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## Leeward Islands debate

# Fishing rights snag

# sea wilderness plan

By BRUCE BENSON  
Advertiser Science Writer

The proposal to extend further protection to the Leeward Islands of Hawaii by declaring them to be part of the national wilderness has gotten caught on a fish hook.

Sunao Kido, chairman of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources, and Michio Takata, head of the State Division of Fish and Game, were identified yesterday as the fishermen.

Of the more than 300,000 acres of islets, shoals, reefs and mountainous rocks that were to become official wilderness, President Nixon recommended only 1,700 acres for approval by Congress.

**THE LEEWARD** Islands begin beyond Nihoa, and continue to interrupt the sea's surface in an arc to the northwest for more than 800 miles. They end at Kure, a speck just beyond Midway.

The Leewards are the home of the great nesting colonies of sea birds of the world. Also within the oldest end of the Hawaiian archipelago are three rare species of endemic land birds; the world's entire population of Laysan teal; about 95 per cent of the rare Hawaiian monk seals; and the nation's last major nesting site for the green sea turtle.

With varying degrees of danger, all face extinction.

In April of 1973 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service held a public hearing in Honolulu, proposing to ensure that the Leewards remain undisturbed further by man by becoming official wilderness. They are already a national wildlife refuge.

**PALMER SEKORA**, the wildlife refuge manager who operates out of Kailua, Oahu, said yesterday "There have been boundary hassles with the State."

Sekora, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service employe, said the Interior Department recommended limiting the wilderness to 1,742 acres—or just that area above mean high water mark—because the State Administration wouldn't concur with the total proposal.

"As I understand it at this point, Mr. Kido doesn't want it all in wilderness because they are quite interested in commercial fishing and mineral exploitation. We're not sure what this entails but it might be the removal of coral."

**KIDO SAID** yesterday that he doesn't recall discussing mineral and coral

resources in the Leewards but confirmed that the State is interested in reserving any fishing rights.

"Maybe something can be worked out. At least I'm hopeful," he said. "I think you can have a wilderness and fish in it too. I must say that I'm speaking as a layman. I'm not too familiar with the biological aspects, but controlled fishing, I would think, certainly would not mean anything to a wilderness concept."

But the Wildlife Service sees problems with a multiple use approach to the Leewards. "With an atoll you must envision the land and the sea around it as an ecosystem," Sekora said.

"We feel you cannot protect part of it and allow conflicting use in the other part without damaging it as a whole."

**IN ITS** wilderness proposal in 1973 the Wildlife Service said the territory beneath the sea off the Leewards is as important as the land above.

The reason some six million sea birds inhabit the little islands every year is because they earn their living off the fish in the adjacent sea.

The proposal urged extreme caution in any move to fish the waters, noting, "Our knowledge is particularly deficient in assessing the possible consequences of exploiting this resource."

**IT IS** known that Hawaiian waters to the northwest already are being fished, especially by Japanese vessels.

Besides reducing the food source for sea birds, the risk of vessels grounding on the atolls and wiping away rare animal species by the introduction of rats or other pests is another big concern of the Wildlife Service.

Kido said State and Federal officials have met to discuss the Leewards

once before. A second meeting is coming up in another six weeks. He said:

"As for the weighing of one set of values against another for the Leewards, we've had some very, very superficial discussions on the effects of conducting fishing within the boundaries areas. We really didn't come up with any conclusion. I believe at the next meeting we will be touching upon this in greater detail."



# 200-mile zone for fishing set

The author writes frequently on environmental subjects.

By PETER STEINHART

Los Angeles Times Service

On Tuesday, the nation lets out its belt. Like a pot-bellied man who looks down to discover that his shoes have disappeared beneath his advancing girth, we will be a lot bigger — 2.5 million square miles bigger.

That's three times the area of the Louisiana Purchase, and ordinarily it would be big news. People would start building covered wagons, buying up choice lots and speculating on sites for future shopping centers. But you can't buy any of this space, or build on it, or even drive the family car out to look at it. It's not land, it's water. And the American claim embraces only the fish swimming around inside it.

By putting into effect a 200-mile fisheries conservation zone, America joins Canada, Britain, Mexico, Chile, Norway, Brazil, the Soviet Union and dozens more in an attempt to end the ruthless competition which threatens to turn our oceans into an aquatic wasteland. Later this year, the European Common Market is expected to adopt similar limits.

**THE FISHERIES** Conservation and Management Act of 1976 establishes a 200-mile-wide fisheries zone around the United States and its possessions. That is 2.5 million square miles of ocean surface immediately and another 1.5 million in 1981 if the Trust Territories of the South Pacific elect to remain within the American orbit. Inside this zone, the United States reserves an exclusive right to decide who fishes and how they will fish. Foreign fishermen will be required to purchase licenses and to abide by strict American rules.

The act was a response to 15 years of intensive, highly mechanized fishing which badly depleted American fisheries. Since the early 1960s, large trawlers from Japan, Russia, Poland, East German, South Korea, Spain and other nations have gathered off our coasts. The waters along the East Coast have been fished by 800 to 900 vessels a year.

Some of the vessels are larger than football fields and have 100-man crews. They locate fish electronically and then move like bulldozers through the seas, sweeping up everything the water has to offer.

A single set of their nets may take more fish than an American vessel harvests in a year.

Most American fishermen continue to fish with hook, trap and line from small boats with two- and three-man crews. Fisheries that supported generations of American fishermen are suddenly vanishing. Landings of Pacific Ocean perch on the Oregon coast average about 15 million pounds per year; three years after Soviet and Japanese trawlers entered the fishery, American landings were down to 1 million pounds.

In 1961, New Englanders took 742 million pounds of food fish from the Georges Banks off Cape Cod. Ten years later they took only 380 million pounds. Atlantic haddock and halibut stocks have declined to less than 10 per cent of their former yields.

**WHILE AMERICAN** fishing harvests decline, foreign hauls have increased dramatically. Between 1970 and 1974, under growing mechanization, Japan's catch grew 15 per cent, the Soviet Union's 27 per cent, and South Korea's 145 per cent. Americans, who imported only one-fourth of their fish products a decade ago, now import more than three-quarters.

But it is not just an American problem. As the large fishing vessels have shrunk the seas, they have brought nations closer to hostile encounters. Last year, the British fought a six-month "cod war" with Iceland. Ecuador, which claimed a 200-mile jurisdiction in the 1950s to defend itself from American distant water fishermen, has impounded American vessels within its limit. Norwegians have fired upon Soviet ships. In Java, fistfights and boat-burnings have broken out between traditional, sail-powered fishermen and owners of motorized vessels.

There is no international law governing fishing on the high seas. Since nobody owns the fish, everybody scrambles for them. And large-scale technology is rewarded with large catches.

The trouble is that fish are in short supply. The world catch is about 70 million metric tons per year. Some experts believe the ocean can sustain a yield of no more than 61 million metric tons.

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**THERE HAVE BEEN** various responses to the pressures of high technology in fishing. In the 1950s, Ecuador, Peru and Chile extended their jurisdictions from the established 12 miles to 200. America did not recognize the limits and American tuna fishermen became Ecuador's chief antagonists. Americans tried to regulate fishing by means of voluntary bilateral fishing agreements. The agreements had no enforcement powers, so if a foreign-flag captain violated their terms, Americans could do nothing but scold.

Now America has come around to Ecuador's point of view, and the belief that you cannot defend what is not yours. Inside the 200-mile fisheries conservation zone, the fish are ours — if not to consume at least to manage. The law invites outsiders to continue to fish these waters, but fishing will never be the same.

Under the new plan, regional fisheries management councils are formulating management plans for individual fish species. The Pacific regional council, representing California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, has been laboring over plans for anchovy, salmon and ocean trawl fisheries. The plans will estimate the size of the fishing stock and the amount fishermen may take without

damaging its ability to replenish itself. It is the same technique used by state fish and game departments for years to regulate American commercial fishing and sport hunting. But on the high seas the technique should revolutionize fishing by basing the industry upon the ocean's ability to produce rather than man's ability to harvest.

**THE REGIONAL** councils will also decide when to open and close seasons, what fishing grounds should be closed to fishermen and what kind of gear may be used. Gear restrictions are important because, depending upon the size of a net and the depth and speed of the tow, illegal or immature species may be taken.

While Americans are not likely to face new standards or reduced quotas, foreign fishermen are. The regional management councils will estimate what portion of the harvestable fishing stocks Americans are not using and make that surplus available to foreign fishermen. The act limits foreign fishing to this surplus. Soviet fishermen off California will go on harvesting Pacific hake, a species Americans do not use. But where there is competition, as with herring, halibut, salmon and crab,

See *FISHING*, Page B-4



# Coast Guard's new challenge

By JOHN BARBOUR  
Associated Press Writer

MIAMI — For almost 187 years the U.S. Coast Guard has quietly gone about its nation's business, a thin blue line of sailors, charged with thwarting smugglers, manning lighthouses, breaking ice, patrolling rivers, policing ports, chasing icebergs, tracking oil spills, answering distress calls and redeeming the weary and weak from the savage sea.

Come Tuesday, that thin blue line will be stretched even thinner.

On that day, the Coast Guard inherits still another major mission — monitoring foreign fishing boats out to 200 miles from any U.S. shore.

That means policing an area more than half the size of the United States.

"Semper Paratus," reads the Coast Guard motto — always ready. But ready or not, enforcing the new law will not be easy, and it will certainly tax this force of aging, hand-me-down ships and planes and the 37,000 men and women already on duty around the clock and around the world.

Neither Congress nor the Coast Guard has voiced public doubt that the job can be done, despite the fact that Coast Guard duties have burgeoned in recent years.

It all began as a puny revenue service for a small new nation, cracking down on importers who resorted to smuggling to avoid paying tariffs.

**TODAY, IT OPERATES** from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and in all major waterways from the Hudson River to the Mississippi. Its ships and planes run the International Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic. It enforces small boat safety rules and maintains thousands of navigational aids from Long Island Sound to Marina del Rey. It totes its boats inland to the rescue in major floods. It governs bridges over navigable waters. In time of war, it joins the Navy. And from the Island of Yap in the Pacific to the shores of Africa and Europe, it operates long-range radio navigation stations that mark the highways on the open sea.

Most of its stations are only 15 to 20 sailors strong. Some are little more than a radio antenna, a clove of palm trees and a few Coast Guardsmen.



In the mega-figures of government spending, the Coast Guard is a drop in the ocean. Its budget has increased less than 60 per cent since 1973 to \$1.4 billion. That is barely twice what the other services spend on recruiting alone.

**TO HANDLE ITS** new responsibility, the Coast Guard is getting one mothballed seaplane tender, the Unimak, built in 1942, and eight long-range aircraft. It also is getting 41 new medium-range jets.

The additional ship and planes join a Coast Guard fleet of 249 ships and 1,917 boats, 118 helicopters and 56 fixed-wing aircraft. Many of those aircraft are Albatross seaplanes built in 1953 and no longer able to land at sea. They are being phased out.

The Coast Guard, carrying out its new duties, would, first of all, rely on the good will of those nations which have signed the agreement to abide by the new 200-mile limit. But privately, some Coast Guard sources wonder if the signatory nations knew what they agreed to.

Ships of all nations rely on the Coast Guard.

Since 1968 it has tracked any registered vessel on any course, on any ocean. When a vessel is in distress, or overdue, the Coast Guard computers can summon help from a radius of 50 miles. Ships respond voluntarily. On any day, the Coast Guard tracks as many as 2,400 vessels.

In one typical month its computers searched out nearby aid for eight downed aircraft, eight ship sinkings, seven fires, 32 sick crewmen, eight man-overboards.

The days are gone when Coast Guardsmen set out on stormy nights in open boats, pulling on the oars, to rescue stricken sailors. But in the wary world of the sea, duty is the one thing that hasn't changed. Nor has the Coast Guard's creed: "You have to go out. You don't have to come back."



# Coast Guard Reports Disabled Yacht Safe

By Associated Press

The commanding officer of a tiny Coast Guard station in the mid-Pacific reported yesterday that a 41-foot sailing ketch reported overdue on a trans-pacific voyage arrived there Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell B. Reynolds of the Los Angeles area, were in excellent condition, de-

spite running out of food and water, said a Coast Guard spokesman.

The yacht Pendragon reached French Frigate Shoals, 540 miles northwest of Honolulu, 106 days after leaving Yokohama, Japan, for a planned non-stop voyage to San Fran-

cisco.

The couple plan to repair their disabled engine at French Frigate Shoals and sail to Honolulu for further repairs, the spokesman said.

The Coast Guard will provide them with food, water and fuel for the

trip, he said.

Reynolds' father, C. R. Reynolds, of Provo, Utah, notified the Coast Guard Oct. 18, that the Pendragon was overdue, the spokesman said.

The Reynolds picked up the ketch in Taiwan and made stops at Okinawa

and Yokohama before leaving for San Francisco July 12, the spokesman said.

Reynolds' brother said that the Pendragon, which he said is similar to a racing yacht and is equipped with radio and navigation gear, was acquired about

the first of May for use as a charter vessel in a new business.

He said Wendell, 47, formerly a podiatrist, had made voyages up and down the California coast and to Mexico, but this was his first trans-pacific voyage.



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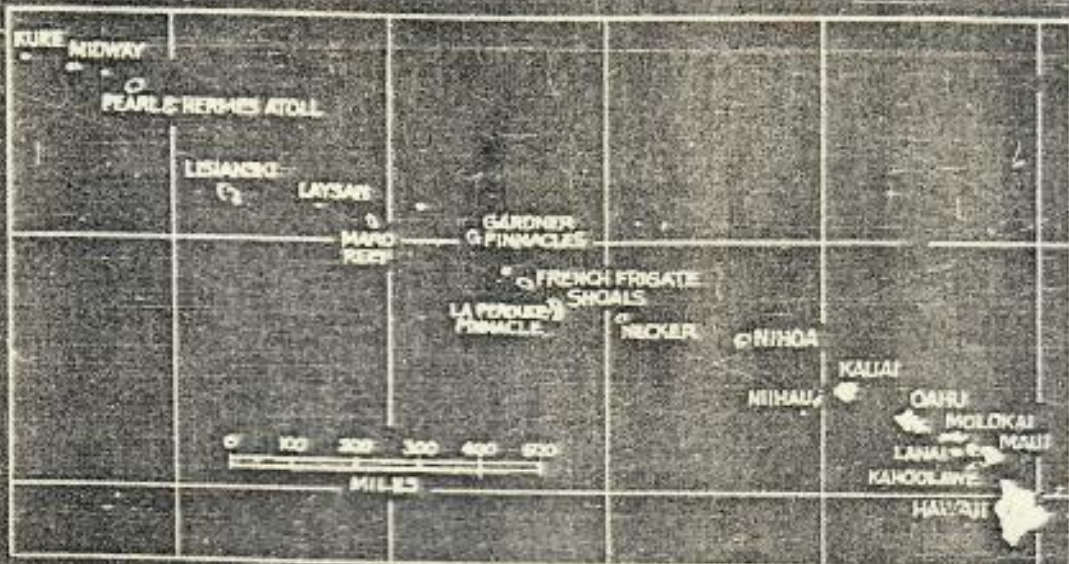


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The Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, shown in relation to the Hawaiian Islands. Lisianski is at left.

# Lonely Lisianski Islet

SOMETIME BETWEEN the first and second groundings of his ship on the reef he had just discovered, a thousand miles northwest of Honolulu, Urey Lisianski went ashore to look around its only decent islet.

Perhaps he was sizing up its potential as a home for himself and crew while awaiting rescue by some chance ship if the *Neva* stayed aground and was broken up by the waves.

To get off the reef the second time winds blew his sailing ship onto the submerged reef, Capt. Lisianski threw overboard into the shallows his ship's cannons, heavy cables, anchor chains, anchors and anything else with weight.

A lightened ship, high tide, furling sails, weak winds and strong Russian hands at long boat oars combined to let his crew tow the *Neva* to safety.

Lisianski was even able to recover the items thrown overboard.

THE ISLET AND reef he discovered with his Russian exploring ship on Oct. 5, 1886, still bears the name Lisianski.

He was refloated and safely away from the coral atoll three days later to report in his log that he "found on the beach a small calabash which had a round hole cut on one side of it."

"This could not have been drifted from a great distance, as it was fresh and in good preservation."

From Lisianski's description, it would seem he found an empty water calabash—perhaps evidence of an earlier visit to the islet by Hawaiian fishermen.

Perhaps Lisianski was wrong.

## Tales of Old Hawaii

By Russ and Peg Apple

Maybe the calabash did drift in from Hawaii—or from the Marshalls, two thousand miles westward.

LISIANSKI IS one of the Northwestern Hawaiian islands, which lack drinking water in quantity and are generally inhospitable. A disjointed chain of islands, remote from even each other, the reefs, islets, shoals, atolls and rocky pinnacles form an inconspicuous and often ignored geographical and political appendage to the seven large, populated Hawaiian islands, grouped in their southwest.

Were the Northwestern Hawaiian islands a prehistoric bridge between Micronesia and Hawaii?

Were the atolls visited purposely for their abundant natural resources? Like turtles, seals, birds, eggs and fish.

Were they found and explored by prehistoric Pacific man? Were the

atolls temporary homes, or the permanent graveyards of shipwrecked Polynesians, Marshallese, or even Spanish voyagers?

EVIDENCE, if any, of these or other unknown uses of the atolls is buried within dunes and is the legitimate concern of archaeologists.

Two of the rock islands, the two closest to Kauai Island, were occupied, abandoned and one forgotten (that's why Necker has a Western name) before Western discovery of the major Hawaiian Islands. Both Necker and Nihoa have ruins which the Bishop Museum believes to represent a "pure" sample of archaic Hawaiian civilization.

Any prehistoric uses of the sandy atolls is, at least two centuries removed from the present time. No surface evidences are known.

Artifacts, such as the poi pounder lost by the man who left the calabash, or perhaps even his bones, may still be buried within a sandbar.

BUT NATURAL erosion of the low-lying islands has been major. Charts made in historic times by competent navigators show that islands, even sandbars on individual islands, are in a constant state of change.

Tsunamis and high seas regularly inundate the low islands. High winds blow unimpeded across their surfaces. Islet edges are subject to wave actions.

Natural processes would move, bury, re-expose any artifacts at will.

Archaeologists hope someday, however, to find traces of prehistoric man on the low islands that lie to the northwest.

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# Supertankers and Ports



## Missing Isle Man Continues

A Coast Guard search for a Honolulu man, missing on his 65-foot fishing boat, was to continue today in the area of Necker and Nihoa islands.

George Schultz of Honolulu, who was reportedly alone on his boat, "Flipper," was due to return to Honolulu on Saturday, according to a Coast Guard spokesman.

He was near Nihoa, northeast of Kauai, when he last made radio contact.

The Coast Guard cutter Mellon is in the area and two Coast Guard planes searched the area last night.

STAR-BULLETIN SEPT 7, 1975

## Search for Isle Vessel Called Off

The Coast Guard has called off an almost week-long search for a Honolulu man and his 65-foot fishing vessel in the area of Necker and Nihoa islands.

George Schultz, alone aboard his boat, "Flipper," was due to return from a fishing trip two Saturdays ago. The Coast Guard began a search last Monday.

Friday, the Coast Guard cutter Mellon found part of a cabin top, a mattress, a bulkhead and a window about 450 miles west of Honolulu, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said the search was halted at about 6 p.m. Saturday.

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Sept 8, 75 STAR-BULLETIN



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*STAR BULLETIN Sept 4, 1976*



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The Sydney Star-Bulletin  
and Advertiser

# Lindbergh fish, bird sanctuary proposed

By Kenneth C. Gaulton,  
Local Press Correspondent

The creation of a bird and fish sanctuary in the waters of the United States, proposed by a member of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is being considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The area encompassed by the sanctuary would include the waters of the Pacific Ocean, including the waters of the Hawaiian Islands.



FRIGATEBIRD IN THE OCEAN

There is a large area of water in the Pacific Ocean, including the waters of the Hawaiian Islands.

The area encompassed by the sanctuary would include the waters of the Pacific Ocean, including the waters of the Hawaiian Islands.

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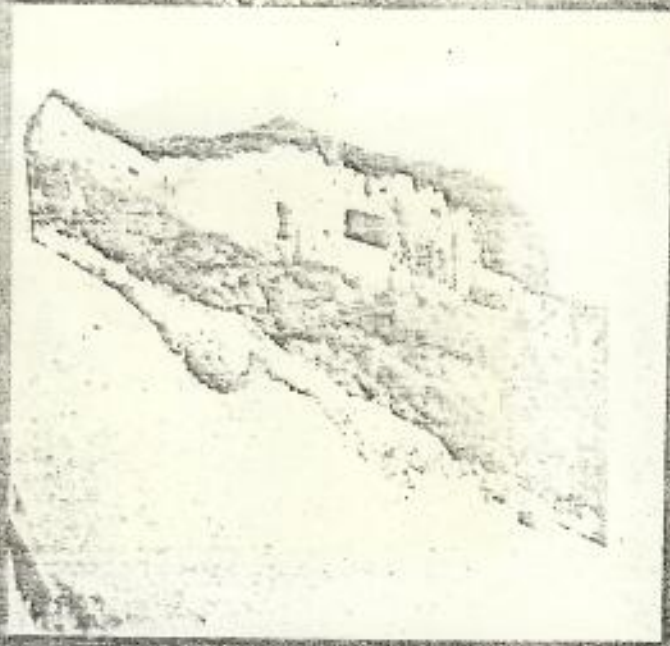
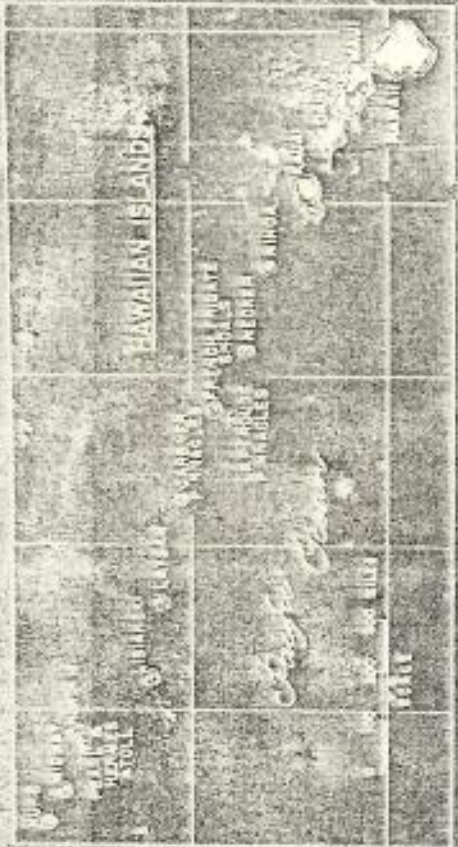
SHARK IN THE OCEAN

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SHARK IN THE OCEAN



## Food establishments inspected by State

## Inspected by State



April 20, 75 Sund Star-Bull/Advertiser

# U.S. official wary of proposal to alter Leeward Isles' status

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The U.S. State Department is wary of a proposal to alter the status of the Leeward Islands, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea. The proposal, which was introduced in the House of Representatives last week, would grant the islands the same status as the other islands in the Caribbean Sea. The State Department is concerned that this would lead to a loss of U.S. control over the islands and their resources. The proposal is part of a larger effort to reorganize the Caribbean Sea islands into a new regional entity. The State Department is currently reviewing the proposal and has not yet reached a decision. The proposal is expected to be debated in the House of Representatives in the coming weeks.



## Hans Haisen of Kalahao dies

KALAHAO, April 19 (AP)—Hans Haisen, a well-known local businessman and community leader, died last night at his home in Kalahao. Haisen was 78 years old and had been in declining health for some time. He is survived by his wife and several children. A funeral service will be held in Kalahao on Monday.

## obituaries

**Obituary 1:** Mrs. Robert [Name] died at her home in [Location] on April 18. She was 85 years old and was a member of the [Church].  
**Obituary 2:** Mr. [Name] died at his home in [Location] on April 17. He was 72 years old and was a member of the [Church].

# LIQUIDATION OF GEMS

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# Commercial fishing u

By **BRUCE BENSON**  
Advertiser Science Writer

With little publicity, the State Legislature adopted a resolution at its recently ended session that seemingly asks the Federal Government to allow commercial fishing within the waters of one of the world's great wildlife refuges.

The Federal administrator of the refuge, who lives in Honolulu, knew nothing of the action until he was notified through Washington, D.C.

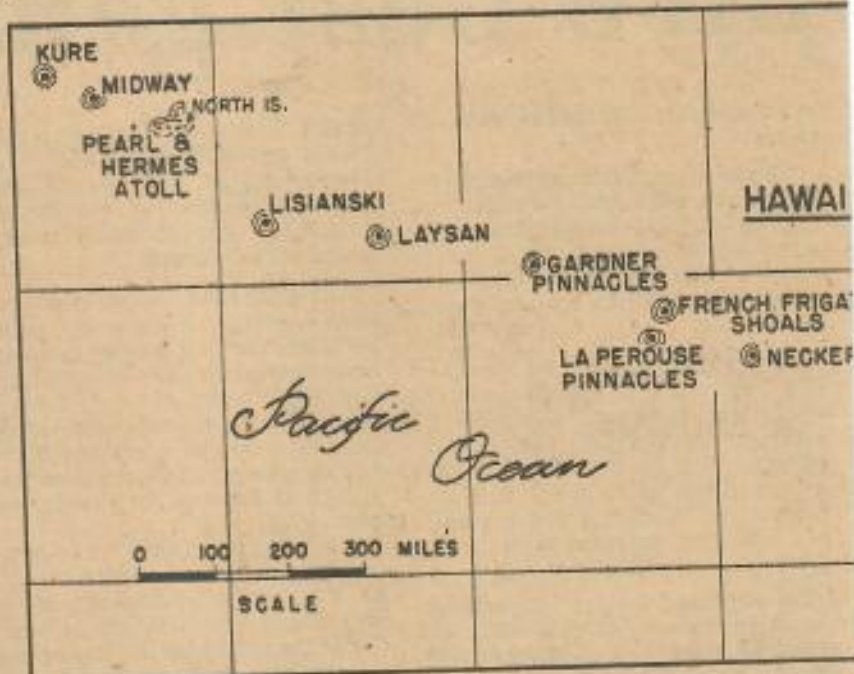
The sanctuary is the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. It is made up of small volcanic islands, coral atolls and their adjacent waters at the northwest end of the Hawaiian archipelago. It begins beyond Niihau, and runs toward Midway.

President Theodore Roosevelt created the sanctuary in 1909 to protect millions of sea birds from the ravages of a feather-prone ladies' millinery market flourishing at the time.

**THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE** Service administers the refuge today. Besides colonies of nesting sea birds, the Islands also are inhabited by several species of rare land birds, by 95 per cent of the population of the Hawaiian monk seal, and by the rare and endangered green sea turtle.

Palmer Sekora, the Fish and Wildlife Service administrator of the refuge whose office is in Honolulu, said yesterday that neither the State House nor the State Senate notified him of public hearings reportedly held on the commercial fishing resolution.

"I was never contacted. There



Resolution asks to allow commercial fishing in the waters of th

were never any questions or phone calls or anything. This came out of the blue and I was very surprised to hear about it," he said.

**SEKORA** said he was told recently that two State senators were to accompany him on his trip. They were T. C. Yim and Stanley Hara.

State Division of Fish and Game employe Ronald Walker said he believes the impetus for the resolution came from commercial fishermen

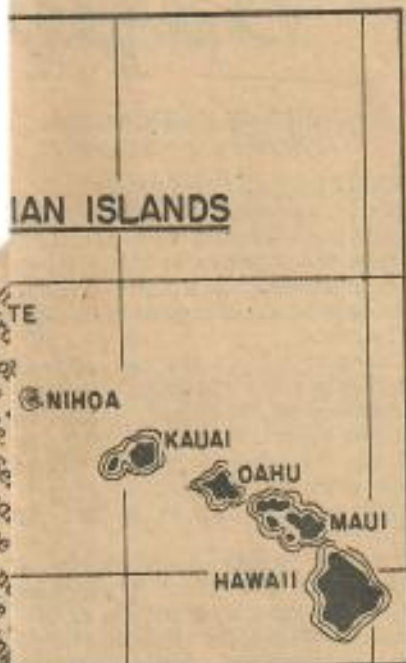
interested in what Walker called the "stupendous resource" of fish in the waters of the refuge Islands.

The resolution refers to the refuge by name, but resolves that Fish and Wildlife is "respectfully requested to give serious consideration toward permitting the controlled harvest of the marine fishery resources of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands."

Sekora said that the refuge is made up of 304,000 acres, with 1,760



# erged in wildlife haven



the northwest wildlife refuge.

will remain closed," he said, "until it's been demonstrated by significant scientific fact that a use such as commercial fishing could be permitted and be compatible with the well-being of the other resources.

"No data exists to our knowledge which shows that there are either harvestable or commercially valuable resources out there. Nor does any data exist that the harvests could be compatible with the existence of the monk seal, turtle, marine birds and land birds."

Sekora said the waters within refuge jurisdiction are around French Frigate Shoals, Laysan Island, Pearl and Hermes Reef and Maro Reef.

**HE SAID THAT IF** Congress and the President agree to extend the jurisdiction of all U.S. waters to a 200-mile limit, then other countries will certainly follow suit, shutting out American fishermen from grounds they use at present.

"If that happens, then we can expect more pressure here on our Hawaiian waters from West Coast fishermen," he said.

The impetus for the State's resolution apparently came from local fishermen. It carried the approval of the State Division of Fish and Game

and the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Sekora said the resolution was adopted at a time when his office is considering entering into an agreement for a study of three to five years that would allow limited fishing to study its effects on the surrounding aquatic and land biota.

The "compatibility study," as he called it, represents "what we feel is the only objective way of approaching the situation."

**BESIDES THE UNKNOWN** impact of removing fish from waters around islands on which millions of sea birds live and fish for themselves, there remains the impact also of pollution from fishing vessels and crews who almost certainly would be tempted to go ashore on the refuge islands. Admittance is by Federal permit only in order to keep the sanctuary free from the accidental introduction of weeds and insect pests.

Rats and cats from vessels that may go aground on the Islands also is a threat, Sekora said. Some wildlife species in the refuge could be made extinct quite easily by the inadvertent introduction of predators.

of this amount in acreage that is always above water. The 304,000 acres amounts to only a very small part of the northwest Islands.

**THE REST OF THE** northwestern Hawaiian Island waters already are under State control out to the three-mile limit, and, in fact, Fish and Game has issued two commercial fishing permits for those waters and is considering a third, Sekora said.

"Our position is that the refuge

## Spiny Lobster Regulations Proposed

A federal fishery management committee decided yesterday to recommend conservation measures for spiny lobster in waters off the uninhabited Leeward Islands that stretch more than 1,000 miles to the northwest of Honolulu.

Several Honolulu-based fishing vessels have been taking lobster there for six months, according to W.G. Van Campen, executive director of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council.

Van Campen indicated a size limit will be recommended for spiny lobsters that may be taken from these areas. A one-pound State limit is in effect in waters near inhabited islands. Another recommendation will be that females bearing eggs externally must be thrown back.

A closed season in certain areas, such as waters surrounding Laysan Island, likely will be recommended, he added. That would provide a basis for comparison of spiny lobster populations in fished and unfished areas.

The recommendations will be offered at a fishery council meeting Sept. 29-30 on Maui.



# Audubon: Don't

By **BRUCE BENSON**  
Advertiser Staff Writer

The Hawaii Audubon Society has issued a statement opposing a move by the Ariyoshi Administration to reduce the size of the Leeward Islands National Wildlife Refuge by opening adjacent waters to commercial exploitation.

The State has shown interest recently in moving into the Leewards for fish, precious coral and deposits of manganese nodules on the seabed.

The National Marine Fisheries Service also has started looking at the area as a fisheries resource.

The sanctuary, known as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, begins beyond Nihoa at Nihoa and arcs to the northwest more than a thousand miles to Pearl and Hermes Reef near Midway.

**SHEILA CONANT**, Hawaii Audubon Society president and a University of Hawaii scientist, said the State apparently believes that only refuge lands always above the low-water mark should remain under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A prime characteristic of the refuge is that much of its coral atoll acreage is largely awash. Of 304,000 acres the Federal wildlife agency wishes to keep protecting, only 1,769 acres are permanently above water.

The Ariyoshi Administration favors keeping the lesser figure under Federal protection.

"If this were to happen, of course, it might open the way for serious disturbance to the atoll ecosystems by commercial fishing activities," Conant said in a letter to Fish and Wildlife.

**SHE ALSO SAID** that two legislative resolutions adopted in the last session falsely imply that none of the waters in the Leewards chain are open to commercial fishing.

Most waters in the Leewards already are available to commercial interests, she indicated. The 304,000 acres under Fish and Wildlife jurisdiction account for only a small portion of the total, she said.

"... one of the most important reasons why boundaries should not be changed is that the

present refuge boundaries provide protection for the entire atoll ecosystems, rather than just their terrestrial portions.

