

Needs to be filed

1930s-1980s G.H. BALAZS
MISC. HAWAII FILE

MAP MARINE MISCELLANY



George Balazs and his friend.

Coastal Plants Slideshow

The University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program and the Conservation Council for Hawaii will present a 20-minute slideshow on Hawaii's coastal plants. Titled "Na Mea Ulu Ma Kahakai o Hawai'i," the slide/tape presentation features Hawaii's unique and interesting coastal flora.

The slideshow was prepared by Bert Kimura of Leeward Community College and Ken Nagata of Lyons Arboretum under a special project funded by the UH Sea Grant College Program.

In addition to the slideshow presentation, Kimura and Nagata will also discuss some of their findings from extensive field surveys conducted in Hawaii. One of the purposes of their work was to document the status of coastal plants considered as threatened or endangered.

The slideshow will be presented at the McCully-Moiliili Library on Thursday, December 14, at 7:30 p.m. For more information, call the Marine Advisory Program at 948-8191.

Copies of the slideshow will be made available for use by the public later this year.

A rare photo of the Hawaiian monk seal and Hawaiian green sea turtle napping together at Whale-Skate Islet, French Frigate Shoals has been published in the May-June issue of *Sea Secrets*.

The photo was taken by George H. Balazs of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology and was used to illustrate an article on the rare behavioral traits of green sea turtle aggregations in the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The unusual photo also appears in the December issue of *Honolulu* magazine with other outstanding photos of wildlife in the leeward chain. In addition, seabird photos by Balazs will be featured in the 1979 Dillingham tide calendar.

The same issue of *Sea Secrets*, an International Oceanographic Foundation publication, includes a US Navy photo of the unknown shark "meganouth," which was hauled up dead by a Navy research vessel operating in deep waters northwest of Oahu. The fish, a 15-foot male weighing about 1,600 pounds, is one of the largest species of sharks, according to a research team headed by Dr. Leighton R. Taylor, director of the Waikiki Aquarium.

A discussion of meganouth is also included in Spencer Wilkie Tinker's 568-page *Fishes of Hawaii: A Handbook of the Marine Fishes of Hawaii and the Central Pacific Ocean*, which came off the press in September and is now available in island and mainland bookstores.

Tinker's newest book joins his *Pacific Sea Shells and Sharks and Rays: A Handbook of the Sharks and Rays of Hawaii and the Central Pacific Ocean*, which have been popular in Hawaii for many years. Charles J. DeLuca, curator of the Waikiki Aquarium, is co-author of the *Sharks and Rays*.

Also keeping the marine environment in the public consciousness is an article on "Harvesting Hawaii's Oceans" in the September-October issue of *Downtown* magazine. The article by David Logan discusses Hawaii's fishing potential and the successful fish aggregation project begun by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Pacific Tuna



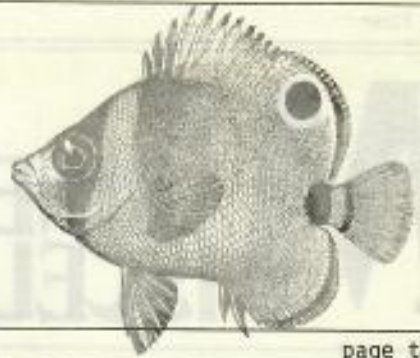
A U.S. Navy photo of the shark "meganouth," which is one of the largest species of shark.

Development Foundation.

Another marine-related cover story entitled "Big Stakes at Kahuku" in the October issue of *Hawaii Business* discusses Hawaii's aquaculture industry and corporate farmer, Art Lowe. The article also mentions C. Brewer's Kilauea Agronomics subsidiary on Kauai and other fish farming projects on Oahu and throughout the state.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SEA GRANT COLLEGE PROGRAM

MARINE ADVISORY PROGRAM



Sea Grant Newsletter, December 1978

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Tropical Reef Fish Working Paper

A limited number of copies of a working paper containing comments and papers presented at the Tropical Reef Fish Conference held in February at the King Kamehameha Hotel in Kona are available through the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program.

The purpose of the February conference, coordinated by Peter L. Hendricks, University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program agent for West Hawaii, was to provide interested persons with a better understanding of the tropical reef fish resource.

According to Kela Holt, Marine Advisory Information aide who helped organize the conference, the papers will provide "a common ground for the multiple users of the tropical fish resource to work toward its optimum management."

Topics covered include issues and points of view on the tropical reef fish, legal and regulatory aspects, and articles on the marine reef ecology.

Authors of the papers include: Leighton R. Taylor, Director, Waikiki Aquarium; John E. Randall, ichthyologist, Bishop Museum; William J. Walsh, President, Reef Fish Foundation; Geoffrey Daigle, formerly with Pacific Tropical Fish, Inc.; William Madden, Researcher, Oceanic Institute; John K. Spencer, Captain, *Fair Wind*; Leigh E. Critchlow, reporter, *Hawaii Tribune Herald*; Ron S. Nolan, President, Ocean Research Consulting & Analysis, Ltd.; Alvin Katekaru, Fishery Biologist, State Division of Fish and Game, Colin Love, Private Attorney; S. Arthur Reed, Zoology professor, University of Hawaii; E. Alison Kay, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies and General Science professor, University of Hawaii; and Ernst S. Reese, Zoology professor, University of Hawaii.

Marine Economist Arriving

Frederick J. Smith, a marine economist in the Sea Grant College Extension Marine Advisory Program at Oregon State University, will be in Hawaii from December 14-21. Dr. Smith is also a professor of agriculture and resource economics at OSU. Fishing business management is an area of special interest to Smith and he has published the following extension brochures on the subject: "The Fisherman as Borrower," "How to Calculate Profit in a Fishing Business," "Understanding and Using Marine Economics Data Sheets," and "Analyzing A New Marine Business." Smith's most substantial work in the area of fishing business management is a

fishing laws

To help recreational fishermen sift through the flood of regulations affecting them, the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program has published a reference poster.

Hawaii Fishing Laws and Regulations for Salt Water Sports Fishing was compiled by Roy Takemoto, State Department of Planning and Economic Development planning intern, and MAP staffers Raymond Tabata and Maureen Doughtie.

The poster lists 30 types of fish, mollusks, crustaceans, and turtles on a chart which outlines the following information:

- Seasonal restrictions
- Minimum size of organism allowed for catch
- Bag limit
- Gear restrictions
- Citations to Hawaii Revised statutes and Division of Fish and Game regulations
- Penalty for offenses

Single copies of this free poster may be ordered by calling MAP at 948-8191, or by writing to Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program, 252 Spalding Hall, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

book entitled *The Fisherman's Business Guide*.

Smith has served as a marine economic consultant for coastal universities throughout the nation. He will be assisting the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program agents on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii in training commercial fishermen on how to use a record-keeping book designed and produced for Hawaii's Commercial fishermen by the Marine Advisory Program. He will also meet with members of other private and government commercial boat loan program agencies to deliver a keynote address on "The Fisherman as a Borrower."

The University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program has revised its publication "Financial Assistance for Hawaii's Commercial Fishermen and single copies are free upon request. Contact the Jahu office at 2540 Maile Way, Spalding 252B, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 or call 948-8191.

diving exhibit

Scuba diving disease, such as "the bends," air embolism, and bone necrosis, was the subject of a standing exhibit seen by the public at the Hawaii State Capitol during the December 4 inauguration ceremonies for Governor George R. Ariyoshi and Lt. Governor Jean S. King.

The exhibit, coordinated by Marine Recreation Specialist Linda McCrerey, explains the physiology of diving diseases and how to treat them. It includes photos of island rescue teams administering first aid at the beach and US Navy Diving Training Center staff treating victims at the Pearl Harbor recompression chamber.

The exhibit is available for loan to community groups and classes for water safety education from the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program.



SEA GRANT NEWSLETTER

in this issue:

STUDENT SYMPOSIUM

Sea Grant Newsletter, December 1978

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joint meeting of wprfmc and mfac held in kona, hawaii



The subject of a joint WPRFMC and MFAC meeting, the management of tuna, is not yet determined.

Key participants of the joint meeting of the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MFAC) and the Western Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Council (WPRFMC) held in Kona in late October agreed that (1) such a meeting was long overdue and (2) it resulted in better understanding of the needs of Hawaii, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

State Senator Wadsworth Yee, chairman of the council for the Western Pacific area (Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa), said the meetings were "no guarantee that we'll get what we ask for" in funding requests, but added that it was "the first time in the advisory committee's history that they met in the Pacific area."

"I think their eyes were opened," Yee said.

Hawaii sport and commercial fisherman Charles Yamamoto, who is a member of MFAC and the spokesman for the Western region, arranged for the committee to meet in Kona where he felt other members of MFAC could get a good view of the potential for fishery development in the Pacific.

"I don't want Washington to make policies that don't cover the Pacific basin," Yamamoto said.

He said that his hope was to make fisheries officials more aware of what was generally a neglected area, and the federal and Hawaii spokesmen who attended the meeting agree that this goal was achieved.

Terry Leitzell, who heads the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), readily acknowledged that what he and other Washington representatives learned at the Kona meetings would help in long-range plans for financial

(Continued on page 5)

Marine Affairs Symposium to be Held

Over 100 students from public and private high schools throughout the state are expected to attend the fourth annual Secondary Student Symposium on Marine Affairs which will be held at the University of Hawaii Manoa Campus from January 11 to 13, 1979.

The Symposium is sponsored by the University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program in cooperation with the State Department of Education (DOE). Funding was provided through a special appropriation by the State Legislature to the DOE.

Rose Pfund, Symposium coordinator, said the purpose of the Symposium is "to provide a forum for high school students to come together annually to discuss and exchange information on their research."

She added that it also "focuses their attention on the ocean and provides them with the opportunity to do serious thinking within an ocean environment."

Pfund said the Symposium will be "a bit different this year because we will be bringing in teachers to attend the Symposium."

During the Symposium, thirty-two papers written by students will be presented on eight panels. These panels will be held in two sessions with four panels being held at the same time. Each of these sessions will be repeated twice. This method will allow students to attend at least two panel presentations.

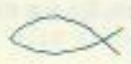
The papers should be based on original library, field, or laboratory research on one of several aspects of marine affairs.

All papers to be presented at the Symposium will be reviewed and evaluated by qualified UH faculty and professionals from the private sector.

Certificates of Excellence for outstanding papers will be presented during the opening ceremonies.

The eight panels in which the

(Continued on page 6)



Pratte Heads MAP

Paul A. Pratte, a former administrative assistant to the State Senate Minority, has been appointed coordinator of the University of Hawaii Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program.

"We are pleased to have a person of Dr. Pratte's broad educational and administrative background and community involvement associated with the Sea Grant College Program," said Jack Davidson, director of the University of Hawaii Sea Grant College Program. "Dr. Pratte will play a significant part in directing Sea Grant extension activities and in coordinating our programs in research, education, and information with officials in industry, government, the general marine community, and the University.

Davidson said Pratte will be working closely with Marine Advisory Program agents throughout the state.

The UH Sea Grant program maintains agents on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai and a team of specialists working out of the Manoa campus.

According to Pratte, his main concern will be to improve internal communications and encourage teamwork rather than make any major changes.

"We have a lot of talented people working here, and what I'll be trying to do is put all this talent together and channel it in the right direction," said Pratte. "I want people to look to me for advice and help, rather than as someone who will make sweeping changes."

Pratte added that he would like to "maximize support of MAP's outer island agents by backing them up with more help from the program and the UH."

He said that MAP will be involved with the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands in the near future and may eventually provide marine extension services on Guam and Micronesia.

Pratte was a former reporter for



Paul A. Pratte, MAP Coordinator

the Honolulu Star Bulletin from 1964 to 1969 and has a bachelor of science degree in journalism and a master of arts in mass communication from Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. He received his Ph.D. in American Studies from the UH in 1976.

He is a member of the Honolulu Media Council and Sigma Delta Chi, the society of professional journalists. He serves on the State Adult Education Advisory Board and State Advisory Council to the Blind. He is a former member and chairman of the Honolulu District School Advisory Council.

Pratte has taught part-time journalism and business education classes at Hawaii Pacific College and Kapiolani Community College.

Conference Call

The seventeenth International Conference on Coastal Engineering will be held in Australia at the Hilton Hotel in Sydney from March 23 to 27, 1980.

This meeting will bring together engineers specializing in the field of coastal engineering to exchange information on case studies, design and construction experiences, technical advances, and applied research.

The conference is sponsored by the Institution of Engineers (Australia) and the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Original papers or well-documented studies on coastal engineering problems are needed for the conference.

Presentations of a maximum length of 20 minutes for the paper will be followed by discussions of about 10 minutes. Papers must be presented by the author personally and will not be published in the proceedings unless presented.

Four copies of a summary, not exceeding two pages (including illustrations), of each paper proposed for the conference should be sent no later than February 28, 1979.

Technical and social tours, receptions, and a banquet will form part of the conference program in addition to the presentation of papers and discussions.

For more information contact Billy L. Edge, Secretary, Coastal Engineering Research Council, 412 O'Brien Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

sand island parcel returned to state use

Legislation which would remove restrictions on the use of 202 acres of Sand Island was signed into law by President Jimmy Carter in October.

Removal of the restrictions will permit the state to use the land for public purposes, including transportation and commerce.

This parcel of land, formerly part of the Sand Island Military Reservation, was transferred to the State in 1958 by the federal government.

The 1958 law authorized the transfer of restricted revenues from the sale or lease of the land to the University of Hawaii. However, since 1958, Hawaii has become a state and the University is funded directly from the State General Fund.



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JACK DAVIDSON, Director ROSE PFUND, Editor

JOINT MEETINGS IN KONA (Continued from page 1)



Using bamboo poles and barbless hooks, Hawaiian fishermen attempt to load their boat with a good catch of tuna. Tuna fishing was a key issue at the recent Kona meeting.

assistance to fishery development.

"I thought the meetings were very successful," Leitzell said. "We got a better understanding of the concerns of the Pacific area that will be reflected in the long run as we make budgetary decisions.

"The Pacific is an area where we don't have many people with much of an understanding" he added.

"The meetings were not planned or intended to handle specific proposals," Leitzell said.

Such proposals may emerge for Washington consideration after the completion of the state's Hawaiian Fisheries Development Master Plan by January 1, 1980.

Stanley Swerdloff, manager of the project, said the plan would represent the first step in comprehensive fisheries development planning by more clearly defining the roles of all the agencies which play a part.

"No agency in the state is totally responsible for development," Swerdloff said. "The plan should help to identify the actors and organizational structures who should do the work."

The master plan project began in October, funded by a \$150,000 appropriation from the State Legislature, with the expectation that the plan address several areas, including harbor facility requirements for fisheries development, financing programs for fleet expansion, conservation and management policies, and marketing of fisheries products.

Two years ago, the Congress enacted the US Fishery Conservation and Management Act which set up 200-mile fisheries management and

conservation zones and established eight regional councils to manage the non-migratory fishery resources in the designated zones. Tunas are exempt under the Act because they are migratory species.

The number of Pacific island nations has grown in recent years, each with an increasingly acute concern that it controls the rich marine resources in the waters around it. Tuna fisheries was a subject much discussed at the Kona meetings.

Richard Shomura, Honolulu NMFS director, prepared a slideshow for screening at the meetings. Shomura's narration concentrated on the wish of the Pacific nations people to reap the economic benefits of the tuna in their area, regardless of its migratory nature.

"When fishermen are in the 200-mile zone, each nation wants a say in the management of their resources," Shomura said.

Yanamoto said that the proposal to place tuna under the federal act's management guidelines is opposed by influential tuna industry representatives from San Diego. These representatives are afraid a change in the hands-off policy in tuna management would hamper their freedom in hauling in catches off Costa Rica.

"Tuna is a half-billion dollar industry in California," Yanamoto said. The prospect of Congress changing the Act to include management of tunas remains some distance off, he added.

"It's really too early for any kind of amendment to the Act," he said.

Conference Calls

The fourth Annual Tropical and Subtropical Fisheries Technological Conference of the Americas will be held in St. Petersburg, Florida, from April 22 to 25, 1979.

The conference is designed to encourage participation of industrial groups, fishermen, processors, dealers, and anyone interested in seafood technology.

This conference is sponsored by the participating university Sea Grant Programs and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Papers from scientists, students, marine advisors, and members of the seafood industry are needed for the conference. Papers will be selected on their value of information for the tropical and subtropical seafood industries.

If you plan to submit a paper, a tentative abstract (50 words or less) must be submitted before January 15, 1979. A guide for preparing your paper for the conference proceedings will be forwarded to you if your paper has been accepted.

For more information contact W. Steven Otwell, 325 Food Science Building, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

Geometrics '79, a series of four seminars dealing with hydrography, is scheduled for May 1979 in Toronto and Ottawa, Canada.

These seminars will be of interest to surveyors who already possess some knowledge of hydrographic operations and engineers and geologists involved in undersea studies. However, those with a limited understanding of the marine environment will be introduced to the fundamental aspects of surveying on or under the water.

Seminar schedules are:

- HYDROGRAPHY - May 7 to 11 in Toronto
- SONAR WORKSHOP - May 7 to 11 in Toronto
- LAW OF THE SEA - May 14 in Ottawa
- CONTROL SURVEYS (MANOR PROGRAM) - May 28 to June 1 in Toronto

For further information contact the Conference and Seminar Services, Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology, P.O. Box 1900, Rexdale, Ontario, M9W 5L7, or phone (416) 675-3111.

This seminar series is sponsored by the Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology in cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Surveyors, the Canadian Hydrographic Service, the Canadian Hydrographers Association, and the Ontario Land Surveyors.

NMFS to Study Fishing Activities

A comprehensive government-sponsored fishing study will be conducted in Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa during the next 12 months.

The study will collect information about recreational fish catch and recreational fishing activities. According to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), data on commercial fishing have been gathered for years, but there is little information about recreational fishing.

Previous studies have suggested, however, that the catch by recreational fishermen may be as great as the commercial catch. The lack of reliable information about fish caught by recreational fishermen has made it difficult to have good management plans for certain species of fish such as the blue marlin.

The study in Hawaii will involve telephone interviews and many on-site interviews with fishermen at piers, boat launching ramps, and along the coastline.

In Guam and American Samoa, the survey will be conducted door-to-door. On-site interviews will also be conducted with fishermen.

The data gathered through both surveys will provide an estimate of total fishing activities by the population, total catch by species, and total weight of fish caught.

This study will be conducted by SMS Research, a Honolulu firm. The study is part of a nationwide effort which will also cover the continental United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The project is being sponsored by NMFS.

SMS Research will conduct a total of 16,000 interviews in Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa. Interviewing will continue until October 1979.

STUDENT SYMPOSIUM (Continued from page 1)



Students attend the awards ceremony at the third annual Secondary Student Symposium, which was held on the Manoa campus in January 1978.

students will present their papers are:

- Marine Resource Management: who should manage; how should resources be managed; impact on citizens, resource users, or consumers
- Coastal Zone Management: application; potential; issues relevant to Hawaii
- Aquaculture: problems; potential; development
- Marine Biology: problems; potential; development; futures
- Ocean Engineering: physical and biological engineering
- Marine Transportation: a supplement to land-based mass transit systems for Hawaii; alternative modes; economics of marine transit; futures
- Marine Recreation: problems; potentials; development, and users
- Marine Resources (precious corals, reef-building corals, manganese nodules, offshore mining, ocean thermal energy conversion, pelagic fisheries, etc.): conservation; economics

oi hatchery funded

The Oceanic Institute at Makapuu Point, Oahu, has received \$312,000 from the state to construct an experimental fish hatchery, the first of its kind in Hawaii.

According to Dick Power, president of Oceanic Institute, the pilot hatchery will be used to investigate the viability of operating large-scale commercial fish hatcheries in the state.

Researchers at the Institute will also be investigating the possibilities of raising and releasing hatchery-produced fish into the wild to replenish and increase fishery resources, stocking commercial ponds with hatchery-produced fish, and developing a suitable baitfish for the aku fishing industry.

This project will also serve as a training center for hatchery technicians.

The construction of the hatchery is expected to be completed in spring 1979.

University of Hawaii
Sea Grant Publications
2540 Maile Way
Room 253, Spalding Hall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

GEORGE H. BALAZS
JR. MARINE BIOLOGIST
HIMB
COCONUT ISLAND

dicted the architectural firm...
submitted by the architects.
See address: State
University of Hawaii or
colleges or the architect
were such to demand for
these best practices.

The Makaweli Community Hall and the program contained there were perhaps the most elaborate and the most efficiently conducted projects on the island.

Baseball and soccer were the main sports maintained by the various plantations on Kauai for many years since the early 1900s. The construction of the Makaweli Community Hall in 1917 became the forerunner of the gym today. The Hall was the only covered facility for indoor sports. It was the only indoor court on the island west of Lihue for basketball. In fact, there were only three indoor basketball courts on the entire island. However, they were all small compared to today's gyms at Waimea, Lihue and Kapaa. The only court with a regulation minimum size court was in the old Lihue Armory that was situated north of the County Building where the present State building is located.

The Makaweli Community Hall and the other one at Kapaa, the old LDS Hall were such that a player having possession of the ball at center court can just turn around and shoot for the basket.

The Makaweli Hall was the only westside basketball court where a regulation adult cage game could be played. The Kauai senior cage league that flourished in the 20's with teams from Waimea, Makaweli, Lihue and Kapaa

ONLY A PILE OF RUBBLE... remains of the Makaweli Community Hall after it was demolished last week. Since 1917 when it was constructed, the building was the scene of many sports activities and other community activities.

played their game at only Lihue and Makaweli.

The following are the names of some basketball players who are active as members of the Makaweli, Waimea, Lihue, Kapaa and the Kauai High School teams that played in this senior league since the high school team could get no other competition, before the days of Waimea and Kapaa high schools: Ernest L. Dantroger, Cassar Jarda, Thomas Bean, Douglas Magers (a former Waimea high teacher and more recently, Reverend Magers of Lihue) Fax Haeegawa, from Kapaa; August Aguiar, Willie Opo (the biggest player in those days at 6 feet 4 inches) Joe Rodriguez, Bill Ferreiro, Louis Lizama, Vincent Lizama, William Souza, Charlie Amahu and Ernest Victorino; and from Kauai High: Sam Dias, Jimmy Penid, Joe Palama, Percy Lydgins, Hale Chesnam, Jack Ferrito, Antonio Camara, Timothy Montgomery, Larry Ferreiro, Sally Nagai, Dean Ishii, Joe Victorino, Sam Malina, Kenneth Kawabata, Billy Arakawa, Tony Ferreiro, Anthony Soto and Alfred Skippy Rodriguez.

The first director of welfare director as they were called in those days at the Makaweli Community Hall was Ernest L. Dantroger when the hall was built. He was followed by Gordon Virgo, Bill Among, Tommy Miles and Albert Nakalea. After this the program was abandoned.

It was under the administration of Tommy Miles at the Hall when amateur boxing became so popular on Kauai. The Hall was the training headquarters of the Makaweli team that developed quite a number of outstanding boxers. Some of them were sent to A.A.U. tournaments on the mainland. Among the best known among pure fighters were Jose Ombanini of Makaweli (or Palaka as present day Makaweli was known); Robert Riola, Benny Macra-gone, Placido Valenciano and Johnny Dias. Macra-gone turned pro after returning from the AAU tourney.

Boxing enjoyed a golden decade on the island with such local pro boxers as Yasu/Yasutake, Lefty Kondo, Kid Venura, Kid Short, Filipe Papac and the Javefians brothers of Ka-

pa. According to some of these old timers, the fighters of preliminary bouts received \$20.00 for winning and \$10.00 for losing and the main eventers' purse amounted to \$100.00. Well, a dollar was a long way in those days, as a hundred dollars was real money.

The Makaweli Community Hall, after the plantations welfare departments were phased out was turned into a weekly sports theater before the theaters in Waimea and Hanalei came into being.

The building was later used for church gatherings and other group meetings. It was also used by the Kaimakani School for a gym and was also used by the Kauai YMCA for basketball games until a couple of years ago.

However, rapid disadaptation of the building which was constructed of one-by-twelve and T & G lumber, the building was condemned as too dangerous to be used.

The Kauai County took over the building a few years ago and razing was begun last week. A new community center will be built by the County in the near future.

New turtle rules effective May 30

The Division of Fish and Game, Department of Land and Natural Resources announced today that Regulation 36 relating to the protection of marine turtles will become effective on May 30, 1974.

A summary of the salient provisions of this regulation is as follows:

(1) The taking of leatherback, hawksbill and green sea turtles from waters under the jurisdiction of the State of Hawaii and the possession and sale thereof are prohibited with certain exceptions.

(2) Under authorization

of a permit issued by the Board of Land and Natural Resources it shall be lawful to:

(a) Take marine turtles and their eggs for scientific, educational or propagational purposes.

(b) Take green sea turtles having upper shell lengths of 36 inches or more from waters surrounding the eight major islands for home consumption only.

(c) Sell offspring of captive green sea turtles or products thereof.

(d) Sell marine turtles or products thereof acquired prior to the effective

date of the regulation.

(5) The use of nets for the taking of green sea turtles is prohibited.

(4) Possession for home use of marine turtles or products thereof acquired prior to the effective date of the regulation is lawful without a permit.

All permits, except scientific collecting per-

mits, may be obtained by applying for them in person at any Division of Fish and Game office. Applications for scientific collecting permits must be in writing and should be directed to the Division of Fish and Game's Honolulu office. For further information, contact any Division of Fish and Game office.

SPORT NEWS

If you consider

Last year Plymouth outdid every other America, including cars as Chevrolet's Malibu. We think of good reasons for us to going to see the event you may find a small car this year.

Better gas mileage. Recently published Popular Science figures indicated by to reflect 1974 model the results of E.P.A. Duster with a "Shoggo" further on a gas-comparable Malibu. More room, for head and heels.

We try to make sure



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(Plus tax & license)

Valiant...Duster
Some of the eight small car buys from

Immediate a

...ing to be spent

... what happened. Channel 13 owners re-... he said, to pay up... necessary transmitter... equipment at Kahili, to do... other TV systems through... that TV deal.

... the State would... through popular... for the specific... of buying retroad-... facilities for Channel... It cannot be used... for other purposes.

President of the Board

lamed in house fire

Lamm has been assigned to investigate the case.

There was a delay in extinguishing the fire due to the five miles of winding roads the Fire Department had to follow from Hanalei to Haena and once upon the scene, the nearest fire hydrant was found to be inoperative.

There was discussion of the delay at the meeting of the County Council Friday morning and Councilwoman Rose Ono Shaw suggested that when the new fire engines the County has purchased arrive, it might be a good idea to place the old fire truck up in Haena, and to recruit volunteers to "man" it in case of fire in that isolated area.

TV Kaula group is Sybil Sobel of Kapaa and secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Wade.

In the meeting two developments have changed the effort to get better Channel 13 reception. The Derby Collaboration system has provided a complete range of channel service to its cable customers, including 7, 4, 9, 11 and 13.

Manager Bill Gray reports that the popular Channel 13 movies, Rainbow Man and Kikaido, are making a big hit with the kids, both Japanese and Haole.

For the non-cable users the State has talked of putting in a new rebroadcast tower at Kahili to replace the present hodgepodge of poles and insecure antennas.

The State's concern has developed from its Public Education TV system, whose Channel 11 has been integrated in some measure into the curriculum of public schools.

The Hawaii Public ETV has built a new \$20,000 service plant at Kahili, which is located on an almost inaccessible 2800

four peak mounts of Omnisat. Most of the equipment there has to be straddled by helicopter. Repairs to the peak are an arduous experience.

However, the station lacks an antenna tower and is used only for transmitter equipment, with space being rented to commercial TV stations, ETV, the County's Police and Fire Department communication equipment and the Civil Defense Department.

