in wild animals or plants, with the result that some animals, such as the

orangutan of Borneo and Sumatra, are in real danger.

A companion resolution urged governments to restrict importation of non-native wildlife and that pet dealers be encouraged to center their sales around animals that can be raised in captivity.

Around the world exotic animals are being captured for sale as pets mainly for people who live in cities. Some of these animals have become harmful to agriculture, natural resources and public health, particularly when they escape and multiply.

Hawaii, among other places, has found that some exotic birds, sold as pets, have escaped, multiplied, and become pests.

ANOTHER resolution urged Pacific nations to establish ecological reserves to preserve distinctive flora and fauna, including endangered species and a broad range of ecosystems. It points out that animal and plant forms are biological riches vulnerable to the growth of population and technology.

Other resolutions urged efforts to control the vector mosquito of dengue and yellow fever, to provide smaller museums with representative collections, and that more floristic manuals be produced.

Concern in U.S.S.R

SCIENTISTS in the Soviet Union are becoming much concerned about dangers to their environment, according to Otto Degener, island botanist.

Degener, his wife Isa, and Dieter D. Mueller-Dombois, professor of botany at the University of Hawaii, attended the International Botanical Congress in Leningrad this past summer. The Degeners are authors of the monumental series of books entitled "Flora Hawaiiensis" or "New Illustrated Flora of the Hawaiian Islands."

Degener said 6,000 botanists from 50 nations attended the Leningrad meeting. He said that plants from Hawaii collected on the Kotzebue expedition in the early 19th century are in the Leningrad herbarium.

The Degeners traveled in the U.S.S.R., visiting the Russian equivalent of national parks in the Caucasus, and saw mountain slopes being devastated by excessive sheep pasturage, just as on the slopes of Mauna Kea.

Sept 27, 75 Star-Bulletin Sat



Kukaniloko

Photo by Ron Taber

Kukaniloko—Historic Site

ON THE PLAINS between the Koolau and Waianae Mountains is Kukaniloko, the place where many of the most distinguished chiefs and chiefesses of ancient Oahu were born. Its historic significance dates to the 12th Century.

Kukaniloko was a neutral ground between the two kingdoms that ruled Oahu for much of the time, explains the Hawaiian scholar, Charles W. Kenn. Alii from both kingdoms came here for the ceremonies connected with birth. The fame of Kukaniloko was such that even after it had fallen into disuse, Kamehameha the Great wanted his heir, Liholiho, to be born there in 1797. The illness of Queen Keopuolani prevented her coming to Kukaniloko, however.

Kukaniloko, one of the most historic spots in the Hawaiian Islands, has

The Wahiawa Hawaiian Civic Club plans to restore the site of Kukaniloko, the "Wahiawa birthstones."

also been one of the most neglected. The Wahiawa Hawaiian Civic Club, led by Hiram Diamond, now has plans to restore the site so that Hawaiians and other Islanders can better appreciate its historic significance.

KUKANILOKO, marked by a Hawaii Visitors Bureau sign on Kamehameha Highway, is located in a small grove of eucalyptus trees a short distance north of Wahiawa. Access is along a dirt road through pineapple fields; Del Monte Corp., which owns the road, permits the public to use it but requests visitors to be careful not to damage road or pineapple plants.

The trees mark the location of an outcropping of rocks, the birthstones; each stone has at least one depression on its surface and many have several. The natural depressions were probably enlarged and made more symmetrical by the Hawaiians so that they form smooth "sit-spots."

The expectant mothers sat on these stones during child-birth; many stones had natural backrests.

CHARLES KENN explains that



Our Environment

By
Harry Whitten

the Hawaiians had a deep concern for psychology; they believed the stones represented 'aumakua, or good spirits. They believed the stones had the mana, or power to absorb pain.

Kukaniloko was reserved for the ali'i of Oahu; similar sites existed on other islands, but Holoholoku, near Wailua, Kauai, contains the only other birthstones still preserved. Babies born on these stones were supposed to have distinctions and blessings not accorded to ali'i children born elsewhere.

Births were well witnessed.

Thomas Thrum, in his Hawaiian Annual of 1912, described the ceremony at the birth of an ali'i and how there were 48 chiefs to whom belonged the duty of cutting the navel-cord. Two sacred drums, Opuku and Hawea, announced the event to the assembled multitude.

Legend says the drums were kept in a heiau, Hoolonopahu, near Kukaniloko, but nothing now remains of the heiau.

WHAT IS KNOWN of the history of Kukaniloko is contained in Abraham Fornander's "An Account of the Polynesian Race." He says that Kukaniloko was established in about the 12th century by Nanakaoko and his wife Kahihikalani, whose son Kapawa was born there.

The name Kukaniloko comes from

that of a woman who was moi or ruler of Oahu. Legend doesn't say whether she was born on the birthstones, but she went to the site for the birth of her daughter Kalaimanua, who was reported to have had a peaceful and successful reign during which three great fishponds were built.

Malikukahi and Kakuhewa were two other rulers born at Kukaniloko whose reigns were remembered as distinguished.

FOR KUKANILOKO'S restoration, the Wahiawa Hawaiian Civic Club expects to get help from other clubs and from the Moanalua Jaycees, which is taking on work at Kukaniloko as part of its Bicentennial project, Diamond says. The Wahiawa Club assumed responsibility for Kukaniloko in the 1960s, taking over from the Daughters of Hawaii.

The club expects to discuss its restoration plans with Rep. Richard C. S. Ho, chairman of the House Culture and Art Committee, and other legislative leaders. Michael Roberts has designed the project.

Diamond says the club hopes to include 100 acres in the site. The surrounding land, now in pineapple, is leased by Del Monte from the Galbraith Estate, but the lease will be up in 1978.

The plan is to remove the eucalyptus trees and plant kukui, 'ulu (breadfruit) or other plants connected with Hawaiian history. The present access road would be closed and access would be from the west, so that visitors would approach the site as if it were on a knoll.

THE WALL surrounding the site would be rebuilt, the idea being for all the people of Hawaii to bring stones for the rebuilding. There would be a ledge on the wall, where people could sit and meditate. Interpretative signs would tell the history of Kukaniloko.

Paul Yamanaka, a member of the restoration committee, says he has seen Hawaiians sitting at Kukaniloko and meditating. He has also seen Hawaiian girls sitting on the stones, while they laughed and joked.

Yamanaka, the curator of the Queen Kapiolani Rose Garden, thinks it would be fine if Kukaniloko again became a maternity hospital.

OCT 11, 1975 S-B

Isles' Newest Tourist Spot?

Kahoolawe, a tourist destination?

Not yet, you say?

Well somebody apparently forgot to tell that to the advertising agency that handles the account for Air Siam.

The story of Kahoolawe (spelled "Kakoolawe" in the advertisement) was revealed in two letters to the editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review.

LAST month, reader Bruce D. Larkin pointed out that the airline's advertising agency "has led them modestly astray."

"The advertising says: 'If Waikiki is too much try the shadows of another time — the other Hawaii — Maui, and Molokai, Kauai and Kakoolawe.'"