"Animal life on the atolls is completely dependent on the surrounding reef ecosystems and near-shore waters, and protection of these areas is essential if we are to retain what now constitute truly spectacular and unique examples of undisturbed atoll ecosystems."

**IN ALL HAWAII**, she said, the only stringently protected reefs outside the refuge are at Hanalei Bay on Oahu.

"Unless the economic gain to be had from fishing these areas is great, it seems very shortsighted not to protect these last remnants of undisturbed Hawaiian coral reefs," she said. "We have not even had time to assess the damage being done to reefs in the main islands because of the aquarium fish trade."

Four rare and endangered land birds populate the Leewards refuge islands, as does the green sea turtle and the Hawaiian monk seal.

"Although we are reluctant to make predictions about what might happen, we would like to point out that past history of commercial fishing in the refuge has not been good."

She cited green sea turtle expert George Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, who estimated that in 1959 a commercial fishing company destroyed 25 per cent of the nesting females present for that year's breeding season.

**AS FOR THE ENDEMIC** land birds, she said, "although commercial fishing does not appear to pose a direct threat to these birds, one must consider the consequences of increased sea vessel traffic, and, especially the possibility of ship-

Hawaii Pacific

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# cut size of wildlife refuge

wrecks. Should rats or cats be accidentally introduced on any of the islands because of shipwreck or carelessness, it is quite likely to mean the extinction of all these species and that serious damage to other avian populations could result.

Conant also said, "The difficulty of enforcing what will have to be strict regulations on the activities of fisheries personnel should be considered. The areas in question are so isolated that significant harm to animal populations could take place before officials were alerted to problems.

"In other words, we would have to agree to take great risks, something the Hawaii Audubon Society is unwilling to sanction."

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PARKING IN REAR



land half-awash. How does one put boundaries around a wildlife atoll?

The Leewards stretch across more than 1,000 miles — from Nihoa, just beyond Niihau, up to Pearl and Hermes Reef, just short of Midway.

**ONE PROPOSAL** came last year from William J. Mullahey of the Big Island. Carve out a patch of the ocean that is 400 miles wide and 1,400 miles long, he said. Call it the Charles Lindbergh Wildlife Sanctuary.

Mullahey, a retired Pan Am director and friend of the late Lindbergh, proposed turning the area over to the United Nations in perpetuity as a memorial to peace.

He derived the dimensions of 400 miles by 1,400 miles from an international movement to extend sovereignty of coastal waters out to 200 miles. Two hundred miles on either side of an atoll equals 400 miles. An additional 200 miles at either end of the thousand-mile length of the Leewards comes to 1,400 miles.

But the move to extend coastal jurisdictions seems to be working against the national refuge instead of for it. As America fishermen are deprived of coastal fishing in other countries, they look harder for coastal resources at home.

The Leewards thus take on an extra luster as a resource.

**THE STATE** Department of Land and Natural Resources started showing an interest in the Leewards as a commercial resource instead of a wildlife refuge at the 1973 wilderness discussions.

Larger boundaries for the refuge would give it greater integrity as an ecological unit, according to Palmer Sekora, refuge administrator for Fish and Wildlife.

Seabirds on the refuge islands obviously depend on adjacent waters for their sustenance, as do the turtles and seals, he said. Just how far and how large the dependence are unknown, he said.

In trying to buffer the refuge as a wilderness zone, Fish and Wildlife calculated its boundaries at 304,000 acres. Measurements started at the lowest of each day's two tidal cycles and went out in places to 10 fathoms, or 60 feet.

A line was fashioned around outermost reefs of each atoll in the refuge to produce the figure of 304,000 acres.

**THE DEPARTMENT** of Land and

The report failed to mention that most islands of the Leewards already enjoy sanctuary status as a national wildlife refuge, a status endowed in 1909.

Instead, the committee issuing the report said: "We are concerned about increasing pressures toward a Federal declaration of the North-western Hawaiian Islands as a 'natural wilderness area,' a step in advance of any meaningful knowledge of the extent and value of marine resources in these islands."

**BIOLOGISTS** have catalogued the extent and value of the wildlife as a resource for several decades. But little has ever been done to inventory fish in adjacent waters, largely on the assumption that no one would ever want to fish in what appeared to be a wildlife refuge of the United States.

Richard Shomura, however, had other ideas.

Shomura is director of the Honolulu office of the National Marine Fisheries Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce. He helped write both the 1969 and 1974 "Hawaii and the Sea" reports.

"Basically I had always been interested in finding out what our natural resources are out there," he said in a telephone interview.

"In each report a recommendation said there should be a marine survey of resources in the area—the idea being that if there are resources the State could utilize and if they could provide a source of fresh fish, then they should be utilized.

"I think all of us are aware of it as a wildlife refuge area there now. The question comes up of what are the interactions of anything up there.

"You must first determine what is there and how much can be taken. So as a result of the lack of information in the area, about one or two years ago, when I moved back from California, I initiated the plan to get together with Fish and Wildlife and State agencies to look into this particular area because I could see the interest coming."

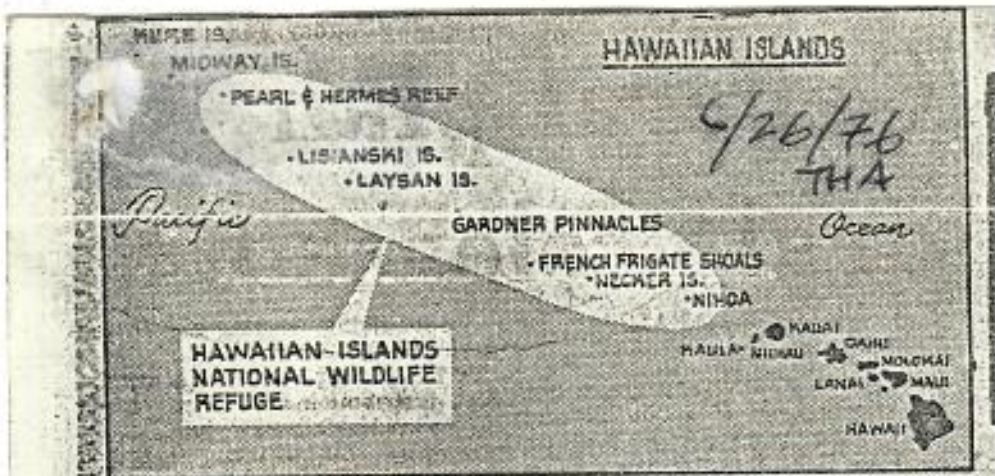
**SHOMURA SAID** commercial interest in the Leewards isn't confined to the United States. The Japanese and Soviets have fished farther up the chain in the past 10 years, he said.

"Presumably our interest is increased a lot more because of this

(Continued on next page)

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Column Two





Sea refuge—  
all want to get  
into the act



By BRUCE BENSON

Advertiser Staff Writer

What started out as a buffer to protect a unique Pacific wildlife refuge from encroachment is turning into a kind of magnet, attracting potential governmental and commercial interlopers.

The U.S. Department of Commerce, the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources and commercial fishermen are sniffing hard at the waters surrounding the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

The sanctuary is an extraordinary array of coral atolls and two mountainous islands in the remote, northwestern part of the Hawaiian archipelago.

Millions of raucous seabirds inhabit the region, also referred to commonly as the Leewards Islands. Many species fly several thousand miles to reach their annual nesting grounds. Four rare and endangered species of land birds occupy the Leewards, as do the Hawaiian monk seal and green sea turtle.

THE REGION HAS enjoyed a solitude and absence of commercial pressure since 1909. In that year, conservation-minded President Theodore Roosevelt declared it to be a safe haven for wildlife.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which administers the refuge, has realized that what one president provides, another can take away.

So when Congress passed the Wilderness Act of 1964, Fish and Wildlife sought to extend the law's protection to the Hawaii sanctuary.

Essentially, the act makes it more difficult to put U.S. wilderness regions to other uses. Once acreage is officially declared to be wilderness, Congress itself must approve introduction of competing purposes.

In 1973, the plan to qualify the refuge as wilderness went awry. The State of Hawaii demurred when Fish and Wildlife tried to define the refuge boundaries.

The problem centered on what makes the refuge unique — its oceanic quality, with much of the

Natural Resources (DLNR), led by then-chairman Sunao Kido, suggested paring the acreage down to 256,145, according to Sekora.

Kido shrank the size of the refuge by measuring its boundaries from outermost reefs, foregoing 10-fathom marks, Sekora said.

Then for reasons still unclear Kido and others in the State changed their minds. DLNR said the boundaries should encompass only that land on the refuge that is always out of the water.

The Leeward atolls are largely awash. The amount of land that is continuously above water amounts to only 1,769 acres.

One must subtract 24 acres of the emerged lands for a Coast Guard navigating station at French Frigate Shoals. The remainder would be 1,745 acres — a small fraction of the original proposal — for inclusion as official wilderness of the United States.

The rest would remain a wildlife refuge but just where "the rest" is at this time has become a political and legal question.

DIMINISHING the sizable refuge by claiming that its boundaries encompass only 1,769 acres was the first step in turning the Leewards into a political issue.

Another occurred in a 1974 document entitled "Hawaii and the Sea," itself a revision of a blueprint for Hawaii ocean development that was issued in 1969.

The 1974 update included a section called "Northwestern Hawaiian Islands Stock Assessment." Citing poor fishing around Hawaii's main islands, the report said "it is becoming essential" to assess the fishing potential in the Leewards.

The report then said, "This new fishing capability, together with the recent proposal to establish a marine wilderness reserve among the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, suggests that an effort to assess the commercial and recreational potential of the area should be undertaken in the near future."

The report failed to mention that most islands of the Leewards al-







# New faces eye wildlife refuge

(Continued from preceding page)

extended jurisdiction out to 200 miles signed on April 13 by President Ford," he pointed out.

The new limit will take effect March 1, he said.

Shomura said his "mission" for the Leewards is "optimal utilization." He explained, "It doesn't mean that you necessarily harvest it. If the trade-offs are such that the decision-makers say overwhelmingly that you don't harvest, then that itself is a utilization decision."

Shomura favors a study.

"The question I raise is: What are the food requirements of the organisms that live and depend on the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

"It may be that the food organisms that commercial interests want are totally outside what these seabirds need. So from a scientific standpoint we need to find out what's there and what the interactions are. Then the wildlife managers are in a better position to make better decisions. I don't think all the evidence is clearcut on one side or the other."

AT THE MOMENT, refuge admin-

"We're not in accord until we have the chance to make a survey as to what we have there in resources — the type and amount of fish, crab, lobster, precious coral, manganese deposits. Then we'll find out whether there is scientific justification for the protection of the birds, seals and turtles on land, and if there is a need to preserve the waters these natural animals feed on."

Asked whether U.S. Fish and Wildlife is extending its boundaries or the State is shrinking them, Yim said:

"We want to find out what the original boundaries were. Let's put it that way. And what's the justification for it? If it's law, there is no way for us to shrink it. We have no intent to shrink it, but at the same time we don't want them to expand it when they have no legal authority to do so."

Yim said he favors multiple use of waters adjacent to refuge islands when it can be done without jeopardizing wildlife. He also said the State wants additional power in deciding the fate of the waters if and when the 200-mile economic zone takes ef-

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AT THE MOMENT, refuge administrator Sekora seems to be practicing a strategy of swimming gently and avoiding any sudden splashes. It is an open secret, however, that he is unhappy at the way things are proceeding.

Sekora just returned from a two-week visit to the islands. It is customary for the refuge administrator to invite half a dozen or so specialists to accompany him on expeditions to the refuge.

This time, however, Shomura put the trip together. Specialists from State Fish and Game and two State senators visited several refuge islands. Sekora was in a position of tagging along on a trip to the sanctuary he administers.

Sens. T. C. Yim, D-5th Dist. (W. Honolulu), and Stanley I. Hara, D-1st Dist. (Hawaii), were in the party. Yim said he went because of his interest in ocean science research. Hara said he represented the leadership of the Senate.

"THE STATE GOVERNMENT isn't in accord with the extension of the boundaries," Yim said. He referred to the Federal proposal to count 304,000 acres as wilderness, compared with the State's position of counting only 1,745 acres.

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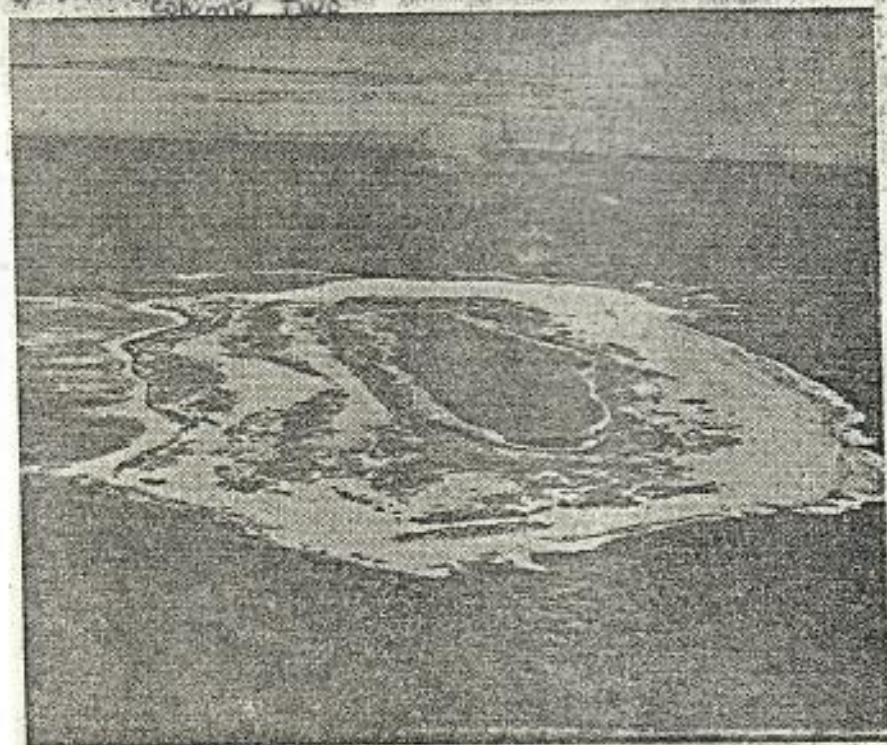
The Federal Government already has allowed Japanese to fish in parts of the Leewards without consulting Hawaii, he said.

SHOMURA MENTIONED that one reason a study should assess resources is to decide what the sustainable yield of fishing would be. If the United States were taking less than the maximum sustainable yield, another fishing nation may ask permission to take the difference, he said.

Partly because the Interior Department is afraid of challenging Hawaii over the refuge boundaries and losing a court test, U.S. Fish and Wildlife will enter an agreement with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources and with National Marine Fisheries for an assessment of fish stock in the Leewards.

"It will be a cooperative thing where Federal and State biologists work together," Sekora said. "Who can do what in what manner will be identified in a triparty agreement so the study is carried out in a manner compatible with the refuge, yet gets the job done so we can make management decisions with the State."

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column two



Aerial view of Laysan shows sparse vegetation and sandy beaches.



## Eyes Fishing Regulations

# Council Ins

By Jim McCoy  
Star-Bulletin Writer

**MIDWAY ISLAND** — Surrounded by a string of buoys, the dilapidated-looking Taiwanese fishing vessel stood docked at one of the U.S. Navy's deep water harbor stations here.

Members of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council, aboard a Navy bus taking a tour of the tiny island, quit looking at the thousands of gooney birds populating the island and peered at the boat, peppering Navy officials with questions.

The officials said the Taiwanese boat had a collision at sea and had limped to the military-controlled island. Arrangements were being made to repair the boat, refuel it and send it on its way.

Navy officials explained it was a common practice to take in distressed vessels from any country and assist in making them seaworthy.

**DESPITE THIS**, the foreigners' presence at the harbor was of particular interest to council members and other fishery officials attending the two-day trip to Midway.

Midway is a small (1-by-2½ miles) U.S. territory located at the northwestern end of the Hawaiian archipelago. About 2,000 miles from Honolulu, the waters surrounding the small island are considered rich fishing grounds. The immediate waters surrounding the island are also off-limits to nonmilitary craft.

The council, one of eight in the United States set up to formulate fishery management plans within the recently enacted 200-mile fishing zones, last year asked the Navy to allow U.S. commercial fishing boats to use the facility as a stopover port.

But the Navy rejected the request. Then lame-duck Navy Secretary J. William Middendorf II wrote that Midway's "limited facilities are extensively used."

Middendorf added the Naval Defensive Sea Area surrounding the island "is still of significant military value to the United States and must be used for national defense purposes, as required by applicable executive orders."

**THE COUNCIL PLANS** to make another request, and the two-day visit this week was partly for council members to lay the groundwork for the next request.

The visit also served to showcase the Coast Guard's surveillance techniques of the 200-mile fishing limits, an intricate part of the council's plan to use Midway.

A Coast Guard C-130 plane from Barbers Point, on a regular surveillance mission over the expansive stretch of ocean, was used to transport the group.

However, only three fishing boats were spotted along the entire route. Two of them were American and the

other was a Japanese tuna vessel. Foreign tuna fishers now are exempted from rules limiting foreign fishing in territorial waters.

On Midway, some grumbling was heard that if the Navy could take care of foreign vessels, even in distress situations, then it could house several U.S. fishing vessels seeking only a place to dock and a fillup of fuel.

**THIS IS ESPECIALLY** true for Hawaii's fishers, who operate vessels which, unlike the larger Russian, Japanese and U.S. Mainland fishers, are not capable of reaching the Midway fishing grounds because of their limited fuel capacity.

Compounding the local problem is the feeling among both commercial and recreational fishermen that Hawaiian waters are "fished out" from local fishing activity and from foreign fishermen who capture many of the pelagic species before they arrive in Hawaii.

With the new fishing limit which can effectively control foreign fishing in these waters, local and Mainland fishermen hope to use Midway and capitalize on the rich fishing grounds near the seven islands in the chain.

In a later meeting with the Naval base commandant, council members' moods over the Midway proposal changed.

Capt. David H. Fischer, commanding officer at the Naval base, told the group he believes Midway has "enough resources to supply a limited (commercial) operation" of the sort the council has proposed.

**BUT FISCHER** emphasized the decision would be made in Washington (by Secretary of the Navy W. Graham Claytor), and not by him.

Other military officials expressed similar optimism. Several told the Star-Bulletin that the reason the council got such a cold response from Middendorf was because the original proposal was too general, lacking specifics such as how many boats would be docked at one time.

Council members left Midway impressed with the size of harbor facilities and the enthusiastic response the local command gave to the idea of allowing commercial U.S. vessels in the harbor.

In meetings yesterday and Tuesday at the State Capitol, the council began formulating a specific plan for using Midway.

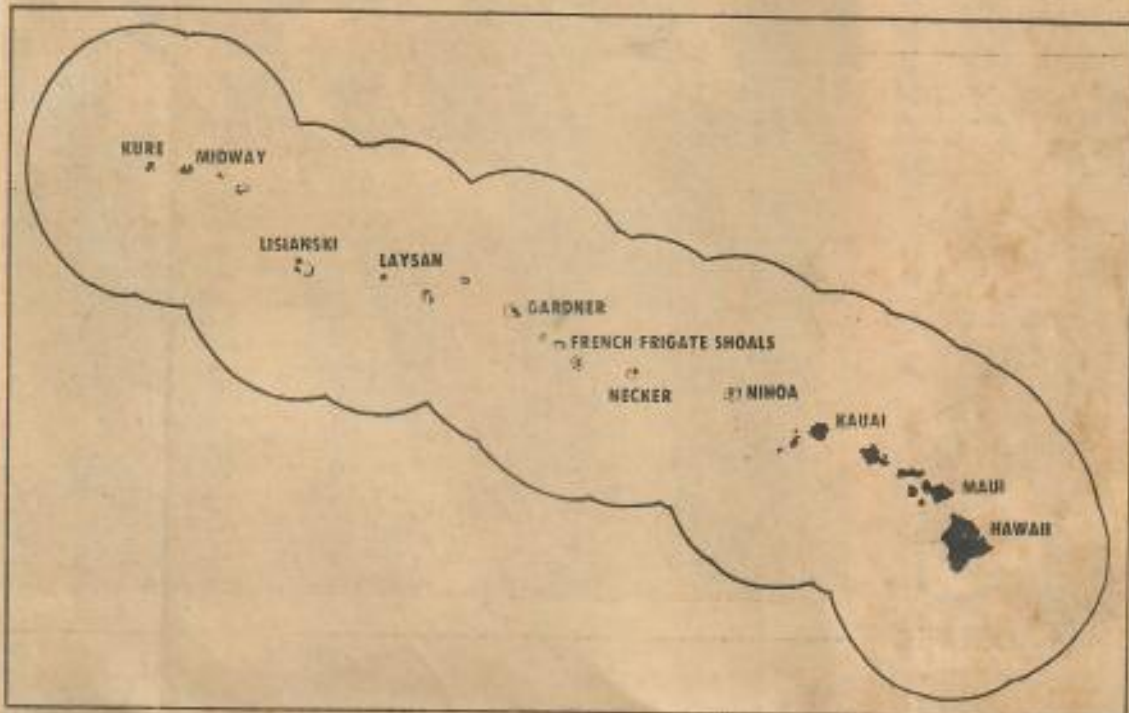
Leading the delegation was State Sen. Wadsworth Y.H. Yee, chairman of the council and a longtime recreational fisherman.

**"WE ARE PLEASANTLY** surprised at the size of the harbor and we are encouraged by the local commander's feeling that a minimum activity could be supported at Midway," Yee said.

Thirty-nine persons attended. They included most of the 11 voting coun-



# pects Midway



**BIG AREA**—The Coast Guard has the job of monitoring fishing activities in the Hawaiian archipelago, which stretches some 1,200 miles across the Pacific Ocean. Each island in the chain is surrounded by a 200-mile zone in which foreign vessels cannot fish unless they first obtain permission from the U.S. government.

cil members headed by chairman Yee. Other council members came from Guam and American Samoa, two other U.S. trust territories that along with Hawaii make up the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

Also attending were top military officials, including Coast Guard Rear Adm. James W. Moreau, and officials from the State Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Hawaii fishery scientists, and local media representatives.

**BIG ISLAND** Democrat Stanley I. Hara, chairman of the Senate Economic Development Committee, and Rep. Charles I. Toguchi, Democratic chairman of the House Ocean and Marine Resources Committee, also attended.

Observers from the Marianas Islands, which may soon receive U.S. Commonwealth status and thereby have the 200-mile zone extended around their islands, also participated.

The eight national councils have the job of recommending management plans for individual fish species within the 200-mile zones surrounding American soil and American possessions.

Preliminary management plans

already have been set for the Hawaiian archipelago waters, according to Wilvan G. Van Campen, executive director of the council.

He said fishermen cannot take precious coral and seamount ground fish. The pelagic species, mainly billfish, may be placed in that category soon, Van Campen said.

**BY NOVEMBER**, the councils will have forwarded their permanent management recommendations to the secretary of the commerce, who will in turn establish limits on certain fish species.

The limits will have a great bearing on the amount foreign, and to some extent American, fishers will be allowed to catch. Basically, foreign vessels will be granted permits if the American fishers do not plan to take all that is allotted of a certain species. In other words, the foreigners get the excess.

The councils are intensely interested in seeing that foreign fishermen do not violate the provisions of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976, which established the 200-mile limit and made it illegal for any foreign country to fish in another country's zone without first obtaining a permit.





# Fishing Nations

By Jerry Tuna  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Members of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council yesterday were given more information about the activities of Japanese fishermen and what the impact will be when the 200-mile United States fishing zone goes into effect March 1.

The council, one of eight councils established for the conservation and management of fishing areas, is vitally concerned about just how much Japanese fishing goes on within the 200-mile zone.

Richard Shomura, director of the Honolulu Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service, reported on the figures supplied by an official Japanese source.

He said that of the 19,957 metric

tons caught in 1975 by Japanese trawlers (mostly in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska) only about 10 per cent came from within the 200-mile zone.

THE JAPANESE ALSO had 16 bottom longline vessels in the 250 to 500 gross tons range which caught 4,000 metric tons of fish. Of this only 500 tons, or about 13 per cent, was from the 200-mile zone.

## Study 200-Mile Limit

Line fishing, with only eight ships, accounted for another 500 to 600 metric tons in the areas of Guam and Northern Marianas. These are small vessels that drop down baskets with about 30 hooks on each drop line.

When the 1975 Japanese figures were presented to the council some members doubted that they were entirely accurate.

The Coast Guard, which will be given the task of policing the Pacific waters after March 1, is beginning to make flights out past the Hancock Seamount, a pinnacle rising 1,600 fathoms from the floor of the ocean just 200 miles northwest of Midway

Island. Some fishing activity has been spotted.

The Hancock Seamount will be the only seamount covered by the 200-mile zone, under the jurisdiction of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

THE REPORT BY Shomura on seamount groundfish areas was only part of a larger picture which threatens Japanese use of certain fishing grounds. According to the New York Times, last year Japanese fisherman harvested 10.8 million metric tons of sea creatures from the world's waters.

Of this amount almost half, or more than 4.5 million metric tons, was taken within 200 miles of other nations' shores.

"With a growing number of nations adopting new limits—Britain and the European Common Market countries are joining too—Japan finds itself forced to bargain for a sometimes sharply reduced share of an international quota," the Times reported.

BY AGREEMENT, JAPANESE fishermen are allowed to continue to fish for tuna within the 200-mile zone. But most of this tuna caught from longline ships does not come from within the zone. The Times reported that Japanese fisherman take 1.6 million tons of fish from United States waters.

Shomura also noted that the Japanese have 90 ships in the 90 to 170 gross ton range which search for precious coral. This is mostly in the area around Midway, Wake, Yap,

and Saipan. In 1975, these ships took 100 metric tons of coral.

In addition to the Japanese, the Taiwan and South Korea fishermen also move throughout the Pacific. Shomura said Taiwan had 648 longline vessels, of Taiwan registry, but that 137 have given up longline shipping and gone into other kinds of fishing. Thirty two of these ships are now going after coral.

Talks now being held in Washington are trying to get Japanese compliance to the new 200-mile fishing zone but the action is expected to cause major economic effects in Japan.

UNTIL RECENTLY, JAPANESE fisherman and government officials publicly maintained their opposition to unilateral extension of fishing zones by individual countries. Japan would prefer to let the new limits come from the continuing United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

However, that has moved so slowly that the United States has grown impatient. The Fisheries Management and Conservation Act of 1976 established eight regional councils to determine catch quotas for American and foreign fishermen.

The Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council met yesterday and today at the State Capitol to continue its organization and work on the council budget.

Wilvan C. Van Campen, council executive director, reported that the council has taken space for a Bishop Street office.

Star-Bulletin

The THURSDAY REPORT

Honolulu  
December 16, 1976



A weekly business feature section



# Fishery Study Started

October 1, 1976 Star-Bulletin



**OCEAN ORIENTED** — Science students from public and private schools visited the Kewalo Research Facility today and yesterday during an open house by the National Ocean Survey and National Marine Fisheries Service. The public is invited to tour the docksite facilities and go aboard the research ship Townsend Cromwell from noon to 4 p.m. tomorrow. — Star-Bulletin Photo by Warren Roll.

## Ship Returns from Fish Survey Cruise

The Honolulu-based research ship Townsend Cromwell has returned to port from a fishery resource assessment cruise to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, an area that will come under United States jurisdiction with the 200-mile fishing zone after March 1.

The Cromwell, one of a fleet of 25 research vessels belonging to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), returned home after two months of fishery and oceanographic surveys at selected sites along the Hawaiian chain.

Experimental bottom trawling, fish and lobster trapping, and handlining were conducted by personnel from the Honolulu Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), according to laboratory director Richard S. Shomura.

INCLUDED IN THE cruise was a survey of Hancock Seamount, a pinnacle rising 1,600 fathoms from the floor of the ocean just 200 miles northwest of Midway Island. Foreign fishing vessels have been reported to harvest thousands of tons of pelagic armorhead there.

Chief scientist Thomas S. Hida also reported the trapping, tagging and release of 556 spiny lobsters for population studies in waters surrounding Necker Island.

Several hundred pounds of "red tail" opelu were caught at depths of about 200 fathoms off Necker and Laysan Islands. Until last year this species of scad was not recorded from the Hawaiian Archipelago.

PARTICIPATING IN the cruise were bottom trawling gear specialists from the MNFS Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle. Marine mammal observers from the University of Hawaii also were included in the scientific group.

S-B 12/14/76



# Off Leeward Islands

By Helen Altom  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A five-year study of marine resources off Hawaii's Leeward Islands has been launched by the National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State government.

Richard Shomura, director of the Honolulu Laboratory of the NMFS, said the information will be used to draft a management plan for Western Pacific fishery resources under the 1976 Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

The act creates a 200-mile fishery zone off U.S. coasts and affects all fish within the zone, species that spawn in U.S. waters and migrate from the zone, and all continental shelf fishery resources extending beyond the zone, such as crab and lobster, coral, clams, abalone and sponges.

SHOMURA SAID the study will include sea birds and marine mammals and range over the waters to Kure Island and beyond. The area includes the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

"Records are very scanty," Shomura said in an interview. "One is hard-pressed what to do from a management viewpoint."

He said even the boundaries of the 200-mile zone in the Pacific are in doubt. American Samoa and Guam are specifically identified, but attorneys are trying to determine if Johnston Island is involved, he said.

HE SAID THE research ship Townsend Cromwell, based at the laboratory's Kewalo Basin Research Facility, will be used for the survey and will leave next week on a cruise.

"We will examine very carefully the sea mounts which the Japanese and Russians have been fishing actively for the past five or eight years," Shomura said.

It isn't known what resources are there or how much are being removed by foreign interests, he said.

HE SAID THE study will attempt to define the resources, the amount and location, and decide what is needed to sustain the sea birds, what should be conserved and what can be exploited by American and foreign fishing interests.

The Conservation and Management Act establishes regional fishery management councils to develop



Richard Shomura

fishery management plans to carry out provisions of the law.

Shomura has a large research staff developing information and

management options for the council, which must submit a plan to the secretary of commerce for approval.

HE NOTED THAT while the act gives residents of various areas a voice in managing their fishery resources, "we have to take into consideration the national posture."

Trade-offs may be necessary to meet national demands, he said.

The Western Pacific Council will hold its first organizational meeting late this month in Honolulu. It has 11 voting members from Hawaii, American Samoa and Guam and a number of nonvoting official members.

MICRONESIA may send an observer, Shomura said.

He said the State and federal study of the Leeward Island resources was planned before passage of the management act and is even more important now because of the need for information.

He hopes to have some estimates of the resources soon. "Time is getting short. Pressure is coming in from all sides," he said.

Enforcement of the act will begin March 1 with the Coast Guard and NMFS responsible for patrolling the zones.



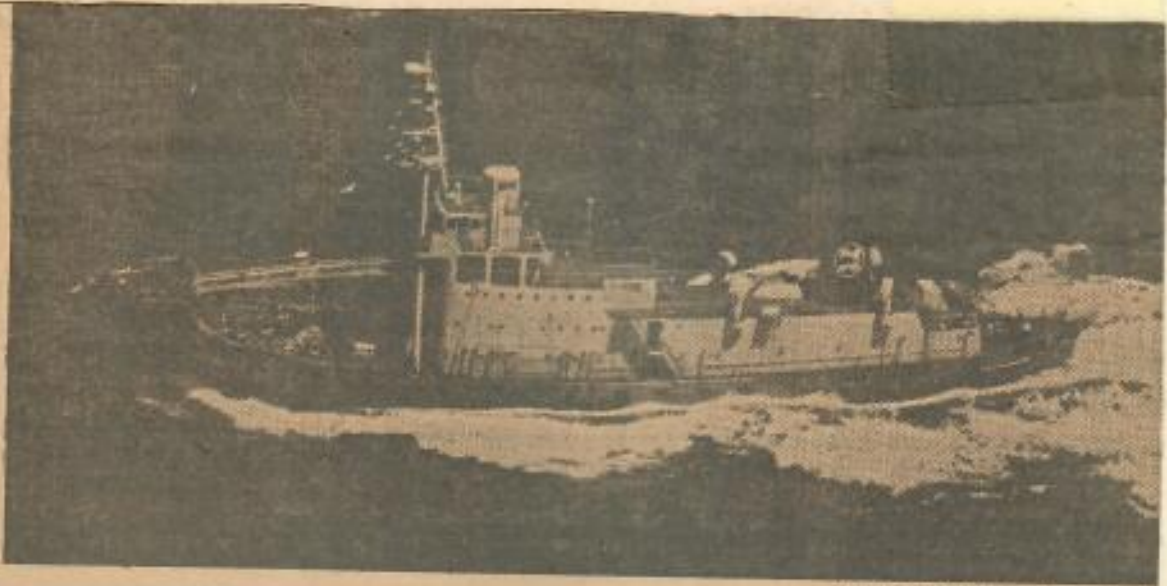


Photo by National Marine Fisheries Service

Japanese whale catcher about 50 miles off French Frigate Shoal.

July 25, 76 5-B

## CG sights whale fleet

A Japanese whaling fleet was spotted Friday morning near the leeward Hawaiian islands by Coast Guard and National Marine Fisheries agents.

