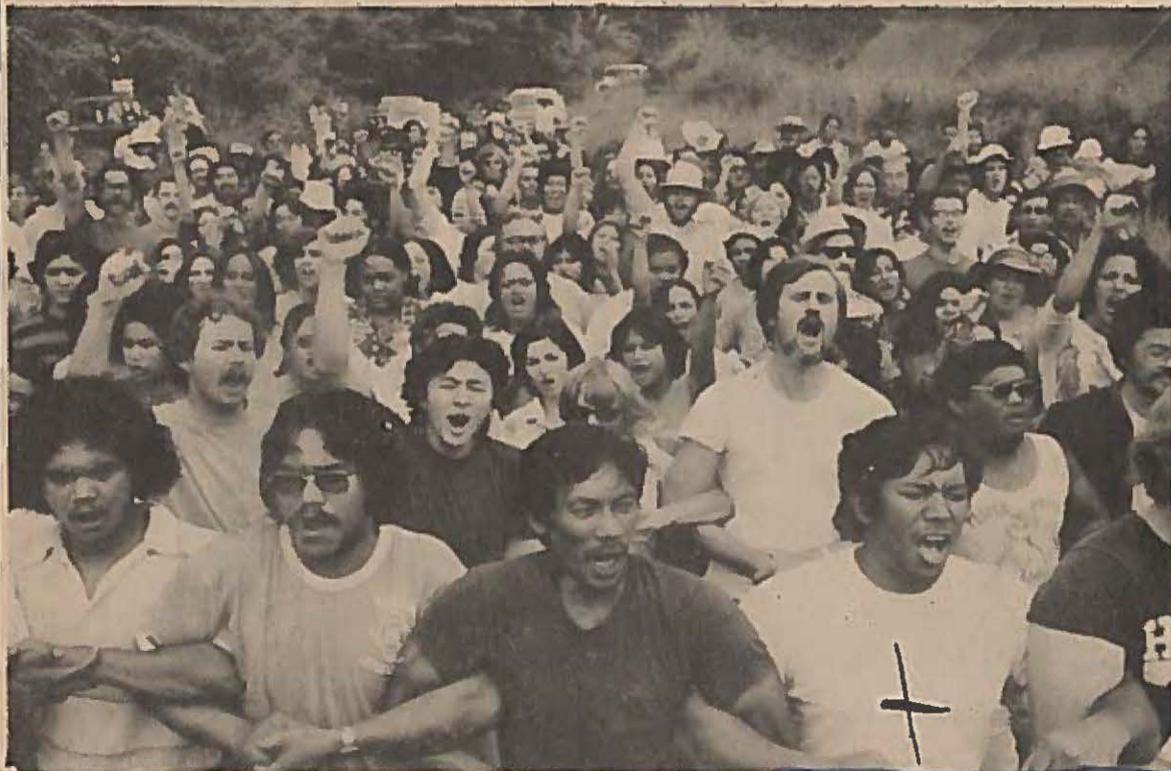


# WAI AHOLE WAIKANE



When the sheriff came to deliver the eviction order, he was met by a solid wall of over 500 angry eviction fighters blocking Wai-ahole Valley Rd. and chanting "Hell No- We ain't moving!"

## "Hell No - We Ain't Moving!"

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# Waiahole-Waikane Forward To Victory!

We did it! We forced the enemy to back off! We forced the Governor to act! On Friday, January 7, the Waiahole evictions were suspended until March 1.

The paper praised and credited the Governor for winning the delay. Mrs. Marks said she agreed to delay the evictions out of "concern and compassion for the people," and warned "that the tenants...not misconstrue this action as a sign of weakness."

This all sounds real nice except when compared to reality.

## THOUSANDS ACTIVELY INVOLVED

In the real world, thousands of people were and still are actively involved in the Waiahole-Waikane struggle. Both the Mayor and the Governor were baraged by a flood of resolutions, letters, and calls which kept their phones ringing day and night. More than that, hundreds came forward and united with us to actually defend the valleys. Thousands more supported the occupation with money, food and other donations.

