

1970s G.H. BALAZS
BARKING SANDS KAUAI
RANGE EXPANSION FILE

July 19, 76 SB

Polaris Subs Are Training in Isle Waters

Missile-firing Polaris submarines now are training in Hawaiian waters, the Navy reports.

A Pacific Submarine Force spokesman said "routine operational training" is being done here for "economic" reasons.

Currently operating with nuclear-powered attack submarines based at Pearl Harbor is the Pacific Polaris squadron boat Ethan Allen.

The Patrick Henry was here earlier in the year, the spokesman said.

Such training has been held elsewhere on an "infrequent" basis in the past, the spokesman said, and added that Polaris boats will be seen at Pearl Harbor every few months from now on.

Polaris submarines rarely stop in Pearl Harbor. They operate out of Guam.

Each Polaris boat has two crews, a so-called Blue crew and Gold crew. While one crew is aboard the other is resting and training at Pearl Harbor.

Polaris components for training purposes are available at a facility on Ford Island.

The spokesman offered no explanation why Polaris subs should operate with nuclear attack subs since the two normally have different missions.

Polaris is a major nuclear deterrent force soon to be augmented and then replaced by the newer Trident sub now under construction.

Polaris crews regularly fly between Honolulu and Guam before and after lengthy, silent, underwater cruises.

Polaris subs are loaded with missiles at Bangor, Wash. Torpedoes are loaded at Pearl Harbor's West Loch.

U-2 Spy Plane Makes a Rare Stop at Hickam

An Air Force U-2 spy plane made a rare appearance at Hickam Tuesday morning but as usual officials don't want to talk about it.

Where reconnaissance planes have been or are going are not made public.

U-2s recently were combined into one Strategic Air Command squadron with SR-71 spy planes based near Sacramento.

An SR-71 set a world speed record Tuesday by flying 2,189 miles per hour over the Mohave Desert.

The U-2 and SR-71 complement each other as reconnaissance aircraft. The SR-71 flies at 80,000 feet normally, the U-2 at 70,000.

As of July 20, 76 SB

Aug 10, 76 Advertiser
Hughes, CIA & Hawaii

One can share Senator Hiram Fong's mystification over why he was among 31 conservative members of Congress reportedly picked by the Central Intelligence Agency for 1968 campaign funding through a front organization owned by the late billionaire Howard Hughes.

There are, it would seem, a number of loose ends in that regard in the copyrighted story in the newest issue of Playboy magazine. They include the question of whether money was ever passed along and, if so, how.

MORE INTRIGUING, however, is the article's main thrust which gives details of allegedly close ties between the CIA and Hughes.

In fact, the article states that the CIA's infiltration of Hughes' Summa Corporation spread to such a degree that it helped lead to the Watergate break-in and later to the resignation of President Nixon.

It adds, the CIA found it advantageous to deal with Hughes because he had created exotic weapons systems and had reliable data about foreign governments. For his part,

Hughes is said to have considered the CIA connection an asset because it removed his actions from close government scrutiny.

All this is yet another indication that the unholy alliance between the CIA and Hughes organization was more extensive than realized.

WHERE IT again comes back to Hawaii a bit is in connection with the mystery ship Glomar Explorer which was built by the Summa Corporation for the CIA.

The real mission of the Glomar Explorer is still not certain. But a number of persons who have looked into its operations feel last year's CIA story about attempting to retrieve a sunken Soviet submarine near Hawaii in 1974 was a "cover" to hide another mission. Most speculation has been that the Glomar Explorer was built to install underwater weapons, presumably of a type banned by international conventions. Some speculate this could be an antisubmarine system run from Hawaii.

If so, details, along with more about the CIA-Hughes link, will probably come out in years ahead.

July 14, 76 S-B
**Navy Will Use
Dummy Bombs**

MANILA (AP) — The U.S. Navy said today it will use only dummy bombs in its exercises while investigators check on reports that Navy practice bombing killed six Filipino fishermen in June.

Navy spokesman Lt. Cmdr. Erv Sharp also said there was no bombing exercise today and that he did not know if exercises were scheduled later in the week.

The Philippines has demanded a halt to U.S. Navy bombing exercises on the western Luzon coast until more effective safety measures are agreed upon. The demand followed press reports that six fishermen were killed and two injured on three separate occasions near the Navy practice range near Subic Naval Base, 55 miles northwest of Manila.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, HONOLULU
BLDG. 230, FT. SHAFTER
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96558

JUN 11 1976

PODCO-0

9 June 1976

Honorable Patsy T. Mink
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mrs. Mink:

This is to inform you of my final decision concerning Department of the Army Permit Application PODCO-0 1225-S for expansion of the existing underwater range at Barking Sands, island of Kauai.

After evaluating all factors and applicable regulations, I concluded that the overall public interest would be best served by granting the permit. A permit was issued on 28 May 1976.

Sincerely yours,

F. M. PENDER
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

Copy furnished:
Honorable Patsy T. Mink
Representative in Congress
346 Federal Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

MEMORANDUM

June 30, 1976

To: George Balazs
From: Rick Gaffney
Subj: BSURE/ Sea Grant Politics

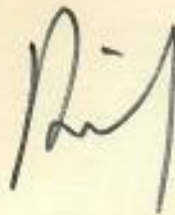
*Rick Gaffney
Marine Advisory Agent - Maui
University of Hawaii Sea Grant
P.O. Box 1865
Kahului, Maui 96732*

I was very disappointed to receive the copy of the letter from Patsy Mink to your office indicating that despite reasoned objections the Corps has gone ahead and approved the BSURE project. I find myself in a situation where my superiors (i.e. Craven) have over ruled my expertise. His first approach was to warn me to keep my mouth shut and it appears that he went beyond that and told Pender and staff that my objections were moot. I got several concerned calls from Jackie on the subject too, then she too seems to have foregone my objections and the letter which you have seen from the Environmental center was issued.

I for one am ~~quite~~ quite angry. I have resigned my position with Sea Grant for this and a number of similar circumstances and a few other reasons. It got so that politics became the first important consideration and the needs of my clientel and the typically abused and oppressed "minorities" were overwhelmed. I feel I can be more succesful working outside the constraints of political academe, and although I hate to lose the official looking title, and it's potential strength in correspondence ~~was~~ even that has been taken from me.

So where are we? I would like to carry this thing on but would appreciate your input on the subject. I have decided to resign from Sea Grant quietly in an attempt to allow them to clean up their act, and also because I am sure they could sling a lot of mud if they were arroused enough. On the other hand this BSURE thing has peally pissed me off, and I am prepared to make a stink about the ~~was~~ way logical, reasoned objections were overwhelmed. I believe that Patsy would be interested to know some of what I know and what you know as well. Please let me know your feelings on the matter. If you feel we should let it drop I will probably go that route but if I can count on you r support to some degree, I will write to Representative Mink immediately.

I look forward to your response. . .



June 7, 76 5-B

Barium Test Lights Up Hawaii Sky

BARKING SANDS, Kauai — After five washouts, a successful barium rocket experiment this morning lit up the sky for 30 minutes.

Director Robert Jeffrey said it "went as planned" and the telemetry package aboard the rocket sent clear signals on the trip up and back.

The barium injection into the ionosphere climaxed a series of experiments conducted by a team of University of California scientists for the Energy Research and Development Authority, successor to the Atomic Energy Commission.

By following the barium, scientists at ground stations can observe the magnetic force patterns around the earth. The rocket shots are also monitored by satellites.

A fourth experiment, involving X-ray objectives, was successfully carried out in a launch at 11 last night. Weather conditions were ideal after a series of overcast nights.

Barium Rocket Shot Delayed

BARKING SANDS, Kauai — A scheduled barium rocket shot was postponed at 4:28 this morning when cloud conditions interfered with observation by a Mt. Haleakala check station on Maui.

Robert Jeffries, project director for the University of California's rocket experiment, said the launch has been reset for 4:27 a.m. tomorrow.

The rocket is designed to inject barium into the ionosphere at about 250 miles altitude, allowing observation of magnetic force patterns around the earth's curvature.