Larkin went on to correct the spelling and tell how the Island actually is uninhabited, serves as a Navy firing range and made reference to notices that warn fishermen against landing on Kahoolawe.

"Has Air Siam found the ultimate way to get away from it all?" he asked.

IN yesterday's issue of the same publication, Michael G. Rudder, director of advertising for Air Siam, replied:

"How mortifying," he wrote in reference to Larkin's letter. "It certainly appears as if our advertising agency made a real boner on this one.

"I have tried to think up a reason for mentioning an island that cannot be visited, but have failed. Let us just say that our creative people were carried away by the whole idea of beautiful Hawaii, and we must have been infected since we failed to notice this error."

He said the advertising copy would be changed.

Saturday Jan 19, 76 5-B

Director of Historic Sites Branch Quits

By Helen Altorn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Gary Cummins has resigned as director of the historic sites branch of the State Parks Division. He has been replaced temporarily by Jane Silverman, State historic preservation officer.

Cummins has been critical of Parks Division support of the historic sites program but said he did not quit because of that.

He said, "There are no hard feelings. I would have stuck it out. There are always problems but we were getting support

from the department and the Governor's Office."

He discussed the program briefly in an interview before leaving last night for the University of Arizona where he will work for a doctorate in anthropology, specializing in cultural resources management.

THE HISTORIC sites team under Cummins' direction has completed one of its biggest jobs in the past few years — the federally required State Historic Preservation Plan.

Cummins said the re-

port is at the printers. "That's something we're really glad to get done," he said. (Hawaii is one of two states operating under an interim plan.)

Cummins said the historic site program is "going through a maturation stage. Preservation is part of the total environmental question. We're beginning to see it in the general planning context instead of being concerned with site-by-site problems."

He said the branch staff "is overworked" with three main areas of responsibility — survey and

planning, historic site review and federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation projects.

The review function is "the back breaker," Cummins said. "Every single federal government project has to go through us. Eighty per cent are rubber stamped but others are more ticklish. There are occasional ones like TH-3 (the controversial highway project) and Lahaina Small Boat Harbor that go on for years."

THE grants-in-aid program "was nickel and dime until 1975 when we

got half a million dollars," and the branch is responsible for administering grant projects, Cummins said.

Cummins, who has been with the Department of Land and Natural Resources for three years, said the historic sites program "couldn't be in better hands" than Jane Silverman's. "But there is an awful lot of work to do."

He gave high praise to Land Board Chairman Christopher Cobb. "If it hadn't been for him we'd

be dead. He's very understanding. When we got to the breaking point, he helped us out every time."

The branch has a staff of six persons, including a historian, architect, archaeologist, archaeologist's assistant and clerk-typist.

The archaeologist quit last November, citing a lack of professional, intellectual and personal support at the administrative level in the Parks Division. Cummins backed up her complaints.

Seeks to Perpetuate Herbal Medicines *She Digs into Isles'*

By Nadine W. Scott
Star-Bulletin Writer

Mary Kaikainahaole is embarked on a lifetime quest for the herbal formulas, the prescriptions from nature's living plants, that were used by the ancient Hawaiians to cure their illnesses.

Several of the manuscripts that have resulted from her research are already on file in Sinclair Library at the University of Hawaii where she is a graduate student in ethnobotany.

She has several additional manuscripts ready for transcription and hopes to complete a book—with the help of professor Beatrice Krauss—shortly after the first of the year.

She is dedicated to preserving this information, for as she has told the many older Hawaiians she has interviewed:

"Once you pass on, what will your children and grandchildren have—how will they know about this aspect of our Hawaiian culture?"

TOMORROW, the women of Nuuanu Congregational Church and their guests will have a pre-holiday gathering at the Ilikai Hotel.

They will have the opportunity to see Mary K., as she's known to her friends, give an illustrated lecture on her work.

To appreciate the scope of achievement attained by this Hawaiian woman, one must know she worked as a paramedical assistant at Waimano Home from 1956 to 1965—years

during which her sight failed rapidly.

Then, almost blind, she began her undergraduate work at the University of Hawaii. Four years later and sightless, she received a bachelor's degree in sociology.

Then, spurred on by her interest in Hawaiian medicinal plants and stimulated by Krauss, she began her extensive research.

FOR AGES Hawaiian families handed down to their children their unwritten secret remedies for illness.

Most older Hawaiians closely guard these prescriptions to this day and regard it as kapu to reveal the formulas.

Yesterday, in an interview at her Pauoa Valley home, Mary K. revealed how she made her first significant breakthrough to tap this treasury from the past.

In 1971, she said, she went to Kauai "and when I talked to our people I told them, 'If you don't record these things, once you pass on, they will go.' They become open and receptive, she said.

On Maui it was a different story.

For more than two days she "tried to make contact and do interviews, but everyone said we don't use that anymore. They wouldn't talk about it."

FINALLY SHE was directed to a minister, the Rev. John Kukahiko in Lahaina.

He freely discussed the herbs he was using and



Mary Kaikainahaole

after she had recorded his information she asked him if he knew of anyone who could help her.

"All he said was that I could do it," she continued. The woman (and Kaikainahaole is meticulous about protecting the anonymity of her sources) who was driving her said, "That's all I want to know."

THE NEXT morning, a glorious day, the same woman and two others came for Kaikainahaole in their car.

"As soon as we got in the car I had to roll the window up—all of a sudden there was a cloud burst and the wind started whipping all around us," she said.

Sat Dec 6, 75 S-B

Ancient Cures

They drove to Waikapu Cemetery.

"We had to go look for the grave of the granny of one of the women. We had to clear the junk from a broken car away from the grave, and we were soaking wet," she related.

The storm continued unabated.

After the weeds had been cleared away, Kaikainahaole was instructed to put flowers on "granny's grave. We joined hands and stood in a circle to say a prayer—not to granny for she was a Christian, but she helped the people in her area.

"After we said the prayer the sun came out and was hot on my face. I was completely dry and so were the other women," she said. "I was astonished!"

The group drove to the grandmother's house and there said another prayer in the hot and sunny day.

"AT 6:30 THE next morning I had a call saying John Mahi in Iao Valley is waiting for you. Before, he wouldn't talk to me. Then there was no problem."

And there has been no problem since.

"There's much more I have to research and much more to write," Kaikainahaole said. But it's so important we don't tell too much. I'm so afraid people will rape our Hawaiian plants."

Stressing the importance of observing all the ancient practices and rituals in picking and preparing the Hawaiian herbs, she said many are so potent they are potentially harmful.

And many of the pre-

scriptions are made specifically for individuals and will not work on just anyone.

SHE SPOKE yearningly of the plant called "limu lipoa kua hiwa," a fern-like counterpart to limu that grows in the mountain areas and alongside mountain streams, for this she has never "seen."

She spoke of the pollen from hala which acts as a sexual stimulant "like Spanish fly," but only from certain trees and she said she will not reveal where those trees are.

And she mentioned the hau flower which was placed in a glass of water when a pregnant woman began her first labor pains.

"The sap from the flower becomes diluted in the water and when the woman drinks it, it helps to lubricate the birth canal."