A Coast Guard C130 aircraft on routine patrol spotted seven killer boats between 45 and 80 miles northeast of the French Frigate Shoals and the mother factory ship 18 miles off Gardner Pinnacle.

Whale meat was seen on the deck of one ship.

There were no violations of territorial waters, a Coast Guard spokesman said.

Coast Guard cutter Mallow made a courtesy boarding of the factory ship, the Kyokuyo Maru #3, about 8:25 a.m.

Coast Guard spokesmen did not know how long the Japanese fleet had been in the area.

A National Fisheries official said it was the first verified sighting of Japanese whalers in the area in several years.

The Coast Guard will monitor the fleet movements.



FEB 9, 76

## More hunt men missing at sea

Advertiser

A Coast Guard and Navy search for a 17-man crew of a Japanese fishing vessel aground on Kure Atoll was joined yesterday by three other Japanese fishing boats.

No trace of the crew was found, despite the widening search of the area south of Kure and Midway, 1,200 miles northwest of Oahu.

The Coast Guard said

the crew may have abandoned the Houei Maru No. 5 in rubber rafts between the time it left Midway Island Wednesday and the time it was spotted on the Kure reef two days later and 100 miles west.

The search yesterday involved a Coast Guard C130 from Barbers Point, a Navy C117 from Midway and the three Japanese fishing ships.



## Unrecognized asset

Six-thousand botanists from over 50 nations attended the XII International Botanical Congress held last July in Leningrad. Unusual dismay was expressed by many delegates regarding the rapid extermination of the Hawaiian flora, considered by them not so much an American national treasure, but rather as an international one in the custody of the State of Hawaii.

It is common knowledge to them, but hardly to the *kamaaina*, that U.S. Mainland and foreign botanists come to the Islands to study our remaining native plants. But to write and publish their various monographs of plant groups, these botanists spend most of their time in Mainland and European museums.

Only there can they find the plants, to be sure only in the dried and preserved state, that have been exterminated since the time Captain Cook rediscovered the Islands. Such plants had been collected by the botanist David Nelson while on Cook's voyage, and by other botanists and naturalists of later exploring expeditions. In fact, many plants collected by Chamisso on the Russian expedition under Kotzebue during Kamehameha's reign are highly prized and carefully preserved in the Komarov Botanical Institute in Leningrad.

Can the lack of appreciation by so many of us *kamaaina* for our unique endemic plants and animals that use them as food and shelter be blamed on our school system? Perhaps it is not at all strange for a population consisting of an unusually large proportion of boys and girls who have been graduated from school without knowing how to read and write. Such boys and girls, some highly educated and others not, are now grown men and women with the privilege of acting like God and voting the destruction of God's remarkable creations for a paltry handful of shekels. To my horror in 1928 such duller types did not even sense the significance of a magnificent heiau near Pukoo, Molokai, beyond its use as a handy supply of fill or road metal.

We recommend residents of the Islands to get the Christmas number of the magazine *Defenders*, publish-

ed at 1233 Nineteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, \$2. Its 75 or so pages concentrate solely on the Hawaiian Islands. Those of us who can, should read the text; while those who cannot, should look at the colored pictures, almost 100 of them. This issue shows why the proposed "conversion of 5,000 rural acres each year into plantings for commercial lumber operation" (Advertiser, 2/4) would be a ghastly blunder.

DRS. ISA and OTTO DEGENER  
Volcano Hawaii

## State Dept. Rescinds Fishing Boat Seizure

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The State Department last night ordered the Coast Guard not to seize two Japanese fishing boats catching tuna close to Laysan Island in the northwestern islands of the Hawaiian chain.

But a Coast Guard aircraft plans to advise the fishermen to leave the area today.

Plans to seize and tow the boats to Honolulu were changed on the advice of the State Department, a Coast Guard spokesman said today.

"There are certain agreements between Japan and the United States which permit fishing for tuna only within territorial waters," Chief Journalist James Gilman said.

"The desire now is to work this out at the diplomatic level," he said.

THE COAST GUARD was looking for foreign fishing boats along the chain of islands that spreads from Niihau to Kure Atoll when it sent a C-130 from Barbers Point to Midway yesterday.

The plane spotted two boats catching tuna and dispatched the cutter *Buttonwood*, at nearby French Frigate Shoal, to go to Laysan and board the violators.

The *Buttonwood* is due to reach the scene tonight. Laysan is between French Frigate Shoal and Midway.

The fishing boats were told to stay

where they were in a message, written in Japanese, dropped to them yesterday from the aircraft.

The widened 200-mile fishing zone, already approved by Congress and the President, does not take effect until next March. This presumably will help keep fishing boats well away from northwest fishing grounds but will greatly increase Coast Guard surveillance problems.

THE SPOTTED boats were about five miles from tiny Laysan Island, a home for seals, green turtles and birds, and well within the 12-mile limit that is the law today.

Gilman said the Coast Guard still may board the two boats to obtain evidence while the issue is worked out.

A Coast Guard order to keep a C-130 from Midway over the fishing boats last night was rescinded after the State Department issued its no-seizure order.

Nearly 20 foreign fishing boats were seen in the northwest Islands yesterday, but only two within the 12-mile limit.

Laysan is part of a National Wildlife Refuge.

Cutters from Sand Island regularly patrol fishing areas in Alaska's Aleutian chain and often make seizures.

Vessels found in violation of fishing regulations have been fined heavy amounts, often \$500,000 or more.

July 12, 1976 SB



May 15, 76 S-B



James Moreau

# Coast Guard Eyes a Huge New Area

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Lengthier sea voyages and more flying time face Coast Guard personnel when they start policing the 200-mile fishing limit surrounding the Hawaiian Islands in March 1977.

No extra ships, planes or men will be available for the task.

President Ford last month signed a law expanding from 12 to 200 miles from shore the territorial waters claimed by the United States.

The law is intended to keep fishing fleets of foreign countries from "raiding" the diminishing supply of fish off the U.S. coast.

In the elongated chain of Hawaiian Islands, the law increases the Coast Guard's patrol territory many-fold.

REAR ADM. James W. Moreau, 14th Coast Guard District commandant, in an interview, said operating schedules for his men will have to be adjusted.

On routine cutter patrols of the Aleutians and Bering Sea, the ship will reach Alaska by sailing from Sand Island along the northwest island chain of tiny reefs and islets to Kure Atoll and westward to the 180th meridian before heading north to Kodiak.

Random patrols, with a helicopter aboard, will be made in the same widened zone that stretches northwest from Niihau.

Occasional patrols will check waters around Palmyra to the south of Hawaii.

Buoy tenders and 95-foot patrol boats will get into the fishing surveillance business.

MOREAU anticipates no problems partly because fishing is less produc-

tive in Hawaii than it is in Alaskan waters.

But to meet future needs the admiral expects an increase in annual sea duty per man from 180 days to 200 or even 220.

"We estimate about 30 foreign fishing ships a month visit Hawaiian waters," he said.

To police this traffic eight regional councils, one here, will work on procedures for issuing fishing permits.

"The Council here will consist of 11 state and federal officials. They will seek data on the fishing yield in Hawaiian waters," Moreau said.

"They'll pass on permits, giving preference to those nations already using these fishing grounds," he said. American vessels will get preferred treatment.

TO PREPARE for enforcing a larger zone, the admiral said federal and state officials will conduct a simulated seizure of a foreign offender.

"We will give it a dry run so that everyone knows the roles they'll play," he said.

The cutter Jarvis returned to Sand Island this week after an Aleutian patrol during which Japanese fishing ships were fined about \$1 million.

Moreau said the Coast Guard will need help from other armed services and better communications with U.S. fishing interests.

Satellite photographs and electronic identity devices on foreign fishing ships will help in the surveillance program.

## Spy Ship Is Popular Item

WASHINGTON (AP) — A government ad offering the Central Intelligence Agency spy ship Glomar Explorer for rent has attracted responses from more than 150 individuals and companies, the General Services Administration says.

"The response has been excellent," a GSA official said yesterday. He asked not to be identified by name.

Most of the responses are from persons or companies interested in undersea mining.

The ship was built for undersea work and already has been used by the CIA to recover portions of a sunken Soviet submarine from the Pacific Ocean.

The CIA gave up its plans to raise the rest of the ship after the project was exposed last summer.

The GSA ran the ads in the Wall Street Journal in February and March.



# Fishing fleet probe set

A Coast Guard surveillance team is leaving today for the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge northwest of Kauai, to investigate reports that two dozen foreign fishing vessels are violating the fish and wild life sanctuary there.

Coast Guard spokesman Bob Jones said that they are interested in finding out who is in the area, known as the Leeward Islands, and what they are doing.

A preliminary mission by a Coast Guard plane sent out Friday found seven foreign boats in the waters between Kauai and the French Frigate Shoals.

All of the ships spotted were Japanese, fishing vessels, but they were

not seen lowering nets or actively fishing or landing on any of the small volcanic islands in the area.

JONES INDICATED the ships could have legitimate reasons for being in the area, but the Coast Guard is not taking any chances that they may be fishing in U.S. waters in violation of State and Federal laws or upsetting the wildlife by landing.

A Coast Guard C130, with a crew of seven men plus an Advertiser reporter, will leave this morning at 7 on a "look-see" mission expected to last two days.

The fines for foreign vessels fishing in U.S. waters could be steep and action includes possible seizure of

the ships. In April two Japanese vessels were caught off Alaska and one was fined \$580,000.

To date, there is no precedent for prosecuting boats in violation of the sanctuary alone.

THE LEEWARDS stretch across more than 1,000 miles from Nihoa, off Niuhau, up to Pearl and Hermes Reef, just short of Midway. Nearly all of this area comes under the refuge.

A sanctuary was created there in 1909 to protect millions of sea birds from being used as decorations on women's garments. Today a number of other animals are protected by the shelter. These include Hawaiian monk seals and green sea turtles.

July 13, 76 Star-Bulletin

## 2 Fishing Boats Ordered Away

Two Japanese fishing boats were ordered away from Laysan Island yesterday by the Coast Guard which plans greater surveillance from now on for fishing treaty violations in the Northwest islands on the Hawaiian chain.

The State Department filed a protest with the Japanese government yesterday.

But Washington officials decided against seizure of the violators who were using poles and lines within the 12-mile limit off the tiny atoll of sand, brush, seals, turtles and birds.

Rear Adm. James W. Moreau, 14th Coast Guard District commander, said yesterday that stepped-up surveillance is the answer to the increase in foreign fishing activity along the island chain.

HE SAID 25 foreign vessels have been fishing in the area recently but all but two apparently remained outside the 12-mile limit which will be widened to 200 miles next March.

A Coast Guard aircraft from Barber's Point dropped a message to one of the ships yesterday telling it to move away from Laysan.

Moreau said there was no Japanese enforcement vessel with the fishing fleet.

In Alaskan waters the Japanese often have their own police ship to watch fishermen who face stiff fines when caught within United States territorial waters.

Moreau discussed the issue yesterday with Masao Tsukamoto, consul general here.

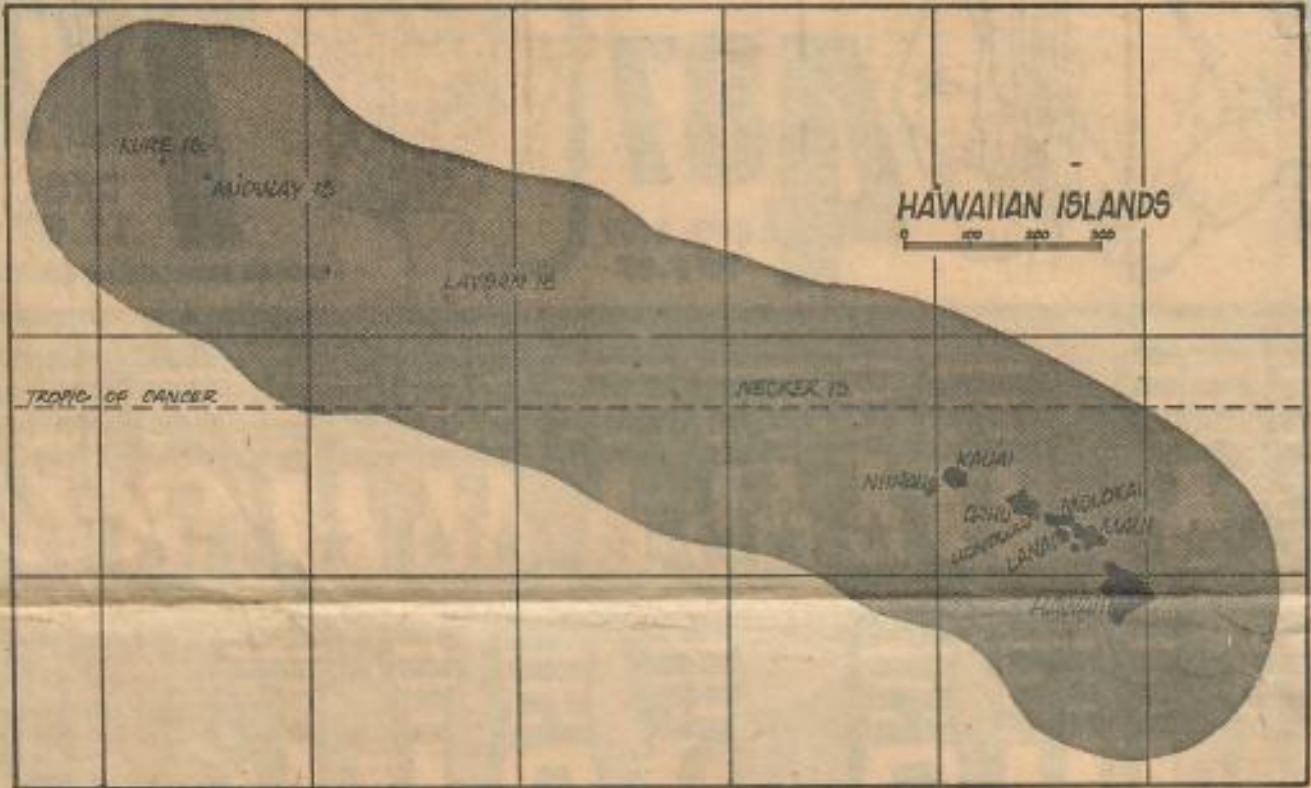
In recent years fishing boats from

Russia, Taiwan and South Korea have been seen along the Northwest chain.



# Hawaii Re

June 30, 1976



Hawaii's boundaries would expand dramatically to include 600,000 square miles of ocean.

# Hawaii the giant: Its role is hazy



By **BRUCE BENSON**  
Advertiser Staff Writer

Hawaii will soon undergo a transformation of its boundaries, blossoming from its present 6,450 square miles of land into a State that also accounts for more than 600,000 square miles of ocean.

The new oceanic sphere of influence is four times the size of California.

Driving Hawaii's boundaries outward are both national and international pressures to extend the territorial sea of coastal countries out 200 miles from their shores.

At present, the American territorial limit is 3 miles off shore, while a contiguous fishing zone extends for 12 miles from U.S. land areas.

**AN IMPORTANT** issue arising from the sudden swelling in size is just how firmly the State will step forward to manage the physical resources within its impending new jurisdiction.

Fish, precious coral and manganese nodules are among the economic assets of a sea that the State will suddenly find within its boundaries.

Dr. John P. Craven, who resigned recently as the State's marine affairs coordinator to enter the Democratic race in the 1st Congressional District, sees some reason to worry about how Hawaii will fare with the new regime.

In a speech to Navy officers at Barbers Point, Craven said, "The central question for Hawaii is the extent to which the State will have an influence on the management of the resources of this vast area or the extent to which the State will become a small enclave within a vast Federal territory."

**JUST WHEN** coastal boundaries will push out to 200 miles is unclear, but arguments seem to dwell more on when it will happen rather than whether it will happen.

Negotiations for the Third Conference of United Nations Law of the Sea meetings seem headed toward some kind of conclusion in sessions scheduled at New York in August.

Meanwhile, the United States unilaterally has enacted a partial 200-mile territorial claim known as the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

Starting next March 1, this country will extend jurisdiction over all fish within the 200-mile limit except for the highly migratory specie of tuna. Special accords for Japan to



**CRAVEN**

fish within Hawaiian waters at present will have to be renegotiated or canceled.

**CRAVEN SAID** it is an open question whether Hawaii will speak with an effective voice in the new fishing scheme. "As the law is now constituted, there is some ambiguity and in fact some cause for concern," he said.

He said Hawaii "will be well represented" on a commission to determine initial management problems. But he noted that "the final determination will be that of the secretary of commerce in consultation with the State Department."

The commission to oversee the Hawaii portion of the new fishing boundaries is known as the Western Pacific Council. The infant group held its first preliminary meeting on June 9-10 in Honolulu.

A spokesman is Robert T. B. Iverson, of the Honolulu office of the National Marine Fisheries Service, which is an agency of the Commerce Department.

**ELEVEN PERSONS** will sit as voting members on the council; three will sit as nonvoting members.

"Hawaii is guaranteed at least two voting members on the council, and will probably have additional voting members, since it is reasonable to expect one or more of the 'at large' members to be named from Hawaii," he said. "Thus Hawaii is expected to be well represented on the council."

Iverson agreed that the final decision on managing the 600,000 square miles rests with the secretary of

commerce, although he cannot put his own plan into effect without what Iverson called "an extensive consultation phase with the council."

Craven is concerned too with the archipelago doctrine. He said it is of crucial importance to Hawaii. The doctrine "allows an island nation to draw boundary lines connecting the outermost points of adjacent islands," he said.

"The waters between these islands thus become part of the sovereign territory of the nation with only minor limitations that classify the waters as archipelagic waters.

"Unfortunately the current (Law of the Sea Treaty) text does not permit a continental state such as the United States to apply the archipelagic doctrine to its island states and territories."

**CRAVEN SAID** Hawaii should mount a strong effort between now and August to convince the U.S. delegation of the importance of the archipelago doctrine both to Hawaii and the country.

Not everyone agrees, however, that counting Hawaii as an archipelago is important. George Kent, a University of Hawaii political scientist who has written on Law of the Sea, said:

"The motivation for Hawaii to seek archipelagic rights is economic, but its implications spin over into research, shipping and pollution control."

**KENT SAID** archipelagic rights mean that the nation enjoying them can restrict the shipping of other countries to specified sea lanes, as well as retain decisive powers over research within the archipelago and pollution control.

Hawaii's boundaries will be about the same size whether one claims archipelagic rights or a 200-mile economic zone, according to Kent.

"The Federal government is opposed to applying the archipelago idea to Hawaii because the rights under that doctrine would go well beyond the control of economic resources of an economic zone if adopted," he said.

"If Hawaii were allowed to interfere with the entry of foreign vessels doing military, commercial or scientific activities, then other archipelagos would have to be allowed to restrict American vessels in the same way.

"The Federal government does not want to have the U.S. global reach on and under the ocean restricted in this way."



The Honolulu Advertiser—  
**Hawaii**

# Two Japanese

By VICKIE ONG  
*Advertiser Staff Writer*

**MIDWAY**—The U.S. Coast Guard spotted two Japanese fishing vessels violating fishing zone laws within northwestern Hawaiian waters yesterday and ordered them to halt all fish-catching operations and await further action.

A Coast Guard cutter was dispatched yesterday to investigate the incident and was expected to arrive on the scene at 7 p.m. today.

The Coast Guard late yesterday afternoon was awaiting word from the State Department in Washington as to what action to take.

It was speculated that boarding or seizure of the two Japanese vessels may be considered.

AT 11:30 A.M. yesterday, a Coast Guard plane spotted the two vessels, MEI 520 and MEI 579, which were line and pole fishing inside the 12-mile contiguous fishing zone around Laysan Island. The vessels were 5 to 7 miles offshore of Laysan.

Laysan, part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

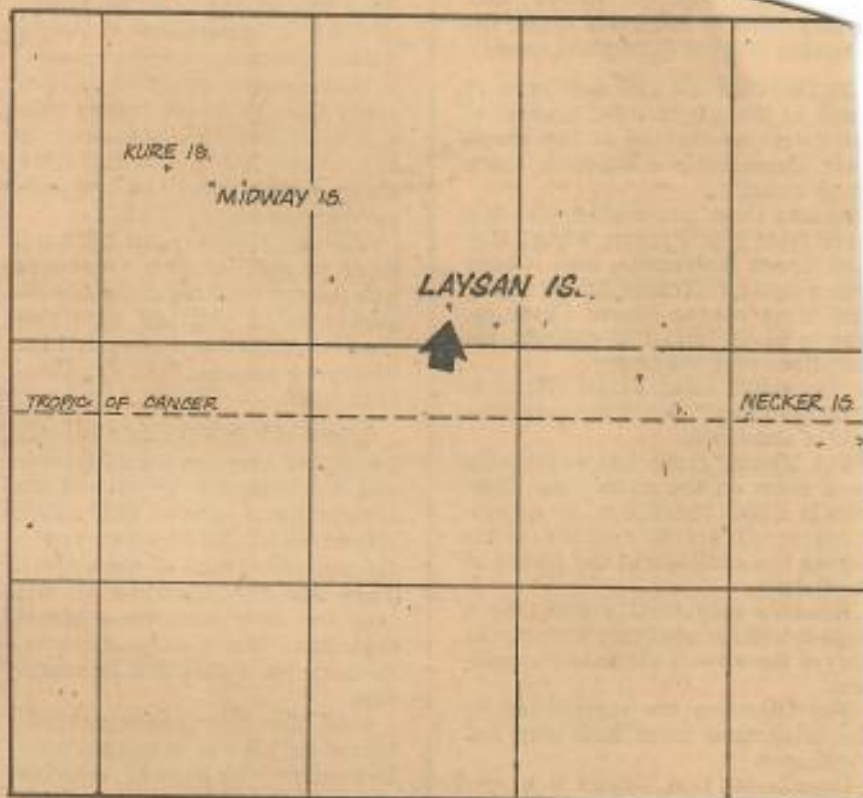
The Coast Guard C130 plane circled the two vessels for four hours. Meanwhile, another C130 and three air crews were dispatched from Barbers Point to assist in maintaining surveillance of the Japanese vessels.

The Coast Guard cutter Buttonwood was en route from French Frigate Shoal, some 335 miles from the scene.

**THE FIRST** Coast Guard plane was sent out early yesterday to check on possible fishing violations.

Up to 18 foreign fishing vessels were spotted in the northwestern Hawaiian waters Friday but all ships were outside the 12-mile fishing zone.

Foreign fishing vessels are not allowed to fish within 12 miles of the



Arrow points to area where two Japanese vessels

United States or its possessions. However, Japan and the United States have a bilateral agreement enabling Japanese vessels to fish for tuna only by longline within the 12-mile zone.

Longline fishing involves laying a mile of line which is baited and hooked in several places. In line and pole fishing, fishermen use poles and line with barbless hooks.

**THE TWO** Japanese ships stopped yesterday were 4.5 miles east and 5.5 miles south, respectively, of Laysan Island, a 2-mile-wide island 790 miles northwest of Honolulu.

"I would say it was a clear viola-

tion. Pole and line fishing is definitely not allowed in the contiguous 12-mile zone," said John Naughton yesterday. He is fishery biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service and adviser to the Coast Guard.

When the Coast Guard first saw the ships at 11:30 a.m., helmeted fishermen with long poles were quickly hauling in large skipjack tuna.

Naughton estimated that 2,000 pounds of tuna were already on the deck of the first Japanese vessel.

Fishermen with poles in the water were spotted on the second vessel, but no fish were seen.



# Report

# fish boats pursued



★★ Monday, July 12, 1976 A-3



... were spotted.

There were also two other Japanese fishing vessels — one stationary, the other scouting. The fishermen could not be seen on these two vessels from the air.

AT 11:50 A.M., when the Coast Guard flew over the first vessel again, it was obvious that the fishermen had spotted the plane. They had withdrawn their poles and were clearing the decks of tuna. Men on the second vessel waved at the plane as it passed overhead.

Lt. Cmdr. Richard Evans, the pilot, then had his crew pinpoint the vessels' positions on radar. He prepared to halt the ships and document their actions.

Two copies of a mimeographed warning — printed in Japanese, English, Russian and Korean — were put in a yellow plastic packet with streamers attached.

The message said:

"You must stop your vessel instantly. You are in violation of the territorial waters of the United States. Wait here for a United States Government vessel to arrive."

AS EVANS brought the plane low and directly over the vessels, a 10-foot rear hatch of the plane was opened and the packet was dropped.

It was not known if the vessels recovered the warning packets.

At the same time, a crewman radioed repeatedly on several frequencies for the vessels to stop, but there was no response from either ship.

The copilot, Lt. Tom Davis, continuously flashed the letter "L" in Morse code with a spotlight, signaling the vessels to stop.

At first the vessels ignored the messages and took an evasive course, according to flight engineer Jack Geck.

The Coast Guard maintained "hot pursuit," flying over and flashing "L" while awaiting orders from the 14th Coast Guard District command in Honolulu.

"HOT PURSUIT," pilot Evans said, "would require maintaining continuous visual or radar surveillance of the vessels until the cutter Buttonwood arrived to take care of the matter."

The C-130 had fuel to remain flying over the vessels until 4 p.m.

Meanwhile, a Coast Guard C130 plane dispatched from Barbers Point at 12:55 p.m. would take three hours to travel 800 miles to take over "hot pursuit."

At 12:58 p.m. notices of the violations were sent by teletype to the US secretary of state in Washington and

the Coast Guard commandant in Washington, among others.

The Buttonwood is not expected to arrive on the scene until 7 p.m. today.

"I don't think we can stay here for three hours," a crewman said early in the afternoon.

HE WAS WRONG. For four hours, the C130, shutting down two of its four engines to save fuel, cruised at a 150-180 knots in a 10-mile radius around the ships, waiting to hand over the task to the coming C130.

The first C130 crew landed at Midway at 5 p.m. yesterday, then was scheduled to resume surveillance of the ships from 9 p.m. to early this morning to meet the second plane again.

Two additional air crews were sent over last night to work as relief on the airplanes.

Bob Jones, Coast Guard photojournalist, said that if a decision to seize is made by the State department, either a boarding party may take the vessels back to Honolulu or they will be towed.

It was not known yesterday whether the Buttonwood—a 180-foot Buoy Tender—is capable of towing two 200-foot fishing vessels at the same time.

Another contingency is that the Coast Guard may ask that the two vessels sail into Honolulu under Buttonwood's escort. Judicial action by the U.S. attorney would be pending then.

IN RECENT YEARS, fines levied against vessels for fishing zone violations have been high.

In Alaska this year, a Japanese fishing vessel was fined more than \$750,000.

Earlier yesterday, two other Japanese fishing vessels were spotted but they were outside the 12-mile zone.



# 2 Japanese vessels sent on way at last

By VICKIE ONG  
Advertiser Staff Writer

Two Japanese fishing vessels in the Northwest Hawaiian Islands, which on Sunday had been stopped by the U.S. Coast Guard for fishing violations, were sent on their way yesterday.

The State Department Sunday night decided not to seize the vessels, MEI 520 and MEI 579. Instead it will lodge a diplomatic protest with Japan, according to Lt. Cmdr. Rick Gallien, a Coast Guard pilot.

The Japanese Government was supposed to have informed the vessels they were released, but evidently the ships didn't get the word.

A Coast Guard C130 plane — originally dispatched Sunday afternoon to assist in surveillance of the vessels — found the ships still off Laysan Island yesterday afternoon.

MESSAGES were dropped from the plane to inform the ships they could resume fishing — but outside the contiguous 12-mile fishery zone around U.S. property.

On Sunday morning, a C130 plane on fishery patrol spotted the vessels line-and-pole fishing five to seven miles off Laysan Island in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

Laysan is part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, which is administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Foreign vessels cannot fish within 12 miles of U.S. land. Under a U.S.-Japan agreement, Japanese vessels can fish for tuna inside the zone only if one particular type of fishing method is used.

Pole-and-line fishing is not allowed in the zone under the agreement.

Gallien's plane was summoned from Barbers Point Sunday to maintain "hot pursuit" — circling the vessels while the State Department in Washington made a decision.

THE FIRST C130 plane that spot-

ted the violators had kept watch for four hours Sunday and had to head for Midway to refuel.

While the State Department debated, the Coast Guard cutter Buttonwood had also been dispatched from the French Frigate Shoals to "investigate" the Laysan incident.

Late Sunday, Gallien was informed that the State Department had declined to seize the vessels. The C130 then left the scene and flew to Midway.

"Barbers Point said the State Department would notify the Japanese (government) which would notify the vessels (of their release)," Gallien said.

The vessels apparently never received the message from their government, Gallien said.

ON MIDWAY, the wife of a Navy man was recruited to hand letter a message in Japanese.

The note told the vessels they were fishing in violation of the U.S.-Japanese bilateral fisheries agreement, their government had been notified of the violation and they could resume fishing outside the 12-mile zone.

En route from Midway to Barbers Point yesterday, Gallien's C130 plane spotted the two vessels 25 miles due west of Laysan.

They apparently had not dropped anchor and had drifted from their original position five to seven miles southeast of Laysan.

Gallien dropped the plane to within 200 feet of the first vessel. The massive rear ramp was opened and the message packet was dropped, squarely hitting the ship's deck.

SOON AFTER, the vessel revved its engine and prepared to get under way.

The second message packet missed the ship by 10 feet, but the vessel was seen maneuvering to pick it up.

"I think this was the best way to handle it. We haven't had a whole lot

of patrol out here (in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands). I think we scared them. We just want to make sure they obey the agreement," Gallien said.

"The word will get out to the Japanese fishing fleet and they'll stay out of the area (inside the 12-mile zone)," said John Naughton, fishery biologist with the National Marine Fisheries Service and adviser to the Coast Guard on its trip Sunday and yesterday.

On fishery patrol yesterday, the Coast Guard plane also observed a Japanese vessel pole-and-line fishing legally 21 miles southwest of Lisianski, also in the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

THE SAME vessel was spotted Sunday near the two violators, but it was not fishing then.

The cutter Buttonwood yesterday was seen steaming toward Laysan. The Coast Guard pilots were not sure of her mission.

It was assumed the Buttonwood had been informed of the State Department's action.

Meanwhile, the plane that originally sighted the violators, was diverted to Barbers Point Sunday night. It had just left Midway to "babysit" the vessels when the State Department decision came down.

Also, two relief air crews that were to assist in the surveillance remained on Oahu when the "hot pursuit" was called off.

ON FRIDAY the Coast Guard counted 18 foreign fishing vessels in the Northwestern Hawaiian Island waters, but none was inside the 12-mile zone.

In addition to the two violators, the Coast Guard on Sunday sighted two vessels within the zone but not fishing and two other ships, both outside the zone.

One was actively pole-and-line fishing skipjack tuna, but was doing so legally.



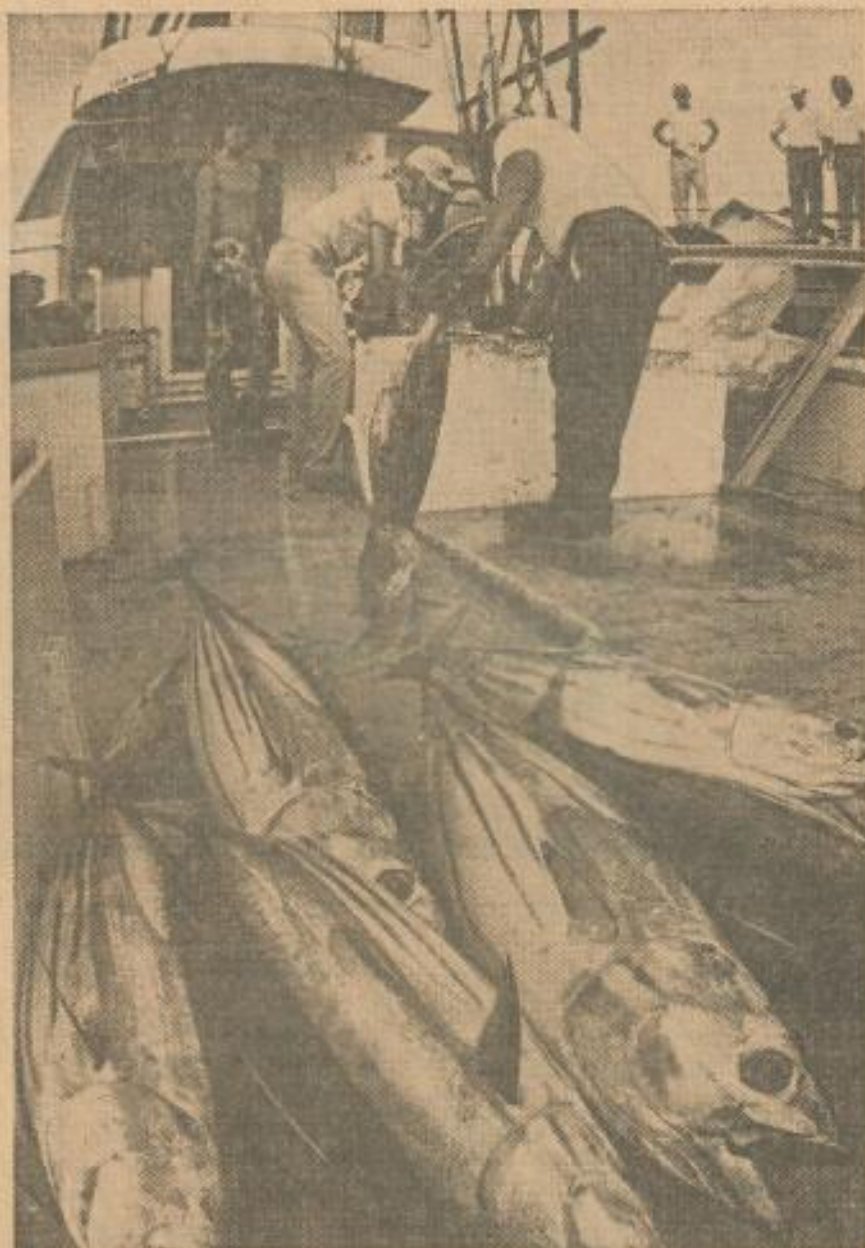


U. S. Coast Guard photo by Bob Jones

Guardsmen drop packet to one of the ships.