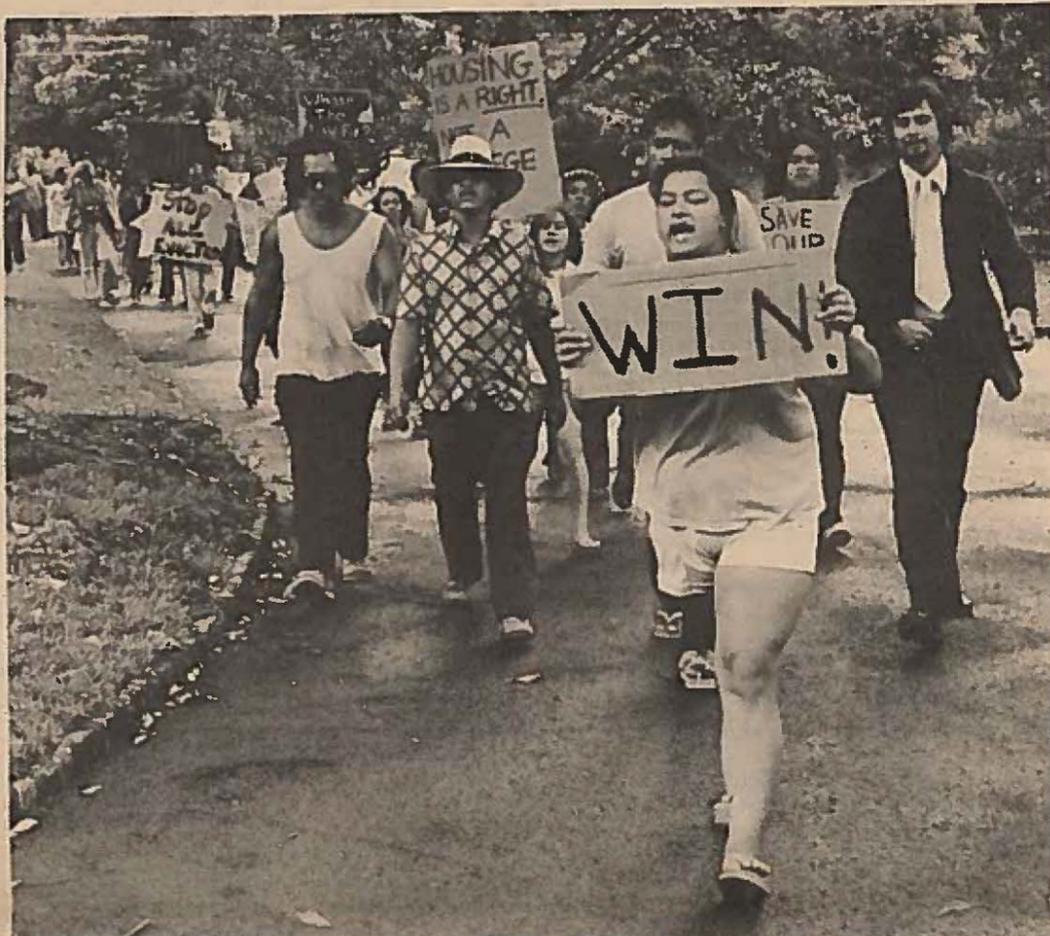
When we burned the writs and blockaded the road, our enemies knew we were serious about defending our homes and farms. Faced with the unity and combined strength of thousands of people across this State, the Governor and Mrs. Marks were forced to grant us a delay.

## NEW ATTACK ON THE HORIZON

This was a tremendous victory wrenched from them through a hard fought battle, but it was still only one battle in the war. There are other battles already looming on the horizon.

The most immediate of them is Joe Pao's proposal to rezone 429 acres of land in Waikane from agriculture to urban before the State Land Use Commission on February 9.

Pao wants to build 2,977 homes as high as \$250,000 and destroy the good agricultural lands, at a time when over 12,000 homes stand empty because no one has the money to buy them.



When 300 strong marched up her driveway in Nuuanu chanting, "Hell No we ain't moving", Mrs. Marks hid in her house, but we know that she got the message.

We have to mobilize broadly to STOP PAO NOW! But to win, we have to do more than defeat Pao.

## FORCING THE STATE TO ACT

Our main front now is to force the State to come up with an alternative to eviction. If the Governor fails to come up with anything before March 1, we will be forced to reoccupy the valleys to defend our homes and farms. We want to avoid a confrontation. If any confrontation takes place, the people of this State will hold Governor Ariyoshi and Mrs. Marks fully responsible.

We are peaceful people, we hate violence. If there is any violence in Waiahole-Waikane it will come from the police, who will be ordered to do the dirty work for Mrs. Marks and Joe Pao. We won't be starting it. To see our loved ones and our belongings thrown into the streets, to watch them tear down our homes and bulldoze our fields, to us this is violence.

We don't want to be hurt, and we don't want to hurt anyone, but if attacked, we will protect ourselves. To submit to eviction by the police or anyone is to give up our fight. That's why we were so serious about the blockade in the recent occupation of the valleys. We have fought too hard and too long to give up now.

We have to focus our main blow at the State to make them come up with a specific solution. State purchase of Waiahole-Waikane, or a land swap with Marks and Pao, or an agricultural park are some of the different options open to the State.