There have been three previous rocket shots at the Barking Sands facility operated by Sandia Laboratories for the Energy Research and Development Authority. Two of the tests involved X-ray experiments.

A barium experiment in May 1975 created a spectacular display of colors and lighting in the sky.

JUNE 1, 76
5-B

JUL 12, 76 5-B

Navy Bombing Blamed in Six Deaths

MANILA (AP)—The Philippine government news agency reported today that U.S. Navy planes killed two Philippine fishermen on June 28 in the same target practice area in which Navy bombing allegedly killed four fishermen on June 18.

The Philippine News Agency said the report came from the defense department, but a spokesman for Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said the department had no official statement on the matter.

A U.S. NAVY spokesman said the Navy had no information on the deaths.

The Navy has named a panel to investigate the alleged fatal bombing on June 18, which the Philippine government said occurred near Capones island, about 70 miles northwest of Manila and 15 miles north of the U.S. Navy's Subic Bay Base.

The Navy spokesman said bombing practice was continuing almost daily around the island.

Army to allow inspection of Makua Valley

Agreement has been reached between the Army and several Hawaiian groups to allow a party of archaeologists, botanists and Hawaiian activists to enter Makua Valley on Oahu's Leeward coast Friday for an inspection tour.

Last February the Army denied a similar request to tour the valley, situated between Makaha and Kaena Point, which is used as a gunnery training range. At that time about 200 people, mostly of Hawaiian ancestry, rallied near the mouth of the valley to protest its use as a firing range.

THE AGREEMENT WAS reached Friday at a meeting attended by Lt. Col. Mae Pomeroy representing the U.S. Army Support Command, Hawaii, at Ft. Shafter which controls the area; Peter Apo of the Waianae Coast Neighborhood Board; Gail Prejean of the Hawaii Coalition of Native Claims; State Rep. Richard Ho and a representative of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

It was agreed that a party will be allowed to enter Makua Valley at 1 p.m. Friday under the supervision of U.S. Army ordnance personnel for a trek of about six hours.

"We hope to get a quick visual assessment of the botanical and archaeological conditions in the valley," Apo said. He said it is the first time in his memory that such a group has been allowed to enter the valley without staging a public protest.

The inspection party is to include a contingent of archaeologists and botanists, representatives of the Coalition of Hawaiian Organizations, Reps. Ho and Henry Peters, and perhaps the Rev. Daniel Akaka, Apo said.

THE ARMY HAS USED about 1,500 acres of the remote valley as a bombing and target range since World War II. However, some Waianae Coast residents have said they want the area cleared of dangerous unexploded ordnance and opened to public use.

In February an Army spokesman told The Advertiser that Makua Valley is especially suited as a target area because it is protected on three sides by mountains. The valley is used for infantry weapons, cannon, aerial rockets and at times to dispose of unexploded ordnance from other firing ranges.

Apo said he welcomed the results of the meeting. "We feel we have reestablished our position (in regard to the return of the valley)," he said. "In the past we have been dealt with somewhat lightly. We insist on becoming a priority."

Military Environmental Record

By Edward Flattau

July 24, 76 S-B

THE MILITARY is in the rogues' gallery of many an environmentalist.

Memories abound of nerve gas leaking from the Army's Dugway, Utah, Chemical Warfare Center and killing herds of sheep grazing nearby. The image of the defense establishment has not been enhanced by the strafing, bombing and artillery drills that have sometimes played havoc with wildlife habitats. Fears persist of radiation mishaps and weather wars. And the Army Corps of Engineers' penchant of constructing canals and dams seems, more often than not, to have turned nature into an antagonist instead of an ally.

Certainly, the military has committed its share of environmental abuses. But is this the whole picture, or even a representative one, of how the armed forces operate their facilities in this country?

Accountable to and a part of the federal establishment that generates environmental protection regulations, the Defense Department is hardly in a position to give the rules short shrift, and indeed it doesn't. The Pentagon has utilized the tight discipline of its well-defined, few-questions-asked command structure to compile a compliance record that equals if not surpasses the efforts of most communities.

THIS IS NO MEAN feat, given that the defense establishment oversees approximately 26 million acres (including 1 million of commercial forest land) throughout the 50 states. It also employs about 3 million personnel, many of whom are laboring in potentially hazardous workplace environments; and it must make certain that an estimated 250,000 stationary air pollution sources at 800 major facilities and smaller bases scattered across the nation operate within the law.

More than 20,000 acres a year are reforested by the military. Its energy conservation performance has been one of the best in federal government. A number of defense bases have been in the vanguard of those localities that have adopted innovative waste disposal methods such as use of sewage sludge as fertilizer and conversion of garbage into fuel through heat processes. The Navy helps administer several wildlife sanctuaries, and Nellis Air Force Base in Nevada keeps 394,000 acres of its land as a wild horse preserve.

Military men are not by nature more environmentally oriented than anyone else. Look at their reaction

to the government edict—to go into effect in September — that all federal agencies must use returnable beverage containers. The Pentagon's complaint that its own shops will be

The Pentagon has compiled a record of compliance with environmental regulations that equals if not surpasses the efforts of most communities.

undercut by civilian competition located off base and not subject to the throwaway ban indicates that the military is driven by other than altruistic motives.

BUT IT'S USUALLY more practical for the military to obey environmental regulations than to quibble with federal bureaucrats, who ultimately control the defense budget.

Yet the Pentagon has gone beyond a generally conscientious compliance record and actually created some innovations of its own in solving environmental problems.

The Army has developed during the last 13 years a "clean" stratified charge engine that gets excellent fuel economy, meets current emission standards, can run on diesel oil as well as gasoline and needs no catalytic converter. The engine will go into mass production by 1979, despite Detroit's contention (retracted only recently) that workable alternatives to its catalytic converters were decades away.

Scientists in the military are making important contributions to reduction of pollutants emitted from airplane engines and from industrial processes in munition factories. They have devised the skimmers used to clean up oil spills and invented extremely effective earplugs for reducing noise pollution.

Gannett News Service

Craven Tries to Avoid One-Issue Campaign

S-B
Sept 14, 76

By Gregg K. Kakesako and
Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writers

Democratic congressional candidate John P. Craven wants to shrug off the label that he is a one-issue candidate.

Craven took leave without pay from his job as the State's marine affairs coordinator and head of the University of Hawaii's oceanographic department June 18 to run for the 1st Congressional District (Urban Oahu) seat being vacated by Democrat Spark M. Matsunaga.

His most predominant campaign theme has been utilization of the ocean—Hawaii's untapped natural resource and the source of new jobs.

HOWEVER, MEETING with editors and reporters of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin yesterday, Craven said that his campaign has two other themes besides the sea.

"These are our Hawaiian uniqueness and that as a freshman representative you have to be humble," Craven said.

"There are too many pieces of federal legislation which are drafted using Mainland standards and someone has to be there checking every piece to ensure that Hawaii's interests are protected."

CRAVEN CITED EXAMPLES such as requiring fog lights and heaters for all cars or the fact that the new federal building here had to be built to Mainland specifications resulting in waste of the taxpayer's money.

"The plans are built around the government's low-energy standards," Craven said, "so the walls are thick and the building is ugly and not right for here."

As for his other campaign theme Craven pointed out that "as a freshman legislator in Congress, you can't expect to be a framer of legislation."

"ALL THAT IS expected of you during your first couple of years is your yes or no vote," he added.

Craven said the Trident nuclear submarine and the B-1 supersonic bomber project should be dropped because they are too expensive.

Once the chief scientist on the Poseidon nuclear missile submarine project, he described both projects as "gold plating the nation's strategic forces."

"The Trident submarine has very little to do with defense," Craven said, "it is overdesigned . . ."

AS FOR THE B-1 bomber, Craven said that as a supersonic bomber it offers very little advantage over a

more conventional subsonic aircraft.

On the question of reparations to the Hawaiian people, Craven, who holds a law degree from George Washington University, believes that damages to the Hawaiian people can be ascertained and supports the creation of a commission to check on the claims.

Craven also believes the Navy will stop bombing Kahoolawe if the people of Hawaii exert great political pressure.