2 Aug 25 1977  
Amo Star-Bulletin



**BREAKTHROUGH**—The Jo Anne Marie, a chartered tuna boat from the West Coast, docked in Honolulu Harbor today with 45 tons of tuna caught in a new fishing area called Emperor Seamount, north of Midway. Valued at \$1,165 a ton, the fish were caught on their migratory route from the Japan Sea to the U.S. Mainland's Pacific Northwest. The Jo Anne Marie and a sister ship, the Typhoon, were chartered by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, an arm of the Pacific Island Development Commission. —Star-Bulletin Photo by Ron Edmonds.



MAY 4, 72 ADVERTISER



Coast Guard photo

### *Soviet trawler in Isle waters*

This Russian fishing trawler, the Ekvator, operating within the 200-mile fishing zone of the Hawaiian Islands, is expected to be boarded this morning by Coast Guard and National Marine Fisheries officials. The vessel was spotted Saturday morning by a Coast Guard C130 about 150 miles northwest of Kure Island, about 1,500 miles from Oahu. It is the first foreign fishing vessel to enter Hawaiian waters since the March 1 Federal law setting a 200-mile zone went into effect. One of the officials, Reg Gooding of Honolulu, will remain on the vessel, which may have a permit, as an observer as required by the law.



# Rich Fishing Areas

By Helen Altom  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Significant resources of commercially valuable spiny lobsters and snappers, such as ehū, kalikali and opakapaka, have been located during explorations of waters of the Northwest Hawaiian Islands.

The research also has turned up a possible new species of fish and three shallow-water fishes which have never been recorded in Hawaiian waters.

The unusual specimens were taken at the Bishop Museum ichthyologist John E. Randall for identification and will be added to the museum's reference collections.

The investigation of Hawaii's northwestern waters began in October 1976 as an intensive federal-state effort to assess the fishery resources.

IT'S A FIVE-YEAR program costing more than \$1 million annually, with contributions from all participating agencies.

Robert Skillman, coordinator for the long-range study, said, "It is really growing."

He is with the Honolulu Laboratory of the Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, one of the study participants.

He said a workshop was held this week by the participants, including the laboratory, the State Division of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Marine Mammal Laboratory, another segment of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Seattle, Wash.

Representatives of the Sea Grant Program presented about a dozen research proposals to augment work of the major ocean investigators, Skillman said.

"This laboratory has been talking about doing work up there (in the northwestern islands) for about five years now. It took us a long time to drum up interest and it's really snowballing now," he said.

"OBVIOUSLY, IT'S AN important area with quite a bit of fisheries potential and it's generating a lot of interest by a lot of people."

He said the original idea to examine fisheries potential in the area occurred before the 200-mile territorial fishing zone was established and has become increasingly important with the new sea regulations.

He said an important consideration for all participants is the National Wildlife Refuge where seabirds, the Hawaiian monk seal and other native endangered species live under federal protection.

"It's very important to all of us that any commercial activities in that area do not have an impact on the monk seal or any other organisms in the refuge area," Skillman said.

The Townsend Cromwell research

vessel of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has made six cruises so far in the far-reaching investigation. The first cooperative cruise with all participants was in July-August and the next trip in January probably will involve all agencies, including Sea Grant scientists, Skillman said.

DURING THE LATEST two-month cruise, fishery scientists on the Cromwell found relatively high densities of spiny lobsters at Necker Island, Maro Reef, Laysan Island and Raita Bank.

Richard Uchida, chief scientist on that cruise, said catch rates were as high as 6.9 lobsters per trap at Necker and only 31 percent were under the legal limit of one pound. Most of the lobsters caught were tagged and released where they were captured to monitor their growth and movement.

The scientists reported handline fishing was "excellent" around some of the islands and banks. Snappers were plentiful around Nihoa and Necker Islands, especially the ehū and kalikali. Other valuable fishes such as the thick-lip ulua, hapuupuu and opakapaka were abundant around Maro Reef and French Frigate Shoals. Kahala also turned up in considerable abundance at some areas fished by the ship.

Trolling resulted in good catches of kawakawa, ahi and ono, particu-



# Found in Northwest Hawaiian Isles

larly at Nihoa, Raita Bank, Laysan and Maro Reef. But efforts to catch bottom fish with a Norwegian fish trawl generally weren't productive.

SKILLMAN SAID THE agencies have divided up the work according to their specialty areas, with surveys of seabirds as well as the fishery resources, and their interaction. The fisheries studies include work on both reef and deep water fishes.

He said some work also is being done on the pelagic armorhead, a deep-living fish off the Hancock Seamount which is just within the U.S. 200-mile fishing zone.

The Russians and Japanese started a fishery on that species in an area called Emperor Seamount northwest of the Hawaiian chain. Both nations have fished it at the Hancock Seamount and have applied to the United States for permits to fish the resource under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, he said.

Skillman said some economic studies are being done by the Honolulu Laboratory on the fisheries resources, mostly to assist the Western Pacific Fisheries Management Council, and a Sea Grant proposal has been made for a study covering economic and legal jurisdictional problems in the area.

NO FORMAL PROGRAM has been established yet to develop fisheries industries in the area, he said.

"I think everybody agrees if a headline industry, and probably a lobster industry, in the Northwest Islands is developed to full extent, Hawaii cannot consume all the landings itself, so one thing being discussed is an export market from Hawaii," he said.

"It's just a matter of time before somebody grabs hold of it and we come up with a formal program to start looking at this. . . . A push is being made, but how it's going to develop, where the products are going and who will use them is yet to be decided in the marketplace."

Skillman said there was no lobster fishery in the northwest waters a year ago but after several Cromwell cruises found the resource "really looked good" and two vessels from Honolulu have been going up to fish it.

Aside from economic benefits of the research — possibly leading to new seafood industries for Hawaii — scientists are expanding knowledge of the leeward Hawaiian Islands, their waters and marine organisms.

FOR EXAMPLE, Randall identified a lizard fish taken from deep water by the Cromwell that he said looks like a new species.

Three shallow-water fishes new to Hawaiian records include a jack (Caenobrycon ferdaui), which Randall says shouldn't be confused with a species erroneously called ferdaui in



The lizard fish, found in deep water in the leeward Hawaiian Islands, appears to be a new species.



Recent ichthyological works. The later ranges widely from the Red Sea to the tropical Pacific coast of North and Central America.

Randall said Henry Okamoto of the State Division of Fish and Game recognized the fish as one he had seen on rare occasions on the north shore of Oahu.

The second unrecorded find is called *Oplegnathus punctatus*, speared in six to eight feet of water at Maro Reef. This fish was previously known only from Japan. Randall said it has a curious beak-like jaw, much like that of the parrot fish.

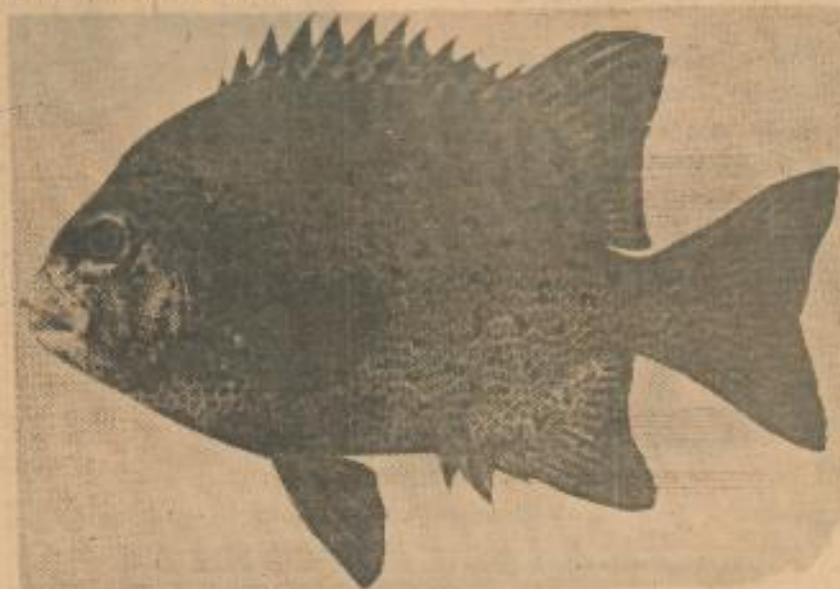
The third is the slingjaw wrasse, *Epibulus insidiator*. It is being recorded from previous specimens from the Leeward Islands by Leighton Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium director.

RANDALL SAID another interesting fish found by the Cromwell scientists in shallow water was the butterfly fish, *Chaetodon trifascialis*, known only from juveniles collected in Kaneohe Bay by Lester Zukeran of the University Institute of Marine Biology.

Randall said this species feeds on coral polyps of the genus *Acropora* which has been recorded from the Leeward Islands but not the principal Hawaiian Islands, "which may explain why the fish has never been seen as an adult in the main Islands."



This jack (*Carangoides ferdau*) is a shallow-water fish never recorded in Hawaiian waters before.



Previously known only from Japan, this *Oplegnathus punctatus* was speared at Maro Reef.—Photos by John Randall.



# Wildlife assessment to cover northwestern Hawaii islands

The State Fish and Game Division is undertaking an assessment of marine life and game in the northwestern Hawaiian islands, according to a fisheries official.

Kenji Ego, head of the fisheries branch, said the resource assessment of the area from Nihoa to Kure island, a 1,000-mile stretch of atolls and islands, is being conducted in cooperation with the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The survey, expected to take five years or more to complete, will research fisheries potential in and around the islands as well as assess "intrinsic values" of the islands that "cannot be ignored," Ego told members of the Oahu Fish and Wildlife Advisory Committee.

He cited unique and endangered species such as nesting green sea turtles and monk seals as well as various seabirds.

One of the main reasons for the assessment, said Ego, is to provide information for use in recommending proper commercial and conservation use of the area.

The branch cooperates with the Western Pacific Fishery Council (Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam), one of eight regional councils established

in conjunction with the 1976 Federal act that extended sea jurisdiction to 200 miles, and reviews various local projects for stream and shoreline environmental impact.

He also reported that:

• Establishment of marine life conservation districts (similar to Hanauma Bay) at Lapaakahi, Hawaii; Honolulu Bay, Maui and Pupukea, Oahu, has been proposed.

• The number of fish in areas where artificial reefs have been built has increased. Ego said Maunalua Bay, near Hawaii Kai, yielded 40 pounds of fish per acre before reefs made of abandoned cars were constructed. Seven months after installation of the reef, 1,600 pounds of fish were counted. A condition on an Army Corps of Engineers permit, however, now prohibits the use of metallic materials to construct reefs.

## Wildlife Refuges

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE James Campbell National Wildlife Refuge near Kahuku, announced last week, brings to six the number of refuges operated in Hawaii by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The other refuges are: Hawaiian Islands National Refuge, containing 1,907 acres of emerged land and 256,145 acres of submerged land. This refuge was described in last week's column.

The Pearl Harbor Refuge, in two units, with total acreage of 61.15.

Kakahala, Molokai, 42 acres.

Hanalei, Kauai, 917 acres.

Huleia, Kauai, 238 acres.

The Fish and Wildlife Service hopes arrangements can be completed soon to set up the Opaoula Refuge in the Kona area of the Big Island.

The full title of the local office, headed by Palmer Sekora, is Hawaiian Islands and Pacific Islands National Wildlife Refuges.

It also administers:

ROSE ATOLL NWF, American Samoa, 1,613 acres, of which only 20 acres is emerged land.

Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands NWF, with 340 acres of emerged land on Baker, 400 on Howland, and 1,100 on Jarvis. The refuge boundaries, including submerged lands, extend to the three-mile limit.

Johnston Atoll, held in cooperation with the Defense Nuclear Agency, 654 acres emerged and 1,900 acres submerged land.

Johnston is in the Pacific southwest of Hawaii, while Baker, Howland and Jarvis are small islands north of Samoa.

Campbell, the new refuge, has two units, Xii and Punamano, totaling 143 acres.

5/2/77 5-B



Magazine 1977  
**Son of Black Ship**

On Monday, the dreaded Black Ship of the Developers once again appeared off the coast of Waiahole-Waikane. The first mate and several crewmen went ashore to see if the natives were ready to be civilized yet.

"Long time no see," said the natives, who thought they'd seen the last of the Developers. "Where you guys been?"

"Oh, here and there," said the mate. "Looking into building affordable, single-family units on French Frigate Shoals. Investigating the possibilities of a beachfront condominium on the Gardner Pinnacles. Bringing civilization to the natives is a big responsibility."

The natives looked at the Developers suspiciously. "Good thing you guys have given up trying to bring civilization to our valleys," they said.

"Actually, we wanted to talk to you about that," said the mate. "Maybe if we just brought civilization to Waikane Valley, we'd be willing to forget about Waiahole."

"Auwe!" cried the natives, and ran to seek shelter in the shadow of their lawyer.

At present, the Black Ship lies anchored just offshore, her sails furled and her gunports open. Construction materials lie piled on her decks, just in case.

She may be there until the Land Use Commission makes up its mind.



## Logs Hazard After Ship Sinks

5-0  
FEB 1, 1937

A load of logs, cast adrift when the freighter Crown Pearl sank near Midway Island Jan. 23, may take years to reach beaches around the Pacific Ocean basin.

The Coast Guard put out a Hazard to Navigation Warning to all ships after the sinking and last week the freighter Irish Maple reported spotting logs and a partially submerged lifeboat from the Crown Pearl.

The ship sank just as salvage rights were shaping up into an interesting marine legal question since a tug from Honolulu sought to take the Crown Pearl in tow but the freighter Asia Loyalty had reached the derelict first.

The 25-man crew of the Crown Pearl was saved by a ship going to Japan.

The sinking came four days after the bow and stern of the freighter Irenes Challenge sank separately not far away.

Three men were lost in that sinking.



# State Claims Right Over U.S. to Coral

By Helen Altonn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The State may be heading into a legal battle with the federal government for control of precious coral resources off Island shores.

A proposed regulation to manage pink and gold coral beds has been drafted by the Division of Fish and Game of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Regulations also have been proposed by the U.S. Interior Department to govern the same resources, concentrated largely about six miles off Makapuu Point.

"We're claiming jurisdiction," Johnson Wong, deputy attorney general, said today. He represents the DLNR.

HE SAID the submerged land act establishes a three-mile geographical limit for jurisdiction of coastal states, but provides an exception for states that can prove their historical boundary extended beyond the three-mile limit.

He said Hawaii is going to claim historical jurisdiction over all waters between Islands because of the archipelago.

"All the Islands form one chain and the waters in between formed part of that chain," he said.

Gov. George R. Ariyoshi persuaded U.S. Interior Department officials last September to back off from coral regulations due to go into effect Oct. 1.

Those regulations would have prohibited taking of coral from three to 12 miles offshore without a permit from Interior's Bureau of Land Management.

MAUI DIVERS of Hawaii Ltd., which harvests coral in the Makapuu bed, would have been affected critically.

After talks with Interior officials, Ariyoshi was assured that coral management would be taken from the Bureau of Land Management and put with another Interior agency, he said.

The effective date of the regulations was delayed until March.

The State's proposed regulation is scheduled for a public hearing at 7 p.m. next Tuesday at the new State Office Building, Room 322-A.

Michio Takata, chief of the Fish and Game Division, said his staff has discussed the regulation with Maui Divers and other segments of the commercial fishing industry.

He said Maui Divers agrees with the general concept of the management plan.

## THE REGULATION:

--Establishes a minimum size limit of 12 inches in height for pink coral taken at the Makapuu bed.

--Establishes an annual quota of 2,200 pounds of pink coral at the Makapuu site.

--Prohibits use of any destructive or non-selective means of taking pink or gold coral, such as nets, dredges, trawls or explosives.

Takata said the regulation doesn't govern bamboo coral because there isn't a market yet.

The regulation provides for taking of coral for scientific, educational, commercial or domestic purposes with a permit from the State land department.

Violators would be subject to a maximum fine of \$500.

Takata said the regulations are based on a study of the coral resources by Richard Grigg, former University of Hawaii marine biologist.

However, Tanaka said, "They are not final by any means. If we get any kind of new information it will be cranked into the final version."



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## Wildlife Reported Safe from Oil Slick

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The oil spill caused by the sinking last week of the Hawaiian Patriot poses no threat to the wildlife of the Northwest Islands, the Coast Guard reported today.

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However, plans call for a Coast Guard aircraft from Barbers Point to make an aerial surveillance of the scene, some 300 miles west of Honolulu, sometime this week.

2

Much of the lengthy oil slick of light crude had dissipated or burned in the fire following the explosion aboard the ship, the Coast Guard reported.



Area North of Hawaii Suitable

# Sea Sites Eyed for

By Bayard Webster  
© N.Y. Times Service

NEW YORK—A group of marine scientists, working in the Pacific ocean off Hawaii, have determined that the ocean floor may be a safe place to dispose of the ever-growing quantities of toxic and long-lived radioactive nuclear wastes.

The group, working in the Seabed Emplacement Program principally funded by the Energy, Research and Development Administration, emphasized that this preliminary finding was based on laboratory tests using core samples of the sea floor.

But they concluded from those tests that certain areas of the seabed could provide an undisturbed environment that would safely contain high-level nuclear wastes for up to a million years.

The researchers, who have been participating in the study since 1973, published their preliminary reports in the current issue of *Oceanus*, a journal of marine science published by the Woods Hole Oceanographic

Institution at Woods Hole, Mass.

The group selected for research two sections of the Pacific Ocean floor, one 600 miles the other 800 miles north of Hawaii.

The sites are more or less evenly covered with clay-like sediment for depths of 200 feet or more. The areas from which the sample cores were taken are about 18,000 feet below the ocean surface and are known as mid-plate gyres.

THEY ARE in the middle of a tectonic plate, a huge section of the earth's crust, far removed from the plate edges where volcanic activity or plate movement occur continually. In the mid-plate gyres, ocean currents are very slow-moving or barely perceptible.

The scientists said that objects could be embedded in such areas without fear of disturbance by water currents or surface upheaval. Core studies of the clay sediment showed that the environment has been undisturbed for hundreds of thousands of years and is likely to remain so.

In addition, the reports said, the clay's absorption properties would tend to inhibit the movement of

Star-Bulletin

PAGE



# Nuclear Trash

radioactive material, and its plasticity would facilitate the emplacement of canisters and enable it to "heal" quickly if fractured or disturbed.

The scientists also feel that the clay layer would be preferable to other alternatives in the seabed, such as holes drilled into rock below the clay.

THIS IS because the layers beneath the clay are known to be subject to fracturing; sea-water could flow through such fractures and carry heat and radioactivity in unpredictable distribution patterns.

The two Pacific sites from which the cores were obtained are not being proposed as sites for disposal, but are merely examples of many similar sites in the oceans of the world that might eventually serve such purposes.

The group's studies of seabed disposal methods are based on the projected state of technology for the waste from itself, container specifications and other factors to be determined in the next two years by ERDA, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the

Environmental Protection Agency.

At present, plans call for the conversion of high level radioactive wastes into a solid glass. This would be put into canisters of corrosion-resistant metal approximately one foot in diameter by 10 feet long.

THE PROBLEMS posed by such waste material include high levels of radioactivity and slow rates of decay. Some of the waste elements, such as plutonium isotopes, have half-lives of hundreds of thousands of years.

Among the most troublesome wastes are cesium, strontium, neptunium, plutonium and americium. Disposal methods must be found to prevent these and other waste elements from escaping for up to a million years.

Another problem is the heat generated by a freshly filled canister. This ranges from one to 10 kilowatts, the equivalent of the heat given off by from 10 to 100 reading lamps. In the case of seabed disposal, a way would have to be found to prevent this heat from causing thermal currents.

GE 2

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FRIDAY  
• MARCH 4, 1977

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# Tuna Fleet to Get 2 'Mother Ships'

By Gregg K. Kakesako  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A Honolulu-based firm was granted congressional approval yesterday to buy two obsolete World War II tankers and convert them into "mother ships" to extend the range of the nation's tuna fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

Congressional approval was needed by Doug Logan of Bellevue, Wash., and Nate Andrade of Honolulu, to

buy the Patapsco and the Kishwaukee from the Federal Maritime Administration because of U.S. regulations which forbid the sale of obsolete vessels.

The measure was authored by freshman Rep. Daniel K. Akaka, D-Hawaii. Both the Navy and the Department of Commerce endorsed the bill. The major advocate of the bill in the Senate was Hawaii Democrat Daniel K. Inouye.

NO ONE HAD expressed interest in the two ships until Logan and Andrade stepped in, Akaka said. Without congressional approval, however, the two vessels would have been sold for scrap metal. They are valued at \$500,000 each.

The partners said they were willing to spend \$2.5 million rebuilding the vessels in Seattle, refurbishing them with the necessary refrigeration equipment and upgrading their fuel capacity.

The two vessels, first commissioned in 1943-44, now are moored at Pearl Harbor after being found unfit for service in June 1974. Veterans of World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam conflict, the ships were retired by the Navy in 1970.

THE MAJOR TUNA harvesters in the Pacific are now Japan and Russia. U.S. tuna boats are unable to fish in the isolated areas north and west of Hawaii because their vessels are limited in both fuel capacity and the amount of ice they can keep in their fish storage compartments.

In a floor speech, Akaka said that "this measure will cost the government nothing. Mid-Pacific Sea Harvesters will pay the full appraised value of these vessels."

He commended the Honolulu company for taking "the initiative in attempting to expand the operations of the fishing industry as well as explore new ways of developing new fisheries."

Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., added that passage of the bill would mean more maritime jobs for American workers and would stimulate the nation's fishing industry and ultimately the U.S. economy.





## The Kokua Line

By Joanne Imig

Mrs. K. will answer questions, cut red tape, solve problems. TELEPHONE 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. weekdays or write: Kokua Line, Box 3080, Honolulu Hawaii 96802.

Dial 525-3686

Q — At a supermarket I noticed what was marked as fresh cooked Island lobster. Some of these lobsters had tags indicating weight of less than one pound, the State minimum. Why wasn't the catch of the divers confiscated? Does the State Fish and Game Division ever check retailers?

A — The chief of enforcement at Fish and Game said they would look into the lobster matter right away.

However, he pointed out the commercial fishing was being done near the Leeward Islands, outside of State jurisdiction, so

lobsters caught there may be less than the pound size required here.

It is unlawful to sell a lobster caught within the State's jurisdiction if it weighs less than a pound, said the chief warden. At present, it is unlawful to possess or sell any lobsters from Hawaiian waters as lobster fishing is out of season during June, July and August.

He urged anyone having doubts about lobsters they see to please call the Fish and Game Division. Sometimes there is a simple explanation to a situation; sometimes a matter needs to be checked.



## GENETIC RESEARCH AIMED AT IMPROVING MACROBRACHIUM ROSENBERGII

Preliminary genetic studies on *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* have indicated that selection for an economic trait such as growth rate may be possible, said Michael Tomihama, a graduate student in genetics.

Tomihama's research was aimed at improving aquacultured prawns.

"There are two ways to improve *Macrobrachium rosenbergii*," said Tomihama. The first way is to improve the agrotechnical farming techniques. This means giving the prawns the best possible food available. The second way, which was the basis of my investigation, is through genetics."



Tomihama

Tomihama explained that his research was centered on improving the genetic yield of the prawn through artificial selection, using the individual and mass selection method.

"I selected this method because it's very simple and usually gives good results," explained Tomihama.

With artificial selection, he

first looked at the phenotype or measurable quantitative trait of the prawn. Tomihama chose growth rate as the trait he would work with. This was measured through relative orbital lengths (the distance between the base of the eye socket and the tail).

"I then selected from my population of prawns those that grew fast and those that grew slowly. The theory behind this is that if there is any genetic counterpart to this trait, by selecting an extreme phenotype you will get an extreme genotype," said Tomihama.

Tomihama then made three matings. One mating consisted of two fast-growing prawns; the second mating was with two slow-growing prawns; and the third mating was an intercross between a slow-growing and a fast-growing prawn.

After seven months, the results showed that there were different relative growth rates. This was measured by the difference between "the mean of the lines selected for rapid growth and slow growth."

Tomihama feels that because the mean of the lines were narrow this was a low response to selection. However, this does not mean that artificial selection is not feasi-

ble at this point.

"There must be more studies," declared Tomihama. "This was just a preliminary study, a shot in the dark."

"One of the areas I think is important to consider in artificial selection is aggression."

According to Tomihama, "*Macrobrachium rosenbergii* is very territorial." Even if they get enough food, they don't like the idea of having others very close to them so they are constantly picking at each other. Because of this behavior, "they soon form a dominance hierarchy (strongest prawn dominating the weaker prawns), which has a negative effect on growth rate."

"Once we can understand more about this behavior, we can formulate a method of selection which would give us the greatest genetic gain," said Tomihama.

## NACOA RECOMMENDS PROGRAM CHANGES

The National Advisory Committee for Oceans and Atmosphere (NACOA), in a wide-ranging report, has advocated significant changes in the Nation's energy, marine, weather and climate programs.

Major recommendations are:

- That Federal funding for the National Sea Grant program be increased from \$23 million to about \$40 million per year over the next three to five years and that legislation be amended to free earmarked funds from matching criteria; and that its operations, goals, and priorities be studied and improved.

- That an ad hoc task force be established by legislation to formulate a comprehensive marine affairs policy and plan pending development of a continuing coordinating mechanism. NACOA stated that oceanic events are developing more rapidly than are plans to cope with them.

- That the Nation explore and develop offshore oil and gas resources consistent with environmental safety and the need for maintaining strategic reserves; and that the process be reconciled with development.

- That Congress enact pending legislation for a program of climate watch, forecasting and research under the coordination of the Secretary of Commerce.

## nmfs scientists conduct fishery resource assignment

The Honolulu-based research ship *Townsend Cromwell* returned to port last week from a fishery resource assessment cruise to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands.

The *Cromwell*, one of a fleet of 25 research vessels belonging to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), returned home after two months of fishery and oceanographic surveys at selected sites along the Hawaiian chain. Experimental bottom trawling, fish and lobster trapping, and handlining were conducted by personnel from the Honolulu Laboratory of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), according to Laboratory Director Richard S. Shomura.

Included in the cruise was a survey of Hancock Seamount, a pinnacle rising 1,600 fathoms from the floor of the ocean just 200 miles northwest of Midway Island where foreign fishing vessels have been reported to harvest thousands of tons of pelagic armorhead.

Chief scientist Thomas S. Hida

also reported the trapping, tagging, and release of 596 spiny lobsters for population studies in waters surrounding Necker Island.

Several hundred pounds of "red tail" opelu were caught at depths of about 200 fathoms off Necker and Laysan Islands. Until last year this species of scad was not recorded from the Hawaiian Archipelago.

Participating in the cruise were bottom trawling gear experts from the NMFS Northwest Fisheries Center in Seattle. Marine mammal observers from the University of Hawaii were also included in the scientific complement.

This cruise of the *Townsend Cromwell* is one of the first in a 5-year intensive survey and assessment of the inshore and inner slope resources of the little known area to the north and west of the main Hawaiian Islands. Cooperating in the undertaking are NMFS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources of the State of Hawaii.



# Marine Education: CONFERENCE

In late October, nine educators from Hawaii attended the first annual meeting of the National Marine Education Association in Asilomar, California. The more than 100 participants at the meeting represented most of the coastal states and a wide range of marine education programs, both public and private.

Dr. John Bardach, Director of the UH Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology presented an address titled "From Herding to Husbandry: Living Resources Management for the Twenty-first Century." A session on "Secondary School Marine Education" was chaired by E. Barbara Klemm of Hawaii's Curriculum Research and Development Group (CRDG). Barbara Lee of Blue-Water Marine Laboratory participated in the session "On the Water Problems" which focused on problems relating to sea-going educational programs.

Presentations on both the undergraduate Marine Option Program and the secondary education level Blue-Water Marine Laboratory were made by John McMahon, Coordinator of the two programs.

Other participants from Hawaii included: Dorothy Wendt, Hawaii Council of Marine Science Teachers; Linda Taylor, Patricia Reynolds, and Kate Muller, Waikiki Aquarium; and Norman Okamura, CRDG's marine social studies project.

Representation from different programs and geographic locations encouraged a national perspective and invited effective discussion of common problems and solutions.

Perhaps the most important result of this successful meeting was the formal establishment of a National Marine Education Associa-

tion (NMEA) which will provide: (1) a means of interaction among marine educators; (2) access to and dissemination of marine education materials; and (3) information and recommendations on marine education matters to those who need such advice and counsel. Officers of the

NMEA are: President, Arie Korporaal (Los Angeles Department of Education); President-elect, Warren Little (New England Aquarium); Secretary, Richard Shlenker (University of Maine); and Treasurer, Donald Giles (Oregon State University).

## DR. RALPH BOWERS NAMED AS NEW COORDINATOR OF LCC MARINE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

"This new job will be a challenge," said Dr. Ralph Bowers, the new coordinator of Leeward Community College's Marine Technology program. "I say this because it will definitely be a challenge to produce a cohesive Marine Technology program."

Dr. Bowers, who has been associated with the Marine Technology program through courses he has taught, was recently appointed as its coordinator.



Bowers

Bowers said that he will broaden the scope of the program by offering a wider variety of courses that will give more meaning to a student's particular field of study.

"For instance," said Bowers, "if a student was studying to be a deckhand, we will give him more courses that would relate to his subject. If someone wanted to be a diver, we will give that person more SCUBA courses."

Bowers added that the courses will probably be offered on an

alternate semester basis to extend staff and funding capability.

Both Dr. Bowers and Mary Naughton, Dean of Education at LCC, agree that finding ships for their students will be tough since the program does not have a very substantial budget.

Dean Naughton said "the price for renting a ship for the semester is astronomical."

Their current budget allocates \$8,000 for ship time. But since the type of ship they need costs \$500 per day to rent, \$8,000 is not really very much.

## iwc sets quotas for 1977 whaling season

The International Whaling Commission (IWC) has concluded setting 1976-77 whaling quotas for countries in both the southern hemisphere and North Pacific fisheries.

For the southern hemisphere, the quota for fin, sei, and sperm whales have been decreased while the quota of minke whales have been increased.

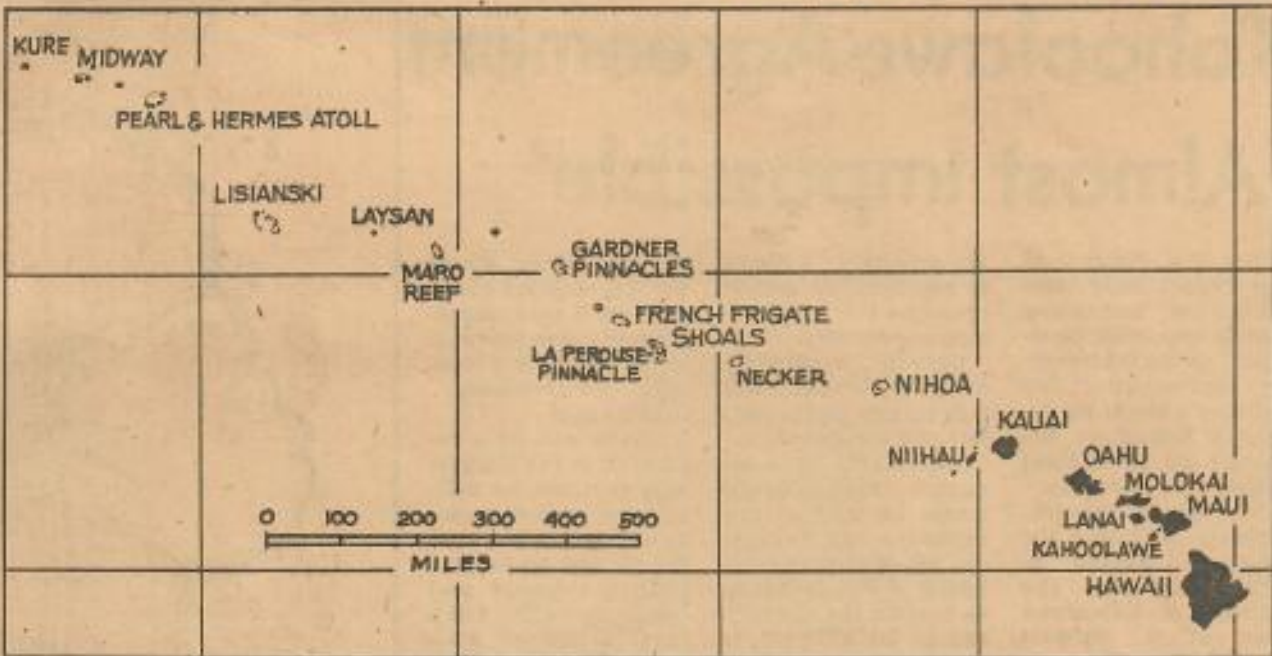
In the North Pacific, IWC quotas for the bryde's, sperm, and minke whales have decreased.

