

Go Barefoot And Rent A Wave

It's a rare first-timer who doesn't experience at least a little shock of disappointment that the world-famous Waikiki beach is, after all, really rather narrow and small in comparison to its giant-size reputation. But then you slip off your shoes. You dip, without wincing, into the warm azure-emerald water. You float and gaze at Diamond Head, looking exactly like its pictures. You hunch and whoop while an outrigger slides through the spray and surf toward the shore. Someone strums a uke. You gaze at the plentitude of pulchritude. You sip, while a sinking sun shimmers on the surfers. And you'll find, most likely, that you've acquired — as the locals put it — "sand in the toe" and are sentenced to return, if only in memory, again and again.

So what's to do, as you walk barefoot along the sands of Waikiki?

Plenty. Waikiki's beachfront hotels and beach centers offer surfboards and air mattresses for rent by the hour, and outrigger canoe rides by the wave. Sam "Steamboat" Mokuahi operates the concession next to the Waikiki Beach Center where visitors have been learning to ride the waves since the days of Duke Kahanamoku. An hour of group instruction with an experienced surfer costs \$7. Those who are already on the way to "hang ten" can rent a

board for \$3 an hour (\$1.50 each additional hour). Canoe rides are \$3.50 per hour per person. Beach chairs and air mattresses are also available for rent.

Each surfing area has a name. Castle is located in front of the Outrigger Canoe Club. Public's, or Public Baths, is located in front of the Natatorium and is named for public bath facilities that once stood on this spot. Queen's, in front of Kuhio Beach, has fast, crowded waves, and Canoe's in front of the Moana Hotel, is so named because it's a good canoeing spot.

Down the beach visitors can arrange for an outrigger canoe ride at desks fronting the Moana and Surf Rider Hotels and the Royal Hawaiian Hotel where Harry Robello operates Aloha Beach Service. (He's concessionaire for the Sheraton-Waikiki too). Canoe rides are

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Hawaii News Briefs

Tougher Laws Needed

Prosecuting attorney Charles Marsland last night suggested "turning the spotlight of publicity on the judiciary" as one aid to reversing the tide of crime in Hawaii. More than 200 people hurried out for a meeting at the Outrigger Canoe Club to discuss the crime problem. Marsland said the public must demand that "justice be swift, certain, predictable and tough."

Mayor Frank Fasi said laws relating to juveniles should be stricter.

Attorney David Schutter said more money is needed for more and better-paid police, prosecutors and judges.

When morals are not operating to prevent crime, Schutter said, then "fear of getting caught" must become the deterrent.

Schutter said the fact that many of today's hard-core criminals were first arrested when they were eight or younger indicates that something has to be done about rehabilitation.

Getting away from it all — in Honolulu

By JERRY BURRIS
Advertiser Politics Writer

As prime minister of one of the least developed nations, one would think Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Michael Somare would have no trouble getting away from it all.

Apparently, however, it doesn't work that way. So Somare, chief executive of a nation of 3 million citizens — many just now emerging from a primitive subsistence lifestyle — flew to Honolulu last week to "get away from the telephones."

"I just wanted to get away from the telephone and away from the problems," he said during an interview in the oceanside patio of Honolulu's Outrigger Canoe Club.

Somare, a stocky 42-year-old in blue aloha shirt, formal black lava lava and shiny black shoes, said he simply can't escape pressure as long as he stays at home.

Even when he flies off to Wewak on the coast of his home Sepik region, Somare said, "I can't get away from the telephone. Everyone wants to see me; everyone has a problem."

So off he went to Honolulu for his first real vacation in years.

It's not that Somare, a former school teacher and journalist, is reluctant to deal with problems. He has tackled plenty since he became Papua New Guinea's first and only prime minister in 1972.

Somare's main task is to weld a nation and a national identity out of one of the least cohesive areas on Earth. Vast sections of the country have no transportation system.

The people of Papua New Guinea are fractured into as many as 750 separate language groups. They live on isolated mountaintops, vast jungles and on out-of-the-way islands.

Land disputes and ancient tribal animosities divide even those who share a common home or language.

And for all of this, it pains Somare that he must also fight the lingering image of Papua New Guinea as a frightening stone-age lair of battling headhunters.

Papua New Guinea's attempts to enter the modern world are not

served by tourist companies which stage "tribal battles" for curious visitors, he complained.

"The tour agencies are not telling the facts about what is really happening," he said.

"They come back with the impression we are still fighting. These are the foreigners who are staging the mockery fighting."

"Mockery fighting builds fear among the travelers."

"They are not fighting the tourists, they are fighting themselves."