"Then they (the Navy) will move," Craven predicted, "and I think they want to move."

HOWEVER, CRAVEN doesn't believe other Islands of the Hawaiian chain should be used because it will only be a matter of time before there is a clamor for the bombing to stop there.

The innovator and pusher of floating cities, semisubmersible platforms and other imaginative water craft, Craven proposed the use of "moveable ocean platforms as bombing targets."

As for special congressional legislation to protect Hawaii from West Coast shipping strikes, Craven said that the existing Taft-Hartley law is sufficient.

"I hate to interfere with the healthy collective bargaining relationship," Craven said.

July 26, 76
5-B

Navy Agrees to Pay

MANILA (UPI) — The U.S. Navy has agreed to compensate the relatives of four Filipino fishermen allegedly killed by Navy

planes during bombing exercises last month, a Navy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the settlement was made even though investigation on the incident is still under way. He said the U.S. Foreign Claims Act allows U.S. officials to immediately settle meritorious claims.

"IN THIS particular claim, it was obvious they (the fishermen) were killed by U.S. ordnance," he said. "If we had not dropped the bomb, they would not have been killed."

The amount of the settlement was not disclosed.

Initial reports by police and health authorities said the fishermen were killed June 18 by Navy planes on bombing practice off Los Frailes Island, 70 miles northwest of Manila.

By UH Adviser to Pentagon

Seabed N-Missile Charge Is Denied

By Janos Gereben
Star-Bulletin Writer

John Craven, former chief scientist of the Navy's Strategic Systems Project and now dean of University of Hawaii marine programs, today denied a report that the United States has anchored nuclear missiles in the ocean.

Craven confirmed, however, that he is still a consultant for top-secret Defense Department projects.

And indirectly, Craven denied that the Glomar Explorer, a Howard Hughes ship involved with a Central Intelligence Agency operation, partici-

pated in an underwater nuclear missile project.

Craven responded to questions from the Star-Bulletin prompted by charges made by environmental activist Tony Hodges, who is founder and executive director of the Life of the Land organization.

Hodges yesterday gave the Star-Bulletin a copy of a 47-page document entitled:

"A warning concerning probable violations by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. of the 1971 Seabeds Arms Control Treaty on the prohibition of the emplacement of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof."

According to Hodges, the document was delivered to the ambassadors of some 50 countries who signed the treaty, in Washington and New York.

HE SAID a copy of the document was also given to an aide of President Ford during Ford's Honolulu visit Dec. 7.

Hodges' basic charge is that "there is a high probability that the U.S. Department of Defense (and that of the Soviet Union) has or is about to install nuclear weapons on the seabed and the ocean floor."

He also claims "strong likelihood that the 'Howard Hughes-CIA' ship, the Glomar Explorer, has been involved in neither the recovery of manganese nodules nor the recovery of a sunken Soviet submarine, but has in fact been involved in the installation of a nuclear missile silo on the seabed."

A substantial portion of

Hodges' document deals with Craven's alleged role in the project.

Craven, who acknowledged that he had a lengthy conversation on the subject with Hodges on Nov. 11, said "I won't bother to read his paper, because his knowledge of defense matters is no more significant than that of any high school student, and this 'document' is not worth reading."

Craven consented, however, to answer all questions arising from Hodges' charges.

On the basic charge, about illegal deployment of nuclear weapons in the sea, Craven said that to

his knowledge that has not occurred.

He went on to quote from an official Navy statement on the subject:

"The U.S. Navy unequivocally denies that it is conducting any program to develop, test, procure, emplace, operate or otherwise employ any weapon or weapons system for use in the seabed.

"THE NAVY is not involved in any activity in violation of the treaty (with the Soviets) . . . nor is it using any funds in support of any seabed system or the support of such a system."

The statement was
Turn to Page A-8, Col. 1

Seabed N-Arms Charge Denied

Continued from Page One

made Dec. 3 by Navy Capt. David Cooney of the Navy Office of Information in Washington.

On the role of the Glomar Explorer, Craven said:

"It is well known that I've been a member of the Defense Intelligence Agency Scientific Advisory Board, and in that capacity I might or I might not have known about the activities of the Glomar Explorer.

"IN THE event that I did know, I'd be bound by classification and my legal obligation thereunder to deny that I knew anything about the operation of the Glomar Explorer — and therefore, in either event, I deny knowing anything about the operation."

Craven later said he would not be party to any illegal activity and would notify authorities if he knew about such activity by the Navy.

Asked if he has, Craven said "no."

Asked again if he knew about illegal activity by



Tony Hodges

the Navy or the Glomar Explorer, Craven said:

"To my knowledge, the Navy has never engaged in any project in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the United States or of the treaties made pursuant thereto.

on an ad hoc basis to various Defense Department and Navy agencies."

CRAVEN has a top-secret clearance "and other clearances as appropriate" — some of which are classified even as to their names. He said he still makes between 12 and 18 visits annually to Washington, "mostly on University business" but also to consult Navy and Defense Department agencies.

"Yes, I am privy to classified information about defense efforts," Craven said in response to the repeated questions about Hodges' charges, "and I cannot tell you anything that is classified."

He repeated, however, that the Navy "has not been involved in anything illegal ... there are no U.S. nuclear missiles in the ocean as far as I know" and "we have as much (nuclear) deterrent as we need; there is no need for strategic systems in addition to what we have."

"I HAVE never participated in any such project. I am completely unaware of such projects, and if I were aware it would be my legal responsibility to call attention to such."

Craven said that until 1970 he was employed by the Department of Defense, and after coming to Hawaii that year "I continued service on the Defense Intelligence Agency Science Advisory Board and the President's Task Force on the Ocean."

He said that he served on "numerous boards and commissions of the federal government, including the Navy Intelligence Advisory Board."

He became a member of the National Advisory Committee on Ocean and Atmosphere in 1971 and continued "as consultant

It's a Pretty Lonely Battle

Hodges Takes On

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Tony Hodges is Hawaii's Paul Revere, except that his message isn't getting through. Maybe.

Hodges, intense, with a machine-gun speaking manner, first surfaced in Honolulu news columns as a man waving the green flag of ecology, saying shape up, time is growing short.

A run for the U.S. Senate and many press releases and lawsuits later finds Hodges warning of a new threat against humanity, one more secretive and elusive than dirty streams.

Security Council.

Hodges' idea, in a sort of "Seven Days in May" theme with variations, was to give top-layer Washington a chance to look at the issue and do something about it.

But Tony hid a club behind his carrot.

IF MARCUM didn't do something, Hodges would lay the subject on 51 nations of the United Nations and the media.

Star-Bulletin



● Wednesday, April 28, 1976

April 2 issue without giving Tony a tumble as a source.

The plot thickened at a presto pace.

Hodges met with Sen. Frank Church, the intelligence snooper.

"After I told him, he walked away to confer with an aide down the hall in the Senate Office Building. They whispered. I was putting my documents back in my briefcase. Church walked back to me and said, 'I take back my thank you.'"

NOW ANDERSON was ready to tell all on his morning ABC-TV news show.

At 9 p.m. Dec. 16, Hodges was told by Anderson's aide Les Whitten that Anderson was going with the story.

At 10 p.m. Hodges was told Anderson was not going with the story.

"He had talked with Colby (William Colby, head of the CIA), Scowcroft (Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, staff director of the National Security Council) and Richard Cheney (White House aide) in the meantime, and their denials were overwhelming," Tony related. "SALT talks were then at a sensitive point."

HODGES, unable to penetrate U.N. red tape, laid his treatise upon 51 nations anyway, his mother helping by riding a cab around New York, legation by legation, and obtaining receipts for delivery of each "warning."

A week later Jack Anderson changed his mind and used the Hodges pitch, adding that Washington officialdom "assured me that the idea has never gone beyond the talk stage."

Soon Hodges was off to the University of Michigan for a speech on his theory. He said faculty members scheduled to join him on a panel scratched at the last moment.

"The school is noted for its naval engineering and is a heavy recipient of defense funds for research. These guys backed off," he said.