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# Leeward Islands Study



BACK IN 1909 Theodore Roosevelt, the conservationist president, issued an executive order making a bird refuge out of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, also called the Leeward Islands.

These islands stretch for more than 1,000 miles from Nihoa to Kure, just beyond Midway. Kure and Midway are not in the refuge, however.

Protection was needed because poachers were slaughtering birds at a fast rate in islands which collectively formed the largest and most numerous bird colony in the world. In one season Japanese poachers killed an estimated 300,000 birds for their feathers.

But TR's proclamation, far-sighted as it seemed at the time, had some defects that have become evident in recent years. It was not specific enough as to boundaries, as to whether the reef areas were included.

**Arrangements are being made for a study of the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands that may produce a government management plan for the area.**

These faults have been spotlighted in recent years by the possible conflict between a proposal to give wilderness designation to the area and the State's interest in developing the fishery resources.

Arrangements are being made for a three to five-year study which may get under way in early June if the plans, already approved at the local level, are given final approval at a higher level.

THE TRIPARTITE agreement for the survey is being drafted now to involve the Fish and Game Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department, and the National Marine Fisheries Service of the Commerce Department.

The Fish and Wildlife Service is inclined to emphasize protection, the State Fish and Game Division resource development, and the Marine Fisheries Service occupies more of a middle ground.



But the three agencies are not a long way apart.

"We all agree that the intrinsic values must be preserved," says Kenji Ego, chief, Fisheries Branch, Fish and Game Division.

"We hope that the tripartite study will come up with a management plan on which the State and Fish and Wildlife Service can agree," says Palmer Sekora, wildlife refuge administrator of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The 1964 Wilderness Act required federal agencies to look at lands under their jurisdiction for possible wilderness classification.

A wilderness proposal was presented for the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge and was reviewed by the State's DLNR.

UNDER THE WILDERNESS designation, commercial fishing would be prohibited from the area. The State raised objections as it was interested in commercial fishing in the inner lagoons and the reef areas.

This disagreement points up the need for clearer definitions of boundaries that were not contained in Theodore Roosevelt's executive order.

Some discussion has been held on how to resolve the problem, perhaps by interpretations from the U. S. Solicitor General's office, possibly by a court suit.

Action by the U. S. Congress has also been proposed, with the National Audubon Society inclined toward this route. No bills have yet been introduced in Congress, however.

The recent action by Congress extending U. S. boundaries 200 miles from shore does not affect the disagreement between State and the

Fish and Wildlife Service, but both Sekora and Ego saw benefits deriving from it.

Ego said the 200-mile limit would help reduce foreign competition. Sekora said the 200-mile ruling does not directly affect the refuge but indirectly it could, in that it requires boats to have permits to come into the area.

THE 200-MILE LIMIT will be of direct benefit to the refuge in that the Coast Guard will make more surveillance flights to enforce the regulations.

Sekora said the Fish and Wildlife Service is now dependent on the Coast Guard to patrol the islands in the refuge. He expressed appreciation for the help given by the Coast Guard.

He said the Fish and Wildlife Service's chief concern, if more fishing boats are in the area, is the likelihood that more people would land on the refuge islets.

"After a long time at sea, fishermen might want to kill some birds to give variety to their diet," he said.

"Two or three men with shotguns could wreak havoc to some bird populations."

A count was made last year of the Laysan duck; 287 were counted, which means that is the entire world population of this endangered species.

The four other endangered species in the refuge are the Nihoa finch and millerbird on Nihoa, the Laysan finch, and the Hawaiian monk seal, in a number of the archipelago's islets.

The green sea turtle has been nominated as an endangered species.

SO FAR THERE has not been much evidence of people going to the refuge's islets.

So far not many boats from Hawaii have gone to the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands because the distance is far and the boats are small.

But more fishermen are becoming interested and more boats are now going out there, Ego says. Their catches are showing up in Honolulu markets, catches of lobster, opakapaka, ulua, sea basses and various deep bottom fishes. There hasn't been much tuna fishing there yet.



July 12, 1975 5-B

# Fisherman Plans Cut-Rate Market

By Jerry Tune  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A dispute between a commercial fisherman and wholesale buyers at the fish auction has touched off a price war that could lead to the establishment of a cut-rate fish outlet in downtown Honolulu near the waterfront.

The price war could bring much lower prices on akule, lobsters,

shrimp and deep-sea fish such as ulua.

The dispute flared early this year when fisherman Leo Ohai brought in a large load of akule.

"We wanted 80 cents a pound and they only wanted to give us 70 cents a pound," Ohai said. "We offered to compromise at 75 cents but they said no."

BECAUSE OF this dispute—which amounted to only a nickel a pound—Ohai said he made plans to start selling fish at Pier 15 directly to the public. For the past few months Ohai has been selling the fish, advertising on radio, and moving his merchandise slowly.

But commercial sales from the harbor piers are in violation of State rules and regulations. After warning him, the State last week sent a letter to Ohai to stop his pier sales within 45 days.

"We knew we didn't have the space down there and would have to go somewhere else," Ohai said. "So my sons and I are now selling some of our property and when we get the money we will be opening (a fish market) near the waterfront."

Ohai said their market may be open within a month or so. "It's too late now to turn back," Ohai said.

He talks boldly about selling ahi at \$1.90 a pound year round, even during the winter months when prices in the fish markets can jump to \$10 a pound.

ASKED IF THIS wouldn't hurt the fisherman more to sell at that low a price, Ohai said:

"We have been selling ahi at \$1.40 a pound, filleted, and still clearing 25 cents a pound. I think it's better to sell (at a level price) year round (than ride up and down with the sup-

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 1



# 'Interesting' Fish

By Jerry Tune  
Star-Bulletin Writer

It looks as if a can of worms has been opened in the Honolulu fish marketplace.

Reacting to an announcement by commercial fisherman Leo Ohai that he wants to open a cut-rate fish outlet downtown near the waterfront, Frank Goto, manager of United Fishing Agency, said: "It should be interesting."

United handles the fish caught by the commercial fishermen. Goto oversees the fish auction in the early morning hours where the wholesale buyers bid on the catch. A dispute between Ohai and the fish buyers over the price of akule several months ago led to the decision by Ohai to open his own shop.

Goto said that the independent fish operation has been tried before. "When there is a lot of fish around, all is well and good."

WHILE GOTO INDICATED that the problem of keeping an adequate supply of fish in the shop is something to be considered, he quickly added, "But Leo is a damn good fisherman and he has two strong sons."

Goto was not sure about the reaction of other fishermen to Ohai's plans. Asked whether other commercial fishermen might want to join with Ohai and cut out the middle-man buyers, Goto said: "I have no idea."

Ohai told the Star-Bulletin yesterday that he wants to sell ahi at \$1.90 a pound year around, even during the winter months when prices in the fish markets may jump to \$10 a pound.

He said they have been selling ahi at \$1.40 a pound, filleted, and clearing 25 cents a pound. That was from Pier 15, but the State has stepped in and told Ohai to cease and desist within 41 days. The commercial fish sales from the harbor piers is a violation of harbor rules and regulations.

OHAI, WHO HAS BEEN advertising on radio, also has been bringing in large quantities of lobster from Necker Island and selling it fresh for \$3 a pound. Frozen lobster is sold at \$2.75 a pound on an individual basis, or at \$2.50 a pound in a box with eight to 10 lobsters.

At the same time, another boat, the Pacific Trojan, has been bringing in lobster from the same area and selling it through the United Fishing Agency at the fish auction.

Goto said the lobster has been going for \$3.25 to \$3.50 a pound on the block (at the auction) and as high as \$3.89 a pound in the retail fish markets.

The Pacific Trojan, which does not have a berth in Hawaii, has been off-loading at Kewalo Basin. It is a 92-foot-long vessel owned by Madison May of Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.

THE BOAT HAD BROUGHT anchovies to Hawaii as part of a trial program for new bait that might be used here. Goto said the Pacific Trojan has been in the Islands off and on for a couple of years.

It was erroneously reported yesterday that the Pacific Trojan was selling lobsters at the harbor and that it was advertising on radio and now was in drydock. That confusion resulted in information

# Price War Shapes Up

passed by a person at the waterfront to a Star-Bulletin photographer.)

Ohai's boat, the Libra, is in drydock now. It is a modern vessel that has been operating since December 1975. The boat has six bait tanks, three brine tanks that can take the temperature down to 27 degrees, and a freezer.

OHAI, WHO SAYS HE can bring back as much as 80,000 pounds of akule in a good week, will go out for akule and shrimp on his next trip. He also

has been bringing back deep-sea fish such as ulua, in addition to the lobsters.

There is a question as to how the lobsters may sell in the marketplace. Goto said it is not like selling a very popular item such as ahi.



# Fish Price War Spurs Plans for Waterfront Outlet

Continued from Page One

ply and demand market)."

Besides the low ahi prices, Ohai has been selling fresh lobsters at \$3 a pound, or frozen lobsters at \$2.75 each or \$2.50 a pound when in a box of eight to 10 lobsters.

"We've brought back 5,000 to 6,000 lobsters in one load," Ohai said, "but they are hard to sell (to individuals at the pier). The hotels only want the tail but it is illegal just to bring back the tail (and dump the rest of the lobster in the ocean)."

Another boat, the Pacific Trojan, also is dealing in lobsters and recently came back with a large load. One man at the dock told a Star-Bulletin photographer he could sell the lobsters at \$2.50 a pound in a case, or \$2.75 a pound individually. The prices for the frozen lobster are

the same as offered by Ohai.

BOTH THE PACIFIC Trojan and the Libra, Ohai's boat, have been bringing in the lobsters and advertising on radio. Both boats are now in drydock.

The lobsters are being caught at Necker Island, an area not covered by the June-July-August restrictions to lobster fishing.

Ohai explained that he took the lobsters off the ship and left them in traps in the water alongside the boat. When buyers would come along, he would pull up the traps and sell the lobsters.

The Libra, a modern fishing vessel that has been operating since December 1975, cost \$338,000 with the gear to make it ready to fish. The boat includes six bait tanks, three brine tanks that can take the

temperature down to 27 degrees, and a freezer.

Ohai talks about going after shrimp and akule on his next trip. "I want to flood the market with akule for about two weeks," he explained. "The shrimp I can sell for about \$2 or so a pound."

HE SAID HE HAS no complaints about the United Fishing Agency Ltd., which operates the fish auction for the commercial fishermen, but only with the fish buyers.

"Frank Goto (manager of the United Fishing Agency and the man who oversees the fish auction) is an up-and-up fellow, but he has no control over the buyers," Ohai said.

Ohai describes himself as one of the largest commercial fishermen bringing in akule. During some good weeks, he says, the catch can reach 80,000 pounds.

He talks about the fishermen's plight for the past several years, the high cost for bait, and the risk involved in getting the fish. Under the current economic arrangement, he says, the fishermen suffer while the price of fish at the retail level does not drop everytime the price on the block (in the fish auction) is low.

Asked whether he could handle the high economic risk of being a commercial fisherman while simultaneously operating a fish outlet with its traditionally high overhead costs, Ohai said:

"We can do it. I have no doubt about it."

July 13 - 1977  
**Dolphins** S-B

I was interested to read of the indictment of Mr. Steve Sipman and Mr. Ken Levasseur for felony theft due to their freeing two dolphins.

Their actions bring to everyone's mind the fact that our culture needs to rethink the generally accepted idea that whales and dolphins can be owned by people or by human institutions. In fact, such ownership invites comparison with another social aberration which ended slightly over 100 years ago in this country. Then too one intelligent, feeling being could be held in captivity by another through a system called slavery.

Certainly it is important that we

learn about and from dolphins and establish communications with them, but there must be a better way than the current one, which forces dolphins to live in unnaturally shallow pools, disrupts their natural family life, and otherwise imposes upon them circumstances which are abnormal and which quite possibly distort test results. It seems to me that Mr. Levasseur and Mr. Sipman have pointed out to us that we must find new ways to approach the problem of working with dolphins, and that ownership is not an appropriate way to think of our relationship with these beings.

Erik J. Felker  
Burbank, Calif.



# Park Rangers Suggested for Kaena Park

By Harold Morse  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A consultant at work on plans for the proposed Makua-Kaena Point State Park suggested last night that a contingent of park rangers probably would be the best way to preserve it in its natural—and most attractive—state.

"The only way you can preserve an area is first to manage the area," said Dennis S.Q. Kim of Hawaii Design Associates.

Destruction of fragile resources probably is going on there now because of littering and motorcycles and four-wheel-drive vehicles that chew up the landscape, he said.

Kim said there is rare plant life there now, that it is worth preserving, and that present uses—the grazing of cattle, for one thing—are endangering it. He said the resources can be protected only if security is adequate.

LAST NIGHT about 50 persons gathered in the Waialua High School cafeteria for a second informational meeting on the proposed park. The third, and last, session will begin at 7:30 tonight in the Waianae High School cafeteria.

A number of persons at last night's meeting indicated they favor a minimum amount of development in the proposed park—a 15,700-acre tract stretching along 10 miles of coastline.

The minimum development concept basically would improve access to the area; the medium development concept would have possible options of a feeder bus system or a railroad around Kaena Point; the maximum development concept would include a two-lane, low-speed parkway connecting the North Shore and Leeward coast.

Kenneth O. Nagai, civil project manager with Wilson/Okamoto and Associates, acting as highway consultant, assured residents that their thoughts on any such parkway would receive full consideration.

"In the event the concept of a highway is selected, there will be ample opportunities for the people to voice their objections or agreement," Nagai said.

D-4 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thursday, July 21, 1977



**AT THE MARKET**—Akule, one of the more plentiful local fish, was priced at \$1.35 a pound in one downtown market yesterday.—Star-Bulletin Photo by John Titchen.

JULY 14, 1977 5-B



## Fisherman Suggests Price War Here

# Isle Fish Prices Take Deep Study

By Jerry Tume  
Star-Bulletin writer

Will the price of fresh fish ever stabilize? Or is it unrealistic to believe that such a basic commodity as fish can be sold at cut-rate prices outside the pressure of the supply and demand market?

Talk of a price war in the fishing marketplace by fisherman Leo Ohai last week touched off some rumblings on the waterfront, but much of the reaction was in the form of skepticism.

Ohai wants to open his own fish outlet downtown to sell fish caught on his boat—something that would cut out the middlemen fish wholesalers and thus reduce price.

The ins and outs of the fishing industry always have been cloaked with some mystery and most of the inner workings remain unpublicized. However, at least one major effort has been completed to try to explain the Honolulu fish auction—the heart of the fishing industry.

"In addition, the company had management problems that were not resolved."

Peterson said that, in contrast to the United Fishing Agency, the Fishing Cooperative was run predominantly by ahi boat owners rather than by fish dealers. Each boat had a share in the company and contributed to the expenses of auctioning.

**FISH DEALERS** attended both auctions—first at Pier 15 where the Fishing Cooperative auctioned ahi, then at the United Fishing Agency auction located at the Market Place building two blocks away to buy ahi, deep-sea fish and reef fish.

Peterson found that several deep-sea fishermen sent fish directly to a dealer to avoid the 11 to 12 per cent commission to the auction.

"A second reason given for dealing directly with an individual dealer was that fishermen felt that they were getting a better deal in the long run," Peterson reports.

"If they caught a lot of fish that were not particularly desirable or marketable, their dealers would give a fair price anyway. On the other hand, many of the dealers say they will not enter into this kind of relationship with new independent fishermen because they can not be trusted."

offices and a free-standing fast food operation on the second floor.

Stan Tabata, vice president of the Dillingham Land Corp., which would act as developer, says those plans are now being revised. The current discussions involve just a one-story structure.

**MEANWHILE, THE FISH** auction continues in the old building in the early morning hours.

Peterson reported that the auction house charged 10 per cent of the boat's earnings for its auctioning services and an additional one-half cent per pound of fish for trucking, can rental, and payroll preparation.

Otani charged 1 per cent of the day's earnings for the rental of the auction floor.

While the percentages may seem high to someone not familiar with the entire operation, Peterson says the full picture must be viewed.

"... the fishermen get more than these immediate services from the United Fishing Agency. Through various long- and short-term loans and the purchase of interest in fishing ventures, the United Fishing Agency also helps fund the building of new boats and the maintenance of old ones."

She also noted that the United Fishing Agency includes "other investors" and dealers who own shares in the auction company. The board of directors is composed of both fishermen and dealers, she said.



SUSAN PETERSON, WHO spent several months on the waterfront before writing a doctorate thesis in 1973, reported extensively about the price of fish in "Decisions in a Market: Honolulu Fish Auction."

While the 33 fish dealers interviewed understandably did not talk about the amount of fish sold or their income, the system of doing business was explained in some detail.

The fact that fresh fish, like the meat-packing business, operates on a "sell it or smell it" urgency means that a certain ethic of doing business prevails in the marketplace.

Peterson describes the system this way:

"Competition does exist at the level of prices for fish offered to the consumers but in general this small group of fish dealers cooperate with one another working to buy fish from a worldwide network and sell to an equally broad network at a profit to each and a loss to none.

"At the same time, they provide fish to the consumer at a reasonable price considering the scarcity of locally caught fish and the expense of importing Mainland and foreign fish."

SHE COMPARED this philosophy of doing business with the fish economics of New Orleans where dealers try to drive competitors out of business.

Honolulu fish dealers "eliminate extreme competition among themselves through a system of established social relations," Peterson notes.

She describes these factors, in addition to supply and demand, as "cultural, ecological, social factors that the dealers do not readily perceive or verbalize, as well as those factors that are not readily apparent to them."

The actual price of fish is dependent on a variety of different situations. These relate to seasonal supply and demand, the infrastructure on the waterfront, and the basic independent nature of the fishermen.

UNTIL 1968 THERE were two auction houses on Oahu. They grew out of a split in the Kyodo Fishing Co. which took place in 1952. The present auction, conducted by the United Fishing Agency, was founded by a group of local Japanese fish wholesalers, fish retailers and boat owners.

The second auction house, the Fishing Cooperative of Hawaii, went out of business in 1968 "because several of the boats that supplied it with fish were damaged on the reef beyond repair and the remaining boats could not supply enough fish to keep the auction business profitable," according to Peterson.

A DEALER WHO "holds the hand" of a fisherman in the summer when fish are plentiful and cheap—and pays him good prices—sometimes finds that the fisherman deserts him in the winter when prices are high and fish scarce, Peterson noted.

The story of the fish market in Honolulu is largely that of the late Matsujio Otani, who rose from fish peddler to millionaire.

Otani, who died in 1972, was the founder and president of M. Otani Co., United Fishing Agency, Ltd. and the fish market near King Street.

He came to Hawaii from Yamaguchi Prefecture in Japan in 1909, after working in the fish industry. He became an independent fish dealer in 1911, carrying fish in a basket from house to house.

In 1918 Otani rented a booth in the then new Aala Market and began his association with local fishing companies. He expanded and 20 years later bought the building and its equipment, renaming it Market Place Ltd.

HE HAD HIS SHARE of bad luck during all those years. In 1920 a flood wiped out the market place. In 1923 a tornado ripped off the market roof. After he made renovations and repairs a fire destroyed the market place.

Last year the Otani family announced plans to rebuild the fish market in a project to include the entire block bounded by Iwilei Road, King Street, Nimitz Highway, and Nuuanu Stream.

At that time, the thinking was for a two-story building with the fish market on the first floor and some



## In Western Pacific

# Plan to Regulate Billfish Catches Held Inadequate

By Jim McCoy  
Star-Bulletin Writer

A plan that would for several years regulate foreign catches of billfish in waters surrounding Western Pacific islands was criticized as inadequate yesterday by the chairman of the Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council.

Chairman Wadsworth Y.H. Yee, who also is a State senator, suggested at a public hearing that tighter regulations are needed to better preserve the fishing industry in Hawaii and other Pacific islands.

Yee said the off-limits net to foreigners fishing for billfish should be 100 miles around the Hawaiian Islands, and not 50 miles as proposed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

HE SAID THE council he heads has "serious doubts" about the inspection process that will be used to regulate foreign fishermen.

He also criticized the plan's requirement for foreign fishermen to "minimize" their catch of billfish while out fishing for tuna. This clause is "vague and unspecific" and would not result in "any significant saving of billfish," Yee said.

The hearing, in which Yee was the only person submitting testimony, was held to consider an environmental impact statement and a preliminary management plan drafted by the NMFS.

The secretary of commerce, following hearings, is scheduled to adopt the plan later this year, according to Robert T.B. Iverson, deputy administrator of the Western Pacific Program Office of the NMSF.

THE PRELIMINARY plans eventually will be superseded by management plans put forth by the eight national councils, including the one headed by Yee. But those council plans probably won't be ready until late 1978 or early 1979.

The preliminary plans, meanwhile, will set regulations on foreign fishing vessels operating within the recently enacted 200-mile fishing limit. The act establishing that limit, the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976, makes it illegal for any foreign country to fish in another country's zone without first obtaining a permit.

The regulations proposed basically will prohibit foreign vessels from taking long- and short-billed billfish, like marlin, sailfish, mahimahi and ono, within 50 miles of the Hawaiian Islands.

THEY ALSO SET a 200-mile limit off some Atlantic coast states, a 100-mile limit off the coast of California, Oregon and Washington; and 12-mile limits for islands in the Hawaiian archipelago as well as other U.S. possessions in the Pacific, Guam and American Samoa.

In some cases, foreign vessels would be allowed within three miles of islands in the northwest chain of the archipelago.

The regulations as proposed by the NMFS allow foreign fishermen to keep billfish and sharks taken incidental to fishing for highly migratory species of tuna in all other portions of the Pacific.

However, the foreign fisherman will still have to obtain a permit from the U.S. government to fish for the billfish and sharks outside of the limits but within the 200-mile zone.

ENFORCEMENT OF the act will be carried out by the Coast Guard and the NMFS, as now is the case with the 200-mile limit.

Yee was critical of the proposed limits for billfish, saying they are far too lenient and even "discriminatory" towards Hawaiian fisherman.

"We find no justification for the discriminatory approach which would provide zones of special protection for billfisheries of 200 miles on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, 100 miles on the Pacific continental coast, 50 miles around the main Islands of Hawaii and only 12 miles around Guam and the Leeward Hawaiian Islands," Yee testified.

"This strange proposition appears to provide the greatest protection against foreign competition where it is least needed, and discriminates severely against island areas where foreign billfishing effort is easiest and the relative importance of the billfish resources to the local economies is greatest."

"AS AN ABSOLUTE minimum," Yee said the council recommends foreigners not be allowed to take billfish within 100 miles of all Hawaiian Islands and within 50 miles of Guam.

This would help some of the Hawaiian waters that are considered "fished out," such as the Kewalo Basin to Penguin Banks run.

"Today, that area is considered a dead area," he said. "There's no question there has been a tremendous decrease in the mahimahi and marlin population in waters" surrounding the Islands, Yee said.

HE ALSO WAS critical of the preliminary plan's provision saying foreign fisherman should attempt to "minimize" their billfish catch while longline fishing for tuna, which is allowed, within the established limits.

The plan also recommends foreigners "return the incidental catch of prohibited species to the sea immediately with a minimum of injury regardless of its condition."

Yee said this is ridiculous, as most billfish caught on the longline probably won't survive when thrown back, and that defeats the purpose of the management plans.

The council suggests that the NMSF require foreign vessels to use "selective means and to avoid the capture of other kinds of fish."

A similar hearing on the NMSF plan will be held at 7 p.m. Saturday at the King Kamehameha Hotel in Kailua-Kona, Hawaii.



Wadsworth Yee



Feb 15, 78 Honolulu Star-Bulletin

# Craven Urges State to Push Commercial Fishing

By June Watanabe  
Associated Press Writer

Hawaii's commercial fishing industry could produce catches worth nearly \$100 million a year, according to a state official, but "little of substantive value is currently being done" to develop the industry's potential.

"The industry showed sustained growth until the 1950's, when, for a number of reasons, the trend reversed and the importance of fisheries decreased," John Craven, the state marine affairs coordinator, also told members of the Senate Committee on Economic Development yesterday.

"The harvestable resource, however, still remains, and it is time to

re-establish commercial fishing as a strong contributor to the state's badly needed economic diversification," he said.

THE DEPARTMENT of Planning and Economic Development says that Hawaii's commercial fishery now contributes \$6 million in direct revenues to the state, with the aku (skipjack tuna) fleet providing 65 percent of the pounds caught.

Both Craven and Hideto Kono, director of the DPED, urged passage of a proposed bill that would set up a master plan for developing the commercial fishing industry within the entire Hawaiian archipelago.

The Honolulu Fish Dealer's Association also testified in support of the bill, saying that an in-depth study would reveal "very serious problems."

"One of the most pressing problems is the inability of our commercial fishing fleet to harvest at optimal yield the abundant resources available in the Hawaiian archipelago," said Glenn Tanoue, president of the association.

TANOUE SAID his industry is "at a standstill," because foreign fishing fleets are "exploiting resources" that otherwise could be managed by the state.

Among the recommendations of the fish dealer's association is the acquisition of long-range vessels, funded by state or federal agencies, to allow the harvesting of the resources now out of reach of the Hawaiian fleet.

"We also need to establish a state-funded fishing college that will insure that qualified personnel, with



Today is the 21st day of the regular session of the 1978 State Legislature.

Committee hearings are as follows:

#### HOUSE

#### Tuesday

7 a.m. — Corrections and Rehabilitation Committee hearing on budgets for correctional facilities, benefits for former inmates of the state's prisons and additional matters. Corrections and Rehabilitation Committee joint hearing with Ecology and Environment Committee on study of paper recycling plant in the prison system. Also, Corrections and Rehabilitation and Youth and Elderly Affairs committees joint hearing on asking for establishment of prison crime prevention program. House Conference Room 308.

7 a.m. — Higher Education Committee hearing on funds for the UH (Manoa). House Conference Room 310.

#### Tomorrow

8:30 a.m. — Water, Land Use Development and Hawaiian Homes Committee hearing on commercial fishing, marketing of Hawaiian fisheries products, financing of commercial fishing vessels and other matters. House Conference Room 330.



8:30 a.m. — Employment Opportunities and Labor Relations Committee hearing on the worker's compensation law, access to employment records, unlawful suspension or discharge from employment and other matters relating to labor. If necessary, hearing will resume Saturday. Also, joint hearing of Employment Opportunities and Labor Relations and Public Employment and Government Operations committees on wages and unemployment. House Conference Room 308.

8:45 a.m. — Youth and Elderly Affairs Committee hearing on legal services for the elderly, general excise tax exemptions for the elderly and related matters. House Conference Room 314.

1:30 p.m. — Consumer Protection and Commerce Committee hearing on condominiums, the state's water control law and other matters. House Conference Room 308.

1:30 p.m. — Education Committee hearing on funds for the handicapped, health education resources and other matters relating to the state's education programs. House Conference Room 310.

1:30 p.m. — Finance Committee hearing on taxation. House Conference Room 307.

2 p.m. — Education Committee hearing on the state's budget for lower education relating to counseling, student activities, adult education, public libraries, teacher housing and others. House Conference Room 310.

3 p.m. — Judiciary Committee hearing on notaries public, and asking for management audit of Hawaii's Legal Aid Society. House Conference Room 330.

4 p.m. — Judiciary Committee hearing on the state's marriage laws, the status of women and additional topics of interest. House Conference Room 330.

#### SENATE

##### Tonight

6 p.m. — Judiciary Committee hearing on the state's insurance law, the use of credit cards, a state crime commission, the state's liquor licenses and additional related matters. Senate Conference Room 4.

7 p.m. — Consumer Protection Committee hearing on the state's no-fault insurance, welfare, motor vehicles and other matters. Senate Conference Room 1.

##### Tomorrow

9 a.m. — Ways and Means Committee hearing on taxation. Senate Conference Room 1.

7 p.m. — Higher Education Committee hearing on West Oahu College. Senate Conference Room 2.

3 p.m. — Human Resources Committee hearing on unemployment insurance, public assistance, social workers, minimum wages and additional topics. Senate Conference Room 1.

For additional information on hearings or on the status of proposed legislation, call the legislative information staff at 548-3294, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

### Related Story on A-7

the knowledge of the latest fishing techniques, equipment and navigational skills, will be available for our expanded commercial fleet," Tanoue said.

BUT "THE KEY to the success of our fishing industry will be the development of a master plan," he said.

The Hawaiian International Billfish Association also submitted testimony in favor of the proposed bill, but asked that recreational boating and fishing be an integral part of any master plan.

"There is a strong feeling on the part of the recreational fishing population that there is a lack of coordinated effort to recognize and provide for recreational boating and fishing in the state as well as commercial fishing," according to James Sutherland, executive director of the billfish association.

Sutherland says boat registration figures would indicate that there are now about 38,247 persons who fish for recreation on any holiday or weekend day in the state.

Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1978 Honolulu Star-Bulletin H-3



**BLAME THE WEATHER**—Sashimi lovers are once again paying steep prices for ahi, such as the one being cut here by Misao Gibo of Take's Fish Market. But this New Year's season, there's a different reason for the high prices.



# Weather Blamed for High Ahi Price

By Debra Whitefield  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Ahi, Islanders' favorite fish for the traditional New Year's sashimi, is in short supply because of poor pre-Christmas weather conditions, a factor that has driven per-pound prices as high as \$14.95.

The price of ahi and aku, another popular fish for sashimi, skyrocketed every year at this time as local residents rush to buy the filets for pupus and New Year's Day dinners.

But prices apparently hit an early high this year when abnormally high winds earlier this month forced fishermen to stay home and supplies subsequently dwindled.

If improved weather conditions continue, Oahu fish market proprietors say, sashimi lovers should have no trouble finding ahi at lower prices later this week.

KENNETH HORIMOTO, owner of Horimoto Fish Market at the Ala Moana Farmer's Market, said fishing boats have returned to sea now and are expected home before New Year's with fresh supplies.

Aku is more readily available but not as plentiful as in past years for the same reasons, according to a Star Super Market spokesman.

Aku (skipjack tuna) was available

at nearly all fish markets surveyed yesterday morning. But by 11 a.m., ahi was difficult to find.

Per-pound prices of their best ahi varied from \$9 at Waiuu Fish Market to \$10.95 at Horimoto's, \$11 at Nishimura Fish Market, \$12 at Young's Fish Market and \$12.95 at Tamashiro Market.

The top price for ahi appears to be \$14.95 a pound, which was the going price Friday at Star Super Market. Last year's highest per-pound price at Star was \$18, a Star spokesman said.

SIMILARLY, aku prices have climbed at a number of Oahu markets.

Star reported that its aku prices reached \$8 a pound last week. Yesterday, aku filets were going for \$5 a pound at Nakashima Fish Market, \$4.49 a pound at Tamashiro Market, \$4.50 a pound at Horimoto's, \$4.75 a pound at Nishimura's and Young's and \$3.40 a pound at Aku Place.

Sashimi lovers on smaller budgets can buy a whole aku for \$2.20 a pound at Aku Place and filet it themselves. Or they could opt for tako (octopus) or squid at \$2.50 a pound at Waiuu Fish Market and Seafood Market.

Monka, the choicest squid for sashimi, was selling for as high as \$8 at Horimoto's yesterday.



Blessed with a new boat, a boat load of new tackle and the time to experiment. . . the summer taught me a lot of nitty gritty things about fishing. Couple that with a good solid month in Kona, and it's easy to say— summer school was worthwhile this summer!

The thing that sticks firmest in my mind after a mid-summer hiatus to the marlin fishing mecca of Hawaii is the incredible array of ideas and thoughts on your average, every day, lure. I'm not sure that there are any reasonable conclusions that can be drawn, but these are some of the things I learned.

First, and foremost, (thanks to NMFS biologist Heeny Yuen who annually does marlin autopsies in the Kailua pier) the proof is in— or at least partly in. Plastic lures catch more marlin than metal lures. Of course that fact— based on 116 marlin captured in the 20th annual HIBT was not measured against the total number of plastic lures versus metal lures, but it is probably safe to assume that plastic lures are more effective than metal ones in luring billfish.

By the way— you jet lure fans— jets are equally effective if not more effective than plastic plugs in capturing ahi— so if yellowfin are your target— keep that in mind as you read on.