The inability of Papua New Guineans to get along has been perhaps Somare's greatest nation-building problem. It ranges from street-corner brawling in the urban centers through (now diminishing) tribal battling.

And it shows up in bickering within the political leadership of the country.

Somare leads a coalition government and must constantly struggle to keep the various factions together. Despite long odds, however, Somare has used his skills as a mediator and conciliator to keep the nation intact.

He beat back a violent separatist movement on the copper-rich island of Bougainville. He has pacified other budding separatist movements in part through an active policy of decentralizing government authority and responsibilities.

It seems to be working, Somare said. He already senses a growing feeling of identity with the nation that became independent from Australia only on Sept. 16, 1975.

"People are thinking about being Papua New Guineans," he said. "They are thinking as islanders."

English and a sometimes comic pidgin are slowly emerging as common languages. Roads, airstrips and water transport have begun to stitch the nation together physically.

And even as Somare continues his role as a bridge between the various elements in Papua New Guinea, he has launched a foreign policy that seeks to place the nation as a "bridge" between Asia and the Pacific, although he insists his nation will remain principally a Pacific one.

One of the touchiest foreign relation problems for Somare is the border with Indonesia. Indonesian rebels operate along the border and refugees from that fighting have fled to Papua New Guinea.

Some 2,000 such people have settled in Papua New Guinea with his country's blessing, Somare said. But these are individuals who share ethnic and geographic ties with Papua New Guinea.

The day is coming, Somare believes, when Papua New Guinea will have money. The nation is rich in natural resources such as timber, copper and other minerals.

There's great excitement about a major copper deposit named the Ok Tedi. The "problem" is that to get at the copper, miners will first have to clear away a cap of goldbearing ore that may be worth up to \$700 million.

Exploiting such resources on a massive scale, Somare admits, is a wrenching experience for the relatively backward residents of the surrounding neighborhood. Still, he believes such industrialization will have to come — but at a moderate pace.

"Most of our people are villagers," he said. "You don't want to change that pattern of life so suddenly."

To lay the groundwork for the industrialization that will come, Somare's government is concentrating its current national development plan on rural improvements and self-reliance.

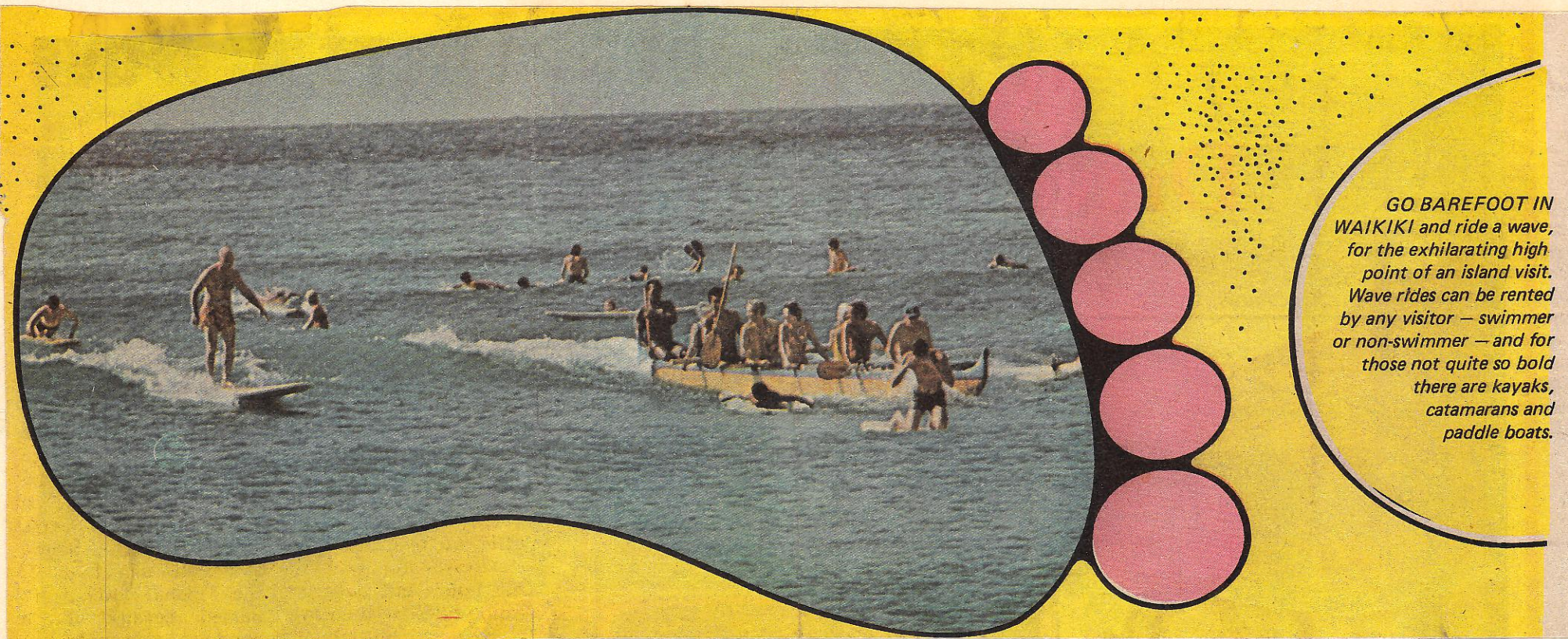
Schools, health centers and a rough network of market roads are a high priority.