Mac Madetree, head of Civil Defense, is in charge of renting the station facilities. Jack Wade does the service and repair work for most of the stations on a fixed fee of \$100 a month from each station.

Mr. Madetree said that Civil Defense is trying to scrape up another \$20,000 to put up the tower—perhaps 100 feet high depending on the need. He believes this will help especially to improve communications for Police, CD and other public services.

How much good it will do for the TV translator stations, he does not know.

(Continued on Page 6)

Elections Tuesday for GOP precincts

The election of Precinct Officers for the Republican Party for the County of Kauai is scheduled for Tuesday, January 22, at the following places:

Kahala-at the Health Center, Eastland-at Kaula, also, Club House, Kahala, Polu Beach Pavilion, Lihue - Planning Conference Room, Ewa-Library, Anahulu-Eastpoint, East Side (Tri - Mile) Cafe, and Hanalei-at the Court House.

All of the elections will be held at 7:30 p.m. except in Lihue, where the time has been set at 4:30 p.m.

Guy Rawley, District GOP Chairman "urges all precinct members and anyone else who is not a member but might be interested in joining to attend these important meetings."

Airport charge hearings set

Public hearing to review present and proposed airport use charges has been scheduled for Feb. 6 at 9 a.m. in the airport manager's office at the Lihue airport.

about the bus line's request for financial help to meet its losses.

The Council discussion of the problem rose after a Senate's Bus spokesman said that continuing heavy losses would force it to drop its service.

In his letter Mr. Mala-

To implement transportation problem senior citizens.

Enter into a providing bus for our Kaula Community students.

Utilize bus to implement our or volleyball pro-

Mayor Mala for re-election

Mayor Eduardo Malapit, in the first month of his first term, has announced that he will be a candidate for re-election in 1976.

"At that time," he told those attending a testimonial in his honor, "I hope to have a record that is worthy of re-election."

The announcement met with a rousing ovation by the 300 people attending the banquet sponsored by the Immaculate Conception Filipino Catholic Club Saturday at the Wilcox Cafeteria.

He asked for "understanding, input and support from the people."

Government should touch bases with the people in order to express the will of the people, and to have a more effective government, he said.

"While it is our duty and responsibility as your public officials to serve the citizens, it is the people's obligations to themselves to be heard, to express their needs and desires to those of us in public offices," he told the group.

"Inasmuch as the responsibility of government belongs to those elected, without the support of those who comprise society government will not prevail."

"In essence then, I contend that government belongs to the people, all of the people."

Miss Eufonia Recardo, Consul with the Republic of the Philippines in Hawaii, expressed the pride of the Filipino in the election of Mayor Malapit and encouraged the people of Filipino ancestry to seek higher goals. "She praised the Mayor with the latest map of the Philippines.

Mayor Malapit spent a busy weekend speaking at three gatherings and greeting a foreign dignitary. On Friday evening the Mayor addressed the United Japanese Society of Kauai during its installation banquet and on Saturday morning he presented the Key-to-the-City to

(Continued on Page 6)



MICHIYUKI ISHII, Councilman, responds to the Mayor on Saturday (Masa Seto)

First case in Hawaii

Kauai court fines turtle poacher and restaurant

The first fines in Hawaii for illegally killing and selling sea turtles were levied on Robert Poldier of Kapaa and the Kaula Surf Hotel in Kaula District Court on Friday.

Mr. Poldier was charged with illegally taking and unlawfully selling 180 lbs. of turtle meat in late August and the Kaula Surf hotel, represented by Food and Beverage Manager, Alfredo Kabakings, was charged with illegally buying and reselling the turtle

meat. Both parties changed "not guilty" to "guilty" pleas at the trial. Poldier was fined \$50 and the Kaula Surf \$100. Under the new law, passed last May, guilty parties may be fined not more than \$500.

The new law states that turtles may be taken for home use only. A permit, good for one year, must be obtained from the Department of Land and Natural Resources office on the second floor in the State

Building in Lihue, and each time a turtle is taken, a full report to that office is required.

Nets and explosives are not permitted in hunting the sea turtle and their shells must be a minimum of 36 inches in length. Snaring, harpooning, spearing and wrestling are permitted with a permit.

The reasons for the reduction of the turtle population on Kauai, and the enactment of the new law are: continuous overfishing of their shallow underwater grazing pastures, and capture of the mothers, eggs and hatchlings on and near their beach nesting sites, that occurred until the 1930's in Hawaii. Sea turtles have not nested on the inhabited Hawaiian Islands for over 40 years.

As a result, the Hawaiian monk seal has been placed on the U.S. Endangered Species List and the population of the more common Pacific Green Turtle is dwindling.

CAR SALE
1973 Buick, beautiful \$4,795

TRUCK
1973 Buick, clean \$2,895

MINI WAGON
Very good condition \$3,795

SEDAN
Very clean \$2,895

2-DR. SEDAN
Silver color, nice \$2,895

BIKE
for exchange \$1,895

...to choose from
...brings you
...at Honolulu prices.

... of Hawaii

elect

We stand always available big or too

Hale
245-4
STORE W

Money to be spent

TV station going to find...
 The Hawaii Public TV...
 The station is planning...
 The station is planning...
 The station is planning...

...with...
 The station is planning...
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Elections Tuesday for GOP products

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Mayor Malo for re-election

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First case in Hawaii

Kauai court fines turtle poacher and restaurant

The first fines in Hawaii...
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 The first fines in Hawaii...

Both parties changed...
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Building in Lihue...
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MICHIYUKI ISHII...
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CAR	SALE
000 miles, 3-year/50,000	\$4,795
TRUCK	
0,000 miles, clean	\$2,995
MINI WAGON	
very good condition	\$3,795
SEDAN	
very clean	\$2,995
2-SEATER	
clean color, nice	\$2,995
COUPE	
or change	\$1,995

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(Continued on Page 6)

A -- PAGE 8 -- THE GARDEN ISLAND -- DECEMBER 3, 1973

Kauaians Urged to Help Save Sea Turtles from Extinction

Kauai friends of endangered wild life were urged this week to help save Hawaiian sea turtles from extinction by commercial hunters.

Focus of the effort to preserve the unique species is a public hearing here Wednesday evening on a proposed Fish & Game regulation to protect marine turtles. The hearing will be conducted in the State Office Building in Lihue at 7 o'clock.

Leading the statewide campaign to stop the slaughter of sea turtles and to protect the young ones is the Bishop Museum.

In a letter to affiliated institutions and individuals, Alan C. Ziegler outlines the vital need for steps to prevent destruction of the sea turtle populations, which have shown a drastic shrinkage

in the past few years. Carrying the torch in Kauai to get public support behind the proposed new State regulation is Dr. Gladys Falshaw, of the Kokee Museum.

"It's terribly important that we act now before the sea turtle is a vanished species", she declared. She urged that a moratorium on all turtle fishing be declared until an accurate survey can be made. She said the Legislature has appropriated funds for this study but it has not been implemented.

Dr. Falshaw deplored the "butchery" of turtles in the Hanalei area. "They are hard to kill", she said, "and they scream like children."

Other long time Kauai friends of turtles are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Hansen. She said that "We have

been writing letters to the Game Department for years protesting the killing of our turtles before they grow big enough to reproduce their kind."

Mrs. Hansen said they are thankful something is being done about it at last.

The proposed regulation seeks to help the turtle population grow by putting a size limit of 36 inches on those that can be caught. This will permit at least one generation to reproduce, the backers say, since turtles do not reach sexual maturity until that size.

The regulation also proposes to ban commercial catching of turtles to cater

to the tourist trade and to limit hunting to residents. The rule would also bar use of nets which drown the animals regardless of size.

The proposed regulation 36 is being pushed by Michio Takata, State Fish and Game official, who said he has received "a mountain of testimony" favoring the regulation.

The regulation would prohibit the sale of any leatherback, hawksbill or green sea turtles or any parts of them--thus abolishing turtle steaks from restaurant menus and use of turtles for curio and jewelry items.

Anoos. (1973) The Garden Island (Lihoe, Kawaii)

3 December, A-B.

A -- PAGE 8 -- THE GARDEN ISLAND -- DECEMBER 3, 1973

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Fishermen Dispute Proposed Rules Limiting Turtle Catch

by Tony Chiavella

Public reaction to the proposed regulations on the taking of sea turtles centered on the need for some type of regulation. Far most of those who testified disagreed with the conclusions of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources' expert advisers.

Controversy revolved around the size of turtles which could be legally taken. The State maintains that sea turtles reach sexual maturity when they are between 33 and 36 inches in length. However, several fishermen testified that they had taken female turtles with eggs which were as small as 28 inches in shell length. Mont had not seen a 36 inch turtle more than once in all their years of fishing. The consensus of those commercial and private fishermen who testified was that if the 36 inch limit is imposed, it will virtually eliminate the landing of any turtles whatsoever.

The hearing, held by the Department of Fish and Game of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, drew a crowd of about 40 people. Ten of those present gave testimony. Only three spoke unreservedly in favor of the limit, claiming that they had seen precious few turtles in local waters - near beaches - and that the turtle population has been "depleted" and should be given a chance to re-breed. At present, Hawaii is one of the last places in the world where turtle landings are completely unregulated.

In contrast, the witnesses speaking against the 36 inch limit presented testimony to support their contention that the proposed limit is unrealistic. They praised the idea of meaningful regulation of the taking of sea turtles but uniformly condemned action to the size limit.

Kauii, Hawaii, William Fleming, an active turtle fisherman who has taken 200 turtles in the past year, said he has only seen two that were 36 inches in length. Fleming claimed that "emotionalism" was evident in the attitudes of those who vehemently support the size limit, and that little opposition was based upon a rational examination of the available evidence. He pointed out a "fallacy" in the state charts depicting turtle depletion, and claimed that turtle taking has increased in the last two years which he said was hardly a sign of a diminishing turtle population.

Of course, Fleming declared, the turtle population has declined since 1959 when he came to Kauii, but he repeated that this is due largely to the influx of people and boating activity. However, Fleming pointed out that the study of turtles commissioned by the state, and executed by oceanographic experts Hallas and Carr, was conducted at French Frigate Shoals, and had little relevance to Kauii turtles. The study at the Shoals came to the conclusion that the turtle population there had decreased recently since 1968 from an average of between 2,600 to 5,200 to a present population of about 1,100.

Fleming maintained that this was largely due to the migrant habits of nesting turtles, and that they often cover thousands of miles of ocean in their periodic search for nesting grounds. He based his facts on several references to his own expert - Jacques Cousteau. Defending the proposed regulations were Gladys Falshaw and Hetsy Toulon. Mrs. Toulon felt there should be a moratorium on all turtle taking and that



SKEPTICAL FISHERMEN lean forward to catch every word as Dr. Gladys Falshaw presents her testimony in favor of the proposed

population limiting size of turtles taken to 36 inches or larger.



**"Here are four things
your gas company
is doing to help conserve
energy resources."**

Limiting Turtle Catch

Picture

for the proposed regulation, and that the matter should be further studied to produce some results relevant to the life habits of turtles, and their migration patterns. All agreed more research is necessary to accurately define the scope of the problem. A 28 inch size limit was broadly endorsed by the fishermen present, since, they claimed, females are sexually mature at this size.

Before adjourning, commissioner Kenji Ego announced that anyone with additional facts or testimony to present on the subject could write the Chairman of the Board of Natural Resources at Box 621, Honolulu, before December 21.

Fishermen Dispute Proposed Rules Limiting Turtle Catch

By Tony Chiauiello

Public reaction to the proposed regulations on the taking of sea turtles centered on the need for some type of regulation, but most of those who testified disagreed with the conclusions of the State Board of Land and Natural Resources' expert advice.

Controversy revolved around the size of turtles which could be legally taken. The State maintains that sea turtles reach sexual maturity when they are between 31 and 36 inches in length. However, several fishermen testified that they had taken female turtles with eggs which were as small as 24 inches in shell length. Most did not seem a fraction turtle more than once in all their years of fishing. The consensus of those commercial and private fishermen who testified was that if the 36-inch limit is imposed, it will virtually eliminate the feeding of any turtles whatsoever.

The hearing, held by the Department of Fish and Game of the Board of Land and Natural Resources, drew a crowd of about 40 people. Testimonies presented were testimony. Only three spoke unsolicitedly in favor of the limit, claiming that they had been present only few turtles in local waters - near beaches - and that the turtle population has been "depleted" and should be given a chance to re-breed. At the hearing, Hawaii is one of the last places in the world where turtle landings are completely unregulated.

In contrast, the witnesses speaking against the 36-inch limit presented testimony to support their contention that the proposed limit is unrealistic. They attacked the idea of meaningful regulation of the taking of sea turtles but uniformly condemned section 20 (the size limit).

Kauii Freeman, William Fleming, an active turtle fisherman who has taken the turtles in the past year, said he has only seen two that were 36 inches in length. Fleming claimed that "emotionalism" was evident in the attitudes of those who vehemently support the size limit, and that little attention was based upon a rational examination of the available evidence. He pointed out a "fallacy" in the state chart depicting turtle depletion, and claimed that turtle taking has increased in the last two years which, he said, was hardly a sign of a diminishing turtle population.

Of course, Fleming declared, the turtle population has declined since 1959 when he came to Hawaii, but he reported that this is not largely in the influx of people, and both accuracy, however, Fleming pointed out that the study of turtles commissioned by the state, and associated by oceanographer, Giuseppe Italgia and Carter, was conducted at French Frigate Shoals, and had little relevance to Kauai turtles. The study at the Shoals came to the conclusion that the turtle population there had decreased recently, at a rate of 10% from an average of between 2,000 to 5,000 in a present population of about 1,100.

Warning maintainers that this was largely due to the migrant habits of nesting turtles, and that they often cover thousands of miles of ocean in their periodic searches for nesting grounds, he based his facts on several references to his own university, Jacques Cousteau. Defending the proposed regulations were Gladys Lalabaw and Henry Jacobson. Mrs. Touhin, left there, should be a moratorium on all turtle taking, and that



SEVERAL FISHERMEN have been forward in catch every word as Dr. Gladys Lalabaw presents her testimony in favor of the proposed regulations.

"Here are four things your gas company is doing to help conserve energy resources."

19 Dec 73 The Garden Island Page 4

F -- PAGE 4 -- THE GARDEN ISLAND -- DECEMBER 19, 1973

Fishermen Dispute Proposed Rules Limiting Turtle Catch

By Tony Chiavella
Public reaction to the proposed regulations on the taking of sea turtles generated on the need for some type of regulation, has meant that those who testified against the State board of Fish and Natural Resources' expert's advi-

Controversy revolved around the size of turtles which could be legally taken. The State maintains that sea turtles reach sexual maturity when they are between 33 and 36 inches in length. However, several fishermen testified that they had taken female turtles with eggs which were as small as 18 inches in shell length. Many had not seen a sea turtle more than once in all their years of fishing. The conservation of these commercial fish parties fishermen who testified was that from 36 inches limit is imposed. It will virtually eliminate the landing of any turtles whatsoever.

The hearing, held by the Department of Fish and Game at the Board of Land and Natural Resources, drew a crowd of about 40 people. One of those present spoke unreservedly in favor of the 36 inch claim, but the others had seen practically few turtles in local waters. Near teachers and the turtle population has been "depleted" and should be given a chance to re-breed. At present, Hawaii is one of the last places in the world where turtle landings are completely unregulated.

In contrast, the witness speaking against the 36 inch limit presented a picture of a turtle population that is unregulated. They praised the idea of present regulation of the taking of sea turtles but also firmly condemned section 28 (the size limit).

Phillip Yamagata of the State Advisory Committee expressed the committee's view to this effect, "I suggested the regulation be aimed at commercial operators, with a limit of one turtle per party per week for some conservation. Mr. Yamagata pointed out that the State should be a major predator of turtles and that the island is increasingly risky for green-

Kaula Brennan, William Flehman, an active turtle fisherman who has taken 200 turtles in the past year, said he has only seen two year olds 36 inches in length. Flehman claimed "conservation allam" was evident in the attitudes of those who vehemently support the size limit, and that turtle options in the water charts depicted a national calamity of the available evidence. He pointed out a fallacy in the state charts depicting turtle depletion, and claimed that turtle taking has increased in the last two years which he said was clearly a sign of a diminishing turtle population.

Of course, Flehman declared, the turtle population has declined since 1966 when he came to Hawaii. He reported that this is due largely to the influx of people, an increase in activity, however. Flehman pointed out that the study of turtles commissioned by the state, and executed by oceanographer Dr. Gerald L. Carr, was conducted at a patch of Hawaiian Islands, and that turtle relatives to Hawaii. The study of the state came to the conclusion that the turtle population there had increased recently since 1966 from an average of between 2,000 to 5,000 to a present population of about 1,100.

Flehman maintained that this was largely due to the migrant habits of nesting turtles, and that they often cover thousands of miles of ocean in their periodic search for nesting grounds. He based his argument on several references to his own report, Jacques Cousteau, and other sources.

Defending the proposed regulations were Gladys Falshaw and Jerry Tolson. Mrs. Tolson felt there should be a moratorium on turtle taking, and that nesting areas should be protected. Dr. Falshaw agreed, pointing out that the State has a responsibility to protect the turtle. She suggested that the State board study the matter and to appropriate more money for this purpose. In calling for a moratorium, Dr. Falshaw announced, "fishermen have plenty of other fish to catch."



SMYRICAL FLEHMAN, lean forward to check every word as Dr. Gladys Falshaw presents her testimony in favor of no proposed regulation limiting size of turtles taken to 36 inches or larger.

for the proposed regulations, and that the matter should be further studied to produce some technical relevant to the life habits of turtles, and their migration patterns. All agreed more research is necessary to accurately define the scope of the problem. A 36 inch size limit was broadly endorsed by the fishermen present, since, they claimed, females are usually mature at this size.

Before adjourning, Commissioner Kenji Igo announced that anyone with additional facts or testimony to present on the subject could write the Chairman of the Board of Natural Resources at Box 631, Honolulu, before December 31.



"Here are four things your gas company is doing to help conserve energy resources."

Robert T. Lee, vice president of the Energy and Petroleum Division

Technological progress has led to conserving energy resources.

less of our primary energy resources. (c) Three jobs



SKEPTICAL PHILIP WAIN states every word of Dr. Gladys Palshaw's report, limiting size of turtle population on Laysan. He is not testimony in favor of the proposed

has increased in the two years which he said was hardly a sign of a diminishing turtle population.

of capture, limiting declared, the turtle population has declined since 1939 when he came to Laysan. For the reported that the turtle population is due largely to the influx of people, and beach activity, however, Hobsbawm pointed out that the study of turtle commissions by the state, and covered by oceanographic experts (Hallas and Cary) was conducted at French Frigate Shoals, and had little relevance to Laysan turtles. The study at the Shoals came in the conclusion that the turtle population there had decreased recently since 1934 from an average of between 2,000 to 5,000 to a present population of about 1,100.

Hobsbawm stated that the study was largely due to the migrant adults of nesting turtles, and that they often convert thousands of miles of ocean in their periodic search for nesting grounds. He listed the facts on Laysan's turtles: (1) average of 100,000; (2) Jacques Cousteau, before the proposed regulations, were 25,000; (3) Laysan and French Frigate Shoals; (4) Mr. T. J. Van Dyke, U.S. Fish and Game Commission, said that there should be a moratorium on all turtle taking, and that nesting areas should be protected. Dr. Hobsbawm stated, pointing out that representative of the Commission of Hawaii has introduced legislation in the State House to study turtles, and to appoint a more money for the purpose. Dr. Hobsbawm announced that the state have plenty of other fish to catch.

Additional testimony, presented by Don Carson, well of Princeton, sought to discredit the experts' findings. One was that all the experts commissioned for the study were mainlanders, and unfamiliar with turtles in Hawaiian waters - except for French Frigate Shoals, he claimed that Laysan has the largest residual turtle population in the world, and that while legislation is needed it should not be made without a more comprehensive and factual study.

One of the problems, he said, is that the state begins to not associate itself with the Laysan Islands, since there is a great deal of fishing, which goes on around the islands. He stated that the fishermen encountered in the Laysan Islands are not the same as the fishermen in other parts of the state, and that there are sufficient grounds

in length, few, or several (Hobsbawm testified that they had taken female turtles with eggs, which he said are 28 inches in length, about the size of a small turtle, and that the size of the eggs is about the size of a small turtle). The commission of those fishermen who testified that if the 25-inch limit is imposed, it will virtually eliminate the landing of any turtles whatsoever.

The hearing, held by the Department of Fish and Game of the Island of Laysan, drew a crowd of about 20 people. (Hobsbawm presented evidence that the turtle population in Laysan is in favor of the limit, claiming that they had seen a few turtles in local waters - near beaches - and that the turtle population has been "declining" and should be given a chance to re-breed. At present, Hobsbawm is one of the last places in the world where turtle landings are completely unregulated.

In contrast, the witness, or testimony against the 25-inch limit presented testimony to support their conclusion that the proposed limit is unrealistic. They praised the idea of meaningful regulation of the taking of sea turtles but urged a very stringent section 25-inch limit.

Tadain Yamagata of the Kauai County Fish and Game Advisory Commission, presented the committee's view to this effect, and suggested the regulation be aimed at commercial operators, with a limit of one turtle per party per week for home consumption. Mr. Yamagata pointed out that the tiger shark is a major predator of turtles, and that the infant mortality rate for green sea turtles is about 99%.

Then Hobsbawm related stories about the abundance of turtles laying eggs on island beaches in his vessel, and their virtual absence from the beach at present day Kauai. He suggested strong measures be implemented to protect females and eggs.

Testimony was presented against the 25-inch limit by Saml and Dick Mearns. Mearns pointed out that the visual absence of turtles from our beaches is due to the vast increase in human population and the use of the beaches. He said that reproducing fish are not being taken, and that there are evidence of turtle activity and that they are only way to bring them back would be to prohibit humans from the beaches - an unlikely event.

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LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

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Food for Thought

BUSINESS IDEA - RAISE EEL OR TURTLES FOR EXPORT?

Dear Jean (or, An Open
Letter to the Men of Kauai):

As a subscriber to your newspaper, I find it a 'fun' newspaper that, in the purest sense of the word, is the nearest thing to being a 'hometown' newspaper that I have ever known! Please fight to keep it this way and let the dailies continue to be the Cassandra's of Hawaii...

Speaking of Cassandra, I note with a little chagrin that your Letters to the Editor section is heavily loaded with complaints and the occasional letter of commendation is one that gives faint praise, 'backhanded compliments' if you will...Perhaps, then, this letter might serve to counter this trend. Specifically...

There was something of a brouhaha in Kauai a few months ago concerning the taking of sea turtles. In particular, refer to the article that well summarizes the situation as was written by Tony Chiaviello in the 19 December '73 issue, page 4. Yes, there WERE some very glum faces, understandably so...Yet, is THAT the end of the world?

I refer you to the attached article from the English-language version of MAINICHI, 17 December '73, pointing to a possible alternative for those gentlemen to consider. Granted that the one is a fresh water species and the problem in Kauai is of a salt water variety. Nonetheless, isn't it (pardon the pun!) food for thought? Kauai needs an export product if, indeed, it not to perish, lose its identity, under the all-too-transient boots of tourism. And, Japan needs food...

If not turtles, then why not look to the raising of eels? Consider this: eels are raised in New Zealand, are flown live to Honolulu and are then transshipped, live to Japan. Consider this, too: live eels are being flown into Japan, live, via Pan Am from faraway Virginia. Is it not possible, then, that the forebears of some of the Kauai population come from the districts near to the eel farms of Nagoya - where the eel farms are dying, if not dead?

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To paraphrase an expression, the men of Kauai should look to their tools. Lacking this ability, they-and Kauai - will most assuredly become as vulnerable to the ebb and tide of tourism as in Oahu. Perhaps a more worthwhile investment than the local stadium project would be one wherein the County of Kauai financed a fact-finding mission or two: to find out how Kauai can still retain its legitimate title of "The Garden Isle" AND become a component part of the world economy. Surely, though, to sit in Lihue and to wait for the gods to act is the lowest form of Greek tragedy, unworthy of the memory of the many men and women who later enabled their offspring to proudly be known as a Kamaaina.

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A.F.J. Finnerty,
Director
Asia Operations
Manpower, Inc.
Kowa, No. 3 Bldg.
No. 11-45, Akasaka 1-chome
Manato-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Food for Thought

Business Idea - Raise Eel Or Turtles for Export?

Dear Jean (or, An Open Letter to the Man of Kauai):

As a subscriber to your newspaper, I find it a 'fun' newspaper that, in the purest sense of the word, is the nearest thing to being a 'home town' newspaper that I have ever known. Please fight to keep it this way and let the duties continue to be the Cassandra's of Hawaii.

Speaking of Cassandra, I note with little chagrin that your Letters to the Editor section is heavily loaded with complaints and the occasional letter of commendation is one that gives fair praise, 'backhanded compliments' if you will. . . . Perhaps, then, this letter might serve to counter this trend. Specifically . . .

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BUSINESS NEWS

Kauai Visitor Industry Gains Reported for January-February

Last Winter, which has traditionally been a busy season for the local visitor industry, lived up to expectations this year with activity brisk as ever. Hotel operators on Kauai reported recent occupancy rates running as high as 90 percent or better, with capacity bookings already showing for March and early April.

Inter-island carriers responded to the increased visitor flow by adding extra sections to a number of their flights.

Preliminary visitor statistics for Kauai County compiled by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau for the first two months of 1974 showed the following --

No. of	Jan. '74	(Jan. '73)	Feb. '74	(Feb. '73)
Visitors	37,795	35,058	45,432	44,320
Hotel occupancy rates	63.6%	58.9%	84.9%	81.1%

THE WAIOLI MISSION HOUSE in Hanalei has been selected by the National Park Service for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The early 19th century structure, which recently underwent restoration work, will be marked by an appropriate National Park Service plaque.

The quaint mission home, built in 1836, still has many of its original pieces and interior furnishings. Bill Kikuchi, archaeologist for the Hawaii Historic Places Review Board, described the structure as a "unique example of early indigenous Hawaiian architecture combined with 19th century technology to create a style that can be called 'modern Hawaiian.'"

Tours for visitors are conducted on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Ashdown Leaves LP For Post in Texas

Angus "Gus" Ashdown, Factory Superintendent at Lihue Plantation, will be leaving the company in early May as he has accepted a new factory management position in Texas. He will become Factory Manager for Cowley Sugar House in Santa Rosa, Texas, which is owned by the Rio Grande Sugar Cane Growers, Inc.

Ashdown, who came to Lihue in February 1971,

has considerable experience in factory operations. He has served as factory superintendent at Puna Sugar Company and Pioneer Mill Company and prior to that he was with Oahu Sugar Company as Mill Superintendent.

W.J. Baldwin, President of Lihue, conveyed the best wishes of fellow workers at Lihue to the Ashdowns, Gus, Fran, and Palani, on their move to the "Lone Star" State.

Finnerty, A.F.J. (1974) The Garden Island (Lihue, Kauai)
17 April, B-7.

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Kaula, 19 miles southwestward of Niihau, is a small, bare, rocky islet, 550 feet high. Vessels have anchored close to both the south and east sides of Kaula in depths of about 20 fathoms, but as the islet is only 0.7 mile long, little protection is afforded. A rock with a least depth of 5 fathoms lies 3.8 miles 800° from the highest point of Kaula. A bank with depths of 30 to 40 fathoms extends 5 miles northwestward from the islet.

The danger zone of an aerial bombing and strafing target is centered on Kaula; see 204.223, Chapter 2, for limits and regulations.

OUTER ISLANDS (Chart 4000).—The small rocky islands, reefs, and atolls west-northwestward from Niihau form a well-defined chain in the Hawaiian Archipelago. Between Niihau and Gardner Pinnacles, 480 miles distant, are several widely-separated high barren rocks; continuing westward are the coral reefs and atolls.