BUT PROF. Harrop A. Freeman of the Cornell Law School sent a statement for reading that nuclear weapons, tethered, free-floating or anchored, can be installed legally at such places as the lagoon at Kwajalein or Lake Superior.

What bugged Hodges the most about Navy denials of illegalities was the way Capt. David M. Cooney, the Navy spokesman, put his denial in the present tense.

Cooney denied the Navy "is" conducting any such seabed program. And Cooney used the term "in the seabed" in his denials, which Hodges feels skirts the issue of floating capsules.

Prof. Kosta Tsipis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an analyst of strategic missile systems, said Hodges' concepts are "absolutely possible."

AND HE said seabed silos need not be positioned in very deep water to achieve protection from "counterforce" missiles.

It is this point that upset Hodges when Adm. Noel Gayler, Pacific Forces commander, told a recent media conference at his Camp H. M. Smith headquarters that technological problems due to extreme pressure at great

HODGES claims the United States is testing or placing nuclear missiles in or above the seabeds of the oceans, or continental shelf, or harbors, or Great Lakes.

He claims the Russians probably are up to the same trickery.

He says this is both an outrage and the newest tactical tangent in the arms race, a gallop toward Armageddon that others believe includes testing of laserlike ray-guns, thought-control gas and enough creepy things to make Count Dracula shudder.

Hodges sees the world's seabeds as sacred hymns to nature not to be defiled by nuclear weapons — much as he disapproves of throwing a beer can into a lake.

TONY'S quixotic tilt on the seabed issue began in the teletype-rhythmic quiet of the Star-Bulletin newsroom.

He looked over everything written on the Howard Hughes Glomar Explorer business about the alleged raising of a Soviet sub by the CIA.

Hodges, an environmental activist and ex-airplane pilot with a taste for solving engineering puzzles, pondered what it all meant.

He decided that raising a Soviet sub, which was a cover for manganese mining, was really a double cover for planting nuclear missiles in deep waters where the other side would be unable to knock them out.

Hodges said Marcum admitted the feasibility of underseas systems, such as a tethered or free-floating capsule containing a nuclear missile, but denied they were operational.

Hodges says Marcum posed this hypothetical question:

"Suppose an independent military commander in an area were testing such a system. What am I supposed to do?"

"I WOULD be quiet," Hodges says he replied, "on the condition that you give me assurances you will get our — out of the ocean and tell the Soviets to get their — out of the ocean."

"That's a tall order. It'll take months," replied Marcum.

The following week Marcum rendezvoused with Hodges on the sidewalk where many of Washington's sensitive matters have been discussed over the years.

"Who else knows?" Marcum asked Tony.

Hodges shared his concerns with columnist Jack Anderson, and his confidant throughout his jockeying with officialdom was Ralph Nader.

EVENTUALLY NBC, the National Inquirer, Seymour (My Lai) Hersh of the New York Times and Michael Drosnin of New Times magazine entered Tony's confidence. Hodges says Drosnin stole his stuff for the

NOW HODGES' idea is getting cautious national exposure.

In his quest for the truth, Hodges decided to start at the top.

He laid his ideas on Gerald Ford when the President arrived here last Dec. 7 after his Peking visit with the wrong Chinese leader.

Hodges didn't get to Ford but handed his contentions, in the form of a 45-page "warning" with a yellow cover marked "urgent," to Maj. Robert Barrett, Ford's Army aide.

HODGES charged probable violations of the 1971 Seabeds Arms Control Treaty, including the claim that America was deep into a secret program to get the upper hand on the Soviets. The code name was Desk Top.

Rushing off to Washington several days later, Hodges spent nearly four hours with John Marcum, Ford's arms control adviser on the National

the Navy

depths prevent such a system.

The seabed theory can be viewed from both a defense and offensive system standpoint, Hodges believes.

Defensively, he believes they can be hidden under the polar icecap and then fired, after a small preliminary charge opens the ice, to cut off a Soviet MIRV (multiple re-entry vehicle) before it bursts into its hydra-headed monster.

HODGES believes the system can be developed by the Navy, its funds hidden in antisubmarine warfare budgets, without the executive branch knowing.

As for the state of the art, he says Russian SAM missiles were fired at American planes from underwater launchers during the Vietnam war.

Hodges interviewed Prof. John P. Craven of the University of Hawaii.

He feels Craven, with his background as chief Navy adviser on strategic systems projects, is a key man though Marcum told Hodges that Craven wasn't that important.

FURTHER, Hodges quotes both Craven, a new candidate for Con-

gress, and Marcum as saying that the new Trident nuclear submarine is a Navy mistake.

He quotes Craven as saying the Trident is a "gold-plated nonnecessity," and says Marcum asked, "Why put all the eggs in one basket?"

Another Trident problem is noise and the submarine's vulnerability to tracking because of noise, Hodges says.

As for seeding, Hodges says nuclear capsules could be dropped off destroyers anywhere.

HODGES believes Hawaii is a site for Navy seabed research at both the Naval Undersea Center at Kaneohe and the Underwater Tactical Range at Barking Sands on Kauai.

Hodges says it all boils down to this:

Has the Navy worked on the system? Where was it done and when? If not, why not?

What's next for Hodges personally?

He is temporarily at the end of a tether.

The printers of the "urgent" document still need payment and his ecology action center, Life of the Land, is broke.

Will Tony ride again? Probably.



Tony Hodges

Barium rocket paints

By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — A barium vapor rocket rose into Hawaiian skies early yes-

terday and was a "perfect shot, without qualification," said project director Robert A. Jeffries.

A two-stage Strypi-IV rocket

carried 22 pounds of barium and about 350 pounds of explosives to an altitude of 250 miles. At the peak, the barium was vaporized by the explosives and created a visible cloud of colored light in the ionosphere, said Dr. Jeffries, a physicist with the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

The shot was postponed five mornings because of clouds over the visual reporting sites.

Yesterday's barium shot was the 14th in a series being conducted by the Los Alamos Lab. It was the fifth launched from the Pacific Missile Range Facility at Barking Sands, where rocketeers from Sandia Labo-

neighbor island

NEWS

Road leading to 'Jaws'

WAILUKU — Opening a section of Palaau Road on Molokai to the public will require a special kind of warning, Maui County's Molokai executive Louis Hao reported yesterday.

Hao said the County may need to put up "beware of shark" signs at one point.

He reported to a County staff meeting yesterday that one area offshore from Palaau Road apparently is a shark-breeding site. A Molokai resident who investigated the report

found at least seven small sharks in the area, Hao said.

He said he also learned from "Molokai old-timers" that the coastal waters near that Kaunakakai end of the road are known to be a shark-breeding area. Other Molokai residents are not aware of the breeding grounds because the road has been closed to them for more than three decades, he said.

He said the area is a stretch of murky water near the shore about the size of a large fishpond.

skies over Hawaii

ratories of Albuquerque, N.M., handled the firing.

THE SHOT WAS a joint experiment of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Aerospace Corp. of Los Angeles and the National Research Council of Canada (NRC).

The barium injection itself was part of the Los Alamos lab experiment, Jeffries said. Aerospace Corp. measured ambient electric fields along the rocket trajectory and NRC measured charged particles and their energy spectrum in the ionosphere.

Jeffries said that while the three experiments could have been run

independently, the information supplied by Aerospace Corp. and NRC is of major interest to Los Alamos because it dealt with the environment in which the barium was released.

The barium particles, when exposed in the ionosphere to certain of the sun's rays, become ionized — meaning they gain an electrical charge.

The Los Alamos part of the experiment was to try to understand the basic interaction of the barium-charged particles with the earth's magnetic field.

THE EXPERIMENT showed that most of the charged particles, which started out perpendicular to the

earth's magnetic field, ended up parallel to it.

While the applications of the kinds of information gathered from the shot are complex, Jeffries said the information can be used to better understand satellite communications systems and thermonuclear reactors.

It took 346 seconds yesterday for the rocket to get from launch to the point where the barium was injected into the atmosphere at 4:30 a.m., Jeffries said.

Information from the rocket was telemetered back to Barking Sands, and the barium cloud was measured optically from Barking Sands, the peak of Haleakala and Johnston Island, Jeffries said.