Another seeming truth is (to borrow from pop singer Maria Muldaur) "it's not the meat it's the motion." Size seems to be of little significance— it's the way the bait runs that seems to make the difference. The motion you impart on your lure through placement in the wake, speed of the vessel and height of the line is a thing only you can determine for the best— it depends on each boat to a large degree.

Pearl is very, very popular this year, judging by the glittering array seen this summer in tackle boxes and fishing stores across the State— and there seems to be something to the love for pearl. The size of the bait or the placement in your wake seems no less important, and no one is quite sure why, but a lot of fishermen are using pearl baits— pushers, straight runners, jets and more with anything from a little fingernail sized piece of pearl to huge slabs filling whole sides of the bait.

Another trend which I noticed, is toward smaller lures. The Jimmy Unger "lolly-pop" is a classic example. Although Jimmy forms this bait in a variety of sizes it's the little guy— the size of your thumb which seems most effective. To be sure, I'm prejudiced— as the one Jimmy gave me as a gift has been the most

effective marlin lure I have ever run, but other Captains did as well with the little lolly pops. If they don't have pearl in them, the majority seem to have defraction grating, with the only other choice being mirrors. Eyes are added to most baits, with some people, like tournament winning Captain Jack Ross, swearing that a lure should have an eye on it to be an effective marlin lure.

In describing lure action I could be overstepping my bounds, but it seems worth the effort. For one thing, the trend is away from radical action— notably the action we are all used to in the old classic Kona heads with the super scooped snout. One description of action in a lure was the instruction Jimmy Unger gave me when I asked where to run his baits. "Simple," he said, "just adjust it on the wave until it scares you." I nodded sagely and went fishing but it didn't take me long to figure out what he meant. While snagging his beautifully smoking baby lolly pop on the six— he— it suddenly swerved out of sight, scaring the hell out of me. . . that's what Unger had meant— it had been gobbled! To a marlin when the bait is a fairly straight, smokey pattern suddenly it's scared— and the marlin gobbles it.

Many baits in your arsenal get struck and hooked up almost never. That I learned is OKay if you want a teaser, but not so good, for a marlin. Now I keep records. If one bait gets hooked grabbed seldom— it becomes a short bait— purposes only— if I run it at all.

The short bait is a classic in its own right and is the most effective part of your arsenal. Research it appears that this is the place to run a pusher— making a hell of a lot of commotion right in the place in your wake is already a hell of a lot of smoke and commotion that most agree about the short bait is does go off— watch out— it's gonna be a

Short means short— second wave— third— some run their short bait barely a lead away from the transom.

Almost universally the short bait is run line, and often is then pulled down to transom a clip or rubber band. Rope Nelson pulls his right down to the water line with a clip through the scupper— try it and see what that trick imparts on the motion of your lures.

I became a believer in short baits when Jim Hunter

*Never before on a boat*

*Hawaii Fishing News Oct 78*

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gave me one of his and told me to run it in the second or third wave. 20 minutes after putting it in the water— on a 50 pound test outfit— it was headed for never never land in the mouth of a big marlin. Fortunately Jim had another one in the mold, and this one I run short, on 600 pound test cable— or nothing less than 80 pound test line.

One area of popular debate is the hook rig. Most agree that two hooks are better than one— the question seems to be where the hooks should best be placed. Most people like to get the lead hook as close to the bait as they can. Champion skipper Jack Ross has even gone so far as to bore into the back of some of his lures to get the leading hook literally right behind the eye of the bait.

The trailing hook controversy is split about fifty fifty. Half say the trailer should be at a 90° angle to the leading hook and half say the trailer should be at 180° to the lead hook—the decision is yours.

One fairly common practice these days is to immobilize the motion of the hooks by leading them through a piece of surgical tubing or by wrapping them heavily with black tape so that they stay where they are set.

Leaders vary— but the preference is definitely monofilament— and some go so far as to say— clear mono is better than colored or cloudy mono as the fish can't see it in the water.

It would not be right to say that these are universal truths. One notable exception is that Bi-centennial, which just doesn't stop catching fish. Deal Crooker—the piscatorial padre of a huge cross section of Hawaii's fishermen, caught an incredible number of fish on the good ole red, white and blue this summer— and the radio crackled constantly with testimonials like "Deal I just tried your bi-centennial— it works. . .we've got a 150 pounder on board" and so on. The first marlin captured on the REEL HOOKER was taken on a medium bullet head jet, rigged with bi-centennial skirts!

There is a certain madness in all of us who drag artificial lures through the water and hope for a date with Big Momma marlin— and that madness grows into total insanity when it comes to selecting a lure— always hopeful...

Good luck and good fishing. . .and let me know if you discover the one real truth about fishing with lures.





# Aku Fleet May Get Home-Grown Poles

By Helen Altorn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Island aku fishermen who are paying high prices for "moso take" poles from Japan may get some relief from the state Forestry Division.

The "moso take" poles, also known as "moosoo chiku," are made of a special bamboo.

They are preferred by Hawaiian fishermen instead of fiberglass poles because of their "natural action," state Forester Libert Landgraf told the state Board of Land and Natural Resources at a meeting Friday in Hilo.

However, he said the price of the poles is steadily rising each year. A bundle of 20 poles, 15 feet to 18 feet long, now retail for about \$187 and a typical aku fishermen uses four poles each fishing season, he said.

He said Stanley Swerdloff, working in the land department on a master plan for state fisheries development, asked the Forestry Division for help in obtaining a growing stock of local bamboo for use by the aku fishing industry.

THE LAND board approved a plan submitted by Landgraf to locate bamboo stands and study methods of growing it.

Landgraf said three bamboo sites are known in Hawaii, one on state land at Lapahoehoe on the Big Island, another on land belonging to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., and one on Grove Farm Plantation land on Kauai.

He said the study will include a search for other stands and for potential growing sites, particularly on Oahu where most of the aku boats are located.

In other business at the meeting, the land board:

—Approved a land exchange between the state and Haleakala Ranch Co. to provide lands for a Maui County agriculture park in Kula.

Board members declined to make a motion approving the exchange at a previous meeting, but unanimously supported the proposal Friday after a motion made by Maui member Thomas Yagi. Yagi was absent at the previous meeting.

—APPROVED a value of \$600,000 for 34 acres of state lands to be conveyed to the Hawaii Housing Authority for a 203-unit housing development in Kuliouou Valley on Oahu. The value will be applied as credit for the state in a pending land change with the HHA involving 100 acres in Wahtawa for a civic project.

—Authorized an agreement with the University of Hawaii for rehabilitation planning of the Pali Fire Station in Honolulu, for \$15,000 in federal funds has been provided.

—Deferred a Parks Division request to withdraw lands from a forest reserve along Kauai's South Coast and set them aside by executive order as a state park. A management plan is being developed by the division.

—GRANTED A 30-day extension for helicopter landings on the Pali Coast so the Parks Division could complete collection of data on conditions controlling the erosion. The board had given the division provisional permits for the landings, which expire this month.

—Gave permission to the Parks Division to advertise for a waterline and landscaping development of the Kakaako Water Park in Honolulu.



## In Albacore Trolling Experiment

# Isle Firm to Test Midway Base

By Helen Altonn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

The state has selected Hawaiian Tuna Packers over Starkist Foods, Inc., for a one-year experimental albacore trolling project in the North Pacific with Midway Island as a base.

A troller fleet of up to 20 vessels with a total fish-carrying capacity of about 800 tons will leave Hawaii in early April to begin fishing, returning here with their last loads about mid-September.

"The potential for expanding the Midway U.S. fishing fleet is estimated at up to 100 to 150 trollers, with an annual catch capability of 15,000 to 30,000 tons," Tuna Packers said in a proposal to the state for the Midway project.

"At today's import prices for albacore, this could mean an annual import savings of up to \$50 million in the near future."

TUNA PACKERS and Starkist were the only applicants responding to an invitation of proposals by the state Department of Land and Natural Resources for the fisheries project, although Stokely Van Camp had been expected to submit one.

Tuna Packers is a division of Bumble Bee Seafoods of Castle & Cooke and Starkist is a subsidiary of H.J. Heinz Co.

Kenji Ego, chief of the state Fish and Game Division, told the land board at a meeting in Hilo Friday

that both proposals generally met conditions of a Navy permit to the state to use Midway as a fisheries base.

However, he said Starkist's proposal was submitted via Telex and was brief and vague in providing required information, particularly concerning management of the project and anticipated economic impacts—concerns which were addressed by Hawaiian Tuna Packers.

The board accepted his recommendation to select Tuna Packers for the project and authorized the Fish and Game Division to negotiate a contract with the firm.

THE NAVY has given the state a permit to use Midway from Oct. 1, 1978, to Sept. 30, 1979, for the project, which the state hopes will prove the economic value of an albacore fisheries in the North Pacific to the United States.

Kego has pointed out that albacore resource at the minimum is worth \$40 million a year, saying, "We want a share of that."

Hawaiian Tuna Packers expects to have at least one motherboat at Midway serving as a floating fish receiving-freezing station and supply depot for the trollers and transport carrier of the fish to Hawaii.

Four deliveries to Hawaii are planned if the fishing is successful.

Tuna Packers noted in its proposal that more than 10,000 tons of tuna are imported annually into Hawaii, representing about 75 per cent of the

fish processed at the plant.

IF THE MIDWAY trollers catch 2,000 tons of albacore next year,

Tuna Packers said this "could displace imports, therefore reducing Hawaiian Tuna Packers' dependence on the world tuna market somewhat

and furthermore result in a U.S. balance of payment savings of \$3-\$3.5 million."

The benefits could be "much more significant" if the troller catch results continue successfully, the company said.



still have the carriers that launched fighter planes into Vietnam," says Vice Adm. William J. Crowe. "But we don't have a single remaining air base." Some analysts argue, however, that even with their improved anti-missile systems, the huge craft are too vulnerable to play more than a limited role in any major war.

**No Carriers Needed:** In trying to plan effective countermeasures to a massive Soviet attack in Western Europe, Pentagon tacticians believe the big carriers should be kept out of action—at least in the early stages. "We would not need carriers in the first few weeks of a war in Central Europe because we have land bases there," one senior Defense official says. "And it would not be prudent to send them into the Norwegian Sea until Soviet submarines and bombers with missiles were neutralized."

The debate goes on just as fiercely within the Navy, between the "black shoes" who skipper destroyers and cruisers in traditional missions, and the "brown shoes" who run the carriers and fly the planes. The black shoes would rather spend the Navy's money on smaller ships to offset the Soviet lead (chart) than put it all into one or two large carriers. Even the brown shoes are divided over whether the carriers they want should be conventionally fueled or nuclear-powered. Navy Secretary W. Graham Claytor has come out in favor of conventional carriers, mainly because the Navy could have three for the price of two nuclear carriers. Chief of Naval Operations Adm. James L. Holloway III, however, says the greater range of nuclear carriers makes them worth the extra money. Either way, Navy men fear that their role may be shrinking. Some say the way to prevent obsolescence is to pursue innovative concepts such as small carriers that can launch vertical-take-off fighters. The trouble is, research and development might cost more than the Navy has to spend now.

**Scandalous Risks?** No one belittles the long-term Soviet threat. Though most American admirals contend that the U.S. ships' superior firepower, higher tonnage and greater mobility more than make up for the Soviet's two-to-one edge in total ships, they also say that the U.S. lead is slipping. If present trends continue, Admiral Holloway told Congress, "superiority could tip in favor of the Soviets in the next ten years." A recent report published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London suggests that it already has. And retired Adm. Elmo Zumwalt goes further. "We have gone from a very bad situation to an impossible one," he told NEWSWEEK. "We are taking scandalous risks with our Navy." Even if Zumwalt is right, the Navy has to shoulder some of the blame itself. Before it can begin building the ships it says it will need by the turn of the century, it has to get its own house in order.

—DON HOLT with LLOYD H. NORMAN in Washington and JAMES DOYLE in Newport

## A Paleface Uprising

One of the saddest little footnotes to the activist '60s was the fitful attempt of American Indians to work up a protest movement of their own. Divided, not communicating among themselves, ill-equipped by heritage and circumstance to play the activist game of lobby-and-litigation, hopelessly snarled in two centuries of the white man's contradictory and whimsically observed laws, the Indians seemed to be the one group that had no chance. But the requiem proved premature. From Maine to the state of Washington, state and Federal courts recently have been paying close and sympathetic attention to Indian cases and causes, so much so that the Indians have finally earned that ultimate badge of minority success—a genuine and threatening white backlash.

The organized white protesters—who call themselves the Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities—have a good bit more going for them than simple racism. For various historical reasons, more non-Indians than Indians live on some U.S. Indian lands today, and many of them have been stung by recent Indian claims backed by the courts. ICERR, which has attracted tens of thousands of members since it was founded two years ago, is supporting scores of countersuits in twenty states contesting Indian claims to land, water and fishing rights. And last month, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that whites may not be tried by tribal courts for crimes committed on the reservation. The whole backlash has prompted the Navajo tribal council to proclaim a "state of emergency in Indian country" and to summon all concerned tribes to a meeting on Navajo ground next week.

The conflict stems from an anomaly in U.S. law as it applies to Indians living on reservations: they are both U.S. citizens and members of tribes that retain certain sovereign powers of their own. As a result of this and other legal peculiarities, there have been a number of bizarre confrontations of late:

■ In Apache County, Ariz., Navajo Indians outnumber whites 3 to 1 and easily control the county government. But since the courts have held that Indians are exempt from all state and local taxes, the white minority pays all property taxes in the county and has little say in how they are spent. Anglos are pressing for state legislation saying that a citizen may vote, or may be exempt from taxes, but not both.

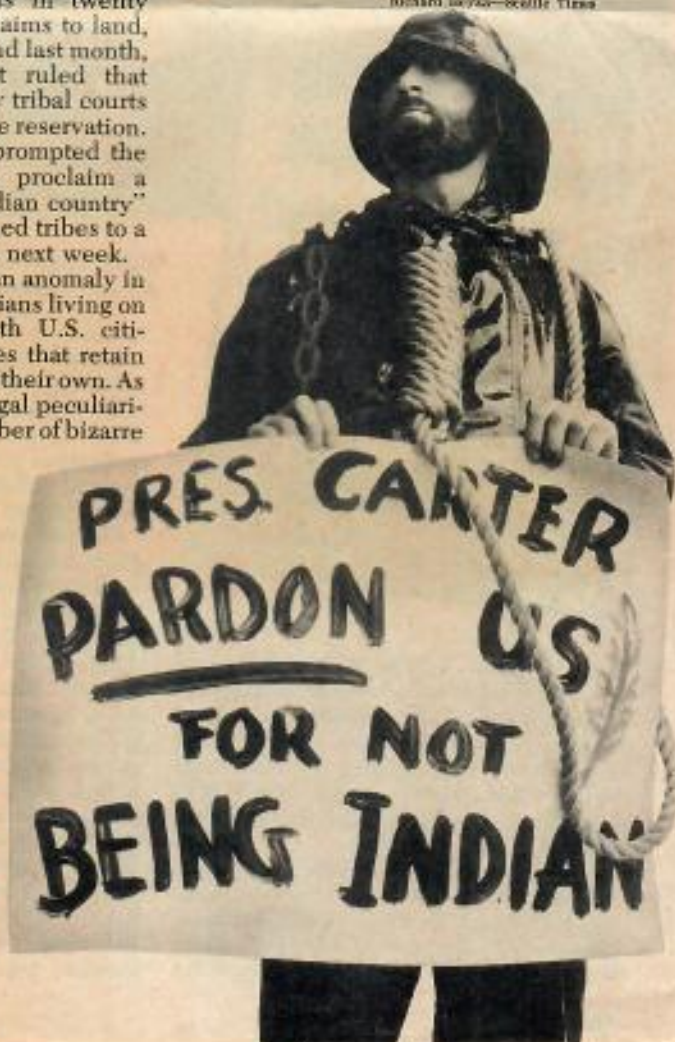
■ Courts have ruled that the boundaries of a reservation remain intact even if parts of it have been sold

to non-Indians. As it happens, the city of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., lies entirely within the old boundaries of the Chippewa reservation. Last year, the Indians bought back 80 acres of downtown Sault Ste. Marie and claimed exemption from local taxes and policing. "It's weird," says Verna Lawrence, an Indian and city commissioner. "The tribe is trying to establish a reservation five minutes from downtown." The city is suing the Interior Department to have the land returned to its jurisdiction.

■ In northern California, the Klamath reservation Indians won a renewed legal guarantee of their right to fish the Klamath River, plus a ruling from the Interior Department that they could fish the river commercially. Now Indian commercial fishermen have netted so many salmon that they have outraged both the local white sports fishermen and the majority of their fellow tribesmen, who fish for survival. The short-ended Indians have formed a coalition with whites to oust their graspy brothers.

■ In Tacoma, Wash., a checkerboarded city owned largely by whites and partly by the Puyallup tribe, anglos charge that illegal gambling operations are being run

Backlash in Seattle: Ultimate badge  
Richard Benson—Seattle Times





inside Indian casinos. The Indians also sell so many tax-free cigarettes to anglos that the state claims it is losing \$12 million a year in tobacco taxes. Feelings are so hostile in the city that Indian cops, racing to answer emergency calls, are ticketed for speeding by white cops as they pass through white neighborhoods.

**Contretemps:** One of the nastiest confrontation points has to do with police and criminal jurisdiction. In a decision last month, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the jurisdiction of tribal courts by ruling that it would be double jeopardy to bring Federal rape charges against an Indian already convicted by a tribal court of lesser charges in the same

Indian Non-Intercourse Act, applicable to all states as they joined the Union, no land sales between whites and Indians were valid unless ratified by Congress. The law was largely forgotten in the East, and whites who thought they owned property free and clear have lately discovered that it is claimed by one or another tribe. An assortment of tribes is suing for the return of chunks of land in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and western New York, and in Maine the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy have laid claim to about one-fourth of the state, including much of the timberland. The White House, with the support of both of Maine's senators, has come up with a

preme issue of water rights in virtually every Western state—the aftermath of recent court rulings enforcing a 1908 Supreme Court decision giving Indians first and unrationed crack at all waters flowing through or by their reservations.

In this legal and cultural no man's land, the ICERR works hard at lobbying, litigation and promoting itself as the real underdog in its differences with the Indians. "This is not a coalition to take anything away from the Indians but to protect the rights of citizens on the reservations," says ICERR's executive director Blair Richendifer, a retired funeral director who lives on the Omaha reservation in Walthill, Neb. "It boils down to this," says Mitchel Platt, a Congress leader from St. Johns, Ariz. "The Indians have all the rights and none of the practical responsibilities of the citizen. You can't have people relying on separate-entitlement status and at the same time call them citizens." Aside from the constitutional arguments, however, many ICERR leaders are clearly irked at what they think are the Indians' unfair financial advantages—Federal funding, freedom from local taxation and often immunity from debt-collection on the reservation. "There we were scratching to pay our taxes," says Lloyd Ingraham, an ICERR leader in Montana, "and these people aren't paying their taxes and they're in there the next week getting their welfare payments."

**Counteroffensive:** Some Indian leaders concede the point that reservation whites have been victimized along with the Indians by the tangle of U.S. policy on Indian matters, but they are not about to back down on the issues. The treaty rights, says Sam Deloria, head of the University of New Mexico's American Indian Law Center, "are owed by the United States to the Indians as in any contractual obligation. At the same time, Indians who are eligible can get state and Federal benefits as can any other citizen." At next week's tribal summit meeting, the object is to raise \$500,000 to support a public-relations group called the Native American Treaty Rights Organization. The Indians plan to play rough if their campaign fails to stem the white backlash. "We hate to embarrass the U.S., but we're going to take our problems to the Third World," says Joseph De La Cruz, chairman of Washington's Quinault tribe. "We know what [the whites] are after—our pristine areas and our energy resources."

Before they take any such radical steps, the Indians want to try to persuade ICERR that, in Deloria's words, "our economic needs are more important than our metaphysical differences." As Deloria sees it, "the impact of energy development is going to be devastating, and it's going to be some banker in Houston who ends up with all the chips. If they can't get together, the ranchers and the Indians will go under together."

—RICHARD BOETH with JEFF B. COPELAND in Los Angeles, MARY HAGER in Washington and PHYLIS MALAMUD in Boston



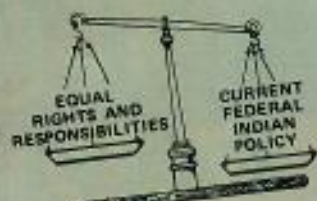
Tom DeLonga—Seattle Times

Indians net-fishing in Washington state: All the rights and no responsibilities?

succession of negotiated settlements acceptable to the Indians, but the state's governor and attorney general are apparently determined to take their chances in court. In the meantime, the state's wood-and-paper industry is in a flap, and commercial real-estate development has been slowed.

**Fish and Water:** In Washington state, a court decision on fishing rights has provoked raw hostility and even gun battles between tribes and anglo commercial and sports fishermen. In 1974, Federal district court Judge George Boldt, interpreting treaties negotiated in the 1850s, ruled that the state's Indians were entitled to exactly half the catch of salmon and steelhead trout—a grievous blow to whites, who were then taking almost 95 per cent. Since then, each side has been busily harassing and sabotaging the other while claiming that its rival is taking more than its share—though the most recent figures, for 1976, indicate that the Indians still get less than 20 per cent. Whites and Indians are also battling over the su-

## Are We Giving America Back To the Indians?



Interstate Congress For Equal Rights And Responsibilities

case. In New Town, N.D., which had supposed itself independent of the Fort Berthold reservation for 60 years, a court decision turning the town over to tribal jurisdiction has resulted in two town police departments—three anglo officers to arrest whites, and three Indian officers to arrest Indians.

If these contretemps sometimes have their grimly comical side, there is nothing at all funny about the two great showdowns in Maine and Washington state. Under a 1790 Federal statute called the



## Off French Frigate Shoals

# Big Coral Discovery Reported

By Helen Ahorn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Large reefs dominated by corals previously thought to be rare or absent from Hawaii were discovered by five Hawaii marine biologists on a recent expedition to French Frigate Shoals, 500 miles northwest of Oahu.

"Not only were they there, they were in great abundance and they were huge," said Richard Grigg of the University of Hawaii's Institute of Marine Biology, who led the expedition.

"Because they were so abundant and so large, it underscores how little we know about the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands," he said.

"It's like discovering a frigate bird or a large animal that would be hard to overlook had it been searched out."

He said two types of coral were found, both belonging to a group of corals known as Acropora.

"THE FIND IS of significance because Acropora corals are among the most diverse, abundant and rapidly growing corals in the world," he said.

"The genus Acropora is kind of like what a coconut palm is to a tropical island, and for it not to be present is for the reefs not quite to be considered tropical."

He said Acropora coral "is really beautiful, large and delicately branched" and its discovery in the Hawaiian Islands "elevates our reefs... scientifically and aesthetically."

Samples of the new coral may be seen by the public in a display at the Waikiki Aquarium.

Grigg said the coral is sold here but is imported from off the Philippines.

It may be possible now to transplant the coral from the reefs off French Frigate Shoals to the major Hawaiian Islands, but it would have to be done under controlled conditions, he said.

"WE WOULD HAVE to test it to see if there are any adverse effects on species here, but it is not likely because it has not upset the balance of other species at French Frigate Shoals."

He said if Acropora coral could become established on the reefs around the major Islands, "it would make them all the more beautiful for observation, photography, education of classes and that type of thing."

Grigg said there had been reports in the past of Acropora at French Frigate Shoals, but they were in question and had been discounted. And only one colony has been found in waters of the major Islands, off Kauai, he said.

"We thought these were outliers or expatriates—that they happened to drift in from some other place," he said.

Then last year, he said, John Naughton of the National Marine Fisheries Service and Leighton Taylor, Waikiki Aquarium director, found several more colonies of Acropora at French Frigate Shoals.

HE SAID THEIR discovery "prompted a closer look" and he received Sea Grant funds for a 16-day research cruise on the vessel Easy Rider.

The project is part of a large

federal-state inventory of marine resources in the Northwestern Islands involved with planning fisheries development and management in the area.

Working with Grigg in the coral investigation were Steve Dollar and Mike Palmgren of the University of Hawaii, Ted Hobson of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Bill Walsh, a student of Leighton Taylor at the University of Hawaii.

"On our first dive we were surveying a reef just off La Perouse Peninsula at a depth of 30 feet when suddenly there appeared a patch of three small colonies of Acropora," Grigg said.

He said they were "small, clumpy bush-shaped colonies.... Directly ahead were about a dozen more. In an area not much larger than a living room we found over 100 colonies. All of us were elated."

"THEN, ON OUR return to the ship Easy Rider we came across an even more incredible find, a huge table-shaped colony belonging to a second species of Acropora which measured 15 feet 10 inches in diameter."

He said more dives at various places around the island showed that both species are well established at French Frigate Shoals. The table-shaped variety covered most of the reef at one site near the southern rim of the atoll.

"It is really a surprise and an important find," Grigg said. "It opens a lot of questions."

He said the Hawaiian Islands have only about 40 species of coral while many Pacific areas have 200 to 300 species.

The cooler water temperature and

isolation of the islands from more tropical areas to the south have long been considered to be major factors limiting corals in Hawaii, he said.

However, he said the Acropora discovery has created a puzzle.

The sea surface temperature is cooler on the average at French Frigate Shoals than it is at the major Hawaiian Islands, so why aren't the corals here?, he asked.

"PERHAPS IT IS a new invasion that will gradually spread south-east," he said. "However, the presence of colonies at least 25 years old at French Frigate Shoals casts doubt on this explanation."

He said the first step toward solving the riddle will be to identify the species and determine if they are endemic, or unique, to Hawaii. He has sent samples of the coral to authorities on the Mainland and in Australia for study.

He said coral research also must be done in Hawaii's other Leeward Island areas.

"After we look at all the other islands, we will have a better idea why it (the Acropora) is up there and not down here."

But he said, "Each system, each island community, is unique and trying to find out why is a Herculean task that will take a long time.... The whole study will raise more questions than answers."



# Major Expansion of Fish

By Helen Altonn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Six buoys anchored in Hawaiian waters by the National Marine Fisheries Service to lure fish for island fishing boats have been so successful that the state has been asked to take over the program and install 24 more.

The NMFS also plans to experiment with squid and fish odors, oozing out of containers on the buoys as an added attraction to fishing schools.

Walter M. Matsumoto, research biologist at the NMFS' Honolulu Laboratory, said fishermen have been "clamoring" for more buoys because of the huge catches they have been making around them.

The first buoy was installed in May 1977 as a research experiment and fishermen immediately began hauling in the fish. There are now three buoys off Oahu, two off Kona and one off Lahaina, all anchored about 15 miles offshore.

Matsumoto said the NMFS has developed a proposal for a five-year state program, involving 24 more buoys around all the Islands.

TWO OTHERS are proposed north of Molokai in the future if the state develops a tuna bait hatchery there, he said. He said the buoys would be on the rough side of Molokai "but if aku boats went there to pick up bait, they could go on that side to fish the buoys."

It's hoped that the state Division of Fish and Game will incorporate the proposal for the ex-

tended buoy system into its fisheries development program for approval next year by the Legislature, he said.

"There's a good possibility it will pass," he said. "If this happens, there are going to be all kinds of people fishing the buoys."

The cost for the five-year program is estimated at \$250,000 to \$300,000, including installation and maintenance of the devices.

The first six buoys cost from \$1,500 to \$2,250 each, with funds provided by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation. The price is a bargain, as far as the fishing industry is concerned.

# Lure Buoy Program Urged

"We don't have catch results, but from what we hear through the grapevine they are very successful," Matsumoto said.

Minute organisms grow around the buoys, then small fish come in to feed on the organisms, and large fish come in to feed on the small fish, Matsumoto said. "It goes on to where the final predators come in—big tunas and marlins."

He said it's proposed to do further experiments on odors designed to draw more fish to the aggregation devices, as the buoys are called.

"In the past, we have done some work using extracts of squid and fish," he said. "We would

probably put these things in a container and have them seep out slowly...then sit and wait and see how the fish react."

Because of stormy weather and some vandalism, the NMFS was concerned about how long the buoys would last.

"But they have held up, even with storms," said Richard Shomura, Honolulu Laboratory director.

There have been some problems, particularly with the highly successful buoys off Kona.

The Kona people "got all worked up" recently when a commercial aku boat fished off the buoys.



Honolulu Star-Bulletin Monday, Nov. 27, 1978

## Fish Injures Japan Crewman

A 36-year-old Japanese fisherman, injured when a swordfish sliced through his abdomen, is to be flown to Honolulu today after emergency treatment on Midway.

The Coast Guard said Air Force paramedics parachuted to the man's ship, the Koyo Maru 83, about 120 miles northwest of Midway, to sew up the man's wounds. He was taken to Midway yesterday for further emergency treatment.

The fisherman, reportedly in serious condition, is expected to be treated at Queen's Hospital here.

## Japanese fisherman stabbed by swordfish

A 36-year-old Japanese fisherman was reported in stable condition here yesterday after being stabbed in the abdomen by a swordfish, United Press International reported.

A Coast Guard spokesman said two Air Force medical technicians parachuted to the victim's ship yesterday to administer emergency first-aid, UPI reported. The victim was not identified.

The ship, the Koyo Maru 8, was northwest of Midway when the accident occurred, the Coast Guard said.

An Air Force C141 was ordered to Midway yesterday evening to bring the injured fisherman to Honolulu for further treatment.

Advertiser

27 Nov 78



# Hawaiians told to compromise on reparations

By DOUGLAS WOO  
Advertiser Politics Writer

A key U.S. House subcommittee chairman angered Hawaiians here yesterday when he warned them to scale down their reparation demands if they hope to get the Hawaiian claims measure passed by Congress.

The result: a public hearing punctuated by sharp exchanges between a pro-reparations audience and the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Teno Roncalio, D-Wyo., who predicted it would be "a cold day in hell" before Hawaiians get what they want in land reparations.

As Hawaii Reps. Cecil Heftel and Daniel Akaka sat silent on either side of him, Roncalio told one witness:

"You're asking for the land, eh? It'll be a cold day in hell before that happens."

(At various times, Hawaiians seeking reparations have sought both money and the return of lands they claim were improperly taken.)

"We're here to get something done, not to dream with you," Roncalio shouted back at the audience at one point. "Let's try to use reason. Let's negotiate with reason and get things done."

"Don't take it so hard," he added. "Somewhere between where you are and I am we have to find some peace. We're trying to do this by political process. And compromise is the essence of that process."

Roncalio's warning came as his House Interior Subcommittee on In-

dian Affairs and Public Lands held a hearing at Ft. DeRussy. The hearing covered several congressional measures, including one to create a study commission for possible reparations for lands lost by native Hawaiians through annexation by the United States.

Much of the testimony on the commission proposal was a repeat of arguments expressed by reparations advocates in the past. But Roncalio's reaction — a frank assessment of political realities facing the issue in Washington — startled and angered Hawaiians in the audience.

The outspoken congressman at first annoyed many in the audience when he tried to limit each speaker to five minutes after permitting state officials to testify longer.



ep. Daniel Akaka listens to Rep. Teno Roncalio as the subcommittee chairman addresses the audience yesterday at Ft. DeRussy.

At times, Roncalio indicated support for the reparations issue in general and the study commission solution in particular. But there is resentment and some bitterness

among more than a few in the audience.

"There's a lot of angry people in

See HAWAIIANS on Page A-4



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# Hawaiians receive warning

From Page 1

there," said one man who came to listen.

Much of yesterday's testimony — including that submitted by Gov. George Ariyoshi — implied support for the reparations study commission measure but did not specifically state it.

"I favor and support the concept of reparations but do not offer you any suggestion on how this should be accomplished," wrote Ariyoshi. "This is because I believe it is most important that the many details of the mechanisms established for achieving the ultimate goals desired be worked out carefully with, by and for the Hawaiian people."

Other testimony suggested a tax check-off contribution to help fund the reparations, a moratorium on the disposition of any state land that might be affected by eventual reparations and immediate funding for

cultural and educational programs for native Hawaiian youngsters.

The strongest opposition to the study commission came from Air Force Maj. Lawrence N. Geist, who submitted his testimony in writing.

"Every nation in the world that exists today is the result of conquest of territory by the instrumentality that founded that nation," he wrote. He added that Hawaiians also practiced "the same policy of conquest."

"Carried to its logical conclusion, there is no end to what you are about to begin," Geist noted.

In other testimony, the subcommittee heard:

• State opposition and federal support of a House bill that would place certain lands within the National Wildlife Refuge system, including the area between the main Hawaiian Islands and Midway Island.

State officials branded the bill "totally unacceptable" because it seeks to place 302,435 acres of submerged lands under federal jurisdic-

tion. Federal wildlife authorities want the area to protect endangered animal life and the relatively untouched environment.

• Opposition from a state legislator to a proposed measure that would allow state use of proceeds from the disposition of certain Sand Island property for any public purpose.

Democrat Rep. Neil Abercrombie urged a delay in the bill's progress, saying it would eliminate funds now earmarked for the financially strapped University of Hawaii and might be used to subsidize a private shipping company.

But state spokesmen denied the University would be affected and urged the subcommittee to act favorably on the measure.