The Hawaiian Archipelago from longitude 161° W. to 176° W. is part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. The islands and atolls in the refuge include Nihoa Island, Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, and Pearl and Hermes Reefs, which are also part of the so-called Leeward Islands.

The refuge was established in order to preserve the very rare forms of wildlife found in the area. Entry to the refuge is prohibited, except by permit issued by the Wildlife Administrator, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Box 157, Kailua, Hawaii 96734. Entry upon Tern Island of French Frigate Shoals must be also by approval of the U.S. Coast Guard. The restrictions apply to civilian and military agencies, and individuals.

Atolls.—An atoll may comprise one or more low coral islands situated on a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. Many of these atolls have openings in the coral ring which permit passage of small boats, and sometimes large vessels, to anchor in the enclosed lagoon.

Reefs.—Successful navigation through or among coral reefs is often dependent upon the eye. They are always more plainly to be seen from the masthead than from the deck or bridge. The best observing conditions are with the sun high and behind the observer, and with the sea slightly ruffled; reefs are extremely difficult to distinguish if the sea is glassy calm.

Reefs with about 3 feet of water over them appear light brownish in color; those with a fathom or more appear light green, deepening to darker green and finally deep blue. Under favorable circumstances, a reef with depths of 3 or 4 fathoms over it can be seen from aloft for a considerable distance; in greater depths, the reef can only be seen when nearly over it. Polaroid glasses have been found of great help in navigating among reefs.

Vigias.—A vigia is an indication on a chart that a dangerous rock or shoal is thought to be near the spot indicated. Doubtful navigation and strong currents account for a large proportion of the vigias that encumber or have encumbered the charts of the Pacific Ocean.

Phosphorescence, seaweed scum, and shoals of fish often resemble reefs and breakers so closely as to deceive the most experienced. Many vigias have been disproved by extensive investigation, but many others are still on the charts and remain a source of annoyance to the navigator.

Chart 4181.—Nihoa (23°03' N., 161°55' W.), a barren, rocky, and uninhabited island, is about 120 miles northwestward of Niihau. The island was discovered by Captain Douglas of the British vessel *IPHIGENIA* on April 13, 1790. The low, stone walls of ancient ceremonial sites still remain on the island, and many stone images and other evidence of past visitations have been removed to the Bishop Museum in Honolulu. The island is the resort of several species of sea birds.

Nihoa is about 0.8 mile long and 0.2 mile wide. The easterly, northerly, and westerly sides are high and precipitous; the southerly side is much lower and its slopes are more gradual. Millers Peak, 910 feet high and the highest point on the island, is near the northwesterly end. Tanager Peak, 874 feet high, is near the northeasterly end. The southeast and southwest sides of the island terminate at points on either side of Adams Bay. In the bay are three small bights, the westernmost having a sand beach while the shores of the other two are rocky ledges. There is deep water, close to all sides of the island.

The safest anchorages are between the 15- and 20-fathom curves westward and southwestward of the island, but the holding ground is poor. The middle cove of Adams Bay probably affords the best landing, but the surge is considerable and great care must be taken in landing anywhere on the island. During heavy northwesterly weather landing is very dangerous. A steep trail leads from the middle cove to the top of the bluff. At the foot of the bluff is a seepage of water which is not suitable for drinking purposes except in emergencies.

Currents.—The prevailing current sets westward in the vicinity of Nihoa Island. Current observations taken about 0.2 mile west of the island show a nontidal flow of about 0.2 knot setting west-southwest combined with a tidal current of nearly 0.5 knot at strength setting northward and southward. The northward strength of the tidal current occurs about 6 hours after the local transit of the moon and the southward strength at about the time of local transit. The velocity measured was nearly 2 knots and set southward.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences from normal variation of as much as 33° have been observed on Nihoa.

Nihoa is near the southwesterly end of a bank which is about 18 miles long in a northeast-southwest direction, 10 miles wide, and has depths of 14 to 36 fathoms. Another bank, the center of which is about 18 miles west by south from Nihoa, is about 14 miles long in an east-west direction, 9 miles wide, and has depths of 15 to 25 fathoms. A bank about 54 miles southeastward of Nihoa has a least depth of 32 fathoms; the two banks 57 and 70 miles westward have least depths of 29 and 33 fathoms, respectively. The edges of the banks slope steeply to much greater depths. A 9-fathom shoal is about 5 miles north-westward of the easterly bank.

Necker Island (23°34' N., 164°42' W.) is 158 miles west by north from Nihoa. It was discovered by La Perouse on November 1, 1786, and was annexed to Hawaii in 1895. The island, which might well be called a rock, is uninhabited, but, like Nihoa, shows unmistakable evidence of ancient habitation. It is the home of countless sea birds.

About 0.7 mile long and less than 0.2 mile wide, Necker Island is made up entirely of lava. There are four peaks or hills, one near each end and two between. The highest, Summit Hill, 277 feet high, is near the middle of the island. Annexation Hill, 249 feet high, at the southwestern end of the island, is separated from the other hills by a low saddle and, when seen from a distance appears detached. There is a sparse growth of low brush on the upper slopes of the hills.

Northwest Cape, a rocky spur extending northward from the west end of the island, is joined to the rest of the island by a low isthmus over which the seas break in rough weather. On the west side of the cape is West Cove, and on the east side is Shark Bay. Off the east end of the island are several low, detached rocks. A depth of 5 fathoms has been reported 0.5 mile south of Necker Island where general depths are 10 to 12 fathoms.

Vessels can anchor in depths of about 12 fathoms 0.5 mile south of the southwest point of the island, but the island is so small that it affords little protection. West Cove and Shark Bay are the landing places, but there are times when it is impossible to land anywhere on the island. During heavy northwesterly weather landing at West Cove is very dangerous. Shark Bay, open to the northeast trades, is usually filled with breakers. At certain seasons of the year some water may be found in a small ravine on the southeastern side of the island. Small seepages of unpalatable water have been found on the island.

Tide.—The rise and fall of the tide is about 1 foot.

Currents.—The prevailing current sets westward, but countercurrents may be expected close to the island. Four days of current observations taken 0.2 mile west-northwest of the west end of Necker Island show a westward non-tidal flow of about 0.5 knot, combined with a tidal current of about 0.8 knot at strength. Easterly trade winds prevailed during the observations.

Weather.—September is reported to be the calmest month of the year; strong north and northeast winds prevail during the other months.

Local magnetic disturbance.—Differences from the normal variation of as much as 22° have been observed on Necker Island.

Necker Island is near the northern end of a bank about 40 miles long in a northwest-southeast direction. The bank is about 15 miles wide and has depths of 8 to 23 fathoms. The sand and coral bottom is plainly visible. A 10-fathom shoal has been reported about 19 miles north-eastward of Necker Island.

Charts 4171, 4172.—French Frigate Shoals, about 85 miles west by north from Necker Island, is a crescent-

shaped atoll about 17 miles long in a north-northwest direction. It was discovered by La Perouse on November 8, 1786, the day after leaving Necker Island, and like that island, was annexed to Hawaii in 1895. The atoll consists of a coral reef with a number of small, bare, sand islets on it, and is flanked by a volcanic rock and numerous coral heads and reefs.

The crescent reef is double, and the outer and inner arcs bound a lagoon which is 1 to 6 miles wide. At its midpoint the windward reef lies about 8 miles from a line joining the tips of the crescent; the leeward reef is about 5 miles from this line. The windward reef is nearly continuous and can be plainly seen in the daytime for a considerable distance by vessels approaching from the north, east, or southeast. The sea practically always breaks over the reef, and the few times it is not breaking, the green shoal water inside the reef is seen in ample time to avoid danger. The bottom slopes uniformly from the reef to the 100-fathom curve 1 to 2 miles off, and there are no known dangers from north through east to south of the windward reef.

The leeward or inner reef, however, is broken in many places and, in normal weather is seldom marked by breakers. The lagoon between the reefs is foul with numerous coral heads.

A bank with depths of 8 to 20 fathoms extends about 8 miles westward from the midpoint of the inner reef, where it then drops off rapidly to great depths.

La Perouse Pinnacle (23°46' N., 166°16' W.), a volcanic rock about 60 yards long, 20 yards wide, and 122 feet high, lies about midway between the tips of the crescent and west of the leeward arc of the reef. The rock is so steep and rugged that it is almost inaccessible. From a distance its guano-coated outline resembles a brig under sail. A small detached lava rock about 9 feet high lies off the westerly side of the pinnacle. The points of the crescent reef, as indicated by the ends of the line of breakers, bear about 170° and 310° from La Perouse Pinnacle.

Shark Island, the northwesternmost of the sand islets, lies 6 miles northwest of La Perouse Pinnacle. A coral reef fringes the islet. Tern Island, about 2 miles east-northeastward of Shark Island, is marked by a loran tower, a water tank, and an observation tower. A radio-beacon is on the island. The loran tower on Tern Island is reported to be a good radar target at 19 miles.

East Island, 3 miles east-northeast of La Perouse Pinnacle, is a low sand bar 600 yards long in a northwesterly direction and about 100 yards across. Reefs that are awash most of the time extend a mile westward and 0.2 mile southward from the island; the southern reef seldom breaks. A coral head that sometimes breaks is 0.6 mile south of East Island. Northeast and east of the island are numerous coral heads and reefs.

The low, sandy islets between Tern Island and East Island are the nesting places of sea birds and turtles. Extreme caution must be exercised when navigating in the vicinity of these islets because of the numerous coral heads.

Channels.—The principal approach to Tern Island is through Southwest Channel which extends 1.5 miles southwestward from a basin at the west end of the island. The navigational aids that mark the channel are not charted because of the dangerous coral growth and the limited space in the turning basin. The channel is used exclusively by small craft of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Anchorage.—The best holding ground southwest of French Frigate Shoals is in depths of 13 to 15 fathoms, sand bottom; in lesser depths the bottom is mostly coral. There are no all-weather anchorages for large vessels, but the conformation of the reef is such that some protection can be found from choppy seas and ground swell. Small vessels can find good protection from most weather behind the shoals and coral heads. X

Routes.—Vessels approaching French Frigate Shoals from the north, east, or southeast in the daytime should have no difficulty in picking out the outer reef from a considerable distance off. La Perouse Pinnacle, plainly visible from outside the reefs in clear weather, is reported to make a good radar target at 19 miles. From the south, the reef is not so easily seen. The sea may not break over the shoals, and although the bottom is plainly visible close in, the shoals might not be detected from a short distance. The 100-fathom curve is only about 0.5 mile from the shoals.

Currents.—A prevailing current sets westward in the vicinity of French Frigate Shoals, but variable currents have been noted. A southwestward current of 2 knots has been measured. A one-day series of half-hourly current observations taken 0.7 mile west of the southern end of the shoal during a period of small wind velocity shows practically no current.

Weather.—The northeast trades prevail throughout the year, but westerly blows can be expected during the winter months. The average wind velocity is 12 knots, with monthly averages of about 16 knots in December to 9.5 knots in August. Gales have been experienced in July and September. Occasional heavy showers of short duration cut visibility to about 2 miles.

Facilities.—A May 13, 1963, report from the USCGC IRONWOOD says of Tern Island, "A shipmaster would be hazarding his vessel to try to take it into this harbor. I recommend that the Coast Pilot emphasize as does Chart 4171 that small boats only should use this channel. I further recommend that any reference to logistic support available to vessels visiting Tern Island be deleted since this facility is small and unable to provide such services."

Chart 4182.—Brooks Banks and St. Rogation Bank are a group of five coral banks situated between French Frigate Shoals and Gardner Pinnacles. The banks extend 50 miles in a northwesterly direction, have depths of 11 to 59 fathoms, and are separated by channels several miles wide and more than 100 fathoms deep. The largest of these banks lies 60 miles 305° from La Perouse Pinnacle, is about 12 miles in diameter, and has depths of 12 to 56 fathoms. The southeasternmost bank, the smallest in the group, is 27 miles 297° from La Perouse Pinnacle, is

about 2 miles in diameter, and has depths of 28 fathoms. The northwesternmost bank is 75 miles 311° from La Perouse Pinnacle, is about 6 miles long and 4 miles wide, and has depths of 30 to 43 fathoms.

Unprotected anchorage can be had on the shoaler areas, but the holding ground is only fair. The sand and coral bottom is plainly visible. There are no dangers.

Currents.—The oceanic flow is variable, but usually sets westward. Sixty half-hourly current observations indicate a northwestward nontidal current of about 0.5 knot, combined with a tidal current of 0.8 knot at strength. The tidal current is somewhat rotary, turning clockwise. The largest velocity observed was nearly 1.5 knots setting westward.

Chart 4173.—Gardner Pinnacles (25°00' N., 168°00' W.) are 120 miles northwest of La Perouse Pinnacle. They were discovered by Captain Allen of the whaler MARO in June 1820. The pinnacles are a solid, volcanic rock islet, 190 feet high and about 200 yards in diameter, and a smaller rock about 100 yards from the northwest side of the larger. The rocks are barren of vegetation and are covered with guano, giving them a snow-capped appearance. The only off-lying dangers are a small rock just off the northwest side of the larger pinnacle and two 20-foot patches, one of which is about 100 yards south of the larger pinnacle and the other just north of the smaller pinnacle. From an eastward approach, the pinnacles are reported visible at a distance of 20 miles.

Anchorage can be had anywhere on the bank which surrounds the pinnacles, but there is no protection; in general, the holding ground is poor. In comparatively smooth weather, landings can be made just north of the bight on the west side of the larger pinnacle.

Currents.—Current observations taken at a number of locations in the vicinity of Gardner Pinnacles show a west-northwestward oceanic drift of about 0.2 knot combined with a rotary tidal current, turning clockwise, of 0.2 knot at strength. Velocities of about 2 knots setting west-southwest were measured during easterly winds.

Gardner Pinnacles lie near the northeastern side of a bank about 50 miles long, in a north-south direction, and about 20 miles wide near the northern end. The bank has depths of 10 to 25 fathoms, and the sand and coral bottom is plainly visible.

Chart 4182.—Raita Bank (25°32' N., 169°28' W.), lies about 85 miles 291° from Gardner Pinnacles. It was discovered in 1921 by the French schooner RAITA. The bank is about 20 miles long in a north-northeast direction and has a maximum width of about 10 miles. Depths range from 9 to 20 fathoms and the sand and coral bottom is plainly visible under ordinary weather conditions. At the 20-fathom curve, the bottom drops off rapidly to great depths. In heavy weather, the swells seem to lump up slightly over the shoaler areas, but there are no dangers. Large schools of Ulua fish and sharks have been observed on the bank. Anchorage can be had on the bank in the open sea with fair holding ground.

Currents.—Variable currents are reported in the vicinity of Raita Bank. Current observations in the vicinity indicate a rotary tidal current turning clockwise.

Chart 4174.—Maro Reef (25°25' N., 170°35' W.), lies about 60 miles westward of Raita Bank. It was discovered by Captain Allen of the whaler MARO in June 1820. The large, oval-shaped, coral bank is about 31 miles long in a northwesterly direction and about 18 miles wide. The center of the bank is a large area of reefs awash. This broken area, about 12 miles long in a northwesterly direction and 5 miles wide, is extremely foul, with many coral heads awash and channels of deep water between. Only one very small rock, about 2 feet high and on the north side of the reef, shows above high water. Outside the broken portion of the reef, which is practically always marked by breakers, is the wide shelf of the bank with depths of 12 to 20 fathoms.

The bow of a T-2 tanker, stranded on the southwestern side of the reef, shows 54 feet above the water and is the only visible mark on the reef. Breakers, or the light blue-green color of the area within the broken portions of the reef, give the first warning of the proximity of danger. All maneuvering in the vicinity of the broken area must be done with extreme caution and with the sea and light such that shoal spots can be seen and avoided. Ordinarily, spots with less than 6 fathoms of water are plainly visible.

There are no dangers more than 2 miles from the general outline of broken portions of Maro Reef, thus leaving a navigable shelf with depths of 12 to 20 fathoms on all sides but the northeast where depths of 7 to 10 fathoms are found.

Vessels may anchor in the shelter of the broken portion of the reef on any side; the closer to the reef the more caution is necessary to avoid the isolated coral heads which can usually be seen in favorable sunlight. Good shelter from the northeast trades can be had on the west side between two long arms of the reef which project, one to the northwest and one to the southwest, from the main reef area. Care must be taken to avoid the 5¼ fathom spot off the middle of the entrance and the 4¼ fathom spot well inside. Vessels entering should keep within 0.5 mile of the southwest arm of the reef. However, unless the navigator is familiar with the area, he should remain as far as he can from the broken area on all sides and still obtain the desired shelter.

Currents.—In the vicinity of Maro Reef the prevailing current sets westward but variable currents have been noted. Over the bank a rotary tidal current, turning clockwise, has been reported.

Chart 4186.—Laysan Island (25°46' N., 171°44' W.), is a low sand island about 65 miles west-northwest of Maro Reef. The island is 1.8 miles long in a north-south direction, about 1 mile wide, and 35 feet in elevation at its highest point near the north end. In the center of the island is a salt-water lagoon about 0.9 mile long. The island is mostly white sand, although it is partly covered with low vines and grass. The island is marked by an ironwood tree which is close to the scattered ruins

of a small building on the west side of the island. Water can be obtained by digging shallow wells, and sea fowl, eggs, and fish are abundant. The island is uninhabited and is seldom visited.

A coral reef, a few hundred yards wide, fringes the island. About 0.3 mile off the western shore is a small, sharp rock, about 3 feet high. Coral heads, covered with 4 to 7 fathoms of water, are numerous in the area within 1 mile of the island. The sand and coral bottom can usually be seen in depths less than 10 fathoms, and often in greater depths. When approaching closer than 1 mile, a sharp lookout must be maintained to detect the coral heads.

Vessels can anchor in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms 1 to 1.5 miles off the island on all sides, depending upon which side affords the best protection. During the trades, anchorage can be had 0.5 to 1 mile off the west side in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms, fair holding ground. Small craft drawing not over 12 feet can lie at anchor inside the reef and off the ironwood trees on the west side of the island, but this anchorage affords no protection from westerly winds. During northeasterly and southeasterly weather the best landing can be made off the ironwood trees on the west side of the island. A poor landing can be made near the northeasterly end of the island during light westerly winds. The summer months are the best for landing, as the northeast trades prevail during this period.

Currents.—A current velocity of about 1 knot and a rotary tidal current, turning clockwise, have been reported. The current is believed to depend to a great extent upon the wind.

Chart 4182.—Laysan Island is just southeastward of the center of a circular bank 14 miles in diameter, with depths of 9 to 23 fathoms, beyond which the water deepens rapidly.

Northampton Banks, unsurveyed banks with a least known depth of 17 fathoms, lie about 35 miles southwest of Laysan Island.

Chart 4186.—Lisianski Island (26°04' N., 173°53' W.), is a small, low, sandy island, about 120 miles westward of Laysan Island. Captain Lisianski, of the Russian ship NEVA, discovered the island on October 15, 1805, when his ship grounded on the reef and was nearly wrecked. The island is about 1.2 miles long in a north-northwest direction, 0.5 mile wide, and 20 feet in elevation at its highest point on the northeastern side. The shores are white sand except for two stretches of rock ledge at the waterline on the east side of the island. Behind the sand beach, the island is overgrown with vines and bushes. Two coconut palm trees in the northeast part of the island are prominent from northward. Brackish water may be obtained by digging shallow wells. Sea fowl, eggs, fish, and turtles are abundant. The island is uninhabited and seldom visited. Visits should be made during the summer months, when the northeast trades prevail, but small-boat landings have been made on the east side of the island at other times.

A reef circles around to the southwestward from off the north side of the island. It is marked near its off-shore end by a coral ledge which bares at times and over which the seas break. The southern end of this ledge is 1.7 miles 260° from the northern end of the island. About 0.5 mile southwestward of this point is another ledge which is marked by a breaker in most weather. Midway between these ledges or breakers is a passage leading to the lagoon between the island and the reef. The passage has an uneven bottom with depths of 11 to 22 feet. About 350 yards southwestward of the northern ledge is a small shoal with a depth of 3 feet over it. These shoal spots are easily seen and avoided by small boats making the passage into the lagoon, but vessels should not enter without local knowledge. Once inside, anchorage can be had in depths of 3 to 6 fathoms, taking care to avoid the scattered coral heads with only a few feet of water over them. Landing can be made on the west side and south end of the island in all but southwesterly and westerly weather.

Neva Shoal, with innumerable coral ledges, extends about 8 miles southeastward from Lisianski Island. This reef, which is about 4 miles wide, has its western extremity about 4 miles south-southwestward of the island. The southerly end of the reef is usually marked by breakers, and many of the ledges break in almost all weather. The shoal has areas of deeper water between the ledges, and small boats can maneuver over many parts of the reef, but it must be avoided by larger vessels.

In addition to Neva Shoal, there are many coral heads with depths of 3 to 6 fathoms over them within 3 miles of all sides of the island. A small coral ledge, with an islet on it and nearly always marked by breakers, lies 2.7 miles 254° from the south end of the island. Between this ledge and the island are depths as great as 8 fathoms and a scattering of coral heads, some of which are nearly awash. The lagoon could be entered between this ledge and the ledge marking the south side of the previously described opening 1 mile northward. A 14-foot rock, about 1.5 miles north-northeastward of the island, is marked by breakers only during heavy weather. Under favorable conditions dangerous coral heads can be seen for several hundred yards.

Anchorage can be had in trade wind weather about 3 miles west of the island in depths of 11 to 15 fathoms, sand and coral bottom, with the north end of the island bearing 080°. During southwest weather, vessels can find anchorage 3 to 4 miles east of the north end of the island in depths of 8 to 15 fathoms. Small boats can anchor in the lagoon, as described previously.

Vessels may approach to within 3 miles of Lisianski Island from the northward on courses between 270° and 090°. The island and Neva Shoal should be given a wide berth when passing southward of them, as the island is seldom seen from the southern limits of the shoal. Vessels approaching from the southwestward should keep about 5 miles westward of the meridian of the island until the island bears 090°, and then approach the anchorage.

Currents.—One-half day of current observations taken 3 miles west of Lisianski Island indicate a rotary tidal

current, turning clockwise, of 0.8 knot velocity at strength. A prevailing northwestward current is reported in the vicinity of the island.

Chart 4183.—Lisianski Island and Neva Shoal lie just southeast of the center of a bank about 25 miles long in a northwesterly direction and about 15 miles wide. Outside the reefs, general depths on the bank are 9 to 47 fathoms.

Pioneer Bank (26°02' N., 173°26' W.), lies about 30 miles eastward of Lisianski Island. The bank is about 8 miles in diameter and soundings of 18 fathoms have been obtained near its center. No breakers or dangers were observed during a preliminary survey, but, as the least depth may not have been obtained, vessels should avoid the area.

An unsurveyed bank with least known depths of 30 fathoms is reported to be about 38 miles northwest of Lisianski Island.

Chart 4175.—Pearl and Hermes Reef, lying about 145 miles northwest of Lisianski Island, is an extensive oval-shaped atoll about 40 miles in circumference, 17 miles long in a northeasterly direction, and 9 miles wide. The reef was discovered on April 26, 1822, by the British whalers PEARL and HERMES, which were wrecked on the same night within 10 miles of each other. Within the outer reef is a lagoon in which are numerous coral reefs with deep water between. Two wrecks lie stranded on the eastern side of the reef. There are no known dangers outside the heavy breakers on the outer reef.

On the outer reef are several small islets, most of which are on the south side; the exception is North Island. There are also several sandbanks that are awash at high water. Southeast Island (27°47' N., 175°49' W.) is the largest of the group; five other named islands are scattered along a 7-mile stretch to westward. The islands are uninhabited and are bare of shrubbery except for a few ironwood trees.

The 6-mile opening on the northwest side of the outer reef has depths of 1 to 6 feet between the numerous coral heads. The small-boat channel between Southeast Island and Bird Island, next islet to the westward, has a least depth of 4 feet; the channel between Bird Island and Sand Island has 19 feet. Lagoon entrance or navigation are definitely not for the amateur.

Anchorage can be had off the western entrance to the lagoon in depths of 8 to 12 fathoms, or on the easterly side of the reef. Vessels have anchored midway between the southern entrances and about 0.6 mile off Bird Island in depths of 25 fathoms.

Currents.—The current appears to set northward between Lisianski Island and Pearl and Hermes Reef.

Chart 4183.—Salmon Bank, unsurveyed, lies about 60 miles southwestward from Southeast Island on Pearl and Hermes Reef. The least known depth on the bank is 30 fathoms.

Gambia Shoal, position doubtful, lies about 50 miles west-northwest of Southeast Island on Pearl and Hermes

Reef. The shoal has a depth of 14 fathoms and the bottom can be plainly seen. About 25 miles northward of the chartered position of Gambia Shoal is a bank with a least known depth of 35 fathoms.

Charts 4185, 4188.—Midway Islands, 1,150 miles west-northwestward of Honolulu, were discovered in 1859 by Captain N. C. Brooks, an American shipmaster on the Hawaiian vessel GAMBIA; possession was taken on behalf of the United States on September 30, 1867, by Captain William Reynolds of the U.S.S. LACKAWANNA. The circular atoll is 6 miles in diameter and encloses two islands. The coral reef does not completely enclose the lagoon; there is a natural opening on the west side and another opening has been dredged on the south side. The reef rises abruptly from deep water and there are no off-lying rocks or shoals; breakers mark all seaward sides of the reef. The enclosed islands average 12 feet high with a maximum height of 45 feet. Numerous birds, especially albatross nest on the islands and are sometimes a hazard to landing or departing airplanes.

Dumping grounds have been established in the southern approaches to Midway Islands; see 205.70(a) (8), and (b), Chapter 2 for limits and regulations.

The Midway Islands are within a naval defensive sea area and are not a part of Hawaii State. The establishing Executive order of February 14, 1941, says of Midway Islands:

The territorial waters between the extreme high-water marks in the 3-mile marine boundaries surrounding Midway Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, are hereby established and reserved as naval defensive sea areas for purposes of national defense.

At no time shall any person, other than persons on public vessels of the United States, enter any of the naval defensive sea areas herein set apart and reserved, nor shall any vessel or other craft, other than public vessels of the United States, be navigated into any of said areas, unless authorized by the Secretary of the Navy.

Eastern Island, at the southeast end of the atoll, is triangular in shape, about 1.2 miles long, and 6 to 12 feet high. The radio towers on the southeastern side are the most prominent marks from seaward.

Sand Island, on the southerly side of the atoll, is about 2 miles long in a northwesterly direction, and is composed of white coral sand. Prominent from offshore are the towers, tanks, and radio masts of the naval installations and a group of trees on the north side of the island. An aero light is in the north central part of the island.

Welles Harbor is the area inside the gap in the barrier reef on the west side of the atoll. The harbor was formerly used to a considerable extent as an anchorage by ships calling at Midway, but since the dredging of the ship channel and harbor between Sand and Eastern Islands, Welles Harbor is little used. Navigation in this area should not be attempted.

Channels.—Marked dredged channels through the south reef lead to deepwater basins on the east and northeast sides of Sand Island, and to a small-craft basin on the west side of Eastern Island. Consult Naval authorities for

latest controlling depths in channels and alongside piers.

Anchorage.—The established anchorage area is northeast of Sand Island. Outside anchorage is available in depths of 15 to 25 fathoms east of the main-channel sea buoy; this anchorage is fair during northeasterly winds but should not be attempted during winds from other quadrants. Anchorage south of Sand Island is prohibited to avoid possible fouling of the San Francisco-Honolulu-Midway-Guam-Manila cable.

