

KAULA FILE
OF GEORGE BALAZS
PART 2 OF 2
1970s-1980s

KAULA- HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN BIRD ISLAND

by
Linda R. Evans

The Island of Kaula was one of the five Hawaiian Islands seen by Captain James Cook during his first visit in 1778. Following Captain Cook's death during the second visit in 1779, Kaula was the last island seen when the expedition's vessels departed from Hawaiian waters. Today, Kaula has been virtually forgotten by the people of Hawaii and remains practically unknown to the outside world. There can be little doubt that the U.S. Navy would like it to stay that way. To them, the island is known as the Kaula Rock Bomb Target.

Kaula covers 136 acres and is located 23 miles to the southwest of the privately owned Island of Nihoa, and 150 miles to the west-northwest of Honolulu. The island rises abruptly to an elevation of 550 feet and has been described as appearing like a huge sea turtle on the horizon.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside nearly all of the small volcanic and coral islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain as a sanctuary for wildlife. Millions of migratory sea birds, as well as seals and turtles, depend on these islands for breeding purposes. The result of President Roosevelt's action can be seen today as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most outstanding natural preserves in the world.

Only two of the northwestern islands, Kaula and Midway, were not covered by the Presidential Order of 1909. Both of these islands should have been. Apparently there was little reason or incentive at the time to have strategically located Midway officially declared a sanctuary. By 1909 the island had been colonized for some six

years by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Midway's massive albatross populations were therefore already safe from the Japanese feather poachers that were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of birds on the other small islands in the chain. The reason for not including Kaula in the sanctuary perhaps will never be positively known. The importance of Kaula as a nesting site for numerous species of sea birds was well-known to the Hawaiian people. Possibly this information was not available to President Roosevelt, thereby causing the island to be simply overlooked and forgotten. Another possibility is that Kaula's steep cliffs may have been regarded as a natural defense against feather poachers. Federal protection may not have been thought necessary in order to insure the birds' continued well-being. This explanation would seem to be the most reasonable, as the first known landing on the island by a non-Hawaiian did not take place until 1920. Even then, the individual was unable to reach the summit. Whatever the original reason for not including Kaula in the Presidential Order of 1909, the result has been, and continues to be, the destruction of nesting sea birds by military bombs and gunfire. The events that brought about this incompatible and intolerable use of public property provide an interesting lesson in questionable land acquisition practices and environmental degradation.

In December of 1924, the Territorial Governor of Hawaii signed Executive Order 173 which set aside Kaula Island for public purposes as a United States Lighthouse Reservation under the control of the Department of Commerce. During the summer of 1925, personnel of the Lighthouse Service succeeded in building a trail to the island's summit. On the top, two stone structures were found that were thought

to be religious shrines. A shelter cave with a low stone wall across the entrance was also discovered. These findings confirmed the reports of Captain Cook that early Hawaiians periodically made visits to Kaula. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, Lighthouse Service personnel were not able to make another landing on the island until the summer of 1932. At that time an automatic gas light was constructed and put into service. The first and only published survey of the island's flora and fauna was also conducted in the summer of 1932. Results of this survey appeared in a Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Honolulu) report and revealed that 15 species of plants and 13 species of sea birds were present. Among the birds in greatest abundance were noddy and sooty terns, red-tailed tropicbirds, blue-faced, red-footed and hooded boobies, and frigate birds. White terns, petrels and shearwaters were also found. The biology of Kaula was clearly typical of the other isolated islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain.

Practically no information about Kaula is available for the 25 years following installation of the automatic light. It seems safe to assume that, except for yearly maintenance visits, the island and its sea birds were left in peace. In Washington, however, one significant event did take place during this period that would ultimately affect the island's safety. In 1939, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce was integrated into the U.S. Coast Guard.

In 1947, 25 years after installation, the Kaula light was permanently closed down. This action extinguished the island's hope for remaining unmolested. The first admitted bombing and strafing by Navy and Marine Corps aircraft started in 1952. This was apparently initiated with the blessing of the Coast Guard. However, no

records are available to indicate that the Territorial Government, Congress or the President ever granted approval for bombing, or was even officially notified of this action. Between 1952 and 1965 the Coast Guard continued to hold jurisdiction over Kaula and, at the same time, apparently raised no objections to the military's delivery of all kinds of ordnance. In addition to the standard bombings, strafings, and use of high intensity flares, this ordnance also at times included torpedos and Regulus missiles fired from submarines. Beginning in the 1960's, residents of Kauai started to voice opposition to this senseless killing of sea birds, many of which are valuable to fishermen for locating schools of fish and detecting ocean current changes. People living on Kauai seemed to be the most concerned, probably because at night they could actually see what the military was doing. For most other residents in the state, Kaula was out of sight, and out of mind. In 1961 the Kauai Board of Supervisors officially asked the Navy to halt the bombing. Their request was promptly and quietly rejected, as many other such requests have been during the years that followed.

In early 1965, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were called upon for aid in the matter. In response to an inquiry by Representative Patsy Mink, the Department of the Interior (administrators of the National Refuge System) stated that Kaula has "...impressive values as a nesting area for certain sea birds..." and that it is "...highly desirable that the Island of Kaula be considered for National Wildlife Refuge status as an addition to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge." Further, Representative Mink was told that everything possible would be done to have the

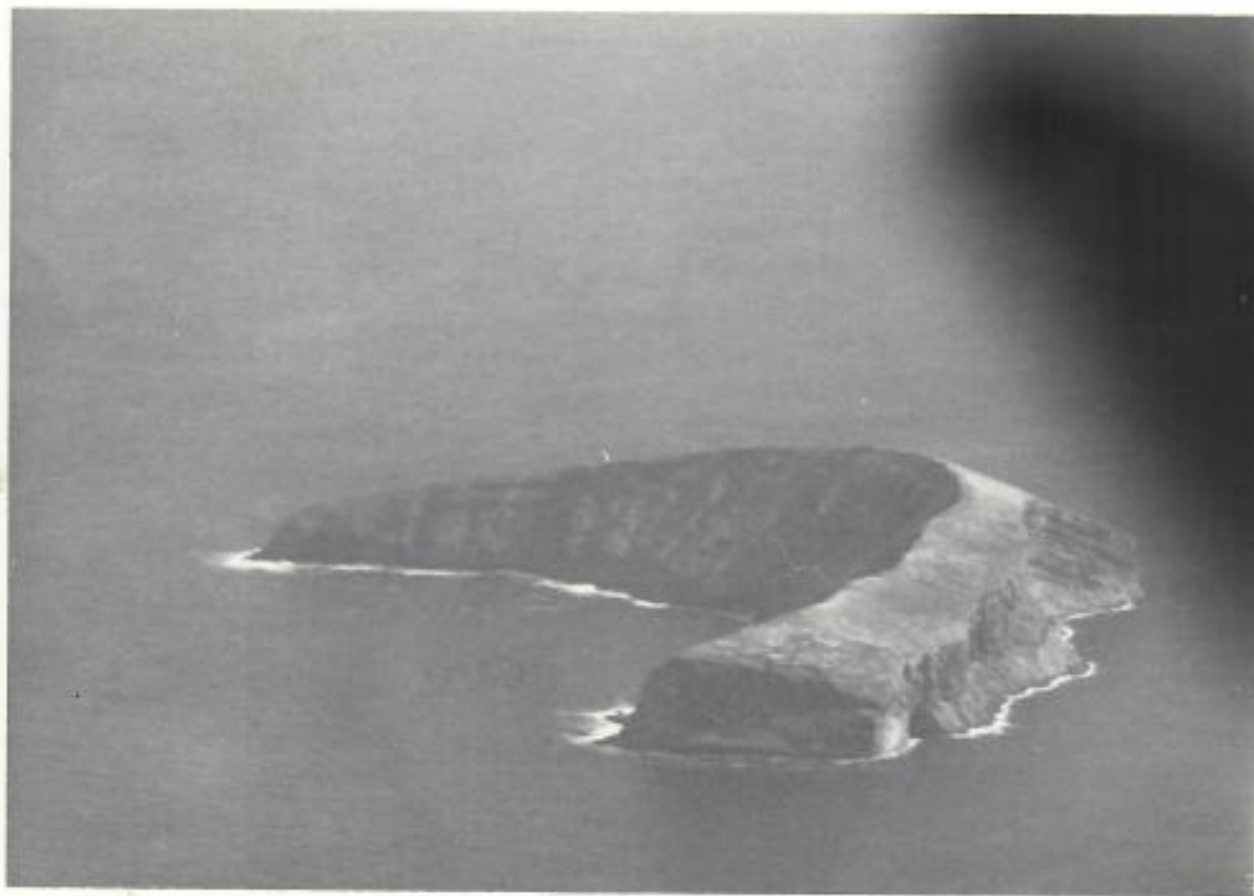
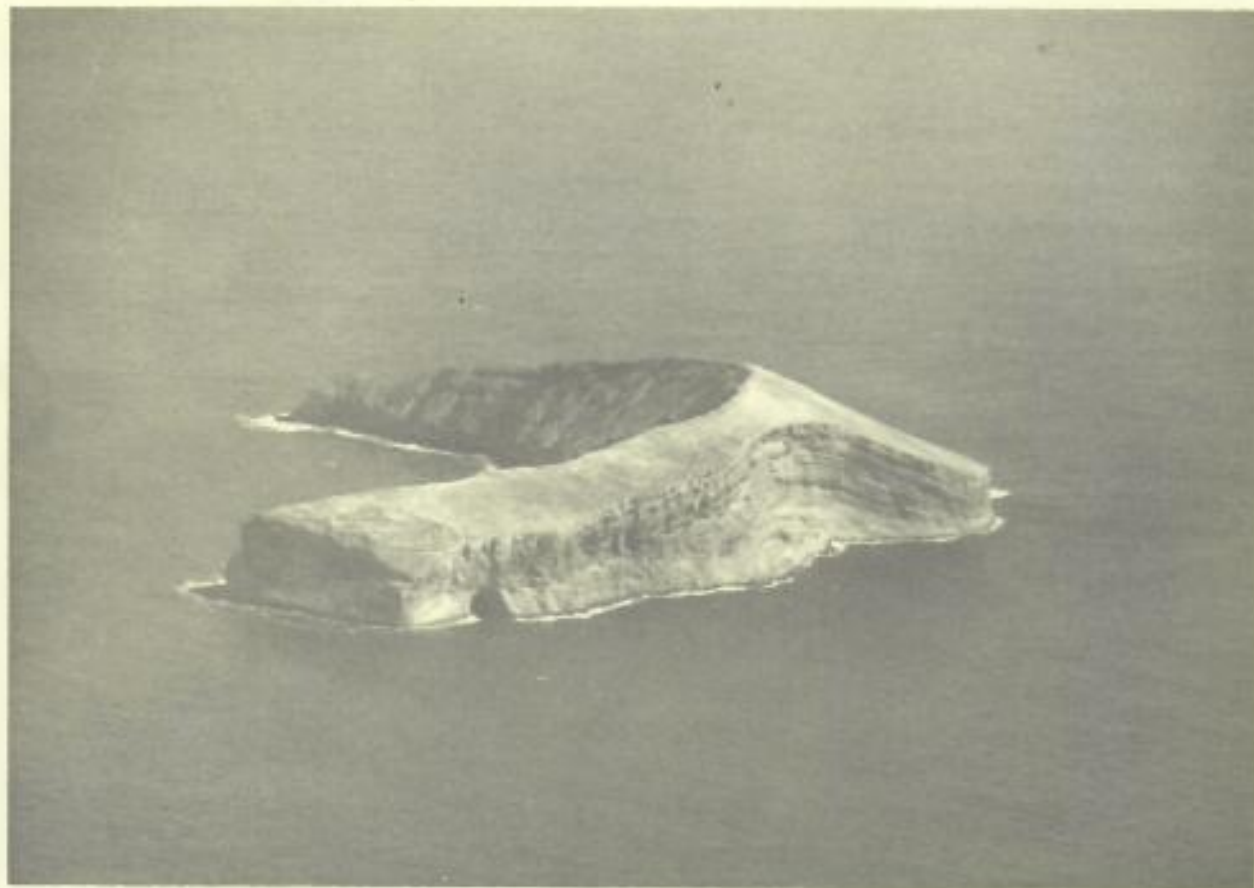
island incorporated into the Refuge. Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior subsequently dropped the matter, after being told by the Navy that Kaula was vital to the war effort in Viet Nam. Conservation groups on Kauai also agreed to stop campaigning against the Navy, after being told the same thing. In March of 1965, Representative Matsunaga publicly announced that jurisdiction of Kaula had been officially transferred from the Coast Guard to the Navy. The island's "give-away" therefore took place without organized opposition, in the name of national security. It is interesting to note that throughout the crisis of World War II, the bombing of Kaula and its sea birds had not been considered necessary by the military for "national security" or "defense readiness".

Kaula would again have drifted out of the public eye after Navy acquisition, had it not been for the pilots of two Skyraiders from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga enroute to Viet Nam. On the night of October 5, 1965 these pilots became "confused" (as it was later explained) and dropped 8-250lb bombs on Niihau, 32 miles from their intended destination of Kaula. Fortunately, the explosions took place in an unpopulated area. Nearly two days passed before the Navy publicly announced the incident. In the meantime, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were informed through newspaper sources. Senator Fong accused the Navy of "gross carelessness", and Representative Mink renewed her call for an end to bombing, both for the safety of people and the sake of sea birds. Senator Inouye expressed "anger and dismay". In the end, however, the Navy refused to halt bombardments, even long enough for an investigation of the incident.

Little else was heard of Kaula until August of 1971, when the Navy conducted a two day environmental survey of the island with

the help of State of Federal biologists. Rather than reflecting a sudden change of attitude, this survey was prompted by a direct request from former President Nixon. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that statements be filed outlining the environmental effects resulting from actions that are Federally funded. Military bombardments of islands and sea birds come under this category. A newspaper article announced the completion of the two day survey, however, in the following months and years, no reports were made available and an Environmental Impact statement was never filed.

Although the exact status of Kaula's environment presently remains a mystery to the public, fishermen in the area report that sea birds still nest, or at least attempt to nest, on the island. This would suggest that the island is not now, nor has it ever been, the barren or worthless "rock" to which it is sometimes referred. In recent months there has been a renewal of efforts in Hawaii to stop the military's bombing of Kahoolawe, a 45 square mile island located a short distance from Maui. Hopefully, these efforts will also encompass the Island of Kaula. Hawaii's forgotten bird island should no longer continue to be forgotten. A reasonable but definite date should be set for halting all bombardments. This should be on or before January of 1978, the 200th anniversary of Kaula's European discovery. Following the cessation of destruction, the island should at long-last be transferred to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge where it belongs. This seems the least that could be done after 23 years of military use.



25 March, '3.

* appears as a reprint, possibly (1963) April 17, page no. ?

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Pilot TV Film Shooting Begun at Moloaa Beach

Production work on "Tidigiani's Treasure," a color film directed by the late, late of a well-known actor, began this week on the beach at Moloaa. The location was chosen because of the scenic and regular changing sea conditions.

Chief camera, the shooting of the film through to production was done. There is a lot of a scheduled night shooting in the weeks yet planned before the group returns to Hollywood in May.

There are about 15 in the company from the beach, who have taken over the Moloaa Beach Hotel. The area had been reserved for the film since the production work.

George Thomas, who is in charge of the beach, had started to set up the site of "Tidigiani's Treasure" in the area of the beach. The area is a private property.

The area is owned by the late, late of a well-known actor, who had taken over the Moloaa Beach Hotel. The area had been reserved for the film since the production work.

Aki Requests Replacement Of Cadillac

County Chairman Aki's official Cadillac was reported to be in operation within three days after the Sabon beach area. The question of how long it will be before the car is replaced has been referred to the public works committee.

The car has not been performing satisfactorily for some time. Last year, for instance, it had to be replaced several times. Mr. Aki said that he should have a replacement car, which would be a Cadillac.

Last Tuesday morning, during the Sabon beach committee trip to Sabon, the Cadillac broke down again. Mr. Aki said that was "not exactly a mechanical breakdown, but one that could have caused a very serious accident."

Chairman of Sabon

The chairman says his car is called upon to transport members to various government and governmental officials and for visiting specific areas of interest. With the emphasis today on economic development, he added, more and more the Chairman's car will be required to help aid Sabon.

A year ago the Board requested Mr. Aki's request that the Cadillac be traded in for a more modern wagon, available for use in transport officials on inspection of economic development in under-developed areas.

This time Mr. Aki did not say if he needed another Cadillac or a station wagon. He further stated that the present car "is required immediately."

Navy Discloses Niihau Bombed Tuesday Night

The United States Navy announced early Thursday afternoon that two carrier-based aircraft had bombed Niihau by accident on Tuesday night.

The planes were based at the carrier Ticonderoga, which the Navy said had been operating northwest of Oahu.

The Navy said the planes dropped eight bombs on a beach on the northwest side of Niihau on Tuesday night.

The two planes were understood to be AD-1 Skyraiders of the type now used mainly in reconnaissance operations in Vietnam. Early planes carried four 500-pound bombs.

Navy sources said the accident happened but would neither disclose nor prepare damage.

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An interesting bill on power

There is one very interesting proposal in this legislature that has received very little publicity. It involves the development of electric power.

The Hawaiian Electric Co. had a bill introduced at this session that would permit the State and Counties to finance the construction of power plants, by the use of State and County revenue bonds.

The main idea behind the bill was that State and County bonds which are tax free carry a much lower rate of interest than the standard bonds of electric power companies. Bond interest is an important item of expense for power companies.

By using the State and County credit for power plant construction, considerable savings would result. Savings that would be passed on to the consumer.

IRS has approved the program

The Internal Revenue Service has already approved this low cost of financing for power plant construction. This decision eliminates all problems in this area.

It is my understanding that Hawaiian Electric's interest in this field was limited solely to the use of oil as fuel.

Somewhere along the line the recent mainland development of using garbage as fuel to develop power came into consideration.

Then the point was raised that perhaps bagasse and cane trash had similar potentials. It was pointed out that a new plantation power plant on Hawaii using such fuel was supplying surplus power to the Hilo Electric Co.

Bagasse already in use as fuel

Bagasse is being used as fuel on all Hawaii plantations. One of the reasons is, it is a simple way to get rid of it. It is said however that the present method of using bagasse is not too efficient.

New type boilers could improve the efficiency to a great degree which in turn would mean a decided increase in power production.

There appears to be a decided potential in the use of bagasse and cane trash to develop power. Kauai legislators have expressed an interest in the possibilities.

As matters now stand the Hawaiian Electric Co. bill is dead. However it is expected that the new interest in use of bagasse and cane trash as a fuel will result in some study between sessions. The main interest is expected to come from the outer islands.

Council moves on Kaula Rock hassle

I was very pleased to see that the Council has followed my suggestion and has backed up Koichi Masaki in his battle of Kaula Rock. They have endorsed his stand with a resolution, as I suggested.

You may recall I pointed out that the Maui Council had supported Mayor Elmer Cravalho with a resolution supporting his stand on Kahoolawe, in his battle with the Navy.

Both Koichi and Elmer have been conducting long running battles with the U.S. Navy on these two fronts. I felt that Elmer had made greater progress, due to the support he had received from the Maui Council. Under these circumstances I suggested the Kauai Council should come to Koichi's aid, which they have done.

I have one additional suggestion to make that I feel will help Koichi in his campaign with the Navy.

The last time negotiations were held on Kauai, regarding the bombing of Kaula Rock, the Navy sent a commander and two lieutenant commanders to do the negotiating for the Navy. The result was Koichi was completely outranked.

So my suggestion is that the Council pass another resolution promoting Koichi to an admiral in the Kauai Navy. Such a move would more than place Koichi on equal basis with whomever the Navy might send. Salute Admiral Masaki.

Kauai's four legislators are very busy with conferences these days. Senator Toyofuku is on several senate committees. Rep. Tony Kumimura is on at least two that I know of, finance and higher education. Rep. Dennis Yamada, as chairman of consumer protection has his hands full and Rep. Richard Kawakami, as chairman of land use has two hot potatoes, in the land use and shoreline control bills.

(Continued from Page 1)

"One of the smallest, most peculiarly shaped golf courses in the world."

At Princetonville and other areas, developers have put out the money to build their own golf courses, he said, and questioned why the County should subsidize any future development of hotels.

The writer also urged the County make provision for loans or subsidies to restore, strengthen, and save the old style buildings. If something like this is set down, he said, Hanapepe will become an ugly suburb.

Dr. Harris suggested the church along Hanapepe Road, which was to be torn down to make a new town park, should be preserved because it is the most attractive landmark in town. It might be made into a museum, he said.

A request for increase in zoning density from R-4 to R-6 was made by James B. Levine, manager of land planning for A & B Corp. which is planning to develop an 85-acre parcel at Eleels for residential use. Mr. Levine wrote that the R-4 density does not permit development of lower cost homesites, and urging that the higher density would provide more affordable parcels for housing.

Several other letters echoed Mr. Ozaki's views that a golf course would help develop the Westside. These included Dr. Ben Hirano, George Oada, George Kaime and Guy Shimomura.

Obituary

Carmen Ortiz
Carmen Ortiz, 65, of Koloa, died at Wilcox Hospital, Sunday, April 6.

Friends may call at the Garden Island Mortuary Thursday, April 10, from 6 to 9 p.m., and again Friday, April 11, at 9 a.m. There will be wake services at 8 p.m. Thursday.

Funeral services are scheduled for Friday at 11 a.m., at the Garden Island Mortuary, with burial to follow at the Koloa Country Cemetery.

Mrs. Ortiz was born Sept. 13, 1909, in Lawai.

She is survived by her husband, Barrios; one son, George of Koloa; two daughters, Mrs. Emily Artaho of Koloa and Mrs. Carmen Rivera of San Francisco; three sisters, Mrs. Julia Ortiz and Mrs. Juanita Castro, both of San Francisco; and Mrs. Clara Garcia of Aiea, Oahu; 11 grandchildren; and five great grandchildren.

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Hettel:

Give back Kaula Rock instead of Kaho'olawe

OUR MEN in Washington are met by Mayor Eduardo Mateo (above) as they visit Kauai to set up a "better system of communication". Ready to enter the County Building (for a closed to the public conference) are Senator Dan Inouye (turned to greet a friend), Senator Spark Matsunaga, the Mayor, and Representatives Cecil Hettel and Danny Akaka.

The military would return a piece of the rock - Kaula Rock, that is - to either the State or County, under a suggestion by U.S. Rep. Cecil Hettel.

Hettel, while discussing the Kaho'olawe situation Wednesday, said he thought it would be a "very fine compromise" if the military returned Kaula to civilian control.

The military uses the barren, half-square-mile island off Niihau for target practice. The island is primarily a nesting place for birds.

Hettel said the island had little military value. He suggested a meeting between Hawaiian organizations and local officials to initiate the return.

Hettel was on Kauai Wednesday with fellow U.S. Rep. Dan Akaka and Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga. The "Washington delegation" met with County officials during the morning in the first of what Inouye said would be several meetings between State, County and Federal government officials.

"I think we have set up a better system of communication," he said.

Akaka announced the appointment of Champ S. Ono as his Congressional island coordinator for Kauai.

"I am pleased to have a man like Champ, who has served Kauai so selflessly over the years, working for me," Akaka said.

Ono is a Department of Education curriculum specialist. He served as a teacher-coach at Kauai High School from 1949 to 1958, and went on to become principal of Kooloa, Kaumakani and Kekaha Schools between 1958 and 1965.

"I look forward to working the community on matters that concern them on both the community and Federal levels," Ono said.

He is married to the former Tsunekio Tamaribachi of Kapa'ala.

Ono will be available to represent the Congressman from 5 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily except Sundays. He can be contacted at 245-4158.

Toyofuku proposes More food

State Senator George Toyofuku has introduced a bill calling for the creation of a State food stamp program to meet the needs of those elderly citizens not adequately covered by existing programs.

The program, which is to be separate from the federal program, has developed in response to the needs of a burgeoning population of those 65 or older in the State. From 1970 to 1975, this group increased from 43,000 to 57,000, representing an increase of nearly 30%, the Senator noted.

During that same period, the nation and the State have experienced the effects of sustained, high levels of inflation, which has stripped much of the buying power of those on fixed incomes, notably the elderly.

The State program would be set up along the lines of the federal program, and would serve to supplement that program.

Senator Toyofuku also noted that the program is also expected to help stimulate the State's food industry and promote a better distribution of the State's agricultural resources.

★ Sugar problems Will government

(Continued from Page 1)

... is the short-term restriction of sugar imports by presidential action.

Secondly the Planters want a new long-term regulatory program involving new legislation.

The Secretary of Agriculture Robert Bergland, has expressed a desire to help the sugar industry and has appointed a task force to study the problems and make recommendations for action. The President Carter. This task force is scheduled to advise President Carter of possible action as early as March 1st.

We urge all elements of the sugar

EXCERPTS FROM THE ELEPAIO (JOURNAL OF THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY)

We should make our offshore islands as attractive as possible to the birds so that more will join those coming here and eventually they may increase to the same extent that the wedge-tailed shearwaters and noddies have done on Manana, where there were none forty years ago.

Moku Manu and other idlands off the coast of Oahu have come under the Navy. I have every confidence, however, that Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch who is in command of this Naval District will take an interest in keeping these islands as bird sanctuaries and if possible avoid using them for any Naval purpose.

June 24, 1941

George C. Munro

THE NAVY CO-OPERATES IN BIRD PROTECTION. An excerpt from a letter from the Flag Secretary to the Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz: "our various units in this area are being notified to refrain from using bird sanctuaries as targets, unless definite evidence indicates such localities are being used for purposes inimical to our national interests."

Another from the Chief of Staff of Rear Admiral David Worth Bagley, Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District who says: "However, it is my sincere hope that the needless slaughter of these birds may be avoided."

It is surely very fortunate to thus have the co-operation of the Navy in bird protection. This is especially so at present when it has such a weight to carry.

June 8, 1942

George C. Munro

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EXCERPT FROM THE HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN (SEPTEMBER 8, 1945)

HEADQUARTERS, AAF, MIDDLE PACIFIC, HICKAM FIELD, Sept. 8.--
Maj. Gen. James E. Parker, commanding army air forces, Middle Pacific, warns all military personnel and civilians that, despite the end of the war, the group of small islands between Kahuku and Laie, Oahu, are still in use as bombing and gunnery targets.
"The area is subject to bombing and gunnery action at all times and without notice...."

EXCERPTS FROM THE ELEPAIO (JOURNAL OF THE HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY)

We should make our offshore islands as attractive as possible to the birds so that more will join those coming here and eventually they may increase to the same extent that the wedge-tailed shearwaters and noddies have done on Manana, where there were none forty years ago.

Moku Manu and other islands off the coast of Oahu have come under the Navy. I have every confidence, however, that Rear Admiral Claude C. Bloch who is in command of this Naval District will take an interest in keeping these islands as bird sanctuaries and if possible avoid using them for any Naval purpose.

June 24, 1941

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Another from the Chief of Staff of Rear Admiral David Worth Bagley, Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District who says: "However, it is my sincere hope that the needless slaughter of these birds may be avoided."

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2,3 Aug 1941

The Elepaio

18

the sea without meeting any obstruction in the way. Consequently when these are erected they are unprepared for them and when they strike they are stunned or killed by the impact.

I think all buildings and other obstacles erected by guano workers should be removed when an island is abandoned; Tanks and cisterns should be filled or covered so that the birds cannot get into them. If left open large numbers of birds blunder into them and cannot get out. In 1924 I saw many birds starving to death in abandoned brick tanks on Baker Island. They were mostly boobies but one Pacific Golden Plover was amongst them. The tank was about seven feet deep and the same in diameter. Most sea birds must take a run or flap against the wind to rise in the air from the ground. The golden plover, though a land bird, could not rise perpendicularly to escape.

The Japanese plume collectors on Laysan Island were blamed (by circumstantial evidence) and called "sanguinary pirates" for starving the fat off albatrosses in an abandoned cistern. They were breaking a law of course, which they probably knew nothing about. These poor laborers were no more sanguinary than many of our own people who kill numbers of birds and animals for commercial purposes; this of course is commercial enterprise. It is the parties who sent them there that are to blame. The birds no doubt blundered into the cisterns themselves and could not escape.

We should make our offshore islands as attractive as possible to the birds so that more will join those coming here and eventually they may increase to the same extent that the wedge-tailed shearwaters and noddies have done on Manana, where there were none forty years ago.

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June 24, 1941

somewhat of a pest in the laboratory by alighting on the edge of test tubes, toppling them over and breaking them. The camp chickens gorged on the moths and would not retire to roost till after dark. The Laysan Mock hunted moths round the buildings in the evenings and early morning. The land birds were very tame. Mr. Freeth's boy caught a Telespiza and offered it an egg which it ate and when released ran up the boy's arm quite unafraid. A honeyeater sang its song while held in the hand, perhaps as a bribe for its release. The moths were called millers by the residents. A caretaker alone on Laysan in the off season for guano work used to hang a cloth outside his door overnight. In the morning he shook out the moths that filled its folds and a flock of curlew that were on the watch would run up and catch them as they fluttered off. The miller bird swallowed the moths whole, wings and all; but the honeyeater daintily picked off the wings before swallowing the juicy bodies. Freeth said it always held the moth with its left foot when severing the wings; as I saw eating a moth held the body with its claw and picked it away piece by piece. The honeyeater besides eating insects found honey in several of the flowers. Both Palmer and I saw it going over different species of flowers.

BIRD BANDING RETURN. A record of a banded bird just received is of interest. It was reported by the Australian Legation through the State Department to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The bird, a brown booby, was banded by James E. A. Kinney on Howland Island on October 27, 1913. It was then a young bird at the end of the breeding season. It was recovered at Nauru Island on March 21, 1942, three years and five months after banding, when it was nearly four years old and at the beginning of the breeding season. It was then about 1600 miles from its native island. This seems like evidence that the brown booby does not return to its native island to breed but goes far from it.

The object of banding seabirds is to obtain such records as this. There are many facts we can learn from it. Observers, however, should not remove the bands from the birds as this defeats the object for which the bird was banded. The full number on the band should be carefully noted and the bird released with the band still on its leg. If the band is removed the bird's identity is lost and it can furnish no more records.

The numbers should be sent on to the Fish and Wildlife Service at Washington D.C. or if more convenient send or telephone it to the writer at 2064 Makiki St., telephone number 93910. The observer will receive all information concerning the banding of the bird, where, when and by whom it was banded. By furnishing information such as this the observer may furnish valuable material to scientific research.

June 18, 1942

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June 8, 1942

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Captain Walker's note was in a bottle, it ran:

Midway Island

The British Barque "Wandering Minstrel" of Hongkong belonging to the Sharkfishing Company Limited of the above port F. D. Walker Master was wrecked here in a severe storm Feb. 3, 1888. Scarcely anything was saved a strong current running to the Northward sweeping things to sea, very few provisions were saved but all hands were landed safely, also a man named Jorgensen who is reported to have murdered his Captain on the other island and from his character there is no doubt he did.