New Antisubmarine

By Drew Middleton
© N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK — The Soviet Union is perfecting an antisubmarine model of one of its missiles. The United States is producing a torpedo that strikes from the bottom of the sea.

These are two of the most recent and startling developments in anti-submarine warfare, the costly, highly secret and complex rivalry that absorbs billions of dollars and rubles in the defense budgets of the super-powers.

The Soviet SSN-13 missile, code name Savage by the North Atlantic alliance, was first built for use against surface ships.

The development of the missile,

which has a nuclear capability, for use against submarines and improvements in Soviet submarine detection devices "could put our whole submarine missile fleet in jeopardy," a high-ranking Navy officer said.

THE AMERICAN TORPEDO. Captor, whose name comes from the term "encapsulated" torpedo, poses an even greater threat to the Soviet submarine fleet, according to United States and NATO analysts.

Once deployed, it could seriously impede the movement of Russian submarines at the points through which they must move to reach the Atlantic and Pacific and the Mediterranean.

Captors, which can be dropped by

Wednesday, May 26, 1976 Honolulu Star-Bulletin F-5

Weapons Developed

submarines, surface ships or long-range bombers, are sown on the sea bottom. They lie dormant until their detection devices are aroused by the passage of a hostile submarine.

So sensitive are these devices that they can differentiate between hostile and friendly engine sounds. Once activated, the Mark 48 torpedo emerges from its protective capsule and heads for the target. If the first strike misses, the Captor is programmed to turn and attack again.

The Mark 48 torpedo is reported to have a range of well over 25 miles and a speed of better than 50 miles an hour. Armed with a nuclear warhead, it could destroy a hostile submarine within two miles of the point of detonation.

THE SOVIET UNION, according to senior Defense Department officials, is now topping the United States in the production of nuclear-missile and attack submarines by more than 3 to 1.

NATO estimates that the northern fleet based at Murmansk has 175 submarines, 90 of them nuclear powered.

The Russian problem is to deploy these submarines from the Norwegian Sea into the North Atlantic, the principal supply route between North America and Western Europe.

Captors, liberally strewn on the sea bottom between Greenland and Iceland and Iceland and Norway, could be expected to reduce the movement of Soviet submarines.



RUMSFELD IN HAWAII—Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld gets help on a question about the cost of living allowance for federal employees from Pacific Commander Adm. Noel Gayler. Rumsfeld said he didn't have any new information about the COLA money and said the question was one for politicians.—Photo by John Titchen.

Rumsfeld Says Policy on Korea Unchanged

By Richard Barreca
Star-Bulletin Writer

Secretary of Defense Donald H. Rumsfeld, here for two days of talks with his South Korean counterpart, said yesterday that his policies on Korea would be the same as those of his predecessor James Schlesinger.

Rumsfeld, who held a news conference after his blue and white Air Force 707 jet landed at Hickam Air Force Base, said the "policies articulated by Secretary Schlesinger will remain the same."

The defense secretary, and several assistants will meet tomorrow and Thursday at Pacific Command Headquarters at Camp Smith with Korean minister of National Defense Suh Jyong Chul.

Adm. Noel Gayler, Pacific Forces commander, met Rumsfeld at the airport.

THE CAMP SMITH meetings will be the ninth in a series that started in 1968 when President Lyndon B. Johnson met with President Park Chung Hee.

Rumsfeld said the talks represent "a clear indication of steady interest" in Asia and the security of Korea.

"The meeting is the result of the joint determination of our two countries to work together to deter, or if necessary resist aggression and to strive for peace," Rumsfeld said.

He said the United States hopes for "constructive exchanges concerning the scope and nature of the North Korean threat and the readiness of our forces."

Last year when non-Communist Asian countries were concerned that

America might abandon their defense after the Vietnam withdrawal, Schlesinger, then secretary of defense, pledged that America would defend South Korea.

Rumsfeld yesterday echoed that pledge.

HE ALSO SAID that during the discussions with South Korea "we will review the current status of the joint modernization program and the Republic of Korea's impressive efforts to achieve self-reliance."

On local issues Rumsfeld said if there are any military cutbacks in Hawaii it would be because of the cuts made by Congress in the defense budget.

He also said he has noticed reports in the press on charges by environmentalist Tony Hodges that the United States has violated Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty agreements by placing nuclear weapons on the seabed.

"I have seen the conversation in the press and the fact of the matter is that it isn't correct," Rumsfeld said.

"The United States is in full compliance with all treaties."

Hodges, in rebuttal, said today, "Rumsfeld is misleading the public by implying that what is being done can be done legally under the treaty."

"The question for him to answer is that if this can be done under the treaty, aren't the Soviets doing it, and if they are, why aren't we?"

Rumsfeld will stay in Hawaii until Monday. During his visit he is scheduled to inspect Army, Air Force and Marine bases here.

MARCH 10, 76 S-B

Navy Asked Her to Spy, Writer Says

By George Blake
Gannett News Service

AGANA, Guam — The Navy's desire to know what happens in Micronesia led a high Navy official to try to recruit a newspaper correspondent to gather intelligence there, the former correspondent said.

Now employed by the Guam government's Bureau of Planning Research, Ruth Gilliam, the former correspondent, said the job offer was replete with promises of \$500 a month, trips to Japan for clandestine training, a secret radio transmitter-receiver, free booze, a tape recorder and monthly trips to Guam "to see my family."

The offer was refused.

GILLIAM SAID the offer was made in November, when she was living in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Island's Palau district, one of six districts administered by the United States under a United Nations trusteeship.

At the time, she was working as a correspondent for the Pacific Daily News, a member of the Gannett Group of newspapers.

The offer was made at a time when Palau District leaders were threatening to secede from the Trust Territory in order to negotiate separately with the U.S. for future political status.

IT ALSO came at a time when Japanese, Iranian and U.S. interests were looking into the possibility of building a supertanker port and oil storage facility in Palau.

The offer reportedly was made by Robert A. Viecha, who Gilliam said was introduced to her in Palau as a high-level military planner. He generally is rumored there to be a Central Intelligence Agency agent.

Viecha declined to comment.

Navy Blasting Is Reportedly Killing Fish

FEB 19, 1976
S-B

By Lee B. Gomes
Star-Bulletin Writer

Efforts by the Navy to blast away 73 pipe pilings in Kaneohe Bay near Kua-loa and Waikane are reported to be killing fish in the area.

Joe Teipel, of the environmental action group Life of the Land, said that his office received two complaints yesterday about fish-kills as a result of the project. Teipel said he referred the calls to the State ombudsman.

A spokesman for the ombudsman's office said that it was investigating three calls it received about the blasting, but could not release details because of State laws on confidentiality.

MICHIO TAKATA, director of the Fish and Game Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, said that he was not aware of his office receiving any calls about fish being killed as a result of the blasting.

Larry Nichols, public

information officer for the Navy, also had no information about fish being killed by the project, which began yesterday. It is scheduled to continue until Feb. 27.

He said that an environmental impact study done by the Army Corps of Engineers on the project determined that fish resources in Kaneohe Bay "would not be significantly affected" by the blasting.