The subcommittee has also scheduled hearings today from 9 a.m. in the Kauai County Council Chambers and Monday at 10 a.m. in the Maui County Council Chambers.

## Six Ships, 126 Lives in 15 Months

# 'Pacific Triangle'

By Robert C. Miller  
United Press International

An overturned liferaft and one lifeless body sighted momentarily in wild, mountainous seas were the only things the Coast Guard found while searching the "Pacific Triangle" for the sixth ship lost in less than 15 months between Hawaii, Midway and the Aleutians.

Six times since November 1976, massive air and surface searches have answered frantic radio calls for help from two tankers and four freighters traveling the Great Circle route of the silk ships between Asia and North America. All the ships were lost and all but one — the log-carrying Panamanian freighter Crown Pearl which sank Jan. 16, 1977 — took with them at least some crew members.

The latest and most tragic sinking was the 21,635-ton Chandra Gupta, bound last week for Sri Lanka, Iran and India from Portland, Ore., its holds filled with wheat. Aboard were 64 officers and crew, along with four women and two children, dependents of the ship's officers.

EIGHT DAYS OUT of Portland, the Indian merchant ship entered the Pacific Triangle — a 1 million square mile area stretching from Hawaii to Midway to the Aleutians and the spawning ground for the great Pacific storms that roar eastward.

Chandra Gupta's fate was similar to those of the Panamanian freighter Carnelian-1 and the Crown Pearl. Hit by 40 and 50-foot waves and battered by gale winds for hours on end, the Chandra Gupta began taking on water from leaks somewhere deep inside its hull. Pumps were useless against the thousands of tons of water that soaked the wheat under the forward hatches and lowered the bow deeper and deeper into the 54-degree water.

The last word came Jan. 6 when the ship's master radioed that passengers and crew were abandoning ship in the fast-fading light of evening.

COAST GUARD and Navy searchers in Kodiak and Honolulu knew that only a desperate master would abandon his ship for rafts and lifeboats in the cold, white-capped seas and gale winds of the Pacific Triangle.

Four-engined search planes crisscrossed the water around its last reported position, finding only the overturned yellow life raft and the

Inside  
the



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# Takes Its Toll

body that was being tossed like a rag doll in the heavy seas. The weather was so bad the cutter Mellon could not recover the body.

Along with the Chandra Gupta, the Carnelian-I and the Crown Pearl, the tankers Irenes Challenger and Hawaiian Patriot were lost in the North Pacific in the past 15 months. The Liberian freighter Rose S. went down Dec. 12, 1977, with all hands.

All told, 126 lives were lost in the six sinkings and the weather was a factor in each sinking, save that of the Rose S.

"Winds of 50 and 60 knots are common to this area during the winter," a National Weather Service spokesman in Hawaii said.

"THERE IS AN almost continuous low pressure area up there, out of which come the storms that sweep across the Pacific to the West Coast. These are the storms which create the high winter surf in Hawaii and the big waves that pound the West Coast."

But the North Pacific also is the shortest steamship route between

Asia and North America — the route of the fast-sailing silk ships which established record crossings to Seat-

Turn to Page A-4, Col. 1

## Six Ships Are Lost in Pacific Triangle

Continued from Page One

tle and San Francisco using gale winds to push them along.

The Coast Guard, the Navy and the various ships agencies in Honolulu are unable to explain the rash of sinkings.

"There is an explanation for every one of those tragedies," said a marine insurance source, "but most probably the sinkings were a combination of several factors — the weather, the cargo and the ship. But we'll probably never find out, as the evidence is at the bottom of the Pacific."

# Islands Eyed as Site for Neutrino Project

1-25-78

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — An undersea neutrino detector a million times bigger than any now in existence is being proposed to help physicists delve into the world of the relatively new particle.

The project outlined by scientists yesterday calls for the facility to be built about four miles deep in the Pacific Ocean at one of several locations off the Hawaiian Islands.

Its major thrust would be to monitor neutrinos speeding to earth from elsewhere in the universe.

A firm cost estimate is not yet available and scientists yesterday were unwilling to speculate beyond a \$1.5 million estimate for an initial two-year design phase.

"IT WOULD BE inappropriate to descend to the level of dollars before we ascend to the level of our aspirations," said Frederick Reines, one of the masterminds behind the project. "A few tens of millions is the best we can come up with now."

Neutrinos are particles without mass or electrical charge. They can not be seen, but their interactions with other matter can be seen and possibly heard with special apparatus.

Because of the weakness of the interactions and their infrequency, a detector of giant size is needed to observe them. Detectors which have been built previously can observe only low-energy neutrinos.

THE DETECTOR planned in the Pacific would provide better data re-

garding the source and interactions of the neutrino, which was discovered barely 20 years ago.

Speaking at a news conference during the American Physical Society Convention here, Reines and six other scientists discussed in great detail what they hope to build.

The seven are members of DUMAND, an acronym for the Deep Undersea Muon and Neutrino Detection Project, and Reines has been a pioneer in neutrino research.

The deep sea detector, roughly a cubic kilometer in size, would be linked to a mainline monitoring facility via cable. Engineering for the project is feasible.

"IT DOES NOT require any breakthrough technology," said John Learned, a high energy physicist. "It is an immense job, but it can be done by applying known engineering techniques."

The detector would be located in the ocean because it provides an inexpensive medium in which to work. Also, the "marine desert" under consideration is nearly free of biological activity and background interference.

The detector could answer some key questions about the source of extraterrestrial and extragalactic neutrinos, scientists said.

Funding for the detector has not been obtained. Grant applications, under sponsorship of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in San Diego, are pending.





**A PRODUCTIVE VOYAGE**—Keith Coburn, skipper of the Typhoon and his partner Jerry Grimm display two albacore tuna as examples of the 80-ton catch netted by the Typhoon and the Jinita north of Midway Island. Two more boats remain at the fishing grounds in a Pacific Tuna Development Foundation project. —Star-Bulletin photo by Warren R. Roll.

## Isles' Fishing Industry Appears to Be on Move

5/23/78

Continued from Page One

a fishery takes money, perseverance, good management and luck... Most past attempts to expand the Hawaii aku fishery have lacked at least two of the four elements, and as a result have not met with appreciable success."

HE RECOMMENDED the establishment of a state fishery development office to be responsible for fisheries development. He also recommended a five-year development program which would cost about \$3.8 million, but would pay off in terms of jobs and tax revenues.

He said the program should emphasize culture of bait for the existing fleet and new boats and chartering of boats for exploratory fishing to expand the area and season of the Hawaii fishery—some of which the Tuna Development Foundation already is doing.

Gerakas said the foundation has

chartered purse seiners and bait boats as well as albacore trollers. Seiners appear to offer the most potential because of environmental problems experienced by the tuna industry in eastern fishery grounds, he said.

THE FOUNDATION developed a fast-sinking, one-mile-long net for purse-seine operations, made for \$200,000 in Japan. It was used by an American tuna vessel chartered by the foundation last year and worked very well, Gerakas said.

The foundation has chartered four albacore trollers and a purse seiner for exploratory fishing this year.

Gerakas envisions 100 to 150 small albacore boats coming here eventually from the Mainland to fish and supply the local cannery.

"But this poses problems for Hawaii. What do we do with 150 vessels that might want to come here? There is no pier space."

He said the foundation has asked for federal funds to study sites for a fishery complex, including a cannery, auction and berthing facilities.

Nawiliwili, Kauai, is a possible location, Gerakas said.

Tomorrow: Fish at lower prices for Hawaii.



May 27, 1978 Honolulu Star-Bulletin

# Seizure of Japanese Vessel Called Illegal

By Alan Matsuoka  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Attorneys for a Japanese fishing trawler captured May 6 by the Coast Guard said in motions filed Thursday in U.S. District Court that the government acted unconstitutionally in allowing the search and seizure of the vessel.

They asked that the U.S. attorney's suit against the Koshin Maru No. 21 be dropped and that the ship, being held at the Sand Island Coast Guard base, be allowed to sail without paying for search, seizure, custody and upkeep costs, estimated at \$3,000 a day.

The 160-foot, 350-ton vessel was spotted by a Coast Guard reconnaissance plane on May 4 near Kure Atoll at the northwestern tip of the Hawaiian Island chain. It was 35 miles within a 200-mile limit established by the Fishery Conservation Management Act of 1976. The act prohibits scouting or searching for fish within the zone without a permit.

THE KOSHIN Maru is the first ship to be charged with violation of the act within Hawaiian waters.

The ship proceeded to Midway after the Coast Guard plane dropped messages saying it was in violation of U.S. fishing regulations.

At Midway, two Coast Guard men who flew from Honolulu boarded the ship without a warrant "to search for evidence of a violation," said defense attorneys David W. Proudfoot of Honolulu and John H. Bradbury of Alaska in memorandums supporting the motions.

The boarding party understood through drawings, gestures and "pidgin Japanese" that the vessel was searching for fish and, based on that, notified higher-ups that they had no objection to its seizure, the attorneys said. The seizure was permitted the next day after the recommendation was reviewed in Washington, D.C., they said.

A SEARCH OF the Koshin Maru revealed only a small amount of bamboo coral, some salmon to feed the crew and parts of another fish, the attorneys continued.

"The government concedes the bamboo coral does not play a part in the alleged violation and admits it cannot definitively state that even

the seized fragments of fish mouth and the anal fin originate from either of the species usually found in the area where the vessel was observed," they said.

An engineer's log, navigation charts and other documents also were confiscated, they said.

Since no warrant was issued, Proudfoot and Bradbury contended that the search and seizure was in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

"IT TRANSCENDS comprehension how one can explain going to the seat of the nation's government, seeking and obtaining permission to seize a vessel, and yet excuse not obtaining a warrant in Honolulu to effect that seizure," they said.

They further contended that admiralty and maritime laws allowing seizure violated Fifth Amendment rights to due process since there is no hearing prior to, or immediately after, the seizure.

The government's action already has cost Watarai Shoten Co., which owns the Koshin Maru, \$60,000, they said.

Watarai Shoten is a small, family-owned company which netted \$104,347 last year, an affidavit from vice president Kunihiro Watarai said. Seizure is causing a "severe economic burden," he said.

Another motion filed by the defense attorneys asks that the court establish the value of the Koshin Maru so a bond can be posted and the vessel released.

The motions will be heard before Judge Samuel P. King June 7 at 9 a.m.

The U.S. attorney's office is asking that the ship and its contents be forfeited to the government.



A2 S-B May 26, 1978

State Vs. U.S.

# Neighbor Isles a Battleground

By Helen Altom  
Star-Bulletin Writer

State officials are trying to halt what they regard as an "empire-building" movement by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to acquire lands on the Neighbor Islands for the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge.

These officials claim the federal agency is, by its acquisition of lands, cutting off possible multiple use of the lands and this could damage or stop efforts to improve recreational facilities and aquaculture projects.

They also claim that state agencies are in a much better position to know how the lands in question can be most effectively used.

The wildlife service is negotiating with private landowners to buy several waterbird areas for expansion of the refuge system—Kealia Pond on Maui and Opauala Pond on the Big Island.

Wildlife service officials in Hawaii point out that theirs is a conservation agency, and say they're only

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#### Fourth of a Series

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stepping in to save critical waterbird habitats where the state government isn't willing or able to do so.

Among legislators strongly protesting the federal refuge expansion is State Rep. Richard A. Kawakami (D-27th District, Kauai-Niihau), who calls the federal actions "a flagrant and arrogant disregard of state and local policies...They are empire-building," he said.

system large areas of submerged lands within the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands."

He said, "...this action could preclude much, if not all, recreational and commercial fishing activities from such waters.

"THESE WATERS have a vast potential for recreational and commercial fishing opportunities which could tremendously benefit the residents of this state, as well as the nation.

"It has not been demonstrated to my satisfaction that such activities must be denied if the wildlife resources are to be protected," Ariyoshi added.

Kawakami is concerned about the effects of the federal refuge land acquisition on the state's efforts to build an aquaculture industry, and he is especially opposed to the federal purchase of Kealia Pond.

"The way they are going around taking prime areas, they are competing with our own program," he said. "If we can stop Kealia, that will be a big step."

Kealia Pond is located between Maalaea and Kihel in central Maui. About 25 acres of the pond is being used for private aquaculture.

Kawakami said establishment of the wildlife refuge may hamper the aquaculture operations and prevent any expansion. He also pointed out there is a joint state-county project nearby to develop baitfish for the tuna industry.



STATE LAND Chairman William Y. Thompson, agreed with Kawakami and said the wildlife service should work through the state government, instead of going around it, to establish refuge areas.

"You'd think they were dealing with a foreign government," he said, pointing to the state's problems with the wildlife service over state boundaries in the Leeward Islands, as well as disagreements over refuge management within the main Islands.

Gov. George R. Ariyoshi expressed his displeasure with the wildlife service's activities in a recent letter to Lynn A. Geenwalt, the service director in Washington D.C.

Ariyoshi said he does not dispute the necessity for protecting endangered waterbird habitats, established by the service in recent years on Kauai, Oahu and Molokai.

But, he said, "I am not at all convinced that the federal government should take the lead role in acquiring substantial landholdings in Hawaii for this purpose.

"CERTAINLY, BEFORE any additional federal refuges are planned for Hawaii, full consideration should be given to the acquisition and management of key wildlife habitats by the state of Hawaii."

Ariyoshi cited the service's proposal to include approximately 500 acres of Kealia Pond on Maui, now being utilized as an aquaculture farm, in the refuge system.

"I believe that our state Department of Land and Natural Resources is in a better position to evaluate (from a biological, sociological and economic standpoint) how, where and when Kealia Pond should be set aside as a state wildlife sanctuary," he said.

He said he is concerned about the impact on Hawaii residents of future expansion of the refuge system in the Islands and he urged that the state be consulted "early in the planning stages for all future federal wildlife refuges."

Ariyoshi also noted "the insistence of the federal government to include into the National Wildlife Refuge

The problem with these federal bureaucrats is that they continue to ignore state and local government policies, because we already have aquaculture as a designated activity for this area," he said.

"I'm all for the establishment of wildlife refuges, but I am opposed to the attempt to create wildlife refuges on non-urban acreage which is already being put to constructive use," Kawakami said.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has established six wildlife refuges on the main Hawaiian Islands totaling about 1,500 acres.

"NEARLY ALL of these areas are among the approximately 30,000 acres that have been identified as prime locations for brackish and saltwater aquaculture activities by the state Department of Planning and Economic Development," Kawakami said.

"If aquaculture didn't mean so much as far as Hawaii's future economy is concerned, then it's quite another story," he said, "but it's long been the state's policy to promote new industries such as aquaculture in order to diversify the economy and provide more jobs."

"The wildlife service is acting in a vacuum and is just not helping matters any," added Kawakami, chairman of the House Committee on Water, Land Use Development and Hawaiian Homes.

The federal refuge areas include 917 acres in Hanalei Valley and 238 acres in Huleia Valley on Kauai; 41 acres at Kakahaia, Molokai, the Pearl Harbor refuge and the James Campbell refuge on Oahu.

The Pearl Harbor refuge is on Navy lands and the Campbell refuge is under lease for management, federal officials said.

The other lands were purchased from private landowners. "They were willing sellers. We've never had to condemn," said Refuge Manager J. Brent Giezentanner.

He also pointed out that the counties receive annual payments from the wildlife service in lieu of taxes. "We're not freeloading off the counties."

NEXT: Wildlife officials look to future.





**FISH MARKET**—State officials hope to provide residents with a bigger choice of fish and better prices through expansion of the fishing industry.

Huge Potential Cited

*May 24, 1978 Star-Bulletin*

# Leeward Isles Linked to Fishing Expansion

By Helen Altonn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Stanley N. Swerdloff, deputy state marine affairs coordinator, said he watches people sorting through fish in their markets to find something they can afford and he "would like to see an end to that."

He believes this is now possible because of a legislative package aimed at developing the industry beyond a sashimi market—reaching out to the huge fishery resources of the central and western Pacific to increase the catch for Island consumers.

"Just about everybody in the fishing industry was involved..." in drafting the legislation, with his office coordinating the activities, Swerdloff said. The Legislature adopted the entire program. "It's an exciting step for the industry," he said.

The legislation includes one bill and 10 resolutions, generally aimed at resolving problems in developing the industry and expanding fishing to Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

"We're not just talking about areas around the islands but nearly one-half-million square miles, as far as the leewards are concerned," he said.

However, he pointed out that there is a jurisdictional dispute between the state and federal governments over the leeward areas in the National Wildlife Refuge. "That matter has to be resolved," he said. "We're talking about 300,000 acres of submerged lands under dispute."

Swerdloff also noted the jurisdictional problems, which were addressed by several legislative resolutions.

"These problems essentially revolve around federal control of what we consider to be state territorial waters," he said.

HE CITED PROBLEMS with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which moved to extend its boundary jurisdiction in the refuge area through establishment of a critical

port due before the 1980 session, he said.

"What we need is to take a look at the whole spectrum of fisheries potential," he said. "We feel we're at a critical point right now."

"The sophistication of the local fishing industry, including the market people and others, has increased tremendously. For the first time, we're getting various segments of the industry to work together."

"From our end, we hope to get various agencies, state and federal, working together in a coordinated effort."

Swerdloff said there is a possibility of large amounts of federal money becoming available for harbors, processing plants and other facilities involved in a fisheries development.



## Hawaii Fishing Industry's Future?



Swerdlott said Hawaii's aku fleet now has 14 boats, with 12 on Oahu and two on Maui. This is a decline from 32 boats in 1948. The only boat in the fleet capable of long trips is the Anela. Six other Hawaii boats are engaged in extended tuna fishing activities but are not in the aku fleet.

Boats in the aku fleet have dwindled over the years because of high replacement costs, the difficulty of finding fishermen and the shortage of bait, according to a tuna development study for the state by Frank Hester, former federal fisheries official.

The aku fleet has had several bad seasons but has averaged about 9.5 million pounds of aku annually, Hester said.

HE SAID IF a fishery development office is established, one of its initial projects should be the financing of a pilot bait fish facility capable of supplying 50,000 pounds of bait fish annually.

Andrew Gerakas, head of the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation, said the foundation is seeking federal funds to build such a facility on Molokai to rear top minnows.

"We envision long-range bait boats coming out from the West Coast but the boats would be based here, use our hardy bait, and drop fish off in our cannery. We could envision another cannery," he said.

In a recent status report on its activities, the foundation said a catch of 200,000 tons of tuna valued at approximately \$160 million annually "is a reasonable goal" for the U.S. tuna fishery development in the central and western Pacific.

"We've got to have vision and a concept and work toward that," Gerakas said. "We know it can be done...."



## Second of a Series

SWERDLOFF SAID, "The key to the whole package is going to be a fisheries development master plan," to be drafted by the state Division of Fish and Game with a \$150,000 appropriation.

Division Director Kenji Ego said his staff will work with the state Department of Planning and Economic Development and other organizations in developing the plan.

He said, "There are two areas in which to move. There are the pelagic species, such as aku, on the high seas, where we're just skimming the top, and we're talking about albacore beyond the Midway area.

"The second thing is the Leeward Islands, and when we talk about the Leeward Islands, we're talking about all the fish species presently harvested within the major Hawaiian Islands, associated with the land mass."

HE SAID resources in the Leeward Islands, which he described as "virgin territory," include akule, spiny lobsters, ulua, papio, moi, wholehole, various snappers and groupers such as opakapaka, and other things such as Kona crab and precious coral.

habitat for monk seals, and problems with the state department "giving away fishing rights in the Leeward Islands."

"What it all points to is we feel the fishery in the leewards should be reserved for our local fleet which is going to develop, and our big potential is in the Leeward Islands," he said.

Basic problems also must be resolved on the home front, he said, including holding and processing of fish, vessel financing, marketing of fish—particularly export marketing—development of new types of bait fish or supplemental bait for the aku fleet, and fishing industry involvement in planning for harbor facilities.

These are among problems covered by the legislative resolutions and directed largely to the DPED to find solutions, he said.

HE SAID, "WE feel the Legislature is going to support a coherent program if it is well laid out."

The master plan study is geared for 18 months, with a progress re-

HE SAID, "ONE of the first steps we are recommending to the state Department of Land and Natural Resources (which administers the Division of Fish and Game) is that it develop a state fisheries development commission, or something of that sort, as an advisory body. The main thing is to get input from industry.

He said so far no one has taken a good look at fisheries products, and there is a potential problem here with surplus fish.

"If fisheries develop in the leeward area, we will have much more fish than the local market can handle. We've got to get a good handle on the export potential."

He said vessel financing is also a serious problem. State funds for vessels are nearly depleted and the industry feels additional financing should be provided "possibly through a guarantee program, rather than outright loans from the state," he said.

"Stronger policing action also is needed to collect delinquent loans, so the money can get back in the system," he said.

HE SAID HIS office is working with Maui County on a baitfish program using top minnows and other types of fish as substitutes to nehu as aku bait. The nehu resource in Kaneohe Bay is just about dried up and the bait situation, a longtime problem, is becoming even more critical, Swerdloff said.

## April 28, 1978 S-B Billfish Limit Is Set at 100 Miles

Foreign fishermen will be prohibited from keeping billfish and sharks caught within 100 miles of the Hawaiian Islands and within 50 miles of the Leeward Islands, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D-Hawaii, said yesterday.

Originally, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration set these zones at 50 miles from the Hawaiian Islands and 12 miles off the Leeward Islands.

The change was announced by Terry Leitzell, assistant administrator for fisheries, according to a news release from Inouye's Washington office.

Leitzell told Inouye that the reason for the shorter zones around the western Pacific islands is the larger supply of billfish in the area.

## SB 5-9-78 CG Seizes Japan Fishing Boat

A Japanese fishing boat was seized by U.S. authorities in Hawaiian waters Thursday for an alleged violation of the 200-mile fishing limit set by Congress on March 1, 1977.

The Koshin Maru No. 21 was sighted by a Coast Guard aircraft from Barbers Point near Kure atoll at the northwestern tip of the Hawaiian Islands chain. It was ordered to Midway, where it was boarded by federal officers.

Under the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which set the 200-mile jurisdiction limit, foreign vessels may fish in the coastal zone if they have permits. The Koshin Maru does not have a permit, the Coast Guard said.



S-B 27 JULY 78

## A Satellite Watches

July 22, 7:49 a.m.  
Southwest of Kauai



July 21, 7:49 a.m.  
South of Kauai



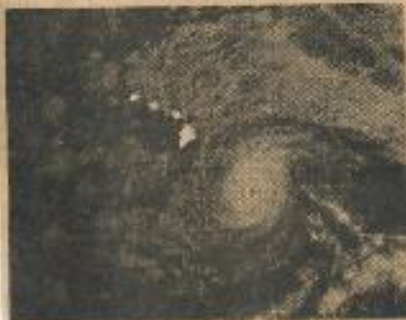
July 20, 9:15 a.m.  
Southwest of Big Island



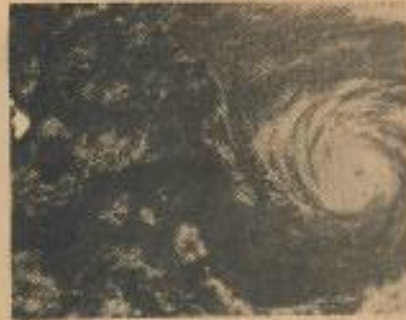
**TRACKING A HURRICANE**—Until the advent of satellites, weather observers had to depend upon chance encounters by ships and airplanes to locate hurricanes. Now the National Environmental Satellite Service has a constant eye on the path of such storms through satellite photographs such as these of Hurricane Fico last week. The hurricane was picked up at its early developing stage southwest of Mexico, at right, when it

## Hurricane Fico Cross the Pacific

July 19, 7:48 a.m.  
Southeast of Big Island



July 16, 8:48 a.m.  
Between Mexico and Hawaii



July 11, 1:49 p.m.  
South of Baja California



began building 130-mile-an-hour winds at its center, and was followed until it moved west-northwest past Hawaii with diminishing winds of 90 miles an hour. The satellite sequence reads from right to left.—Photos Courtesy of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



January 1979 Pet Business 13

## NOAA Finds Fish Plentiful In Pacific

GUAM — The NOAA research ship *Townsend Cromwell* has just completed a ten week survey of the waters off Guam and the Northern Marianas and the report is good: food and hobby fishes are plentiful.

While scientists were seeking information on commercially valuable species such as jacks, snappers and pandalid shrimps, they also found plentiful supplies of species popular in the hobby.

One of the most important finds was a high density of shrimp in waters 365 to 820 meters. Two species of spiny lobsters, native to the Marianas, were taken and a number of reef dwelling

## State-of-State Proposals Are Summarized

Here is a summary of proposals made by Gov. George R. Ariyoshi in today's state-of-the-state address at the State Capitol:

**STATEHOOD**—Establish a 20th Anniversary Hawaii Statehood Celebration Committee to plan a special observance of the occasion in August.

**CRIME**—Spend more money on identifying, prosecuting, convicting and jailing people who make crime a career. Call a special meeting of all top-level county, state and federal law enforcement officials to discuss a concerted war on crime.

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**—Request more money for the state's agricultural loan program. Establish permanent staff to help develop Hawaii's aquaculture industry. Expand the state's fishing industry to the Leeward Islands.

**ENERGY**—Make Hawaii, through the efforts on the Big Island, the first state in the nation to generate electricity using the combination of burning bagasse (sugar cane waste), geothermal energy and ocean thermal energy.

**OAHU CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS**—Appropriate \$8.5 million to develop the first increment of Aloha Tower World Trade Complex. Expand foreign trade zone. Revitalize Kakaako.

**TRANSPORTATION**—Build a new interisland terminal at Honolulu Airport and another new terminal at Lihue Airport on Kauai. Widen Kalaniana'ole Highway between Aiea Koa and Lunaillo Home Road. Widen Fort Weaver Road from two to four lanes.

Improve terminals at Kahului Airport.

**HEALTH CARE**—Appropriate \$15 million for a new Hilo Hospital. Spend another \$4 million to increase health delivery services at other hospitals. Implement statewide emergency medical services program.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**—Proceed with caution and, if necessary, delay for a year enactment of enabling legislation.



# New Interest in Fishing Spawns Hope

How S-B 20 Feb 79 P. 11

By Helen Altorn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

**H**AWAII'S fishing industry, with its picturesque old sampan, was largely a historical remnant in the midst of 20th century progress until the past few years. But dramatic changes are under way.

Young, educated local men are getting into the business, infusing it with modern technology. And sophisticated long-range boats are joining the fleet.

Plans are afoot for a fisheries center on the waterfront near the Kewalo Basin, with a new processing plant and possible relocation of the fish auction.

If the hopes and plans of the state materialize, it will mean more fresh fish on the table for Island residents



at prices they can afford, and a vastly expanded industry drawing export revenues into the economy.

State and industry officials have united to shake the industry out of the doldrums, utilizing fishery resources in Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

And the Legislature this session is expected to add its weight to the effort, with proposed measures to increase loan funds for large fishing vessels, to expand a system of anchored buoys throughout the state to attract fish for the local fishing community, to improve harbor facilities and step up research programs.

A ONE-YEAR experimental albacore trolling project will begin in April in the North Pacific with Midway Island as a base under an

Turn to Page 15, Col. 5

A-6 Honolulu, Jan. 28, 1979 The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

## Warning on fishing expansion

Republican state Sen. John Carroll has warned the state to go slowly with its plan to exploit the fishing potential of the Leeward Hawaiian Islands.

In a news release, Carroll said the potential environmental and ecological impact of heavy fishing in those waters is not yet understood.

The state has just entered into a five-year agreement with the U.S. Commerce Department and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the area and collect data on the impact of fishing. To allow fishing to proceed without first thor-

oughly studying the matter is "reckless," Carroll said.

The state recently signed an agreement with the Navy to use Midway Island as a base for a tuna-fishing mother ship which would service up to 20 catcher boats.



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1-18

Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1979

## Land Department Is a Shocking Mess

The Legislative Auditor's report on the Department of Land and Natural Resources is simply shocking.

In a state where it has been well said that "everything ends up being tied up with land," the auditor makes these allegations:

- The state has no precise idea how much land it owns.
- There is no comprehensive, accurate land inventory and no rational explanation for DLNR's failure to develop and maintain one.
- Though the law prescribes how public land uses should be classified, DLNR does not follow the law. It uses a jumbled system of its own that produces data that can be both confusing and irrelevant.
- The absence of an inventory makes it extremely easy to lose track of large parcels. In fact, the auditor has been unable to determine what happened to 16,450 acres between fiscal 1972 and 1973.
- By sloppy management, DLNR has forfeited its proper policy-setting role for public land use. It has become passive and reactive.

The auditor lists numerous DLNR practices that probably reduce the revenues the state gets from its lands:

— There are no professional appraisals to set minimum lease rentals. Since most lease auctions attract just a single bidder, the chance of the state getting less than fair market rental is substantial.

(In fact, the average annual return to the state from 436,559 acres on lease or permit in fiscal 1976-77 was under \$10 an acre.)

— Unlike the private sector, the state makes little use of percentage leases which would help assure a fair return by giving the state a percentage of the gross revenues of the business using the land.

(In the few cases where percentage leases were used, the return to the state was 2.4 times the minimum rental.)

— In 1977, 15,000 acres of waste land were under lease to sugar companies for approximately a penny an acre a year. The auditor found this a violation of policy and stressed the potential of higher return if the land were leased for specific use.

— Though land is supposed to be put out to public use through competitive bids, there has been a substantial swing toward putting land out on permits which bring a smaller rental return because they are supposed to be temporary, less than a year in duration. Some permits, however, have been in effect 20 years and the average of 728 permits was over eight years.

The report goes on ... and on ... and on.

Policing of land use is inadequate. Rent defaults are supposed to be cleared up in 60 days but some have dragged on for years with no decisive DLNR action. There are inadequate credit investigations, no penalties on past-due accounts.

Incoming funds are sloppily handled, so that losses could go undetected. They are not credited to the proper funds as required by law.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, in short, is a mess.

One aspect of the mess is that the mismanagement has gone on for so long and become so institutionalized that it is hard to lay the blame on any one individual. Notably, just as the report was being issued, the House of Representatives honored the former land board chairman for his accomplishments!

If responsibility has not been placed before, however, the auditor's finger is clearly pointed now. The new land board chairman, Susumu Ono, is the man on the spot.

His exceptions to the audit report are surprisingly mild. By inference, he accepts the challenge of cleaning things up and has more than three years remaining in Gov. Ariyoshi's present term to do it.

As laid out by the auditor, the remedy should include:

- 1—Complete an inventory of all state lands.
- 2—Classify all lands by major classes of use.
- 3—Develop a public land use policy and formulate land disposition plans.
- 4—Adopt guidelines to future specific land dispositions.
- 5—Correct the management practices that now open the door to abuse of the public lands which are a major portion of all the lands available in the state.



# FORUM

## the Readers' Page

### Gross Incompetency

Your editorial of Feb. 13 titled "Land Department is a Shocking Mess" was indeed a shocking revelation.

Thank you for making the people of Hawaii aware of this disgrace in our state government.

It is frightening to think that the Department of Land and Natural Resources has actually been pressing for greater control over the National Wildlife Refuge areas in our Leeward Islands.

This recent report of gross incompetence will helpfully make our officials in Washington have second thoughts before agreeing to any such change in jurisdiction.

Winifred Petersen

# Fishing Industry on Verge of Revival

From Page 11, Col. 4

agreement between the Navy and the state government.

Hawaiian Tuna Packers was selected on a bid basis for the project and will have a troller fleet of up to 20 vessels with a total fish-carrying capacity of about 800 tons.

If the trial venture is successful, Tuna Packers has estimated that the Midway fishing fleet could be expanded to 100 to 150 trollers with an annual catch capability of 15,000 to 30,000 tons.

**P**EOPLE who enjoy seafood generally don't understand why the main Hawaiian Islands, surrounded by water, don't produce more fresh fish. Frank Goto, manager of the United Fishing Agency which runs Honolulu's fish auction noted.

"Our area here is not as highly productive as the Pacific northwest or the Atlantic eastern seaboard. We don't have great reef areas, shoal areas... We don't have the nutrients from these land areas to foster a large fish population.

"Of course, there is a goodly resource of highly migratory fish (such as tuna and billfish)," he adds, with a large population of albacore in the Leeward Islands.

"The albacore project will help," said Jay Puffinburger, manager of the Hawaiian Tuna Packers cannery at Kewalo Basin.

But he said there "really is only one problem" in the fishing industry. "And that's bait...."

Fishery scientists have tried unsuccessfully for years to find a substitute for nehu, a silvery anchovy used as bait for aku (skipjack tuna). The shortage of nehu is largely responsible for lack of growth in

the local fishing fleet.

The latest experimental project began last November on Maui to raise topminnows for sea trials to determine if they would be an acceptable bait for aku.

Kenji Ego, head of the State Fish and Game Division, said, "With a combination of aquaculture input into the baitfish area, we're hopeful that a breakthrough should be forthcoming."

EGO SAID THE past 20 years have been "a period of data gathering, of assessment and testing. But now we have entered into the period of actually implementing many of these findings, of actually going out and harvesting the resource...."