She told of how the corm of the taro plant was used as douche syringe, and of much more.

All her manuscripts are written in narrative form, just as the information was relayed to her.

Her book should make fascinating reading.

Hawaii Exhibit in London

Ed. Note: Some of the world's greatest national historical collections rest in the British Museum, London, rather than in the lands of their origin. The reason, the London Times commented recently, "is the undisguised curiosity and intelligent passion for the past and for different cultures exhibited by British explorers, connoisseurs and dilettanti."

One of those collections, put on display last month after having been kept away from public view in storage for many years, is Hawaiian.

Here is a commentary on the Hawaii show by the Times's art columnist, Marina Vaizey.

HAWAII WAS settled by Polynesians about AD 500. They developed a feudal society in which the chiefs had *mana*, supernatural powers achieved by their descent from the gods. Religion was all-pervasive, wars were frequent, eating was segregated and men did the cooking. The favourite enjoyment was surf-

A magnificent exhibition at the British Museum shows tangible remains of the complicated culture of Hawaii.

ing, and there were no towns, no metals, no money and no markets.

Objects from Hawaii's intricate culture, which lasted for nearly 1,400 years, are on view in a magnificent exhibition at the Museum of Man-

kind in Burlington Gardens, the British Museum's ethnographic collection, which studies "primitive" man through his artifacts, and mounts, with dramatic skill, special exhibitions which describe a society through the objects that it has used.

"Hawaii," the first show of its kind in this country, has an enormous range, achieved through the selection of the finest things. Great yellow and red cloaks, made of thousands of tiny feathers tied to a foundation of fibrous net, have a bold design of geometric forms; there are crested feather helmets, and feather gods, mouths a-snarl with real teeth. Helmets and gods were given a sturdy underpinning by a basketry framework.

ALTHOUGH WAR was a formal affair, it was more than sufficiently aggressive, captives often serving later as human sacrifices; and a

ferocious vitality is evident in the savage elegance of the great wood carvings of the human forms of gods — muscular, stylised, overwhelmingly conveying elemental energy. The open mouths, and the huge eyes are all-devouring.

Acrobatic poses are deftly caught for the human forms used as supports for drums, or bowls, as tables in fact in terms of function. Weapons are immaculately crafted, simple, and lethal if used with skill; there are weapons for tripping, in case the enemy should flee; and a long wooden spear with wooden barbs might be the very weapon that ended the life of Capt. Cook.

Barkcloth is exquisitely decorated with abstract patterns, first painted, later printed. The carved wooden bowls are superbly simple forms, useful and serenely elegant. All in all, the exhibition presents everything from gods to fishing hooks and jewelry made from teeth (a chief-tain's eating bowl is decorated with the teeth of dead enemies).

All these domestic implements are the tangible remains of a complicated culture which saw and responded to deities everywhere, but which was grimly practical enough to use human flesh as bait when fishing for sharks. The only thing missing is a canoe; but the objects here, from surfboards to necklaces of whole ivory, show us the whole of Hawaiian society, structured from slaves to divine chiefs, in an instructive, exciting compilation.

Star Bulletin

Jan 24, 76

Alconcel Again Heads Consulate

Trinidad Q. Alconcel, involved in a bribe charge controversy last year, has returned to Honolulu to head the Philippines consulate again.

He was consul general here from 1966 to 1972.

Alconcel replaces Vicente Romero, who was reassigned to Vancouver.

While he was consul general in San Francisco, Alconcel was tied to the alleged bribe controversy by syndicated newspaper columnist Jack Anderson.

ANDERSON CLAIMED President Ferdinand Marcos sought to bribe Primitivo Mijares, his former press censor, who was scheduled to testify before Congress on corruption in Marcos' government.

Anderson said a check for \$50,000 was made out to Alconcel and deposited in a joint account he shared with Mijares. A

photostat of the check was published in the Star-Bulletin. The check was withdrawn and placed in Alconcel's account after Mijares testified.

Thiefs Try Roof as Hiding Place

When they saw policemen approaching early today, two young men who were stealing tires from a Waikamilo Road tire warehouse hid on the roof instead of burning rubber.

Their hiding place was discovered and the two 15-year-old suspects were arrested.

Police said the two had tossed seven tires worth about \$280 from a window of the General Tire Co., 505 Waikamilo Road, around 2:20 a.m. when a silent alarm alerted police to the theft attempt.

Marcos later told Anderson the money was to be used to start a newspaper in San Francisco.

Alconcel, 60, was also involved in a controversy in Honolulu in 1967 when a slander suit was brought against him by Mrs. Corazon Joya, an official of the Philippines consulate.

Federal Judge C. Nils Tavares dismissed the suit.

Alconcel's wife Soledad

was fined \$1,500 by the State in 1974 for fraudulent business practices at the Philippine handicraft store the family operates in the Ala Moana Center.

Alconcel opened the shop in 1959 and later turned to a diplomatic career after working as a chemist, lawyer and businessman.

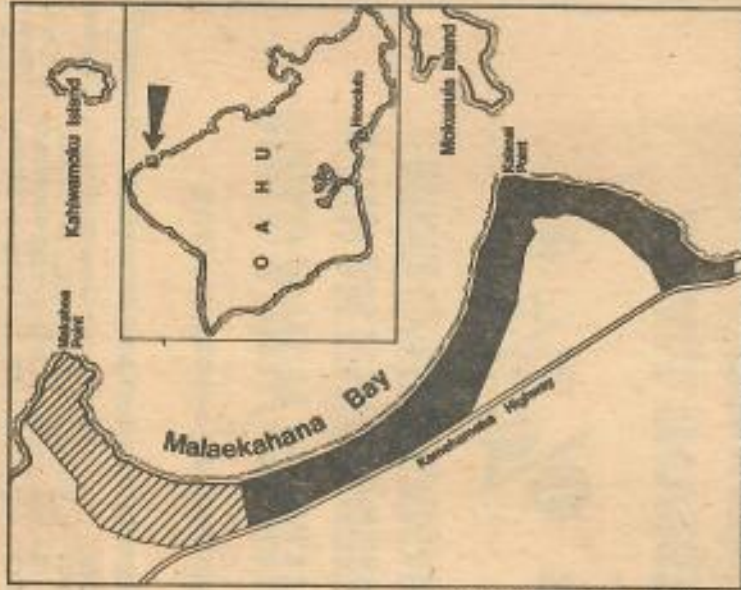
Three of the Alconcel's six children are University of Hawaii graduates.



Trinidad Q. Alconcel

Malaekahana Bay: No decision yet

Lined portion of map of Malaekahana Bay indicates area with leases running until 1983. Black area consists of 33 lots up for sale and gray area shows the originally proposed 33-acre park.



By DAVID PELLEGRIN
Advertiser Government Bureau

State Sen. D. G. "Andy" Anderson calls it "the finest and most beautiful beach on Oahu."

And within five years, he says, there's a chance that most of this 1.3-mile-long, privately owned property could be turned into a public park.

Anderson, R-3rd Dist. (Windward Oahu), is referring to Malaekahana Bay, between Kahuku and Lale.