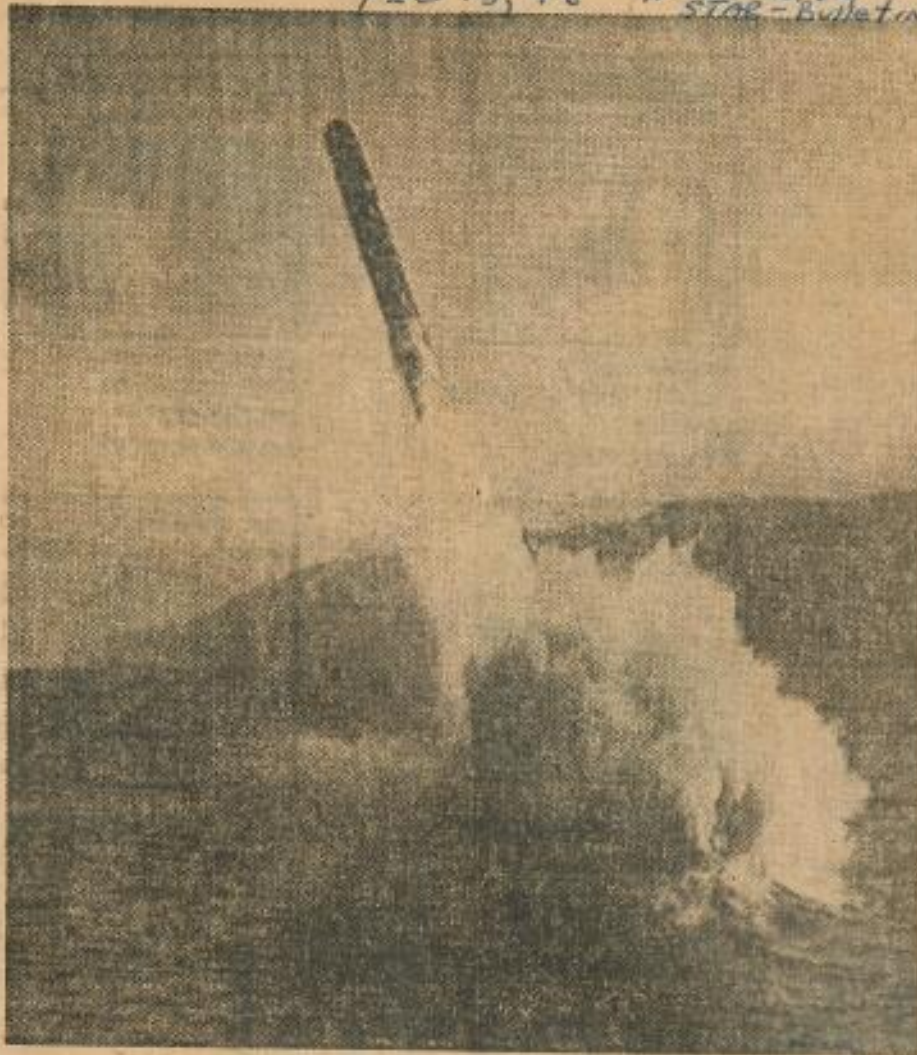
Nichols also said that when blasting of this type is done, a low-yield "warning charge" is fired to scare fish away from the site.

TAKATA ALSO said that if an area is cleared of fish by the blasting, they will return "in a relatively short period."

Teipel also said that callers to Life of the Land had complained that the pipes the Navy is removing had served as navigational aids to skippers of small boats.

FEB 15, 76

Advertisement
STAR-Bulletin



UPI photo

Sea launch

A Tomahawk cruise missile designed and built by General Dynamics for the Navy blasts from the sea after ejection from a torpedo tube in evaluation testing at San Clemente Island off Southern California.

neighbor island NEWS

Missile facility one busy place

By JAN TenBRUGGENCATE
Advertiser Kauai Bureau

LIHUE — Just before you get to the end of the road on the west side of Kauai, you see acres of antennas, radar units and rocket pads, helicopters and fixed-wing planes flying about and a guard at the front gate.

It's the Pacific Missile Range Facility (PMRF), but that name doesn't really explain what goes on there.

THE FACILITY provides fleet training for the Navy, as well as training grounds and services for other branches of the military. It tracks rockets and fires them, it tests new military weaponry, it helps study the weather and contains WWVH, a radio station that transmits time tones and Pacific weather information to sailors and others, and it is a support facility for all sorts of activities.

PMRF got a new commander last week, who says the facility is unique in the world.

Capt. Robert C. Jones, 48, came to PMRF from the Naval Air Station at Point Mugu, Calif. Both are part of the Pacific Missile Test Center.

JONES CAME to the Navy 25 years ago from the Merchant Marine Academy. He has a background in range operations and oceanography. His two-year tour of duty at PMRF technically started Feb. 1.

One of the facility's main functions is to serve as a training ground for the United States Pacific Fleet. And one of the reasons it is so good for that is the underwater range.

The range is a series of microphones on the floor of the ocean. It now covers about 50 square miles, but is being expanded to about 1,000 square miles and will extend some 70 miles out into the ocean from shore.

THE MICROPHONES can pick up the sounds of surface ships, submarines, torpedoes and other water-borne craft. The radar for surface and air activities and the telemetry capacity of the facility make it possible for onshore observers to get a three-dimensional look at what's going on on and in and over the ocean.

Thus, the Navy can simulate wartime activities, using all the equipment available to it, and have every movement mapped on shore and fed into a computer.

Later, Jones said, the participants can come ashore and the computer can throw the whole thing up on a screen.

FEB 13, 1976
Command
at Missile
Range Shifts

LIHUE, Kauai — Capt. Robert C. Jones has assumed command of the Navy's Pacific Missile Range facility at Barking Sands.

He relieved Cmdr. Robert C. Belerjack, acting commander since the death of Capt. James D. Whyte in a scuba diving accident in November.

Jones told his officers that he believes the range is destined to play an increasingly important role in naval training.

A \$17 million expansion project will increase the range's underwater training area from 50 square miles to more than 600.

Jones, a flyer, was executive officer of the Pacific Missile Test Center at Pt. Mugu, Calif.

"THAT'S THE BEAUTY of it. The participants can carry out their attack; then the whole thing can be reconstructed, put up on a screen, and the participants can critique themselves," Jones said.

With the economic crunch on, the fleet can't afford to go far out to sea and steam around in maneuvers, and then not know exactly where everyone was and when, he said.

And neither can it work in a limited space while trying to simulate actual wartime activities.

"That isn't what the fleet needs today. It needs to get the most out of every minute it's at sea," Jones said. And PMRF gives it that.

"THIS IS THE state of the art," he said.

For surface-to-air or air-to-air warfare simulation, the facility has unmanned aircraft that go out and are controlled from shore. They carry a "little black box" that sends out a signal to radar stations making it look on radar like anything it's programmed to look like.

Similarly, for surface to surface or air to surface operations, there are two sizes of unmanned, radio-controlled boats with little black boxes.

Unless the drones are completely destroyed by shelling, they are recovered and reused, Jones said. In the case of the aircraft, their engines are automatically turned off and parachutes drop them softly to the water surface. Then helicopters from the facility pick them up and bring them back to shore.

NORMALLY, THEY are recovered even when hit.

"Generally speaking, we have a pretty good record with them," Jones said. "We don't lose them too often."

The onshore facilities at the Pacific Missile Range sit on 2,046 acres on the beach between Kekaha and Mana, with a radar and telemetry station on nearby Nakaha Ridge that includes 248 acres of leased land.

More than 550 persons work at the base. Of those, 350 work for the prime contractor, Dynalectron Corp. Another 55 are Civil Service employes and about 100 are military—mostly Navy.

ABOUT 20 PERSONS are assigned to PMRF from Barbers Point to work on the drones used in the training exercises. Another 25 staff the naval torpedo station at Port Allen, nine work for the National Bureau of Standards at radio WWVH and eight are employed by the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) to maintain facilities for what have been semi-annual rocket launchings.

Hawaii Military Future of

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Military spending in Hawaii is going up; civilian manpower levels are going down.

Military housing is increasing; energy use controls are limiting operations.

Work for the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard is picking up; Pentagon-directed RIFs are likely.

And color Tripler blue?

THIS IS THE SPIRIT OF '76 for the military in Hawaii, its economic impact up and down, unsteady.

Details of this military picture are painted in the muted gray tones of uncertainty.

Defense Department spending will hit close to \$1 billion in Hawaii for 1975.

It reached \$935 million in 1974 which was a jump of 7.2 per cent, bank economists report.

Less than half of this spending goes into salaries.

Most of the spending involves the Navy and is four times Air Force spending.

THIS \$1 BILLION FIGURE, however, may mean little because the purchasing power of the dollar continues to shrink. Wages are up but so is the cost of coffee.

The civilian work force at military facilities, mostly on Oahu, has shrunk to 19,700, down 4,000 since 1969.

Future across-the-board slashes may be in the cards, even in an election year, as the military tries to live within its shrunken budget.

Hawaii's total of 55,000 men in uniform remains amazingly consistent dating back to the Korean war.