On the 15th of March the cook named Frank Lord with five other men ran away with a boat and are probably lost.

On the 13th of October the mate John Cameron, Jorgensen, and a Chinese lad, left for Honolulu in a boat properly fitted up and provisioned for two months.

We have been very hard pressed for food in the months of June, July, August, September and October but the rest of the year we subsisted entirely on eggs and birds.

On the 16th of March 1889 the schooner "Norma" of Yokohama Charles Johnson Master arrived here, shark fishing, who gave us such food as he could spare which I must say saved the lives of two or three which were very ill with scurvy, everybody being more or less sick, as the eggs were finished and only goonie meat to eat, the sea being too rough to fish and the boat leaked.

We intend to leave (D.V.) tomorrow for Honolulu, I having chartered the vessel for that purpose.

March 25th 1889 F. D. Walker
Master
late "Wandering Minstrel"

Then follow instructions about water, birds and fish which would be useful to any unfortunates wrecked here. Below this is another later record. It ran: "The schooner Norma came back to this place on June 25th 1889 the thing in this note is very useful no doubt, and if carried out you will always have something to eat. P.S. Please leave a note similar to this when you leave or leave this one J. T. B. 2nd Mate Norma Yokohama Japan."

Feb. 18, 1942

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ROUTINE

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AVOIDANCE OF CONTACT WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES

A. CINCPAC INST 10570.1

1. RFF A IN SUPPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE PROHIBITS THE HARASSMENT, HARMING, PURSUING, HUNTING, SHOOTING, WOUNDING, KILLING, CAPTURE OR COLLECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES. FINES UP TO \$20,000 AND IMPRISONMENT CAN BE IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS.
2. ONE SUCH ENDANGERED SPECIES IS THE HUMPBACK WHALE WHICH WINTERS IN HAWAIIAN WATERS FROM DECEMBER THROUGH MAY. THE MAJOR AREAS OF CONCENTRATION ARE THE SHALLOW WATERS (LESS THAN 100 FATHOMS) OF PENGUIN BANK, THE WATERS BOUNDED BY MOLOKAI, LANAI, MAUI, AND KAHOO LAWE (R3104) AND THE NEARSHORE WATERS OF HAWAII FROM UPOLO PT. TO KFAHOLE PT. THEY ARE ALSO FOUND IN SMALLER NUMBERS IN SEVERAL OTHER AREAS INCLUDING KAULA ROCK (R3107).
3. THE HUMPBACK WHALE SEASON HAS ARRIVED. ALCON REVIEW PEF A. ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS SHALL AVOID CONTACT OF ANY SORT WITH THE HUMPBACK WHALE. OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IS LIVE ORDNANCE DETONATING IN THE WATER AROUND KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE. TWO RECENT INCIDENTS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT DROPPING HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS IN THE WATER NEAR KAULA ROCK HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY CIVILIAN FISHERMEN. HAD HUMPBACK WHALES BEEN IN THE VICINITY, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT INJURY TO THE ANIMALS WOULD HAVE RESULTED WITH ATTENDANT ADVERSE PUBLICITY AND/OR LAWSUITS PILED AGAINST DOD PERSONNEL CONCERNED. THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING THE FALL OF SHOT ON THE LAND MASSES OF KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE CANNOT BE OVERSTRESSED. THE BOTTOM LINE IS DON'T MISS YOUR TARGET. PLEASE REPORT ALL INCIDENTS OF INADVERTENT LIVE ORDNANCE IN THE WATERS NEAR KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE TO COMFLETRAGRU, INFO COMTHIRDFLT.

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Report GN-3

October 4, 1968

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES APPROVED, THIRD QUARTER 1968

This report lists the geographic names approved by the Director of Planning and Economic Development during the third quarter of 1968, under authority delegated by Governor John A. Burns on December 27, 1967.^{1/}

Eleven names were approved during this period, all of them referring to the minor islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago northwest of Kauai and Niihau. Ten pertain to places included in the City and County of Honolulu; one (the Midway Islands), to a U. S. possession not legally part of the State of Hawaii. Several of these minor islands in reality are shoals or atolls made up of two or more small islets. Names of these individual islets are not considered in this report.

The names listed here were approved by Dr. Shelley M. Mark, Director of Planning and Economic Development, on September 30, 1968. These names were initially reviewed and approved by the Advisory Committee on Geographic Names, consisting of E. H. Bryan, Jr., Samuel Elbert, A. K. Piianaia, Kazutaka Saiki, and Robert C. Schmitt, Chairman.

The approved names are listed in geographic order, from northwest to southeast, in the following paragraphs. Area measurements are those supplied by the Geography Division, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and published in DPED Statistical Report 49, Revised Measurements of the Area of the Hawaiian Islands (October 23, 1967), table 2. Maximum elevations were computed by the U. S. Geological Survey and published in DPED Statistical Report 52, Elevations of Major Mountains in Hawaii (November 7, 1967), table 1. Latitude and longitude were taken from U. S. Board on Geographic Names Gazetteer No. 24, Hawaiian Islands (September 1956). Alternate names and historical notes are from Edwin H. Bryan, Jr., American Polynesia and the Hawaiian Chain (Honolulu, 1942), pp. 157-207, and The Northwest Hawaiian Islands: A Geographic Summary (unpublished, 1967). U. S. Board on Geographic Names approval information is from J. O. Kilmartin, letter dated December 30, 1966.

^{1/} Pertinent documents were reproduced in Report GN-1, Geographic Names Approved, First Quarter 1968 (April 8, 1968).

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Northwestern Hawaiian Islands: group of islands extending from Kure Atoll on the northwest to Nihoa on the southeast (see below); City and County of Honolulu; 28° 25' N, 178° 25' W (NW end), 23° 06' N, 161° 58' W (SE end).

Not: Leeward Islands, Outlying Hawaiian Islands.

Group not officially named by USBGN.

Kure Atoll: atoll, land area 0.371 square miles; maximum elevation, 20 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 28° 25' N, 178° 25' W.

Not: Buckles, Cure, Kure Island, Moku Papapa, Ocean, Patrocifao, Stavers.

USBGN has approved Kure Island, but Kure Atoll is geographically more accurate. Named for Captain Kure (or Cure) of the Russian Navy, said by Krusenstern to have been discoverer.

Midway Islands: atoll, land area about 2 square miles; maximum elevation, about 12 feet; U. S. possession, not part of the State of Hawaii; 28° 15' N, 177° 20' W.

Not: Brooks, Laskar, Massachusetts, Middlebrook, Midway Island.

Approved by USBGN.

Pearl and Hermes Atoll: atoll, land area 0.122 square miles; maximum elevation, about 10 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 27° 55' N, 175° 45' W.

Not: Pearl and Hermes Reef.

USBGN recommends Pearl and Hermes Reef but has made no formal decision; "Atoll" is geographically more accurate. Discovered by British whalers Pearl and Hermes on April 26, 1822.

Lisianski Island: island, land area 0.674 square miles; maximum elevation, 20 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 26° 02' N, 174° 00' W.

Not: Cladius, Lassion, Lisiansky, Neva, Pell, Sapion.

Approved by USBGN. Named for Captain Lisiansky (not Lisianski), who discovered island, October 15, 1805.

Laysan Island: island, land area 1.312 square miles (plus inland water, 0.220 square miles); maximum elevation, 35 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 25° 50' N, 171° 50' W.

Not: Bunkers, Laysen, Layson, Moller.

USBGN recommends this name but has made no formal decision.

Maro Reef: coral bank, awash; City and County of Honolulu; 25° 25' N, 170° 35' W.

Not: Allen's Reef, Maros Reef, Mary Reef.

Approved by USBGN. Named for whaler Maro, which discovered it, June 2, 1820.

Gardner Pinnacles: rocks, land area 0.004 square miles; maximum elevation, 190 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 25° 00' N, 167° 55' W.

Not: Ballards Rock, Gardeners Island, Gardiner Island, Gardner Island, Man-o'-War Rock, Pollard Rock.

Approved by USBGN.

French Frigate Shoals: shoal, land area 0.088 square miles; maximum elevation (La Pérouse Pinnacle), 135 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 23° 45' N, 166° 10' W.

Not: French Frigate Atoll, French Frigate Shoal, French Frigates Shoal.

Approved by USBGN. Named by La Pérouse, who discovered it on November 5, 1786, after his two frigates, Basse des Frégates Françaises.

Necker Island: island, land area 0.091 square miles; maximum elevation, 277 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 23° 35' N, 164° 42' W.

Not: Neckar, Pollards.

Approved by USBGN. Named by La Pérouse, who discovered it on November 4, 1786, for Jacques Necker, French Minister of Finance under Louis XVI.

Nihoa: island, land area 0.298 square miles; maximum elevation, 910 feet; City and County of Honolulu; 23° 06' N, 161° 58' W.

Not: Bird Island, Modu Manu, Moku Manu, Nihoa Island.

Approved by USBGN.

October 4, 1968

The following is a list of islands and reefs in the County of Honolulu, Hawaii, which were included in the 1968 Census of the Hawaiian Islands. The list was prepared by the Department of Planning and Economic Development during the field work of 1968, under authority delegated to the Department by the Board of Commissioners.

The following islands and reefs were included in the 1968 Census of the Hawaiian Islands: all of those referred to in the Department of Planning and Economic Development report of November 1968, and all of those referred to in the Department of Planning and Economic Development report of December 1968. The following islands and reefs were not included in the 1968 Census of the Hawaiian Islands: all of those referred to in the Department of Planning and Economic Development report of November 1968, and all of those referred to in the Department of Planning and Economic Development report of December 1968, which were not included in the 1968 Census of the Hawaiian Islands.

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Geographic Names Approval

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Agazetteer of the Territory of Hawaii
 University of Hawaii
 Research Pub. No. 11
 241pp.

Coulter, J.W., 1935

NIIHAU

Apana Valley	21.53n 160.11w
Awawalu Valley	21.53n 160.06w
Cook's Anchorage (Mussick 1897)	21.49n 160.18w
Egg Island: see Lehuia	
Hano Valley	21.54n 160.10w
Halahi Lake	21.51n 160.11w
Kalawela (U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.53n 160.13w
Kalaho Lake	21.52n 160.13w
Kanakaunene Valley	21.53n 160.07w
Kanauia Valley	21.53n 160.09w
Kaali (Mussick 1897)	21.53n 160.05w
Kaali Cliff	21.58n 160.07w
Kaialinu Valley	21.58n 160.06w
Kaoo (Kaoo Cone, U. S. C. & G. S. 4117; Kaoo Mt., Post 1915)	21.57n 160.08w
Kaoo Cone: see Kaoo	21.54n 160.08w
Kaoo Mt.: see Kaoo	
Kahamo (pond)	
Kahunahii Valley	21.49n 160.15w
Kahalaan Valley	21.56n 160.09w
Kaoo Valley	21.52n 160.10w
Kamakalino (Kamalino, U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.53n 160.08w
Kamolino: see Kamakalino	21.50n 160.15w
Kamalino Bay (Post 1915)	
Kanaha Valley	21.51n 160.15w
Kanalo Valley	21.53n 160.11w
Kanaloiki Valley	21.57n 160.07w
Kanouli Valley	21.57n 160.07w
Kapo (Kirchhoff)	21.54n 160.05w
Kala (Isl., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117; Tahooru, King; Tahoura, I., Brue 1826; Tahura, Plant, 1783; Taura, Ellis)	21.52n 160.10w
Kaula Passage: see Kaulakahi Channel	21.40n 160.34w
Kaulakahi Channel (Kaulaka Passage, U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841)	
Kanahou Bay	betw. Niuhau and Kauai
Kanahou Valley	21.47n 160.13w
Kanopou: see Kaunopou	21.55n 160.10w
Kaunuu (Kaunuu Pt., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.56n 160.10w
Kaunuu Pt.: see Kaunuu	
Kaunopou (Kaunopou, Wall 1904; Kaunopou Pt., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.59n 160.08w

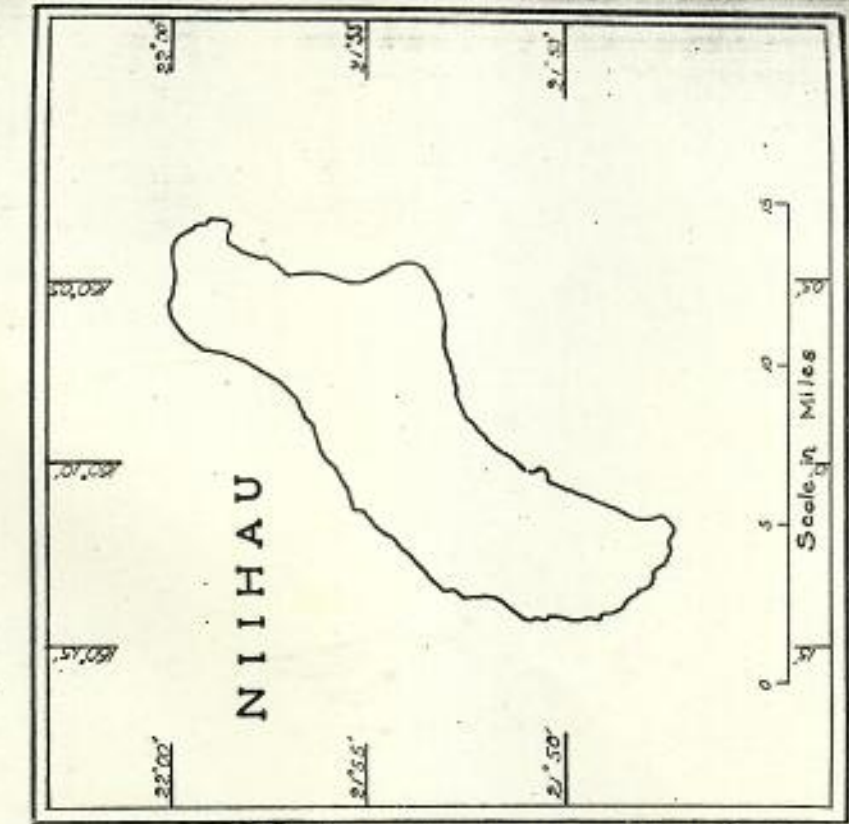


FIG. 7. THE ISLAND OF NIIHAU.

Kaala

Kaunopou Pt.: see Kaunopou	21.51n	160.13w
Kawaewae		
Kawahoa: see Kawahoa Pt.		
Kawahoa Cape: see Kawahoa Pt.		
Kawahoa Pt. (Kawahoa, Hib. 1887; Kawahoa Cape, U. S. C. & G. S. 4117; Kawahoa Pt., Post 1915)	21.47n	160.12w
Kawahoa Pt.: see Kawahoa Pt.		
Keanahaki Bay	21.47n	160.12w
Keanuhi Valley	21.56n	160.09w
Keawanui Bay	21.57n	160.08w
Keelinawi	21.48n	160.14w
Ki: see Kii		
Ki: see Kii Landing		
Kiekie	21.53n	160.13w
Kiekie Pipe Lane	21.53n	160.12w
Kii (U. S. C. & G. S. 4117; Ki, U. S. C. & G. S. 1898)	21.59n	160.04w
Kii Landing (Ki, Hib. 1887)	21.59n	160.04w
Kiialaa Valley	21.52n	160.11w
Kikepa Pt.	22.00n	160.04w
Kona Pt. (U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841)	21.50n	160.20w
Kona Pt. (Musick 1897)	21.53n	160.18w
Koolan Dist. (U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841)	21.50n	160.10w
Koolaukani Valley	21.55n	160.05w
Kuakamoku (isl.; Kuakamoku Pt., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.54n	160.14w
Kuakamoku Rk.: see Kuakamoku		
L. Kawahoa: see Kawahoa Pt.		
Leahi (Leahi Pt., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.48n	160.14w
Leahi Pt.: see Leahi		
Lehua Island (Egg Isl.; Lenua, Musick 1897; Oreehoua, Cook 1798; Orihauna, Plant 1793; Orihoua I, Brue 1826)	22.01n	160.06w
Lehua Landing	22.00n	160.06w
Lenua: see Lehua Island		
Makahauena	21.51n	160.15w
Mauloa	21.49n	160.13w
Mokouia Valley	21.57n	160.07w
Nanopapa: see Nonopapa		
Nihau: see Niihau		
Niihau (Niihau, Mis. Herald; Ohiihau, Plant 1793; O'Neeshow, Cook; Ooneeshow, King; Ooneehow, Cook 1798; Onihow, I, Brue 1826; island, part of Waimea Dist., Kauai		
Nomilu Valley	21.53n	160.07w
Nonopapa (Nanopapa, Marcuse)	21.52n	160.14w
Ohiihau: see Niihau		
Oiamoi	21.50n	160.11w
Oku (U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841)	22.00n	160.05w
Oku Pt. (Musick 1897)	21.57n	160.05w

Old Crater (Post 1915)	21.51n	160.10w
O'Neeshow: see Niihau		
Ooneehow: see Niihau		
Ooneehow: see Niihau		
Onihow I.: see Niihau		
Oreehoua: see Lehua Island		
Orihauna: see Lehua Island		
Orihoua I.: see Lehua Island		
Pahau Pt.	21.49n	160.15w
Pakana Pt.	21.53n	160.14w
Pakilehua Valley	21.55n	160.06w
Palikoa	21.59n	160.07w
Pahuli	21.54n	160.13w
Paniou 1,281' (Paniou Pk., U. S. C. & G. S. 4117)	21.56n	160.05w
Paniou Pk.: see Paniou		
Panahula (Lahainaluna)	21.50n	160.25w
Pohueloa Valley	21.57n	160.08w
Poleho	21.57n	160.05w
Poonoone	21.51n	160.10w
Pualae (Wall 1904)	21.57n	160.06w
Puco Pt.: see Puco Pt.		
Puco (U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841)	21.50n	160.10w
Puco Pt. (Puco Pt., Kirehloff)	21.54n	160.05w
Punopo Valley	21.55n	160.06w
Puu Alala	21.57n	160.07w
Punkole Pt.	22.00n	160.06w
Puntua (Wall 1904)	21.54n	160.05w
Puuwai	21.54n	160.12w
Puuwai Pt. (Post 1915)	21.58n	160.12w
Sinclairs (Hib. 1887)	21.54n	160.15w
Tahoora: see Kaula		
Tahoura I.: see Kaula		
Tahura: see Kaula		
Taura: see Kaula		
Waipuaa Valley	21.52n	160.09w
Yan Bay (Musick 1897)	21.52n	160.20w



WATER COMING UP?—The State Division of Water and Land Development has begun drilling a test well at Lihue. The well is on the site of the old Lihue Grammar School principal's cottage. If the deep well yields enough water, it will relieve the strain on the county's present Lihue storage tank which gets water from a stream on Grove Farm Co. land. Negotiations between the county and Lihue Plantation Co. are in a state of flux. The outcome of the state's well test will have a bearing on the proposed purchase of the plantation's Lihue domestic water system.

Lihue, Kauai Water Jobs Get State OK

The State Division of Water and Land Development made final inspections of two water projects on Kauai this week. Walter O. Watson Jr., assistant manager-engineer of the division, inspected the Kauai Surf water project and the Meehan well site job on Thursday. The Kauai Surf water project includes a tank near Kaula Inn at Lihue and a pipeline from Kauai Inn to Kalapaki Road in Nawiliwili. It was constructed by Kauai Builders Ltd. for a contract price of about \$80,000. Kauai Builders also performed the work at the Wailua site for a contract price of about \$15,000. The job of building a transmission line from the Nounou well to Wailua Service Station is about half done and work should be completed about July 1 if there are no hitches.

Navy Says Kaula Rock Indispensable Target Site Named For Pagoda, Stone Lamp

Use of Kaula Rock off northwest Kauai as an aerial bombing target is indispensable to the Navy to maintain combat readiness, and no other target area is available that can suit the purpose.

That is the official Navy answer to the protest by Michael M. Mori of Wailua that the Navy cease bombing operations on Kaula Rock. His protest was taken up in a resolution by the Board of Supervisors and also in House Resolution No. 52 by the House of Representatives. The complaint was based on the importance of the fish and bird life in this excellent fishing area.

Senator Hiram Fong, who replied to the protest, got the answer from Vice Admiral R. W. Pyle, deputy chief of naval operations for air.

Admiral Pyle's reply read in part as follows: "Currently, this island is in the process of being transferred from the jurisdiction of the U. S. Coast Guard to that of the Navy."

Kaula Rock Island, containing approximately 108 acres, was transferred to the U. S. Government by the Territory of Hawaii in 1924. For many years, since 1942 until the present, it has been in continuous use by the Navy as an aerial bombing target. As such, it has become indispensable to Fleet training during exercises testing the final readiness of combat units deploying to areas in the western Pacific.

"Additionally, it is used extensively as an air-to-ground target by Marine units based on Oahu Island, and as a target for Regulus firing ships and submarines."

"It is the only air impact area available for this purpose. No other target suitable."

"Increased use of Kaula Rock Island is not possible as it is currently fully utilized by land, air and surface units. Further, its proximity to the civil all-ways renders its use in place of Kaula impracticable. No other site is currently available where the vital task of insuring the combat readiness of Pacific Fleet units can be determined."

"In view of the Navy's requirements for Kaula Island target, its unique advantages in remote and danger-free location as well as lack of human habitation, it appears most desirable to complete the transfer of jurisdiction to the Navy."

Senator Fong says he will continue his efforts to restore Kaula Rock as a bird sanctuary.

Site Named For Pagoda, Stone Lamp

The County building grounds fronting Rice Street, at the corner nearest the public library, has been designated by the Board of Supervisors as the proposed location for the pagoda and stone lantern being sent here from Kobe as a good will gift to the County.

According to the public works committee recommendation, the final details on the exact spot is being left up to Richard Tongg, the County's landscape architect consultant.

The committee figured it would cost the County about \$450 to prepare the site and to transport the five-storied pagoda and stone lantern from the pier. The gift is aboard the Japan Nautical College training steamer Ginta Maru due next Tuesday at Pearl Harbor.

Chairman Aki was asked to make the arrangements for a proper reception and acceptance of the gift at the pier.

The public works committee originally had suggested the temporary site at the corner of the County building grounds due north from the Lihue armory. But Chairman Aki objected to going the "back entrance" and the matter was returned to the committee for study and consultation with H. S. Kawakami and Y. Waianda.

The committee said Mr. Tongg's recommendation was to provide a permanent site in connection with the beautification project at Nawiliwili.

Quinn, Henriques Are Hopeful for Hanalei Marina

Governor Quinn hopes the Legislature will be able to provide the appropriations requested for the coming fiscal year so that the proposed marina at Hanalei can be started at a reasonable date.

His statement was in response to the Board of Supervisors resolution recommending a marina or small boat harbor for Hanalei.

The capital budget for fiscal 1961-62 sent by the Governor to the Legislature included \$70,000 to finance plans for the project. First phase construction funds amounting to \$375,500 were scheduled for 1963-64 with an additional amount of \$170,500 programmed for 1964-65 to complete the project.

To Attract Yachting

"The marina was recommended in our Visitor Destination Areas study as a State project that would aid the development of the Hanalei area by attracting inter-island, local and trans-Pacific yachting and sailing," the governor said.

Commenting on the same Board resolution, Vice Speaker Manuel S. Henriques said H.R. 1952 seeking a \$125,000 appropriation had been amended and passed on second reading. The appropriation was increased to \$1,125,000 at the request of the Harbor Board, he said.

"It will not be possible to set such a sum of money for the said harbor at this time," the Kauai legislator added. "However, everything will be done to see that some sort of appropriation can be obtained in the House finance committee by the said harbor."

Early Bird Gets \$9

The theft of a wallet containing nine dollars in cash was reported to police Friday by Miss Stella Lindsey of Pali. She said the wallet was taken from the kitchen of her home between 5:30 and 7 a.m. May 2.

Detective Harry Hahn is investigating.



WATER COMING OFF—The State Division of Water and Land Development has begun drilling a test well at Lihue. The well is on the site of the old Lihue Grammar School principal's cottage. If the deep well yields enough water, it will relieve the strain on the county's present Lihue storage tank which gets water from a stream on Grove Farm. Long negotiations between the county and Lihue Plantation Co. over a state-of-title. The outcome of the state's well test will have a bearing on the proposed purchase of the plantation's Lihue domestic water system.

Navy Says Kaula Rock Indispensable Target

The U.S. Navy says Kaula Rock off northwest Kauai is an essential bombing target in the Navy's maintenance of its nuclear deterrent force.

The chief official Navy command in the Pacific, Vice Admiral William H. Ingersoll, said the Navy would be bombing Kaula Rock. The target is a small, rocky islet in the Pacific Ocean.

The Navy's requirements for Kaula Island target, its unique advantages in remote and danger-free location as well as lack of human habitation, it appears most desirable to complete the transfer of jurisdiction to the Navy.

Ingersoll said he will continue his efforts to restore Kaula Rock to a post-war status.

The transfer of a water treatment plant to the Navy is also being considered.

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Site Named For Pagoda, Stone Lamp

The County building grounds on the corner of the public library, has been designated by the Board of Supervisors as the temporary location for the pagoda and stone lantern being sent here from Kaula as a gift to the County.

According to the public works committee recommendation, the final details on the exact spot is being left to Richard Tenge, the County's landscape architect consultant.

The committee figured it would cost the County about \$400 to prepare the site and to transport the five-toned pagoda and stone lantern from the pier. The gift is accord the Asian National College training student Gilpin Mann and next Tuesday at Pearl Harbor.

Chairman Aki was asked to make the arrangements for a proper reception and appreciation of the gift at the pier.

The public works committee originally had suggested the temporary site at the corner of the County building grounds was made from the Ellice attorney, Bur (Chalmers) Aki objected to using the "back entrance" and the matter was returned to the committee for study and consultation with H. S. Kawakami and V. Watada.

The committee said Mr. Tenge's recommendation was to provide a permanent site in connection with the beautification project in Nawiliwili.

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Lihue, Nonou Water Jobs Get State OK

The State Division of Water and Land Development made final appropriations of two water projects on Kauai this week.

Walter O. Watson Jr., assistant manager-engineer of the division, inspected the Kauai Surf water project and the Nonou well site on Thursday.

The Kauai Surf water project includes a tank house, Kaula Hill at Lihue and a pipeline from Kaula Hill to Kalapaki Road in Nawiliwili. It was authorized by Kauai Builders Ltd. for a contract price of about \$100,000.

Kauai Builders also performed the work at the Waimea site for a contract price of about \$17,000.

The job of building a water tunnel from the Waimea well to Waimea Service Station is about half done and will be completed about July 1 if there are no hitches.

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Quinn, Henriques Are Hopeful for Hanalei Marina

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His statement was in response to the Board of Supervisors' resolution recommending a marina or small boat harbor for Hanalei.

The capital budget for fiscal 1961-62 sent by the Governor to the Legislature included \$25,000 to finance plans for the project. Five phase construction funds amounting to \$675,500 were scheduled for 1954-54 with an additional amount of \$175,500 programmed for 1964-65 to complete the project.

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State Some Council

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13 OCT 65
THE GARDEN ISLAND

acted programs toward people, since it is in this position to approach the park issue intelligently, instead of just reacting to the federal proposals in an offhand manner or under pressure of a legislative deadline.

The Republican Congressional Committee has picked a bad time to complain about Rep. Hugh Matrone's vote for a 100-a-month pay raise for Congressmen. The bill falls within this year's budget at \$30,000. The increase would have been about six per cent. The complaint comes just after Kauai Republicans supervisors hiked their own pay by \$200 in 1965 a month (50 per cent) and Honolulu's Republican Mayor Neal Blaback put through a raise for City Councilmen from \$300 to \$375 per month (25 per cent). This is economy in government.

Solution Unsatisfactory

The Navy has announced that last week's bombing of Nihoa was caused by two pilots who lost their way when en route to Kauai rock.

In future, it says, pilots making their first trip to Kauai will be taken in hand by an experienced pilot. He will fly over both islands and will tell them "The big island over there is Nihoa. The little island right here is Kauai."

The Navy also disclosed that both pilots had passed out of radar range when they made their bombing runs at Nihoa. If they had only VHF radio aboard, they may have been out of radio contact as well. Even ordinary short wave radio can be erratic over inter-island distances.

We believe there is a connection between what happened at Nihoa and a recent incident in Viet Nam reported by Jack Folate in Saturday's Honolulu Advertiser. His account (somewhat condensed) follows:

"On successive days there were frequent bombings of the demilitarized zone between South and North Viet Nam causing casualties to North Vietnamese on one side of the border and to South Vietnamese on the other side.

"Within a day or so the American command admitted its planes were responsible and promised a complete report after investigation.

"A week later a spokesman for the Seventh Fleet stood up and confessed.

"The Navy has always, with pride, identified from which carriers its planes fly against North Viet Nam. But in this case the spokesman declined to identify the flattop the mistaken Skyhawks flew from.

"His same reasoning was that there was only circumstantial evidence that the Navy had bombed wrong after all."

We suspect that pilots operating off both carriers may have been accomplished as bombardiers but were weak in navigation and map-reading. We also wonder about the quality of air-to-ground radio liaison and radio control. These are matters for which the pilots themselves are not solely responsible. Is Defense Secretary McNamara's cost accounting a factor in this problem?

If American pilots can bomb Nihoa instead of Kauai rock, if they can bomb a demilitarized zone in Viet Nam by mistake, they could also homestead North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi by mistake. This would escalate the war in short order as nothing else could.

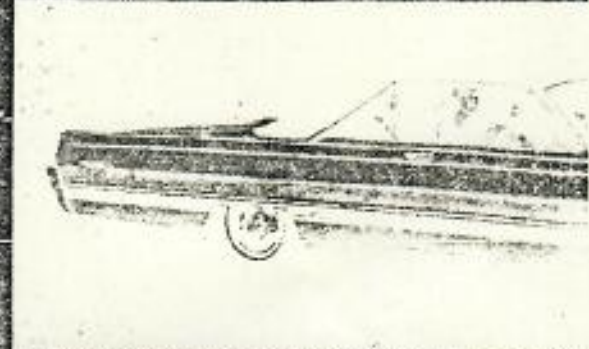
The Honolulu Star-Bulletin has suggested that old crews would be more suitable targets for the Thunderbolt's pilots than Kauai rock. We agree. Old crews can be anchored any place, which would give the pilots practice in navigation. They can also be painted in bright colors so as not to be mistaken for a Young Bros. hat.

Household Ready To Help

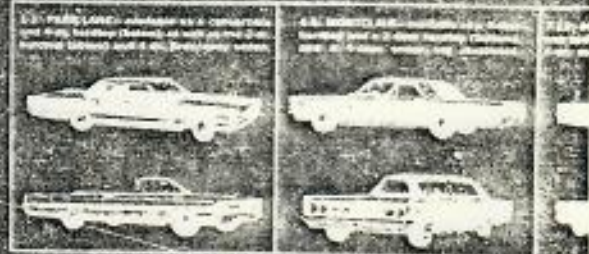
The group claimed that since the Kauai chapter is already set up and staffed, it was in a position to offer its facilities to a Kauai chapter. Mr. Daly said the Kauai Firemen's Association, an independent organization of the firemen, will be presented the proposal that it join with fire-

men of an adjoining island. The group also said it will make plans to hold its first operations and employ firemen and will accept its formation as a primary purpose.