"That land won't come cheap," Anderson told The Advertiser last week. But he said there's a good chance a land exchange can be worked out between the State and Campbell Estate, the owner.

ANDERSON HAS BEEN a leading advocate of a park at Malaekahana. In recent months there has been a growing interest in such a park among both State and City officials and other legislators.

Yet until recently it has seemed that development of the beautiful bay, secluded by ironwood trees, was inevitable.

A British-based firm, Grosvenor International Ltd., reached an agreement with Campbell Estate several years ago to develop the land.

But in November, in the face of mounting pressure for a major park in the area, Grosvenor announced that it was abandoning its plans to build 500 residential units at Malaekahana, and that much of the prime land would be put up for sale.

THE LEGISLATURE last year appropriated \$1.1 million toward the purchase of 33 acres for a Malaekahana park around Kalanai Point, where the first phase of Grosvenor's development would have occurred.

This year, Gov. George Ariyoshi has included \$1 million more in the proposed supplementary budget, and the Legislature is expected to consider further Malaekahana park appropriations.

With a government commitment to buy the 33 acres at Kalanai Point, Grosvenor decided it would not be economically feasible to develop the rest of the bay property.

So the company announced it would sell off individually the 33 lots running along the Kahuku side of Kalanai Point.

THE FAR NORTHERN side of the bay consists of 17 one-acre lots with leases running until 1983. That portion was not included in Grosvenor's development plans.

It's estimated that the 33 lots that Grosvenor wants to sell could cost \$200,000 each.

The land is owned by the Campbell Estate, but because of possible constitutional questions involved when estates subdivide and sell their land, the estate is negotiating a land swap with Grosvenor.

Anderson and others have since decided that it would be possible to acquire the whole bay for a park, instead of just the 33 acres at Kalanai Point.

Anderson has asked Grosvenor to postpone selling the lots individually, since doing so could complicate State efforts to condemn the land for park purposes.

ANDERSON suggested that exchanging State land for the Malaekahana property might be the best way of getting the land.

Both Campbell Estate and Grosvenor spokesmen say they are receptive to the idea of a land exchange.

2 Named to Isle Posts in Archaeology

Robert J. Hommon has been appointed archaeologist for the State Division of Parks' historic sites program.

Clyde Norman Dement also has been appointed as historic park specialist in archaeology for the Lapakahi State Historical Park project on the Big Island.

Hommon's position covers broad responsibilities, including review of the effects of private, State, county and federal projects upon archaeological sites, handling grant-in-aid projects dealing with archaeological sites and development of procedures and work for archaeological survey and salvage programs.

Dement, a resident of North Kohala, will supervise additional employees joining the Lapakahi project under the State Comprehensive Training Act.

The park project is intended to create job opportunities in the North Kohala area.

FEB 2, 76 5-8

He Sells

By Lois Taylor

If you're looking for a perfect specimen of the *Cymbiola cymbiola*, Jacques Bremont hopes you won't come to him. If, on the other hand, you want a yard and a half of seashells to fill in spaces in your bookcase, Bremont's your man.

"I'm a merchant. I am not a malacologist," Bremont explained. As such, he runs the largest wholesale operation for seashells in the State. He imports them in bulk from all over the world and has them cleaned, sorted and packaged in his warehouse.

He then sells them to decorators, jewelry manufacturers, craftsmen, gift shops and anybody else who is more interested in shells for their beauty than their scientific quality.

Bremont, his wife Simone, a staff of six and a minimally efficient watchdog named Shadow work in a tin-roofed warehouse in Waipahu. The name of the company is Exotic Shells, and even Bremont has no idea of how many of these shells are in his inventory.

"There simply is no way of counting," he said, taking a sugar scoop to a 20-gallon barrel marked "cream mix." He dipped into the thousands and thousands of shiny yellowish-white cowries like some fantasy undersea crackseed merchant. "I sell them by the pound to people who string them into leis or glue them on earrings or put them on candles. I buy them by the ton," he said.

Bremont imports 250-pound killer clam shells from Zamboanga in the Philippines and sells them to hotels for use as wash basins, to restaurants for their tossed greens at the salad bar and to pool owners for exotic light fixtures.

All of his shells come from places other than the Hawaiian Islands because he can't buy them in large enough quantities here. Last month he brought in a 40-foot container filled with shells from all over the world.

Star-Bulletin

Today

Section

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Features
Entertainment

Honolulu Friday, July 23, 1976

His outdoor storage area is piled with crates marked "Taiwan" and "Mauritius" and with bundles wrapped in woven fiber from Africa. "It's cheaper for the exporters to have mats hand woven than it is to buy wooden crates or canvas bags," he said.

Seashells

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

ir-Bulletin Writer

"Most of the shells come from primitive and poor countries. The shells are collected by the poor people for the food in them, and the shells are discarded. The sharpies come from town, pick them up and sell them to dealers."

Bremont added that he often spends more on shipping costs than he does for the shells themselves. A shipment that costs \$2,000 f.o.b. Zamboanga will cost an extra \$3,500 in freight charges, and there also will be a loss from breakage.

While the shells are delivered with the animals removed, a faint and not entirely unpleasant odor hangs around the warehouse that shell collectors call "eau de malacology."

This is a mild form of what you find two weeks after a child has left a live cowrie in the bottom of a drawer.

"We clean every shell, large or small, that comes into the warehouse," Bremont said. "They have already been cleaned abroad, but not by U.S. standards." The shells are soaked in a solution of lye and a caustic for one month, then the larger and more valuable ones are cleaned by hand. "Just elbow grease, a brush and soap and water," he said.

His first big job when he moved to Hawaii was the "pearlizing" of the 800 chambered nautilus shells used in the chandelier of the Senate chambers in the State Capitol. The shells came from Fiji and were coated with a scale that had to be removed to expose the luminescent pearl surface that makes the chandelier so spectacular.

Bremont and his wife moved to Hawaii from Los

Angeles where they were successful hair stylists and owned a chain of six shops. Bremont came to the United States in 1950 from France where he was born, and where he served in the French Army and later in the Resistance movement.

"We came to Hawaii on vacation, and brought back shells as souvenirs," Bremont recalled. "They were lying around and I started mounting a few of them and using them to decorate the shops. The customers left orders, and I began ordering more shells in bulk.