MILITARY FIGURES FOR LAST June show about 19,000 for both the Navy and Army, 8,500 in the Marine Corps and 7,500 in the Air Force. Dependents total 90,500.

Military capital improvements for 1976, other than housing, will be all Navy: \$7 million to create a new command center at Pacific Fleet headquarters and \$3 million to update the ancient machine shop at the shipyard.

The fleet job must be a signal from Pentagon planners that no elimination of the headquarters command is in the works.

The phase-out of Pacific Air Forces headquarters at Hickam remains a thing to happen; the elimination of the Pacific Army command became an accomplished fact a year ago.

MILITARY HOUSING WILL CONTINUE to be a major construction activity in 1976.

This includes finishing quad renovations at Schofield Barracks as well as new houses for Schofield, Hickam and Allamano Crater.

The 2,500 units at Allamano will be a big lift in making more housing available to nonmilitary families.

For years the military has been unable to take care of its own in housing.

The endless energy squeeze puts a damper on much military activity and restricts ship movements, flying and the use of trucks to move soldiers.

A STEADY STREAM OF FRIGATES and submarines scheduled for shipyard repairs will mean the yard's civilian manpower level will ease upward toward 5,300.

Most indicators at the shipyard show a busy future.

A major puzzler in the military jigsaw is Tripler, reportedly within reach of the Navy.

Such a change at the top would have little effect on day-to-day medicine or much impact on long-range plans to renovate the hospital.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE MILITARY in Hawaii are influenced by the bigger picture of American interests in Asia.

With the nation going into the second half of the decade of the 1970s, there no longer is the Vietnam influence or a Korean war.

The strategic dislocations are fuzzy.

Does the United States need two strike forces on Oahu—the Army's 25th Division and the 1st Marine Brigade—or could one be transferred to a Mainland base where there is more training room?

Strategic considerations often rest entirely on what direction other Asian nations take, such as Russia, Japan, China, the Philippines.

THE MILITARY IN HAWAII may have to react to the ramifications of American decisions about Diego Garcia and the Indian Ocean, about the arming of Tinian and/or Palau, or a change in the naval status quo at Subic Bay.

These decisions may be less influenced by the fact that Donald Rumsfeld, not James Schlesinger, is secretary of defense than by the 1976 elections.

A victory for Ronald Reagan or Henry Jackson may mean few cuts in military spending.

Faces Uncertainty

Election of someone else, particularly one of the many liberal Democrats, could result in big military budget slashes, though not until 1977.

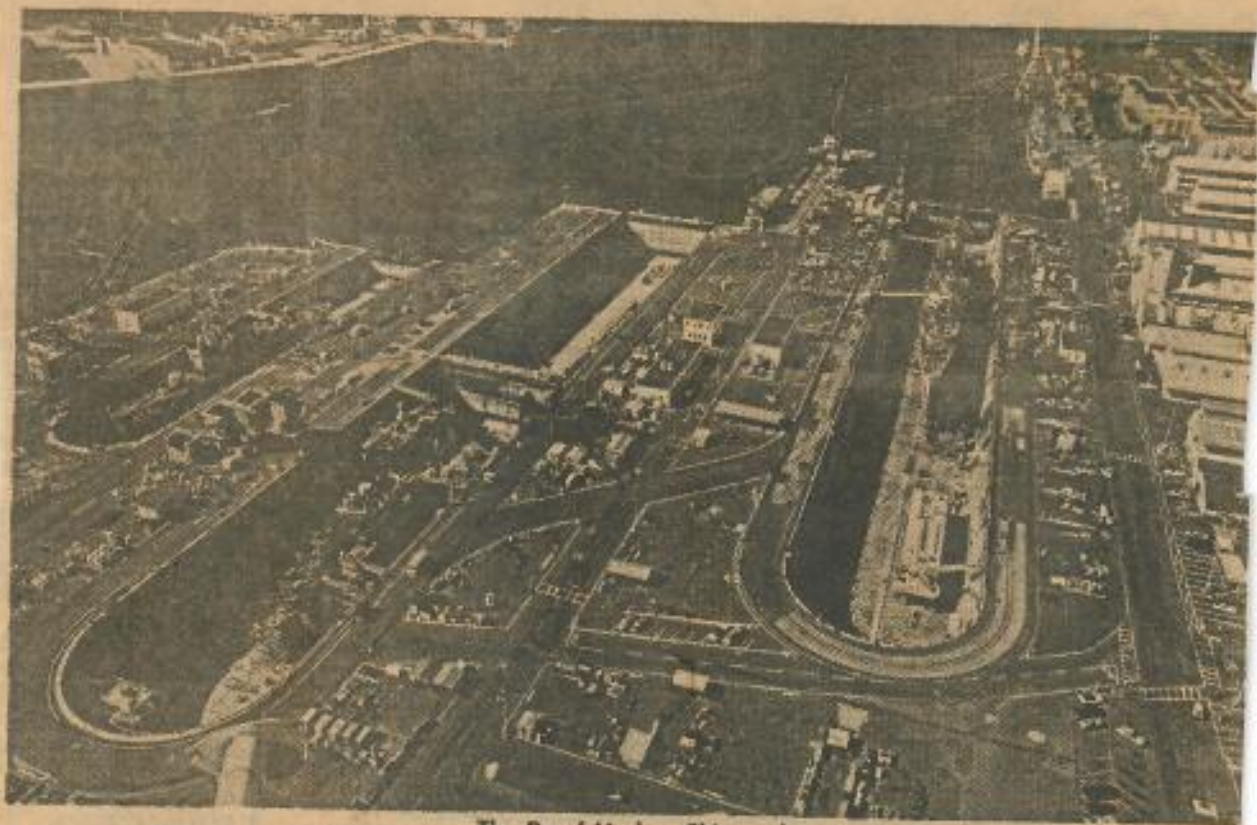
Military activity on Oahu is often a reaction to events, and in 1975 the fall of Saigon caused the need for refugee camps in Guam and Wake. The military here met these challenges.

OF SMALL IMPORTANCE LOCALLY will be the expansion in 1976 of the Navy's underwater tactical range at Barking Sands, the possible expansion of Coast Guard patrol requirements when coastal waters are stretched to the 200-mile limit and the Pentagon study of Kahoolawe.

If the military is pushed out of Kahoolawe in the late 1970s, will the campaign to eliminate nuclear weapons from Oahu gain strength?

Or are there any? The military says neither yes nor no.

Military economics for Hawaii are just as imprecise.



The Pearl Harbor Shipyard

Rest in Peace

FT. LEWIS, Wash. (AP) — The guns of war will fall silent over the waters of Muck Creek so tiny salmon eggs can rest in peace.

Army officials say they will start an annual 100-day moratorium in firing artillery in the Muck Creek area of this military reservation during the period the eggs would be most susceptible to shock.

Muck Creek is a spawning ground for a million chum salmon a year, about 22 per cent of the population of the Nisqually River system.

An Army spokesman said "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."

e Editor

Time of Fear in War Years

Your book review of "Hawaii Under Army Rule," written by J. Garner Anthony, brings to my mind the detention camps on the Neighbor Islands and on Sand Island and the infamous Honouliuli internment camp above Ewa where hundreds of AJAs were illegally detained and interned without due process of law.

There were no specific charges against anyone brought in for a hearing and the unfortunate ones were interned "for the security of the western Pacific area."

No internee was released from the Honouliuli internment camp; he was "paroled" on condition that he would not later file damage suits against the FBI, the G-2, the Naval Intelligence and other agencies involved with his internment.

Those war years were a time for political vengeance. The first AJA senator in the Territorial Legislature and the fiery member of the House from the Big Island were both thrown into the Honouliuli camp on unfounded charges.

It was a time of fear for all AJAs who dreaded the knock at the door. Hitler's Gestapo worked in a similar manner, "neighbor against neighbor," "friend against friend."

"Morale" committees were formed, coercing AJAs to join the keawe corps, purchase defense bonds, entertain the military personnel. Any dissident was reported to the military authorities.