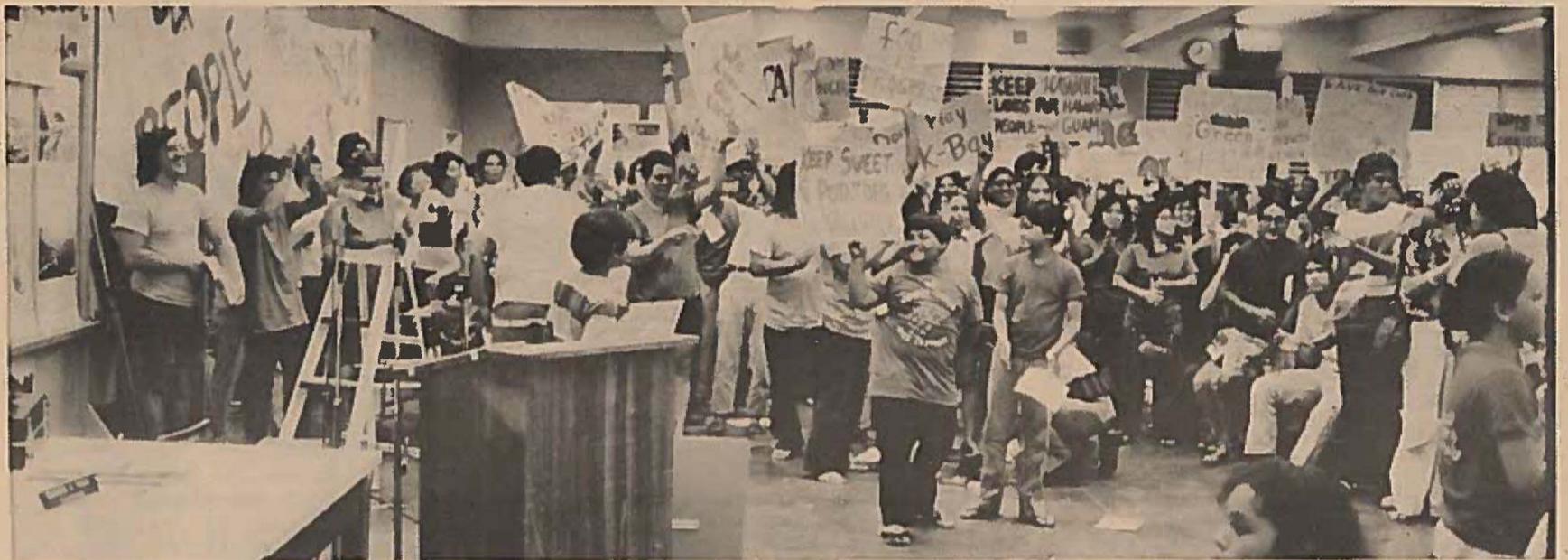
But we must make it very clear -- we cannot rely on the State to be our savior. In fact, throughout the last 2 years, the enemy has used the sheriffs, courts, judges and laws against us. What we have and will continue to rely on is the unity and strength of the thousands of people who support our cause.

United together, we had the power to delay the evictions. Now we must direct that power at the Governor and the State to force him to come forward with a solution that meets our needs.



A victory rally on Jan. 9 celebrated our successful occupation of the valleys.

# A HISTORY OF STRUGGLE



In 1974 we defeated Marks and Pao at the State Land Use Commission. That was our first major victory.

## PEOPLE FIGHT BACK

For years, big landlords and land developers backed up by the banks have evicted thousands of workers and farmers from places like Damon Tract, Kukui, Waiālae-Kahala, Hawaii-Kai, and Kalama Valley.

Small farmers have been ruined by the ceaseless thirst of the land developers for huge profits made through the rezoning and development of large tracts of agricultural lands.

In the past, people have always fought back when they were attacked, but most of this early resistance was on an individual basis and unorganized. In recent years, tenants all over the State of Hawaii in Heeia-Kea, Chinatown, Niūmalu on Kauai and here in Waiahole-Waikane have formed associations to take up the fight against evictions in an organized way.

## BLOW FOR BLOW

In Waiahole-Waikane we formed the Waiahole-Waikane Community Association after we found that Mrs. Marks, the owner of 2,900 acres in the valleys, wanted to rezone over 1,000 acres from agricultural to urban in 1974.

In October, 1974, we went to the Land Use Commission hearing 800-strong, backed by over 25,000 signatures on petitions against the rezoning of the valleys. Faced by such massive opposition, the Land Use Commission was forced to turn down Marks' and Pao's request. This was our first major victory! But the enemy wasn't going to give up this easily.



The banks and savings and loan companies stand to make millions off of Pao's development. We boycotted Honolulu Federal Savings and Loan when they loaned Pao \$3.5 million for his development.

Marks retaliated by jacking up our rents as high as 745% and issuing eviction notices if we couldn't pay. The WWCA made a decision - we weren't going to pay the new rents and instead deposited the money in a trust account for Mrs. Marks. Mrs. Marks struck back and dragged everybody to court.

After a year of lengthy legal proceedings, Judge Arthur Fong ruled in favor of Mrs. Marks. But instead of hanging our heads in defeat, the whole courtroom stood up and chanted in one loud voice, "HELL NO! WE AIN'T MOVING!"

Judge Fong was so enraged by the chanting in his sacred courtroom, he banged the gavel so hard, the head flew off! We chanted even louder and it was Fong who left the room hanging his head.

Just outside the courtroom window over 200 supporters picked up the chant. After court, we took the fight straight to Mrs. Marks' doorstep, by setting up a huge picketline right smack on her front yard!

## THE BOND -- JUSTICE FOR A PRICE

To gain more time to build the struggle, we appealed Fong's decision to the Supreme Court. But in order to stop the eviction order while the case was being appealed, we had to post a bond of \$73,000 (the amount of our back rent to Mrs. Marks) plus \$7,500 per month - \$2,400 more than the \$5,100 we are now paying. This was legal blackmail, pure and simple.

Under this system of justice, "anyone" has the right to an appeal, but you can be evicted in the meantime if you don't fork over the money. The message was clear-- NO MONEY, NO JUSTICE.

After much discussion and debate, the WWCA decided that we wouldn't pay one red cent to Mrs. Marks unless a settlement was reached.

Continued on next page



When the courts and their laws can't force us out, the landlord calls on the police to do their dirty work for them as they did in Kalama Valley in 1971. But in '77 our strength and unity forced them to back off.



Fasi and Ariyoshi say "the law is the law" but we know better, the law is for the rich and so are you.

# Broad Unity THE OC



The anger and determination of the old folks was an inspiration to all of us. Mrs. Cortuna, a long-time valley resident crumples her writ before throwing it into the fire.