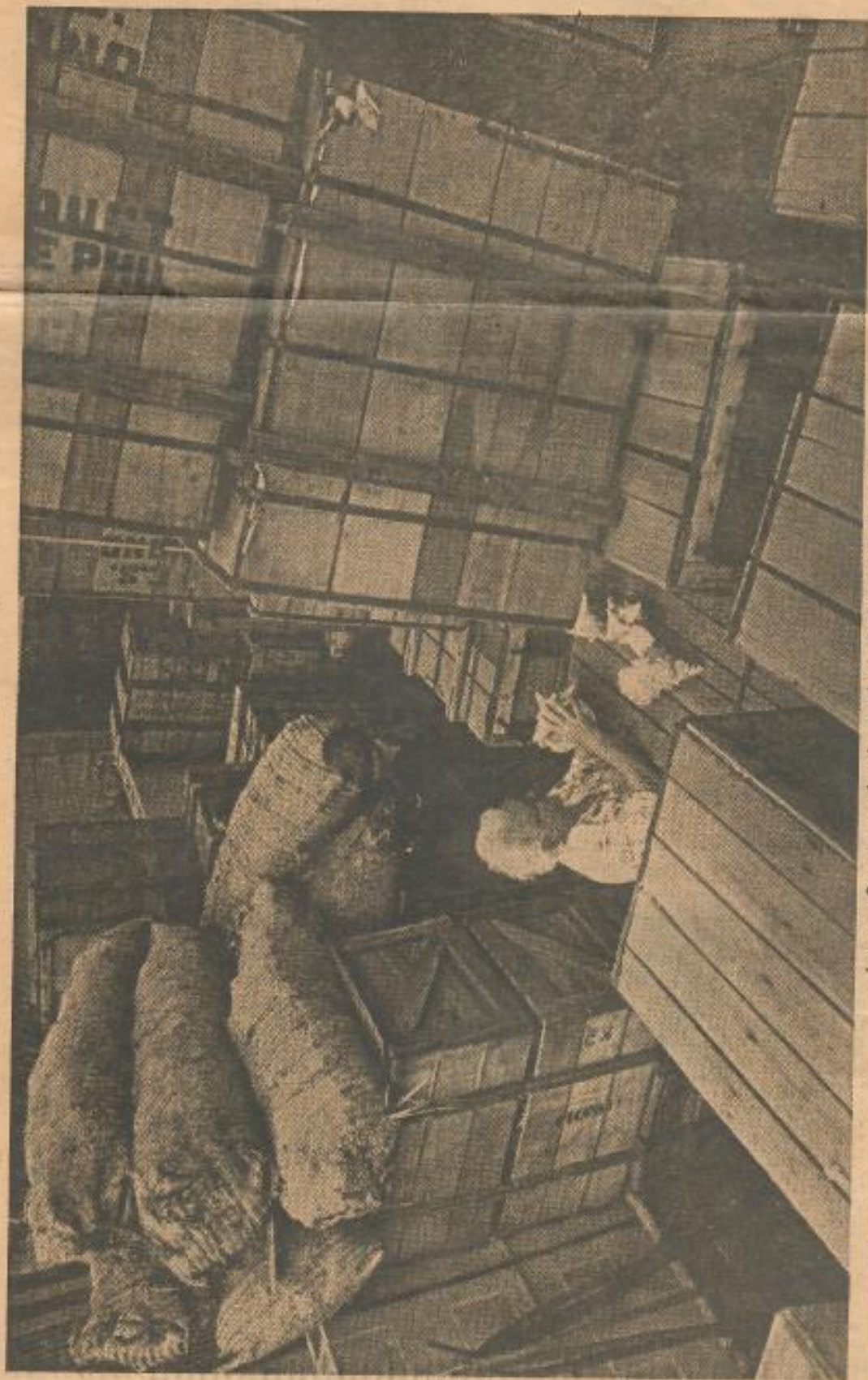
"Then I discovered I was making more from the shells than from the beauty business, so we sold out and moved to Hawaii."

Buying seashells like a hardware store stocks nuts and bolts has been the secret of Exotic Shells' success, he said. "I went crazy at first trying to learn the names. I keep a huge inventory, and I've got on hand whatever a buyer wants."

In this inventory, valuable shells occasionally show up. "But they aren't my business. I sell for \$7 shells that are listed for \$50 to \$80 in the catalogs. I've made my buck on them, and I'm not interested in selling by the piece," he said.

The smallest order he will fill is for \$25 worth of shells, and most customers buy by the 100-pound lot. Smaller packages are sold like crackseed in gift shops, and are labeled, "Exotic Shells, Waipahu, Hawaii."

"They go all over the world. See what we've done?" Bremont asked. "We've put Waipahu on the map."



Jacques Bremont unloads conch shells from the Bohomas . . .



... and scoops up some cowries. — Photos by John Titchen.

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 ARMY and A.I.C. - 737-8839
 C-10 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, October 21, 1976
 of WHOLE
 Ron Hopkins-655-9227
 Pilot and Instructor Army
 H. Col. Paul Phillips?
 AIR has C-7



CHOPPER PILOTS—Left to right, Gary Stone, John Kirchmeier and Jimmy Doole fly for the National Guard and like it. More such pilots are needed.—Star-Bulletin Photo by Ron Edmonds.

Glamor Air Guard Positions Go

year plus the summer fun of working with the 26th.

Typical of the pilots leading two lives are Jimmy Doole, Richard Cameron, Gary Stone and John Kirchmeier.

Doole, dean of students at Punahou, is remembered as Hawaii's best baseball pitcher in the early 1950s. In one exhibition against the New York Yankees he struck out the side.

"I FLEW THE B-25 Mitchell in World War II, love flying, enjoy being around different people in the Guard and think this is a fantastic part-time job," Doole said in an interview at the hangar built last December at Wheeler.

Doole, a warrant officer, switched to helicopters when the Guard obtained them in the 1960s.

Cameron likes flying so much he comes over from his job as manager of Olokele Sugar Plantation on Kauai at his own expense just to mount a whirly.

By Lyle Nelson
 Star-Bulletin Writer

Nothin' could be finer than to fly a helicopter over lovely Oahu in the mornin' and get paid for it.

Yet the Hawaii Army National Guard needs a dozen pilots now.

The Guard has 31 birds, the air arm of the 29th Brigade. The 29th dovetails the Army's 25th Division under the "round out" augmentation policy.

If the bell rings for the 25th the 29th becomes the division's third brigade.

CWO RON HOPKINS, training officer for helicopter operations based at Wheeler Air Force Base, says, "We're looking for former military helicopter pilots." Eligibles must be residents. The Guard can't raid the Mainland for talent.

The pay runs \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, which is pretty good for part-time work. Choppers are flown one weekend a month, 24 flying drills per

Cameroon is one of 10 pilots from the Neighbor Islands.

STONE SAYS, "I flew with the 25th aviation battalion and wanted to keep a hand in the flying game. I graduated from the University of Hawaii last July and have done a little flying for Kenai since."

Kirchmeier, originally from Long Island, flew in Korea and has been active with a halfway house and as an evangelist since coming to Hawaii 18 months ago.

The Guard has 50 pilots to fly its UH-1 Hueys, OH-58 Kiowas and AH-1 Cobras. The latter, a gunship, is an important aircraft in the division's air arsenal.

HOPKINS SAYS almost all of the Guard pilots have Vietnam War experience.

But in private life, some are firemen, students, Hawaiian Air pilots, businessmen and attorneys. They all like the refreshing experi-

ed jets (fast)
Begging
 ence of flying around Oahu and enjoying a view most people would pay to see rather than the other way around.



VANISHING—The Federal Aviation Administration has grounded its remaining Douglas DC-3 here.

FAA Grounds Last DC-3 in Hawaii

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

The greatest airplane ever built has seen the last of Hawaii's blue skies. Maybe.