J. Garner Anthony and Judge Delbert E. Metzger will forever remain in the hearts of those who were deeply affected by martial law here in Hawaii. They are the true Americans who fearlessly stood up against mighty odds to preserve civil liberties for all, regardless of ancestry, color or creed.

Henry Tanaka

1-9
Dec 17, 1975
S-B

The Sunday Star-Bullet & Advertiser Nov 16, 1975



U.S. Army photo

Pohakuloa exercise

Hands on hips, Adm. Noel Gayler, commander in chief of Pacific forces, is briefed during recent exercises on rough lava conducted by the Army's Tropic Lightning Division's 1st Battalion, 19th Infantry, at Pohakuloa Training Camp on the Big Island.

NA 293-B

Rocket Slated to Paint Sky

Technical difficulties have been resolved and a rocket programmed to splash a display of color in the predawn sky will be launched from Barking Sands, Kauai, at 4:28 a.m. tomorrow, weather permitting.

The rocket's explosion of barium tracer material could be visible from all islands if cloud conditions are right.

A spokesman for the launch said clear weather is essential. If it isn't clear, the launch will be delayed day by day until June 10.

AT THAT POINT, he said, moon conditions become unsuitable, lighting the sky too close to dawn.

The rocket is part of a long-term investigation of the earth's magnetosphere in which American and Canadian scientists are cooperating.

The Kauai experiment will be conducted by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, New Mexico, and the National Research Council of Canada.

The rocket will carry seven times as much barium as was used in similar shots a year ago.



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Environmental Center
Crawford 317 • 2550 Campus Road
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Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

20 May 1976

Colonel F.M. Pender
District Engineer
Building 230, Fort Shafter
APO San Francisco, CA 96558

Dear Colonel Pender:

PMR Barking Sands, Kauai

In a telephone conversation of May 3, 1976, between Captain Melvin Watanabe and Jacquelin Miller, the Environmental Center was requested to comment further on the issuance of a permit by the Corps to the Navy for expansion of the underwater range at Barking Sands, Kauai.

We had raised questions in our earlier correspondence (March 15, 1976) regarding possible impacts of the project on Humpback whales and green turtles. As you are aware, we have since received copies of the Navy's Environmental Assessment, met with concerned parties, and reviewed the revised Environmental Assessment. Assuming that the conditions stipulated in the revised EA are carefully adhered to, particularly (but not exclusively) with regard to non-explosive weapons testing, installation schedules, and the conduct of range installation and operations in a manner whereby all reasonable effort will be made to avoid harrassment or conflict with marine animals, we find that the revised assessment addresses all issues with which we were earlier concerned.

Clearly all of the information that specialists would like to have on the environmental impacts of the proposed installations and operations in the expanded underwater range is not available. However, considering the expressed agreement by the Navy to facilitate monitoring and further baseline investigations, the future production of far more comprehensive pertinent information is anticipated. Furthermore this future information should provide a sound basis for identifying potential environmental impacts in the expanded range; potential impacts which are currently unknown and inappropriate to extrapolate from observations taken in the much more confined existing area.

Given this commitment to future cooperative efforts, the information presently available, in our judgement, provides an adequate basis for determining whether or not the permit that has been requested by the Navy should be issued.

This letter is sent to you with the concurrence of the following members of the University Community who were involved directly or indirectly in the Environmental Center's consideration of the environmental issues presented by the proposed range expansion: Tim Smith, Assistant Professor, Zoology; Lou Herman, Professor, Psychology; John Craven, Dean of Marine Programs; James Jones, Assistant to Marine Affairs Co-codinator; Doak C. Cox, Director, and Jacquelin Miller, Associate Specialist, Environmental Center.

Some of these persons may send to you, or to Pacific Missile Range, statements as to specific kinds of information that should be sought in future investigations so as to be available for such permit decisions as may be necessary later.

Yours truly,



Doak C. Cox
Director

cc: George Nussear
Captain Robert Jones
George Balazs
Rick Gaffney
Captain M. Watanabe
Stanley Arakaki
Tim Smith
Lou Herman
John Craven
James Jones
Jacquelin Miller

Psychology Dept 2430 Campus Rd Gantley Hall 110



University of Hawaii at Manoa

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Maile Bldg. 10 • 2540 Maile Way
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Telephone (808) 948-7361

Office of the Director

13 May 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Craven
Jim Jones ←
Rick Gaffney

FROM: Jacquelin Miller

RE: Barking Sands Missile Range Expansion

Following the general meetings on April 21 and 22, 1976 with the Navy and interested parties re: the PMR Barking Sands Expansion, Doak and I met with Calvin Davies and George Nussear (from Point Mugu) for approximately six hours on April 23, 1976 to review and advise on modification of their revised assessment. It was Doak's and my opinion that the Navy had adequately addressed the concerns that had been raised and in fact had demonstrated (in writing) a willingness to insert virtually every stipulation and condition which we suggested or recommended. Furthermore they are ready, willing and eager to work with the University or other scientists to maximize the collection and dissemination of biological or physical data which may be available through the existing and proposed Navy activities at Barking Sands.

As a result of that meeting, we drafted a letter from the Center to the Navy, stating that the concerns raised in the Environmental Center review of this project seem to have been adequately addressed in the Draft Environmental Assessment and accompanying revisions. We have now received the final EA (attached). I have reviewed it carefully for agreement with the revised draft EA which Doak and I had reviewed in our April 23 meeting including all corrections and modifications which we had recommended. The final EA is for all practical purposes identical with our recommendations. Deviations are confined to spelling, abbreviations, and similar editorial corrections. Check marks in the margins of your copy indicate specific recommendations we made in our review. They are for your convenience in referring back to the original EA.

We have been asked by the Army Corps of Engineers for a statement of our position with regard to their issuance of a permit for the construction activities from the shore seaward to the three mile limit. The attached

letter is drafted in response to their request.

We would appreciate your review and modification of the draft as you see appropriate, and your joining as concurring members of the University community. Please call me with your comments as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Jacquelin N. Miller
Jacquelin Miller

cc: Tim Smith
Lou Herman
✓ George Balazs

D R A F T

Colonel F.M. Pender, District Engineer
Building 230, Fort Shafter
APO San Francisco, CA 96558

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Yours truly,

cc George Balazs

Doak C. Cox



Copy

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
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May 6, 1976

To: Doak C. Cox, Director
Environmental Center

From: George H. Balazs

Subject: Barking Sands Missile Range Expansion

I received your memorandum of 5 May this afternoon after having talked further with Jackie Miller this morning.

Your draft letter to Colonel Pender of the Army Corps of Engineers is, for the most part, very carefully worded. However, concerning your statement in paragraph three, it is my opinion that the revised environmental assessment merely lists the issue of Chelonia, but in no way does it address the issue. No baseline or any other kind of biological studies of Chelonia have been conducted in the area where the weapons' range is proposed to be located. In my opinion, it is clearly the Navy's responsibility, as the advocate of the project, to conduct at least some studies in the area before range expansion. I do not find the "cart-before-the-horse" approach by cooperating investigators, as has been proposed, to be satisfactory. Cooperation is commendable, but where will the financial support for this work be derived in order to do the Navy's job for them?

Insufficient information exists, indeed virtually no information exists, on Chelonia in the new testing area. At this time we can only state with reasonable confidence (based on scientific data) that members of this unique Hawaiian population regularly travel through the area to and from the breeding grounds of French Frigate Shoals. Any statement as to the scope and magnitude of the Navy's impact on the population from weapons' testing can be nothing more than sheer speculation based on a hierarchy of guesses. I, for one, am not willing to gamble with the survival of this already depleted reptile by lending even the most carefully qualified speculative endorsement to the Navy's project.

When my time permits, and the unexplained urgency of the matter has subsided, I will write to both the Army Corps of Engineers and the Navy again on both the biological and procedural aspects of this entire case. I am justifiably disturbed by the sense of urgency placed on us to respond in this matter. This is particularly ^{TRUE} in view of the fact that the expansion project has been planned since at least 1971, but only revealed to the public in the past several months.

Let us continue to maintain the good lines of communication that have developed between your Center and our Institute on issues related to the marine environment.

cc
J. Bardach
S. Smith