Here is one way
with Mercury
Lincoln Contine



There are 16



How you know there are many ways to drive - this side of the Lincoln Continental. Notice that every single model shares the same long wheel base - long that gives you a long list of driving options. Mercury's classic distinction should be no other - music from a Stereo Sound T. Mercury's smart, smart Radio 6 - the finest 70-minute play cassette.

GARDEN ISLAND MOT

The Honolulu Advertiser, 11 May 1961 AS

Detective Testifies In Attack Case

Barrett said he questioned Rosa twice about the alleged attempted rape of a 15-year-old girl at Kapaepa Gulch on Feb. 5.

Barrett said Rosa claimed that he offered the girl some money if she would have relations with him. The girl testified Thursday that Rosa offered her \$10 but she refused any intimacies.

THE GIRL'S father testified yesterday.

He said that his daughter, one of nine children, was in distress and begged the case of her younger brothers and sisters.

He said his family was broken up when his wife went to live with Rosa.

Navy Will Continue Bombing Kaula Roek

LITTLE KAUAU—The Navy is dropping approximately 100 acres of Kaula Roek during exercises, during exercises, testing the B-49, the only air-impulse unit. Further, its proximity to the only air-impulse unit. Further, its proximity to the only air-impulse unit. Further, its proximity to the only air-impulse unit.

As an aerial bombing target, Kaula Roek is not possible of insuring the combat readiness of the Navy. As it is currently fully utilized for the training of Pacific Fleet units, the Navy, Pavia adds.

U.S. Sen. Hiram Fong, who passed on the Kaula Roek's approval, got the negative approval from Vice Adm. R. B. Pavia, deputy chief of naval operations for air.

PIRUE'S REPLY read in part: "Currently, this island is being transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard to that of the Navy, Kaula Roek Island. Certain-

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Thursday, May 11, 1961 HONOLULU ADVERTISER

shop Downtown Liberty House Today from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.

shop at all Liberty House stores for interesting and varied Mother's Day gift, specially chosen and displayed for your convenience.

Liberty House



terry beach jacket

ALL LIBERTY HOUSE OPEN TOMORROW PARK AT AIRRACE PARKON 7:15 9:00 p.m. every Thursday and all day every Saturday with purchase of 1.00 Liberty House. Book let on Queen and Hebeauville on all prices also. 25% lower Jan. 1961. 7-10-61

MEMO FROM ED SHALLENBERGER.

George

Thanks for the comments
on my Kaula manuscript, I
made the changes you ~~suggest~~
suggested.

I really like your
bibliography - There are several
things there I'd like to see -

what it doesn't refer
to however is all ~~off~~ of
the correspondence -- Some of
it is the most revealing --
You should take a look
at my brother's file -

it's really good -- He's
got a lot of old correspondence
chronological
and a summary he's
made -- This kind of
thing should be available --

Also, I've referred to
Kaula in 3 ~~the~~ Cretaceous
papers -- I'm pretty sure
Lou H. & Rice & Wolman
have too -- I'll check
all of those for you --

Σ 1

ROUTINE

* U N C L A S S I F I E D *

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George

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UNCLAS //N10570//01K
AVOIDANCE OF CONTACT WITH ENDANGERED SPECIES

A. CINCPAC INST 10570.1

1. RFF & IN SUPPORT OF CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE PROHIBITS THE HARASSMENT, HARRING, PURSUING, HUNTING, SHOOTING, WOUNDING, KILLING, CAPTURE OR COLLECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES. FINES UP TO \$20,000 AND IMPRISONMENT CAN BE IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS.
2. ONE SUCH ENDANGERED SPECIES IS THE HUMPBAC WHALE WHICH WINTERS IN HAWAIIAN WATERS FROM DECEMBER THROUGH MAY. THE MAJOR AREAS OF CONCENTRATION ARE THE SHALLOW WATERS (LESS THAN 100 FATHOMS) OF PENGUIN BANK, THE WATERS BOUNDED BY MOLOKAI, LANAI, MAUI, AND KAHOO LAWE (R3104) AND THE NEARSHORE WATERS OF HAWAII FROM UPO LU PT. TO KFAHOLE PT. THEY ARE ALSO FOUND IN SMALLER NUMBERS IN SEVERAL OTHER AREAS INCLUDING KAULA ROCK (R3107).
3. THE HUMPBAC WHALE SEASON HAS ARRIVED. ALCON REVIEW REF A. ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIRCRAFT AND VESSELS SHALL AVOID CONTACT OF ANY SORT WITH THE HUMPBAC WHALE. OF PARTICULAR CONCERN IS LIVE ORDNANCE DETONATING IN THE WATER AROUND KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE. TWO RECENT INCIDENTS OF MILITARY AIRCRAFT DROPPING HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS IN THE WATER NEAR KAULA ROCK HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY CIVILIAN FISHERMEN. HAD HUMPBAC WHALES BEEN IN THE VICINITY, IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT INJURY TO THE ANIMALS WOULD HAVE RESULTED WITH ATTENDANT ADVERSE PUBLICITY AND/OR LAWSUITS PILED AGAINST DOD PERSONNEL CONCERNED. THE IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING THE FALL OF SHOT ON THE LAND MASSES OF KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE CANNOT BE OVERSTRESSED. THE BOTTOM LINE IS DON'T MISS YOUR TARGET. PLEASE REPORT ALL INCIDENTS OF INADVERTENT LIVE ORDNANCE IN THE WATERS NEAR KAULA ROCK AND KAHOO LAWE TO COMFLETRAGRU, INFO COMTHIRDFLT.

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ROUTINE

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HAWAII FISHING NEWS

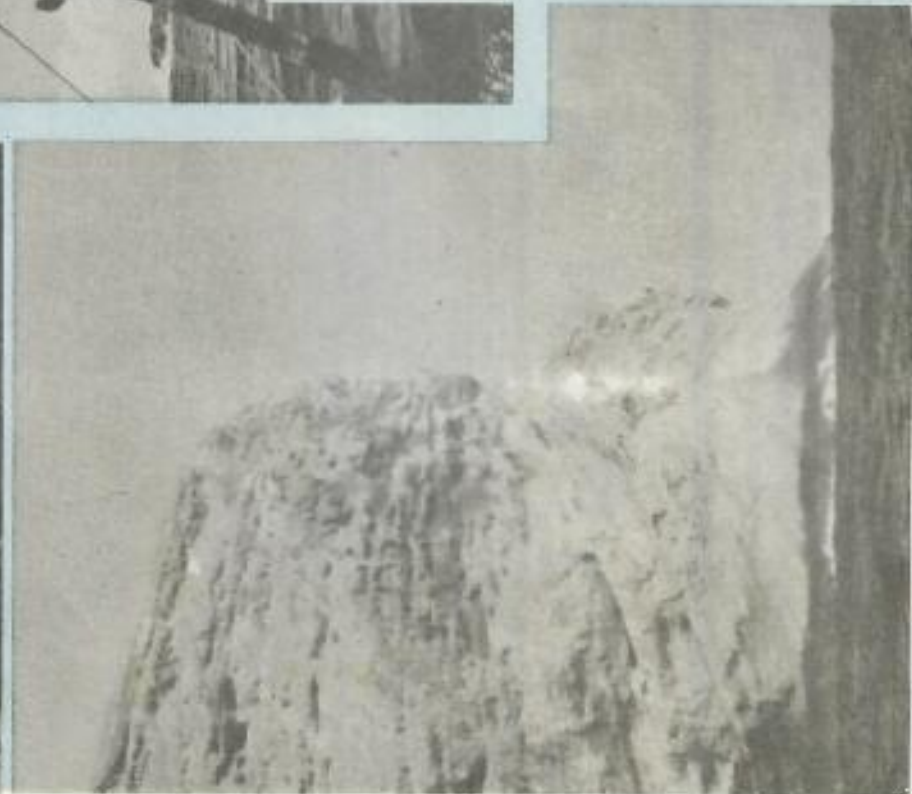


Photos by Stan Wright

KAULA

ISLAND

by EDWARD W. SHALLENBERGER



NEWS FLASH . . . Navy Continues Bombing In Spite Of F

On 17 February, 1978 Captain Skip Naftel of the R/V *EASY RIDER* witnessed and photographed military aircraft bombing Kaula Island. Bombs were not hitting only isolated parts of the island, but were landing amongst large groups of birds and in the water as well. Being an environmentalist and also not one to shy away from a fight, Naftel filed complaints with both the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Naftel's action again brought to light an issue that has been discussed since 1952 when the Navy first began bombing the island. (The Navy refers to the island as a rock.)

Kaula is not an ordinary island. It is a special island, especially for Hawaii's fishermen and environmentalists. In terms of numbers of bird species, Kaula is the richest of all Hawaii's islets. In terms of numbers of individual birds, Kaula may also be the richest. Unfortunately, no one has made adequate surveys throughout the year to determine just how many birds actually nest on the island. In terms of fish, Kaula is extremely rich. Ahi, ono, marlin and bottom fish abound for those willing and able to make the long trip. Marine mammals are also numerous. Throughout the year bottlenose dolphin feed in the rich waters surrounding the island and during January through May humpback whales (an endangered species) can nearly always be found in the relatively shallow water immediately surrounding the island. Another species protected by the Endangered Species Act, the Green Sea Turtle, can also be found in Kaula's waters.

For me, the continued destruction of this island was clearly demonstrated on a recent fishing trip aboard the F/V *MANTA*. Perry McCord, Charley Espin and I were fishing the nearby waters when military aircraft made pass after pass at the island on two successive days. On many of these passes, bombs large enough to be heard and felt several miles away were dropped. At least six of these bombs missed the island completely, one by at least 1/2 mile. Our experience was not an unusual one, but one that we share with all fishermen who frequent the island.

Kaula's notoriety is not new, but dates back to 1924 when it was set aside for the Coast Guard to use for a lighthouse. In 1952, the Navy and Marines began using the island as a bombing target. The value of Kaula was already recognized and numerous resolutions were initiated, calling for the Department of the Interior to set aside Kaula as a refuge. In December of 1964, the Coast Guard began preparing to transfer control of the island to the Navy. This transfer was opposed by Patsy Mink, who fought to see that the island received the protection it deserves. Unfortunately this transfer was completed on June 16, 1965. During the next six years, Mink continued her fight to save the island and according to Star Bulletin reporter Linda Evans, in 1971 President Nixon ordered the Navy to assess the problem.

During that year, State, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Navy personnel conducted a two-day survey of the island. Their report was never released to the public. At this time, Mr. Eugene Kridler (USFWS) suggested that if they must bomb, they confine the bombing to the SE tip of the island. This was agreed to by Navy personnel who led him to believe that order would be issued. However, it became clear in a February 1978 meeting, that this order was never issued.

During the next few years the fight continued and in 1973, the Navy told Patsy Mink that Kaula was on active status and would continue to be used for weapons delivery. "It is anticipated that the target requirement will remain as long as Navy and Marine aircraft squadrons are located in the Hawaiian area." During the same year, in an Environmental Impact Statement on Kahoolawe, the Navy said the Kaula was unacceptable as a target island because of five reasons. One of the reasons was that "Kaula is inhabited by 13 species of seabirds with an estimated population of 100,000 birds."

On 27 December 1976, the Department of the Navy finally produced an Environmental Impact Assessment (considerably different than an EIS) on the bombing of Kaula. This EIA was not released to the public. One was obtained with considerable difficulty and only after enlisting the aid of Hawaii's Congressmen. The EIA is woefully incomplete. It's conclusions on bird

populations are based on totally inadequate data and the impact of ordnance on the surrounding waters is almost totally neglected. The impact on fishermen is totally neglected. No wonder this document was never released.

Little more was done until the bombing was witnessed and photographed by the crew of the *EASY RIDER*. Another survey of the island was conducted in response to numerous public protests. This survey indicated extensive bombing away from the southern tip. There were indications of bombs landing in areas of greatest bird concentration.

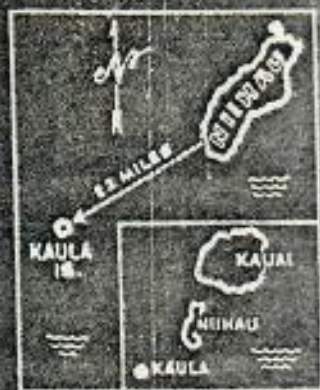
What can we do? Perhaps the most important thing is to voice our opinions where they can be heard. It does no good to complain to each other. Opinions should be voiced to the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, our elected officials and the Navy itself.



Kaula is unique and should be saved. It is a very special place.

Edward W. Shallenberger

HONOLULU ADVERTISER
 Thurs. March 18, 1965 A-15



Site of bird sanctuary?

Kaula Isle Sanctuary Proposed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Interior Department is studying the possibility of turning the small Pacific island of Kaula into a bird sanctuary, Rep. Watsy T. Mink, D-Hawaii, said yesterday.

Mrs. Mink said she requested the study because the island is a haven for sea birds which are used as "spotters" by fishermen from Kauai.

The birds, she said, "have deep significance to the deep-sea fishermen in the area. Disruption of the birds' nesting habits could affect the economy of the Islands."

The Coast Guard, which has had possession of Kaula for 50 years, has proposed that the island be turned over to the Navy. Mrs. Mink asked the House Merchant Marine Committee to withhold approval of the transfer pending investigation of the sanctuary proposal.

Orient Tour Program To Be Given

Honolulu travel people will be guests at a presentation on tourism in the Orient to

Kahala Kindergartener Put Prose On Display

Did you know that some Kahala School kindergartener children are "authors"?

Parents can see their works at a "Writing Festival" at 7:30 p.m. Monday at the school cafeteria. A panel of teachers will be there to explain the new teaching and writing program at a PTA meeting scheduled then.

Here's how it works: In kindergarten, children

start off by telling original stories, which the teacher writes down.

Then the children draw appropriate pictures. The teacher puts the transcribed narrative and the pictures together into books.

The stories told by the kindergarten children become reading lessons for first graders.

All of the school's elementary grade students who

have learned to write some do in first grade, down their own original tales.

(One first grade class recently is composing its newspaper.)

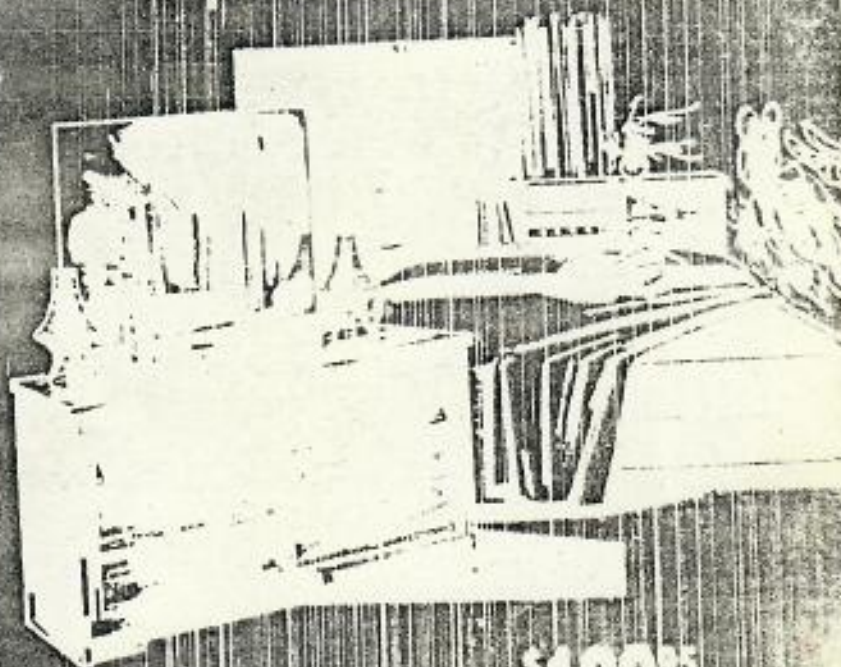
Says principal Mrs. Julia Murray of the grade in the program: "What we think we do, what we say, we write. What we write can read."

Budget Priced - Budget Terms

3★ ROOM

HOUSEFUL OF FURNITURE

12 pc. Bedroom Ensemble



Budget Priced at

\$199⁹⁵



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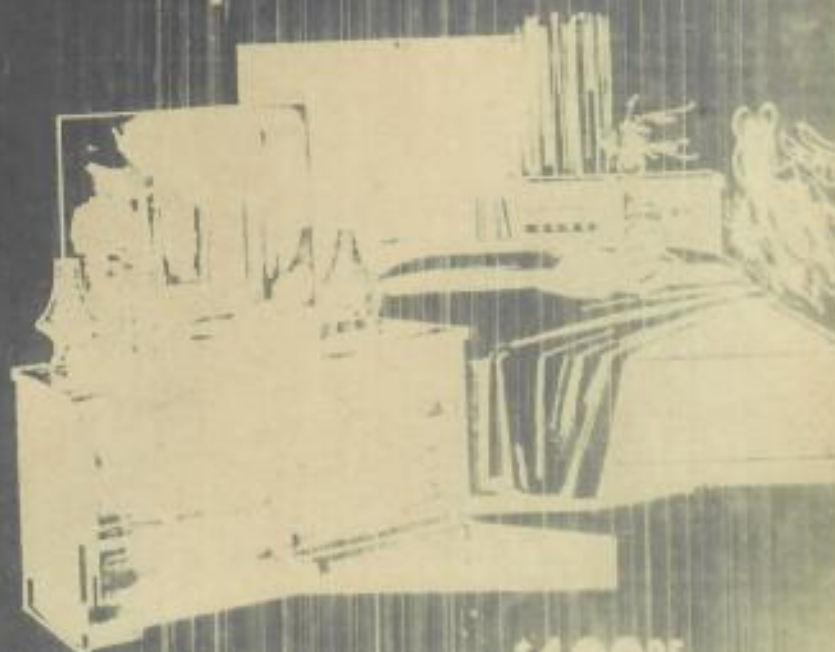
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AS LOW
AS \$99



LEHUA

Keolu Pt.

Keowana Bay

Kaununu Pt.

Panau Δ 1291

PUUWAI VILLAGE

Δ Kaa Cone 1019

Kuakamoku I.

Nonopapa Landing

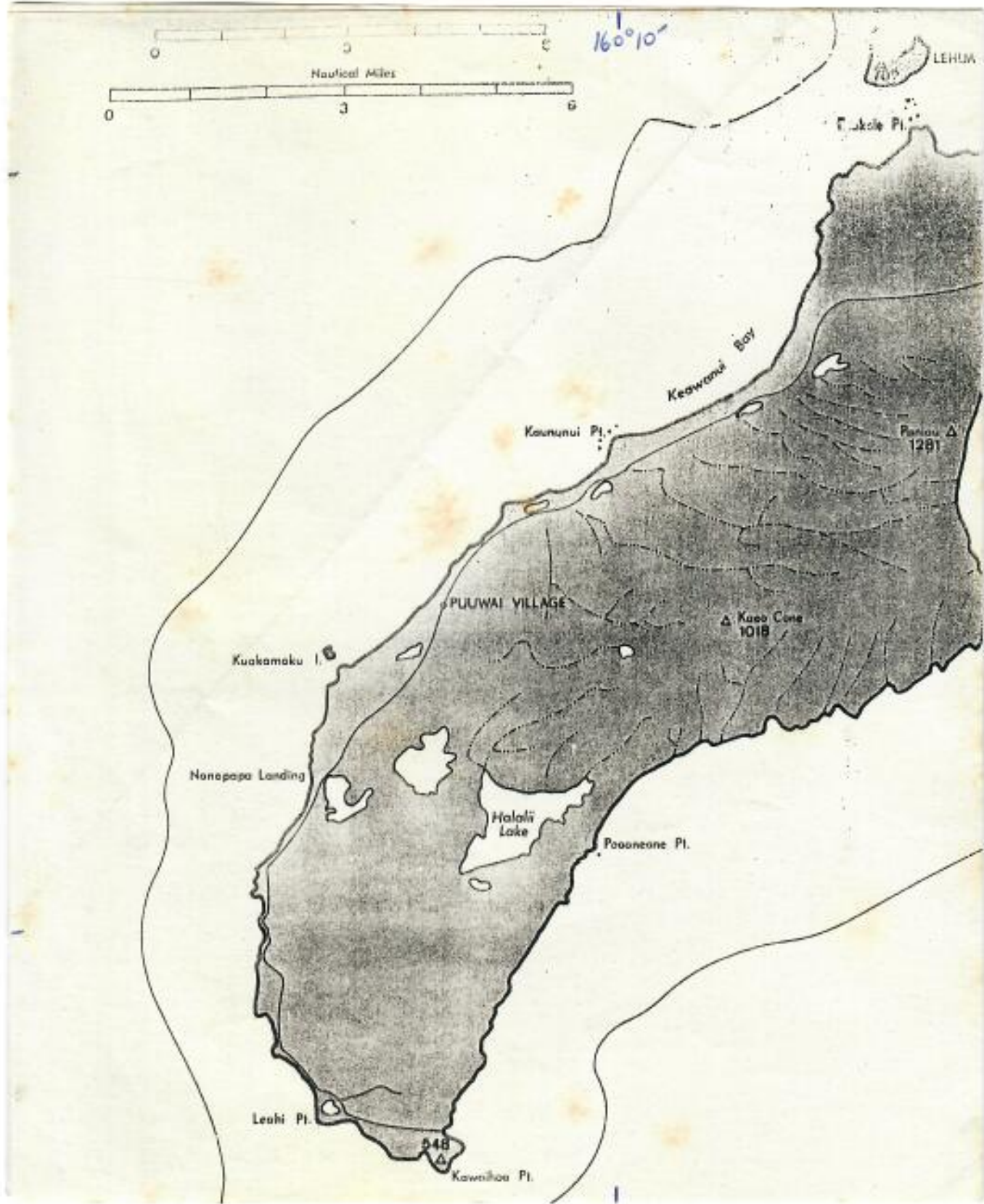
Halali Lake

Pooneone Pt.

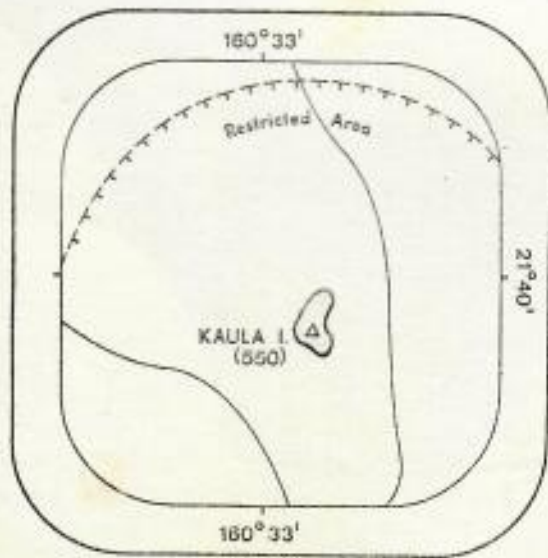
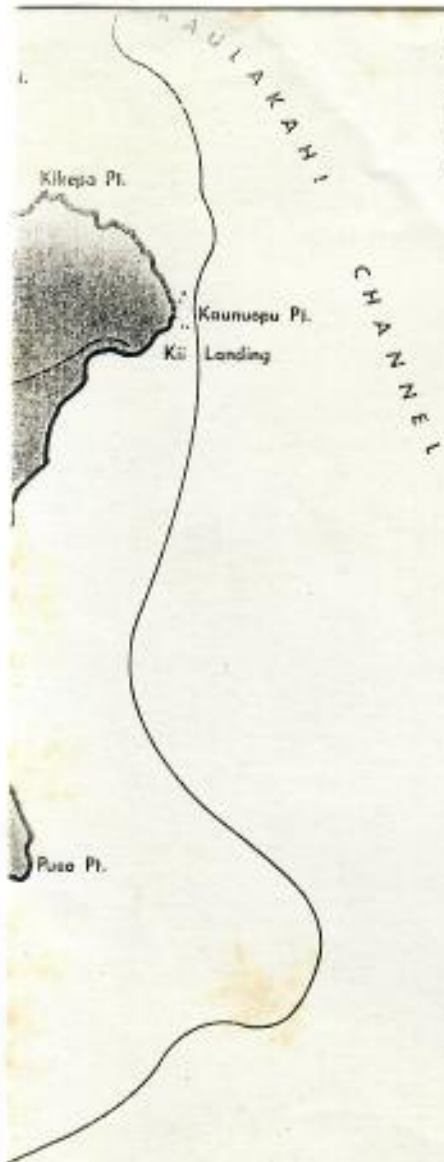
Leahi Pt.

548

Kawaihoa Pt.



Niihau Island and Kaula and Lehua



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Marine Atlas of Hawaii - Bays and Harbors
JAN 1974 Sea Grant Misc Report

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U.S. Attorney Says Bombing Violates Law

Deadline Is Set on Kaula Resolution

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Evidence of military bombing of Kaula Rock, which is inhabited by thousands of seabirds, "indicates the federal law has been violated," according to William J. Eggers, assistant U.S. attorney.

He said he has set an informal deadline of 60 days for the chief of naval operations to confer with the U.S. Secretary of Interior to resolve the problem before pursuing prosecution.

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, and two whale specialists from the National Marine Fisheries Laboratory in

Seattle filed complaints about the bombing of Kaula with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The complaints alleged killing of migratory seabirds, a violation of the Migratory Bird Species Treaty, and danger to humpback whales, protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

THE LAW enforcement branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service investigated the case after photographs of the bombing activities and testimony were presented by the Easy Rider crew in February, and it was referred to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution.

A Navy spokesman said the practice bombing was supposed to be confined to the southeast end of Kaula Island, south of Niihau, but while this was understood, it was never actually included in written instructions to the pilots.

He said the southeast area has no birds, but Naftel said his boat circled the island several times in February on a government research project and saw birds nesting all around the shoreline.

Eggers said he advised the 14th Naval District legal office that he had reviewed the report of the incident "and it appeared from photos and statements of witnesses that Kaula Rock was, in fact, being bombed and not where it was agreed upon..."

"I advised the legal officer to expeditiously handle the matter through the chain of command by advising the chief of naval operations to confer with the secretary of interior and resolve the problem in-house, non-judicially.

"I set an informal deadline of 60 days to see that the matter is mov-

ing in the right direction of resolution," Eggers said.

He said if the naval chief doesn't work out the problem with the Interior Department, "I will confer with the assistant attorney general of the criminal division in Washington, D.C., and determine the appropriate course of action."

Eggers said he is not in a position to stop the bombing but he has been told that the Sierra Club "has growing interest in a citizens' suit."

"The public, if distressed enough, will file some kind of injunctive action that sees that what needs to be done is done," he added.

A National Audubon Society official also has promised the Hawaii Audubon Society support in efforts to stop the bombing.

Naftel told the Star-Bulletin in a recent interview that he understands the necessity of military readiness but he feels the interests of the military, local fishermen (who strongly oppose the bombings) and the wildlife "could be married into an agreement" satisfactory to all concerned.

...year of probation, and if the final decision of the court is unfavorable to him, Kao-

...ate College, where he studied physical education and played football.

low temperature 66. Sunset tonight 6:11 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow 5:26 a.m.

The Department Turn to Page A-1A

Opposes discussion by Ecumenical Council

Pope maintains priests should not marry

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Paul VI reaffirmed today the principle of celibacy for Roman Catholic priests and rejected suggestions that it be publicly discussed in the Vatican Ecumenical Council.

In a letter to the assembly, the Pontiff said the principle should not only be maintained in the modern world, but should be stressed even more.

He said the question of celibacy should not be discussed in the Council, but left the way open for the bishops to submit written observations on the question. He said he would study these himself.

United Press International quoted Council experts as estimating that the Holy Office has on file requests from 10,000 priests who want to announce their celibacy

vows including many who wish to marry.

Figures released last year showed there were 63,347 Roman Catholic priests throughout the world.

The matter came up in the Council in St. Peter's Basilica as the 230 prelates debated a document on

necessary activity and prepared to move on to a document on the priesthood.

In a busy session, the Council fathers also gave final approval to the text of a schema on monks, nuns and religious orders. This document puts down guidelines for applying the church's renewal in their activities.

It opens the way to such things as modern dress in habits and a relaxation of cloistered life.

The document approved by a vote of 2,126 to 15 will become a decree once the Pope and Council formally promulgate it.

The Council marked its third anniversary today.

Pope John XXIII, who opened it, was the object of an increasing drive for his election.

Pope Paul's letter on celibacy came as a surprise to the Council.

Archbishop Ferenc Fellner, the Council secretary general, interrupted debate on the mission life to read a letter. A Council spokesman quoted Archbishop Fellner as telling the Council that Pope had learned the Council fathers have expressed a desire to discuss celibacy for the clergy of Latin Church.

This was the first time for that bishops planned to bring the matter before the Council after the assembly last year approved marriage for deacons while upholding priestly celibacy.

The Vatican Press Office made public part of the Pope's letter in which he said:

"It is not at all opposing to have a public debate on this topic, which demands maximum prudence and which is of such great importance."

"It is our intention not only to conserve with all vigor this sacred and providential law, but also to insure its observance, calling the priests of the Church to an sacredness of the creases and vesture which today — particularly in a special way — make necessary that a very low must be regarded as most opportune."

Hawaii once owned Kaula, Navy's bomb target Isle

By LYLE NELSON

The Navy's bombing of Ni'ihau by mistake last week raises these questions:

—How does the government obtain places for bomb practice?

—By what authority are Kaula Rock off Ni'ihau, and Kahoolawe used for target practice?

Both islands once belonged to the Territory of Hawaii but ended up in Navy hands by different routes.

Kaula Rock, the target two miles from the aircraft carrier *Tenderoga* missed by 37 miles Tuesday night.

The Territory owned the little 108-acre piece of rock, a favorite nesting place for sea birds.

The office of the State Surveyor said today Kaula was "set aside for light-house purposes" by order of Governor Wallace Rider Harrington on December 13, 1904.

"On the map it's still under the light-house service," a spokesman said.

In 1928 the Coast Guard put up an unmanned lighthouse. Kaula was famous as a site for shipwrecks.

A Coast Guard spokesman said today the Navy started using Kaula for aerial

Landing of carrier planes in 1932.

Then in June of this year the Navy requested of the Bureau of the Budget that the Coast Guard transfer jurisdiction, control, accountability and custody of Kaula to the Department of the Navy.

The Coast Guard's lighthouse was first established in 1947.

Gordon Chung-Hoon, director of the State's Department of Agriculture and Conservation, said in 1941 the State had ceded the land to the Coast Guard and that the Navy wanted the jurisdiction transferred from the Treasury Department (Coast Guard) to the Defense Department.