Routes.—Vessels approaching Midway Islands are warned that the islands and surrounding waters out to the 3-mile limit are restricted. In approaching from any direction vessels will remain 3 miles off until south of the entrance. They should then steer a northerly course heading directly between Sand and Eastern Islands until the channel is made out, then steer on the range. Due to the prevailing easterly winds and westerly set of current, caution must be exercised in entering. Drift and leeway should be anticipated and sufficient speed should be maintained at all times to control the vessel. See discussion of currents in the channel.

Tides.—The diurnal range of tide is 1.2 feet at Midway Islands. The generally calm waters inside the reef are occasionally subjected to strong surge and they can be extremely agitated by winter gales.

Currents.—The current off the main entrance channel usually sets westward with a velocity of about 2 knots. Within the channels, the current changes direction with velocities of 2 to 8 knots, depending on the weather; extreme caution is necessary to avoid being carried outside the channel limits. It is reported that during heavy gales Welles Harbor is full of strong currents caused by the sea forced over the reefs.

Weather.—During the summer months the winds are generally variable and light, either from northeast, southeast, or southwest until about the middle of July, when fresh to strong northeast trades set in, continuing through July and August. Southwest winds are always accompanied with a low barometer, rain, and squalls. Rain also comes occasionally with northeast and southeast winds and a high barometer. Northwest winds following southwest storms generally indicate clearing weather.

During the winter months from October to April, gales frequently occur, working around from southeast through southwest to northwest. Occasionally a few days of fine weather will prevail but a rough westerly sea is always present.

Pilotage.—All vessels, except U.S. Navy ships, are required to take a pilot; an advisory pilot should be utilized for navy ships. Pilots usually board 2 miles south of the entrance buoys.

Harbor regulations.—Permission to enter Midway Harbor is given from the Harbor Control and Signal Tower on the east side of Sand Island. Ships can contact the signal tower by visual means or by voice on 2716 kHz. All vessels must await positive permission from the tower to enter or leave the harbor. Entry is prohibited during the hours of darkness.

The following harbor control signals are displayed from the Naval station signal tower on Sand Island:

14. HAWAII

One ball—Channel open for entering.

One cone, point up—Channel open for leaving.

One ball over a cone, point up—Channel closed.

Two cones, points together—Channel open for two-way traffic.

Harbor facilities.—Two deepwater piers are on the northeastern side and one smaller pier is in the inner harbor on the east side of Sand Island; a small-craft pier is on the west side of Eastern Island.

Provisions, fuel oil, diesel oil, and water are not available for commercial use, except in case of emergency. Limited emergency repairs can be made to vessels, but there are no drydocking facilities. Tugs are available; there is a 20-ton mobile crane for use in emergencies.

Chart 4185.—Unsurveyed Nero Bank, with a least known depth of 62 fathoms, is about 30 miles west-southwestward from Midway Islands. Continuing westward for about 6 miles from Nero Bank is Pogy Bank, also unsurveyed and with a least known depth of 41 fathoms.

Chart 4177.—Kure Island (28°25' N., 178°20' W.) is 50 miles west-northwestward of Midway Islands which it closely resembles both in formation and appearance. The Kure atoll is 4.5 miles in diameter, and a nearly continuous coral reef encloses a lagoon in which reefs and coral heads alternate with deep water. A mile-wide break in the southwest side of the barrier reef provides an entrance of sorts to the lagoon.

Green Island, on the southeastern side of the barrier reef, has a highest elevation of 20 feet; a tall, skeleton tower stands on the northeastern part of the island. West of Green Island are several small islets, largest of which is 10-foot-high Sand Island. The chart indicates possible landing on Green Island through a break in the reef at

the southwest end; depths off landing are 5 to 6 feet between small coral heads and ledges.

The best anchorage is on the westerly side, near the northwesterly point of the breakers, in depths of 8 to 12 fathoms, rocky bottom. Vessels have anchored about 0.5 mile south-southwest of the south tip of Green Island in depths of 15 fathoms, sand and coral bottom. A bank with depths of 20 to 30 fathoms surrounds Kure Island. No dangers have been observed outside the reef. From the appearance of the islands, it may be assumed that they are sometimes visited by severe storms, the sand being thrown into numerous cones and pyramids.

Currents.—A set to the southward has been observed between Kure Island and Midway Islands. In the vicinity of Kure Island a continuous eastward current of about 2 knots during westerly weather has been reported.

Chart 4183.—Bensauleux Reef (26°18' N., 178°44' W.), was reported in 1920 by the master of the American steamer BENSALÉUX to be about 127 miles southward of Kure Island. Breakers appeared to be about 0.5 mile in extent in an east-west direction and indicated the existence of a reef. About 65 miles southeast of Bensauleux Reef, breakers were observed in latitude 25°23' N., longitude 178°04' W., by the American Steamer ETHAN ALLEN in 1923. The master reported that the swell appeared to mount up and occasionally break as though over a shoal extending for about 2 or 3 miles in an east-west direction.

Johnston Island, Schjetman Reef, Wilder Shoal, Kingman Reef, and Palmyra Island.—Descriptions of these outlying Pacific areas have been transferred from United States Coast Pilot 7 to the U.S. Navy's H.O. Publication No. 80, *Sailing Directions for the Pacific Islands, Volume III, Eastern Groups.*

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1967

HONO-NO VESTIZER

764-Pound Turtle Caught

HILO — One of the largest turtles ever caught here was brought in yesterday by the fishing sampan Mona H.

The turtle, a Pacific Leatherback, weighed 764 pounds.

The turtle was caught on one of the Mona H's flaglines off the Big Island.

A 300-pound turtle is considered large.

The Leatherback species of turtle gets as big as a 1,000 pounds and is found only in warm waters. It deposits its eggs almost exclusively on one beach in Malaysia and has never been raised in captivity.

The Sumida Restaurant here bought the turtle. It was auctioned yesterday morning by the Suisan Co., Ltd.



Advertiser Photo by Wail Southward

Next stop: Pots and pots of turtle soup and piles of cutlets.

See over

Page 1 column 4

HAWAII TRIBUNE-HERALD

TURTLES

Photo: Louis K. Hao catches 764 lb.
leatherback 20 mile off Pepeekeo

11/16/67:1:3

Didn't have clipping or microfilm
of this one. Sorry.

JW

Sunday Star - Bulletin and Advertiser 13 October 1968 page A-8

These are the Leeward Islands, those little-known landfalls in the northwestern end of the Hawaiian chain. They extend 1,100 miles from Oahu and the Neighbor Islands, reaching even north of the Tropic Zone. Except for Midway and the islets around it, they are a part of the City and County

and Necker, and, more recently, the guano diggers of Laysan. And on one of the islands of the wildlife refuge, Tern Island, the Coast Guard maintains a Loran station and air trip today. The major islands of the wildlife refuge are Nihoa, Necker and Laysan. Nihoa is nearly a mile

wide and two valleys containing groves of palms the like of which can be found nowhere else in the world. Otherwise, vegetation on Nihoa and Necker is limited to shrubs, low-lying brush and grass. Laysan island is a coral atoll, the volcanic base of which is submerged. It is 30 feet high and covers about two square miles. At its

alive by shifting sand dunes. Without the food or cover derived from the plants, three species of endemic Hawaiian birds became extinct. Some of the plants have since been replaced, but others will never be seen again. Besides Laysan, Necker and Nihoa, other islands in

in 1968. In 1968, Pinnacles, the volcanic west of Hawaii. Laysan Island of coral and Pearl and Her most of which tar during storm. Hundreds of birds are done islands of the use for a pl many arriving

Western Islets 'Unspoiled' But Barren, Party Finds

If you're still looking for that Hawaiian island paradise, forget the Leeward Islands.

According to one of the scientists on a recent trip to those islands of Hawaii, they are still unspoiled by the advent of crowded freeways and high-rises, of electric guitars and maitais.

But unless you're in earnest quest of the *Frichards remota* or the *Anas wyvilliana laysanensis*, you'd best stick to your air-conditioned office and continue dreaming safely of paradise.

Derral Herbst, a graduate teaching assistant in botany at the University of Hawaii, isn't sorry he spent a month visiting the islands with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service scientists.

"I find myself extremely fortunate to have been allowed to enter the islands," he said upon his return to Honolulu.

"For here you find a Hawaii closest to what the islands must have been like before the coming of man. We do find traces of an old people on Nihoa and Necker, and still unique plants and birds exist there yet — largely because wide-scale introduction of alien species has been prevented.

"But if you're looking for a scenic paradise with palm-lined beaches where you can live off the bounty of the land — forget it. There was hardly a coconut palm on these islands, and where there weren't sheer cliffs you'd find small beaches with rough water and sharks. Potable water is almost unheard of, edible plants and fruit are scarce and the land does not appear to be arable."

Herbst visited the islands with Eugene Kridler, manager of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge; John Sinecock, research biologist from the Fish and Wildlife Service's Kauai office and Robert Eddinger, a graduate assistant in zoology at the University.

Kridler and Sinecock spent most of their time as they usually do during these semiannual visits to the refuge, banding birds and seals for study. Eddinger found the trip helpful in his work on a thesis in ornithology.

Herbst, a University of Hawaii graduate who gave up teaching high school biology to work on a doctorate in botany, said his reason for visiting the Leeward Islands was to seek specimens of native portulaca — plants on which he is basing his research for a doctorate.

He found vast quantities of material for his thesis that he would not have found on any of the populated islands of the State. And he found the rest of the flora and fauna no less interesting.

But he also observed that:

● "Landing on Nihoa is treacherous. We had to scramble off the Coast Guard boat on all fours whenever the swells brought the craft to the level of the rocks. And the provisions then had to be tossed from the crewmen on the boat to us on land — even 5-gallon cans of water."

● "My first impression of Necker was that it looked like a frosted cake. Even to a gourmand, that's not very poetic — considering that the frosting was actually years of accumulated bird droppings."

● "For 24 hours a day, the sooty terns squawked and squabbled. At night, birds would be blinded by our camp lanterns, fall into our tents — and we'd have to take great pains to coax them out gently so they wouldn't get upset and vomit predigested fish all over the place."

● "Then there were the shearwaters which burrow under the sand. If you accidentally step over the burrow — an easy enough thing to do — they'd have in, and you'd

sink all the way up to your knees. It's worst when they have eggs in them."

● "Shearwaters also make a ghostly, moaning noise not unlike that of humans in agony. It's a most disconcerting sound at night, when you're trying to sleep. I had to discover these birds the hard way — while inspecting the abandoned terraced fields of the long-dead inhabitants of Nihoa."

● "There were hundreds of thousands of flies on Laysan — ordinary houseflies, but in incredible numbers."

● "The lagoons of Laysan stank — not only from the heavy alkaline content, but also from the carcasses of young Laysan albatrosses abandoned by their parents."

Herbst — who spent the past school year collecting plant specimens on Oahu, the Big Island, Maui and Kauai under a National Health Foundation grant — is no scold.

A veteran of roughing it in the rain forests of Mauna Kea, the deserts of Haleakala and the precipices of Kalahele, he concluded that the Leeward Islands have a charm of their own, a primitiveness that's not unpleasant.

He said, "There was unsurpassed beauty that one night when the moon rose over the five hills of Necker and was mirrored in the surf of Shark's Bay."

But, he added, "It's definitely not the place for back-to-nature hippie types... or the HVB."

To coin a phrase, it's strictly for the birds.

unique plants and birds exist there yet — largely because wide-scale introduction of alien species has been prevented.

"But if you're looking for a scenic paradise with palm-lined beaches where you can live off the bounty of the land forget it. There was hardly a coconut palm on these islands, and where there weren't sheer cliffs you'd find small beaches with rough water and sharks. Potable water is almost unheard of, edible plants and fruit are scarce and the land does not appear to be arable."

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John Sincok labels a Hawaiian monk seal on Laysan

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To coin a phrase, it's strictly for the birds.

Venice: A Miracle

By ED SHEEHAN

Advertiser Columnist

Refuse to die until you have seen Venice.

Until lived, even for a few days, it is but a postcard—near-forgotten prints, a Katherine Hepburn movie, or schoolbook pages vaguely remembered. None is preparation for the reality, for Venice is a city to transform plumbers into poets.

Billions of tons of beauty and grace.

A miracle, of marbles, molded by centuries, floating on a lagoon. There is nothing like it in all the world.

Certainly it is unique; undoubtedly, one of the most beautiful islands anywhere. Surely, it is one of the most memorable travel experiences one could desire.

Arrive at night. It gives you the loveliness of morning to anticipate. Venetian night is clear and cool. A blunt-nosed water bus chugs you along the broad S-shaped miles of the Grand Canal. The crowded launch pauses at wooden docks fronting solid walls that dishers into water. Graceful, feather-light gondolas skim lightly out of the way to lose themselves in the hundreds of smaller canals that form the water-cobweb of the city. The ferry lights glisten on sleek mahogany motor-skiffs. In their curtained glass-cabins affluent Venetians toll on cushions, commuting by aqua-limousine to palazzos and dinner.

On both sides of this gently heaving highway, wake-slings slap walls of massive palaces, villas, churches, and hotels that rise abruptly from lawns of black water. Most of the upper windows are shuttered and dark, but lights on lower floors sparkle from dining rooms and bars. At the Hotel Monaco, as at others, your luggage is handed over the side to a porter on a swaying dock.

Labyrinth by Night

Strut at night in Venice.

Thousands of brief lane-canyons connect 400 bridges over 177 canal-streets. The walkways are narrow; the bridges both tiny and not-so-tiny. A visitor could wander forever in the labyrinth that is Venice—a fate not to be deprecated. In such a maze it's an incongruity that Venetian directions are so uncomplicated. The answer most often given is "straight up the street," meaning follow the busiest thoroughfare. After strolls close at night the alleys are dim, and this usually leads one almost immediately to a canal or another bridge. But there is no loss, not in such timelessness.

Niches, corners held shining to the Virgin, candles glowing behind red glass against black stone; lanterns twinkle on water and give shape to shadows. There is laughter from small cafes; old and young lovers walk arm in arm; lovers kiss in secret, coveys on bridge arches, staring into the canyons of night with their floors of water.

A teasing gaggle of goddesses judges each other as

fictionally. Payments are jagged who ruled the fittings gleam perched altern. Thin moorings, der water, stark reflections on

The Sound

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'Forgotten Hawaii'

The Leeward Islands

By STANLEY YAMASHITA
Advertiser Special Writer

Beyond Kaula, beyond even the most remote caves of Kalalau, lie the "forgotten islands" of Hawaii.

Here is where the Hawaiian monk seal plays in the surf, oblivious to the threat of extinction, and where the rare mallebird darts over temple ruins that guard the riddles of ancient Polynesia.

Here ophi, fish and sea turtles abound, spared the appetite of man.

And here vanishing species of Hawaiian flora struggle against the torrents invoked by Nature, which imposes a delicate ecological balance over her subjects in a harsh domain.

These are the Leeward Islands, those little-known landfalls in the northwestern end of the Hawaiian chain.

They extend 1,100 miles from Oahu and the Neighbor Islands, reaching even north of the Tropic Zone. Except for Midway and the Islets around it, they are a part of the City and County

of Honolulu and constitute the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, Kapu to all except those with permission from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

And even with that scarce permit, a visit to most of the islands is difficult.

For beneath your landing craft, a relentless sea is always active. Hostile rocks ahead make landing formidable even for the most experienced of sailors. And above, great colonies of sea birds shriek with the vengeance of a thousand harpies.

One would think that the gods of old — of sea, earth and air — conspire against man's entry into these forbidden lands of Hawaii.

Yet man once lived here — a stone-age man on Nihoa and Necker, and more recently, the guano diggers of Laysan. And on one of the islands of the wildlife refuge, Tern Island, the Coast Guard maintains a Loran station and airstrip today.

The major islands of the wildlife refuge are Nihoa, Necker and Laysan. Nihoa is nearly a mile

long and a quarter of a mile wide, covering 136 acres with a maximum elevation of about 900 feet.

Necker, north of Nihoa, is smaller and lower — covering 41 acres and rising to 276 feet at its highest.

It is on Nihoa and Necker that the Bishop Museum has uncovered evidence of an ancient culture. Remains of what seem to be villages, temples and terraced fields are not difficult to come by on Nihoa. Necker, which once served as an island of refuge for the outcasts of old Hawaii, has contributed two stone images to the Bishop Museum's displays on Pacific anthropology.

Among the landmarks of Nihoa are two valleys containing groves of palms the like of which can be found nowhere else in the world. Otherwise, vegetation on Nihoa and Necker is limited to shrubs, low-lying brush and grass.

Laysan Island is a coral atoll, the volcanic base of which is submerged, it is 39 feet high and covers about two square miles. At its

center is a closed lagoon in which only brine shrimp can exist. The lagoon is bordered by a marsh.

Laysan was the site of a guano mining operation from 1892 to 1904. The island was once densely populated but, according to accounts, the manager of the guano operation chose to introduce rabbits.

Without natural population checks, such as predators or disease, the prolific creatures increased until most of the island's vegetation was completely devoured. Laysan was a barren waste in 1927 when the few surviving rabbits were killed.

In the course of this defoliation of Laysan, thousands of sea birds were buried alive by shifting sand dunes.

Without the food or cover derived from the plants, three species of endemic Hawaiian birds became extinct. Some of the plants have since been replaced, but others will never be seen again.

Besides Laysan, Necker and Nihoa, other islands in

Eugene Kridler (foreground) walks among the

the wildlife refuge include French Frigate Shoals, the major component of which is Tern Island, with its Loran airstrip, the Gardner Pinnacles, the westernmost volcanic rock islands of the Hawaiian archipelago.

Laysan Island, a low mass of coral and sand and Pearl and Hermes Reef, most of which is under water during storms.

Handreds of thousands of birds are dependent on the islands of the wildlife refuge for a place to nest, many arriving from areas of

the Pacific thousands of miles away. Laysan itself supports 160,000 nesting pairs of Laysan albatrosses and black-footed albatrosses — the largest colonies to be found anywhere.

Even more common are the black-and-white sooty terns, nesting colonies of which stretch over a mile on Laysan.

Even underground, the islands are inhabited by several species of shearwaters and petrels which burrow for nesting.

Western Islets 'Unspoiled' But Barren, Party Finds

ard Islands

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Laysan Island is a coral atoll, the volcanic base of which is submerged. It is 30 feet high and covers about two square miles. At its

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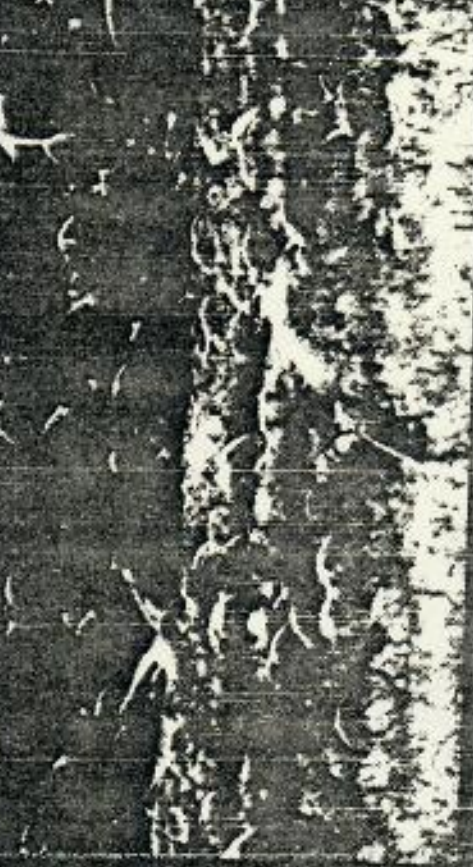
Laysan was the site of a guano mining operation from 1892 to 1904. The island was once densely forested but, according to accounts, the manager of the guano operation chose to introduce rabbits.

Without natural population checks such as predators or disease, the prolific creatures increased until most of the island's vegetation was completely devoured. Laysan was a barren waste in 1924 when the few surviving rabbits were killed.

In the course of this defoliation of Laysan, thousands of sea birds were buried alive by shifting sand dunes.

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Besides Laysan, Necker and Nihoa, other islands in



Eugene Kridler (foreground) walks among the flocks of sooty terns on Laysan.

Photo by Owen Harsh

the wildlife refuge include French Frigate Shoals, the major component of which is Tern Island, with its Laysan albatrosses and black-footed albatrosses — the largest colonies to be found anywhere.

Even more common are the black-and-white sooty terns, nesting colonies of which stretch over a mile on Laysan.

Even underground, the islands are inhabited by several species of shearwaters and petrels which burrow for nesting.

Other species of sea birds in the Leeward Islands include the red-tailed tropicbird, the great frigatebird, the booby group, the noddy group and the terns. Several shorebirds, including the golden plover, use the refuge as a wintering ground.

For naturalists, birds of special interest are the Laysan teal, said to be the rarest duck in the world, whose entire wild population of 500 is restricted to Laysan Island, the noddynoddy, an extremely rare bird, and a song bird found only in the

brush of Nihoa and the Laysan Finch.

Other wildlife in the sanctuary include the Hawaiian monk seal, which lives only in the Leeward Islands. The total world population of this seal is limited to a little more than 1,000.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, in its vigil over its Leeward Island refuge, notes:

"The extreme timidity exhibited by the wildlife of these islands amazes visitors.

"This is because predators and hunters have not been factors in their continued survival.

"It is another reason why almost protection must be afforded these unique forms of birds and mammals.

Landing parties are instructed on how to prevent the introduction of harmful species of plants, birds or other animals which could easily upset the fragile ecology of the islands with devastating results."



Boobies perch on an outcrop of rock.

'Unspoiled' Party Finds

At all the way up to your knees. It's worst when they vegees in them."

"Shearwaters also make a shortly, moaning noise not like that of humbird in agony. It's a most disconcerting sound at night, when you're trying to sleep. I had to die of these birds the hard way while inspecting the volcanic terraced fields of the long-dead inhabitants of Nihoa."

Officers' Wives

'Forgotten Hawaii'

The Leeward Islands

By STANLEY YAMASHITA

Advertiser Special # 7008

Beyond Kauai, beyond even the most remote coves of Kaulaia, lie the "forgotten islands" of Hawaii.

Here is where the Hawaiian monk seal plays in the surf, oblivious to the threat of extinction, and where the rare millerbird darts over temple ruins that guard the riddles of ancient Polynesia.

Here opahi, fish and sea turtles abound, spared the appetite of man.

And here vanishing species of the Leeward Islands struggle against the forces invoked by Nature, which imposes a delicate ecological balance over her subjects in a harsh domain.

These are the Leeward Islands, those little-known islets in the northwest corner end of the Hawaiian chain.

They extend 1,000 miles from Oahu and the Neighbor Islands, reaching even north of the Tropic Zone. Except for Midway and the islets around it, they are a part of the City and County

of Honolulu and constitute the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, known to all except those with pet inclusion from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

And even with that scarce permit, a visit to most of the islands is difficult.

For brought your landing craft, a relentless sea is always active. Humble rocks ahead make landing formidable, even for the most experienced of sailors. And above, great colonies of sea birds shriek with the vengeance of a thousand harpies.

One would think that the gods of old — of sea earth and air — conspire against man's entry into these forbidden islands of Hawaii.

Yet man once lived here — close-up men on Nihoa and Necker, and, more recently, the famous dignitaries of Laysan. And on one of the islands of the wildlife refuge, Tern Island, the Coast Guard maintains a Loran station and airstrip today.

The major islands of the wildlife refuge are Nihoa, Necker and Laysan.

Nihoa is nearly a mile

long and a quarter of a mile wide, covering 156 acres with a maximum elevation of about 300 feet.

Necker, north of Nihoa is smaller and lower — covering 47 acres and rising to 270 feet at its highest.

It is on Nihoa and Necker that the Bishop Museum has uncovered evidence of an ancient culture. Remains of what were to be villages, temples and terraced fields are not without to come by on Nihoa. Necker, which once served as an island of refuge for the outcasts of old Hawaii, has contributed two stone images to the Bishop Museum's displays on Pacific anthropology.

Among the landmarks of Nihoa are two valleys containing groves of palms the like of which can be found nowhere else in the world. Otherwis, vegetation on Nihoa and Necker is limited to shrubs, low-lying brush and grass.

Laysan Island is a coral atoll, the volcanic base of which is submerged. It is 30 feet high and covers about two square miles. At its

center is a closed lagoon in which only brine shrimp can exist. The lagoon is bordered by a marsh.

Laysan was the site of a guano-mining operation from 1892 to 1904. The island was once densely populated but, according to accounts, the manager of the guano operation chose to introduce rabbits.

Without natural population checks such as predators or disease, the prolific creatures increased until most of the island's vegetation was completely devoured. Laysan was a barren waste in 1922, when the few surviving rabbits were killed.

In the course of this depletion of Laysan, thousands of sea birds were buried alive by shifting sand dunes.

Without the food or cover derived from the plants, three species of endemic Hawaiian birds became extinct. Some of the plants have since been replanted, but others will never be seen again.

Besides Laysan, Necker and Nihoa, other islands in



Eugene Krider (foreground) walks among the French Frigate Shoals, the major component of which is Tern Island, with its Laysan albatrosses and black-footed albatrosses — the largest colonies to be found anywhere.

Even more common are the black-and-white sooty terns, nesting colonies of which stretch over a mile on Laysan.

Even underground, the islands are inhabited by several species of seawater and petrels which burrow far below.

Hundreds of thousands of birds are dependent on the islands of the wildlife refuge for a place to nest, many arriving from areas of

the Pacific thousands of miles away. Laysan itself supports 160,000 nesting pairs of Laysan albatrosses and black-footed albatrosses — the largest colonies to be found anywhere.

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Seabird Islands

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Laysan Island is a coral atoll, the volcanic base of which is submerged. It is 30 feet high and covers about 10 square miles. At its

center is a closed lagoon in which only tame shrubs can exist. The lagoon is bordered by a marsh.

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Birds on Laysan, Necker and Nihoa, other islands in



Eugene Kridler (foreground) walks among the flocks of sooty terns on Laysan.

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The Park and Wildlife Service, in its vigil over the Leeward Island refuge,

"The extreme tameness exhibited by the wildlife of these islands amazes visitors.

"This is because predators and hunters have not been factors in their continued survival.

"It is another reason why almost protection must be afforded these unique forms of birds and mammals.

Landing parties are instructed not how to prevent the introduction of harmful species of plants, birds or other animals which could slowly upset the fragile ecology of the islands with devastating results."

'Unspoiled' Party Finds

...all the way up to your knees. It's worst when they see eggs in them.

"Swampwaters also make a ghastly, muzzling noise not that of humans in agony. It's a most disconcerting sound at night, when you're trying to sleep. I had to stay in these birds' den hard way — while suspending the increased incidence of the very best inhabitants of

...the birds' den of thousands of flocks on Laysan.

Officers' Wives

Tern Island--Lonely Outpost

By PAUL SHORT

Coast Guard Journalist 2/C
 Special to The Advertiser

Four hundred and fifty seven miles from Waikiki's busy nightlife and crowded beaches lies another kind of Hawaii -- the lonely chain of sand and coral islands known as French Frigate Shoals.

An official part of the City and County of Honolulu, this crescent shaped chain of islets northwest of Oahu is inhabited by sea birds, the rare Hawaiian monk seal and 19 Coast Guardsmen.

The thousands of birds and other wildlife are protected by the government, since French Frigate Shoals is part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The Coast Guardsmen man a LORAN (Long Range Aid to Navigation) station on Tern Island.

French Frigate Shoals is made up of about nine islets all curving around La Perouse Pinnacle. From a distance it looks like an old frigate under sail.