"The resources are there, in the Leewards. Besides lobster and bottom resources, species such as opakapaka, uku and the groupers, we should look at the Kona crab and shrimp out there.

"And now with better food processing techniques, better freezing techniques, much of the marine life harvested from this area can be brought back in very good quality.

"If we are to harvest the resource out there, our fleet will have to be upgraded," he said.

Stanley Swerdloff, former deputy marine affairs coordinator, has been retained by the Fish and Game Division to develop the plan, and an initial report will be presented to the Legislature this year with recommendations for legislative action.

SWERDLOFF SAID the fishing industry peaked out in the early 1950s, with a maximum of 20 million pounds caught in 1954, and in the late 1960s "the whole fishery declined drastically in terms of effort."



## Ocean opportunities lost, Craven says

# Sea expert: Isle

By MARK MATSUNAGA  
Advertiser Staff Writer

"Society has developed tremendous opportunities with the sea, but in Hawaii we're blowing them, and blowing them very, very badly," the state's director of marine affairs said yesterday.

"There are many oceanic opportunities for Hawaii, many of them developed in Hawaii," said Dr. John Craven. "But almost none has been implemented because we as a people are not aware of what the ocean is or what it's all about."

Craven, also director of the Law of the Sea Institute at the University of Hawaii, was speaking at a workshop on "The Absence of

the Ocean in the Work Day Life of the Pacific Island People" at Leeward Community College. He cited several examples of missed opportunities:

- **Interisland hydrofoils.** When SeaFlite went out of business last year after losing almost \$11 million, its three Boeing hydrofoils were sold to a Hong Kong firm for \$15 million.

"In a truly oceanic society," Craven said, "we would have chained them to the pier. But people acted like nothing happened."

Craven said the SeaFlite operation folded because of maintenance problems, a lack of backup boats and common-fare conflicts.

"But there was no reason to give them away for \$15 million," he said.

Hono. The S&A Adv.

25 Feb 79

A:1

## missing the boat

"We should have three, six, nine, even 12 hydrofoils operating in Hawaii," Craven said. "Hydrofoils are very Hawaiian. They don't fight the waves, they adjust to them."

- **Semi-submersible platforms.** The very first SSP in the world — the *Kaimalino* — was designed and engineered at Pearl Harbor three years ago, possibly for use as an interisland ferry, but nothing ever came of the idea. It's now tied up at Kaneohe Marine Air Station.

"This is our ship," Craven said. "There are already 10 of them operating in Japan and Japan is going to get all the credit for developing it."

"Our people do not say 'We developed the

ship and we must have it.' We don't realize we're an ocean community."

- **Underwater aquariums.** "Japan has 10 of them," Craven said. "There is none here. But at UH, we have designed one of pure acrylic that would be ideal for education and tourism. The technology is here."

- **Prestressed concrete offshore platforms.** Pioneered by Alfred A. Lee of Honolulu, who engineered the Arizona Memorial, the platforms are now being produced in Japan.

- **Offshore thermal energy conversion.** "Hawaii has captured OTEC research," Craven said, noting planned OTEC projects on the Kona Coast. "But we're looking for engineers."

See SEA on Page A-7



How 5-B 23 Feb 79

# Island Fishing Fleet Is in Need of Aid

By Helen Altom  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Hawaii's fishing industry is threatened by age—both of the boats and the captains—and they must be replaced, legislators were told yesterday.

Speakers also warned the House Committee on Ocean and Marine Resources that unless the state acts to protect the industry, "we're going to lose it to West Coast people."

Time is also critical, they said, because of increasing interest in the lucrative fishing grounds of Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

The House committee approved several bills sought by the state and the industry to spur development of the local fishing fleet and provide more fish for Island consumers and exports.

#### THEY INCLUDE:

—An appropriation of \$2.5 million to the state Department of Planning and Economic Development for large fishing vessel loans.

—An \$88,000 appropriation to the state Department of Land and Natural Resources to expand a system of buoys off Island shores to attract

fish for recreational and commercial boats. The budget contains another \$100,000 for the program.

John Roby, representing nine aku boat owners in a tuna cooperative, said the boats are more than 40 years old and the captains are over 50.

He said local boys aren't getting into the fishing business because "they're aware that there is a better way of life."

A prime reason for their disinterest, he said, is the lack of modern equipment which can only be obtained through state loans and "education" of the oldtime fishermen, who find it "too confusing" to apply for aid.

IN OTHER action yesterday, the House committee rejected a proposed bill to establish a bounty system on sharks after considerable testimony against it.

The committee agreed to move out two resolutions introduced by Kinau Kamalii, House minority leader, to prevent the slaughter of whales.

The resolutions call on President Carter to order an embargo on all fish and seafood products of Peru, Chile and South Korea because of their illegal whaling operations.

# Sea expert: Isle missing the boat

From Page 1

Most of them will be in-migrants from the Mainland."

• Reef development. "Our notion is one of 'Don't touch,'" says Craven. "In Okinawa, they're growing gardens on coral reefs."

• Floating cities. Japan is already moving ahead on research and development. Craven presented a slide of a Japanese artist's conception.

Despite the importance of the sea to Hawaii and Hawaiians in the past, Craven said, "the majority of the people here are land-oriented, almost Mainland-oriented culturally."

He blamed it on "the total education system, which has resulted in people in Hawaii not being sea people."

"The basic problem of education in an island community," he said, is that "most people think we want to educate people for general employment, not to

become specialists."

This has resulted in a preponderance of "in-migrants from the Mainland in fields requiring specialists, and not just professionals, either," said Craven, himself an "in-migrant."

Craven, who's also director of the University of Hawaii's undergraduate Marine Options Program, said only about one-half of one percent of the students in the program are graduates of Hawaii high schools.

"The graduate school in oceanography has two people who graduated from high school in Hawaii," he continued. "In ocean engineering, there was one; it's zero now. Zoology? Almost zero."

Craven said, "Hawaii's ocean is going to be developed. This is the best place in the world to do ocean studies, geophysical research, research in geothermal energy and manganese mining.

"Is all of this to be done solely by in-migrants?"

"I came here in 1970," he told The Advertiser later. "And I wondered at the time why they hired me. Why not somebody from Hawaii?"

There is hope, however. The Sea Grant College program and the Waianae Hawaiian Heritage Cultural Center are cooperating on a Ho'i Ana Ike Ka'i (Return to the Sea) pilot project in which students at Waianae High School and Maili Elementary get an ocean-oriented education.

It is a "hands-on" project, says Cultural Center director Peter Apo, that allows students to learn sailing, fishing, surfing and other marine activities.

"It's working well," says Apo. "In Waianae, the kids spend so much time in and around the water anyway. We're motivating them this way."

Apo said a resolution calling for studying the feasibility of converting Waianae High to an all-marine studies school will be introduced in the Legislature this week.



# FORUM

## the Readers' Page

### Questions for Craven

The Feb. 25 article entitled, "Sea Expert: Isle Missing the Boat," leaves many questions our "sea expert" has left unanswered, and should be held accountable for answering.

John Craven is the state's marine affairs director, the director of the Law of the Sea Institute, and director of the Marine Options Program at the University. He surely does not wear all of these hats out of his love for Hawaii's oceanic resources. How much is he getting paid for each of these positions?

I find it puzzling that Craven should admit that he should not have been hired by the state in 1970, when he arrived, and that he admits that his programs attract primarily out-of-state students.

Investigation will reveal that his staff is comprised primarily of out-of-state people. How can Craven give such rhetoric about his programs being aimed at and for the people of Hawaii?

Craven is a prime example of "lucky come Hawaii"; lucky for him, but not for Hawaii.

He has had the primary responsibility with his various titles for developing these marine programs over the course of the last eight or nine years.

It is high time for the Legislature to tell this freeloader who has been feeding out-of-state taxpayers' pockets to shape up his programs or to ship out.

We have listened to his rhetoric long enough.

Gabe Moskowitz



# Archipelago status for Isles explored

By ROBERT W. BONE  
Advertiser Staff Writer

About 50 persons at the East-West Center yesterday wrestled with the question of whether Hawaii someday might achieve "archipelagic status."

The group, members of the Hawaii Ocean Law Association and the Environmental Policy Institute, took a hopeful view that Hawaii might be declared an archipelago, a status that would give it jurisdiction over the international waters between the islands, although they acknowledged that the odds may be heavily against it.

As explained by Kent M. Keith, one of the conference participants, "the goal is to obtain for Hawaii control over its own resources within the archipelago . . . with baselines drawn around all the islands . . ."

"Right now, the state of Hawaii draws a little 3-mile circle around each island," said Keith, an attorney with Cades, Schutte, Fleming and Wright.

Keith and others explained that there are complex parts and conflicting historical precedents in the issue. He said that even if the federal government recognizes Hawaii as an archipelago, foreign governments may not. Also, there is a possibility that if it did receive archipelago status, the waters gained might be administered by the federal government only, leaving the state still controlling only the old 3-mile limits within the separate circles.

"But I would like to see the state be able to put together a comprehensive plan for economic development and for preservation of these inland waters," Keith said.

Capt. Paul Ake of the Navy's Legal Services Office seemed to sink most of the hopes of the conference participants. Emphasizing that he was giving only his own opinion, Ake told the group that "archipelago status for Hawaii is not a realistic possibility."

He said it was not a question of law but of unsympathetic international politics. He said most governments, the United States included, have historically opposed the concept.

"There are only a very, very few nations who have anything at all to gain by this," he said. "You have them lined up on one side and everybody else on the other."

He said that one of the fears was that continental nations might want the principles to apply to their coastal archipelagos. The Soviet Union, for example, would never go along with a Greece with international barriers set up between its islands, he said.

"And Ecuador with its claim to the Galapagos could claim an archipelago through which a number of vital trade routes transit at the present time," said Ake.

He said that Hawaii's only chance of achieving some sort of archipelagic control would not be through the courts or international agreements but to work with the federal government through its legislative representatives.

"It's a political problem, not a legal argument," said Ake.

Dr. John P. Craven, state marine affairs coordinator, held out a much more hopeful view, saying, "Whatever the law is, there are de facto archipelagos . . . (and) laws which do not conform with de facto relationships are doomed."

Craven also said that there eventually will be an archipelagic status for Hawaii whether it is achieved by political means or through the courts.

"But it's clear that jurisdiction will stay with the federal government," Craven said.

## LETTERS to the Editor

### Craven's Rhetoric

Gabe Moskowitz's letter on Feb. 2 concerning John Craven's rhetoric is right on target.

If Hawaii has "missed the boat" in the development of ocean related activities, it's because Craven failed to get us aboard.

Could it be that he was too busy with other projects, such as helping to raise a sunken obsolete Russian submarine at a cost of the taxpayers of \$450 million?

In his unsuccessful campaign to the U.S. House of Representatives, it was disclosed that Craven frequently travels to Washington to consult for the Navy.

How much money does he earn in this extracurricular "academic" activity, in addition to salaries from other titles?

Dora Matsumoto

Friday, March 9, 1979

A-16

Honolulu Star-Bulletin



# House Pushes State on Ocean Study Plan

Rep. Charles Toguchi, chairman of the House Committee on Ocean and Marine Resources, pressed state officials yesterday for a commitment to begin developing a marine education program.

He said after three years of discussion little has been done. "When are we going to get the ball rolling?"

"I've been going through this 10 years—not three—and the ball is starting to roll," said John Craven, state marine affairs coordinator.

But he said, "We're dealing with a society at all levels that has been non-oceanic."

He pointed to the Honolulu Harbor plan and the first Aloha Tower trade complex plan as examples, saying they contained "a lot of words" but nothing of substance relating to marine activities.

HE SAID A MARINE education program "is really not going to get going until we get people in our society swimming in the ocean."

He asked the committee members how many of them have recently swum in the ocean, and only a few hands went up.

Craven promised that his office will deliver a state marine education plan to the Legislature by the end of the year and will channel a substantial amount of its resources into such programs next year.

He told the committee not to have "high expectations" because of difficulties of getting marine-related programs into the budgets of state agencies.

THE COMMITTEE approved a resolution seeking a review of marine education programs and expressing concerns for development of an elementary school marine education curricula, encouraging marine law, literature, art and engi-

neering programs and inclusion of current topics such as manganese nodules and ocean thermal energy conversion in school studies.

The measure also expresses a need for establishment of funding priorities and for additional money for experimental programs such as the Bluewater Marine Laboratory.

In other action yesterday, Toguchi's committee agreed to report out a House resolution asking the state to include relocation of the Waikiki Aquarium in the 1985 Honolulu Harbor Master Plan.

THE COMMITTEE also agreed to send Senate bills to the House floor which would:

—Define seaweed as a fish, thus requiring seaweed pickers to have commercial fishing licenses.

—Remove a ban on commercial sales of speared fish, with an amendment specifying that it would only be for five years. The state Fish and Game Division would report back to the Legislature then on the measure's effects on inshore fish resources.

Kenji Ego, division director, voiced some concerns about the measure, which he said is contrary to the state's conservation policies. He said expanded commercial spear fishing may increase already heavy exploitation of inshore fish populations.

PROPOSERS OF THE measure argued during hearings that selective spear fishing will not be as harmful to fishery resources as the use of nets.

The committee postponed action on a controversial Senate bill providing that commercial monthly catch reports—except for coral—should not be considered public information.

4:2  
(copy date) Aitonn, H. (1973) Sea turtle issue to get further  
90' Betty N. aiming. Hon S-B, 27 October A:72  
5200 mi range  
Sengo Nabeghima  
constructed under State Fisheries Tom program

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Aitonn, H. (1974) Sea turtle protection code  
ready. Hon S-B 8 January B:6



hall of Hawaiian birds, he said.  
list of endangered birds, he said.

Dr. Zeigler, vertebrate zoologist with the Bishop Museum, said the State Division of Fish and Game has done a commendable job of protecting local bird life. But members of the commission believe some action must be taken now to study and save yet another Hawaiian bird heading towards extinction.

**THE COMMISSION WILL MEET** at 10 p.m. Friday in the Lieutenant Governor's conference room on the fifth floor of the State Capitol. The public is invited.

The 10-member commission also will recommend a study of the Hawaiian hawk, another endangered bird. Zeigler said the hawk does not face "immediate extinction" but that research now could prevent the hawk population from reaching "the critical stage."

Another item on the commission's agenda is the green sea turtle, a common seafood delicacy.

"There are no restrictions on catching green sea turtles here and we are curious to know how they are doing," Zeigler said.

"The turtle is an endangered animal in other parts of the world. We want to know if certain precautions are necessary to insure its continued existence here."

oves

"Easy does it."

Hon Adven.

23 Nov. (1972)

F-4

Hawaiian monk seal photo

C-8 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Wednesday, April 18, 1979

## Coast Guard Will Close Lonely Tern Isle Station

Tern Island of French Frigate Shoals often is described as looking like an aircraft carrier amid breaking surf in the middle of the Pacific.

For the 15 Coast Guardsmen who run the Loran Station there, the isolation is more like Devil's Island.

But their last day there will be June 30 — the day the Coast Guard closes down a backwater station it has operated since 1944.

Journalism Chief Jim Gilman says new technology, specifically the development of Loran C and Omega

navigation equipment, has made French Frigate Shoals hardship duty no longer necessary.

Loran A stations at Johnston, Upolu Point on Hawaii and Kauai will go off the line that day, too.

Hawaiian Dredging Co. developed Tern, making a runway 1,000 yards long and 145 yards wide.

Gilman says the future of French Frigate Shoals is uncertain but both the federal and state governments are interested in looking over the tiny island.



# Harvesting Precious Coral

CORAL, as any Pacific islander knows, is a hard, stony substance formed from the massed skeletons of minute marine organisms. Ecologists and geologists will tell you that coral reefs and coral beds form slowly.

There is precious coral and there's regular coral.

Regular coral is common white or gray calcium carbonate that Navy Seabees bulldozed around to make airstrips and roads in World War II; that businessmen in Hawai'i crush and sell for sand; that roadside stands color pink and blue and peddle to passing motorists.

Worldwide, there is little precious coral.

Scarcity is one thing that makes it precious; another is its difficulty of harvest. But harvested it is, for precious coral is of gem quality and goes into jewelry.

Stores that sell precious coral jewelry in Hawai'i may number as high as 600 — over all the islands, of course.

PRECIOUS CORALS grow underwater starting at about the 98 foot depth. They can also be harvested from as deep as 1,500 feet. Collecting precious coral is obviously no job for a swimmer with a snorkel.

Jewelers in Hawai'i sell items made from black coral, pink coral, gold coral and bamboo coral. Each type has one or more scientific names and its own depth range.

Black coral's range is from 98 to 328 feet, but the others start growing at about the 1,000 foot depth or deeper. Value of the raw, harvested coral depends on its color and size, but also on its condition — living or dead, solid or wormy. Most valuable shade for gold is dark golden-brown; for pink, a light-pink termed angel-skin. Lighter pink or darker pink shades are lower priced.

MOST ISLANDERS know that precious coral is now commercially har-

## Jewels from the sea.

vested in the Kaiwi channel between O'ahu and Moloka'i Islands at depths below 1,148 feet. Some remember that the industry got off to a shaky start about a decade ago and in recent years has been successful.

Many Islanders became aware of coral jewelry in this decade. They connected the offshore harvest operation with the jewelry. They often assumed that coral jewelry was a Hawai'i innovation that was making good in the market place.

Not so. Now to crank in some history.

Polished precious coral "stones" have been around the Mediterranean sea for the last 5,000 years. They

## Tales of Old Hawai'i

By  
Russ and  
Peg Apple



come from deep coral beds in the Mediterranean.

BUT THAT WAS the sole world source, except for some minor hauls off Japan in recent centuries, through 1868.

Prior to 1868 in Japan, when fishermen accidentally dredged up some precious coral, the shogun confiscated it. The Meiji Reformation (1868) let the fishermen market precious coral.

Soon a hundred or more Japanese fishing boats exhausted the known beds of precious coral near their islands.

They searched for new ones. Some were found near Okinawa and Taiwan. By the 1960s these beds had been depleted.

It was boom or bust for the Japanese, Okinawan and Taiwanese fishermen, but rotation of beds in the Mediterranean every nine years

gave that area a sustained yield.

In 1965, Japanese coral fishermen found a new bed of pink coral about 500 miles northwest of Midway island — close to the Hawaiian archipelago.

U.S. SCIENTISTS then searched for and found the commercial bed in the Kaiwi channel, source of the present Hawai'i supply.

Limited dredging went on for three years, but costs and weather closed the operation. In 1969, a remote TV camera setup was tried. Finally the University of Hawaii developed a selective harvesting system that used a submarine. This system has been in commercial use since 1973 and brings up about 7,000 pounds a year.

Selective harvesting does less harm to the beds than dredging.

About 20 percent of the coral jewelry sold in Hawai'i has its origin in the Kaiwi channel. Most precious coral sold in the Islands comes from the Orient.

Local retailers buy polished but unset "stones" from markets dominated by Japanese coral fishing associations. A few "stones" may find their way here from Italian manufacturers.

Polished but unset pieces of precious coral have less import duties than finished jewelry. The stones are mounted in Hawai'i.

Precious coral harvested from the Kaiwi channel bed is cut and polished here.



★ Wednesday, May 23, 1979 Honolulu Star-Bulletin D-3

## Carroll Requests Lobster Ban in Leeward Islands

Sen. John Carroll, R-6th Dist. (Manoa-Waikiki), yesterday requested Gov. George R. Ariyoshi to ban lobster harvesting in the Leeward Islands.

In a letter to the governor, Carroll said he has proof that fishermen are willing to risk taking undersized lobsters to make the trip to the islands profitable.

Carroll wants the state land board to revoke all lobster fishing permits for the the Necker Shoals and ban lobstering in the French Frigate Shoals and Laysan Island.

He also wants the the state to require its game wardens to inspect any Leeward Island catches before they are unloaded.

The Leeward Islands are a group of coral atolls and islands stretching more than 1,000 miles northwest of Kauai.

## Leeward Isles lobster harvest ban called for

Republican State Sen. John Carroll has called on Gov. George Ariyoshi to ban all lobster harvesting in Hawaii's Leeward Islands.

Carroll claims there has been heavy depletion of the lobster population in the vicinity of Necker Shoals because of the lobster harvesting there.

Plans are under way for a long-range study of the impact of fishing in the Leeward Islands, but Carroll said the situation cannot wait until such a study is complete.

"One of the major purposes for funding (the study) is to determine the interrelationships of species," Carroll wrote Ariyoshi. "The depletion of lobster could have incredibly far-reaching impacts on major food dish supplies such as the Ahi, Aku etc."

Carroll said Ariyoshi should revoke all permits for lobster taking around Necker Shoals; prohibit lobstering around French Frigate and Laysan; and revoke permits for "detailing" of lobster which makes it difficult to determine if the creatures were of permitted size when taken.



## In Waters Off Hawaii, Guam

# Tighter Foreign Fishing Curbs Sought

By Helen Albonn  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Pacific fisheries officials are seeking tighter restrictions on foreign fishing vessels to protect American fishing interests in the waters off the Hawaiian Islands and Guam.

The Western Pacific Regional Management Council is working on a management plan for Pacific billfish which will set quotas for domestic fishermen and establish off-limit fishing areas for foreign fleets within 200-mile conservation zones. The council is responsible for managing and conserving all marine resources within the 200-mile jurisdiction of Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa and the Northern Marianas. It is one of eight regional councils set up under the U.S. Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

A preliminary federal plan applying only to foreign fishermen will be adopted for use until the council completes its plan.

UNDER THE FEDERAL plan, billfish catches would be prohibited within 100 miles of the main Hawaiian Islands, within 50 miles of the Leeward Islands and Guam and within 12 miles of American Samoa.

Any billfish caught in the restricted areas—called non-retention zones—would have to be set free. However, tuna, which are caught with the same gear, could be retained. Tuna was excluded from the management regulations because it is a highly migratory species.

Members of the Western Pacific Council, working on their plan during a two-day meeting last week at the state Capitol, proposed that the restricted zones be extended to 150 miles around Guam, the major Hawaiian Islands and the Leeward Islands.

State Sen. Wadsworth Yee, the council chairman, said the members want to extend the restrictions on foreign fishermen as far as possible

up to the 200-mile limit to provide "minimum interference" with domestic sports and commercial fishermen.

BUT HE SAID the restricted zones must be justified with data showing that foreign fishing would jeopardize the American fishing industry.

He said the council members also asked if they could prohibit tuna longline fishing by foreign interests within the 200-mile conservation zones.

"Right now there is a Washington policy decision that we cannot prohibit foreign fishing with use of longlines if they are fishing for tuna, but the law says we can regulate gear," Yee said.

He said he appointed a subcommittee to look into that, as well as to review the restricted fishing zones.

In other action at the meetings, the council approved most changes requested by the public during hearings on a proposed management plan for precious coral.

Yee said a major question raised was why black coral isn't included. But he said 85 per cent of harvested black coral is within three miles from shore, which falls under state jurisdiction.

He said another "ticklish question" was whether the council could work with the state to develop a coral management plan.

THIS IS A touchy legal issue, he said, because of a state-federal jurisdictional dispute over the waters between the Hawaiian Islands. The state claims it controls all waters and resources between the Islands, while the federal government says it has jurisdiction beyond three miles.

The controversy revolves around the pink coral beds harvested by Maui Divers about six miles off Oahu's Makapuu coast.

As the council chairman and a state legislator, Yee said, "I'm on both sides of the issue. But I do feel, without jeopardizing the jurisdiction ques-

tion, that a joint management body is desirable for preservation of our precious coral."

He said further study will be given to this and the council will proceed with adoption of the final management plan for precious coral, leaving room to include black coral if necessary.

He said a final management plan for spiny lobster also should be ready for approval at the council's next meeting in two months.

The council spent considerable time at its meetings Thursday and Friday discussing the status of Tern Island which will be vacated by the Coast Guard July 1 and is also involved in a state-federal jurisdictional battle.

THE STATE WANTS to use it for a fisheries base while the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to use it for a research facility.

Yee said the council did not take a position on the matter because of the conflicting views. But it agreed to ask the Secretary of Interior and Gov. George R. Ariyoshi to keep the council informed of their discussions on the future of the Island and to involve the council in their talks.



# FORUM

## the Readers' Page

### **Fishing for Tuna**

For years Hawaiian fishermen have used lines to fish for tuna. Now I hear they are going to nets.

To me this means they are going to be catching porpoises along with the tuna. I've bought nothing but Hawaiian tuna because of their humane fishing methods.

I hope and pray that they keep their present methods. I'd love to hear some input from the experts. What's happening in the fishing industry?

*Ruth de Rieux*

### **Impact the Input**

The U.S. Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region, Western Pacific Program Office, (how's that for a title?) tells us it is "seeking input from traditional Hawaiian religious leaders on the impact of Federal laws on traditional Hawaiian religious practices."

What do you suppose they want?

Fishing shrines, is Adrienne Kaeppler's guess.

All this is because of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 which they tell us "sets forth the policy of the United States to protect and preserve the inherent right of native Americans, including Hawaiians, to believe express and exercise their traditional religious practices.

Anyhow, traditional Hawaiian religious leaders and Hawaiian organizations can write for copies of the act and background information at the Western Pacific Program Office, P.O. Box 3830, Honolulu 96812.



# State wants to keep economic ties after Canton Isle independence

The state of Hawaii is working with the U.S. State Department and the new Pacific nation of Kiribati to maintain an economic interest in Canton Island south of Hawaii.

About 20 persons, including Hideto Kono, director of the state Department of Planning and Economic Development, flew to Canton Wednesday to inspect facilities built there by the U.S. Air Force over the years.

There is interest in maintaining the island as a base for fishing, ocean research and perhaps even a bit of tourism, Kono said.

On July 12 Kiribati (pronounced "Kiribass" and composed mostly of the former Gilbert Islands) will become a new nation. On that date, Canton will become a part of the new nation.

But the United States, Samoa and other entities are interested in maintaining an interest in Can-

ton that has well-developed shoreside facilities, Kono said.

Because of Hawaii's Pacific location, he said, Gov. George Ariyoshi has been interested in working with the State Department and the new government in maintaining some kind of facility at Canton if it can be made to pay off.

"He doesn't want (the U.S.) to give all our claims away where Hawaii may have some interest where Georgia may not," Kono said.

The major interest is in tuna fishing, Kono said, that is why representatives of Samoa went along on the one-day trip.

The Japanese, because of the high economic value of sashimi, are willing to put up large amounts of money for exclusive fishing rights in much of the waters around the new nation, Kono said. The best hope for Hawaii and the U.S. is

around Canton where the United States has put in millions of dollars of facilities over the year for weather stations, missile testing and other uses.

At this time, Kono said, the entire matter is exploratory. He said any economic interest maintained at Canton would have to be primarily private, not government-supported.

In exchange for Hawaiian and Samoan use of the island, Kono said, the Kiribati government would pick up license fees and employment opportunities for some of its approximately 60,000 citizens.

Canton atoll is approximately 1,900 miles southwest of Honolulu.



Kono

## Memorial Weekend

Three top Hawaii government officials will



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## A Particular Point of View

# Federal Lands in Hawaii

By Sen. Daniel K. Inouye

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, historically and presently, plays a crucial role in our life in the Hawaiian Islands.

Military areas, such as Pearl Harbor and Schofield Barracks, in addition to federal lands, such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, etc., amount to well over 400,000 acres of land throughout the state.

This is a large area of prime land in a state in which usable land is limited and precious. Because of this, local government and private planners often find themselves bumping elbows with their federal, usually military, neighbors.

Thankfully, we have cooperative and reasonable federal officials in key positions here, to help minimize such administrative friction.

BUT FEDERAL INFLUENCE in Hawaii does not stop at land control. It extends far beyond, because the state of Hawaii receives a large amount of federal funds each year, unusually large in comparison to its small size.

For every tax dollar sent to Washington, we in Hawaii receive \$1.25 in federal spending, which enriches the state economy.

This amounts to some \$2 billion a year, making the U.S. government the Islands' single largest industry.

Many decisions made at the federal level of government have a direct effect on us in Hawaii, whether they relate to sugar price supports, funds for mass transit, veterans' assistance, military construction projects, or national parks.

So the federal presence in Hawaii is pervasive — to some, perhaps too pervasive. It is my belief that these negative attitudes towards the federal government in Hawaii result from a lack of understanding of federal goals.

EACH FEDERAL AGENCY has developed, to a varying extent, its individual long-range plans for this region. But there is no overall, comprehensive federal plan affecting the use of its land in Hawaii.

Therefore, individual agencies can, and do, occasionally find themselves in conflict with each other, in addition to local public and private interests.

The state of Hawaii is the first state to have prepared and adopted a state plan, along with individual

county plans, which are important first steps towards developing real answers to major issues facing our community, such as water use, land use and transportation systems.

There is no question that local planning is hurt by its inability to consider federal long-term goals for large, often critically located, tracts of land.

I INTRODUCED legislation late in the last Congress, and will again in this current 96th Congress, to establish a Temporary Federal Intergovernmental Planning Commission for Hawaii.

Simply put, this would be a group of 23 representatives from county,

*Because the U.S. government holds so much land in the Islands, a federal-state-county commission should be set up so that better planning can be achieved.*

state and federal governments, including the military and congressional delegation, who would sit down regularly and attempt to describe federal land use plans for Hawaii, and any foreseeable impact this use may have on state and county plans.

It would consider and prepare a plan to the year 2000 for all federal land that is affecting local planning. Secondly, it would also study federal land questions not considered in these local plans, such as the disposition of excess federal land; the future of Kalaupapa; the feasibility of joint use of military airfields on Oahu for general aviation; control of the mostly uninhabited Northwestern Hawaiian Islands; and the use of Kahoolawe as a combat training site.

THROUGH STATEWIDE hearings the commission would invite public participation in its work. There would be a very small staff, while the members of the commission would serve without pay.

It would be, as the name states, a temporary commission, not one devoted to prolonging its own exist-

ence. After submitting its plan, which would be due by the end of 1981, it would simply end.

A follow-up process, to keep the federal plan current, would be developed at a later time.

Once this joint federal-state-county plan is approved by Congress, no federal money could be spent on any federally-owned or rented land in Hawaii for purposes which violate this plan.

This is a process, then, in which federal and local governments would have a large stake. No one likes to hamstring oneself with more rules and regulations than are necessary, but if we are to have a meaningful federal plan for Hawaii, it must be accompanied by a significant purpose and, because of constantly changing appointees, a written product.

Frankly, I do not know if this commission concept will work. Hawaii would be the first state to attempt such a process. But if it is to succeed anywhere in the 50 states, it would surely work in Hawaii, with our record of progressive and innovative planning and spirit of cooperation among various agencies.

AND, BECAUSE our planning and development problems are probably the most serious in the nation, there is a genuine desire to have better cooperation between federal and local government in this area.

If this does work in Hawaii, it can well serve as a model for other states to adopt.

This is not a "sexy" issue, one in which the work of the participants would be guaranteed to receive headlines. I am sure that many of their discussions will be time-consuming and frustrating.

But their work, if successful, will probably help to resolve problems before they escalate into attention-grabbing, non-productive confrontations among public and private antagonists.

Both houses of the state legislature, in the past session, unanimously adopted a joint resolution endorsing this Temporary Federal Intergovernmental Planning Commission.

What is needed now is public understanding of the possible benefits from better federal planning in Hawaii, and support of congressional legislation putting this idea into practice.



# Midway Albacore Project

By Lyle Nelson  
Star-Bulletin Writer

Commercial albacore fishing operations are continuing around Midway Island despite the Navy tightening up security there, a state official reports.

Stanley Swerdloff of the state Fish and Game Division said yesterday the "Navy has a classified operation going there and have tightened entry and security requirements but the

albacore project was exempted."

Military sources had nothing to say regarding a Midway operation though access there always has been difficult for civilian outsiders.

Last October the state reached an agreement with the Navy to allow a supply ship to use Midway's port to refuel and provision 20 fishing vessels.

The Bumblebee food packing company was selected by the state to conduct a one-year fishing opera-

tion in waters north of Midway.

The support vessel now is in Honolulu but will return to Midway, Swerdloff said.

HE SAID there are "maverick" fishing boats operating in Midway waters but they are not permitted to enter the port.

The state became interested in developing the albacore industry in Northern Pacific waters after a pilot project there two years ago showed

# Proceeds Despite Security Lid

abundant fishing opportunities.

But fishing boats from the West Coast would be unable to pursue the fishing possibilities without a support base at Midway.

The Navy conducted air defense operations against surprise Russian air attack and classified oceanographic work there in the past.

But the Navy always has allowed access to Midway for emergency purposes, such as conducting searches, aiding injured or sick sea-

men or allowing unscheduled stops by ships or aircraft in trouble.

Midway may be of interest to the State Department which seeks a storage area among American-owned islands in the Pacific for spent radioactive fuel from nuclear power plants in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.

But some congressmen, including those from Hawaii, have objected to the idea.

PALMYRA MAY fit into this picture although Leslie Fullard-Leo, a part-owner of the atoll, said his family had not been consulted.

At Fort Shafter a spokesman for the Army Corps of Engineers said the State Department asked that one of its employees take a look at Palmyra.

He said the corps has not done any site survey work at Midway or elsewhere.