Kaula Supervisors had asked the Navy to stop using Kaula for bombing in 1961 and at that time Vice Admiral R. H. Paris said the rock was used for Navy and Marine Corps aircraft as well as Republic firing submarines.

Supervisors complained about it again last April.

Navy Captain Daniel J. Harrington of Barber's Point said "Kahoolawe is primarily used for close air support." But he said because Kahoolawe is so close to

Many Cubans seek trips freedom

KEY WEST, Fla. (AP)—Another haulload of refugees arrived today in a Fidel Castro-sponsored exodus from Cuba, saying they left behind husbands, begging for passage to freedom.

It was the third small boat arriving with exiles since the Cuban dictator ordered in let his people go 30 days ago. They came as the United States sought to arrange an orderly flow of refugees.

One of 21 aboard the 31-foot cabin cruiser reported that hundreds waiting to depart from Cuba "take me, please." The refugees, including Evardo Bazo, 47, and his 14-year-old son, as they showed off.

Children, he said, military age are not being allowed to leave Cuba. Mr. Bazo said.

Johnson spends uncomfortable night, urged to

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson, after spending "his most unpleasant night" since surgery, was urged by his doctors today to "take every opportunity to rest" and keep his official schedule to its absolute minimum for a couple of weeks.

This did not prevent Johnson, however, from having

a 45-minute conference this morning with Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey or from summoning Secretary of State Dean Rusk for an afternoon meeting.

Press secretary Bill D. Moyers reported that after what he termed the unpleasant night, Johnson was "restless and uncomfortable." But he said this was not unexpected at this stage

of recovery from major abdominal surgery.

A big factor in Johnson's discomfort, apparently, was the fact that he was taken off sedation last night.

Moyers emphasized that Johnson's recovery was proceeding on schedule. And he reported that the President walked a few steps without assistance for the first time today.

In addition to setting up the conferences with Humphrey and Rusk, the President read reports from cabinet and staff advisers, dictated letters and signed papers nominating Dr. Frank R. Hamilton, Los Angeles, as new post of Assistant Secretary of Welfare for Alaska.

Moyers said Johnson

Oct 11, 1965 SB

Star-Bulletin Oct 8, 1965 Friday

Front page - Title: Bombing of Niihau Angers Sen. Inouye

Inouye - member of Senate Armed Services Committee expressed "dismay and anger"

Two Skyraiders - Niihau 277 inhabitants - Piihooi 10 miles away and on opposite side of Island - Navy waited 40 hours - Bombs struck a steep beach not far from Kii lighthouse - Bombing occurred less than 48 hours after Ticonderoga arrived from W Coast.

History of Hawaii reapportionment

ture meets in Special session and hears Governor's ask for reapportionment of both Senate and House in single member districts.

need for a Constitutional Convention. No plan is able to muster the votes to close both houses of the Legislature.

August 26, 1964 — A three-judge Federal court rules that Hawaii's 1964 elections may go ahead under existing

apportionment. Expresses hope that the Legislature will pass a plan in its present session, and sets January 11, 1965, as the date for further reapportionment hearings.

August 26, 1964 — Special session adjourns a few hours

after the Federal Court ruling without conducting a reapportionment plan.

February 17, 1963 — On the day the 1963 Legislative session opens, a three-judge Federal Court orders the Legislature to solve the reapportionment question by

calling a Constitutional Convention and forbids it to pass any other legislation until it has passed the Convention legislation.

This same decision and the State House was constitutionally apportioned but declared the Senate apportionment unconstitutional.

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is terse language was open to interpretation as meaning the court was only declaring it had no jurisdiction as to reapportionment of city and county governing boards. However, it could mean court was only declaring it had no jurisdiction in the present status of this particular case. The court always declines to explain or elaborate on its kind of order.

st
ing in the nearby civil family.
monstrated the new rates comparable with private and noted that John recognized high cost areas.
He said that 23 members of the Senate have received complaints from citizens about the Oahu courts. They are from personnel who generally maintained this position of their remit has been wiped out, that they pay raise for the mil-

Districting

Continued from Page 1
appeals involved no substantial Federal issue.

The only reference to Roberts today was a statement from Washington, D.C., that said he was permitted to file a brief as a "friend of the court."

Roberts said there was no alternative to the constitutional convention route to achieve reapportionment.

Justice William O. Douglas on May 21, 1963, ordered a stay of the court's order that blocked passage of legislation by the Hawaii Legislature until arrangements were made for a constitutional convention to reapportion the Senate.

The Douglas stay was to remain in effect until final Supreme Court action on the appeals which were filed with the high court in Washington, D.C.

The Supreme Court handed down its historic decision on June 15, 1964, saying all State Legislatures must be apportioned on the basis of population, not geography.

Hawaii's Senate has been dominated by the Neighbor Islands although 70 percent of the State's population resides on the single island of Oahu.

History of Navy bombing target

Continued from Page 1
Mau the Navy has to use Kaui for bigger bombs.

Hawaii fishermen have complained frequently that they need the birds on Kauai to help them spot schools of fish. Kauai has been described as an excellent fishing area.

Last June Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior, asked the Navy to reappraise its use of Kauai.

But in July the Hui O Laka, a Kauai conservation group, agreed to stop campaigning against the Navy since the Navy convinced the group that war developments in Vietnam necessitated an area for aerial bombing practice.

Kahoolawe apparently came under Navy jurisdiction with a stroke of President Eisenhower's pen.

He signed Presidential Order 10426 on February 20, 1963, turning over Kahoolawe to the Secretary of the Navy.

Actually the Navy and other military forces had used Kahoolawe for bombing since early in World War II.

In fact many of the Pacific Island invasions of those days underwent earlier dress rehearsal at Kahoolawe with warships lying off the island and lobbing shells into its red, parched dirt.

Kahoolawe, once the property of Hawaiian king, later was owned by the von Tompkins of Maui. H. P. Dillingham, Eben Parker Low, and others.

In 1918 it was under the ownership of the Territory's Board of Agriculture and Forestry as a forest reserve.

In 1918 Angus MacPhee, a rancher

from Wyoming, obtained a lease for sheep raising and cattle ranching.

The sheep ate up the grass and this denuding trend helped cause erosion which nearly destroyed Kahoolawe for growing anything.

But MacPhee and a later partner, Maer Territorial Senator Harry A. Baldwin, ranched Kahoolawe until World War II.

The men had a lease that ran to 1904 but the military had punched the island full of holes and littered it with unexploded bombs long before.

Baldwin gave up his rights in 1944. He died two years later. MacPhee died in 1948 and his daughter, Inez Ashdown, of Maui claimed he never received a cent from the government.

The Navy perhaps doesn't bomb the uninhabited islands of the leeward chain between Nihoa and Midway because those reefs are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

These leeward islands are loaded with geese, sooty terns and other birds and seals.

The Navy does use Kaula Point, South Kona, for bomb practice.

Planes make runs right at the Big Island and drop duds on a pahoehoe lava flow. They've been doing this since 1959.

Last year fishermen in the area claimed duds just missed them but the incident was soon smoothed over.

The Navy promises the Nihoa incident won't happen again.

All carrier pilots will get a look at Nihoa and Nihoa in daylight before they launch night operations, the Navy says.

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Eight little kittens

a reappearing act

Eight little kitten owners have trouble even giving away.
Mrs. Dawn Beach called the police Friday to report the theft of eight kittens from the family's home.
"I said the kittens were taken from their box between 4 and 8 a.m. Friday. I didn't know whether mama cat had hidden them or someone had taken them," Mrs. Beach said.
Friday night Mrs. Beach called off the weekend.
Eight kittens had reappeared in their box.

Prime Minister quits in Norway

OSLO, Norway (UPI) — Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen and his government, defeated at the polls after 30 years of Labor Party rule, formally resigned today.

Gerhardsen handed the resignations to King Olav and advised the King to consult Berne Ingvaldsen on formation of a new government.

Ingvaldsen, new president of the National Assembly, will tell the King to ask Center Party leader Per Borten to form a government.

Surgery on UN president postponed by his doctors

NEW YORK (AP) — Doctors say they have decided against an immediate operation on Amintore Fanfani, president of the United Nations General Assembly, to repair a ruptured leg tendon.

The doctors at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center said last night they would

try "conservative" treatment before deciding in a few days whether to operate.

Fanfani, 57, the Italian foreign minister, had been scheduled to undergo surgery yesterday to repair the damage suffered in a fall Saturday night in the Riverside section of the Bronx.



Navy gets islet off Niihau, used for bombing practice

Kaula Island, a small, rocky islet 12 miles south-west of Niihau, is being switched from the Coast Guard to the Navy, Representative Spark M. Matsunaga disclosed yesterday in Washington.

For many years, the Navy has used the barren 106-acre islet for bombing practice, despite the protest of fishermen.

The Governor of the Territory of Hawaii set aside the whole island as a lighthouse reservation in 1924. But it was not until 1932 that a lighthouse was set up on the uninhabited rock.

Kaula has a large sea cave, in which a famous shark lived, according to Hawaiian legend.

Description

The Rock of Kaula was described thusly in a 1937 newspaper article:

"Thirty-five miles to the south and west of Waimea, Kaula, a hulking monster crouches on the bottom of the heavy Pacific."

"Rearing its head, baring except for a few scant clumps of bunch grass, 550 feet into the sky and with

sea. But low-lying islets ever set foot in its shore side and of those only one has been a man of Caucasian blood.

"Native Hawaiians, their exact number unknown, have defied the firm of heavy steel which clings its base; have dared the sharks which infest the adjacent waters; and have made landings on the rock."

"Kaula lies on the horizon like a huge sea turtle."

"As the voyager approaches nearer and nearer, the stupendous reaches of its massive cliffs become more and more apparent."

"Breakers lash the feet of the precipices. The trades whistle by and toss the spume high into the crannies in the rock."

"The ground swell booms in and dies with thunder on its volcanic ash sides."

"Sea birds, millions of them, swarm in the sunshine."

"Sharks, thousands of them, lit in the shadows beneath the surface."

"Away off on the skyline, if the weather is clear, Niihau may be glimpsed. Otherwise Kaula is alone, a pitiless land without mercy and without means of supporting life."

Good fishing

In recent years, Kaula has been used for bombing practice, but Kaula fishermen have asked that it be declared a bird sanctuary.

Michael Masaki, a Waimea commercial fisherman, said four years ago that the waters around Kaula are among the richest sea fishing grounds. He said fishermen rely on the black flying there in spotting schools of ahi. The birds usually fly over waters where ahi are plentiful.

The Kaula Board of Supervisors in March, 1961, asked the Navy to stop bombing operations there.

Matsunaga said the Bureau of the Budget approved the transfer of Kaula from the Coast Guard to the Navy.

The switch won't affect its status as a bombing target for Navy planes from Barber's Point.



A bulk nearly a mile long and a half a mile wide, sits the Rock of Kaula.

"A menace to navigation for years, this island is to have its talons shorn."

"Romance and tradition obscure Kaula like a mist."

HAWAII'S 1965 ANNUAL PROGRESS EDITION

PACIFICIA 20

Annual exclusively in the
Honolulu Star-Bulletin
Monday, February 15, 1965

Remember... Many friends, business associates, and relatives by sending them this annual edition.

Use the order blank. This edition presents Hawaii twenty years after the end of World War II. In this period Hawaii was dominated and more profoundly influenced by foreign culture and trade than with Pacific Ocean nations. There are pages which present the nation's progress with the history and progress of Hawaii. History and progress in Hawaii. "20 Years After"...



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Shipyard labor freeze thawed

light house service was integrated into USCQ in 1939 - formally under US Dept Commerce
 CG placed under DOT 1967, previously under Treasury Dept.

also S 12/19/30 Funds asked for three light-houses (Kauai, Niihau and Kaula, Lehua)
Pg
S 1/7/31 125 Two light-houses for Territory of Hawaii (Niihau and Kaula - No need for resident tender - gas for 6 months)

LEHUA LIGHT

Lighthouse Service Expects To Get Beacon Operating Late In Coming April

Gas Lamp, At Altitude of 702 Feet, To Be One of Highest Ever Installed

The newest lighthouse in the waters of the central Pacific ocean and one of the highest beacons in the marine service, will go into operation on the tiny island of Lehua, just north of Niha, late in April, Frederick A. Edgecomb, superintendent of the 19th lighthouse district, here, announced today.

The light will be of the automatic gas type and will be situated at a point 702 feet above sea level.

Lehua was set aside by executive order of Governor Wallace R. Farrington, for lighthouse purposes August 10, 1928, and September 14, of the same year, was declared and proclaimed as taken and set aside for this purpose by President Coolidge.

Since that time numerous surveys have been taken of the island to determine the best location for the proposed light, the selection of a permanent landing site, and the best methods of landing and transporting supplies, materials and equipment.

It was decided to install the light at the crest of the island, about 702 feet above sea level. A favorable and sheltered landing for small cargo boats was found on the south side of the island at a point in the channel between Lehua and Niha.

To Store Gas Cylinder Here will be erected a derrick and hoist house, as well as a gas supply house for storage of the high pressure cylinder to be used in feeding the flasher of the 75 mm. automatic acetylene gas light on the crest of the hill.

The high pressure gas will be reduced at this point and piped 1500 feet to the light on the summit.

It is probable that a new feature of the installation will be the appearance of an automatic gas control as designed by the San Francisco district for isolated lights.

This allows the main supply tanks of an automatic acetylene installation to become practically exhausted before the reserve accumulators are permitted to discharge. The empty cylinders are turned off in such a way that the flow of gas from a full cylinder is prevented from entering an empty or leaking cylinder.

The Lehua elevation is possible because of the infrequency of low hanging clouds and fog in Hawaii. It will be entirely automatic and unwatched and will burn for a year without attention, although an inspection of the apparatus will be made every six months, weather permitting.

The apparatus and equipment will be prepared and assembled at the lighthouse service shops at Pier 4, and the field erection will be accomplished about April 25, by the field construction force of the service under the direction of Neil W. Webster, assistant lighthouse engineer of the local office, assisted by the lighthouse tender Kuku and crew, under command of Capt. W. C. Anderson, U. S. N., and...



Frank Condon, the author, who arrived today. — Star-Bulletin photo.

FRANK CONDON COMES HERE TO DO SOME WORK

California Doesn't Offer a Proper Field For Concentration, Author Says

Having found that California offers too many distractions to permit him to give sufficient attention to his work, Frank Condon, well known author of short stories for the Saturday Evening Post, Collier's Weekly and other leading publications, arrived on the President Garfield today for an indefinite visit here.

"I found that I was getting fed up with California," he said, "and decided that a sea trip would help me concentrate on my work. And so it turned out. In the one week that I was on the water I was able almost to complete a story I am working on."

"I don't know how long I'll be here, and don't know where I'll go next. It all depends on how well I can work here, although I've found on past visits to Hawaii that this is a better country to play in than to work in."

Condon, whose home is in Beverly Hills, Cal., will stop at the Nevens for the present, although he is contemplating taking a temporary home at Kahala a little later.

FAMED FOKKER CLAIMED TODAY BY TERRITORY

House Committee Calls On Commander To Arrange For Plane's Preservation

First steps toward obtaining the Army Fokker transport plane Earl of Paradise for the people of Hawaii were to be taken this afternoon by a special committee of the house of representatives.

Upper House Joins Lower in Overriding Veto On Billion Dollar Measure

Applications To Be Accepted Immediately and Cash Rushed To the Veterans

(Associated Press by Wire) WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Hoover announced today that he had ordered the veterans' bureau to give priority to speedy payment to the administration of the veterans' loan bill. "Although I have been opposed to the loan bill," he said, "now that it has passed we propose to facilitate its working in every way."

(Associated Press by Wire) WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

—The veterans' loan bill was enacted into law today over the veto of President Hoover.

The senate overrode the presidential objections today, following similar action in the house Thursday.

The act provides that World war veterans may borrow up to 50 per cent of the face value of their adjusted compensation certificates. The limit heretofore was 25 per cent.

The senate voted 78 to 17 to override the veto. Sixteen Republicans and one Democrat voted to sustain the veto. Thirty-six Republicans joined the Democrats in re-passing the measure.

Frank T. Hines, director of the veterans' bureau, said the bureau could make the first loan under the bill within five minutes after the senate voted. Word of the new law was flashed to the 54 regional offices of the bureau so that applications could be accepted immediately.

BISHOP TRUST EARNINGS SET A NEW RECORD

Business of 1930 Largest In History, President Frear's Report Shows

The Bishop Trust Co., celebrating its silver anniversary during 1930, finished the year with the net earnings of \$255,289, an increase of \$18,000 over the preceding year, and the largest in the history of the company, according to the report of President W. F. Frear, submitted today at the annual meeting of the stockholders.

During 1930 the outstanding capital stock of the company was increased from \$1,841,500 to \$2,000,000. The invested capital was increased from \$1,841,500 to \$1,973,500, comprising the following: Capital, \$2,000,000; surplus, \$1,500,000; special reserve, \$25,000; undivided profit, \$42,500.

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HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

150 APPOINTED FOR JAPANESE HOME EFFORT

\$400,000 Goal of Drive To Install and Maintain New Institution

To establish a home for aged Japanese incidents for possible opening January 1, 1932, \$400,000 will be sought in a drive for funds to start April 1 among Japanese residents throughout the Territory. It was announced today by Tokaji Onodera, secretary of the Japanese Benevolent society.

The site is on the premises behind the Japanese hospital on Kalia St. Half the property already belongs to the Japanese Benevolent society, which owns the hospital and a contract to purchase the remaining portion has already been signed.

Tentative plans are to construct two one-story wooden buildings, each to accommodate 44 patients. The cost of the home, including the land and equipment, is estimated at \$270,000.

The remaining \$130,000 is estimated necessary for the maintenance of the home during its first year.

Because of the available equipment of the Japanese hospital, which will be adjoining, and doctors' and nurses' services to be provided without charge, it is believed expenses for the proposed home will be considerably lower than possible elsewhere.

Members of the building committee hope that at the commencement of the second year's existence of the home, funds for its maintenance will be available from the United Welfare fund.

One hundred and fifty men, including representatives of practically all organizations in Honolulu and permanent residents in the different districts, were named to carry on the fund campaign at a meeting last Monday.

LEHUA LIGHT TO START OPERATION NEXT APRIL

(Continued from Page 1)

J. H. Bickemeyer.
Lehua island is little more than a rock, with vegetation scant due to lack of water. A great number of sea birds make their nests in holes on the face of the cliffs.

The problem to be encountered in the delivery of materials for the small tower and establishing the lantern and accessories on the top of the island is gauged by imagining the ascent to the crest of Diamond Head from a landing on the shore at the ridge just Walkiki of the Diamond Head neighborhood, Edgewood said. The elevation and steepness of Lehua is similar to that of Diamond Head.

The establishment of this light will result in the 19th district having lights on 10 different islands of this group and a total of 274 aids to navigation in this district, which also embraces Midway, Guam and American Samoa, of which 109 are lights, two primary radio beacons, and the remainder buoys and beacons.

The Lehua light will flash a white light every 10 seconds, one second light and nine seconds eclipse, to be visible approximately 20 miles in clear weather, although rated only as a 15-mile light. It will consist of a lamp with a cut lens 375 mm. in diameter established on a short concrete tower.

4-H BOYS HOLD CAMP AT KEAUHOU BEACH

KEALAKEKUA, Hawaii, Feb. 24.—The Central Kona 4-H club boys, under the leadership of H. Akamatsu and K. Shimizu, enjoyed an overnight camp at Keauhou beach, Baron Y. Ootoy and Mr. Hirokawa took the boys to Keauhou Sunday noon.

The afternoon was spent in swimming and on Monday morning a treasure hunt was the best part of the program. Kaoru Akamatsu found the treasure and received a prize of 10 cents. The boys returned Monday afternoon.

The Girls Sunbeam club of Central Kona, with Y. Ishikawa as leader, enjoyed an overnight camp at Keauhou beach. They made camp on Sunday afternoon and broke camp Monday afternoon. The program consisted of swimming, games and hiking.

SPIRITS, MAGIC TAKEN APART BY DR. E. S. C. HANDY

Esoteric Polynesian Lore Is Bootlegged By Local Ethnologist

The most sacred ceremonies of Christianity are just as much magic as the rituals of the Polynesians over their canoes, crude fishing shrimps or new born babes, according to Dr. E. S. C. Handy, ethnologist of the Bishop Museum, who spoke on "Spirits and Magic" in the fifth of a series of 10 lectures on Polynesian culture at the Honolulu Academy of Arts Thursday evening.

The whole system of Polynesian thought is based on the principle of dualism, with heaven, light, Kane, man of male on the one hand, and the earthly, darkness, evil, disease, demonic death or female on the other hand, said Dr. Handy.

In defining the nature of the superior and inferior worlds, the speaker described the heaven found in Maori esoteric lore which included Eho, the eye or heart of phenomena; Tangi, god of light; and Lono, god of rain. These celestial regions were attained only by chiefs, illustrious warriors and priests, all others went below.

Paradise, as the Society Islanders see it, is a most alluring Disc. The Hawaiian idea of heaven is the hidden island of Kane. In the Marquesas, canoe burial was popular for chiefs who had to make a long journey to the west upon death.

In the Polynesian mind, Dr. Handy pointed out, the conception of various planes of creation is very clear. In Hawaii, Miki is king of the underworld, but in the Cook Islands and New Zealand the ruler of the nether regions is more locally female.

The Polynesian came to know his underworld through dreams, trance and the accounts of various Lazari. The Polynesian inferno, where one sees butterflies and lizards in a semi-twilight, is less picturesque than that of the

THREE LOCAL GO TO JAPAN

Three Hawaiian girls, Misses Tangle, Aratani and Mizuno, leave for Japan on the today to enroll at Girls' school at Kona.

Miss Tangle, Miss Mizuno, both graduated from the high school, will attend the Suiyoku school, Sakai, 16, a freshman.

After finishing the Suiyoku school, plan to continue at the Tokyo Girls' school.

The girls plan to visit upon completion of school in Japan. The school teachers.

THREE Y. Two persons were speeding and one is serving a bond. Three tagged were seen. Walter's hotel, chieftain, Gen. Edward G. Keyes.

THREE AS. Such for three. Criminal court were. Reik vs. Manuel. E. Rodriguez vs. Wil. failure to provide. Violet L. vs. Frank. alleged.

made in horse show on a trail in India.

It is estimated 900 deer in the of the United States.

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also April 21, 75, *Advertisement*
A-3

To help stop bombing at Kaula

★ H

Council names Masaki Admiral of 13th Fleet

Planning and Legislative Committee of the Council voted Friday to ask the Navy to quit bombing the birds on Kaula Rock and recommended that a new Kauai admiral be named to get the job done.

Two unusual resolutions came out of Chairman Yotsuda's committee with recommendations they do pass in full Council.

Kojichi Masaki, veteran Kauai fisherman, has advocated cessation of bombing Kaula Rock for many years, but has obtained "negative results," one resolution said, because he is always outranked by the Navy officers he petitioned.

To correct this, the resolution proposes to appoint Masaki to the rank of Rear Admiral and Commandant of Kauai's 13th fleet to put him on equal footing with the highest Navy brass.

The resolution proclaims that all boats over ten feet in length on Kauai are commissioned into the 13th Fleet.

The commission specified, however, that Admiral Masaki's naval activities be limited "for the birds" and he do not undertake efforts to raise sunken foreign submarines.

The coincidence the Masaki resolution was dated

second resolution dated the Navy to cease



ADMIRAL MASAKI

bombing operations on Kaula Rock was addressed to Rear Admiral Richard A. Paddock, commandant of the 14th Naval District, with copies to Hawaii's Congressmen.

It pointed out that the birds are vital to Hawaii's fishing industry because of their ability to determine weather conditions and the presence of aku and tuna.

The resolution said that after 20 years of practice toward the same target... 55 miles southwest of Waimea, it appears more feasible to locate other bombing areas than to try to coax the sea birds to find another island.

Councilman Abel Medeiros voted against the proposal, saying he is a bird lover, not a bird watcher.

July 17, 1975 Thurs Star-Bulletin

Navy Won't Stop Bombing Kaula Rock

LIHUE, Kauai—The Navy has turned down a Kauai Council request to stop bombing practice on Kaula Rock, 50 miles southwest of Kekaha.

In a letter to the Council, Rear Adm. T.W. McNamara of the 14th Naval District said a review of the matter has determined there is a continuing need for the island target for live ordnance training.

The letter said that "loss of this bombing target would have a detrimental impact on fleet training and readiness."

The admiral promised that should the Navy's training needs change, it would review the use and status of Kaula Rock.

In its resolution asking the bombing be stopped, the Council expressed concern the practice would endanger the numerous birds which nest on the island and which are helpful in locating schools of fish.

The first society tried to devote itself to human values rather than administration.

At such a threshold, Nixon's exhortations to sweat and toil sound like an echo issuing by some deity of time, out of the La Brea faunals.

read, conceded FDA Commissioner Dr. Charles G. Edwards in an interview with Congressional Quarterly. "But I think we do a pretty good job with our limited resources."

The House Inter-governmental Relations Subcommittee issued a report last October

Bosnia was found in May 21 by Ron Vivian, N.J., and another was July 15 by the Carlsberg, Paris, Texas. The FDA detect the recall of all B...

Kaula bombing, tenants, Mo

spare the birds of Kaula

After 15 years of bombing and strafing of Kaula Island State and U.S. scientists visited and made a study of the island.

A fisherman, I wish to make some comments before a report can be released.

The island is more populated with fish birds than any island in the Hawaiian chain. The birds know more about

our apartment's organization. The writer and Mrs. Schroeder are also active in the Citizens of Hawaii group.

Although our aims are similar and it is our hope that the tenant members at 250 Holani will also join with Citizens for Hawaii, as a group we are not affiliated, and the decision whether or not to join lies with each individual resident of our apartment.

STANLEY P. SCHROEDER
Chairman, 250 Holani Tenants Group

Letters

migratory fish movement than any fisherman in Hawaii. Without these birds fishermen cannot locate fish schools or know when our ocean current changes.

Nationally and internationally our fishing industry is a disaster. The highest fish prices in the world is a good example.

Our State Fish and Game Division is aiding the military to continue bombing Kaula Island although laws forbid any person from destroying these birds.

These birds lay only one or two eggs per year. When these birds become scarce, then we are going to have to spend taxpayers' money to restore them. It will take a hundred years before they will come back in their normal population.

Hawaii is the only place in the world that is destroying the birds at random with the aid of a government agency. Bombs are destroying our inshore fish and stopping and blocking migratory fish from coming close to our shores. Dynamiting for fish is a serious crime, but bombing is a thousand times worse.

Water pollution and mercury scare are bad already, why add more problems.

Act 185 seems to be nothing but a scrap of paper, because the Fish and Game Division does not know the intent of the act. How cruel are we becoming? Dropping flare bombs eight hours to kill the chicks and destroying the eggs are shameful acts.

Please, come one in Hawaii, for the sake of mercy, spare these birds from being slaughtered.

KOICHI MASAKI

tenant group clarification

THE "250 Holani Tenants Group" will appreciate clarification of a discrepancy noted in your Sept. 8 article headed "Tenants Join to Seek Cede."

The story indicated that our "250 Holani Tenants Group" had collectively joined with former Lt. Governor Thomas CHE to form an association called—(and I quote)—"the Tenants Action Group of Holani Apartments."

The "250 Holani Tenants Group" is an autonomous group organized by and on behalf of 13 tenant families within our building, and is not directly connected with the Citizens for Hawaii "Tenants Action Group." Richard V. Trussell, one of the several organizers of our (tenant group) is chairman of the Citizens for Hawaii "Tenants Action Group," but has no official position, other than his one vote as a tenant in

developing Molokai

Dear Staff Writer:

Jan Teahuggencate's article regarding the current plight and potential disfigurement of the island of Molokai, was read with great interest. My wife, a native Molokanian, and myself a Mainland haole, with two years of service to Molokai as a teacher, felt that your article certainly proved that once again the native population of Molokai was getting the shaft.

Not only are we governed by a body of officials residing on another island, who concurrently seem to forget our existence at all times except election times, but we are even bombarded with isolationist tactics by one of our most influential and obnoxious first families on Molokai.

One reaction to your article, which had incidentally aroused a good deal of deserved resentment toward the "divine right" rule of the Cooke hierarchy, was that it was too bad that we couldn't utilize his (Cooke) fences to keep him in, rather than keep us out. Don't let him use any public roads or airstrips for acquisition of supplies. Keep him in, like he's kept us out for so many years.

In actuality, many of the native Molokians feel that

HOWARD CASE'S

down to cases

BIG ISLE NOTE

H.D. advises you can't check the box office receipts from volcano goddess Pele's eruption spectacles because there are none — unless you consider receipt of an occasional bottle of gin.

E.W. describes a racetrack as the only place you can go on your own and be taken at the same time.

S.S. advises they used to be called grouchies, but today we call the same people environmentalists.

A scientist believes giant sea creatures five times the size of the Loch Ness monster exist today, and Klaus says any fisherman will claim there are even bigger ones that got away.

The Office Wag advises that if your liver is seafood has to come by air you can enjoy filed fish for dinner.

KAULA ROCK, A VERY SPECIAL PLACE

On 17 February, 1978 Captain Skip Naftel of the R/V Easy Rider witnessed and photographed military aircraft bombing Kaula Rock. Bombs were not hitting only isolated parts of the Island, but were landing amongst large groups of birds and in the water as well. Being an environmentalist and also not one to shy away from a fight, Naftel filed complaints with both the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service for violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Endangered Species Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Naftel's action again brought to light an issue that had been discussed since 1952 when the Navy first began bombing the island.

Kaula is not an ordinary island. It is a special island, especially for Hawaii's fishermen and environmentalists. In terms of numbers of bird species, Kaula is the richest of all of Hawaii's islets. In terms of numbers of individual birds, Kaula may also be the richest. Unfortunately, no one has made adequate surveys throughout the year to determine just how many birds actually nest on the island. In terms of fish, Kaula is extremely rich. Ahi, ono, marlin and bottom fish abound for those willing and able to make the long trip. Marine mammals are also numerous. Throughout the year bottlenose dolphins feed in the rich waters surrounding the island and during January through May humpback whales (an Endangered Species) can nearly always be found in the relatively shallow water immediately surrounding the island. Another species protected by the Endangered Species Act, the Green Sea Turtle can also be found in Kaula's waters.

12/6/78

Ed Shallenberger

for Hawaii Fishing News

12/6/78

For me, the continued destruction of this island was clearly demonstrated on a recent fishing trip aboard the F/V MANTA. Perry McCord, Charley Espin and I were fishing the nearby waters when military aircraft made pass after pass at the island on two successive days. On many of these passes, bombs large enough to be heard and felt several miles away were dropped. At least six of these bombs missed the island completely, one by at least 1/2 mile. Our experience was not an unusual one, but one that we share with all fishermen who frequent the island.