The Federal Aviation Administration has grounded its last Douglas DC-3 and will turn it over to the General Services Administration as surplus. Some island company or lone pilot may fly it again. Or several now grounded on Oahu may seek certification later.

But right now the DC-3 is history. Who says it's the greatest?

THE PILOTS DO. Especially those that date back to the OX9 Jenny or weren't weaned on jets.

Bill Hiatt, aerospace systems inspector for the FAA, thinking back,

said yesterday, "American Airlines took delivery in June 1936. There were 12,000 built in World War II under the C-47 designation.

"They are very easy to fly. Very safe. Only problem is landing in a crosswind of more than 13 knots. Because of the fixed landing gear and tail wheel.

"Once a Japanese fighter pilot attacked one and shot away the whole top of the fuselage and still it returned home. They were almost indistinguishable.

"OURS HAS 21,000 hours on the airframe but North Central or some other airline had one with 70,000 hours."

DC-3s had many nicknames. "Grand Old Lady," "Gooney Bird," and the Army set up an airborne

mini-gun weapons system for Vietnam called "Puff the Magic Dragon."

Hawaiian and Aloha airlines flew them for years.

Trans World Airlines talked Douglas into developing the DC-3 with the specifications of 1,000-mile range, 12 passengers and 14,500 pounds gross weight.

HIATT SAID LATER models increased weight to 23,000 pounds and Hawaiian and Aloha could seat 35 passengers.

The FAA has flown several DC-3s all over its Pacific Division, which stretches to the Asian mainland and uses them to inspect navigational aids and landing systems. It is instrumental for this kind of work and

also ferries supplies to the small detachment of Coast Guardsmen at French Frigate Shoals.

The FAA will use a Lockheed Electra and Beach Barron for this work until it gets a Boeing 727.

WES DUNNING, FAA operations officer for the airspace inspections, believes DC-3s are still in use by airlines or private firms in remote areas of South America or Africa, but not in the United States.

The last FAA DC-3 was built for the Navy in 1945, the year I rode one from Shanghai to Nanking. A C-47 "Hump" veteran of many Himalayan crossings, it was dirty and beat up inside and out. I wasn't sure we'd make it. Obviously we did. Great airplanes.

Honolua Bay Preserve Proposed

by Rick Gaffney, President,
Hawaii Marine Services, Maui

Honolua Bay on the West end of Maui is a dividing point along that area's coast. To the North, steep cliffs drop off into the sea; there are only a few reef flats. To the South, the picturesque white sand beaches of Makuleia, Oneloa and Honokahua Bays attract many sun bathers, body surfers, fishermen and snorkelers.

Honolua — the name comes from the Hawaiian words *hono* (harbor) and *lua* (crater). "The Bay," as it is known worldwide to the surfing public, has recently become a popular place for marine recreation on Maui.

Located a few miles from Lahaina, the center of Maui's visitor industry, Honolua Bay has also suffered recently from increased use. The Lahaina-Ka'anapali area, seven miles to the South, houses about 70% of Maui's visitors, and more and more of these visitors are using Honolua's sheltered waters for snorkeling, scuba diving, coral and shell collecting and spearfishing.

Honolua has long been a popular place for Maui's year-round residents to exploit the ocean's wealth. The small launch ramp there allows easy access for fishermen using gill and surround nets. Also, the boulder-strewn shoreline offers an excellent vantage point for throw-net fishermen.

Colin Cameron, president of Maui Land and Pineapple Company, which owns most of the land around Honolua Bay, has known this area all his life. (Cameron is also a member of the Maui CZM Advisory Committee.) Recently, seeing the continued degradation of the once pristine marine environment, Cameron proposed that the Board of Land and Natural Resources look into the possibility of making Honolua Bay a Marine Life Conservation District. His proposal intends to preserve the Bay for future generations to enjoy as it has been enjoyed for so many past generations.

Honolua Bay may well be the most studied piece of ocean ever proposed as a Marine Life Conservation District. At least four different in-depth surveys of the Bay have been done, including one last summer by students of the University of Hawai'i



Honolua Bay, Maui (Photo Courtesy of Rick Gaffney)

Marine Options Program (MOP) which noted the great variety of marine life including 13 species of coral, 31 species of algae and 76 species of fish.

The MOP study supported previous conclusions that the Bay be designated a Conservation District "... so that the diversity and abundance of fishes will increase."

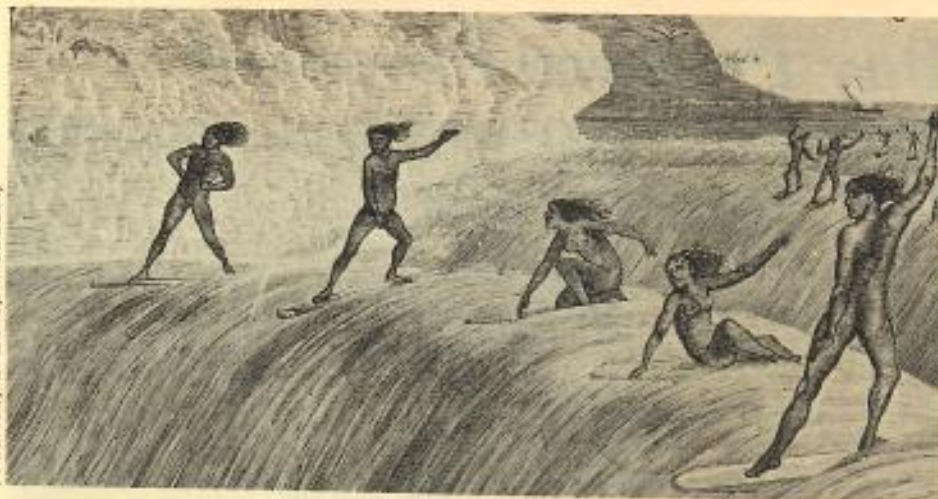
Other studies have strongly stated that Honolua is a valuable part of Hawaii's marine ecosystem and represents, at the same time, a unique area which allows observation of a variety of marine environments in one small area. Honolua offers nearshore silt flats at the Honolua Stream mouth, boulder-strewn shores, rare corals on the reefs, deep-sea fish such as *aku* (tuna) and marine mammals such as porpoises and humpback whales.

Honolua also offers a unique opportunity to preserve an entire cross-section of marine communities.

There has been one public meeting to date on the Honolua proposal and the State Division of Fish and Game is seeking comments from the public. A second public meeting will be held to work out the details of proposed rules and regulations. If public support continues at the present pace, Honolua Bay could well be Hawaii's next Marine Life Conservation District, preserved and protected for all to enjoy, for all time.

(Ed. There are now four Marine Life Conservation Districts. Hanauma Bay on O'ahu, Kealakekua Bay on Hawai'i, Manele-Hulopo'e on Lana'i and Molokini (approved by the Board of Land and Natural Resources on May 27.) ★★

(Courtesy of Bishop Museum)



Surfing Heritage of Hawai'i

by Pat Gilman, CZNews and Deann Hawkins, Marine Advisory Program

The first Hawaiians brought, from Tahiti, a form of surfing called belly-riding. Over time, the Hawaiians developed techniques of standing and maneuvering a plank through the surf.