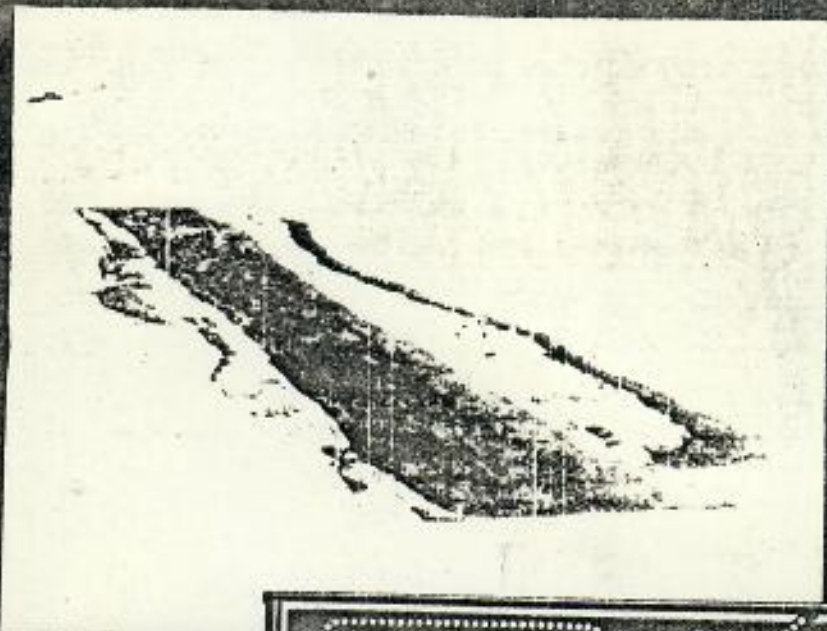
In 1895 it was made a part of the Republic of Hawaii. When the United States annexed Hawaii as a territory and later when it was made a state, French Frigate Shoals was included.

'Built' in War

Because of its strategic position halfway between Midway and Hawaii the Navy quickly recognized the importance of the chain in World War II. Tern Island, originally just a sandbar, was enlarged with coral dredged up from the reef and became a landing strip. After the war it was abandoned.

In 1944 the Coast Guard commissioned a LORAN station on East Island and in 1952 moved the station to Tern Island.

Three large buildings and eight smaller ones adorn the dusty coral islet. It is 3,100 feet long and 410 feet wide. From the air it could be mistaken for an aircraft



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

From the air, Tern Island could be mistaken for an aircraft carrier.

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'Built' in War

Because of its strategic
position halfway between
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Navy quickly recognized the
importance of the chain in
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and became a landing strip.
After the war it was aban-
doned.

In 1944 the Coast Guard
commissioned a LORAN
station on East Island and
in 1962 moved the station to
Tern Island.

Three large buildings and
eight smaller ones adorn the
dusty coral islet. It is 3,100
feet long and 410 feet wide.
From the air it could be
mistaken for an aircraft
carrier. The most promi-
nent point is the 125-foot
tower which sends out the
timed LORAN signal.

Weekly Supplies

The station is supplied
weekly by a logistics flight
from the Coast Guard Air
Station on Oahu. Flights
carry commissary stores,
general supplies and mail.
Fuel and heavy non-priority
items are delivered by the
cutter Kukui or buoy tend-
ers working in the area.

Although they are far re-
moved from the glitter of
Waikiki's nightlife, the
crewmen are not lacking in
recreation facilities. The
station recreation features
nightly movies, a well-
stocked library, and
"Joe's," a mahogany-
paneled bar built by the
crew. The men are able to
buy beer but no other liquor.

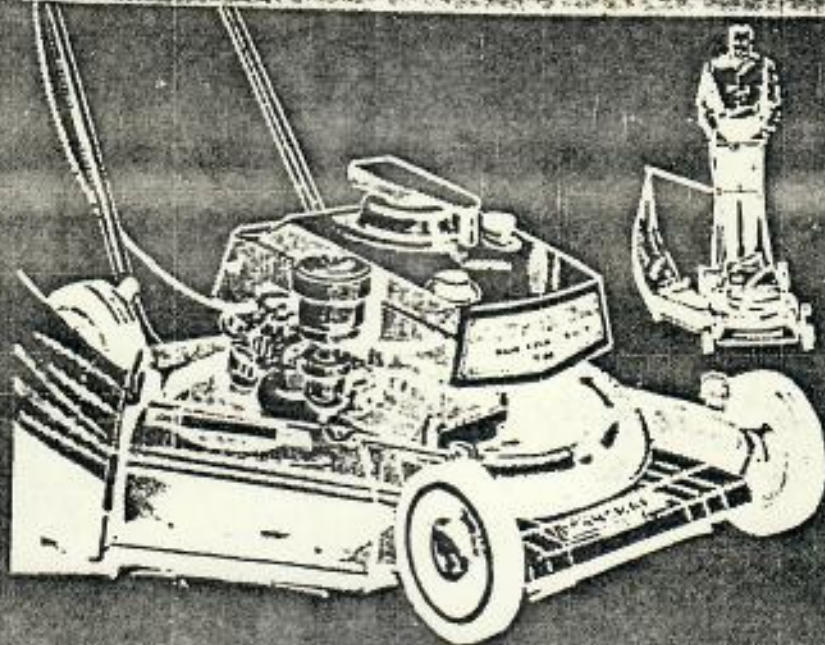
Good Fishing

Two 16-foot outboard motor
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scue. The men find the skin-
diving excellent around the
reefs that surround the is-
land. Tuna, blue, papio, sea
turtles, parrot fish and lob-
ster abound in the waters.

A normal tour of duty on
isolated stations is one year.
After the year is up the man
can look forward to 30 days
leave given him free plus 60
days of his own accrued
leave.

Transportation is no prob-
lem. Quick boat trips to the
nearby smaller atolls are
sometimes arranged to
search for shells and glass
balls. A Jeep is the only
land transportation at hand.
But as one crewman put it,
"There's no place to go."

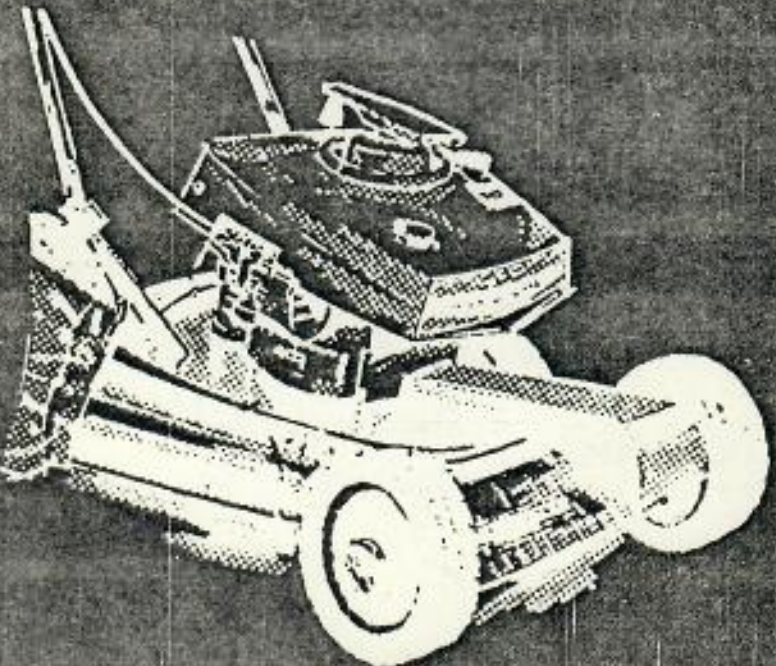
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Tern Island--Lonely Outpost

By PAUL SHORT

Coast Guard Journalist 2/C
Special to The Advertiser

Four-hundred and fifty-seven miles from Waikiki's busy nightlife and crowded beaches lies another kind of Hawaii — the lonely chain of sand and coral islands known as French Frigate Shoals.

An official part of the City and County of Honolulu, this crescent shaped chain of islets northwest of Oahu is inhabited by sea birds, the rare Hawaiian monk seal and 19 Coast Guardsmen.

The thousands of birds and other wildlife are protected by the government, since French Frigate Shoals is part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. The Coast Guardsmen man a LORAN (Long Range Aid to Navigation) station on Tern Island.

French Frigate Shoals is made up of about nine islets all circling around La Perouse Pinnacle. From a distance it looks like an old frigate under sail.

In 1895 it was made a part of the Republic of Hawaii. When the United States annexed Hawaii as a territory and later when it was made a state, French Frigate Shoals was included.

'Built' in War

Because of its strategic position halfway between Midway and Hawaii the Navy quickly recognized the importance of the chain in World War II. Tern Island, originally just a sandbar, was enlarged with coral dredged up from the reef and became a landing strip. After the war it was abandoned.

In 1944 the Coast Guard commissioned a LORAN station on East Island and in 1952 moved the station to Tern Island.

Three large buildings and eight smaller ones adorn the dusty coral islet. It is 3,100 feet long and 410 feet wide. From the air it could be mistaken for an aircraft carrier. The most prominent point is the 125 foot tower which sends out the



U.S. Coast Guard Photo

From the air, Tern Island could be mistaken for an aircraft carrier.

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in today's paper.
(Try page B-8)

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Contour Chair

Relax, converse, read, watch TV, just seated. Any length, any width to custom-fit you. Cradle comfort supports body from head to feet.



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Pennecrow Power Mowers
on sale at reduced prices



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3 1/2 HP 4-cycle Pennecrow
remote controls at home
mowing with remote

"Built" in War

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In 1944 the Coast Guard commissioned a LORAN station on East Island and in 1952 moved the station to Tern Island.

Three large buildings and eight smaller ones adorn the dusty coral islet. It is 2,100 feet long and 450 feet wide. From the air it could be mistaken for an aircraft carrier. The most prominent point is the 125 foot tower which sends out the timed LORAN signal.

Weekly Supplies

The station is supplied weekly by a logistics flight from the Coast Guard Air Station on Oahu. Flight kits carry commissary stores, general supplies and mail. Fuel and heavy non-perishable items are delivered by the cutter Kukui or buoy tenders working in the area.

Although they are far removed from the glitter of Waikiki's nightlife, the crewmen are not lacking in recreation facilities. The station recreation hall features nightly movies, a well-stocked library, and "Jocks," a mahogany-paneled bar built by the crew. The men are able to buy beer but no other liquor.

Good Fishing

Two 16-foot outboard motor boats are assigned for recreation and search and rescue. The men find the skin diving excellent around the reefs that surround the island. Tuna, ulua, papio, sea turtles, parrot fish and lobster abound in the waters.

A normal tour of duty on isolated stations is one year. After the year is up the man can look forward to 30 days leave given him free plus 60 days of his own accrued leave.

Transportation is no problem. Quick boat trips to the nearby smaller atolls are sometimes arranged to search for shells and glass balls. A Jeep is the only land transportation at hand. But as one crewman put it, "There's no place to go."

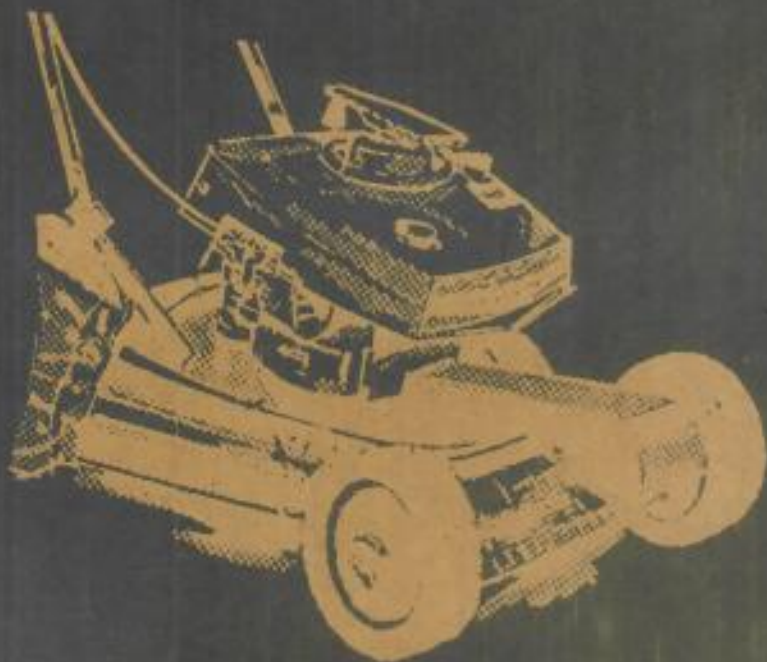
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Underwater Explorers

1954

By LORNA EAGLE

ONE OF THE MOST interesting trips made to date by the Pacific Underwater Instruction Unit was a recent two-day stopover at French Frigate Shoal.

The organization was formed to instruct servicemen on barren Pacific islands how to enjoy safely some of the world's finest underwater scenery and fishing. Letters of appreciation from Johnston Island, the Coast Guard station at French Frigate Shoal, and other areas attest the appreciation of new fields of recreation opened up to the men.

Members of the unit are Capt. Keifer Tacker, armed forces member who has had considerable skin diving experience here and in Florida and Puerto Rico; Wally Young, well-known underwater photographer, most of whose work has been done for RKO Studios; Peter Wilson, island-born athlete and fishery research technician with Hawaiian Tuna Packers, who also did photographic work; Dan Wallace, who has done underwater photography for Warner-Pathe News, and Jack Eagle, who has been spear fishing in the islands for 15 years.

One of the main points emphasized by the group in instructing servicemen is safety in and under water. Necessary points include equipment, methods, fish habits, particularly those of sharks, eels and barracuda; photographic procedure and camera waterproofing.

The recent trip to French Frigate Shoal carried the group by plane over the Leeward Islands, which are a continuation in a southeast-to-northwest line of the Hawaiian chain. The Leeward chain, although appearing very sparsely above the face of the ocean, consists of a series of great volcanic peaks extending for hundreds of miles and lying largely below the surface.

Mihoa Island, the first in the Leeward chain, is 120 miles northwest of

Kauai. Volcanic Mihoa is 900 feet high and its rocky shores make boat landing difficult.

In 1923 Dr. Kenneth Emory of Bishop Museum went ashore and found 86 ancient house sites and cultivated terraces. They indicated that one time the island supported about 175 persons, but the scarcity of fresh water apparently ended its civilization. Discovered in 1739, Mihoa was annexed by Hawaii in 1822 by Queen Kaahumanu.

The next island sighted in the Hawaiian chain is Necker, which rises 260 feet and covers an area of 300 acres. Named after Jacques Necker, minister of finance under Louis XVI, it was discovered by Jean Comte de Perouse in 1785 after having been lost to Hawaiian history.

Later explorers from Hawaii found 34 ancient temple platforms and many stone images, bowls, and adzes. In 1894 it was annexed to Hawaii by Capt. J. A. King under authorization by Sanford B. Dole.

French Frigate Shoal, as the name denotes, is anything but an island, but rather a broken group of reefs. It is the last evidence of what was once a large volcanic island, long since submerged into the sea, and upon which the last coral growth has built itself.

The shoal consists principally of outer reef 17 miles long and 2 to 3 miles wide, with bits of reef and a large sand spits, mainly East and Bare "islands" visible within. The exception in this coral formation is the Perouse Rock, of volcanic nature and located about five miles from the reef proper and reaching several hundred feet in height.

French Frigate Shoal was discovered under circumstances very nearly disastrous when, in 1786, the French navigator Jean Comte de la Perouse came within yards of running aground with two of his frigates on the then uncharted reef.

UNDER-WATER camera, and pictured about 40 feet below Wally Young, one of the world's outstanding underwater photographers. Young has done considerable work of this nature for RKO Studios.



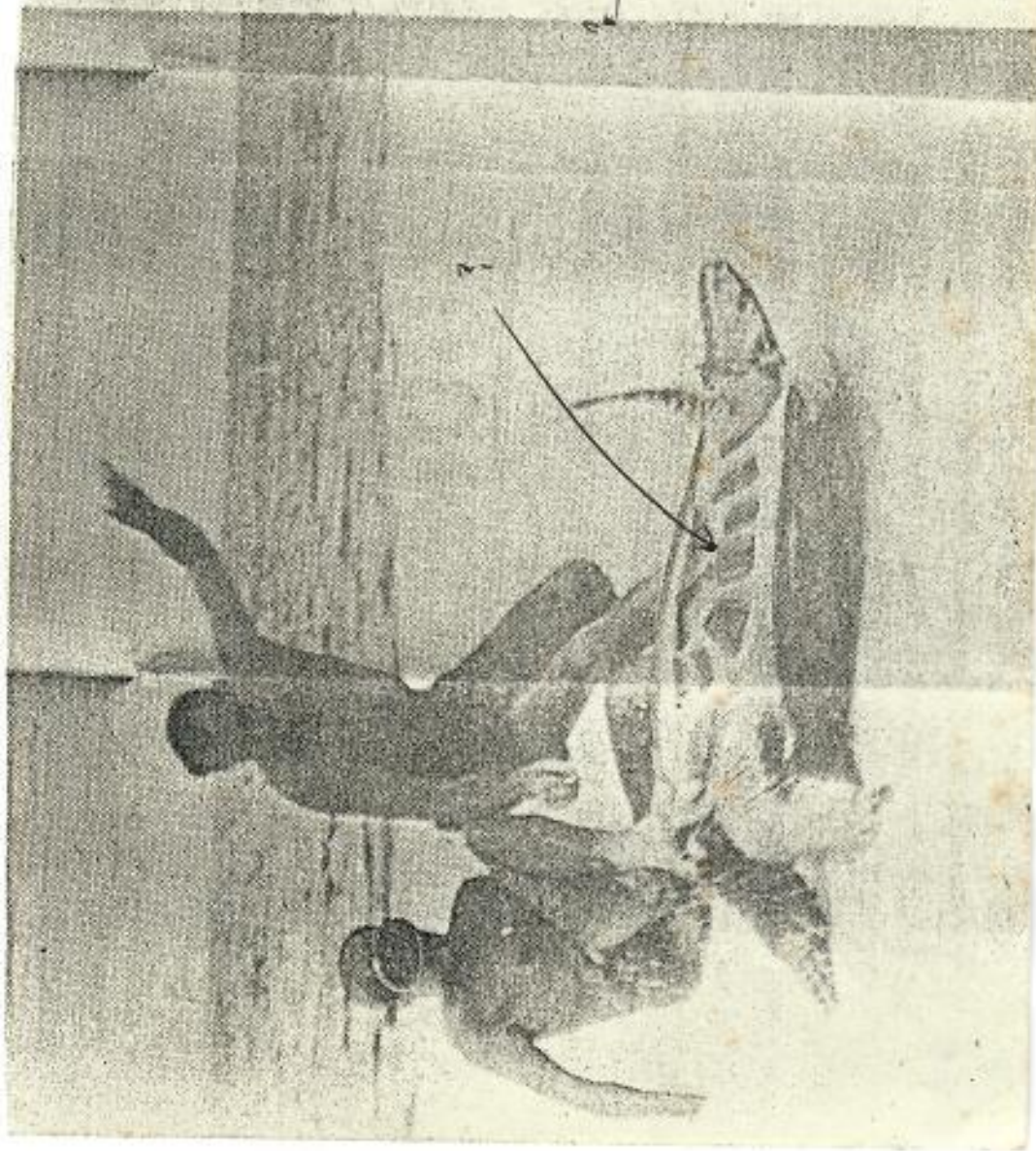
On the western edge of the shoal a small isolated "island" covered almost entirely by the airfield and a cluster of buildings of the Coast Guard station. This "civilized center" was the goal of the men of the Underwater Instruction Unit, who found there an interested group of Coast Guardsmen and some new experiences in marine lore.

One of the rarities sighted at the shoal was a pair of Hawaiian sea (Monachus schauinslandi). The only place in the world where this warm water seal is found is on a few of the islands in the Leeward Hawaiian chain, and then only rarely. It is, in fact, so scarce as to have been unknown to naturalists prior to 1905.

Nearly eliminated in the early 19th century by Russian hunters, the Hawaiian seal managed to reestablish itself. But when, in 1859, the ship Ganong brought 1,500 hides to Honolulu the species was again thought to be extinct. A Hawaiian seal was sighted in 1923 off Lanikai, Oahu, apparently headed in the direction of Kaula.

Great turtles weighing up to 500 pounds were seen basking on the sands—another spectacle unknown in the immediate Hawaiian chain for many years. There was also a surprising variety of other marine life and rare sea birds, some of which are known only to this area of the Pacific.

Sharks were quite numerous but appeared timid except at night, when they could be seen circling close to shore in search of food. A few Hawaiian men stationed at the Coast Guard station have



she costs to be an essential part.

**Bolles to Ask
HAC to Govern
French Frigate**

Edward A. Bolles, Hawaii aeronautics commissioner, will recommend to the commission Monday that it take over supervision of French Frigate school from the navy.

Mr. Bolles told The Star-Bulletin, however, that he will further recommend that the HAC not be obligated to "spend any of the taxpayers' money" in acquiring the school.

"I fail to see where the HAC is called upon to spend money on the buildings left on French Frigate by the navy," Mr. Bolles said.

Mr. Bolles' report to the HAC on French Frigate Monday will follow an inspection trip he made last week with Commissioner Roy Bright and Robert L. Campbell, director of aeronautics.

The HAC has been suggested as a logical territorial agency to take over French Frigate because of the use of the shoal by fishermen, who have been flying fresh fish into Honolulu from the shoal's 3,000 foot coral air-strip.

Also on the HAC's agenda for its Monday meeting at Honolulu airport are:

The adoption of a resolution applying for federal aid in the construction of the Lihue, Kauai, airport. Plans and specifications for the airport are ready for submission to the civil aeronautics administration for review.

The release of Haleiwa airport to the army. The HAC has been operating Haleiwa under an army permit but feels the field is not needed due to the recent opening of Kipapa airport.

Haleiwa is leased to the army until September 30, when it will revert to the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Bishop estate.



...w of the south face of La Perce remnant at French Frigate a Coast Guard whaleboat. At fragment. The island is said to sail. Waves expose the black art of the island is white from.

HSS 8-7
Territory of Hawaii
My Commission expires May 1

...s for providing eye medical care.

ACCIDENTS IS THE FUTURE



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Teach your child to be safety-conscious. You are
his sight.

ATOP PINNACLES?
But where is the still?
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Anything that ferments can
with canned fruits and stuff.
important to the only Christian country in the Far East;
and it's becoming more important to Formosa where there

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Fishing on French Frigate Shoal Story of Flying in Industry

By JOHN PINCETICH

One day in the life of a group of pioneering Honolulu fishermen on French Frigate shoal has been captured by an enterprising young local announcer, Charles Crockett, in a wire recording machine.

These fishermen, who live on and fish from the bleak coral spit, were featured on the junior chamber of commerce aviation program, Your Flying Neighbors, Saturday night over KGMB.

Mr. Crockett flew the 480 miles to French Frigate last week, spent the night at the fishing camp, and returned the next day with his story and a plane full of 7,000 pounds of fish.

The Seaside Fishing Co. of Honolulu established the camp on Tern island over a month ago, and has been flying its fish to the Honolulu market by Trans-Air Hawaii Ltd. aerial freighter.

There is no mechanical refrigeration on the island, Mr. Crockett reports, and only rain-water for drinking purposes. Living accommodations are primitive but adequate.

The fishing crews, composed mainly of expert Hawaiians, ranging in age from 18 to 67, alternate on a two week basis. In between jaunts to French Frigate they catch up on their city life in Honolulu.

King-size lobster abound in the shallow water of the lagoon. Hukilau nets are used to catch uhu, pape, vekki, utua aku and many other highly favored Hawaiian fish for the Honolulu market.

On each trip to the island the Trans-Air DC-3 carries 5,000 pounds of fish.

Haleiwa is leased to the army until September 30, when it will revert to the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Bishop estate.

of ice for preserving the fish for the homeward flight.

At present French Frigate, used during the war as an emergency field for flights to Midway, is still in navy custody but has been offered to the territory.

Associated in the fishing venture are Frank Opperman, Warren Haynes, Charles Hagood of the Seaside Fishing Co., and Louis Agard.

Expansion of facilities on the bleached little island are contemplated in the near future with possible installation of water distillation equipment, an electricity generating plant and refrigerated spaces to hold 10 tons of fish.

And what do the fishermen do during the long nights, frosty with stars, and interrupted by the steady boom of surf?

Mr. Crockett reports that they get out a hand line and wander down to a small pier on the tip of the island—and fish.

As a result of the war the tiny, land several hundred acres and other tracks and other buildings remain on the island, the manager said.

Haleiwa airport the HAC has been under an army since the field is not the recent opening of the airport.

Haleiwa airport the HAC has been under an army since the field is not the recent opening of the airport.

Haleiwa is leased to the army until September 30, when it will revert to the Oahu Railway & Land Co. and the Bishop estate.

SIGHT

WITH THE BLIND... LIUJOKALANI BLDG.

with of children. A great many eye accidents. Teach your child to be safety-conscious. You are his sight.

ALOP PINNACLE

But where is the still?

popcorn. That makes fine anything that ferments can be distilled into alcohol. Take with canned fruits and stuff.

important to the only Christian country in the Far East; and it's becoming more important to Formosa where there

that the beaches are popular 100 people are in shirt sleeves.

D HEAT

through the shopping district coming over a loudspeaker with in the shade.

like weather, Christmas is all-important to the only Christian country in the Far East; and it's becoming more important to Formosa where there

French Frigate Shoals, Fishing For Airport, Resort, Fishing

(This is the last of three articles on French Frigate Shoals, a crescent-shaped reef 350 miles northwest of Oahu. The U.S. Navy has offered to turn over its airport installation on Tern Island there to the Territory.)

By BUCK BUCHWACH

FRENCH FRIGATE SHOALS, Oct. 3—If you've ever had the urge to go swimming in the raw from a tropical island far out in the Pacific, away from worldly cares, the 3,100-foot long, 250-foot wide airfield at French Frigate Shoals offers the perfect opportunity.

That's what our party of territorial officials, naval officers, and newsmen did during "a break" in the inspection of the island's installations now being offered the Territory.

But as Ben Rush, territorial superintendent of public works, smilingly suggested, it would be a pretty expensive swimming beach for the Territory to operate.

3 Possibilities

There are, however, three possibilities for utilization of an installation that cost the U. S. government over two million dollars. Otherwise, time and the elements will in a few years erase from the Pacific what was the most secret construction project of the war in 1942.

The possibilities are:

1. The airfield could be maintained by the navy and the Territory (with CAA help) as an emergency landing field for commercial and military aircraft. By itself, this purpose is not economically justifiable, since there have been only three emergency landings here since 1942, and the crippled planes could probably have reached their destination without pausing here.

2. The island could be opened up for commercial fishing. Mullet, mol, sholehole, and numerous other fish—fast disappearing from Hawaiian waters—abound in the area, according to V. E. Brock, territorial director of the fish and game division.

Hawaiian Tuna Packers, Ltd., already has experimented along these lines, sending the fishing boat "Sailfish" out to the area a couple of weeks ago. The boat caught three loads of fish. It sent two of them back via charter aircraft for Oahu dinner tables, and brought the third load home itself.

Whether it would be economically expedient to fly fresh fish in large quantities from French Frigate to Oahu, at a cost, perhaps, of 10 cents per pound, will be something for the industry to decide.

The airfield is there and the fish are there.

3. The navy-constructed island might be used as a fishing resort, with Isaac Walton devotees flown down on a Hawaiian Airlines tourist jaunt of some kind over the weekend.

The round-trip by air requires only seven hours, and the cost for a weekend junket to that area

would not be prohibitive for the middle class sportsman who loves to fish.

Good Beach

A good swimming beach is available at the edge of the airfield, and many of the now-abandoned buildings could be remodeled into attractive little lodges for visitors.

The Territory, of course, would like to take over the island and lease it to some individual who would keep it up, roll the runway and keep it hard, rent the buildings on the island, and perhaps charge a landing fee for aircraft.

Whether territorial officials feel it will be feasible to operate the installation thusly will not be known until further intensive study.