Kaula's notoriety is not new, but dates back to 1924 when it was set aside for the Coast Guard to use for a lighthouse. In 1952, the Navy and Marines began using the island as a bombing target. The value of Kaula was already recognized and numerous resolutions were initiated calling for the Department of the Interior to set aside Kaula as a refuge. In December of 1964, the Coast Guard began preparing to transfer control of the island to the Navy. This transfer was opposed by Patsy Mink who fought to see that the island received the protection it deserves. Unfortunately this transfer was completed on June 16, 1965. During the next six years, Mink continued her fight to save the island and according to Star Bulletin reporter Linda Evans, in 1971 President Nixon ordered the Navy to assess the problem. During that year, State, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Navy personnel conducted a two-day survey of the island. Their report was never released to the public. At this time, Mr. Eugene Kridler (USFWS) suggested that if they must bomb, they confine the bombing to the SE tip of the island. This was agreed to by Navy personnel who led him to believe that order would be issued. However, it became clear in a February 1978 meeting that this order was never issued.

During the next few years the fight continued and in 1973, the Navy told Patsy Mink that Kaula was on active status and would be continued to be used for weapons delivery. "It is anticipated that the target requirement will remain as long as Navy and Marine aircraft squadrons are located in the Hawaiian area." During the same year, in an Environmental Impact Statement on Kahoolawe, the Navy said that Kaula was unacceptable as a target island because of five reasons. One of the reasons was that "Kaula is inhabited by 13 species of seabirds with an estimated population of 100,000 birds."

On 27 December 1976, the Department of the Navy finally produced an Environmental Impact Assessment (considerably different than an EIS) on the bombing of Kaula. This EIA was not released to the Public. One was obtained with considerable difficulty and only after enlisting the aid of Hawaii's Congressmen. The EIA is woefully incomplete. Its conclusions on bird populations are based on totally inadequate data and the impact of ordinance on the surrounding waters is almost totally neglected. The impact on fishermen is totally neglected. No wonder this document was never released.

Little more was done until the bombing was witnessed and photographed by the crew of the EASY RIDER: Another survey of the island was conducted in response to numerous public protests. This survey indicated extensive bombing away from the southern tip. There were indications of bombs landing in areas of greatest bird concentration.

What can we do? Perhaps the most important thing is to voice our opinions where they can be heard. It does no good to complain to each other. Opinions should be voiced to the National Marine Fisheries Service, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the State of Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, our

elected officials and the Navy itself.

Kaula is unique and should be saved. It is a very special place.

DLNR declared it a bird sanctuary -
not recognized by Navy

MANTA COOPERATION



17 November, 1978

Mr. Doyle Gates
Western Pacific Program Office
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 3830
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Dear Doyle:

On a recent fishing trip to the waters surrounding Kaula Rock I witnessed military jets bombing the island. At least six of the bombs missed the island and exploded in the water. As you know, humpback whales frequent the waters surrounding the island, often within 100 yards of the shore. Had there been whales present it would have been a clear violation of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The details of the incident were as follows:

On 14 November, 1978, I arrived at Kaula Rock aboard the F/V Manta to fish for yellow fin tuna. With me were Perry McCord and Charles Espin.

At approximately 0900 hrs. while fishing south of the Island we heard jet aircraft overhead and explosions near the island. We watched as two aircraft made numerous passes at the Southern Tip of the island, sometimes dropping bombs. Explosions could be first seen and then heard and felt. Two of the early explosion occurred in the water, one approximately 200 yards from the island and the other 400 yards. After several passes, the accuracy of the pilots' apparently improved and no further explosions were observed in the water. Jets were observed on several other occasions during the day, but we were several miles from the island and the point of impact could not be determined.

On the following day (15 Nov.) we returned to the island for another day of fishing. While fishing along the western edge of the shelf surrounding the island we again observed jets bombing the island. This time, four bombs were observed exploding in the water, one at least 1/2 mile from the island.

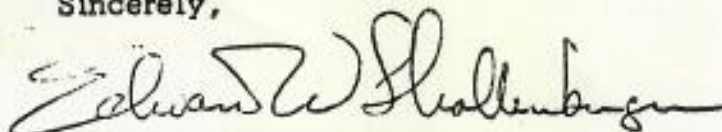
Although no humpbacks were observed on this particular fishing trip, they are due to arrive from northern waters at any time. Additionally we observed at least 20 bottlenose dolphins, Tursiops gilli, in the waters surrounding Kaula Rock. Although they are not protected by the Endangered Species Act, they are protected by the Marine Mammal Act.

Doyle E. Gates
page 2

Doyle, I am deeply concerned about bombing in an area frequented by so many marine animals. Kaula and its adjacent waters are a gathering spot for fish, birds and marine mammals. It is inconceivable that continued bombing, particularly the inaccurate bombing that we witnessed, is not detrimental to the above species.

I would appreciate it if you would do whatever is necessary to prevent further destruction of this environment, particularly during those periods of the year that seabirds and whales are in greatest abundance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Edward W. Shallenberger". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Edward W. Shallenberger
President



Easy Rider Corporation

1050 Koloa Street · Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

June 13, 1978

Mr. Michael R. Sherwood
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, Inc.
311 California Street, Suite 311
San Francisco, California 94104

Dear Mr. Sherwood,

In response to your memo of June 8, 1978 I am sending you our copy of the Environmental Impact Assessment on Kaula Rock which we obtained through the efforts of Senator Daniel Inouye in case you haven't been able to get a copy through government channels yet. If possible, could you make a copy of this report and send it back to me as I do not have easy access to a copy machine and wanted to get this to you as soon as possible. I am also enclosing a letter from Patsy Mink which you might find helpful and would appreciate its return also.

Another person who is very much interested in this issue is Mr. George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Coconut Island, P.O. Box 1346, Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744. I would appreciate it if you would put him on your mailing list.

I would also like to confirm Skip Naftel's interest in Kaula Rock and the resolution of this problem but he has not written himself because he has been at sea. Please keep us informed of any new developments.

Sincerely,

Ruth H. Naftel
Secretary

Encl.

cc: ^{Hi!} Mr. George Balazs

Greenpeace Hawaii Is Stressing Education, Not Confrontation

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

Greenpeace, the anti-whaling organization, says it still has plenty to do, even though a limited victory was obtained in July at the International Whaling Commission meeting in London.

"Whales aren't saved yet," said Don White, president of the Greenpeace Foundation of Hawaii.

The London convention outlawed whaling from factory ships, but pirate whalers still pose a problem. Greenpeace promises to continue to be a thorn in the side of whalers and whaling nations, White said.

White outlined efforts in which Greenpeace Hawaii is now engaged.

FOR ONE THING, it has opened an office in Tokyo, with Michi Mathias, one of its directors, running it, although she has to support herself by teaching English.

With this office, Greenpeace is switching from a policy of confrontation over whaling to a more cooperative approach that will emphasize education.

Another Greenpeace director, Dexter Cate, has spearheaded efforts to stop killing of dolphins, also called porpoises, by Japanese fishermen.

However, Americans have killed far more dolphins than the Japanese because of dolphins being caught in American tuna nets.

New rules have drastically reduced the dolphin mortality, now at 20,000 a year, but this is still too high, Greenpeace feels.

OTHER PROJECTS of Greenpeace Hawaii:

—Whale sanctuary. Greenpeace is joining efforts to establish this sanctuary off Maui for humpback

whales, the populations of which are not increasing.

—Endangered species. Greenpeace works for retention of the national Endangered Species Act. Locally, it supports research to save the Hawaiian monk seal, an endangered species.

—Nuclear waste. Greenpeace was the first group to discover that ships carrying nuclear waste from Japan were stopping in Honolulu Harbor. It sounded the alarm, and as a result of the ensuing furor, the next two ships, at least, won't stop here.

—Kaboolawe, Kaula Rock. Greenpeace is concerned about humpbacks near these two islands, used for target practice.

—Education. Greenpeace has files and literature at its office, 913 Halekiauila St., which it makes available to anyone interested. It furnishes speakers to schools, offers movies on environmental subjects, disseminates printed information and testifies at the Legislature.

—Ohana Kai. This former Navy subchaser, purchased by Greenpeace Hawaii in 1977 to confront Russian factory ships, has been sold. Its upkeep was too costly to be justified. Besides, it was no longer needed in the North Pacific, with the Russian whalers gone.

—Boycott. Greenpeace Hawaii will launch a boycott of products from Taiyo Fisheries, a Japanese company that trades in meat from whales killed by pirate ships.

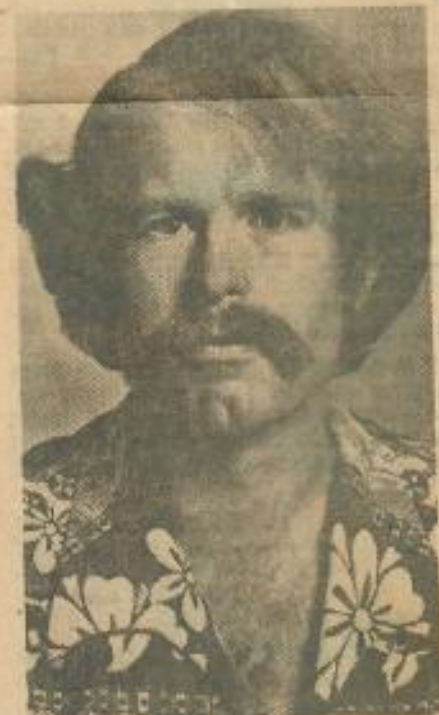
GREENPEACE, founded in Vancouver, B.C., in 1965, now includes a network of groups with offices in 12 countries, linked by Tēlex machine.

There is no international headquarters, each group is autonomous, and the groups are linked only by common goals, White said.

He said Greenpeace Hawaii operates with an extremely low overhead, that it depends mostly on volunteer labor, and that its three full-time paid staffers work at poverty levels.

It has about 2,000 card-carrying members, he said, and about a dozen on the volunteer staff besides the paid staff members. About 30,000 persons in Hawaii have contributed to it, he said, mostly through \$5 or \$10 donations.

"We are proud of what we can do with very little money," he said. "We welcome all volunteers."



Don White

Kahoolawe access temporarily halted

By MARK MATSUNAGA
Advertiser Military Writer

The Navy yesterday announced that it has temporarily halted public access to Kahoolawe, and the Protect Kahoolawe Ohana countered by hinting it may resort to making illegal forays to the embattled target island.

The Navy said its program of controlled access to the island by members of the Ohana and others will be stopped for at least a month because of the coming rainy season.

Kahoolawe, situated south of Maui and east of Lanai, is uninhabited and has been used by the Navy since World War II for live target practice. The Ohana wants the military to stop bombing the island and return control of it to the state.

Navy spokesman Lt. Jamie Davidson said yesterday that state Forestry Division workers and military personnel will be preparing Kahoolawe next month for the planting of 2,000 trees as part of a joint state-federal windbreak project. In addition, an archaeological team is scheduled to survey Kahoolawe.

Whenever a party visits Kahoolawe, it must be accompanied by military explosive ordnance disposal experts, because of the danger posed by unexploded bombs.

"The whole key is our EOD people," Davidson said. "It takes about two teams of them to blow the holes (in which the trees will be planted) and escort the archaeologists. In addition, they have other jobs to do."

Davidson said the ordnance experts will be booked solid in October with the preparation for planting and the archaeological survey.

"We can't do both at once — reclaim the land as well as allow the religious access," he said.

Davidson declined to say when the access would be resumed but said that the Navy will consider resuming it on a "month-by-month" basis. He added that installation of check dams and other erosion control devices is tentatively scheduled in November.

Later yesterday, Ohana representative Haunani K. Trask said, "Since the Navy will not discuss dates or numbers of people for our next access, we will have to set our own timetables, and conduct our own accesses as we see fit."

Asked whether this meant making illegal visits to Kahoolawe, Trask said, "If need be, yes."

Almost 400 civilians visited Kahoolawe in June, July, August and last week, when 150 people, including Lt. Gov. Jean King, participated in a traditional Hawaiian ceremony to bring life back to the island. The visits were arranged in direct negotiations between Navy and Ohana representatives.

Trask charged yesterday that "the Navy now refuses, without explanation, even to sit with us in negotiations."

Davidson said that negotiations will continue between attorneys for the Navy and the Ohana, as approved by the federal court.

The Navy and the Ohana agreed on another matter yesterday, however. That was a recommendation by the National Marine Fisheries Service that live bombing of Kaula Rock off Kauai be halted from December through April because of the presence of migratory humpback whales.



CLEMEN
IS A
LLOU

Advertiser photo by Gregory Valenzuela

Sign-toting Waikane residents and allies jam the council chambers yesterday to watch lawmakers act on a request by Windward Partners for a shoreline management permit.

June 2 1979

Advertiser

Wildlife, taxes, etc.

Kaula Rock & Kahoolawe

I would never have believed it possible, but according to authorities with our State Fish and Game and Federal Fish and Wildlife Service, exploding bombs and nesting sea birds can coexist just fine out at tiny Kaula Rock (Advertiser, 5/28).

This is indeed really good news, because many of us thought that bombs killed and maimed most living things. If a delicate creature like a nesting bird can thrive among such explosions, then I can see no reason why Hawaii's people should be prevented from using the far larger island of Kahoolawe in conjunction with practice bombing at that location.

DALE KAWAMOTO

Wants tax raised

So the Libertarians want less Big Government. And why the Big Government? It's the people who demands of the government the multitude of services. Just look at our telephone directory listing the agencies under the U.S. state and city governments. Prior to WWII the lists were only a fraction of what we have today.

And what of Big Business and their Big Profits.

letters

Protecting our shorelines for public recreational uses was the top priority concern in a poll taken in West Hawaii during citizen participation in the General Plan; however, these recent actions by the planning department are going in exactly the opposite direction. Therefore, they need to be either justified or reversed.

The EQC (Environmental Quality Commission) allows only one month for legal action following their proposed project announcements. The Kawaihae silo was announced in their May 23 edition. Therefore, answers are needed to the following questions within two weeks so that we can decide upon legal action.

How is the planning department justified in waiving EIS requirements for the proposed Kawaihae silo in light of:

- The intent of the EIS Act, which calls for complete disclosure (negative declarations are only partial disclosures).

- The use of state-owned shorelines for a private, commercial venture such as a cement silo, instead of for possible future recreation.

- West Hawaii's height limitations—which call for 3-story limits totaling a maximum of about 45 feet, as opposed to the silo's 95 feet.

- Historical values, which include preserving view-planes surrounding important historic sites. What will a 95-foot silo do to the majestic view from atop adjacent Puukohola Heiau?

- The Shoreline Protection Act and the Coastal Zone Act — do not these acts encourage placing commercial developments inland instead of on shorelines?

*A humpback
whale cavorts in
Hawaii waters in
this file
photograph.*



Findings on whales may have effect on use of Kaula Rock

By JOHN C. GIVEN
Advertiser Military Writer

The military's continued use of Kaula Rock as a bombing target may be affected by a federal study now being prepared on the habits of humpback whales in the area, an author of the study said here recently.

The document, a "biological opinion," is the result of three days of observation of the federally protected endangered whale species, said John Naughton, one of two U.S. Marine Fisheries Service fishery biologists who traveled to the islet in March.

"Under the Endangered Species Act, we will make a recommendation to the Navy regarding the future use of Kaula. It has to be signed by the director in Washington and, probably some time later this summer, will then be issued to the Department of Defense," he said.

While declining to reveal what the recommendation would be, Naughton said "the large numbers of whales close to shore is obviously going to have an impact on our decision."

At the request of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Navy suspended use of live ordnance on the islet between Feb. 23 and May 15, "for the safety of the humpback whales that migrate through the area," according to Lt. Jamie Davidson, a spokesman for the 3rd Fleet.

In addition, he said, it hosted the three-day study trip, between March 6 and 8, "as part of the deal."

Besides the National Marine Fisheries Service experts, representatives of the State Fish and Game Department went to study bird life on Kaula; a University of Hawaii geology student collected rocks; and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service botanist went to look for endangered species of plants on the islet.

The main purpose of the trip was to discover more about the impact that military target practice is having on the wildlife on and around the islet, located 20 miles southwest of Niihau.

Naughton said he and another fishery biologist spent the period "looking basically at the numbers of humpback whales around the island; how close to shore they came; to see if there is any pattern in their behavior — whether there were

more in the daytime or evening hours or what."

"We had an observation post at the tallest peak, and always during the daylight hours there were some in sight. The most we saw at one time was nine; the least we saw was five," he recalled.

While the military has been using the islet's southeastern tip for target practice, most of the whale sightings took place on the western side, Naughton said. Still, he went on, "we saw whales on occasion within 25 to 50 yards of the island, including the target end."

Naughton explained that there is concern over the humpbacks because "there are only about 1,000 left out of an original estimated population of about 15,000 (in pre-whaling days) — so we've got to be careful with the few that are left, as well as their habitat."

The current controversy began in April, when a civilian filed a formal complaint alleging that the military bombing was destroying nesting sooty terns, which are protected by the Migratory Bird Species Act.

Questions also arose as to whether the military action was violating other laws for protecting wildlife, including whales.

So far, however, evidence gathered since last year indicates that the bombing is having "a minimal impact on bird life," according to Ron Walker, chief of the wildlife branch of the state's Division of Fish and Game.

Walker was among those who made the three-day study tour in March.

"The Navy has delineated the southeast point for its target site, in an area where there are very few birds," he told *The Advertiser* recently. "So when they use the island, I estimate that probably less than 1 percent of the birds are affected by the bombing — eggs or adults."

Walker went on to say that the scientists who traveled to Kaula found that "technically there is nothing on the island regarding birds or plants endangered at this time."

"So the focus has shifted to whales," he said.

SB 7-18-78

2 State, Federal Decisions Cloud Kaula's Target Status

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Two recent state and federal decisions have created major obstacles to continued use of Kaula Island, south of Niihau, as a military bombing target, it was learned today.

In separate actions:

—The U.S. Department of Interior has told the Navy that it must apply to that agency for a special use permit for training exercises on Kaula, with issuance of the permit depending upon proof of "compelling justification."

—The state Department of Land and Natural Resources has proposed the inclusion of the Island in a Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary, based on a state Attorney General's opinion that the state controls the Island and the Navy is using it for bombing without legal sanction.

THE SEABIRD SANCTUARY

regulation would prohibit any activities resulting in destruction of the Island's birds or mammals.

But this wouldn't necessarily rule out use of the Island by the Navy, according to William Y. Thompson, chairman of the land department. "The Navy would have to seek arrangements with the state..." he said, indicating that the matter possibly could be negotiated.

The proposed regulation, noting that Kaula is the "home and nursery to no less than 24 seabird species numbering in the tens of thousands," has been scheduled for action by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources at a meeting Aug. 11 on Kaula.

The board deferred action on the regulation at a meeting last week on Molokai to give the Navy time to study the attorney general's opinion and present its case for control of the Island.

The Navy's bombing of Kaula has been in dispute since April when Gary Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, and others in his scientific party filed three complaints alleging that the bombings violate the federal Migratory Bird Species Act, the Marine Mammal

Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

THE GROUP CITED the danger to Hawaii's humpback whales, an endangered species, as well as the killing of migratory seabirds.

The complaints were investigated by the Law Enforcement Division of the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service and referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office for possible prosecution.

That office set an informal deadline of 60 days for the chief of naval operations to confer with the U.S. Secretary of Interior to resolve the problem.

U.S. Atty. Walter Heen said today that the Interior Department has written to the Navy saying it should apply for a permit "to take migratory birds in order to continue the bombing."

He said the definition of "take" in-

cludes the killing of birds.

He said to his knowledge the Navy ceased use of Kaula for practice bombing when the complaints were filed "and this office does not intend to prosecute anyone for that bombing."

Kim Wright, with the Honolulu office of the Fish and Wildlife Service's Law Enforcement Branch, said a special use permit may be issued by the Interior Department based on "sufficient showing of benefit to the migratory bird resource, or for important research reasons, humane reasons or because of other compelling justification."

"I DON'T KNOW exactly what is considered to be 'other compelling justification'," she said. "But the Navy must work up something showing compelling justification, with some facts on the bird population in the area."

Navy's Kaula Rock Order: 'Don't Miss'

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Military aircraft are continuing to use Kaula Rock as a bombing target with orders from the Third Fleet commander "not to miss your target" because of possible danger to humpback whales in the area.

But a Navy spokesman acknowledged the difficulty of placing all the bombs on the target—a marked off area on the southern end of the Island—particularly when the purpose of the flights is for practice.

"The size of Kaula Rock is a problem," said Lt. Jamie Davidson, Navy spokesman on Kahoolawe and Kaula matters. "It is so small, and we are just using the tip, the south end of it. On Kahoolawe, we don't use shoreline targets any more; they're well inland."

He said the use of Kaula Rock, about 20 miles southwest of Nihoa, is the last sequence in the training "when they use the real thing. They practice with inert bombs all through the training, and this (at Kaula) is the final stage."

THE NATIONAL Marine Fisheries Service, responsible for enforcing the Marine Mammal Protection Act, expressed concern about the effect of the training missions on the humpback whales after a complaint from Edward Shallenberger.

Shallenberger, vice president and director of park operations at Sea Life Park and a specialist on marine mammals, witnessed several bombing missions while fishing off Kaula Rock last month.

He said at least 10 bombs missed

the Island during two training flights and exploded in the water. If whales had been present, he said, "it would have been a clear violation of the act."

He said he is concerned about the bombing because the seasonal migration of the whales to Hawaiian waters is expected to begin next week.

Doyle Gates of the National Marine Fisheries Service wrote to Vice Adm. Kinnaid McKee, Third Fleet commander, alerting him to the problem and asking that an effort be made to eliminate ordnance in the water.

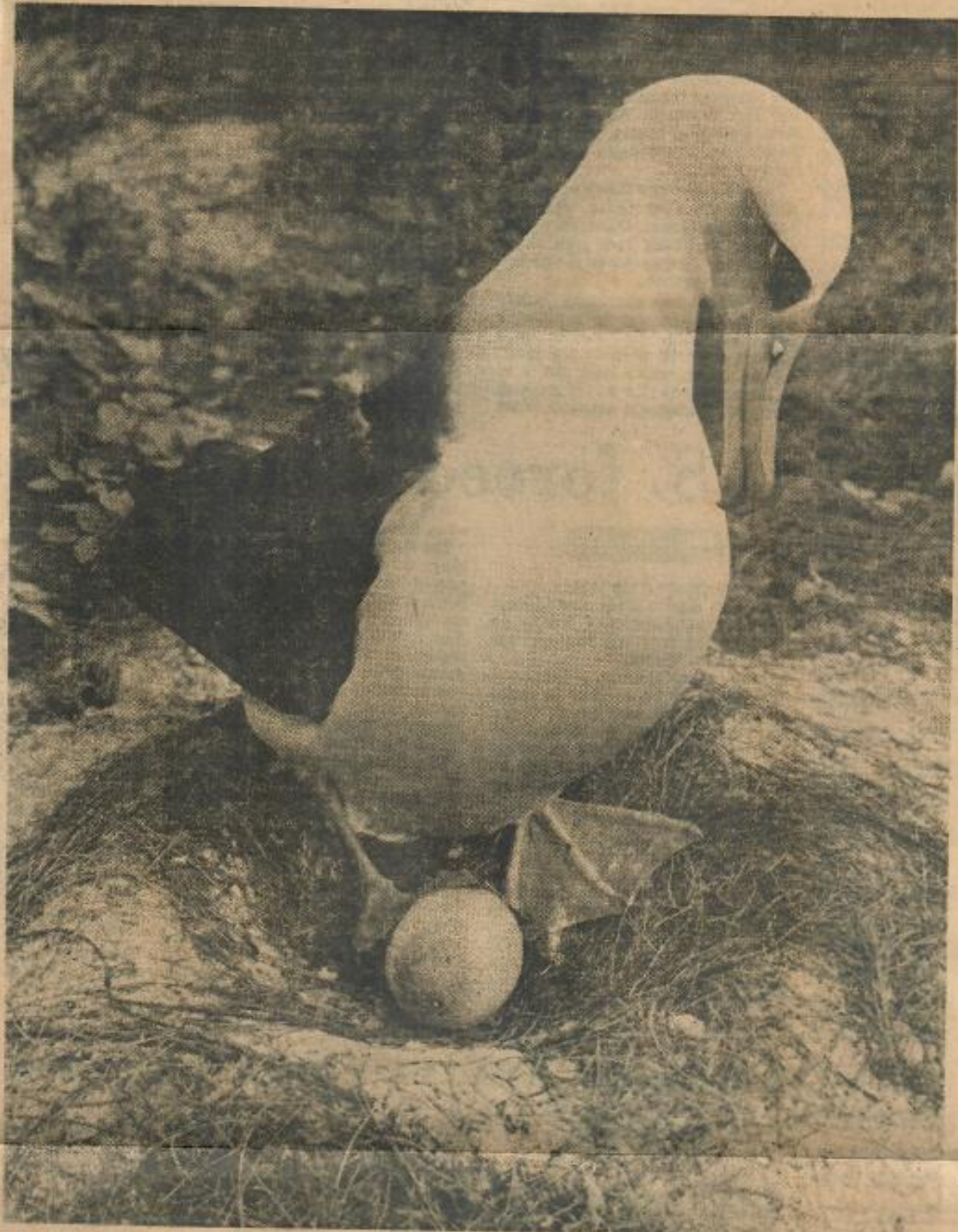
McKee subsequently issued a directive to the Third Fleet to "make sure you hit your target."

DAVIDSON SAID Gates also asked if the NMFS could put trained personnel on Kaula Rock during peak months of the whale season to gather data on the animals' movements.

Scientists filed formal complaints earlier this year about the bombing of Kaula—a state seabird sanctuary—and the U.S. Department of Interior required the Navy to obtain a special use permit, proving "compelling justification" for use of the Island.

Davidson said the Interior Department can't issue a permit until the Department of Commerce comments on the whales, and the Commerce Department needs information on the whales from the NMFS.

He said the Third Fleet requested formal consultations with the NMFS regarding the permit in October and meetings were held last month, but there isn't enough data available on the whale migrations.



A Laysan albatross tends egg in nest on Midway Island.

Advertiser photo by Ron Jett

A first for gooney birds: they're nesting on Kauai

By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LINUE — The Laysan albatross, a bird spectacular in flight but known as the gooney bird for its clumsy landings, has been found nesting at two areas on Kauai.

Kauai wildlife biologist Tom Telfer said it is the first known case of a Laysan albatross nesting on any of the major islands except Niihau.

It's puzzling that they're here, he said, because they have a strong homing instinct which sends them back to nest where they were born.

The birds were first reported on Kauai three years ago. They were seen at the Kilauea cliffs, which support many colonies of seabirds.

During the second season, a pair made a nest and produced an egg, but it was destroyed by a dog. Last season, another egg was found, but it had been covered with twigs and abandoned.

Telfer said he has spotted a pair of the birds working around the cliffs in an area he can't get to. He said he suspects they have an egg in a nest there.

The Kilauea population of the Laysan albatross was as high as a half dozen for a while, Telfer said.

This year, there are reports of almost two dozen gooneys on the flatlands of west Kauai, and one nest with an egg. If a few more birds decide to nest there, it could be an indication of a new population of the birds.

Laysan albatrosses generally don't begin breeding until they're about 9 years old, but they are believed to continue to be fertile past age 31. A pair normally produces one egg annually.

Andrew J. Berger's "Hawaiian Birdlife" reports that a female stays on the egg for three to four days after laying it. The male then takes over and sits on the egg for an average of 23 days before the female relieves him. Total incubation time is about 85 days.

The Laysan albatrosses are giant birds, with wingspans of 6 feet and length from beak to tail of 3 feet. Still, they weigh only 5 to 7 pounds.

They are mostly white on the body and under the wings, with blackish tails and upper wing feathers. They have dark bills and pink feet.

The homing instincts referred to by Telfer were tested in 1957, when 18 gooney birds were taken to points around the Pacific, outside their normal range. All but four of them returned.

The record distance was made by a bird who flew home to Midway from the Philippines, 4,120 miles, in 32 days. The speed crown went to a bird who made it 3,200 miles from Washington state in 10 days, an average of 317 miles per day.

Albatrosses nest on virtually all of the Leeward Islands, which stretch to the west of Kauai.

The typical nesting area, Telfer said, is low, flat country with scrubby vegetation. Here, the birds have to run to take off.

They do nest on small islands that provide a little altitude, like Nihoa, little more than a rock west of Kauai.

A 1938 survey of Kaula, another rock southwest of Niihau, indicated the presence of no albatrosses. But recent surveys have shown a colony there of more than

200 nests. Most of them are Laysan albatrosses, but some are its relative, the black-footed albatross.

From windy perches on these islets, the birds only need to take a step or two to catch the wind in their giant wings and become airborne, Telfer said.

There is no record that Laysan albatrosses ever nested on any of the major islands outside of Niihau, though, Telfer said.

Pieces of what could have been an albatross egg from prehistoric times were found a few years ago outside Kekaha on Kauai's west side flat lands.

There are theories as to why the birds would leave their home nesting areas and move to Kauai, but no solid facts. Perhaps it became too crowded where they were hatched, or maybe it's a worldwide change in weather patterns that's sending them aloft and away.

They aren't just birds visiting from the new colony at Kaula, Telfer said. That's indicated by the band taken from the leg of a Laysan albatross on Kauai last year. The bird had been banded as a 1-year-old on Midway's Eastern Island eight years before.

Sunday

Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

*** Honolulu, Jan. 7, 1978 A-3

Dispute Over Kaula Island Continues

Kaula Island, a military bombing target, has been placed under the protection of the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary—pitching the state against the federal government in a continued dispute about its ownership.

The 109-acre island, also known as Kaula Rock, is located about 20 miles southwest of Niihau and is the home of "no less than 24 seabird species numbering in the tens of thousands."

Despite Navy protests, the state Board of Land and Natural Resources recently included it in a list of state-owned or controlled islets and rocks governed by a sanctuary system regulation.

THE ACTION was taken after an opinion by the state Attorney General's Office that the state controls the island and the Navy is using it for bombing without legal sanction.

However, the Navy claims "title to the island of Kaula is in the United States and has been at all times since its acquisition in 1898."

The Attorney General's opinion said the territory of Hawaii had set aside Kaula to the Coast Guard for operations and the Coast Guard transferred jurisdiction to the Navy in 1965 when

it closed down its lighthouse.

The transfer was illegal because it was done without the approval of Hawaii's government, the opinion said.

Navy Capt. C.B. Crockett, Kahoolawe Project officer, sent a contradictory opinion on the ownership issue to state Land Chairman William Y. Thompson from the Navy's attorney.

THE NAVY counsel said the federal govern-

ment acquired Kaula Island as part of the property ceded to the United States by Hawaii's government under a joint resolution in 1898. "This vested title has never been relinquished," the counsel said.

The Navy apparently will have to negotiate with the state for continued use of Kaula for military training, while legal arguments continue over the island's ownership.