Surfing was more than a pastime as it had religious, educational and social value. When the surf "was up," entire villages — men, women, and children — laid their work aside to enjoy the surf. Surfing, however, was more than just a pastime.

From the waves, people learned of the harmony and rhythm found in nature. The Hawaiians also had great knowledge of wave patterns and currents.

The Hawaiian language reveals how important surfing was to the pre-Western Hawaiian. There are more than 30 surf and surfing terms that have no English equivalent. For example, there are different words for the first three waves in a set: *kakala* is the first "roller"; *pakaiea*, the second; and *opu'u*, the third.

Surfing could be a part of courtship. A man or woman could attract a mate by a display of surfing skill. It is said that if a man and a woman shared a wave, they were entitled to certain intimacies when they reached shore.

Two major types of surfboards were used in early Hawai'i. Commoners rode *alaia* boards which were about seven feet long and weighed about 70 pounds. The *ali'i*, or nobility, rode *olo* boards with lengths up to 16 feet. They were six inches thick and weighed 160 pounds or more.

The construction of surfboards involved several sacred ceremonies. When the proper tree was found and cut, a fish would be offered to the gods. The *koa* wood was then carved with a stone adze and left to season. It was finished with a *kukui* nut stain and a coating of *kukui* nut oil. The launching of a new board was accompanied by a ceremony to bestow *mana*, or spiritual power, upon the board.

The ancient Hawaiians also dedicated sacred ground to surfing. Through the generations they also passed on special chants to call the surf, especially for contests which lasted several days. These contests were taken very seriously as physical skill and power were important.

The sport which evolved in 60 generations was virtually destroyed within 41 years after the arrival of Captain Cook. The subsistence economy of pre-Cook Hawai'i, which allowed leisure time for surfing, gave way to a capitalistic economy. Hawaiian chiefs began taxing their people heavily in order to trade with foreigners. As a result, commoners had much less time to devote to surfing.

Along with the demise of the *kapu* (taboo) system, surf chants, board construction ceremonies and surfing gods were abandoned. Also, after the missionaries arrived in 1820, surfing was discouraged because both men and women participated, usually in the nude.

Surfing declined to such a low point that in the building of a school on Kaua'i, the missionaries used idle surfboards for benches. The ancient sport of surfing was nearly non-existent for over a hundred years until it experienced a revival in the early part of this century. ★★

SURFING LEGENDS

by Pat Gilman

(Ed. Mahalo to John Kelly for permission to adapt the following legends from *Surf Parameters*, published by the University of Hawaii, 1973)

Hawaiian surfing legends speak of contests, leadership, and romance. They vividly illustrate the importance of surfing to the pre-contact Hawaiians.

Surfing competition, presided by the deity Akua Pa'ani, was a favorite sport of the commoners as well as the *ali'i*, or royalty. Contests lasted several days and provided personal enjoyment and testing of physical skills.

Serious betting and grudges were sometimes a part of these contests. One legend tells of a man who bet his bones on a surfer and paid the debt with his life. Another legend tells of Umi, winner of four double-hulled canoes as the prize for beating Paiea in a surfing contest. In the course of the contest, Paiea lost his board which struck Umi. For many years, Umi held a silent grudge and when he became chief, he had Paiea sacrificed to the gods.

Perhaps the best known surfing legend is recorded in the *mele* or chant of Paumalu. This legend explains the origin of what is now known as the George Washington rock on the North Shore of O'ahu.

Paumalu (presently Sunset Beach) was known as a fierce surfing area in early times. Prince Kahikilani of Kaua'i, who came to O'ahu to surf, was riding the giant waves at Paumalu when the Bird Maiden saw him and immediately fell in love with him. She sent her messengers to place an orange *lehua lei* on him and guide him to her cave. She kept him enchanted and he stayed with her until he heard the surf and longed to ride the waves again.

The Bird Maiden allowed him to return to the sea if he vowed never to kiss another woman. After surfing all day, he was kissed by a beautiful woman who placed an *'ilima lei* around his neck. The Bird Maiden's messengers saw Kahikilani break his vow. When the Bird Maiden was told what happened, she turned him into a rock which still stands today — overlooking the surf at Paumalu. ★★

Dave

FOR most folks St. Patrick's day ended sometime Friday night, but for a couple of Irishmen named Dick Boyd and Dick Bender it was still going strong Saturday afternoon as they lifted toast after toast to St. Patrick with Cock's Roost manager Peter Dietrich, who is the son of the venerable Marlene Dietrich. Never mind that Tina Santiago was singing Hawaiian songs rather than Irish ditties . . . Bump-



er sticker on a red 'Rabbit (VW variety)—"Don't Vote! It only encourages them." . . . The line at the Arena box office started forming Saturday night as fans of Heart prepared to spend the night in order to be early enough to get good seats for the group's April 2 concert when the tickets went on sale at 10 a.m. Promoter Ken Rosene, who has made a tradition of feeding doughnuts and coffee to such die-hards, began service at 8 a.m. yesterday and by the time the box office opened he'd dispensed 40 dozen doughnuts and about 240 cups of coffee to the several hundred in line . . . When a gent named Oscar Meyer made reservations at Tokyo Joe's, the whole staff was interested in seeing if he'd order hot dogs. Nope—he had steak . . . Dustin Hoffman booked a

room at the Hawaiian Regent . . . Daily Variety reports that the Beach Boys, who perform tonight and tomorrow at the Arena, broke the five-year-old outdoor attendance record set by the Rolling Stones in Australia, but then the trade paper became a solid candidate for a Statehood Recognition Award by reporting the the group "returns to the U.S. via Honolulu." . . .

WHAT could be more fitting than, in the words of the Western Airlines commercial, "The 1812 Overture—with Cannon." That's who the Honolulu Sym-



Conrad

phony is pitching to conduct the orchestra at the super chic "Symphony in 4/4 Time" at the Hyatt Regency April 8. Frank Cannon, that is, the TV character created by actor Bill Conrad. Conrad has conducted orchestras in other cities for fund-raisers and indicated on the phone yesterday he'd love to conduct in Honolulu . . . Another guest conductor the Symphony is lining up—but for a keiki concert—is Big Bird, a.k.a. Carroll Spinney of "Sesame Street." . . . A slick new publication called Disco Scene, dealing with "The Good Life in Hawaii," set to debut its maiden issue in May . . . Two engine companies, a ladder company and a battalion chief roared off to a reported fire

Donnelly's Hawaii

in Kahuku Friday afternoon and discovered that the fire was intentionally set—in an imu. There was no report of how long they stayed . . . Buddy Nalual of the Surfers is overseeing the Easter bash being planned by the Sberaton Molokai. Providing music all afternoon next Sunday will be Shirley & Joe Recca, Audrey Meyers and a trio from Hawaiian Airlines . . . Kane Fernandez has an eight-foot high Easter Bunny on display at his Fun Factory in Pearlridge, and some lucky youngster will be able to take it home when it's given away in a drawing Easter Sunday . . . The popular Dillingham tide calendar will have a seabird theme next year with photos by UH research biologist George Balazs . . . Pianist Joy Cartler at the Library had to think a bit to figure out what song a customer wanted to hear after a note was passed to her asking for "It's Seen Till I Lie." It was, of course, "It's a Sin to Tell a Lie." . . .