Until then, the bleached, "unsinkable aircraft carrier" silent-doxes in the blue Pacific, its bow pointed toward Midway and its stern toward Honolulu.

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deration. It is slated for discus- on at the next meeting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rush is sched- ed to leave by plane tonight with s wife and daughter, Janice, for two-months visit to the main- land. They will be joined in San Francisco by a son, Dwight, a stu- dent at the University of Califor- nia, who will accompany them on their transcontinental journey.

ON THE EAST COAST, on June 15, they will attend the marriage of B. F. Rush, Jr., and Miss Nora Grant of Ansonia, Conn. The jun- ior Mr. Rush will be graduated seven days later from Yale uni- versity, medical school, and his family will be present for that event, also.

Mr. Rush said he expects to re- turn to Honolulu on Aug. 3. His family is scheduled to return Aug. 21.

WITH THE BLIND... LIUOKALANI BLDG... of children. A great many eye accidents Teach your child to be safety-conscious. You are his sight.

that the beaches are popular 00 people are in shirt sleeves. HEAT through the shopping district ming over a loudspeaker with on the shade. like weather, Christmas is all- important to the only Christian country in the Far East; and it's becoming more important to Formosa where there

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Dining Cues

This listing of recommended restaurants is compiled as an information service for our readers and is a cross section of Honolulu's better restaurants as represented by our advertisers. We report extensively on three each month, and attempt to keep information up-to-date on the others. But to spare yourself possible inconvenience we encourage you to recheck special information by phone. (Letters following the listing indicate credit cards accepted: A=American Express; B=BankAmericard; C=Carte Blanche; D=Diners Club; M=Master Charge.)

THE SECOND FLOOR - 315 Ulukouia, Kalia Square-Kalia. American/Seafood specialties. Small, comfortable and charming. The Second Floor is a breath of fresh air on the restaurant scene. The menu offers some new and different choices. The polished wood table tops, white lattice-work and lush, green, growing plants provide a decor that's young, clean and refreshing.



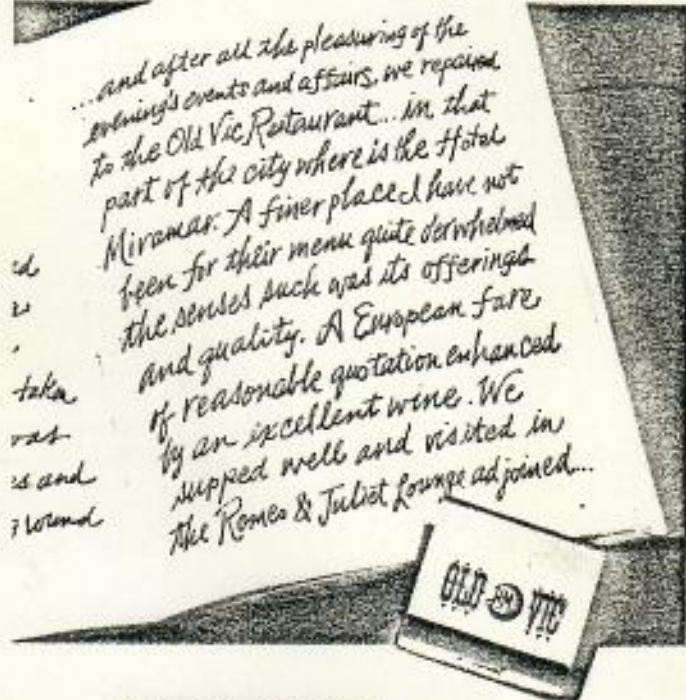
With eager, young and knowledgeable waiters and waitresses, reading the menu was fun with their help, selection was easier than it would have been otherwise. For starters we chose our waiter's recommendation. How right he was. We had the veggie pupu platter (the only thing I didn't like was the name) - selection of Maui onion rings (imported the menu says), taro fritters, zucchini sticks and eggplant all dipped in a delicate batter and deep fried to crisp perfection on the outside, fresh and tender on the inside. Served on a platter for two (\$3.95), the "vegies" were piping hot and would make a succulent luncheon platter by itself. The antipasto salad and the ratatouille looked like good bets also. We selected a new Pouilly-Fuisse label, Louis Jadot, because they were out of Beauregard and because our waiter said it was lighter and dryer. He was right. Chilled within an inch of its life, it was a perfect accompaniment to the taro fritters.

As entrees we selected veal Oscar, made from scratch and garnished with fresh asparagus, crabmeat and sauce bernaise (\$9.75) and turtle steak saute. Pampered, farmed, Cayman Island turtles make a sweet, delicate tasting meat. The steaks should have been pampered just a bit more in the kitchen, however, as the coating was doughy and could have used some crisping and browning (\$9.50). The steak was served with fresh green beans and with brown rice that had bits of bacon and other goodies crumbled into it.

The coffee was Kona, brewed fresh and strong (\$5.50), with an attentive bus boy hovering nearby with the pot. We're both

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The Willows

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Lunch
Dinner
Cocktails

Salad Bar



suckers for custard, and our waiter said that the Creme Brulee was very special (\$1.95). He was right. It's a delicate, but sturdy, custard, not too sweet.

When dinner is over at 10 p.m., the large, mirror-lined cocktail lounge becomes a discotheque. On Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday, dancing to the sizzling music of the "Hotcakes" - live. On Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, dancing to records spun from the special sound booth, and on Monday nights, football on The Second Floor's giant 67 inch screen.

The Second Floor also provides special arrangements for large parties and catering specialties for the Kailua area. Reservations suggested. Ample free parking in Kailua Square. Aloha shirt. Nightly, 6-10. ABCDM. 261-2422.

- Jeri Bostwick

THE SUMMIT - 410 Atkinson Drive, 36th floor of the Ala Moana Americana, Honolulu's highest restaurant. Continental. It's always been breathtaking to walk into The Summit restaurant. With its new room design, you step off the elevator and it's just like walking into the cockpit of a 747 - the whole eastern part of the island is spread out before you in a mingling of land and sea.



Starters and salad were simple. We knew from past experience what we wanted. Smoked salmon with capers and onion garnish (\$3.50) and escargots Bourgognonne (\$4.25). In our continuing research on smoked salmon, we have probably now found the smallest serving in town, too small to evaluate. The half dozen snails were piping hot, buttery and garlicky to perfection and served with two crusty rolls for sopping bread.

The Summit's fresh spinach salad is practically as well known as the view and still excellent (\$2.25 per person). The spinach is tender, crisp and cold, the cucumbers sliced thin, and the Ala Moana hot dressing just the right combination of bacon bits, vinegar, oil, sugar and black pepper.

For entrees we selected two island favorites - Longshire lamb chops (\$11.75) and baked, fresh opakapaka (\$9.25). The lamb chops, meaty and tender, had been treated with loving care, pink on the inside and almost charred on the outside. Makes gnawing the bones a happy gustatory experience, though Amy Vanderbilt might frown.

Baking opakapaka in ti leaves with a banana half imparts a certain flavor that is achieved in no other way - elusive, delicate and delicious. I think I prefer it to mahi-mahi. Leek potatoes, different and good, were served with the lamb, spinach (how were we to know?), and what I thought was ratatouille. It was actually stewed tomatoes with a touch too much sugar.

Since it was a special occasion and we

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The Mystery
of Niihau

Life and Times
of the Parker
Ranch People

Special Section
on the Hawaiian
Renaissance



Aquarium employee Paul Nakamura heaves 200-pound turtle toward edge of tank so it can be placed on stretcher and lifted to truck.

1 Sea Turtle Found Dead, 3 Dying In Scummy Water at Marineland

Three big sea turtles—confined at Kewalo Basin's Marineland for the paying public's pleasure—were found dying in four inches of scummy water yesterday.

A fourth turtle was found dead in one of Marineland's

two 88,000-gallon tanks. Arthur McCormack, manager of the Hawaiian Humane Society, was informed of the turtles' plight yesterday by an anonymous caller.

McCormack said it's a case of cruelty to animals and

that after more investigations—he plans to turn the facts over to the Prosecuting Attorney's office.

"Turtles can't cry out like a dog," said McCormack.

Fred J. Inouye, one of Marineland's owners, said he thought that as of a week ago, there was plenty of water in the tanks.

"I don't know who got in there, or maybe it was a leaky valve," said Inouye.

"There's no one working there."

He said some fish was thrown in with the turtles for food some time ago and that he thought the big shelled animals were okay.

"Those turtles are very durable," he said.

The body of the dead turtle was decomposed.

Inouye said it died more than a week ago but there was no one to remove the body.

Inouye said that besides himself, Marineland's present owners are Stanley T. George, Al Fenell and Althine Lin.

"We've been having a little internal trouble," said Inouye.

"I'm trying to change the place by turning the

place into something else."

The three turtles, one of which weighed more than 200 pounds, were lifted from the tank, placed on a truck and taken to the Waikiki Aquarium.

An aquarium worker said today the three turtles are swimming around their tank and that they will live.

"They probably would have died before too long," he said.

The dead and live turtles were found in the same tank.

A few dozen tilapia were in the other tank, which also contained about four inches of water.

Marineland, opened with much fanfare in November, 1960, appears to have been abandoned.

The office was unlocked.

During the first few months of Marineland's operation, it featured a "dive devil" who rode sharks.

A year ago, the operation's managers claimed their receipts were running more than \$1,000 a month.

Early this month, however, the sole business was bad and that most of Marineland would be shut down until next spring.

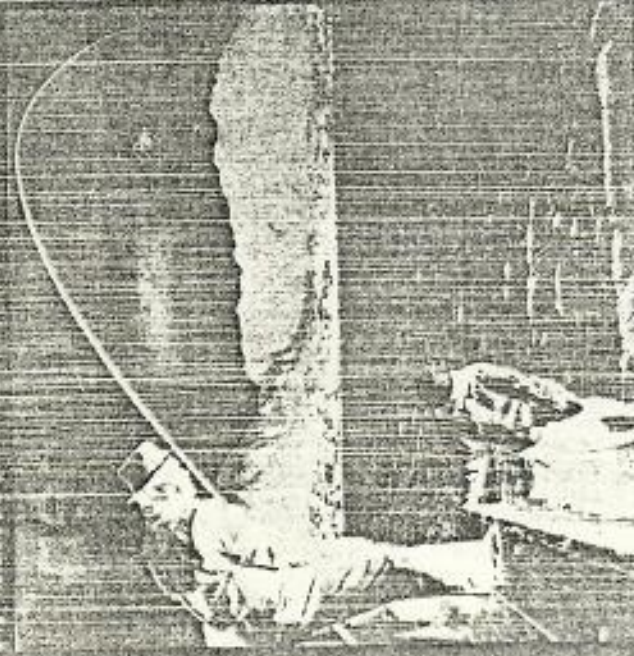


Dead sea turtle's back in tangle of rope in truck. Photo by Warren Fall.

IT'S NEW... IT'S AT

9-30

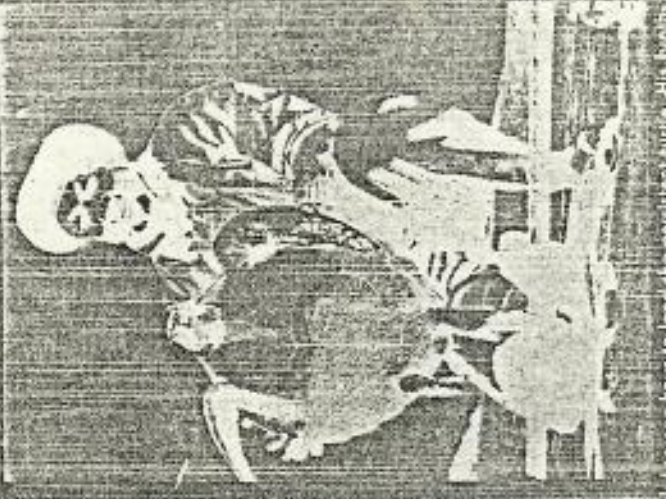
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, March 3, 1976



Outwitting A Turtle — The red turtle is famed for its longevity and has a reputation for avoiding poachers. On a lonely pier in Kona Bay last week a 15-pound red turtle made the mistake of deciding too quickly to get its tail out, said Paul Lee of Pepee City, Lee and his brother, Charles, of Kona, were fishing for small fish when the turtle appeared. Lee displayed his baited hook



near the turtle and the turtle was not so quick to get its tail out. You've got to capture the turtle. Charles shielded Lee life the catch out of the boat, and his brother held the turtle up for a full view.—Photos by Warren R. Bell



near the turtle and the turtle was not so quick to get its tail out. You've got to capture the turtle. Charles shielded Lee life the catch out of the boat, and his brother held the turtle up for a full view.—Photos by Warren R. Bell

L. D. March Silver Sale

...from its cage with Com-
...at interrupt-
...to be...
...to be...

Preserved baby leathery and in front of healthy survivors.

day of U.S. naval forces in
Europe.
McCabe is a former...
...in U.S. Army...
...Arthur J. Goldberg.

Turtles Toddle Along Road to Survival

By WARRANCE MITCHELL

The glass leathery turtle
...the warm seas of the
...as much as a
...its eyes almost
...on one beach in
...has never been
...in captivity.

Dr. John H. Hendrickson,
...biologist, turtle specialist
...and director of Oceanic
...Institute at Malapau Point
...believes he is on his way
...to raising a quarter to adult-
...hood here successfully.

If so, it will be major news
...in zoology journals.

It is his third experiment,
...and the four turtles in the
...remaining post outside his office
...are the survivors of a batch
...of 103 babies that were flown
...here from Malaysia last Oc-
...tober.

"The best I had been able
...to do before," he said of pre-
...vious tries during his 11
...years at the University of
...Malaya, "was to carry one
...animal out of a hatch of 50 to
...the age of about six months
...and weighing about one
...pound."

These turtles get their name
...from the leather-like texture
...of its soft shell, which is
...chameleon-colored with ridges
...of white. It is a wonderer of
...the open deep waters. Anal-
...ysis of stomach contents has
...disclosed certain kinds of
...organisms never collected in
...less than 100 fathoms depth
...by humans—obviously from
...unexplored ocean depths.

This lack of knowledge of
...these feeding habits has been
...one deterrent to raising
...them in captivity.

The second difficulty re-
...lates to the inherent nature
...of the animal itself," Hen-
...drickson explained.

"But when you stop to
...think about it, it's quite un-
...derstandable.

"It is the most primitive of
...birds, in relation to any
...other."

"Such an animal, which
...has practically no contact
...with solid substances during
...its life, particularly never has
...to walk on solid ground. In
...fact, it is a creature that
...has never been known to
...walk on solid ground in
...nature."

"The leathery sea turtles
...have a very primitive
...digestive system. The
...stomach is a simple
...sac, and the food is
...ground up by the
...gizzard. The food is
...then passed to the
...intestines, where it
...is absorbed. The
...waste is excreted
...through the cloaca.

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...waste is excreted
...through the cloaca.

...push a solid wall or reef,
...but will reverse gear and
...swim away from it.

"The leathery has no re-
...verse gear, can't back up."
...This resulted, in previous
...experiments, in the young
...leatheries wearing skin and
...tissue from their noses and
...the ends of their flippers un-
...til they died.

Hendrickson tried lining
...tank walls with brushes to
...discourage contact and mak-
...ing them gently sloping.

But nothing worked, and
...his attempts to raise them
...failed.

Hendrickson felt that the
...large tanks at the institute
...offered some hope. The tur-
...tles, which swim 24 hours a
...day, would have further to
...swim before bumping a wall,
...for one thing.

"I also could introduce a
...fairly large circular current,
...which the animals prefer to
...swim against, and reduce the
...time they spent trying to
...plow through a wall," he
...said. "At least half the time
...they're away from the wall,
...fighting the current."

"It must be admitted that
...under these improved cir-
...cumstances, the animals still
...are wearing away the sur-
...faces of the tips of their
...noses and we have to contin-
...ually treat them with anti-
...biotics to promote more rap-
...id healing and reduce the
...damage."

Hendrickson watched one
...of the turtles take a four-
...inch sliver of squid from his
...fingers.

"In the beginning, the tiny,
...delicate babies ate an epur-
...ated ration of frozen oysters
...and prawns that I got at the
...supermarket," he recalled.

"As they grew larger and
...more ravenous some eco-
...nomic adaptation of diet had
...to be found. We discovered
...they ate liver ravenously,
...and in the mistaken belief
...that if some was good for
...them, more would be better
...and we converted them to
...chopped liver and fish
...bones or liver."

But this didn't work. More
...and more turtles died. Al-
...though several survived, they
...died throughout their natural
...lives.

"The leathery sea turtles
...have a very primitive
...digestive system. The
...stomach is a simple
...sac, and the food is
...ground up by the
...gizzard. The food is
...then passed to the
...intestines, where it
...is absorbed. The
...waste is excreted
...through the cloaca.

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...then passed to the
...intestines, where it
...is absorbed. The
...waste is excreted
...through the cloaca.

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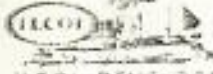
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1967

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Fong Backs Okinawans' Pilgrimage

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Relatives of 10,000 Okinawans slain fighting for Japan in some of the fiercest battles of World War II have appealed to the U.S. government for permission to worship at the graves of their war dead.

The Okinawans were killed in a series of bloody encounters on what is now the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Entrance to the islands is severely limited by the United States.

The families have received the endorsement of Sen. Hiram Fong, R-Hawaii. Fong last week wrote Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, whose department administers the territory, urging him to allow the Okinawans to visit grave sites on eight of the islands.

"I understand that bereaved families in Japan have already made a pilgrimage to the Trust Territory," Fong said.

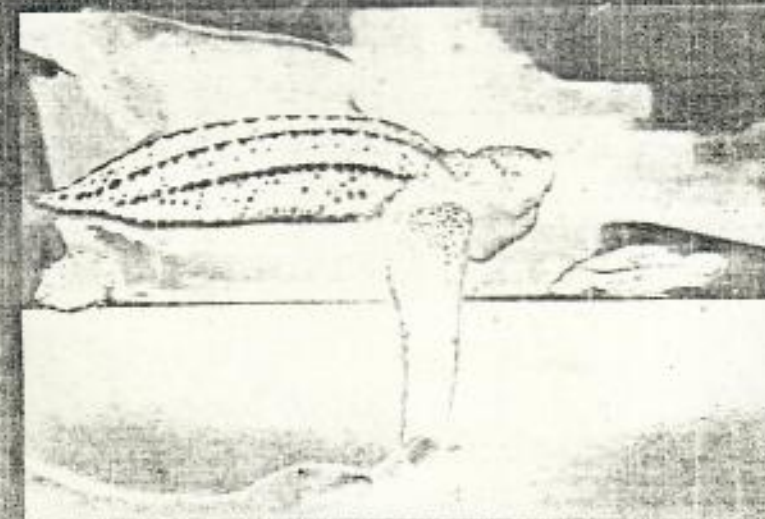
"Unfortunately, the families involved in similar circumstances in Okinawa, who are under American administration, would like to be accorded the same courtesy and opportunity to visit these islands."

To Cope With Reds

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States' operations against the Communist Party in the United States have agreed to new counterintelligence matters to keep the highest national intelligence agency with Communist Party at its forefront.



Malaysia native gathers eggs as great leatherly turtle heads for sea.



Preserved baby leatherhead in front, a leatherhead.

Douglas Sees Travel Shift To Pacific

A Douglas Aircraft Co. study cites three reasons why the Pacific is on its way to becoming the next great tourist frontier for American travelers:

- Continued lower airline fares and higher consumer purchasing power.

- The tendency toward a shift in emphasis of U.S. foreign policy toward the Pacific area.

- Continued interest in Hawaii as a tourist area, which is having a spill-over effect upon other Pacific areas.

- The jet age, which has brought Pacific destinations as close as the preferred European destinations of the pre-jet era.

- The shift of some Pacific market areas from a European orientation to an American orientation, with subsequent further development of economic ties.

- Increased promotional activities by Pacific nations, travel associations and commercial interests.

The report, "Effect of Selected Demographic Characteristics on U.S. Citizen Travel abroad," said Pacific travel is growing at the expense of Latin American tourism.

Adm. McCain Has New Job

LONDON (UPI) — Adm. John S. McCain, a 56-year-old submariner, officially took command yesterday of the USS Intrepid in Europe.

McCain is a former military advisor to UN Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg.

Turtles Toddle Along Road to Survival

By [Name] and [Name] — The leatherhead turtle, one of the largest and most ancient of sea creatures, is being hunted for its shell and meat. The turtle is being hunted for its shell and meat. The turtle is being hunted for its shell and meat.

Star Bulletin March 5, 75 A4:2

LETTER TOSSED out unread—on the envelope appeared the words "Personal & Confidential," but the form letter inside began, "Dear Friend..." Diane and Walter Dods parents of a second son... Also new parents: Stephanie and Jimmy Reynolds. At Sunday's polo game in Kula, Stephanie held her two-week old daughter—surely the youngest person in attendance at the game—while hubby played. And Steph reports, "She stayed awake all through Jimmy's game, and as soon as it was over, she went to sleep again." A true fan... State Civil Defense communications officer and KUMU newsman Stan Harter recuperating at Kaiser Hospital after intestinal surgery... James Cass on the cover of the current People magazine and inside a mention that "The Killer Kite," based on local author Bob Hopkins' book, will be his next role... Also in People in a story about the search for the bones of Peking Man, a story that resembles ever so closely a recent "Hawaii Five-O" script in which McGarrett is called into a search for the Peking Man bones... Interesting story in yesterday's Star-Bulletin about the San Diego d.j. who gives out homework answers on the air, infuriating some educators. No mention in the article, however, that the program director of the station (KGB) is former Isle d.j. Ron Jacobs, who, as a reluctant pupil at both Punahou and Roosevelt— he was booted out of both schools—infuriated a few teachers and principals himself... For those who've been asking, auditions for this year's Gridiron Show will be tomorrow night at 7 at the Kohala Room of the Sheraton-Waikiki. All Press Club members are eligible to try out.



books... AT THE Press Club the other day Dr. David Eith mentioned to Jerry Murphy that he was Kabos because Murphy's autograph collection from his youth included the immortal Lou Gehrig. Dr. Eith's all-time hero. The next day the food doctor opened his mail and found the page from Murphy's scrapbook that contained Gehrig's signature and a note that said, "You'll get much more enjoyment out of this than I ever would." Maybe Dr. Eith will attach the autograph to the Yankee Stadium seat he bought and signed back to Honolulu... Ed Brennan left for Washington yesterday to attend the National Republican Committee meeting. One point he intends to make is this—if they really believe in revenue sharing, they should send part of the funds collected through national campaigns back to local parties. That beats sending the money to the Committee to Re-Elect the President, doesn't it? Brennan also plans to suggest that the President or Vice President visit every state each year. (Anything to keep you out of Washington, huh Ed?)... This is Save Your Vision Week, so naturally the Hawaii Optometric Association has put up a huge display of posters for you to look at. The 275 posters are the work of fourth, fifth and sixth graders from 69 elementary schools throughout the State and will be displayed through Friday in the Institute of Aloha Mosaic Center. All of them celebrate the "Joy of Seeing." Socio-political notes from the Pop Music World: Chicago has a new

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THE SWAMI SPEAKS—Swami Muktesanda grants an audience in his Kohala beachfront headquarters.—Photo by John Titcher.

Man Faces Fine for Taking Turtle

By Robert McCabe
Maui Business Chief

WAILUKI, Maui—A Kahala resident faces prosecution by the Maui County attorney's office for allegedly catching a green sea turtle.

In what is believed to be the first incident of its kind on Maui, L. Stens Christensen, 33, of Kahala, was cited for illegally possessing the protected creature.

The turtle was found in Christensen's possession by Patrick Ah Sam, a warden with the State Department of Land and Natural Resources' Fish and Game Division.

Liquor Panel in New Quarters

The Honolulu Liquor Commission will meet at 4 p.m. tomorrow as usual but at a new location.

Hearings on liquor license applications and violations will be held at the commission's new meeting room on the sixth floor of the new Municipal Building at King Street and Kaplanihale Boulevard.

Passes Extended

Senior citizens may use their temporary paper bus passes through March 31.

According to a report submitted by Ah Sam Christensen was seen transferring the turtle from a boat to an automobile at the Maalaea small-boat harbor.

THE INCIDENT

occurred Feb. 21. Ah Sam said in his report that he also cited Christensen for possessing lobster traps with puncture wounds.

Under State regulations it is illegal to spear lobsters.

Christensen faces a maximum fine of \$500 if convicted.

The green sea turtle which Ah Sam said he found with Christensen was returned to the sea following documentation of the violation.

GREEN SEA leatherback and hawksbill turtles are protected by State law.

Under regulations adopted last year, it is unlawful to mutilate, injure, take, kill, possess, disturb, sell or offer to sell the creatures.

However, the regulations do allow removal of the turtles from the sea for scientific, educational or propagational purposes if a permit is obtained from the Fish and Game Division.

By Madine W. Scott
Star-Bulletin Writer

Swami Muktesanda, billed in his advance publicity as "one of India's greatest teachers" is back in town.

He's peddling an attractive package of inner bliss, self-realization, tranquility, serenity, peace, equanimity and joy.

All this is available to the devotee who will conquer his "inner enemies" through repeating a mantra supplied by the master; meditating and partaking of the swami's shaktipat (divine energy).

This he transmits to his disciples; and the transmission awakens their universal consciousness, Kundalini, or creative power. It only takes him a look, word, touch or thought to do it.

SOUNDS easy, doesn't it?

The swami granted an audience yesterday in the sprawling beachfront Kohala home that's his quarters for his third visit to Honolulu.

The spacious living room was wall-to-wall with attractive women, pale young men, and a sprinkling of local psychiatrists and psychoanalysts who came to partake of his wisdom.

The swami was a colorful and commanding presence in his saffron dhoti (Indian wrap-around) and red vestee. He sat on lavender pillows on a couch-belted sofa which held a red pillow and a plake and tuberosc lot.

To his right incense burned on yet another table. A Big Ben alarm clock was set for 4:30.

The swami does not speak English. He has an excellent interpreter in Professor Jain who offers instant translations of his words.

BEARD-bristling, eyes sparkling, the swami radiated energy and good will as he replied to questions. His hands were constantly in motion, putting the top of his head, gesturing.

Known as "Baba" to his followers, the swami explained that if you find equanimity and bliss within, then your outer life will be full of joy. He said he had met

Thousands of you and women meditation have reality and satisfied.

He said it is sleep is easy because "meditate on yourself. This is ahead of sleep, has two."

But you a swami. "It is Gurn who can from oneself, vance publicity a

"EVERY" burn is worthy of this ing because without God. Al needed is a slouching for liberation seed for a higher a humble and lo preach in the Gur

"Once a person the Guru's grace follows: natur course of time, erature continues

Baba is a good er: The point of o stories was the "take off the hat cleverness, and away" you will immediate come of inner shakti o energy.

"Inner shakti" root of all exterie only you haven trained to an wh out.

He'll help you that interior tr... Baba said he is devotees in the States but he d keep count of how

ASKED how he he spent about 4 from Bombay. He that he has lived all the years of his until recently. He is now on H world tour.

This, like the being, underwent Wesner Eberhard's Training (EST) p Werner, Baba, very nice man."

He said Arca mind expanding, is also doing good. Asked why if his is so good and so has not, we're th Baba replied that

MILLION DOLLAR

BEER

NEW!... Get my part... I'll personally...



Roy Pendang, Honolulu Aquarium attendant, pushes the 250-pound leatherback turtle ashore in the aquarium's tank. The sea turtle is one of the few in captivity.—Star-Bulletin Photo.

Aquarium Gets Rare Turtle; She's Snooted by Old Tenants

A giant leatherback turtle, a living relic of primitive sea life, is now on exhibit at the Honolulu Aquarium. The old timers at the aquaria tank aren't impressed by the new tenant's exuberance, but Spencer W. Tinker, director of the aquarium, is delighted.