Kaula Rock Focus of Scientific Study

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

"I'm standing in the middle of a sooty tern colony surrounded by thousands of birds. The ground is literally covered with sooty eggs.... The birds closest to me are giving sharp alarm calls and the noise around me is almost deafening."

Thus begins a tape-recorded diary of a three-day stay on Kaula Rock, about 20 miles southwest of Niihau, by Ronald L. Walker, chief of the wildlife branch of the state Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Walker and 10 other state and federal scientists and Navy ordnance experts went to Kaula in March to study the birds and mammals in the area.

The island is the center of a dispute between scientists and the Navy because of the potential destruction of humpback whales and seabird colonies at Kaula by military training missions.

In February, during the height of the whale season, the Navy halted use of live ordnance in the training flights because of the large number of animals in the target area.

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Robert T.B. Iversen, an NMFS official and member of the study group, said nine whales were spotted in the Kaula area at one time during the March visit. Most sightings were on the west side, ranging from a quarter mile to four miles offshore.

ALTHOUGH THE height of the whale season is from January to April, Iversen said he considers the season to last from November to June when whales still are seen in the area.

The high number of whales found during the recent survey is expected to have a significant bearing on NMFS recommendations now being drafted for Washington officials on the bombing issue.

The state also is seeking protection of the island as a seabird sanctuary, although Walker said, "The birds and the bombs appear to be co-existing."

He said a large sooty tern colony on the island extends about one-fifth of the way into the target area, but there was no evidence the bombing had harmed the birds in any way.

He said the team counted 52,831 birds of 17 species on the island in March, which appears to be an enormous drop from the previous March count of 139,285 birds of 12 species.

But he said, "I don't believe there has been a real reduction, despite the low count."

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NORMAL BOMBING operations were resumed there last Wednesday, but Lt. Jamie Davidson, Navy spokesman, said the Navy is continuing to work with scientists to protect the wildlife as much as possible. "It's a tough problem," he said.

The bombings are confined to a prominently marked area on the southwestern end of the Island which the Navy's Third Fleet commander ordered the training flights in December "not to miss...."

Scientists have filed formal complaints with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service about the danger of the bombings to Kaula's rare and endangered species, protected under federal laws.

Decisions concerning the controversy — being made at the Washing-

THE DROP LARGELY was in the sooty tern population, which numbered 130,000 in March last year and only 50,000 this year, he noted.

However, he said, their nesting time varies from year to year, which could account for the reduced colony at the time of the study. And torrential rains in the preceding weeks before the study may have had something to do with the difference in figures, perhaps washing eggs and soil off the Island.

He said the birds were mating, laying eggs and hatching young, with no apparent problems except from "natural disasters" and predators among themselves.

The ruddy turnstone apparently pecks open eggs for moisture and food, and barn owls prey on terns and shearwaters, he said.

The scientists had to compete with the owls and other birds for shelter in the caves during their stay.

ALSO ON WALKER'S taped diary of the Kaula trip, he said:

"I am now standing on the very end of the Island. It is completely barren here except for bomb fragments and a few bunches of grass and patches of pualele; absolutely no bird life whatsoever, eggs or adults."

Encountering George Balazs, University of Hawaii turtle author-

Star-Bulletin



Honolulu

Wednesday, May 23, 1979



SEABIRD SANCTUARY—Thousands of birds swarm around scientists studying the colonies. In the foreground is inert ordnance from a military training flight. —Photo by Ronald L. Walker.

ity, sitting on the edge of a cliff, Walker said:

"He's been looking for turtles, which is difficult from this vantage point. He believes most of them will be in very close to the Island on the steep side and he has to lay on his belly with his head hanging over the edge of the cliff, which drops directly to the ocean below."

Sitting on the edge of the cliff halfway between the north end landing site and the summit on the west end, Walker recorded: "Down below, the water is a boiling cauldron with a huge white foam slick extending out several thousand yards and contrasting with the dark blue of the ocean

water.

"THE NOISE OF the waves crashing against the side of the Island almost drowns out the cacophony of the birds.

"I don't see fairy terns, Hawaiian noddies or any other birds using the cliff face, which appears to have several areas they could nest in...."

He said much erosion occurred during the heavy rains. "Many of the old wedge-tailed shearwater burrows were apparently wiped out in this process....The washouts may have caused the adults to abandon the colony site."

He said sooty terns were the most

abundant birds on the Island. The common noddy had the next largest population. The only birds which aren't native to the Island, besides the owl, were house finches.

Entering a good-sized cave on the east end of the Island, Walker found several Laysan albatrosses with chicks and a few adult male frigatebirds and one adult female on an egg.

"While I was watching the frigates a male came in and tried to land on a nest with another male, perhaps to steal the egg or some of the nest material, but the nesting bird drove it off after much clashing of bills," he said in his diary.

"MOTHER 'GOONEY bird,' who got upset when I came into her cave, now is slowly inching over toward my binoculars and camera which I set down about 10 yards from me—very curious about what they are."

Once, he said, he heard loud explosions which sounded like bombs going off. "Then I realized that the booming was coming from behind me out in the ocean....There were two humpback whales slapping their tails on the water about a quarter mile offshore. The marine biologists call the behavior 'lobtailing' which they believe may be a form of communication."

Perilous for Area Whales

Kaula Rock

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

The National Marine Fisheries Service has requested "formal consultations" with the Navy on a Washington level concerning military bombing of Kaula Rock and potential harm to humpback whales, making their seasonal migration to Hawaii.

The request was made in response to a recent complaint by Edward Shallenberger, vice president and director of park operations at Sea Life Park and a specialist on marine mammals.

Shallenberger called on the NMFS "to prevent further destruction of this environment" after witnessing military jets bombing Kaula last month.

"At least six of the bombs missed the Island and exploded in the water," he said in a letter to Doyle Gates, head of the Western Pacific Program Office of the fisheries service, which is responsible for enforcing the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

IF WHALES HAD been present, Shallenberger said, "it would have been a clear violation" of the act.

Lt. Jamie Davidson, Navy spokesman on Kahoolawe and Kaula Rock matters, could not be reached immediately for comment.

Shallenberger's complaint is the latest in a series of developments raising questions about the Navy use of Kaula Rock as a bombing target.

The Island, about 20 miles southwest of Nihoa, is the home and nursery for at least 24 seabird species numbering in the tens of thousands, as well as whales and dolphins in waters offshore.

Gary Naftel, skipper of the research vessel Easy Rider, and others in a scientific party filed three complaints in April alleging that the bombings violate the federal Migratory Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

The U.S. Department of Interior told the Navy it must apply for a special use permit for training exercises on Kaula, with issuance of the permit depending upon proof of "compelling justification."

THE STATUS OF the permit isn't known but the state Department of Land and Natural Resources took steps in August to protect Kaula, including it in a state seabird sanctuary system with regulations prohibiting any activities that would destroy birds and mammals.

The state action was taken after an opinion issued by the state Attorney General's Office that the state controls the 106-acre Island and the Navy is using it without legal sanction.

Bombing Rapped

However, the Navy contends that the federal government has title to the small island and it has continued its bombing operations.

The federal-state jurisdictional dispute is under study by the Attorney General's Office, including not only Kaula Rock, but Kahoolawe and Hawaii's Northwestern Islands in the National Wildlife Refuge.

Shallenberger was fishing last month for yellowfin tuna south of Kaula with Perry McCord and Charles Espin when they heard explosions.

"WE WATCHED as two aircraft made numerous passes at the southern tip of the island, sometimes dropping bombs...Two of the early explosions occurred in the water, one approximately 200 yards from the island and the other 400 yards," Shallenberger said in his letter to Gates.

"After several passes, the accuracy of the pilots apparently improved and no further explosions were observed in the water."

He said jets were observed several other times during the day but his vessel was several miles away "and the point of impact could not be determined."

He said his party returned to Kaula the next day for another day of fishing along the western edge of the shelf and again observed jets bombing the island.

"This time, four bombs were observed exploding in the water, one at least one-half mile from the island."

"Although no humpbacks were observed on this particular fishing trip, they are due to arrive from northern waters at any time," Shallenberger told Gates. "Additionally, we observed at least 20 bottlenose dolphins in the waters surrounding Kaula Rock."

ALTHOUGH THE dolphins are not protected by the Endangered Species Act, they are protected by the Marine Mammal Act, he said, adding, "I am deeply concerned about bombing in any area frequented by so many marine animals."

"Kaula and its adjacent waters are a gathering spot for fish, birds and marine mammals."

"It is inconceivable that continued bombing, particularly the inaccurate bombing we witnessed, is not detrimental to the above species."

Discussing the incident with the Star-Bulletin, Shallenberger said the first whales probably have shown up and will be here in large numbers within several weeks, "well within the area where the bombs were hitting..."

"They were large bombs," he said. "We could feel the boat shake."

Since the complaints earlier this year, the Navy has confined its bombings to the southern tip of Kaula where there reportedly are no

birds, marking the target area off with yellow barrels which are visible from the area.

"All the bombs that hit the island were on that end, but they are not very good shots," Shallenberger said.

GATES SAID he wrote to Vice Adm. Kinnaid McKee, commander of the Third Fleet, calling his attention to the problem and expressing the concern of the National Marine Fisheries Service if the bombs are going into the water.

"We asked them to make an effort not to place bombs in the water, not only at Kaula Rock but at Kahoolawe," he said.

He said "formal consultations" also were requested. "We asked for formal consultations, rather than informal, because we want a record of what is going on."

Gates said he has had no reply from McKee but the commander issued a directive to the Third Fleet stressing the importance of keeping the ordnance on land.

"The bottom line (of McKee's message) was 'don't miss your target,'" Gates said.

"I guess this is an indirect way of saying we got the attention of the commander of the Third Fleet."

HE SAID HE is still pursuing his request for meetings in Washington between the Navy and NMFS directors in the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) concerning "what they (the Navy) can or can't do."

"Obviously, if there are any humpbacks in the water, they could be killed," he said, suggesting that if this happens the Navy may have a "public relations problem."

He said it's hoped to name a committee to resolve the situation. "We're trying to work with the Navy to see if we can't effect some reasonableness... We want them to be militarily prepared, but we don't want whales killed."

Kaula case to

By JOHN C. GIVEN
Advertiser Military Writer

Hoping to avoid filing criminal charges, Assistant U.S. Attorney William J. Eggers says he has "set an informal deadline of 60 days" for the Navy and the Interior Department to resolve problems that have arisen over Navy and Marine use of Kaula Island as a bombing target.

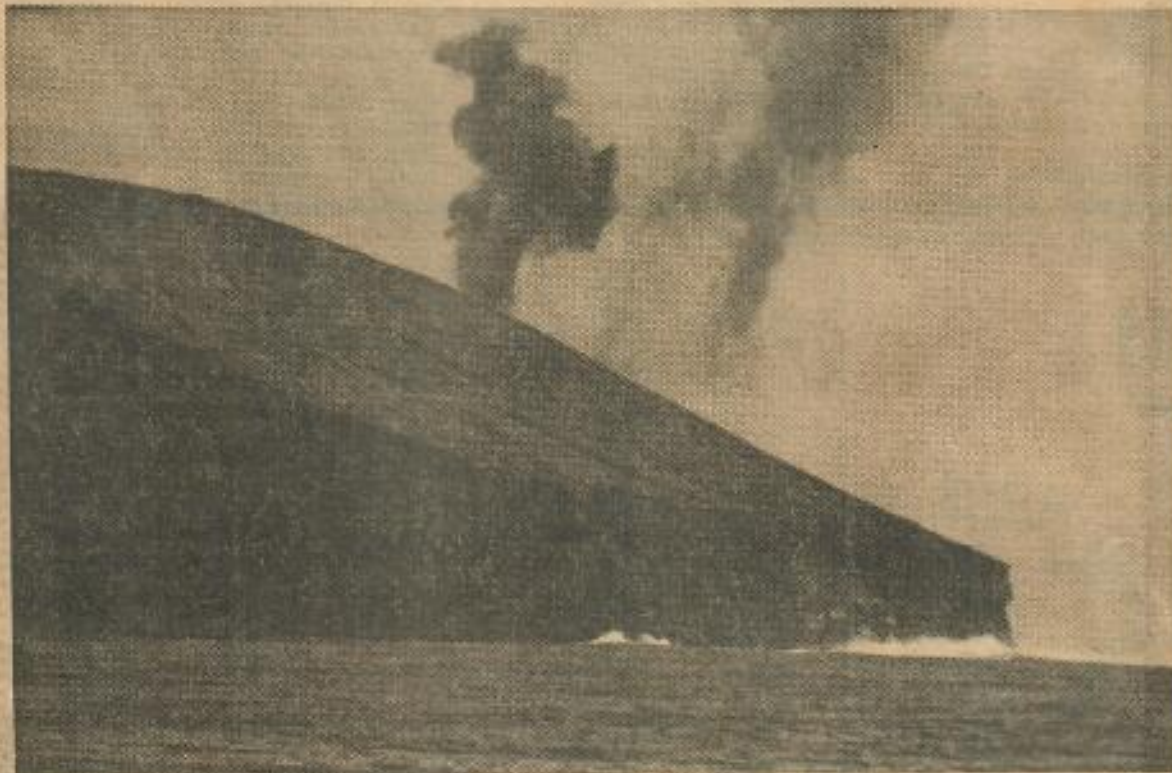
The case began with a complaint by the skipper of a research vessel who contends that bombing

of the tiny islet southwest of Niihau may violate federal laws for wildlife protection.

The case was presented to Eggers last week by the local office of the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Eggers said he has received word that the matter reached the offices of Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus and Adm. James L. Holloway, chief of naval operations.

It began with a formal complaint, two weeks ago, to the local Fish and Wildlife Service by



Picture taken from Naftel's boat shows smoke from bomb exploding on Kaula.

Washington

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research vessel Easy Rider.

In an Advertiser interview, Naftel said he became concerned when he witnessed military activities while he and a party of marine scientists were on a whale-counting mission near Kaula.

"We had circled the island three times, sighting some Laysan albatross chicks on the island, which, as far as (one of the scientists) knew, had never been reported," Naftel said.

"We pulled away, got about half a mile away, and three jets came over us. They turned around, made a pass at the islands, and started dropping bombs. Just before the jets came over, we had seen three whales . . . The jets came over, and 12 of 15 bombs they dropped hit the island, spreading out from the south side all the way to the northwest end."

These 12 landed amidst tens of thousands of sooty terns nesting there at the time, he went on.

"The birds are protected by the migratory bird act," Naftel said, "and I just don't think it (the bombing) is right."

He said sooty terns are protected because they "play a very major role in the economics of the local fishing industry."

"They're called 'aku birds' or 'skipjack birds'," he said, "because the way the fishing works, the boats go out and find the birds, and underneath the birds are the fish."

"Just before the jets flew over, we had seen three whales," he recalled. "There was erratic behavior — they sounded. I don't think they were hurt, but it (being bombed) is not good for them. It wouldn't be good for you or me, if we were to sit on the bottom and a bomb went off."

He thinks actions violate not only the U.S. Migratory Bird Species Act, but also — regarding the whales — the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Regarding the first, Eggers said yesterday that 60 days "should be enough" time for the Interior Department and Navy to resolve the "the law and the mission" conflict.

"If they can't do it, then I will have to do it myself," he went on, saying that his first course of action probably would be to "ask the Department of Justice whether they want to resolve it by arbitration."


Kaula Is.

Niihau



Kauai



U.S. Attorney Says Bombing Violates Law

Deadline Is Set on Kaula Resolution

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Evidence of military bombing of Kaula Rock, which is inhabited by thousands of seabirds, "indicates the federal law has been violated," according to William J. Eggers, assistant U.S. attorney.

He said he has set an informal deadline of 60 days for the chief of naval operations to confer with the U.S. Secretary of Interior to resolve the problem before pursuing prosecution.

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, and two whale specialists from the National Marine Fisheries Laboratory in

Seattle filed complaints about the bombing of Kaula with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The complaints alleged killing of migratory seabirds, a violation of the Migratory Bird Species Treaty, and danger to humpback whales, protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

THE LAW enforcement branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service investigated the case after photographs of the bombing activities and testimony were presented by the Easy Rider crew in February, and it was referred to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution.

A Navy spokesman said the practice bombing was supposed to be confined to the southeast end of Kaula Island, south of Nihoa, but while this was understood, it was never actually included in written instructions to the pilots.

He said the southeast area has no birds, but Naftel said his boat circled the island several times in February on a government research project and saw birds nesting all around the shoreline.

Eggers said he advised the 14th Naval District legal office that he had reviewed the report of the incident "and it appeared from photos and statements of witnesses that Kaula Rock was, in fact, being bombed and not where it was agreed upon...

"I advised the legal officer to expeditiously handle the matter through the chain of command by advising the chief of naval operations to confer with the secretary of interior and resolve the problem in-house, non-judicially.

"I set an informal deadline of 60 days to see that the matter is mov-

ing in the right direction of resolution," Eggers said.

He said if the naval chief doesn't work out the problem with the Interior Department, "I will confer with the assistant attorney general of the criminal division in Washington, D.C., and determine the appropriate course of action."

Eggers said he is not in a position to stop the bombing but he has been told that the Sierra Club "has growing interest in a citizens' suit.

"The public, if distressed enough, will file some kind of injunctive action that sees that what needs to be done is done," he added.

A National Audubon Society official also has promised the Hawaii Audubon Society support in efforts to stop the bombing.

Naftel told the Star-Bulletin in a recent interview that he understands the necessity of military readiness but he feels the interests of the military, local fishermen (who strongly oppose the bombings) and the wildlife "could be married into an agreement" satisfactory to all concerned.

He Vows Fight for Wildlife

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, said today if his complaint about military bombing of Kaula Island's seabirds isn't prosecuted, he will pursue the case with the backing of the fishing industry and national conservation organizations.

He said he will push for an environmental impact statement concerning the effects of the Navy and Marine training missions on the rocky island, south of Nihoa.

Naftel said he filed three class-action complaints on behalf of the whole Easy Rider group, which saw practice bombs hitting Kaula Island and the water in February.

One complaint to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service concerned the killing of migratory seabirds, a violation of the federal Migratory Bird Species Act.

The other two complaints concerned the danger to Hawaii's humpback whales and were filed with the National Marine Fisheries Service under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act, Naftel said.

The Law Enforcement Branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service has turned results of an investigation into the seabird case over to the U.S. attorney for consideration of prosecution.

Bill Streeter, senior resident agent for the Marine Fisheries Service's Western Pacific office, said there was not enough evidence to support the complaints that the bombings harmed the whales.

But he suggested the possibility of "staking out the area" around Kaula Island in December, when the whales return from their northern migrations, to assess the effects of the bombing on the animal population.

IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY on his boat, Naftel said his crew saw bombs fall all over Kaula Island, heavily populated this time of year with nesting seabirds.

"What distressed me so badly is that the local aku fleet depends on the sooty tern population (to spot fish schools). There is a giant impact on the industry if the birds are harassed in any way," he said.

His boat was in the area at the time of the bombing, under government charter to do research on the whales. The group included two whale authorities from the Marine Mammal Division of the Seattle office of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The officials, Dale Rice and Allen Walman, joined Naftel in affidavits describing alleged violations of the national acts protecting birds and whales.

Naftel said if the U.S. attorney doesn't prosecute the complaint under the Migratory Bird Species Act, he will circulate a petition among fishermen and seek the support of the National Audubon Society and the Sierra Club in pursuing the matter.

He said the boat made a number of passes around Kaula to survey the bird population and take pictures. "We saw chicks nesting—we got that close," he said, "and as soon as we pulled away the jets came over."

He said Hawaii's native green sea turtles also were seen in the water close to Kaula.

"IT'S UTTERLY RIDICULOUS from a conservation viewpoint," he commented, regarding the bombings.

"Someone has to look after the rights of the birds, the rights of the whales and the rights of the fishermen. "There is no way that I want to harass the Navy," Naftel added, stressing that he understands the necessity of military readiness and the economic benefit to Hawaii from the military community.

U.S. Studying Kaula Bombing

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

The U.S. Interior Department is studying for possible prosecution a citizen's complaint about military bombs killing migratory seabirds on Kaula Island, south of Niihau.

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, filed the complaint, alleging violation of the federal Migratory Bird Species Act.

It is the first complaint of its nature under the act, according to Kim Wright, special agent in Honolulu for the Law Enforcement Division of the

Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

She said an investigation has been completed, with the Navy's assistance, and the case has been referred to the Fish and Wildlife attorneys.

"IT PROBABLY WILL be taken to the U.S. attorney next week and it will be up to them to decide whether to press prosecution and, if so, who . . .," she said, explaining that there is a legal question as to who would be cited.

Kaula, a nesting area for thousands of seabirds, is frequently used

Turn to Page A-3, Col. 5



EVIDENCE OF BOMBING—Eugene Platino of the research boat Easy Rider took these photographs of military bombing of bird-inhabited areas of Kaula Rock on Feb. 17. Arrow points to plane in top photo.

Kaula Isle Bombing Sparks U.S. Probe

Continued from Page One

by the Navy and the Marines as a bombing target.

It was believed that the bombing practice was confined to the southeast end of the rocky island, commonly called Kaula Rock.

Naftel's boat was near the island Feb. 17 on a whale research project when his party saw bombs land in another area inhabited with birds.

WRIGHT NOTIFIED the Navy of Naftel's complaint and six military officials took an investigating team to Kaula March 7, including Wright, Eugene Kridler, endangered species coordinator with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Timothy Burr, with the state Division of Fish and Game.

Kridler said, "There was hardware all over the island, some old and some new."

He said he participated in a census of the seabirds on Kaula in 1971 at the Navy's request. "My recommendation then to the Navy was if it had to bomb, to confine it to the southern tip, and this is what I thought they were doing.

"I was surprised that they weren't confining the bombings to the southern tip. But even so, that's going to be pretty hard," he added. "If they're that good, who needs practice?"

HE SAID THE island has "very high wildlife value." He estimated roughly 100,000 sooty terns nesting there at the time of the visit.

"It would be pretty hard to drop a bomb on that island without dropping it on some of the birds," he said.

Lt. Steve Becker, Third Fleet public affairs officer who was with the investigation team, said it was "informally understood" in recent years that bombing would be restricted to the southern end of Kaula.

But he said, "It was never formally published in instructions covering Kaula Rock.

"A correction has been issued," he said.

HE SAID THE survey group found "less than two dozen dead birds on the rock, a very small number of which showed indications that they may have been killed by delivery of ordnance.

"The visit we conducted indicated that the seabird population continues to thrive," he said. "We've conducted a number of visits over the years checking the seabirds, but there have been no indications of damage to the wildlife."

Hawaii's congressional delegates and conservation groups have made repeated efforts over the years to halt bombing on Kaula and get the island back under state control.

BUT MILITARY officials have maintained that the island is essential to military readiness in the Pacific.

Efforts to stop the bombing intensified in 1965 when two Skyraiders from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga became "confused" and dropped eight 250-pound bombs on Niihau.

Becker pointed out that the island has been used for 25 years as a bombing target in conjunction with Kahoolawe.

Because of the noise factor, he said certain ordnance, such as 500-pound bombs, can be used on Kaula that can't be used on Kahoolawe.

Naftel is at sea and couldn't be reached for comment on his complaint.

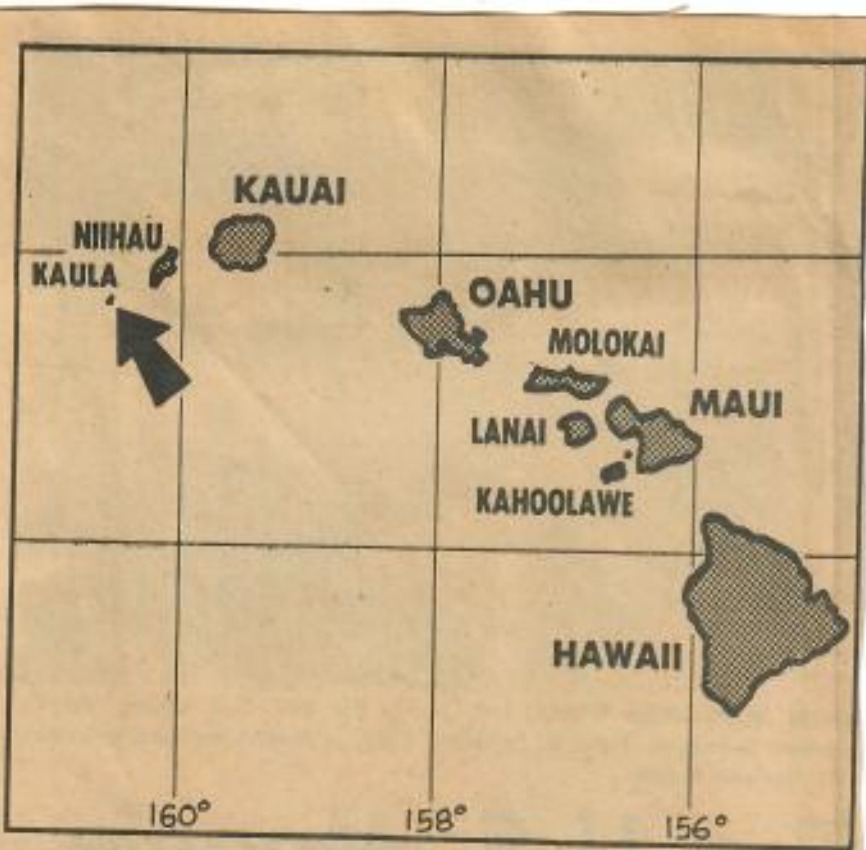
HOWEVER, ROBERT Shallenberger, biologist and vice president of the Hawaii Audubon Society, said the Easy Rider party witnessed 15 passes by three jets over Kaula on Feb. 17, with three bombs going into the water.

He expressed his concern about the whales inhabiting the waters and said the bombing raises questions under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Act, as well as the Migratory Species Act.

Shallenberger discussed the matter at a recent meeting of the National Audubon Society on the Mainland.

He said Paul Howard, senior vice president of the society, gave him a commitment "to back us fully in Washington in seeing that the bombing is stopped."

DESPITE KAULA'S importance as a nesting area for many species of seabirds, it was omitted from the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in 1909.



SEABIRD SANCTUARY—Kaula Rock, 19 miles from Niihau, is the nesting ground for thousands of seabirds and a bombing target for the Navy and Marines.

U.S. Attorney Says Bombing Violates Law

Deadline Is Set on Kaula Resolution

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

Evidence of military bombing of Kaula Rock, which is inhabited by thousands of seabirds, "indicates the federal law has been violated," according to William J. Eggers, assistant U.S. attorney.

He said he has set an informal deadline of 60 days for the chief of naval operations to confer with the U.S. Secretary of Interior to resolve the problem before pursuing prosecution.

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, and two whale specialists from the National Marine Fisheries Laboratory in

Seattle filed complaints about the bombing of Kaula with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The complaints alleged killing of migratory seabirds, a violation of the Migratory Bird Species Treaty, and danger to humpback whales, protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

THE LAW enforcement branch of the Fish and Wildlife Service investigated the case after photographs of the bombing activities and testimony were presented by the Easy Rider crew in February, and it was referred to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution.

A Navy spokesman said the practice bombing was supposed to be confined to the southeast end of Kaula Island, south of Nihoa, but while this was understood, it was never actually included in written instructions to the pilots.

He said the southeast area has no birds, but Naftel said his boat circled the island several times in February on a government research project and saw birds nesting all around the shoreline.

Eggers said he advised the 14th Naval District legal office that he had reviewed the report of the incident "and it appeared from photos and statements of witnesses that Kaula Rock was, in fact, being bombed and not where it was agreed upon...

"I advised the legal officer to expeditiously handle the matter through the chain of command by advising the chief of naval operations to confer with the secretary of interior and resolve the problem in-house, non-judicially.

"I set an informal deadline of 60 days to see that the matter is mov-

ing in the right direction of resolution," Eggers said.

He said if the naval chief doesn't work out the problem with the Interior Department, "I will confer with the assistant attorney general of the criminal division in Washington, D.C., and determine the appropriate course of action."

Eggers said he is not in a position to stop the bombing but he has been told that the Sierra Club "has growing interest in a citizens' suit.

"The public, if distressed enough, will file some kind of injunctive action that sees that what needs to be done is done," he added.

A National Audubon Society official also has promised the Hawaii Audubon Society support in efforts to stop the bombing.

Naftel told the Star-Bulletin in a recent interview that he understands the necessity of military readiness but he feels the interests of the military, local fishermen (who strongly oppose the bombings) and the wildlife "could be married into an agreement" satisfactory to all concerned.

APRIL 3, 1978

Include Kaula in Sanctuary, Official Urges

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

State Land Chairman William Y. Thompson says he feels Kaula Island, at issue in a complaint over military bombing of seabird areas there, should be in a statewide system of seabird sanctuaries even though it is under federal control.

The rocky island, south of Niihau, was included in a regulation approved by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources last year establishing the seabird sanctuary system.

But it was never put into effect because of a question about the inclusion of Kaula.

State Wildlife Chief Ronald Walker said last November that Kaula was dropped from the list after a letter was received from the Navy pointing out that the island is under federal jurisdiction.

HOWEVER, THOMPSON said, "My feeling, and the board's feeling, is that the rock is definitely under Regulation Seven (creating the sanctuary system) even though it is under military jurisdiction."

He said he intends to take the regulation back to the board to confirm its previous action approving it "so there will be no misunderstanding that Kaula is to be included."

A complaint about the killing of migratory seabirds from military bombing of Kaula was filed with the U.S. Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service in February by Gary "Skip" Nafel under the federal Migratory Bird Species Act.

Nafel is skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, which witnessed the bombing while doing whale studies near Kaula.

The Law Enforcement Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service turned results of an investigation over to the service's attorneys and the case was expected to be presented to the U.S. Attorney this week to decide if it should be prosecuted.

THE STATE turned Kaula over to the federal government many years ago for a Coast Guard lighthouse. Military bombing of the island began while it was under Coast Guard control and it was announced in 1965 that jurisdiction had been transferred by the Coast Guard to the Navy.

Eugene Kridler, endangered species coordinator with the Fish and Wildlife Service, said, "In 1965 we inquired into the possibility of having the island transferred to us, or to the state, for a wildlife refuge, but the Navy said "no," that it

still needed it."

Hawaii's congressional delegates and conservation groups have pressed repeatedly for the island's return to the state and an end to the bombing because of thousands of seabirds which nest there.

Kaula residents, particularly fishermen, have complained continually about the destruction of seabirds which fishermen rely on to find fish schools.

Conservationists have sought an environmental impact statement concerning the use of Kaula as a bombing target.

Lt. Steve Becker, Third Fleet public affairs officer, said an environmental impact assessment was done by the Navy in December 1976, which concluded that an impact statement was not necessary.

THE ASSESSMENT has never been released because it is "an internal document," Becker said, although he said it could be obtained by writing to the Navy's environmental protection office in Washington.

He said the EIA lists 18 different species of seabirds found there at various times, four species of migratory waterbirds which stop there occasionally, and six species of exotic land birds.

He said there are no trees but some shrubs and grasses on the island.