THE Symphony may have its Big Bird, but Bernard Hurtig's Oriental Treasures and Points West at the Kahala Hilton had a rare bird—until recently. It was an i'iwi bird of gold, jade and rubies, but it has now migrated (with \$7,000 exchanging hands) to the Mediterranean . . . Theater for Youth honcho Jane Campbell, home from attending a conference in L.A., was deflated to hear that the theater's scene shop at Pearl Harbor is going to be bulldozed in three weeks. She's desperately looking for a new place to build and paint scenery . . . Attorney Hy

Greenstein, whose first love in life is not the law, but ping pong (and who is the only known lawyer whose office furniture contains a ping pong table) has met his match. The end of his reign as fastest legal paddle in the West came recently when fellow attorney Vince Esposito brought publisher George Pellegrin to Greenstein's office and said "This guy can lick you." Greenstein took the bait and got licked, but had the last word when he told Esposito, "First time I ever heard you speak the truth." . . . Personally,



Greenstein

I'd like to suggest to Greenstein that a dental supplier named Aggi Birabaum could spot him 13 points and beat him, just as he slaughtered me last week at the Press Club . . . Eddie Aikau, the surfer who turned up missing after paddling away from the swamped Hokule'a to seek help, stopped by Loyal Garner's Canoe House show before the canoe sailed and performed a song he'd written about the Hokule'a. Those

on hand said when he finished his rendition there wasn't a dry eye in the house . . . One Hawaiiana expert who asked to remain anonymous said that the sculpted amakua at the prow of the Hokule'a was somehow facing the wrong way toward the crew, when tradition dictates it face out to sea to point the way . . .

day at little george's place

lists such salads as Caesar for two or watercress and fresh raw mushrooms. The entree of your choice is accompanied by appropriate vegetables, potatoes or rice, the dinner beverage, and the traditional treat made by George's mother June, those marvelous, buttery, fresh-baked biscuits.

A RECENT ADDITION to the menu is an appetizer of fresh Boston mussels, cooked, chilled and served vinaigrette. It took a special import license to bring these delicacies in fresh, but as George would say, "Nothing is too good for my patrons." The chef's unique preparation of them has them already much in demand. The fresh cod and flounder, the live Maine lobsters, the sweetmeated Boston scrod, and the delectable Maui catfish, each with chef Kirby's talented touch, are enthusiastically received.

Among more exotic offerings at little george's are turtle steaks from the Grand Cayman Island turtle farm, Bangkok prawns, frog legs, and sole which is baked with a creamy sauce, a little george's original.

TO COMPLEMENT your dinner, that "Shacka' Shopper" George has made some good buys on very good wines at reasonable prices; and for the more sophisticated tastes his cellar is well equipped with vintage bottlings. As has been his custom since the restaurant opened in 1972, pre-dinner cocktails are always accompanied by crisp won tun and a zingy sauce to dip them in, compliments of the management.

And now, with your purchase of an after-dinner dessert coffee, you get to take home his brand new coffee mug with his logo on it, just as it appears on the sign at the entrance to the restaurant, located on Ala Moana Boulevard across from the Gold Bond Building.

little george's is open for breakfast at 6:30 a.m., and for business lunches from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., Monday through Friday. Dinner is served every night of the week from 5 to 10 p.m. Ask to see little george's unique gift certificates. For reservations, call 536-7344. There's free parking adjacent to the restaurant.



George Matsuoka presents a live lobster for inspection, one destined for a starring role in a little george's seafood dinner.



In the Year of the Horse—
it's Good Horse Sense for
Seafood at....

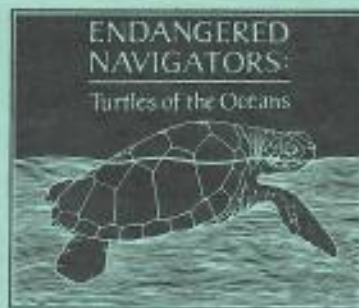
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The earliest turtles appeared at the same time as the first dinosaurs and through 200 million years of evolution the group has radiated in various directions. Those that took to the sea survived and prospered through the ages only to face possible extinction during the Age of Man. These turtles are the subject of "Endangered Navigators: Turtles of the Oceans", an exhibition of the sea turtle world which will open to the public on November 21, 1979.

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Mr. & Mrs. George H. Balazs
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Turtle Fisherman Making Good Money

Japanese Leave Business To Okinagans On Account Of Superstition
—Bad Feeling May Result In
Clash

Okinaga fishermen on the Lahaina side of the island are said to be making a profitable business lately in catching turtles along the leeward coast which they sell in Honolulu for 4 cents per pound. Several tons a day are being thus taken, according to those who have kept track of the matter. The fishing is mostly done with large nets and by diving after the animals.

It is reported that the regular Japanese fishermen have a superstition about turtles which prevents their molesting them, but the Okinagans have no such scruples and are reaping a harvest in consequence. Feeling is growing bitter over the matter, it is said, because the Japanese fishermen ascribe the long period of stormy weather, which has interfered with fishing, to be due to the killing of the turtles. A clash between the two classes of fishermen is predicted.

Saturday, May 25, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock p. m., has been set as the time for holding the democratic party election of precinct club officers and territorial and county committeemen.

have looked over the list of restricted imports lately published by the War Trade Board. Inasmuch as local Japanese have been in the habit of depending to a considerable extent upon food, clothing, and other articles imported from Japan, the shutting off of many of these products by the new order is likely to prove upsetting.

The object of the restriction is of course a measure of conservation largely, and is made up of articles which the mainland can most easily do without or obtain suitable substitutes. It will be harder here in the Islands. The list is the first issued and it is intimated there may be more coming.

It includes most food products except beans and peas, all malt liquors.

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MAUI NEWS 3-7-1903

Caught the Turtle.

Attorney Coke tells a good one on Antone do Rego, the hustling manager of the Iao Stables which at least deserves the merit of being true.

Recently the manager was driving the attorney from Wailuku to Lahaina, and in the vicinity of Olowalu, the roads had been so washed out by freshets that the party left the road and drove along the beach. At a turn in the beach, a monster turtle, weighing at least 300 pounds was seen ahead of them asleep and sunning himself on the warm beach sands. Antone pulled up his team and handed the reins to his fare. Dismounting he secured a long rope, crept into the klawe bushes, and stalked his prey, while visions of rich soup and fat turtle steaks caused the mouth of the attorney to water. When Antone reached a point opposite the turtle he cautiously emerged from the brush, sent his lariat whizzing through the air with the skill of a trained vaquero, and dropped the noose squarely around the neck of the gigantic saurian. Tightening the noose and tying the other end to a klawe bush, he rushed out to secure his prize, which never moved. It had been dead three weeks.