## PREPARING FOR A CONFRONTATION

On Sunday, January 2, the defense of the valleys was organized. A headquarters was set up in the valley, with a central meeting and communication area and a collective kitchen.

Up a mile in the valley, a campsite was established where those from outside the valley slept and coordinated their activities. This camp was organized and lead mainly by Workers United to Defend Waiahole-Waikane, together with members from the People's Coalition for Welfare and Employment, Youth United, GI's United to Fight All Attacks on Enlisted, the Carpenter's Union, Students Fight for Land and Housing, the Revolutionary Student Brigade, and scores of individuals from church and community groups who worked tirelessly, uniting with the valley residents to build the strongest defense.

Security was set up at key entrances to the valley, with 24-hour rotating shifts always on the alert. Strict rules of discipline were adhered to. No firearms, no booze, no dope. Everyone was clear that we didn't want to give the police any excuse to come into the valley and we wanted everyone to be clear-headed and alert.

An extensive network of CB radios was organized by CBer's supportive of the struggle. This network operated 24 hours and



Led by the WWCA steering committee over 500 residents and supporters

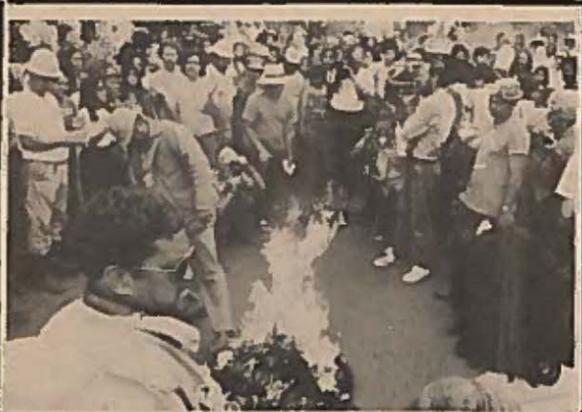
was key to the valley's alert system, always on the look-out for police movements anywhere on the island. A phone tree had been organized so that in a matter of minutes, hundreds of supporters could be notified for immediate mobilization.

## WRITS DELIVERED

At mid-day Monday, January 3, word came that the writs of eviction would be delivered by the sheriff's office. By that time, support in the valley had built to about 500 people.

Lead by the WWCA Steering Committee, all 500 marched the quarter of a mile from the Defense Headquarters to the entrance of Waiahole Valley. With cars blocking the entrance, a massive human chain was formed to stop any surprise appearance by the police.

Taking their place in the front line were 2 truckloads of supporters from Waianae who arrived just minutes before the sheriff. As the sheriff approached to hand the writs to the residents, everyone kept up steady chants of "We Ain't Moving!" and "Marks



Burning the eviction orders showed the enemy that we meant what we said. The valleys would be defended.

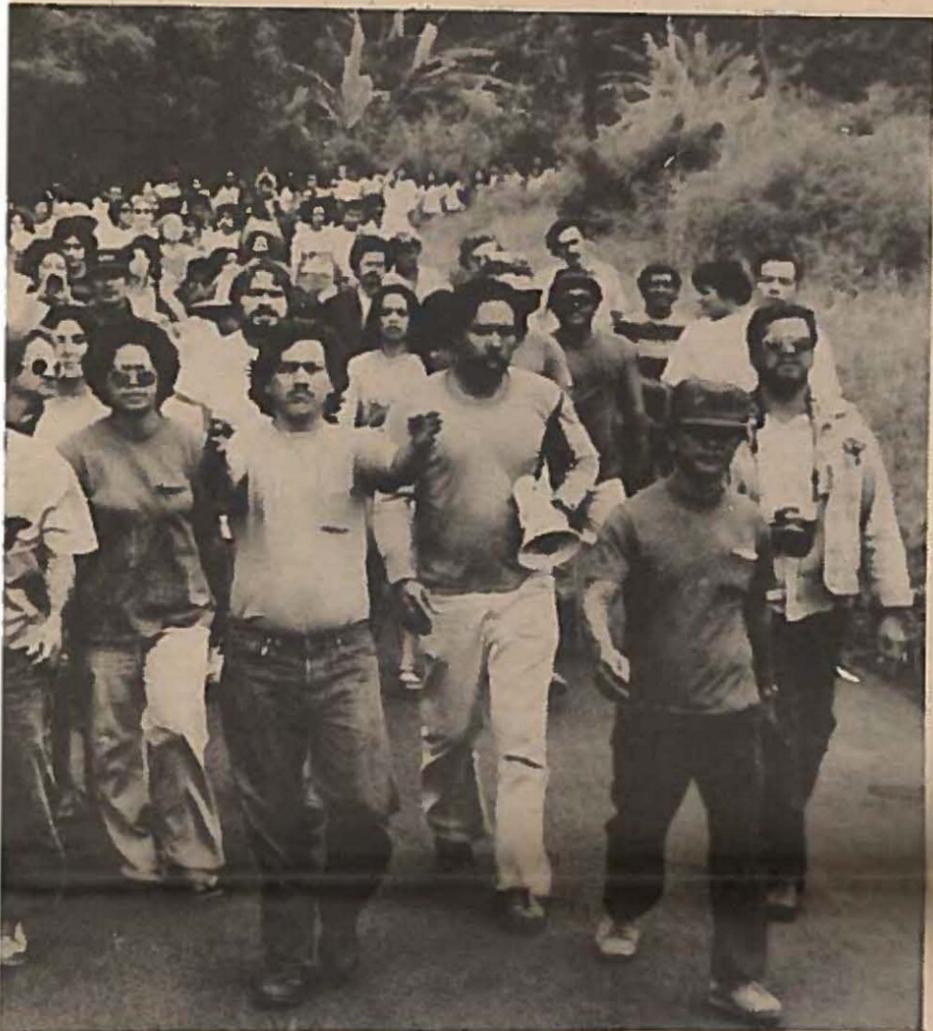


Steering Committee member Byron Ho gives an orientation to a group of supporters at the Campsite.