None of the birds or plants is an endangered or threatened species, according to the EIA, he said.

The assessment reported no historic sites on the island, although there were some legendary accounts of a few Hawaiians visiting the area, Becker said.

BECKER SAID the EIA looked at alternative sites for bombing but found none as good as Kahoolawe and Kaula.

The EIA said explosion of ordnance on Kaula and any chemicals released from bomb explosions are carried in a southwesterly direction away from inhabited areas 95 per cent of the time.

Becker added that an inspection team including five wildlife biologists from three government agencies in 1976 "agreed there was no evidence to indicate that military use was adversely affecting the bird population of the island.

Kaula case to Was

By JOHN C. GIVEN
Advertiser Military Writer

Hoping to avoid filing criminal charges, Assistant U.S. Attorney William J. Eggers says he has "set an informal deadline of 60 days" for the Navy and the Interior Department to resolve problems that have arisen over Navy and Marine use of Kaula Island as a bombing target.

The case began with a complaint by the skipper of a research vessel who contends that bombing

of the tiny islet southwest of Niihau may violate federal laws for wildlife protection.

The case was presented to Eggers last week by the local office of the Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service.

Eggers said he has received word that the matter reached the offices of Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus and Adm. James L. Holloway, chief of naval operations.

It began with a formal complaint, two weeks ago, to the local Fish and Wildlife Service by



Picture taken from Naftel's boat shows smoke from bomb exploding on Kaula.

hington

Gary "Skip" Naftel, skipper of the research vessel Easy Rider.

In an Advertiser interview, Naftel said he became concerned when he witnessed military activities while he and a party of marine scientists were on a whale-counting mission near Kaula.

"We had circled the island three times, sighting some Laysan albatross chicks on the island, which, as far as (one of the scientists) knew, had never been reported," Naftel said.

"We pulled away, got about half a mile away, and three jets came over us. They turned around, made a pass at the islands, and started dropping bombs. Just before the jets came over, we had seen three whales . . . The jets came over, and 12 of 15 bombs they dropped hit the island, spreading out from the south side all the way to the northwest end."

These 12 landed amidst tens of thousands of sooty terns nesting there at the time, he went on.

"The birds are protected by the migratory bird act," Naftel said, "and I just don't think it (the bombing) is right."

He said sooty terns are protected because they "play a very major role in the economics of the local fishing industry."

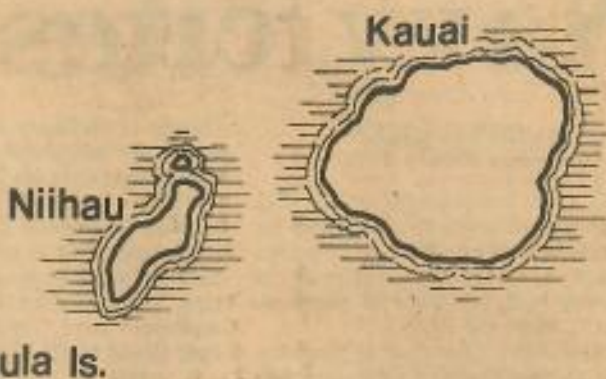
"They're called 'aku birds' or 'skipjack birds'," he said, "because the way the fishing works, the boats go out and find the birds, and underneath the birds are the fish."

"Just before the jets flew over, we had seen three whales," he recalled. "There was erratic behavior — they sounded. I don't think they were hurt, but it (being bombed) is not good for them. It wouldn't be good for you or me, if we were to sit on the bottom and a bomb went off."

He thinks actions violate not only the U.S. Migratory Bird Species Act, but also — regarding the whales — the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Regarding the first, Eggers said yesterday that 60 days "should be enough" time for the Interior Department and Navy to resolve the "the law and the mission" conflict.

"If they can't do it, then I will have to do it myself," he went on, saying that his first course of action probably would be to "ask the Department of Justice whether they want to resolve it by arbitration."



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Seabird Refuge Established

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

A Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary has been established by the State incorporating 38 islets and rocks from the Big Island to Kure, in the leeward chain, and excluding two controversial islands in Kaneohe Bay.

Ahu O Laka and Kapapa islands were omitted from the seabird refuge system because of "overwhelming opposition" to their inclusion, said Ronald L. Walker, chief of the Wildlife Branch of the State Division of Fish and Game.

Kaneohe residents use the islands for recreation and fishing and maintain them.

They say that historically the islands were part of the ahupuaa (ancient Hawaiian land division from mountains to sea) and the residents had fishing rights.

WALKER SAID THE regulations governing the sanctuary system also were amended to alleviate concerns of Bruce Robinson of Kauai regarding whether fishermen would be allowed on Lehua Island off Niihau.

He said signs will be posted only around seabird colonies.

There will be no restrictions against people landing on any of the islets except Moku Manu, off the Marine Corps Air Station, Manana (Rabbit) Island off Sea Life Park, and Mokuhooniki, off Molokai, which already are barred to trespassers, Walker said.

"ALL IT MEANS is that after you land on an island (in the sanctuary) there are certain things you can't do, and if we post signs around the seabird colonies, you can't walk through them," he said.

The State Board of Land and Natural Resources has adopted the regulation, which has been several years in the making to protect seabirds frequenting the Hawaiian Islands and keep their habitats safe from disturbance.

The sanctuary includes: Mokupuku, Paokalani and Keaoi off the Big Island.

Alau, Puuku, Mokeehia and Hulu Islands, Keopuka Rock, Moku Mana, Moku Hala, Papanui O Kane and Molokini off Maui.

MOKUHOONIKI, Kanaha Rock, Mokapa Island, Okala Island, Huelo and Mokumanu off Molokai.

Mokuqaese, Lehua and Kaula Islands off Kauai.

Kihewamoku and Mokuauia Islands, Pulemoku Rock, Kukuhooula



NO TRESPASSING—Moku Manu, off the Marine Corps Air Station, is one of three islets in the Seabird Sanctuary off limits to the public.



DOUBLE PROTECTION—Molokini Island off Maui's southwest coast is a Seabird Sanctuary and Marine Life Conservation District, providing protection for its birds and marine resources.

and Mokuulai Islets, Kekepa Island, Moku Manu, Mokulea Rock, Popoia Island, Mokulua Islands, Manana Island and Kaohikaipu Island off Oahu.

Green Island and Sand Island at Kure.

Persons landing on any of the islets or rocks are prohibited under the regulation from capturing or disturbing the birds or nests, operating

any aircraft or land vehicle, introducing any plants or animals, removing any vegetation or signs, erecting any structure, starting fires or disposing of litter.

"We hope we can have enforcement through public support," Walker said. "We're taking the education approach, explaining not only that it's a refuge, but why the birds are important."

LETTERS to the Editor

Bombing of Kaula

Navy and Marine Corps officials in Hawaii must surely have breathed a sigh of relief for the sparse news coverage given to a recent announcement by the Army. Tucked away on page I-9 of the Dec. 17 Star-Bulletin, a short article entitled "Rest in Peace" told of the Army's annual 100-

day moratorium on artillery practice near the Nisqually River system in Washington State. The purpose of this halt to bombardments is to permit the undisturbed development of eggs spawned from a million salmon. Further, an Army spokesman was quoted as saying that "the Army is going to continue to train as it always has, sensitive to spawning, sensitive to wildlife, sensitive to everything that goes on in the environment."

Residents of Hawaii may well ask what similar commitment has been made by the Navy and Marine Corps to responsible weapons training. Such a question can best be answered by calling attention to Kaula, a small island located 30 miles southwest of Kauai.

Kaula is well recognized as an important ancestral nesting site for 14 species of Hawaii's sea birds. In spite of this fact, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft bomb and strafe the island for practice. Apparently it is of little concern to those in charge of this destruction that sea birds are fully protected by federal laws and international treaties.

A demonstration of respect for Hawaii's wildlife is long overdue in this matter. The Navy and Marine Corps should follow the Army's excellent example by also making a meaningful commitment to responsible weapons training.

Ivnda R. Evans

Sunday Focus

Kaula: forgotten

By LINDA R. EVANS
Special to The Advertiser

The island of Kaula was one of the five Hawaiian Islands seen by Captain Cook during his first visit in 1778. Following Cook's death during the second visit in 1779, Kaula was the last island seen when the expedition's vessels departed from Hawaiian waters.

Today, Kaula has been virtually forgotten by the people of Hawaii and remains practically unknown to the outside world. There can be little doubt that the U.S. Navy would like it to stay that way. To them, the island is known as the Kaula Rock Target.

Kaula covers 136 acres (four times the size of Ala Moana shopping center) and is located 20 miles to the southwest of Niihau and 150 miles to the west-northwest of Honolulu. The island rises abruptly to an elevation of 550 feet and has been described as appearing like a huge sea turtle on the horizon.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside nearly all of the small volcanic and coral islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain as a sanctuary for wildlife. Millions of migratory sea birds, as well as seals and turtles, depend on these islands for breeding purposes. The result of Roosevelt's farsighted conservation action can be seen today as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most outstanding natural preserves in the world.

ONLY TWO OF THE northwestern islands, Kaula and Midway, were not covered by the Presidential Order of 1909. Both of these islands should have been. Apparently there was little reason or incentive at the time to have strategically located Midway officially declared a sanctuary. By 1909 the island had been colonized for some six years by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Midway's massive albatross populations were therefore already safe from the Japanese feather poachers that were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of birds on the other small islands in the chain.

The reason for not including Kaula in the sanctuary perhaps will never be posi-

tively known. The importance of Kaula as a nesting site for numerous species of sea birds was well-known to the Hawaiian people. Possibly this information was not available to President Roosevelt, thereby causing the island to be simply overlooked and forgotten. Another possibility is that Kaula's steep cliffs may have been regarded as a natural defense against feather poachers. Federal protection may not have been thought necessary in order to ensure the birds' continued well-being.

This explanation would seem to be the most reasonable, as the first known landing on the island by a non-Hawaiian did not take place until 1920. Even then, the individual was unable to reach the summit.

WHATEVER THE ORIGINAL reason for not including Kaula in the Presidential Order of 1909, the result has been, and continues to be, the destruction of nesting sea birds by military bombs and gunfire. The events that brought about this incompatible and intolerable use of public property provide an interesting lesson in land acquisition and environmental degradation.

In December of 1924, Territorial Governor Farrington signed Executive Order 173 which set aside Kaula Island for public purposes as a United States Lighthouse Reservation under the control of the Department of Commerce. During the summer of 1925, personnel of the Lighthouse Service succeeded in building a trail to the island's summit. On the top, two stone structures were found that were thought to be religious shrines. A shelter cave with a low stone wall across the entrance was also discovered.

These findings confirmed the reports of Captain Cook that early Hawaiians periodically made visits to Kaula.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions, Lighthouse Service personnel were not able to make another landing on the island until the summer of 1932. At that time an automatic gas light was constructed and put into service. The first and only published survey of the island's flora and fauna was also conducted in the summer of 1932. Results of this survey appeared in a Bishop Museum report and

bird island also bomb

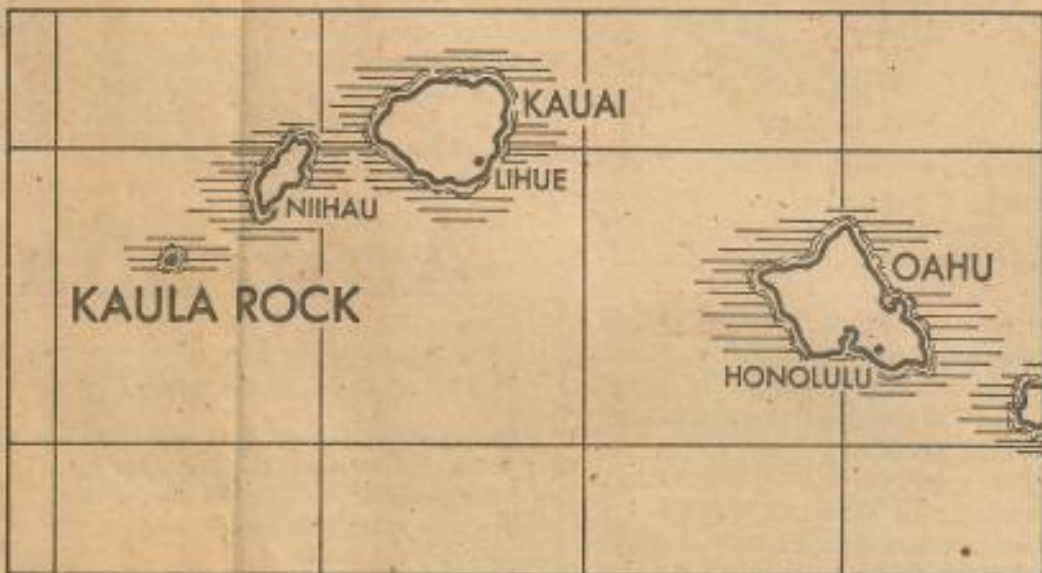
revealed that 15 species of plants and 14 species of sea birds were present.

AMONG THE BIRDS in greatest abundance were noddy and sooty terns, red-tailed tropicbirds, blue-faced, red-footed and hooded boobies, and frigate birds. White terns, petrels and shearwaters were also found. The biology of Kaula was clearly typical of the other isolated islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain.

Practically no information about Kaula is available for the 25 years following installation of the automatic light. It seems

which show that the Territorial Government, Congress or the President ever granted approval for bombing, or was even officially notified of this action. Between 1952 and 1965 the Coast Guard continued to hold jurisdiction over Kaula and, at the same time, apparently raised no objections to the military's delivery of all kinds of ordnance. In addition to the standard bombings, strafings and use of high intensity flares, this ordinance also at time included torpedos and Regulus missiles fired from submarines.

Beginning in the 1960s, residents of



safe to assume that, except for yearly maintenance visits, the island and its sea birds were left in peace. In Washington, however, one significant event did take place during this period that would ultimately affect the island's safety. In 1939, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce was integrated into the U.S. Coast Guard.

In 1947, 25 years after installation, the Kaula light was permanently closed down. This action extinguished the island's hope for remaining unmolested.

THE FIRST ADMITTED bombing and strafing by Navy and Marine Corps aircraft started in 1952. This was apparently initiated with the blessing of the Coast Guard. However, no records can be found

Kauai started to voice opposition to this senseless killing of sea birds, many of which are valuable to fishermen for locating schools of fish and detecting ocean current changes. People living on Kauai seemed to be the most concerned, probably because at night they could actually see what the military was doing. For most other residents in the state, Kaula was out of sight, and out of mind. In 1961 the Kauai Board of Supervisors officially asked the Navy to halt the bombing. Their request was promptly and quietly rejected, as many other such requests have been during the years that followed.

IN EARLY 1965, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were called upon for aid in the matter. In response to an

target

inquiry by Rep. Patsy Mink, the Department of the Interior (administrators of the National Refuge System) stated that Kaula has "... impressive value as a nesting area for certain sea birds ..." and that it is "... highly desirable that the Island of Kaula be considered for National Wildlife Refuge status as an addition to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge."

Further, Mrs. Mink was told that everything possible would be done to have the island incorporated into the Refuge. Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior subsequently dropped the matter, after being told by the Navy that Kaula was vital to the war effort in Vietnam. Conservation groups on Kauai also agreed to stop campaigning against the Navy, after being told the same thing.

In March 1965, Rep. Spark Matsunaga publicly announced that jurisdiction of Kaula had been officially transferred from the Coast Guard to the Navy. The island's "give-away" therefore took place without organized opposition, in the name of national security. It is interesting to note that throughout the crisis of World War II, the bombing of Kaula and its sea birds had not been considered necessary by the military for "national security" or "defense readiness."

KAULA WOULD AGAIN have drifted out of public eye after Navy acquisition, had it not been for the pilots of two Sky-raidiers from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga enroute to Vietnam. On the night of Oct. 5, 1965 these pilots became "confused" (as it was later explained) and dropped eight 250-pound bombs on Niihau, 32 miles from their intended destination of Kaula. Fortunately, the explosions took place in an unpopulated area.

Nearly two days passed before the Navy publicly announced the incident. In the meantime, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were informed through newspaper sources. Senator Hiram Fong accused the Navy of "gross carelessness," and Mrs. Mink renewed her call for an end to bombing, both for the safety of people and the sake of sea

Forgotten bird island

Continued from F-1

birds. Senator Daniel Inouye expressed "anger and dismay." In the end, however, the Navy refused to halt bombardments, even long enough for an investigation of the incident.

Little else was heard of Kaula until August 1971, when the Navy conducted a two day environmental survey of the island with the help of State and Federal biologists. Rather than reflecting a sudden change of attitude, this survey was prompted by a direct request from former president Nixon. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that statements be filed outlining the environmental effects resulting from actions that are federally funded. Military bombardments of islands and sea birds come under this category. A newspaper article announced the completion of the two-day survey; however, in the following months and years no reports were made available and an Environmental Impact Statement was never filed.

ALTHOUGH the exact status of Kaula's environ-

ment presently remains a mystery to the public, fishermen in the area report that sea birds still nest, or at least attempt to nest, on the island. This would suggest that the island is not now, nor has it ever been, the barren or worthless "rock" to which it is sometimes referred.

The recent renewal of

efforts to have the bombing of Kahoolawe stopped should also encompass the Island of Kaula. Hawaii's forgotten bird island should no longer continue to be forgotten. A reasonable, but definite, date should be set for halting all bombardments. This should be on or before January 1978,

the 200th anniversary of Kaula's European discovery. Following the cessation of destruction, the island should at long-last be transferred to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge where it belongs. This seems the least that could be done after 23 years of military use.

U.S. Attorney Says Bombing Violates Law

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By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

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He said the southeast area has no birds, but Naftel said his boat circled the island several times in February on a government research project and saw birds nesting all around the shoreline.

Eggers said he advised the 14th Naval District legal office that he had reviewed the report of the incident "and it appeared from photos and statements of witnesses that Kaula Rock was, in fact, being bombed and not where it was agreed upon...

"I advised the legal officer to expeditiously handle the matter through the chain of command by advising the chief of naval operations to confer with the secretary of interior and resolve the problem in-house, non-judicially.

"I set an informal deadline of 60 days to see that the matter is mov-

ing in the right direction of resolution," Eggers said.

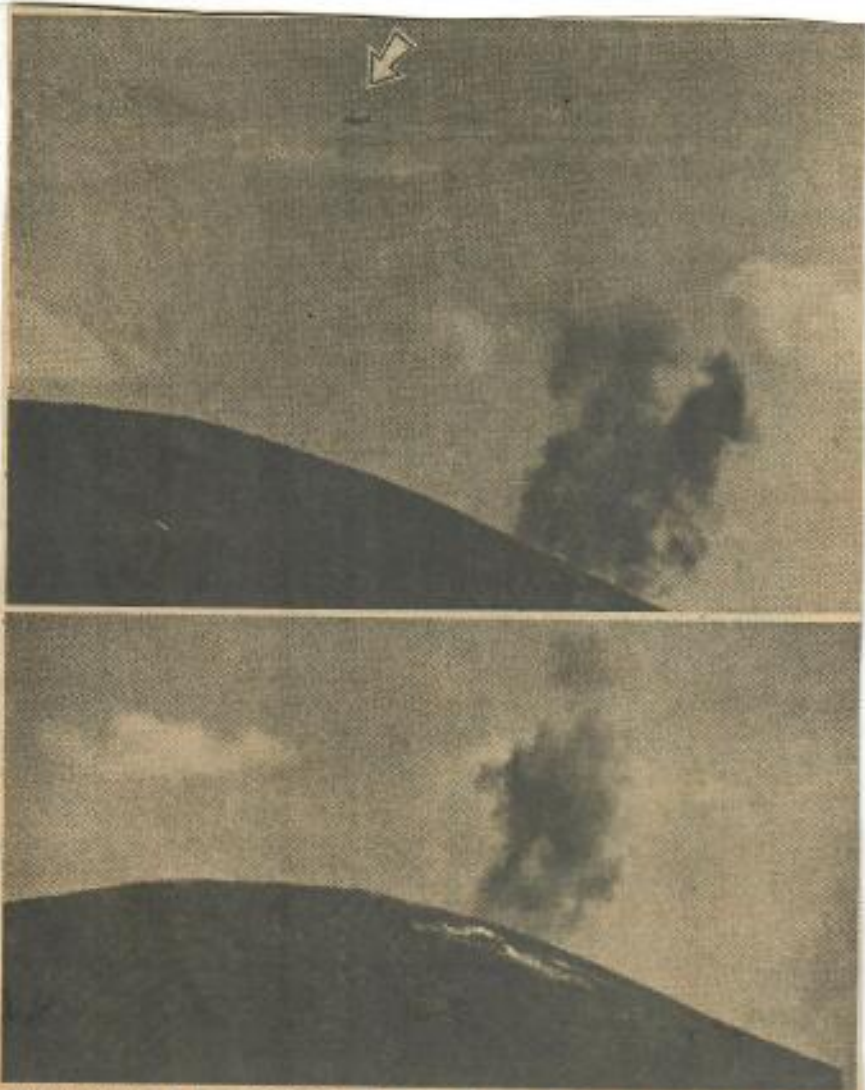
He said if the naval chief doesn't work out the problem with the Interior Department, "I will confer with the assistant attorney general of the criminal division in Washington, D.C., and determine the appropriate course of action."

Eggers said he is not in a position to stop the bombing but he has been told that the Sierra Club "has growing interest in a citizens' suit."

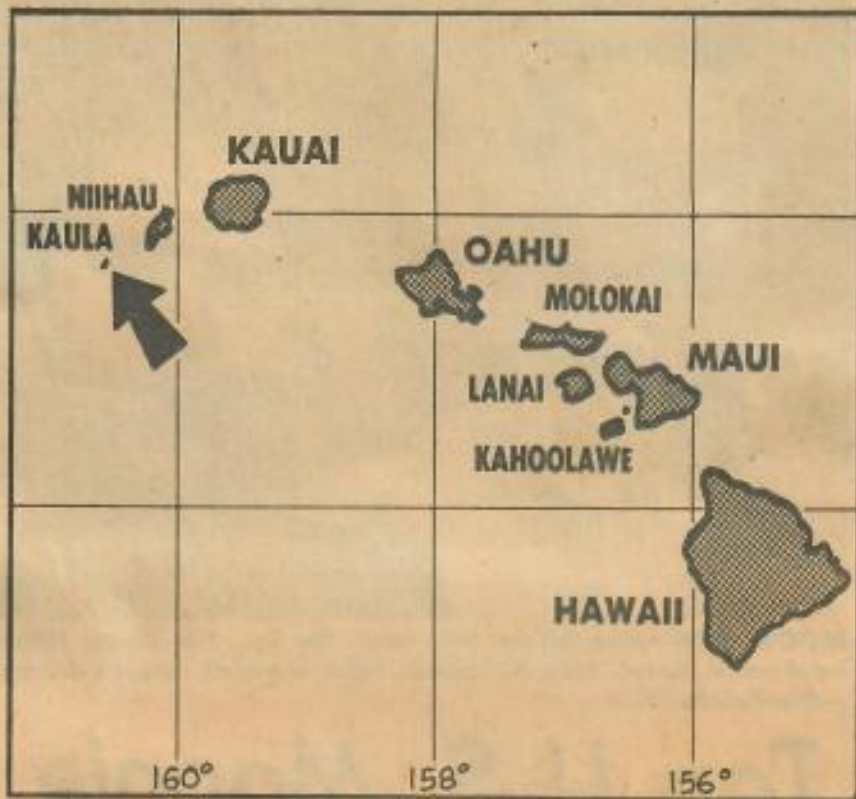
"The public, if distressed enough, will file some kind of injunctive action that sees that what needs to be done is done," he added.

A National Audubon Society official also has promised the Hawaii Audubon Society support in efforts to stop the bombing.

Naftel told the Star-Bulletin in a recent interview that he understands the necessity of military readiness but he feels the interests of the military, local fishermen (who strongly oppose the bombings) and the wildlife "could be married into an agreement" satisfactory to all concerned.



EVIDENCE OF BOMBING—Eugene Platino of the research boat Easy Rider took these photographs of military bombing of bird-inhabited areas of Kaula Rock on Feb. 17. Arrow points to plane in top photo.



SEABIRD SANCTUARY—Kaula Rock, 19 miles from Niihau, is the nesting ground for thousands of seabirds and a bombing target for the Navy and Marines.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

A Gannett Newspaper

Two Sections

24 Pages

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HONOLULU, HAWAII

Saturday, April 1, 1978

20¢

Kaula Isle Bombing Sparks U.S. Probe

Continued from Page One

by the Navy and the Marines as a bombing target.

It was believed that the bombing practice was confined to the southeast end of the rocky island, commonly called Kaula Rock.

Naftel's boat was near the island Feb. 17 on a whale research project when his party saw bombs land in another area inhabited with birds.

WRIGHT NOTIFIED the Navy of Naftel's complaint and six military officials took an investigating team to Kaula March 7, including Wright, Eugene Kridler, endangered species coordinator with the Fish and Wildlife Service, and Timothy Burr, with the state Division of Fish and Game.

Kridler said, "There was hardware all over the island, some old and some new."

He said he participated in a census of the seabirds on Kaula in 1971 at the Navy's request. "My recommendation then to the Navy was if it had to bomb, to confine it to the southern tip, and this is what I thought they were doing.

"I was surprised that they weren't confining the bombings to the southern tip. But even so, that's going to be pretty hard," he added. "If they're that good, who needs practice?"

HE SAID THE island has "very high wildlife value." He estimated roughly 100,000 sooty terns nesting there at the time of the visit.

"It would be pretty hard to drop a bomb on that island without dropping it on some of the birds," he said.

Lt. Steve Becker, Third Fleet public affairs officer who was with the investigation team, said it was "informally understood" in recent years that bombing would be restricted to the southern end of Kaula.

But he said, "It was never formally published in instructions covering Kaula Rock.

"A correction has been issued," he said.

HE SAID THE survey group found "less than two dozen dead birds on the rock, a very small number of which showed indications that they may have been killed by delivery of ordnance.

"The visit we conducted indicated that the seabird population continues to thrive," he said. "We've conducted a number of visits over the years checking the seabirds, but there have been no indications of damage to the wildlife."

Hawaii's congressional delegates and conservation groups have made repeated efforts over the years to halt bombing on Kaula and get the island back under state control.

BUT MILITARY officials have maintained that the island is essential to military readiness in the Pacific.

Efforts to stop the bombing intensified in 1965 when two Skyraiders from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga became "confused" and dropped eight 250-pound bombs on Niihau.

Becker pointed out that the island has been used for 25 years as a bombing target in conjunction with Kahoolawe.

Because of the noise factor, he said certain ordnance, such as 500-pound bombs, can be used on Kaula that can't be used on Kahoolawe.

Naftel is at sea and couldn't be reached for comment on his complaint.

HOWEVER, ROBERT Shallenberger, biologist and vice president of the Hawaii Audubon Society, said the Easy Rider party witnessed 15 passes by three jets over Kaula on Feb. 17, with three bombs going into the water.

He expressed his concern about the whales inhabiting the waters and said the bombing raises questions under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Act, as well as the Migratory Species Act.

Shallenberger discussed the matter at a recent meeting of the National Audubon Society on the Mainland.

He said Paul Howard, senior vice president of the society, gave him a commitment "to back us fully in Washington in seeing that the bombing is stopped."

DESPITE KAULA'S importance as a nesting area for many species of seabirds, it was omitted from the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge in 1969.

Include Kaula in Sanctuary, Official Urges

By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

State Land Chairman William Y. Thompson says he feels Kaula Island, at issue in a complaint over military bombing of seabird areas there, should be in a statewide system of seabird sanctuaries even though it is under federal control.

The rocky island, south of Nihoa, was included in a regulation approved by the state Board of Land and Natural Resources last year establishing the seabird sanctuary system.

But it was never put into effect because of a question about the inclusion of Kaula.

State Wildlife Chief Ronald Walker said last November that Kaula was dropped from the list after a letter was received from the Navy pointing out that the island is under federal jurisdiction.

HOWEVER, THOMPSON said, "My feeling, and the board's feeling, is that the rock is definitely under Regulation Seven (creating the sanctuary system) even though it is under military jurisdiction."

He said he intends to take the regulation back to the board to confirm its previous action approving it "so there will be no misunderstanding that Kaula is to be included."

A complaint about the killing of migratory seabirds from military bombing of Kaula was filed with the U.S. Interior Department's Fish and Wildlife Service in February by Gary "Skip" Naftel under the federal Migratory Bird Species Act.

Naftel is skipper of the research boat Easy Rider, which witnessed the bombing while doing whale studies near Kaula.

The Law Enforcement Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service turned results of an investigation over to the service's attorneys and the case was expected to be presented to the U.S. Attorney this week to decide if it should be prosecuted.

THE STATE turned Kaula over to the federal government many years ago for a Coast Guard lighthouse. Military bombing of the island began while it was under Coast Guard control and it was announced in 1965 that jurisdiction had been transferred by the Coast Guard to the Navy.

Eugene Kridler, endangered species coordinator with the Fish and Wildlife Service, said, "In 1965 we inquired into the possibility of having the island transferred to us, or to the state, for a wildlife refuge, but the Navy said "no," that it still needed it."

Hawaii's congressional delegates and conservation groups have pressed repeatedly for the island's return to the state and an end to the bombing because of thousands of seabirds which nest there.

Kaula residents, particularly fishermen, have complained continually about the destruction of seabirds which fishermen rely on to find fish schools.

Conservationists have sought an environmental impact statement concerning the use of Kaula as a bombing target.

Lt. Steve Becker, Third Fleet public affairs officer, said an environmental impact assessment was done by the Navy in December 1976, which concluded that an impact statement was not necessary.

THE ASSESSMENT has never been released because it is "an internal document," Becker said, although he said it could be obtained by writing to the Navy's environmental protection office in Washington.

He said the EIA lists 18 different species of seabirds found there at various times, four species of migratory waterbirds which stop there occasionally, and six species of exotic land birds.

He said there are no trees but some shrubs and grasses on the island.

None of the birds or plants is an endangered or threatened species, according to the EIA, he said.

The assessment reported no historic sites on the island, although there were some legendary accounts of a few Hawaiians visiting the area, Becker said.

BECKER SAID the EIA looked at alternative sites for bombing but found none as good as Kahoolawe and Kaula.

The EIA said explosion of ordnance on Kaula and any chemicals released from bomb explosions are carried in a southwesterly direction away from inhabited areas 95 per cent of the time.

Becker added that an inspection team including five wildlife biologists from three government agencies in 1976 "agreed there was no evidence to indicate that military use was adversely affecting the bird population of the island."

Last Session for Thompson

Resignation Stuns

By Helen Altom
Star-Bulletin Writer

HILO — William Y. Thompson, chairman of the state Board of Land and Natural Resources, stunned the board members and staff at the conclusion of a meeting here yesterday when he told them it would be his last meeting.