"We want to encourage economic activity in the villages," he said.

Big mining and industrialization will bring environmental problems, social disruption and land alienation, along with the money, Somare admits. He said villagers must be slowly adapted to a market economy before they can make proper use of the huge royalties that will accrue.

"It's difficult when you deal with lots of money," he said.

"The government acts as a trustee for the people."



Go Rent A Wave

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\$3.50 a person for a three-wave ride which may take up to half hour. Group surfing lessons are \$7 an hour.

The concession at Ft. DeRussy is operated by Nathan Napoleon. Paddle boats are \$3.50, and surfboards rent for \$1.85 the first hour and 80 cents each additional hour. A catamaran ride is \$20 for one or two persons. A 14-foot catamaran Hobie Cat rents for \$13 for the first hour and \$6 for each additional hour; 16-foot Hobies are \$15 and \$7. Sailing lessons are available for \$7 per person. Surfing lessons are \$7 for groups and \$11 for private lessons. Snorkeling equipment, air mattresses and beach mats are also available.

At the Halekulani, the concession is operated by the hotel. Surfboards rent for \$2 an hour, group lessons are \$8 an hour. Snorkeling equipment is also available for rent. Instructors usually guide their beginning surfers to "Baby Pop's," a novice surfing site about 250 yards offshore where the waves break easy.

Ted Bush operates the concession at the Cinerama Reef. Outrigger rides are \$3.50 per person for three waves. Surfboards rent for \$2 an hour and lessons, with board included, are \$7 for a group lesson and \$11 for a private lesson. A one-hour catamaran ride is \$7 for adults and \$5 for children. Snorkeling equipment, beach mats, umbrellas, inflatable mats and beach chairs are also available.

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Meeting crime's problems

Meetings are one byproduct of the growing concern about crime here following the gang rape and servicemen beating incidents on the Waianae Coast.

While such meetings can be a beginning of understanding and action, we were also struck at the contrast between two of them reported in The Advertiser in recent days.

SUNDAY'S PAPER told of a gathering of Nanakuli's "hard core" youths at St. Rita's Catholic Church. The meeting was called by the neighborhood's church pastors in the wake of the violent incidents and bad publicity.

One quote that struck us was from a young teen-ager: "I am one of the animals. We no more nothing. (People) treat us like nothing. Us not animals. They no care about we gotta hang around beach 'cause no more jobs."

The other meeting was Monday night at the Outrigger Canoe Club. Called by a Kahala woman concerned about crime, it featured some leading citizens and public officials.

One quote there was from Deputy City Prosecutor Charles Marsland: "You're faced with who's going to run this city, punks or people. It's your island, your government. I suggest you take it back."

Another was from private attorney David Schutter, talking about hard-core criminals who started long ago as youthful offenders confined to the state boys' home: "They hate you, they hate your goddamned guts. You locked 'em up and you didn't do a thing. I'm talking about rehabilitating an 8-year-old."

THE BOTTOM LINE in all this is not some obvious answer to the crime problem. It is dangerous to generalize from a few quotes or from a news story on a meeting.

In fact, the conclusion has to be that there are no quick answers to the social problems of the Waianae Coast or other such areas, or to related crime in the community.

There may be a need to "get tough" in terms of improved police and prosecution methods to bring faster and more certain convictions, especially with repeat offenders.

But if poverty, crime and related problems are part of a cycle that repeats itself over generations in Waianae and elsewhere — and a recent Advertiser series noted that was part of the overall problem — then something has to be done about that, too.

A measure of the difficulty is the fact that a number of public and private agencies have been working in Waianae and other areas for years with only modest success considering the total problem.

Yet it should also be noted that there are many thousands of honest, hard-working if often poor people living in those areas who may be the real hope that something can be done.

SO ANYONE who thinks he or she has the single answer to crime here is not well informed. The quotes from the two meetings stand as a measure of the distances people are apart in this community.

Part of the solution is better communication and understanding of the real differences that exist.