Tinker said he received the 250-pound female turtle yesterday from the Big Island, where it was caught by a fisherman. It is the first leatherback to be brought to Hawaii since 1935.

The turtle, scientifically classified as the dermocheyle, is of the first species of the leatherback stock.

It is black with white blotches covering its shell and body.

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

Tinker apparently has reason to be delighted.

His leatherback turtle is one of the very few in captivity, he said.

The leathery creature is seldom caught, he said, and his is the third one known to have been captured in Hawaiian waters since 1935.

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It is black with white blotches covering its shell and body.

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

It is black with white blotches covering its shell and body.

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

It is black with white blotches covering its shell and body.

as much as 2,500 pounds and measure as long as nine feet.

LARGEST TURTLE

It is not only the largest existing sea turtle, but the swiftest and strongest.

The Hawaiians of old it created a ball dance in honor of the turtle, believed to be an akua, Hawaiian god.

They called the leatherback, Huna'opohia.

Tinker said he plans to pay Nihil a "market price" for the turtle.

He said the capture is an indication that there are more leatherbacks in Hawaiian waters.

The female turtle could not have traveled here from the Atlantic Ocean.

Next to the United States, Britain is the next best source for leatherbacks.

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

Crashes Mar Opening of Long Week End

(Related Story on Page 1-B)

Holiday motorists began the Memorial Day week end in a rash of minor traffic accidents last night, but police said no one was seriously injured.

Between 7 and 11 p.m., according to traffic investigators, there were 18 auto accidents, but only three were classed as major accidents.

Mrs. Marilyn Muir, 19, of 1746 South Beretania Street, was the only person hospitalized.

Police said Mrs. Muir, who is expecting a baby, was taken to the Kapiolani Maternity Hospital after her husband's car was rammed from the rear on Kapiolani Boulevard around 8:15.

HOSPITALIZED

Mrs. Muir was not injured, police said, but confined to the hospital for observation because of her condition.

An estimate of damages caused in the 16 accidents was not available, police said, but damages were not considered to be extensive.

GOVERNOR REPORTS ACCIDENT RATE DOWN

Oahu's traffic situation has improved some this year over last year, Governor Quinn said yesterday—but not enough.

The Governor issued a statement on traffic emergency yesterday, exactly two months after he declared a state of emergency on Oahu's streets and highways March 29.

His statement yesterday was a plea for motorists to assist government agencies in curbing the accident rate during the Memorial Day week end and other holidays.

In his statement, he said the number of major traffic accidents is now down 15 per cent from a year ago.

Yagi Returns To I.L.W.U. Post

WAILANA, Maui, May 30.—Thomas N. Yagi, Maui County I.L.W.U. division director, who suffered a heart attack on March 21, returned to work yesterday on a part-time basis after an extended vacation on Hawaii.

Yagi said his fight with Jack W. Ball, union regional director at the Maui Police

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

Blanket of Leaves

More than 1,200 Boy Scouts broke from their ranks near the north rim of Punchbowl National Cemetery yesterday evening and, spreading in thin lines, flowed slowly and quietly down the inner slopes.

In their wake, on the green lawns checked with headstones, they in strings of flowers over the miniature flags that fluttered in the breeze.

This was the Memorial Day at Punchbowl, a part of the symbol of death for the car Pacific.

Driver Loses Car, Money To 3 'Friends'

Edgar Hightower, 197 Waianae Circle, Hickam Village, complained to Honolulu police early today three strangers he had befriended stole his car and possibly his money.

Officer Edward Kim said the incident occurred about 4:45 a.m. near the Ala Moana Incinerator.

Hightower said he had given the three men a ride when he saw them hitchhiking about 9:30 p.m. yesterday.

A short time later he permitted one of the men to drive and the group was drinking together for several hours—the details of which Hightower couldn't recall, Officer Kim said.

PARKED CAR

This morning, parked near the incinerator, Hightower asked the men to leave his car so he could return home.

They refused, he said, and one of them pulled a knife. Hightower told police he jumped out as the 1952 sedan drove off.

Hightower also said he might be missing \$100 from his wallet, but it's not certain he was robbed.

Chemist to Retire

E. J. Boyce, chief chemist of the Honolulu Board of Water Supply, will retire May 31 after more than 28 years of service.

Before joining Honolulu's water system in 1932, Mr. Boyce had worked as chemist and analyst in Canada and America, India, and Australia.

Attack Carr 3,000 Men D Here Tomorrow

The attack carrillion with Tank of Army at place of monument in Honolulu.

Scheduled to be held at the Honolulu Convention Center.

The 3rd group of the Honolulu Convention Center.

Too Young

When first seen, it was thought to be a shark.

40-Mile Hamakua Coast Highway Link Due Soon

445 POUND TURTLE CAUGHT BY SAMPAK

445lbs



WIND TURTLE IS PUT OFF IN PRISON OF LIFE

WIND TURTLE IS PUT OFF IN PRISON OF LIFE

CRIMINALS IN SIGHT

CRIMINALS IN SIGHT

Delay In Bank Opening

Delay In Bank Opening

Election Law Study Tonight

Election Law Study Tonight

RACE PROBLEM DEBATED HERE

Students Seek Amity In Relationships of Japanese and Caucasians

RACE PROBLEM DEBATED HERE

Cousin Of The President Dies

Cousin Of The President Dies

Cousin Of The President Dies

Crowd Greet New Orchestra

Crowd Greet New Orchestra

Medicated!

Medicated!

Big Shipment Extra Fine Quality

W SILK

NEW YORK

We Invite You to
Join Our
Phoenix Hosiery
Club

The

YOUR WITH IN A "BAN"

Star Bulletin 4/8/35 445 POUND TURTLE CAUGHT BY SAMPAN

A police officer on the beat never knows what's going to happen next. Officers Cardinal Thomas and Jack Young today, outside a market on Kehaulike st, stumbled across this giant turtle. Investigations showed that the crew of the sampan Fukiel caught the sluggish fellow 15 miles off Kailua on April 5. It took six of the crew to lift him out of the water and remove him from a line and hooks which he had fouled. The turtle, which died last night, tipped the market scales at 445 pounds. Old fishermen at the market nodding wise heads today, declared they have never seen a turtle as big nor one of this black species.

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8-24-35
Sec 2
p 7

WILKINSON OF HONOLULU

A Story of the Hawaiian Islands



THE TRUNK JUNKIE

The trunk junkie is a man who has spent his life in the search for treasure. He is a man of many names, but his real name is John A. Wilkinson. He is a man of many talents, but his greatest talent is his ability to find treasure. He has found many treasures, but his most famous find was the trunk of King Kamehameha I. This trunk was found in the mountains of Hawaii, and it contained many valuable items, including a sword and a crown. Wilkinson's discovery of the trunk was a great feat, and it made him a hero in the eyes of the Hawaiian people. He has since become a legend, and his story is told in many books and movies. Wilkinson's life was a long and adventurous one, and he died in 1880. His legacy lives on, however, through the stories of his adventures and the treasures he discovered.

NO. 4 - THE TRUNK JUNKIE

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Simonses To Speak

A. J. Simonsen, president of the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce, and his wife, Mrs. Simonsen, will speak at the Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce luncheon on Wednesday, August 24, at 12:30 p. m. in the Chamber of Commerce building. The luncheon will be held in the Chamber of Commerce building, and it will be a very interesting event. The Simonsens will discuss the current state of the Hawaiian economy and the challenges it faces. They will also discuss the role of the Chamber of Commerce in promoting economic growth and development in Hawaii.

Radio Church of Hawaii

A. H. Manning will be the guest on the radio church, "The Church of Hawaii," on Wednesday, August 24, at 7:30 p. m. on KSTP. Manning will discuss the role of the church in society and the challenges it faces. He will also discuss the importance of faith and spirituality in our lives. The radio church is a popular program, and it is always a pleasure to hear Manning's insights and perspectives.

Charles Soong's Hosts For The Joseph Works

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Soong were the hosts at a dinner Monday evening at the Hotel Halea, honoring Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Works. The dinner was a very successful event, and it was a pleasure to honor Mr. and Mrs. Works. The Soongs are well-known in the community, and their hospitality is always second to none. The dinner was a very enjoyable evening, and it was a great honor to have Mr. and Mrs. Works as guests.

Here, Glad As With Friends To Dance

The Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce will host a dance on Wednesday, August 24, at 8:00 p. m. in the Chamber of Commerce building. The dance will be a very enjoyable event, and it is always a pleasure to have friends and family members join us. The Chamber of Commerce is always happy to host events, and we hope to see many people at the dance. The dance will be a great opportunity to socialize and enjoy the company of friends and family members.

COMMUNITY NEWS

The Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce will host a luncheon on Wednesday, August 24, at 12:30 p. m. in the Chamber of Commerce building. The luncheon will be a very interesting event, and it is always a pleasure to have friends and family members join us. The Chamber of Commerce is always happy to host events, and we hope to see many people at the luncheon. The luncheon will be a great opportunity to socialize and enjoy the company of friends and family members.

Fung Will P...

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...

...

CONGRESSMEN TO SECURE ARMY REVIEW

Washington, D.C., Sept. 11 (AP)—The House of Representatives today passed a bill to require the Army to review the actions of its officers and soldiers in the Korean War.

The bill, which passed by a vote of 317 to 100, would require the Army to conduct a comprehensive review of the actions of its officers and soldiers in the Korean War. The review would be conducted by a special committee of the House of Representatives.

The bill would also require the Army to report the results of the review to the House of Representatives. The review would be completed by the end of the year.

The bill was introduced by Representative [Name] of [State]. It was passed by the House of Representatives on September 11, 1950.

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Wild Animals Of Hawaii

A Special Exhibition at the [Museum]



THE GREEN SKULL

The Green Skull is a fossilized skull of a prehistoric animal. It was discovered in the [Location] area of Hawaii. The skull is made of a dark, greenish material and is about [Size] in size.

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LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

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Tiny Planet
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SHEAF

Ecologist Seeks Turtle Farming Sites

By Nelson Altman
Special Staff Writer

A specialist on the most valuable reptile in tropical waters—the green turtle—is warning the Pacific for pilot-scale turtle farming sites.

Why turtles? "I can't think of another thing that is as economically important," said Dr. Harold Hirth, University of Utah ecologist.

Dr. Hirth spent four days here this week consulting with scientists and State Fish and Game officials on the turtle situation in Hawaii.

He left today for a four-month survey of turtle stocks in Tahiti, Fiji, New Caledonia, Tonga, Samoa, the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands.

HIS STUDIES, which have included extensive work in the Caribbean and Seychelle Islands of the Indian Ocean, are sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

Hirth said the FAO is interested in the turtle as a potentially great source of animal protein.

The average turtle weighs 200 pounds, he said. "And 50 per cent of it is edible meat—as good as steers and cows."

As for the rest of the reptile, he said, the flippers can be eaten, boiled and "the green fat is what makes the famous turtle soup."

For really good soup, he added, "You must have chunks of carapce (gristle from the bottom shell).

He said, "In the olden days—about a century ago—people used to kill turtles just to get the carapce."

THE TURTLES' ping-pong-shaped eggs also are highly prized in some areas, such as Malaysia, he said. Since they are mostly yolk, they cannot be boiled but are eaten raw.

Hirth was interviewed yesterday in the office of Paul L. Breese, State wildlife chief, who said State officials drew on Hirth's knowledge and experience for local sea turtle management practices.

Hirth is one of about 20 authorities on the turtle throughout the world. They attended a "summit meeting for turtle people" held in March in Switzerland.

He said the turtle population is decreasing on a world-wide basis and in most places it is a "rare and endangered species."

The turtle's nesting grounds are protected in Hawaii because they are in the Leeward Islands comprising the National Wildlife Refuge.

BREESSE SAID Hawaii has three kinds of turtles. Besides the green turtle, which dominates the population, there are the leatherback and hawksbill varieties.

There is a small commercial catch here, amounting to 10,000 pounds last year worth \$1,000.

Hirth noted that he saw shells being sold to tourists, which he said is not done in other parts of the world.

He plans to study the

breeding and feeding grounds of turtles in the Pacific, study and recommend possible farming locations to the FAO in a report next February or March.

"The future isn't plain old conservation—just farming the turtle," he said. He emphasized, however, that it will have to begin on a small scale. "We just don't have the know-how for big stuff."

THE TURTLES will be kept in captivity, which he said has never been done. And the females will be encouraged to lay eggs on artificial beaches. The eggs then will be used as stock and the babies "put to pasture."

Normally, it takes a turtle five to 10 years to grow to full size, he said. "But we theorize that if they feed all day—and if we keep sharks and predators out—they ought to mature in a matter of a few years."

He described one experiment in the Caribbean which is being carefully watched now for results.

In an attempt to redistribute the population, baby turtles were taken from nesting grounds seven years ago to islands where stocks were depleted.

the hatchlings would go to sea and be five to seven years after maturing and mating, would return to the beaches where they were released to lay eggs.

None has returned yet, but scientists are waiting on

about 10 different islands in hopes that the turtles will show up this year.

Hirth said turtles travel far distances. Tagging them to study their migration patterns, he has found that they cover up to 2,000 miles.

He will tag turtles across the Pacific with a message in English and French—asking the finder to send the tag to him, with information on where he caught the turtle. The finder will get a \$5 reward.


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IT WAS speculated that

'Cec' has been your voice in Hawaii... now as Hawaii's voice in Washington.

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VARIABLE REPTILE — Dr. Harold Hirth examines two baby turtles caught coming out of a nest hole on Hanalei Beach on Molokai last October. — Photo by John Tischen.

Oklahoma Keeps 'Jim Crow' Law

OKLAHOMA CITY (AP) — Oklahoma voters refused to repeal the last old southern "Jim Crow" provision from the state constitution when the legislature would have substituted a ban on "segregation" of children in public schools of Oklahoma on account of race, creed, color or national origin.





in one ear

By BOB KRAUSS



A faded picture in The Sunday Advertiser uncovered a bit of history yesterday when Mrs. Frank E. Fiske, late Aloha Drive, recognized her uncle in the old photo.

It's a shot of half a dozen men in shirt sleeves, one holding a gun, another a sword and a third a sheet of paper, all standing under a Hawaiian flag flying from a pole on what appears to be a formation of coral. No one knew what or whom it was a picture of.

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"We had 24 guests," wrote Manning. "We'd have had 25 except that one got away."

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About 50 Honolulu secretaries took a United Air Lines courtesy hop over Oahu last week. I went along as the only male. While the girls were sipping champagne, I asked the girls, "What do you like best about your job?" Here's what some of them said:

Kathleen O'Brien, secretary for Ballard Atherton, president of Hawaiian Telephone Co.—"He's one of the most thoughtful persons I know. He's considerate and well... you don't have to be afraid of him. He has so many projects it makes my job interesting."

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Claiming Necker Island



LIBRARY OF GEORGE H. BALDWIN



in one ear

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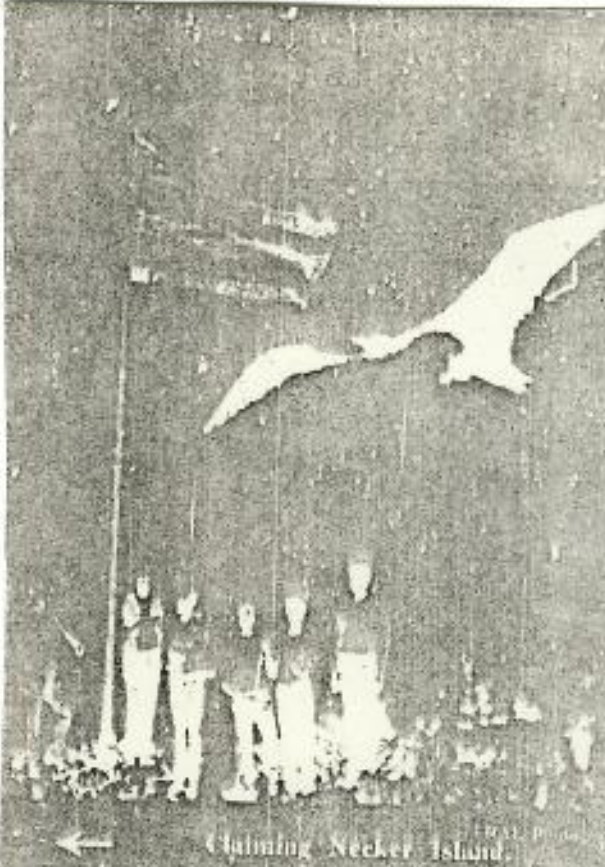
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Tsukiya Isle Ra

A veteran legislator at the University of Hawaii senior sociologist agree that candidate for political office can hope for election on the basis of support from a single racial group here.

THE STATEMENT made by Sen. Wilfred Tsukiwara and Andrew Lind, the University's senior professor of sociology, spoke at a recent meeting of the World Brotherhood education commission.

Tsukiwara said descendants of all national groups



← Claiming Necker Island.

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GIVE

HI



in one ear

By BOB KRAUSS



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Tuckwell said... and...

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... about the Honolulu Convention Center. A... (The text is partially obscured and difficult to read.)

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Climbing Necker Island



Hawaii May Come Back

(Advertiser Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The U.S. frigate Constellation, an early U.S. Navy ship which figures in Hawaiian history, is to be restored and may eventually return to the Islands for a visit.

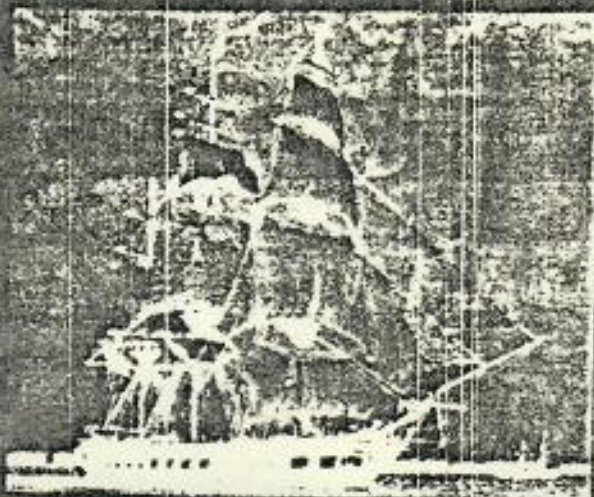
Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, a member of the national restoration committee for the Constellation, announced plans to proceed with the \$2 million rebuilding project after receiving offers of aid from the Maritime Trade Department of the AFL-CIO.

"WE WILL support the restoration of the Constellation with money and, wherever possible, with manpower," the AFL-CIO department told the committee.

The picturesque sailing vessel, now tied ingloriously to a pier in Baltimore, was launched in 1797 as the first ship built for the U.S. Navy.

It is the nation's oldest ship continuously afloat.

FONG RECALLED that the Constellation arrived in Honolulu in 1843 after the British sought to take over the Hawaiian Islands from King Kamehameha III. The captain of the vessel protested the move and gave strong support to the Hawaiian cause by flying the Hawaiian flag in spite of the British order. He assisted in preserving the Hawaiian kingdom which eventually became an American Territory and State, the senator said.



Constellation may return after 120 years.

Restoration work is to begin immediately, and is scheduled for completion in time for the ship to participate in the New York World's Fair of 1964.

A Brush With Red Fleet?

A Honolulu man and two companions have sailed a 72½-foot sloop from California to Hawaii in 25 days with only the stars and a \$19 wrist watch for navigational aids.

Robert J. (Bob) Weyer, 46, of 433 Seaside Ave. said he left Newport Beach with crewmen Fred Felton and Terry LePire Aug. 19, arriving here Thursday.

THEY sailed through what they believe to have been a five-boat Russian fishing fleet about 80 miles off the coast of California.

Weyer said they tried to contact the trawlers by radio, but received no reply. But they heard background voices speaking what they thought was Russian.

Their racing and cruising sloop, the Ginny Lee, is docked at the Waikiki Yacht Club.

Tern Now Just For The Birds

The Pacific Missile Range has shut up shop on Tern Island in the French Frigate Shoals—leaving the islet to the birds.

The PMR established a station at Tern in December, 1960, to help in tracking missiles fired from California towards impact areas in the Western Pacific.

The Defense Department never revealed the exact nature of Tern's assignment and did not disclose its reasons for abandoning the site.

THE LAST missilemen left Tern on Aug. 22, after crating three barge loads of electronic gear for shipment to Pearl Harbor, the PMR said.

Tern, little more than a 3,000-foot landing strip that served the Navy during World War II, is 457 miles to the Northwest of Honolulu, of which it is officially a part.

Once again the island's only living population are the gannets, terns and albatross which occupy the bird sanctuary.

Aloha Breaks Out In Berlin

BERLIN (UPI) — A group of Hawaii civic leaders en route home after an Iron Curtain tour last night celebrated the 50th anniversary of State Sen. William H. (Doc) Hill's arrival in the Islands.

The group, led by Honolulu Star-Bulletin Editor William H. Ewing, sang "Aloha Is the Spirit of Hawaii" and other songs in Hill's honor at a party at the roof garden of the Hilton Hotel, commanding a view of the Communist Wall dividing Berlin.

HILL, a financier and the editor of the Hilo Tribune-Herald, said he had "jumped ship" in Hawaii 50 years ago when he was 25 years old.

The Hawaii group, splitting up here after visiting Russia and Poland, held its party following a three-hour tour of Berlin that took it behind the wall to the Soviet sector.

The songs sung in Hill's honor were written by four member R. Alexander Anderson, a Hawaii businessman and composer of more than 100 popular tunes.

ANDERSON SAID he would leave Berlin tomorrow for two weeks in West Germany to supervise final rehearsals of his musical, "Aloha Hawaii," which will be presented in 70 German towns and cities.

The musical, featuring German principals and native Hawaiian dancers, will have its European premiere Sept. 28 in Herford, Germany.

The lyrics have been translated into German by Walter Brandin, who did the German version of "Annie Get Your Gun." The play was first performed three years ago in Honolulu.

Members of the 17-man group were taking a variety of routes home from Berlin.

ells UPW ot Easy

about where the money for an across-the-board pay in-



Parade Of Homes In Final Two Days

Today and tomorrow are the last two days of the 1963 homes are on adjacent lots on the mauka side of Kalaniana'olaha Hwy. near the West

14

Honolulu Advertiser 14 September 1963

Page 7-4

Aged Frigate That Held Hawaii May Come Back

(Advertiser Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The U.S. frigate *Constellation*, an early U.S. Navy ship which figures in Hawaiian history, is to be restored and may eventually return to the islands for a visit.

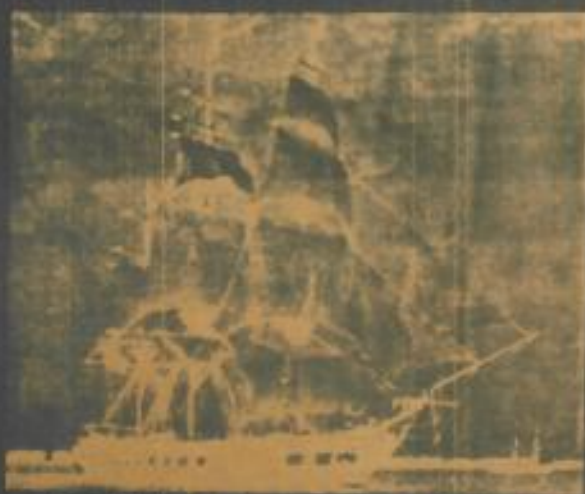
Sen. Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, a member of the national restoration committee for the *Constellation*, announced plans to proceed with the \$2 million rebuilding project after receiving offers of aid from the Maritime Trade Department of the AFL-CIO.

"WE WILL support the restoration of the *Constellation* with money and, wherever possible, with manpower," the AFL-CIO department told the committee.

The picturesque sailing vessel, now tied ingloriously to a pier in Baltimore, was launched in 1797 as the first ship built for the U.S. Navy.

It is the nation's oldest ship continuously afloat.

FONG RECALLED that the *Constellation* arrived in Honolulu in 1843 after the British sought to take over the Hawaiian Islands from King Kamehameha III. The captain of the vessel protested the move and gave strong support to the Hawaiian cause by flying the Hawaiian flag in spite of the British order. He assisted in preserving the Hawaiian Kingdom which eventually became an American Territory and State, the senator said.



Constellation may return after 120 years.

Restoration work is to begin immediately, and is scheduled for completion in time for the ship to participate in the New York World's Fair of 1964.

A Brush With Red Fleet?

A Honolulu man and two companions have sailed a 22½-foot sloop from California to Hawaii in 25 days with only the stars and a \$10 wrist watch for navigational aids.

Robert J. (Bob) Weyer, 46, of 63 Seaside Ave., said he left Newport Beach with crewmen Fred Dalton and Terry LePore Aug. 19, arriving here Thursday.

THEY sailed through what they believe to have been a falseboat Russian fishing fleet about 80 miles off the coast of California.

Weyer said they tried to contact the trawlers by radio, but received no reply. But they heard background voices speaking what they thought was Russian.

Their racing and cruising sloop, the *Ginny Lee*, is docked at the Waikiki Yacht Club.

Tern Now Just For The Birds

The Pacific Missile Range has shut up shop on Tern Island in the French Frigate Shoals—leaving the islet to the birds.

The PMR established a station at Tern in December, 1961, to help in tracking missiles fired from California towards impact areas in the Western Pacific.

The Defense Department never revealed the exact nature of Tern's assignment and did not disclose its reasons for abandoning the site.

THE LAST missilemen left Tern on Aug. 22, after crating three barge loads of electronic gear for shipment to Pearl Harbor, the PMR said.

Tern, little more than a 3,600-foot landing strip that served the Navy during World War II, is 457 miles to the Northwest of Honolulu, of which it is officially a part.

Once again the island's only living population are the gannets, terns and albatross which occupy the bird sanctuary.

Aloha Breaks Out In Berlin

BERLIN (UPI) — A group of Hawaii civic leaders en route home after an Iron Curtain tour last night celebrated the 50th anniversary of State Sen. William H. Hill's arrival in the Islands.

The group, led by Honolulu Star-Bulletin Editor William H. Ewing, sang "Aloha Is the Spirit of Hawaii" and other songs in Hill's honor at a party at the roof garden of the Hilton Hotel, commanding a view of the Communist Wall dividing Berlin.

HILL, a financier and the editor of the *Hilo Tribune-Herald*, said he had "jumped ship" in Hawaii 50 years ago when he was 25 years old.

The Hawaii group, splitting up here after visiting Russia and Poland, held its party following a three-hour tour of Berlin that took it behind the wall to the Soviet sector.

The songs sung in Hill's honor were written by tour member R. Alexander Anderson, a Hawaii businessman and composer of more than 100 popular tunes.

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Tells UPW Not Easy

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Parade Of Homes In Final Two Days

Today and tomorrow are homes are on adjacent lots on the beach side of Waikiki.

1
4

USA 1964

By Mauldin

Japanese Aliens Return To Isles Kure Fishing Paradise For Midway Navy Men Taking Rest



Ten Japanese aliens—the first to return of those evacuated to the Mainland at the outbreak of war—have arrived in Honolulu, and AFMidPac headquarters yesterday announced 122 others have been cleared for return to the Territory. The total group includes 191 heads of families and 202 dependents who were with them on the Mainland.

The return of those who have been cleared is now delayed only by lack of shipping facilities and not by lack of official permission, it was emphasized yesterday by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., AFMidPac commanding general.

Normal Conditions

"With the war moving so far west of Hawaii," the Army said, "a reversion to normal domestic conditions as rapidly as practicable is desired by Gen. Richardson, who also commands the Territory of Hawaii Military Area, with powers of exclusion under a Presidential executive order."

The policy of the Army therefore will be to liberalize requirements for return to Hawaii of persons excluded for security reasons—particularly those families with sons and daughters in the armed forces. Each of the ten returned this week has at least one son in the U.S. Army.