The supporters camp took on a life of its own as more groups and organizations joined in the occupation.

# Key To Victory OCCUPATION



March down Waiahole Valley road to collect and burn their eviction orders.

and Pao say "We Gotta Go, Waiahole-Waikane says, Hell No!"

After taking the 79 writs from the sheriff, we built a big bonfire burning the writs right in the middle of the street. This was a strong statement to the enemy that we were not bluffing. The valleys would be defended and the enemy would have a tough fight on their hands if they tried to enforce the writs.

## EVICTED FIGHTERS BLOCKADE ROAD, KEEP POLICE OUT

On Tuesday night, WWCA united with Workers United to Defend Waiahole-Waikane

to put on a program and rally to unite all forces more strongly and to sum-up the situation. But late that night the CB network reported sighting large police activity moving towards Waiahole Valley.

Within 5 minutes of the siren warnings, several hundred people and scores of cars were transported through the valley and mobilized at the valley entrance. Roadblocks were set up to block traffic coming in from two directions.

In effect, this tied up all traffic traveling around the Windward side of the island. The backed up cars made it very hard for the police mobilization to penetrate through to the

valley. One police sergeant caught in the roadblock tried to provoke an incident, but no one fell for his trick.

Traffic was backed up well over an hour. As hundreds stood defiant at the mouth of Waiahole Valley, WWCA Steering Committee members negotiated with police at the roadblocks. After high level commitment from the police that no evictions would be taking place that night, and a clearance from the CB network, the blockade was called off.

As traffic passed by the valley, hundreds of eviction fighters lined the highway, chanting and singing. Cars and trucks passing by waved clenched fists and honked their horns. It was clear that most of those caught up in the blockade supported the action.

## DEFENSE WON BROAD SUPPORT

Along with these decisive actions of defense, Workers United was organizing teams which distributed leaflets throughout the islands at jobsites, schools, and communities. The leaflets put out by a joint WWCA-Workers United information and leafletting team summed up the latest events and called on those outside the valley to support the struggle in various ways.

Along with the leafletting, teams were organized to hold banners and to leaflet at major intersections like Kahakili and Kam highways. Many truckers, bus drivers and refuse workers honked their horns in support and grabbed more leaflets to take back to their fellow workers.

These mobilization efforts were important to organize more support, and to keep the defense fighters within the valley in constant contact with broad sections of people outside. This made it impossible for the enemy to isolate residents and supporters in the valley and gave the mobilization a presence throughout the islands.

People kept up the calls to the Governor and Mayor, and delegations from various groups continually put pressure on them. The United Public Workers union, 9,000-strong passed a resolution in support of the struggle. Pine, sugar and hotel workers took up collection for donations on the job site. Unemployed workers took the message to the unemployment lines.

One member of a church group collected over \$400 for the fight. Support came in from all over the State - people flew in from Maui, Molokai, and the Big Island. Reports came in that news about the struggle reached mainland cities like Los Angeles, Denver, and Chicago.

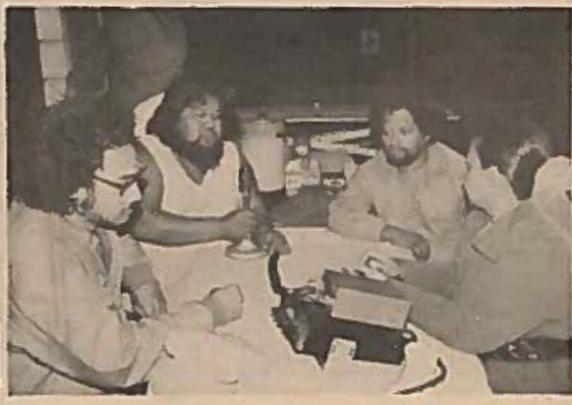
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Workers United and other supporters leafletted and held sign and banners. This helped to get the word of our struggle out broadly.



Blocking Kam highway stopped the police and forced them to give us an assurance that no one would be evicted that night.



Our CB headquarters was manned 24hrs. around the clock, always on the alert for any police activity.

### BEATING HER TO THE PUNCH

Mrs. Marks went wild! She sent her lawyers after the \$73,000. They got Judge Fong to freeze our trust account and all the personal savings and checking accounts of the defendant tenants. She even froze our Christmas accounts, on week before Christmas!

But we had beaten her to the punch, and moved the money! A few days later, Fong was forced to lift the freeze on the personal accounts, as hundreds of people asked, "What kind of justice is this?" Clearly, our chant had hit the nail on the head: "The courts are the tool of the richman's rule!"

### BUILDING THE OFFENSIVE

With the gun of eviction cocked at our head, we went on the offensive to avoid a confrontation. In a solidarity rally held in the valleys on September 25, over 400 people participated in a mock eviction drill. We were preparing for a possible eviction date of October 1.