He had given each member an envelope with a copy of a letter of resignation he had submitted to Gov. George R. Ariyoshi Thursday. Before they had a chance to open them, he announced his resignation, saying:

"It has been wonderful working with all of you. No speeches necessary. Meeting adjourned."

Even Thompson's secretary, Joan Moriyama, was dumbfounded. He had typed his resignation letter himself and she was unaware of it.

"This is a surprise," said Oahu board member Stanley Hong. "I think you have done a fantastic job," he said, addressing Thompson.

THOMPSON repeated that he wanted "no speeches," but Hong insisted that his statement be on the record. "You have done an outstanding job as chairman of the board and department head," he said, with the other members expressing agreement.

Thompson is the third member of Ariyoshi's cabinet to resign in two months, following Tax Director Gordon Wong and Attorney General

Ronald Amemiya.

His resignation particularly was a shock to those associated with him because of his dedication to his job, on which he has consistently worked long into the night and on weekends.

"I have never seen a man who truly enjoyed his work as much as Bill Thompson," Hong said later.

ALTHOUGH he has accumulated vacation, Thompson said he will work up to Dec. 31, the effective date of his resignation. "I've got a few things to finish up," he said.

Thompson, a civil engineer, said he has no immediate plans after that except "to relax."

A successor hasn't been named to direct the land department, but state officials have speculated on three possible candidates — Susumo Ono, the governor's administrative director; Franklin Sunn, executive director of the Hawaii Housing Authority; and John Farias Jr., chairman of the state Board of Agriculture.

In a written statement yesterday, Ariyoshi said, "I am extremely grateful to Bill for sharing his wisdom, his expertise, his energy and his considerable talents during a very significant period in my administration."

Thompson, 54, was deputy director of the land department from 1969 to 1974 when Ariyoshi replaced him with Edgar Hamasu. He was appointed chairman in July 1977 to replace Christopher Cobb, who resigned.

State Land Board

BOARD MEMBERS said his accomplishments in 18 months have been phenomenal.

"He has done a hell of a job," said Moses Kealoha, Oahu member.

"The past year or so has been one of tremendous accomplishment by the whole department in laying the groundwork for future development," Thompson said, with high praise for his staff and the board for "working together as a team."

Reviewing some of the accomplishments in an interview, he cited the adoption of the state's first geothermal regulations, a revised regulation controlling state conservation districts and ground-water use-control regulations.

He said he has already initiated talks with the City-County Board of Water Supply concerning the ground water regulations. "We're getting ready to analyze the ground water situation on Oahu," he said.

HE SAID THE fisheries program "is going great guns." The state's Anuenue Fisheries Station on Sand Island is being expanded to increase production of juvenile prawns for fish farmers, and a fisheries development masterplan is being drafted.

Thompson was successful in negotiating an agreement with the Navy for use of Midway as a fisheries base to extend Hawaii's fishing industry into the Leeward Islands.

He also negotiated a memorandum of understanding between the state and the Navy for use of Kahoolawe

and said the land department is ready to begin a major conservation program there.

He stepped up the agriculture park program and got the Natural Area Reserves System program moving after several years in the doldrums, increasing the natural areas from two to 10, with plans to develop six more on Maui and Kauai.

Facilities were expanded at Pohakuloa on the Big Island for the propagation and preservation of the nene and the native Hawaiian crow and a regulation was adopted establishing an offshore seabird sanctuary system, including Kaula Rock, over Navy objections.

THE PARKS PROGRAM was accelerated under Thompson's leadership, with 14 parks in various stages of development on Oahu.

He reorganized the state Forestry Division and said "it is ready to carry out a full-blown program in biomass and tree planting. And we have developed the first major koa reforestation program."

toward completion. Soon Joseph would return, and together they would plan for the day of wedding.

The memory of his fond leavetaking brought color to her cheeks.

"I go away to build my buildings," he had said, "and I will come again unto thee." He looked down on her warmly, his bronzed brow knit with protective concern. "The Lord shall

Birds Thrive Despite Bombing of Kaula Rock

A 12-member inspection team that spent portions of two days on Kaula Rock this week found the bird population numerous and thriving.

The team also surveyed two archaeological sites.

The Navy provided the excursion for the scientifically oriented group essentially to study the bird population on the small, rocky islet used by Navy and Marine Corps warplanes for target practice.

"We found no evidence of any direct mortality on birds because of bombing," said Ronald L. Walker, State wildlife branch chief.

Only the south end of the islet serves for target practice, and although that end of the islet is barren, about 90 per cent of the rock is covered with heavy vegetation, and wildlife abounds, Walker said.

ROBERT HOMMON, State archaeologist, said the two archaeological sites the group examined had been recorded previously but not in any detail.

A shallow cave about 100 feet long and two terraces near the 550-foot summit were checked out.

"In that cave, we found a couple of burned bird bones and several opihī shells," which indicates someone dined there, Hommon said.

A piece of gourd was found there, which made him believe the site might be more than 200 years old, Hommon added. By the mid-19th century, Hawaiians were using glass and metal containers rather than gourds, he said.

THE TWO TERRACES on the high ground were divisions of a single platform, Hommon explained.

"It's hard to tell what that is," he said. "It looks like it's quite old."

Walker said the islet, which comprises more than 100 acres, is dry this time of year.

Tuesday afternoon, they estimated 16,500 birds in about 20 species were on the islet.

The common noddy tern was the most numerous, Walker said. Other species common to Hawaii, including the cardinal, mocking bird and barn owl, also were seen, he said.

The visitors spent one night on the rock and left there yesterday afternoon.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 16, 1976

LETTERS to the Editor

Bombing of Kaula

Navy and Marine Corps officials in Hawaii must surely have breathed a sigh of relief for the sparse news coverage given to a recent announcement by the Army. Tucked away on page I-9 of the Dec. 17 Star-Bulletin, a short article entitled "Rest in Peace" told of the Army's annual 100-

day moratorium on artillery practice near the Nisqually River system in Washington State. The purpose of this halt to bombardments is to permit the undisturbed development of eggs spawned from a million salmon. Further, an Army spokesman was quoted as saying that "the Army is going to continue to train as it always has, sensitive to spawning, sensitive to wildlife, sensitive to everything that goes on in the environment."

Residents of Hawaii may well ask what similar commitment has been made by the Navy and Marine Corps to responsible weapons training. Such a question can best be answered by calling attention to Kaula, a small island located 30 miles southwest of Kauai.

Kaula is well recognized as an important ancestral nesting site for 14 species of Hawaii's sea birds. In spite of this fact, Navy and Marine Corps aircraft bomb and strafe the island for practice. Apparently it is of little concern to those in charge of this destruction that sea birds are fully protected by federal laws and international treaties.

A demonstration of respect for Hawaii's wildlife is long overdue in this matter. The Navy and Marine Corps should follow the Army's excellent example by also making a meaningful commitment to responsible weapons training.

Linda R. Evans

Environment and Con Con

THE CONSTITUTIONAL convention will present to the voters on Nov. 7 several amendments affecting the environment which should be approved, in the opinions of one conservation leader.

David Raney, legislative action chairman for the Sierra Club's local chapter, has given his analysis of the environmentalist amendments in an article in *Malama I Ka Honua*, the newsletter of the Sierra Club, Hawaii Chapter.

"It is very important for Sierra Club members to consider the Con Con proposals on their merits and not vote against the whole package because of their disenchantment over Con Con's handling of initiative, referendum, or other popular reform issues," he says.

He explains that the environmental package represents a substantial overhaul of Article X of the present constitution dealing with conservation and development of resources. This article will probably appear on the ballot as Article XI, *Conservation, Control and Development of Resources*.

Proposed amendments to Article X include:

— Revision of Section I to stress the duty of governmental agencies to conserve and protect Hawaii's natural beauty and resources for the

Voters are urged to approve proposed amendments to the state Constitution affecting the environment.



Harry Whitten

Building, Honolulu. Life of the Land has announced.

The co-sponsors are the LOL Foundation, which has received a \$10,000 grant from the Wallace Alexander Gerbode Foundation, San Francisco, for the conference, and the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities, which made a grant of \$11,845.

The three keynote speakers will be Lee Schipper, energy specialist with the Energy Resources Group at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories and guest researcher at the Royal Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden; William W. Winpisinger, national president of the International Association of Machinists; and David E. Sternlight, chief economist for ARCO (Atlantic Richfield).

In addition, a number of resource persons from Hawaii and the Mainland have been lined up for panel discussions and workshops on building codes, energy sources, construction, farm lands, transit, tourism, manganese nodules, recycling containers and health hazards on jobs.

Panel discussions will be held the evenings of Nov. 16 and 17 and the morning of Nov. 18, with all-day workshops on Nov. 17.

There is no registration fee but conference enrollment will be limited. Those interested should phone Life of the Land at 521-1300.

Water Quality

THE PUBLIC hearing on the proposed water quality management

plan for the City-County of Honolulu will be held at 7 tonight in the State Capitol auditorium.

The preface to the plan's Volume I has some interesting comments on how water quality management fits in with the state's environmental policy.

"The major policies are designed to support the ahupua'a concept of managing the land on a watershed basis, from the mountains to the sea, for long-range sustained use of resources in harmony with the environment."

This means, the preface says: "Keep the soil and water on the land. Keep natural drainage channels.

"Recycle, reuse. A pollutant is only a resource in the wrong place.

"Manage first. Regulate only if necessary. Keep regulations simple."

The preface also says everyone should take responsibility and that there should be open decisions and public participation.

That's why the meeting is being held tonight and why meetings will be held later on the Neighbor Islands.

Notes

ELVIS J. STAHR, president of the National Audubon Society for the last 10 years, has submitted his resignation, to be effective when a successor is chosen.

Stahr, a former secretary of the Army, was in Honolulu last May 16 to present the charter by which the Hawaii Audubon Society became a chapter of the national society.

The September issue of Audubon magazine reviewed Stahr's leadership in some major environmental battles of the last decade.

Stahr, 62, said he felt it was time for the society to seek new leadership for the 1980s but said he would serve Audubon in other capacities until he reaches the age of 65.

The same issue of Audubon magazine gives an account of the dispute between the Navy and Hawaii's conservationists over bombing of Kaula, the small island near Kauai that is home to thousands of sea birds.

Navy Won't Stop Bombing Kaula Island

By Helen Alhorn
Star-Bulletin Writer

The Navy does not plan to halt bombing operations on Kaula Island, although the state has included it in a seabird sanctuary system with a ban on activities that would destroy birds and mammals.

"As long as we feel it belongs to us, we will continue operations," Lt. Jamie Davidson, Navy spokesman, told the Star-Bulletin.

Both the Navy and the state are claiming ownership of the 108-acre rock, inhabited by colonies of seabirds about 20 miles southwest of Niihau.

"It's a legal point...that is going to be determined in court, I have a feeling," Davidson said.

He said the state Board of Land and Natural Resources did not inform the Navy of its action Aug. 11 including Kaula in the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary. "It was a surprise to us when we read about it in

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Navy Firm on Kaula Stand

Continued from Page One

the newspapers." He said when the Navy learned of the sanctuary proposal, it sent a letter to the state attorney general describing its position and legal claim to the island, but he said the Navy has had no reply from the attorney general or the land board.

Deputy Attorney General Johnson Wong, who represents the land board, said the whole problem of state-federal jurisdiction is under study by the attorney general's office, including Kaula and Kahoolawe and the northwest islands of the Hawaiian archipelago.

He said it's hoped to resolve the issues through state-federal negotiation rather than with litigation.

KAHOOLAWE IS the Navy's primary bombing target and Kaula is a secondary target, apparently for deployment of unused ordnance.

The bombing of Kaula has been in dispute since April when a scientific party on the research vessel Easy Rider filed complaints alleging that the bombings violate the federal Migratory Bird Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act.

The U.S. Interior Department subsequently told the Navy it must apply for a special use permit from that agency for the training exercises, with issuance of the permit depending upon proof of "compelling justification."

Davidson said the Navy is confining its bombings to the southern tip of the island where there are no birds and has marked the target area off with yellow barrels which are visible from the air.

Eight federal and state scientists and two Navy explosive ordnance officers surveyed Kaula's bird population during an overnight trip there

Monday. James Bartee, with the Law Enforcement Branch of the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service, said there was no evidence of dead birds as a result of the bombing.

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benefit of present and future generations. The policy of holding the state's public natural resources in trust for the benefit of the people is also established.

— Increased protection would be given agricultural lands by requiring a two-thirds vote of any zoning body before lands identified as important farm lands could be rezoned to another use.

— A water resources agency would be established to set overall policies and procedures for water management, including policies to protect ground and surface water resources, watersheds, and natural stream environments.

— Nuclear fission power plants would not be permitted, nor would nuclear material disposal be permitted, without a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature.

— A new section would set forth every person's right to a clean and healthful environment, together with provision for any person to enforce this right through legal proceedings.

Raney says. "The latter 'standing to sue' to protect the environment is a measure environmentalists have sought unsuccessfully in the Legislature for years. It is very important that the voters affirm this fundamental right."

He praised the work of the Con Con's Committee on Environment, Agriculture, Conservation and Land, headed by Tony Chang, in pushing the environmental package through the Con Con process.

Jobs

"JOBS AND the Environment" will be the topic of a three-day conference Nov. 16-18 in the Old Federal

No wealth of plant life on

By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — There's just one tree on Kaula, the islet off Niihau that is the subject of an ownership dispute between the state and the Navy.

The state's Board of Land and Natural Resources has put the small rock on its seabird sanctuary list and claims ownership of Kaula on behalf of the state. The board's position seems to be that the state gave the Coast Guard permission to use Kaula as a lighthouse station, and the Coast Guard had no right to turn the island over to the Navy when it stopped using the islet for that purpose.

The Navy has indicated that it feels Kaula has been federal property since 1893 and that it has every right to it. The Navy uses the little island for bombing practice.

At the same time, though, the Navy sponsors regular trips to the island by wildlife experts to study birds, mainly, and other facets of the island. One of those facets is plant life.

Kauai District Forester Ralph Daehler counted plants last week when such a trip was undertaken.

The tree, the only tree on Kaula, is a milo, Daehler said.

The trunk is 3 inches in diameter, but the tree is on such a wind-swept spot that it grows only a foot high and its branches spread 3 feet in diameter. Two birds nest in the milo.

Milo wood was prized by the early Hawaiians for the fine bowls that could be made of it. Under better conditions than those found on Kaula, a milo tree can reach 40 feet in height and its trunk can grow 2 feet thick, according to Marie C. Neal's "In Gardens of Hawaii."

Forester Daehler said there is virtually no soil on Kaula. Mainly, it's a rock. Grasses and small shrubs grow in cracks here and there.

LULU ADVERTISER

Kaula rock

Fewer than 30 species of plants have been found there and, depending on the weather and the time of year, considerably fewer are found at any one time.

For example, in winter, three different kinds of morning glory were found there. This month, there were none.

Ilima, the shrub with the yellow blossom that is the island flower representing Oahu, was found most frequently this time, Daehler said.

Surveys of Kaula that were made in the 1930s indicated there were cactus on the island then. Those cactus — called "panini" in Hawaiian — are not found there today, he said.

The only mammals found on the island were small Hawaiian rats, he said.

And there were birds, 13,000 to 14,000 of them, with terns the most common, he said.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

A Gannett Newspaper

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By Helen Altonn
Star-Bulletin Writer

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Navy Firm on Kaula Stand

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and Wildlife Service, said there was no evidence of dead birds as a result of the bombing.

Kahoolawe Tug-of-War Cost Navy \$572,000

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

The Protect Kahoolawe Ohana's assorted activities have cost the U.S. Navy \$572,000 in the tug of war over the Target Island, the Navy said yesterday in answer to Star-Bulletin queries.

Besides the tab for the military, 3rd Fleet spokesman Lt. Cmdr. Scott Stone said the Navy and Marine Corps lost 46 full or partial days of training through August because of the Ohana.

The \$572,000 does not include numerous archaeological trips which the Navy paid for willingly and "would have been undertaken at some point regardless of the Ohana. . . ." Stone said.

Trips to Kahoolawe by news media representatives also are not included, he said, because they were considered flight training missions that would have been flown anyway.

DESPITE THE HIGH cost, the Navy obviously is hanging tough on the Kahoolawe issue.

In answer to a Star-Bulletin query, Stone said the Navy is not looking now for any alternatives to Kahoolawe as a bombing target.

When it did look for alternatives, it confined the search to within 200 nautical miles of Pearl Harbor.

Navy comment was sought by the Star-Bulletin on this and other points in response to a new critical assessment of Kahoolawe written by Ian Lind, a pacifist representing the American Friends Service Committee.

LIND'S SPECIAL REPORT charges that the Navy made no serious search for an alternative to Kahoolawe, that the Island plays a small role in the total military training picture, and that superior training facilities are available elsewhere.

Stone said the Navy's on-site examination of places such as Kaula Rock southwest of Niihau were made and reported in an environmental impact statement of 1972.

He denies Lind's claim that less than 7 per cent of the military's target training time is spent at the Island. He says Lind included Air Force and

Air Guard flying time that is unrelated to Kahoolawe in his total target training time.

Lind's assessment suggested that Kahoolawe is an outmoded target compared with the multimillion-dollar sophisticated electronic warfare test ranges the military has constructed in Nevada, Arizona and California.

Stone said Kahoolawe's value is that it costs only about \$10,000 a year in maintenance and that to duplicate the West Coast ranges at astronomical expense "is contrary to common sense."

And besides, he said, it's Kahoolawe's proximity to Pearl Harbor and Kaneohe which makes it attractive.

Stone repeated the Navy's contention that the tactical range at Barking Sands, Kauai, is unsuitable as an air-to-ground or surface-to-surface substitute for Kahoolawe.

Stone did say the Navy cannot rule out the possibility that electronic simulators or targets may at some future date make Kahoolawe operations unnecessary.

Rep. Daniel Akaka made the same point this week but said modifications in training techniques appear to be many years away.

LIND ALSO NOTED that the Navy once said it could not get along without using Culebra, situated off the east coast of Puerto Rico, as a target island; but it was shut down in 1975 and the Atlantic Fleet is still in business.

Culebra is 1,310 nautical miles from the Atlantic fleet's headquarters in Norfolk, Va.

Stone said that Marine Corps elements based on Okinawa often go to the Philippines for air and naval gunfire support training.

Asked what the Navy did for a target in Hawaiian waters before Kahoolawe came into use in 1941, Stone said battleships trained gun crews on the West Coast before deploying to Hawaii.

Since air-to-ground weapons were in their infancy, he said, "there was not a strong requirement for a land target." The Pearl Harbor attack changed Navy thinking, he said.

Other Side of the Story

Navy's Answers to Bombing Dispute

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Why does the Navy need Kahoolawe?
If kicked out, where would it bomb?
Why must it bomb?

The Navy's 1972 environmental impact statement on Kahoolawe addresses these questions and Navy officials at Pearl Harbor recently elaborated for the Star-Bulletin.

Q. Where else can the Navy bomb?

A. The impact statement rules out six other sites: San Clemente Island off the California Coast, Kaula Rock off Kauai, the Barking Sands Underwater Tactical Range, Pohakuloa on the Big Island and Schofield Barracks and Makua Valley on Oahu.

The Navy says San Clemente is too far away for ships in Pearl Harbor; that Kaula is too small to set targets with little room for men to get around; Schofield and Pohakuloa are ruled out as regulations prohibit live bombs from being carried by aircraft over populated areas; Makua has limits set by the Army on the size of ordnance that can be used; the Barking Sands range being water offers no variety in targets although there are sensors to obtain accuracy data.

Q. Do Navy or Marine Corps bombers practice elsewhere?

A. Yes, Navy planes flying off aircraft carriers outside San Diego can bomb Chocolate Mountain near the Salton Sea or other desert targets near Yuma. Marine aircraft at El Toro can bomb desert targets.

Q. WHAT IS SO GOOD about Kahoolawe as a target?

A. It offers aircraft, ships, and even submarines, a chance to use a variety of ordnance on a variety of targets.

Q. What variety of targets?

A. Point, area and ringed. In other words, a convoy of trucks, hidden targets that can be seen only from certain angles, a specific defended site (such as a mock Soviet SAM missile complex), bull's-eyes to assess miss factors.

In addition, different kinds of ordnance do different things: penetrating bombs, shrapnel scattering bombs. And targets on a reverse slope of the island, out of the view of surface ship gun crews, can be attacked with the aid of a aerial spotters.

None of these things can be simulated on the open ocean Barking Sands range. War, says the Navy, is not trying to hit a spot in the ocean.

Q. Why is practice needed?

A. Jet pilots and gun crews on ships always need training. Gun crews are in constant state of turnover and new personnel must know how to do their jobs in the teamwork of operating deck guns.

Pilots must know the hazards of flying through a target area and how to avoid the shrapnel of explosions.

No military element is ready for combat if it has

never experienced training, never shot a gun or bombed a target. This is compared with University athletic teams playing games without a single practice. It is nonsense.

Q. WHY NOT BOMB THE Northwest Islands?

A. They are too small. Kahoolawe is 7,750 acres. Lisianski has 432 acres. Laysan Island 981 acres. Kaula only 136 acres and French Frigate Shoals only 57 acres, mostly usable runway.

Besides being too small these islands are wildlife areas (which would put the federal government in conflict with itself) and are too far from Pearl Harbor.

Training costs would jump greatly to reach these sites.

If ships have gun failures and can't fire they must return to Pearl Harbor for work by technicians. This is no problem using Kahoolawe but becomes a problem in going as far away as Midway or Kure atoll.

Q. Why not use inert bombs on Kahoolawe?

A. They are used but they limit training because of their characteristics. Crews on aircraft carriers and ships must have experience handling live ordnance. Wars are not fought with inert bombs.

Q. What about shallow shoal waters northwest of Kauai and closer to Barking Sands than Pearl Harbor is to Kahoolawe?

A. Again targets would be water targets and that is not always a problem in war.

Q. What about building an artificial island?

A. It would cost upwards of \$500 million. Will Congress pay the bill?

Q. Why not use targets towed by ships.

A. Naval gunfire support calls for hitting land targets; tows cannot be hidden from fliers.

THE NAVY INFORMED Sen. Hiram L. Fong that it has started its feasibility study on cleaning up Kahoolawe as ordered by Congress and as required by agreement if the Navy no longer needs the target.

In its impact statement the Navy considered seven alternate uses for the Island if and when it reverts to State control.

It considers Kahoolawe of limited agricultural value because of poor soil and little water. Grazing is not feasible judging from earlier ranching efforts, reforestation is doubtful but hunting is possible only after the Island is safe (though animals would eat away the ground cover).

Fishing would be good but it is doubtful a commercial packing plant on the Island would be economical. A University scientist once recommended a nuclear power plant, but the Navy asks where would the power come from? Commercial or industrial development opportunities appear limited.

Smuggler's Beach is excellent for recreation except that Maui has many better beaches with fresh water available and with accessibility.

The impact statement did not discuss hotel development.

A 500-ton charge of TNT is exploded in April 1965 by the Navy to test the effect of nuclear-sized blasts on warships moored close to the shoreline of Kahoolawe. Billowing smoke from the base of the mushroom cloud obscures the Navy ships.

U.S. Navy photo



Hawaii Report

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Little island in Hawaiian chain plays very big role, Navy says

Third of five articles

By JOHN C. GIVEN

Advertiser Military Writer

Each year the United States spends billions of dollars for defense, believing that a strong military — like a strong police department — is vital to the maintenance of peace and order.

The U.S. arsenal ranges from Polariss submarines and nuclear-armed Strategic Air Command squadrons down to the individual rifleman. Somewhere in this wide spectrum is the conventional fighter-bomber and the need of its fliers and equipment to be at a top stage of readiness.

Hawaii, as a longtime defense center, has been and is a training station for the fighter-bomber — and this has led to one of the most emotional controversies in recent Hawaiian history.

It can be summed up on one word: Kahoolawe.

Kahoolawe, a 45-square-mile island six miles southwest of Maui, is used by the Navy for live-ammunition military training. It has been in military hands for 37 years, and opponents of the Navy's use of it have been demanding for several years that the bombing be stopped and that the island returned to the state.

The Navy's position is that it needs Kahoolawe.

In the Pacific, America's first line of defense does not begin with either Kahoolawe or Hawaii, but rather thousands of miles to the west.

Nor is it surprising that the Soviet fleet's steady growth in recent years, in terms of size and offensive potential, has been a matter of great concern to many of the Pacific allied nations.

From an operating base in Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk, the Russian navy deploys more than 100 submarines and 80 major surface warships," Lt. Cmdr Scott Stone, 3rd Fleet spokesman, said recently. "The Soviet navy presence in the Indian Ocean is normally more than four times that of the U.S."

Meanwhile, as the Soviet fleet has grown around the world, the U.S. Navy has been shrinking steadily since the end of the Vietnam War.

Where the U.S. Pacific Fleet consisted of more than 500 ships a few years ago, its size today is less than half that. Where the fleet once deployed three aircraft carrier task forces in Asian waters, that American presence today is down to two.

So what does all this have to do with Kahoolawe?

Everything, according to the Navy. "The forward posture strategy means that our forces are home-ported here in Midpac (the mid-Pacific bases) and are deployed to the west temporarily," said Capt. Charles Crockett, Kahoolawe project officer with the 3rd Fleet.

"That's why you've got ships and Marines and the 25th Infantry Division here. Of the Marines, a fourth or a third are constantly rotated out west at six-month intervals. It's the same with destroyers

Marines. Kahoolawe is the only place in the Midpac area where they are able to exercise and coordinate all the supporting arms they would normally use in carrying out their mission," Crockett said.

"This includes support by sea-based forces, particularly naval gunfire, by naval and Marine planes and helicopters, and by their own artillery and mortar batteries.

"There really is no other place where shore bombardment can be done simultaneously with ground fire. The roughly 8,000 acres of Kahoolawe that are used as an impact area provide a valuable variety of realistic targets, including airfields, actual truck convoys, as well as pinpoint targets with which to improve a pilot's or a ship's accuracy."

One "key" element of the island's value, according to the Navy spokesman, is its proximity to the Midpac forces, be-



Kahoolawe controversy

cause the island provides target facilities within an economic distance of their home base.

"In addition," he said, "Kahoolawe enjoys optimum operational conditions and presents no physical hazard to the civilian population when it is in use."

means he must go out twice a week to practice," Crockett said. "... a ship has to fire shore bombardment a minimum of three times every two years to maintain the required qualifications. There are 18 ships based at present in the Pearl Harbor area which are required to fire these types of exercises."

In addition, he said, "we've got crews changing all the time, new people coming in, so it takes training all the time to keep the proficiency up."

But why can't the military go somewhere else?

Crockett said growing nationalism among U.S. allies has contributed to a decline in the number of overseas bases — and minimized any likelihood of establishing a full-time firing range in any of them.

Finally, as a Navy position paper on Kahoolawe points out, "if forward bases are phased out or reduced in Japan, Korea, Okinawa and the Philippines, the mid-Pacific region becomes even more significant from a strategic standpoint." Thus, if there are to be alternatives, we are left with possible areas within U.S. jurisdiction, which leads to another important reason why the military wants to keep Kahoolawe: its low operational cost.

After surveying all possible alternative targets, the Navy has concluded that the nearest and best — assuming the United States does not want to pull its strong military presence out of Hawaii — is San Clemente Island, Calif., about 2,300 miles

Stretching along the eastern edge of Asia, America's Pacific allies include Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, Thailand and New Zealand.

These Pacific Basin nations border on an area covering more than a third of the globe, more than 64,000,000 square miles of water.

It is not surprising, then, that the sea lanes in the Pacific — which touch five continents — are of vital importance here.

and submarines, many for four months at a time."

Crockett observed, however, that there is no point in keeping a military presence here at all if it cannot maintain a constant state of readiness through regular training operations.

He added that there is nowhere else within a reasonable distance for many of these forces to train. Thus, he concluded, Kahoolawe becomes vitally important to America's entire defense strategy.

"For the Navy, and particularly for the

Crockett listed some of these optimum conditions as: "closeness to base, good weather, no safety hazards, a minimal cost to maintain the targets and high availability."

The Navy spokesman observed that training is something that must, and does, go on all the time — five days and three or four nights a week. (On most weekends, the surrounding waters are open to local fishermen.)

"For a pilot to keep his proficiency up, depending on the weapon used, generally

But, as Navy spokesman Stone observed recently, "it should be noted that unlike Kahoolawe, the full range of combat arms cannot be conducted at San Clemente."

And the cost of going there to train would be prohibitive, he said.

"Today it costs \$800 per hour to fly a jet," he went on. "It costs between \$10,000 and \$12,000 per day to steam a destroyer. To send this equipment to San Clemente for training would mean, in the case of the destroyer, some 10 days' extra time and at least \$100,000."

Considering that a round trip to Kahoolawe for the same ship costs about \$10,000, this means roughly \$90,000 extra per event, per ship — additional expenses the Navy says would be unnecessary and wasteful.

In making a stand for continued use of Kahoolawe, Navy officials sometimes ask critics here to consider the important role it plays in Hawaii's economy.

Not only does the Navy employ about 11,000 civilians here, said Stone, but also it spends more than \$601 million annually on payrolls and other expenses.

In addition, at Kaneohe Marine Corps Air Station there are 20,500 Marines and their dependents, whose presence also aids the local economy, he said.

All this is relevant to the Kahoolawe issue in that one of the factors that keep these forces in Hawaii is the existence of that island to train on. Without it, Stone said, it is possible that the military might decide to relocate.

And what this would do to the economy is obvious. From the loss of direct spending for military facilities and activities to those suffered by businesses serving military personnel and their families, a major pullout could hurt severely, Stone said.

From the Navy's point of view, then, there is no alternative to continued use of Kahoolawe for training.

NEXT: The Protect Kahoolawe Ohana.

Navy explains why other sites are ruled out

Cost, distance, safety, size, proper legal authority, varied terrain — these are a few of the vital factors that all must work out favorably in choosing a military target site.

The Navy is happy with Kahoolawe because it meets these requirements, and more. It denies that other feasible alternatives exist.

Here is a list of some of the most common suggestions for alternative sites for military target practice — and some of the Navy's reasons for ruling them out:

- Artificial island — prohibitive cost.
- Sites outside the state (San Clemente Island, Johnston Island, the Aleutians) —

prohibitive cost, prohibitive travel time, undesirable weather, populated areas nearby, inadequate terrain.

• Kaula Rock (Kauai) — too small, so too hazardous for on-island spotters during firing, little level terrain.

• Pacific Missile Range Facility, Barabang Sands (Kauai) — an underwater range which lacks land targets.

• Makua Valley, Pohakuloa — close air support operations impossible because of noise impact, air space restrictions, possibility of overshoots hazardous to nearby populated areas, Pohakuloa beyond range of naval gunfire, bad weather and proximity to mountains for air operations.

• Leeward Isles — unusable because they are bird and wildlife sanctuaries, too small for naval gunfire training, air-to-ground and artillery training.

• Midway — three days travel time (one way), inhabited, bird and wildlife sanctuary, no terrain features.

Kahoolawe