No Priority

Their transportation, however, will not take precedence over travel connected with the war effort, and will not interfere with transportation for GI's returning from furlough or for rotation replacements, the Army said.

Some of those sent to the Mainland for security reasons were interned, while other went to relocation centers. None was guilty of overt acts against the United States.

When cleared for return, they are classified in one of six sections with varying travel priorities, based upon urgency for return because of ill health, old age, children in the armed forces or other factors.

On their return to Hawaii they will be paroled or released outright, dependent on a thorough



ENSEIGN SCOTT

KURE ISLAND—Navy fishing enthusiasts see possibilities in this narrow strip of land, 60 miles west of Midway Islands a possible post war recreation, are where today submariners, airmen and tired shore-based Navy men seek recreation, camping and fishing to their hearts content.

There is no doubt that excellent fishing grounds abound off Kure. Already progress is being made in establishing a comfortable camp while the Navy's men enjoy the sport, large quantities of fish for food are caught for the Naval Operating Base on Midway.

In charge of the fishing program is Ens. John B. Scott, USN, of Alhambra, Cal. Ensign Scott has been in the Navy for 18 years and prior to his Midway assignment had been an ardent sport fishing enthusiast.

According to Scott, more than 100 men per day resting from air and undersea patrols take advantage of the fishing recreation program, boarding six motor launches, two sampans and one reef boat. Approximately 25,000 pounds of fish monthly are turned over to the commissary stewards at Midway. The catches consist of Tuna, Oahu, Dolphin and Uluu, with Tuna prevailing.

Kure never has been permanently inhabited. It is reported Japanese fishermen camped on the island before the war. Also, years ago, King Kamehameha of Hawaiian Islands maintained a dwelling on the little island to house shipwrecked fishermen. He periodically sent rescue expeditions to Kure, restored the building with provisions in anticipation of other shipwrecks. Nearby reefs often cause ships to founder in that vicinity.

According To Culbertson

It required keen card-reading, as well as general skill, to bring in the slam contract in the following deal.

South, dealer.
North-South vulnerable.

North
♦ A J 8 8
♥ A 2 1 1 1
♦ A 2 1 1
♣ A 2

103 Additional Flu Cases On Oahu

Reported flu cases in Oahu's present epidemic totaled 5122 yesterday, when 103 additional cases were reported, the health department announced yesterday. Hawaii yesterday reported new cases, bringing its total

CURTS
have been instituted in district:
E. vs. Bertha Jane Simon,
alleged; Julie M. vs.
D. Leopoldo, Ray E. vs. Oia
Palpa Y. vs. Harry M. An-
amuel S. P. vs. Emma L.
Helene T. vs. Nebus E.
and Daniel E. vs. Arnes
crises treatment charges;
vs. Edmund Falk, nee-
alleged, and Masako N.
ry S. Yamaki, Oroni vs.
Noboru, Japans vs. Al
Sabudin, and Elva E. vs.
Yoshiko, natives, credit

Smithsonian Eyes French Frigate Shoals

Yarns Spin on Remote Atoll

By BOB KRAUSS
Advertiser Columnist

A RESEARCHER for the Smithsonian Institution has turned up some historical surprises about French Frigate Shoals, the remote atoll between Kauai and Midway.

Would you believe an incredible yarn about a peasant who took sick, lost his brilliant plumage and then died of sunburn in the blazing heat?

Or a persistent rumor that a cook went stir crazy on the lonely atoll, killed his commanding officer with a meat cleaver, then quartered the body and hung it in a cooler to escape detection?

Or the story of a top secret 12-man mission to French Frigate during World War II that may have won the Battle of Midway?

Or a fantastic tale about how a totemic terrorized the tiny island for weeks, inspiring tales of ghosts and goblins, until he was finally captured.

These are some of the nuggets dug up by Benton Amer-son, research biologist for the Smithsonian Institution, while he was prospecting for information about animal life on French Frigate Shoals for a scientific report.

"In doing these reports about the Northern Islands

we include a little history to show how incidents have affected bird life," said Amer-son. "I found myself getting more and more involved. Now I'm going to write a history."

As a historian of French Frigate Shoals, Amer-son is the only one of his kind.

Hardly anybody wants to live there, much less write about it. The atoll is about 700 miles northwest of Oahu. Most of it consists of sand bars that are awash at high tide.

About 25 Coast Guardsmen operate a Loran station on Tern Island which is the site of a large aircraft carrier (and the same shape). There are no trees, no fresh water, no women.

"When the Coast Guard put in its first Loran station in 1944, morale was very bad," Amer-son explained. "The men were kept there for more than a year. It was considered the worst station in the service."

"I keep hearing rumors about a murder committed on the island when a cook killed his commanding officer, then quartered the body and hung it up in the cooler. But I've gone through the log books. All the officers are accounted for. Yet the rumor has persisted for years."



AMERSON

Amer-son said the first peo-ple to live any length of time on the atoll (other than ship-wrecked sailors) were a dozen Marines sent to French

**A Bob Krauss
SPECIAL**

Frigate Shoals on a top se-cret mission in 1942.

"On March 3, 1942 a Japa-nese seaplane flew over Oahu and dropped some bombs," said Amer-son. "The

bombs were intended for Pearl Harbor but there was too much cloud cover. The explosion went off in the mountains.

"Another reason for mak-ing the flight was to try to find out where the U.S. fleet was. The Japanese were planning the Battle of Mid-way and they needed this in-formation.

"We learned by breaking the Japanese code that the seaplane had used French Frigate Shoals as a fueling base. It met a Japanese es-timate there. The home base was Kwajalein in the Mar-shall Islands.

"After this daring flight, Adm. Chester Nimitz sent a secret detachment of Mar-ines to French Frigate to watch for more Japanese ac-tivity.

"Only a month later, a Japa-nese submarine surfaced off French Frigate. It was undetected by the Marines but the sub crew spotted the American base. The sub was to meet another seaplane flying up from the Marshalls for another survey flight over Hawaii.

"However, the American presence on French Frigate

made the Japanese cancel this operation.

Had they made the flight, they may have changed their minds about invading Mid-way. This is because Nimitz had sent the fleet up north. The Japanese didn't know this.

The Battle of Midway, the first U.S. victory in World War II, marked a turning point in the war.

Amer-son has also collected information about a big tom-cat that mysteriously turned up on Tern Island in 1965. The Coast Guardsmen didn't know the cat was there. They kept seeing ghostly shapes at night.

The cat terrorized the island for several months before he was caught and tamed.

Amer-son asked that any-one who has information about French Frigate please write him. He's especially in-terested in contacting fisher-men Frank Opperman, Warren Haynes, Charles Hawood or Louis Agard, who appar-ently were on the island in 1946.

Amer-son's address is Mu-seum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.

FOURTH

Smithsonian Eyes French Frigate Shoals

Yarns Spin on Remote Atoll

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Advertiser Columnist

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"Would you believe an incredible farm about a pizza size who took neck, but his brilliant plumage and then died of aneurysm in the living room?"

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About 23 Coast Guardsmen operate a Loran station on Tern Island which is the site of a large aircraft carrier and the main, so fresh water, on women.

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AMERSON

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A Bob Krauss SPECIAL

Frigate Shoals on a top secret mission in 1942.

On March 3, 1942 a Japanese submarine crewed by over 200 men and 100 tons of supplies was spotted near the atoll.

"However, the American presence on French Frigate

8 Working On Damaged HAL Plane

The Hawaiian Airlines letter, returned to an Aloha Airlines plane on the ground here Friday, will be back in service within four days, company spokesmen said yesterday.

Two four-man teams of experts from the McDonnell Douglas Co. in Long Beach are here to repair the damaged Douglas DC-3, they said.

The jet suffered damage to its fuselage forward and at wheel strike by the nose fuselage and wing tip of a four-engine Aloha Viscount.

HAL spokesmen said insurance estimates of the damage are being prepared. Meanwhile, William Slater is continuing his investigation of the accident for the National Transportation Safety Board of the Federal Transportation Department.

Car Victim's Estate Wins \$21,794

A Circuit Court jury has awarded the estate of the late Mrs. Masah H. Furukawa, 74, a total of \$21,794 in damages.

The judgment was against Joe A. Reynolds, 49, of 2329 Nuuanua Pali Drive, Reynolds was driver of the car which fatally injured Mrs. Furukawa as she was crossing Pali Highway on Sept. 25, 1947.

Circuit Judge Jack V. Wong presided at the jury trial.

In another case, Circuit Judge Herman T. F. Jones found Mrs. Andrew M. Kees, 66, of Schofield Barracks, \$250 after she pleaded no contest for charges of headless and careless driving. Mrs. Kees was driver of the car which crashed the medal.

Making Heights

By HAROLD J. ADAMS

The development of a building from a completed floor being built on a vertical.

The building, made at 1130 9th Ave. and the 900 ready under when they in floor area and a smaller structure.

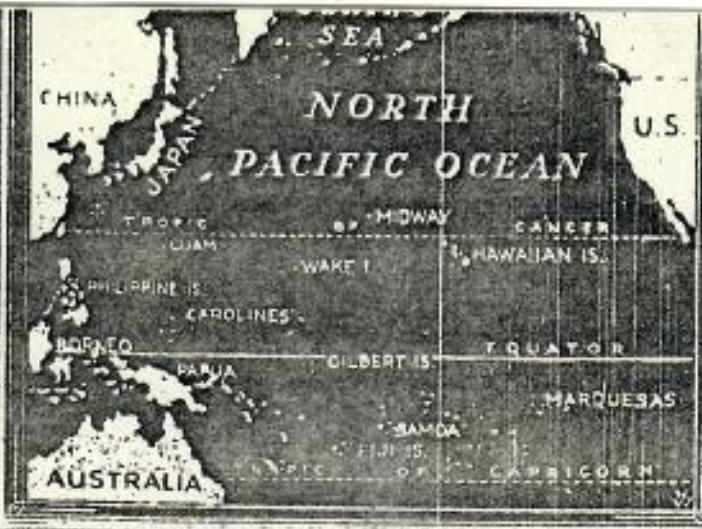
"We showed the ad in the reviewed to co. Pearl, E. L. L. E. about 1000 ash didn't correct it man said.

They held up for three weeks at struggling City Planning I he said.

The City of Building Dept. the developer plans to increase area of such at the plan were cause they west the building exc able floor area.

The building, architect J. P. it being built square-foot for per cent floor- toward, the de have built 20.9 of floor area. Magstadt's o came out to feet for the of only 72 square





MIDWAY ISLAND sits just about in the middle of the great Pacific ocean. It is approximately half way between Japan and the U. S. mainland and 1,380 miles northwest of Hawaii. It is really two small islands—Eastern and Sand—that sit inside a big lagoon ringed by a 40 mile long coral reef. Highest point is a 57 foot pile of sand-covered coral on Sand Island.

Thrift-Minded Navy to Return Midway Island to Civil Control

By DAVID P. SMITH

When the U. S. Joint chiefs of staff visited Midway Island last month, Adm. Forrest P. Sherman took a thrifty look and ordered the navy out.

The silver haired chief of naval operations has been trimming shore installations ever since he took over the navy's top post in November.

He figures it's the only way to finance an extensive fleet effort under today's limited budget.

A check of Midway showed its operations could be dispensed with—so the last of its 300 man garrison will be mainland bound by June 30.

The coral sandspit is not being abandoned.

The United States has no idea of forgetting the atoll where the first American victory of World War II was won.

NAVY NOT NEEDED

It's just that the navy finds the job of operating the islands for transpacific airliner traffic can be handled without navy men.

And now the civil aeronautics administration is shoving off too—and Pan American Airways hasn't made up its mind whether it wants to stick it out alone.

If PAA sticks, it will keep about 25 persons on the Gooney bird covered isle.

The people, the birds and the buildings will be all that's left on the eight square mile atoll, once second only to Pearl Harbor as a Pacific naval base.

Discovered 91 years ago by a Capt. Brooks sailing the barque Bamba out of Hawaii, Midway was little used until a transpacific cable station was established there in 1903.

Pan American put Midway on the map in 1933 when it moved out across the ocean to establish a flying boat station on the reef protected isle.

From that year, the importance of the atoll was recognized.

The navy moved in before the war—and completed \$11,000,000 worth of construction before the Japanese shelled the island December 7, 1941.

Seven months later, a small fleet under Adm. Chester W. Nimitz fought a 70 ship enemy invasion force to complete defeat off Midway's coral reefs.

From that day, Midway has grown in legend and deteriorated in strength.

In three months it will be "civilian" again—as it was a decade ago.

West Pointers Celebrate Tonight

U. S. military academy graduates in Hawaii will join West Point men all over the world in celebrating the 148th anniversary of the founding of the historic school at a dinner tonight at the Cannon club, Ft. Ruger.

Approximately 80 graduates, including many retired officers are expected to attend.

Lt. Gen. Henry S. Asrand, Pacific army commander, the senior graduate on active duty here, will give the principal talk. Gen. Asrand was in the class of 1915.

Lt. Eugene C. Fleming, Jr., class of 1944, now serving with the 3rd regimental combat team at Schofield Barracks, will also be invited to speak as junior graduate.

Col. W. J. Balad, commandant of the USARPAC "Little Leavenworth" school currently being conducted at Ft. De Rusty, will be toastmaster.



A PANORAMIC VIEW of Midway Island port control tower. On the left is the coral built by the navy before the war. Typical storage buildings are in the right foreground. Modern concrete administration buildings photo.

USARPAC

These enlisted men, assigned to the organized reserve corps, USARPAC, were awarded good conduct medals for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity.

Master Sergeant Joseph L. Amoy, second loop on clasp to medal.

Master Sergeant Robert H. Reames, good conduct medal.

Sergeant First Class Lee B. Pardee, third loop on clasp to medal.

Sergeant First Class Edward S. Reid, clasp with first loop.

Corporal Dale T. Noffsinger, good conduct medal.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER

One hundred and seventeen employees were recently awarded safe drivers' pins for driving government trucks over a year without an accident.

Rear Adm. John E. Wood, commanding officer of the naval supply center, Pearl Harbor, presented the awards to the careful drivers at the center during the past two weeks.

"During recent months the center has completed a big job and a large part of the credit for its success is due to you drivers who have safely moved thousands of tons of material.

"Nearly every operation we have conducted here has had heavy equipment driving in connection with it," he said.

These awards are given annually to civilian employees of the center who drive during more than 50 per cent of their time and who have had no reportable accidents during the previous year.

Many of these employees have driven four years or more without accident.

FT. SHAFTER

Departing officers of the 4300th S. U. Hawaiian signal operations group and their families will be honored at an alpha party to be held tonight at the Schofield Barracks officers mess.

Armed Forces Bulletin

NEWS OF ALL THE SERVICES

Office dinner and will operate Shafter.

Thomas Joseph Fred Mrs. R.

More invited will be of the garden the hub

14TH N. William man, w. 14th and headqua montha light cr

Lt. USNR. is at the Harbor, duty.

TRIPLE MARCH Mrs. No. 1. MARCH Aviate and M. NAS. Ham.

Serge Muller daughter Serreter C. Schofield MARCH Sincere Moore ter, J. MARCH Eugene Donald J. Gussie Thoma veterans Dennis.

page 2

18 March 1950

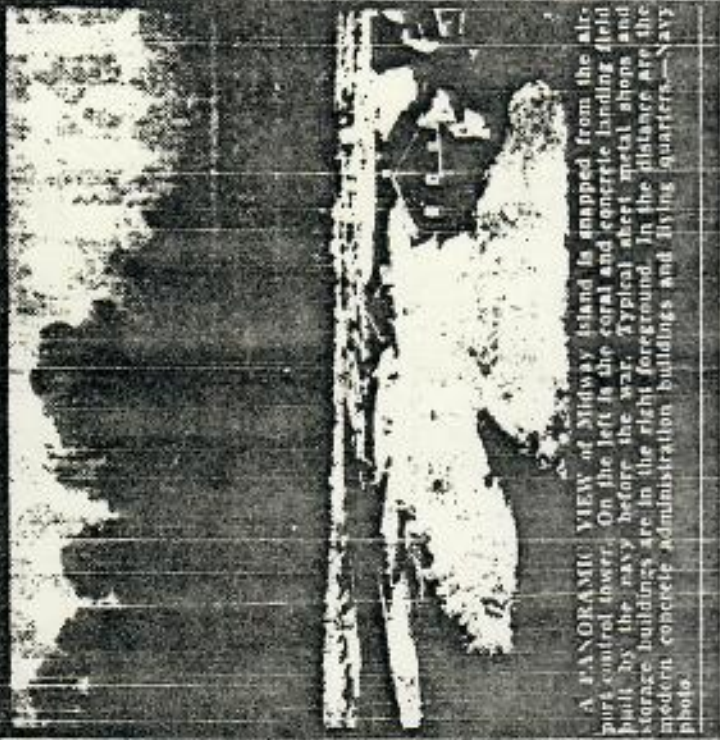
Honolulu Star-Bulletin



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 A check of Midway showed its operation could be dispensed with—the last of its 100 men garrison will be mainland based by June 30.
 The coral island is not being



A PANORAMIC VIEW of Midway island is snapped from the air-pur control tower. On the left is the coral and concrete landing field built by the navy before the war. Typical sheet metal shops and storage buildings are in the right foreground. In the distance are the modern concrete administration buildings and living quarters. Navy photo.

Armed Forces Bulletin Board

NEWS OF ALL THE SERVICES IN HAWAII

USARPAC

These enlisted men, assigned to the organized reserve corps, USA-RPAC, were awarded good conduct medals for exemplary behavior, efficiency, and fidelity:
 Master Sergeant Joseph L. Amy, second loop on clasp to medal.
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 Sergeant First Class Edward S. Reid, clasp with first loop.
 Corporal Dale J. Hoffinger, good conduct medal.

NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER

Over hundred and seventeen employees were recently awarded safe drivers' pins for drink-free government trucks over a year without an accident.
 Rear Adm. John E. Wood, commanding officer of the naval supply center, Pearl Harbor, presented

Officers and their wives who will be honored include Maj. and Mrs. Thomas E. Morrison, Maj. and Mrs. Joseph E. Venables, Capt. and Mrs. Fred. H. Radcliffe, and Lt. and Mrs. Richard A. Klauer.
 More than 100 guests have been invited to attend the party which will be held in the Bamboo room of the Officers club, Pickett and gardenia leis will be presented to the honored guests.

14TH NAVAL DISTRICT

William E. Lackey, teleman team, who has been on duty at the 14th naval district communication headquarters for the past 21

Police Commission Turns Down Request For Reinstatement

A request by former police officer Edward M. King, Jr. for reinstatement to his former position as a police officer was turned down by the Police Commission on March 15.
 King was suspended from duty on March 23, 1948, after the police commission found that he had been guilty of a crime.
 He resigned shortly after the incident.

STUDIES COMPLAINT

The commission also discussed a recent letter from Attorney Harry Houslog who complained of racial prejudice by the police department.
 Mrs. Houslog complains against the denigration on a police officer's citation of a man as "Negro".

NATIONWIDE USE

"The system is in effect throughout the United States," Chief Liu told the commission.
 "We can't make any more determinations by his racial extraction. We've had many requests from various agencies requesting statistics involving racial extraction," the chief concluded.

The police commission is preparing an answer to Mrs. Houslog's letter.
 The commission accepted the resignation of Officers Raymond Galy of the finance division, Herman Scholtz, of the motorcycle detail and Roland Yip, of the patrol division.

OTHER CHANGES

Other personnel changes were: Onese Preston Fujimoto transferred to the vice division; Officer David Shiro, of the vice division—transferred to the patrol division; Officer Clifford Schwartzman, of the patrol division—transferred to the motorcycle detail.
 Officer Albert Balvo, suspended from duty for three days, for issuing a chauffeur's license without authority, was given a 30-day suspension from duty for one day for neglect of duty.
 Robert Kamekura, suspended from duty for one day for neglect of duty, was suspended for 15 days for neglect of duty.
 Officer James Sawyer, suspended from duty for one day for neglect of duty, was suspended for 15 days for neglect of duty.
 Officer James Sawyer, suspended from duty for one day for neglect of duty, was suspended for 15 days for neglect of duty.
 Officer James Sawyer, suspended from duty for one day for neglect of duty, was suspended for 15 days for neglect of duty.

INCOMING MAIL
FROM THE COAST

Pres. Van Buren, Today, 7:28 a.m.
Philippine Clipper, Today, 7 a.m.
FROM THE ORIENT
California Clipper, April 11
Hokitika Maru, April 11
Kamakura Maru, April 11
Express of Asia, April 11
FROM THE SOUTH SEAS
Hortulosa, April 11

The Honolulu



Hawaii's Territorial

3RD. YEAR, NO. 18,792.—16 PAGES.

To Reach All Departments
TELEPHONE 2211

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A.

Senate Committee To Favor 6-Cent Gas Tax

Cain Advocates High Fuel Levy; Revenues Would Retire TH Bonds

The six-cents-a-gallon gasoline tax bill will be reported out by the ways and means committee of the senate this morning with the recommendation that it be adopted, it was announced yesterday following a meeting of that group.

If the committee report is adopted the bill will automatically pass second reading today and third reading early next week, after which it will be sent to the house where its provisions have already been debated in the finance committee.

Pay-As-Go Basis
Purpose of the measure, which is advocated by Louis S. Cain, superintendent of public works, is to put the territorial highway system on a pay-as-you-go basis instead of following the usual practice of financing highway construction through sale of bonds.

Senator W. H. (Doc) Hill, chairman of the ways and means committee, has announced that the public improvement bond bill will be introduced in the senate during the present session. This would mean the highway department would be without funds, which to match the grants received through the federal highway aid system.

Annually, the Territory receives about \$650,000 in federal grants for highway purposes. Of this amount something more than \$500,000 has to be matched dollar for dollar with territorial funds. The balance is free money for grade crossings and second-class roads. Should the Territory fail to match the federal grants it would revert to the federal

Iceberg Is Sighted Off Midway Island

An iceberg was floating yesterday directly in the ship lane between Honolulu and Yokohama near Midway Island, according to a radio message from the SS. Northland. The berg was sighted from the ship some three miles south of the transpacific airways and cable base, and the discovery was verified by the USAT Meigs, en route from Honolulu to Manila.

The navigation menace, however, disappeared so far as observers on the island itself were concerned, and it was presumed that it had drifted over the horizon or had broken up under the advent of suddenly warmer weather. The presence of such a large iceberg is considered unusual in waters so far south.

First reports were received here by naval radio from the Northland, and later the Meigs sent a similar report. Subsequent inquiries to the Commercial Pacific cable station at Midway brought no results, as the Pan-American manager there, Stewart Saunders, was unable to sight any such drift from the island lookout. The general drift was south during the afternoon.

The U.S. coast guard is keeping a sharp watch, as the Tatu Maru is in that general vicinity. This is the first iceberg reported in such southern latitudes since the transpacific Clipper sighted one about five months ago between Midway and Wake.

Senate Deletes Tour Bureau Item In Bill

Labor Bill Report Due

Amended Measure May Be Reported Out Today

Unless unforeseen obstacles are encountered at the last minute the territorial department of labor bill will be reported out in the senate this morning, Senator Harry H. Hoff, chairman of the senate labor committee, announced yesterday. The committee had an all-day

Economy Said Reason For Cut

The appropriation of \$123,000 for the Hawaii Tourist Bureau was tentatively deleted from the general appropriation bill yesterday by the ways and means committee of the senate.

No final action was taken but Senator W. H. (Doc) Hill, chairman, announced the committee had agreed to leave the tourist bureau out for the next biennium. The item had been included in the bill by the house finance committee.

Senator Hill said economy was the reason for the deletion. If the measure passes this year it will mean that the bureau will

Would Halt All Off Shore Refiners

Beet Spokesman In Plan To Eliminate Duty Free Refined Sugar From U. S.

(United Press by Radio)
WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mainland sugar interests today prepared for a last effort to secure house action on the Ellender-Adams sugar act amendment, which is being opposed vigorously by Hawaii and Puerto Rico on the grounds it is discriminatory.

The measure would provide an increase of approximately 300,000 tons in mainland quotas without providing a proportionate boost for offshore producers.

Study Deferred
A reliable source said Rep. Marvin Jones, chairman of the house agriculture committee, has definitely postponed committee consideration until the interior

(United Press by Radio)
NEW YORK, April 7.—The world per capita consumption of sugar in the year ending in August amounted to 21.1 pounds, as compared with 21.2 in the preceding year, according to Lamberg & Co., sugar brokers and statisticians.

agriculture, treasury and state departments complete their studies of the effects of the proposed quotas.

All sugar groups are opposing the refinery, whose vote are believed decisive, since beet sugar might win if it got the aid of eastern and New England interests.

Offshore beet growers and that refinery would lose 50,000 tons of refining, since beet sugar would absorb most of the new quota and that be detrimental to cane refiners.

A beet spokesman conferred with refinery men yesterday.

High Incomes

Honolulu Advertiser, 8 April 1939



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1939 (?)

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FROM THE DEPT. OF LABOR
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FROM THE DEPT. OF THE ARMY
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The Honolulu



Hawaii's Territorial

3RD. YEAR, NO. 18,792—16 PAGES

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HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, U. S. A.

Senate Committee To Favor 6-Cent Gas Tax

Cain Advocates High Fuel Levy; Revenues Would Retire TH Bonds

The six-member gasoline tax bill will be reported out by the ways and means committee of the senate this morning with the recommendation that it be adopted.



Mr. Cain will speak after which it will be sent to the house, where the provisions have already been debated by the finance committee.

Pay-As-Go Basis

Purpose of the measure, which is advocated by Louis S. Cain, superintendent of public works, is to put the territorial highway system on a pay-as-you-go basis instead of following the usual method of financing highway construction through sale of bonds.

Senator W. H. (Doc) Hill, chairman of the ways and means committee, has announced that a public improvement bond bill will be introduced in the senate during the present session. This will mean the highway department would be without funds, which to match the grants received through the federal highway aid system.

Annually the Territory receives about \$630,000 in federal grants for highway purposes. Of a million something more in \$300,000 has to be matched dollar for dollar with territorial funds. The balance is free money grade cross-tick and second-grade roads, should the territory match the federal grants would amount to the federal

Iceberg Is Sighted Off Midway Island

An iceberg was floating yesterday directly in the airplane's path between Honolulu and Yokohama near Midway island, according to a radio message from the St. Northland. The berg was sighted from the ship some three miles south of the transpacific airway and cable base, and the discovery was verified by the U.S.A.T. Meigs, en route from Honolulu to Manila.

The navigational service, however, disappeared so far as observers on the island itself were concerned, and it was presumed that it had drifted over the horizon or had broken up under the effect of suddenly warmer weather. The presence of such a large iceberg is considered unusual in waters so far south.

First reports were received here by naval radio from the Northland, and later the Meigs sent a similar report. Subsequent inquiries to the Commercial Pacific cable station at Midway brought no results, as the Pan-American manager there, Stewart Saunders, was unable to sight any such drift from the island lookout. The general drift was south during the afternoon.

The U.S. coast guard is keeping a sharp watch, as the Tattler Maru is in that general vicinity. This is the first iceberg reported in such southern latitudes since the transpacific Clipper sighted one about five months ago between Midway and Wake.

Senate Deletes Tour Bureau Item In Bill

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agriculture, treasury and state departments complete their study of the effects of the proposed quotas.

All sugar groups are warning the senators, whose votes are believed decisive, about either side might win if it got the aid of California and New England interests.

Offshore growers pointed out that refinery would lose \$20,000,000 of refining, while beet sugar would show a gain of \$10,000,000 and that is detrimental to cane growers.

A last legislative maneuver with refiners and sugar growers is expected.

(Continued on Page 1 Col. 3)

High Incomes

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