Over 400 people participated in a mock eviction drill in Waiahole on Sept. 25th. This was a warning to Marks, Pao, the Police and the politicians that we weren't fooling around.

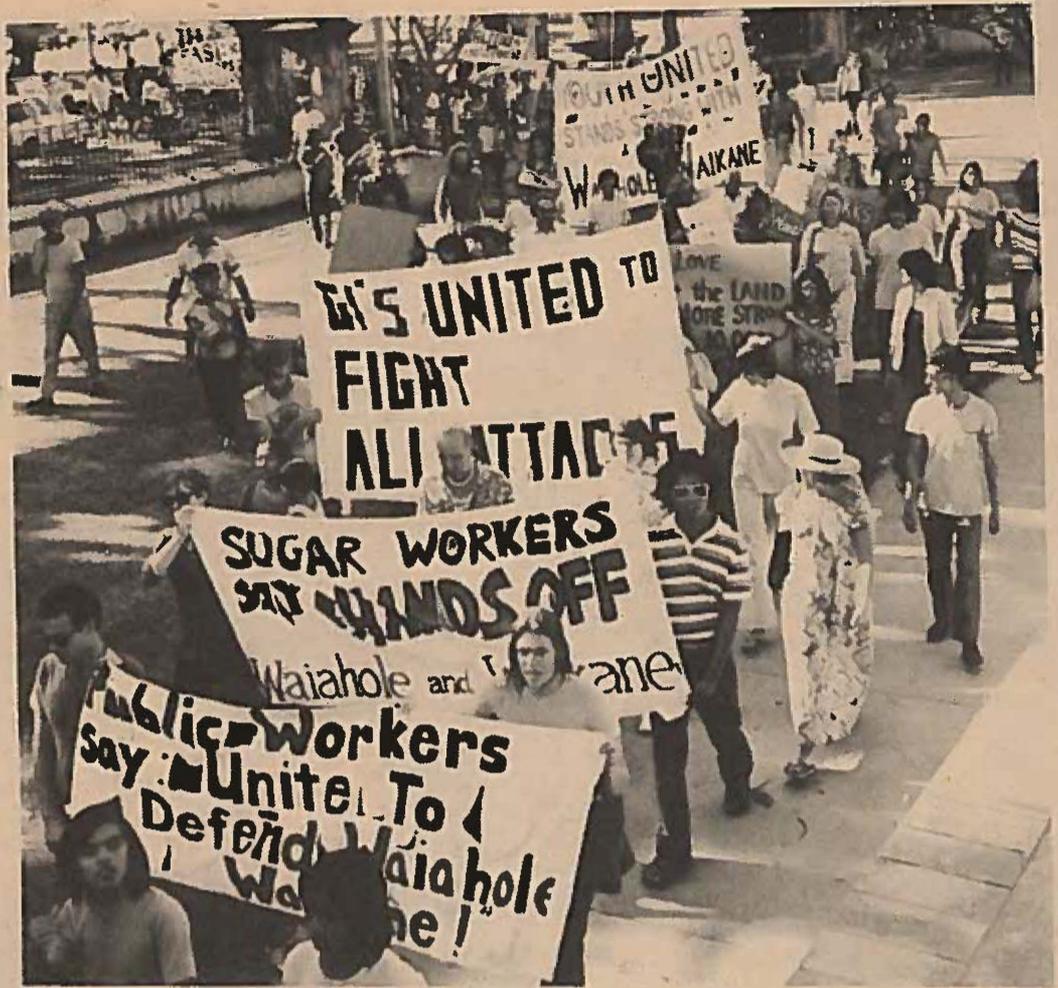
But on September 27, the judge moved the date of eviction to November 3. On that day, we went to court, and the judge gave us two weeks to put up the bond money, but we had already decided not to pay.

In the meantime, we picketed the police department and the Mayor's office a number of times since it would be their job to carry out the evictions. Marks and Pao surely couldn't move the people by themselves. Their agents had already been chased off the land several times!

In raising the demand to Fasi to "Keep the Cops Out!" his only reply was, "The law is the law" and "I have to follow the law." At the same time, we hand-delivered an open letter to all policemen asking them to be sick on eviction day, and stating



Our first negotiation session at the State Capitol. After 2 meetings Pao (in the foreground) and Marks, broke off negotiations and sent us an ultimatum that we unanimously rejected.



On Dec. 29 over 400 of us marched through town. We picketed the courts, sheriffs, Marks attorneys office, the Capitol and City Hall in an attempt to head-off a Jan.3 confrontation.

that we wanted no confrontation.

While we were exposing the role of Fasi and the police in our evictions, we also aimed 2 demands at Marks and Pao: 1) Stop the evictions now! and 2) Sit down and negotiate!

To put some punch behind our demand, we organized a surprise demonstration at Mrs. Marks' hideaway house on the slopes of Diamond Head. 5 busloads of people picketed in and out of her driveway. Fuming mad, she called the cops who were paralyzed because we had too many people for them to handle.

The demand hit home -- 15 days later, Mrs. Marks and Pao offered us their first "settlement proposal."

Negotiations got under way, but broke down after 2 sessions. The other side slammed the door in our face by cancelling a negotiating meeting scheduled for December 29.

That same day, over 400 of us marched through town, demonstrating at the court, the sheriffs, Mrs. Marks' lawyers' offices, the State Capitol and ending at City Hall,



To head off a possible confrontation, we picketed the Police department and chanted our message; "HPD-stay away-we ain't moving-No Way!"

in an attempt to head off a confrontation on January 3. Instead of meeting with us as scheduled, the enemy sent us another proposal with a cover letter basically saying, 'this is it; sign it or face eviction on January 3.'

The next night, December 30, we thoroughly discussed and unanimously rejected their ultimatum. Clearly, negotiations were at an impasse. Pao wanted the good agricultural lands for his own profit. We wanted the good agricultural lands for farming and living.

The State, which sat in on the negotiations steered clear of making any commitments. By letting the law run its course, they were willing to allow the evictions to happen, showing clearly whose side they were really on. State Senator Andy Anderson, who tried to look like a mediator in the negotiations, ran around the valleys in a frantic last ditch attempt to get some of us to sign the enemy's proposal. No one did.

Though the landlord kept up the pressure for the evictions, the police and Governor began to back down from enforcing the writs. While Governor Ariyoshi was in constant emergency meetings with Mrs. Marks' agents and Joe Pao, the police were making it clear that they didn't want to come into the valleys. They realized that the situation was explosive and many didn't want to evict friends and relatives. There were many cases of policemen calling in sick during the week of the occupation.



After our successful blockade of Kam hwy. over 200 eviction fighters lined the road chanting and singing. People caught up in the road-block passed by waving and beeping their horns showing that they supported what we were doing.

So many workers actively supported the struggle and played active and leading roles in the valleys. Many people took vacation time, called in sick or came into the valleys on days off or during time offs. Some workers would stand guard from 12 midnight to 4 am, and go to work after that.

And even though many people who came early in the week had to leave as the week wore on, the support was building so steadily that our numbers in the valley continued to get bigger.

Daily and nightly meetings were held to sum-up the constantly changing situation, and everyone was involved in discussions about new questions facing the struggle so that we could continue to build a more unified, more organized, and more disciplined fight.

During the days, school classes and community groups would come in and get tours, and many would get right in and help paint signs for the picketline that was going day-in and day-out at the entrance to the valley.

Food and money was continuously being brought in. The struggle was getting broader support as time went on.

The phones at the homes and offices of the Mayor and Governor rang 24 hours round-the-clock. Stacks of letters began piling up on their desks, more people were clearly uniting with the occupation.

#### MASSIVE SUPPORT WINS VICTORY

Seeing our organization, discipline, and militancy, the enemy was forced to back down. By Friday, the Governor announced an extension of our eviction until March 1. We had won a real victory!

Before the occupation, many people had asked, "How can you defend the valley? How can you stop the landlord who owned

the land and had the law on her side from evicting you?" The 5-day occupation now stands as a strong lesson to all of us that the determined unity and strength of workers and farmers, uniting with broad sections of all the people can, in fact put a brake on the attacks that the rich class keeps shoving on us.

For tens of thousands of us, the slogan "THE PEOPLE UNITED WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED" now rings more real and clear!

To celebrate and sum-up this victory, we called a rally on Sunday. 700-strong joined in with the celebration to let our enemies know that we are all still on guard. And until the evictions are called off for good, and our demands met, the struggle will continue!

## No Rezoning In Waikane STOP PAO NOW!



The infamous Joe Pao - profits are his main concern.

#### PAO PLANNING A NEW ATTACK

On February 9th Pao will be trying to get his foot in the door to develop Waikane Valley. He wants to get the State Land Use Commission to rezone 429 acres from agriculture to urban in Waikane mauka of Kam Highway.

Pao plans to build 2,977 homes as high as \$250,000! He says that some of the units will start at \$40,000, but the people of Hawaii have heard similar promises from many developers in the past, only to see \$40,000 homes end up with a \$70,000 price tag.

The whole project will cost over \$160 million and take 10 years to complete. It will wipe out 80% of the best agricultural lands that Pao now owns. The best papaya and sweet potato farms in the valleys would be destroyed.

Our position is firm: **HANDS OFF WAIKANE!** We want long-term leases at reasonable rents where we are now living and farming. We want the good ag lands that are not being now used, opened up to other farmers. If any homes are built, they have to be of the kind and price that people can afford without forcing us out

of our homes and without destroying the good agricultural lands.

#### PAO LIES ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

Pao claims that our resistance to his development is keeping 1,250 construction workers from getting jobs. It's true that Pao's development would create some jobs—but only temporarily. What Pao is really trying to do is blame us for causing unemployment and turn the 5,000 unemployed construction workers against us.

Valley residents make up some of those 5,000 and we know that we didn't lay ourselves off! The construction bosses put up over 12,000 high-priced homes and condominiums so they could make a fast profit. But when they couldn't sell those houses because we don't make enough money to buy them, the bosses quit building and sent thousands of us to the unemployment lines.

So who's really to blame for unemployment? One thing's certain, it ain't us!

#### UNION BOSSES INVEST IN THE EVICTION OF THEIR MEMBERS

Some union bosses like Harold Lewis (from Local 3, Operating Engineers) and Art Rutledge (from Local 5 Hotel Workers Union and the Teamsters) are telling their union members to back Pao's project because it means jobs.

But it's not jobs that they're really interested in — both Lewis and Rutledge have sizeable personal investments in Pao's Windward Partners. Besides his own money, Rutledge planned to kick in \$100,000 from the Hotel workers union and another \$100,000 from the Teamsters. There are teamsters and hotelworkers who live in the valleys and Rutledge is using their own money to evict them!

An unemployed carpenter and a former member of Local 3 who lives in the valley said one day, "If there's a labor dispute be-

tween the bulldozer drivers and Joe Pao, which side of the table would Harold Lewis sit on?" If he's already investing in the eviction of some of his own members there's NO WAY that he can represent the rest of the members in a beef with Pao.

But in spite of Rutledge and Lewis' attempts to turn their members against us, some hotelworkers joined the occupation and many others made donations of money or food. As for the bulldozer drivers, Lewis wasn't able to prevent 30 drivers from refusing to drive for Pao in Waikane!

For Pao and his lot, it would be a gain to divide us. But our interests don't lie with them and their money-making schemes. During the recent occupation scores of construction workers came in to kokua. One worker dumped a whole truckload of lumber at the campsite.

In spite of our enemies' attempts to rip us apart, our unity is continuing to grow and that's what's going to rip them apart!

#### WE'VE DEFEATED PAO BEFORE — WE'LL DEFEAT HIM AGAIN!

This is the second time we've had to fight Pao at the SLUC. The first time in 1974 we built broadly and forced the Commission to turn down the request. Now Pao's trying it again.

When we defeat him again at the Land Use Commission, it may be ALL PAU for Joe Pao.



Art Rutledge

# Restrictive Rules & Regs Bars Public Participation LAND USE COMMISSION SCARED OF THE PEOPLE



The State Land Use Commissions restrictive new rules and regs make it difficult for the public to participate.

To get the go-ahead for this project, Pao has to go before the State Land Use Commission (SLUC), a 9-member board appointed by the Governor. The SLUC has been given the power to rezone all land throughout the State into 4 categories: urban, agriculture, conservation, and rural.

## LAND USE COMMISSION PLAYING BY NEW RULES

Although we are fighting Pao in the same arena as in 1974, we are being forced to play by new rules and regulations that restrict who can participate in the hearings. Under the old procedures, everyone could have their say. Under the new rules, people who want to fully participate in the hearings have to register as "parties" and state how their interest in the affected property is different from that of the general public.

We say that EVERYONE has an interest in and is affected by this rezoning, and that's why everyone has just as much right to say something about this rezoning as anyone else.

Overall, the new rules are designed to re-

strict, not encourage public participation. Proceedings are conducted in a courtroom fashion with the chairman of the Commission as the judge, the developer as the plaintiff, and the people as defendants.

Any appearance of an open public hearing isn't there anymore. This isn't surprising.

In 1974, the SLUC was confronted in a number of areas with masses of people angry about the developers' plans and the procedures of the land use commission. Forced to give in to the peoples' demands, the LUC scheduled a separate hearing on the Waiahole-Waikane rezoning proposal.

In Waipahu, the people shutdown the daytime hearing and forced the LUC to schedule an evening hearing. On Kauai, the hearing was also shutdown, after the chairman, Eddie Tangen was publicly exposed for having secret dealings with the developers who were asking for the zoning change.

To shield the commissioners from the righteous anger of the masses of people, and to take the steam out of all our struggles, a mainland consultant, Daniel Mandelker was hired and together with LUC chair-

man, Eddie Tangen drew up new rules and regs.

These are the ones we're now up against. Regulations such as these benefit the developers' side, since they have the money to hire lawyers, and consultants, and can spend all day at a hearing.

## HEARINGS FOR WHO?

The LUC has scheduled the Waikane hearing for 9 am on February 9th. Most of us work and can't take the day off. It's clear that the convenience of the LUC members and the developers come before the needs of the public.

We have requested that the commission change the time and place of the meeting to Feb. 11, 7 pm at Waiahole Elementary School.

Like the evictions, the courts and the laws, the rules and regs of the LUC and their holding of morning hearings on a weekday are an attack on us, and just as we've fought the evictions, we will fight to have broad participation at the hearing; we will fight to make sure that the hearing is at a time convenient to the people; and we will fight to defeat Pao's rezoning request!

# Our 4 Demands

## (1.) STOP ALL EVICTIONS IN WAIAHOLE-WAIKANE NOW!

We're being evicted so that Marks and Pao can make huge profits. We don't care about their profits. We need our homes and farms. For us this is not a matter of choice, but a matter of survival.

## (2.) STOP PAO AND WINDWARD PARTNERS PLAN TO DESTROY OUR HOMES AND FARMS

We are hard working people. We cleared the land and built our own homes and farms. The non-working, non-productive landlord has contributed nothing to the improvement of these valleys. We can't let Pao and Marks destroy what we have toiled and sweated for all these years.

## (3.) WE WANT REASONABLE LONG-TERM LEASES FOR ALL LESSEES!

Under the threat of month-to-month evictions for the last 20 years, we have labored to make our valleys valuable and productive. We want and need long-term leases for all lessees, to ensure some degree of economic stability.

## (4.) FIGHT FOR FAIR AND REASONABLE RENTS

Most tenants face landlords as individuals and have no say about higher rents. It's either like it or leave it. In Waiahole-Waikane we don't like it and we're not about to leave it. We will not pay higher rents unless we can get long-term leases, and even then the increases must fall in the 25%-50% range. Anything over that would amount to agreeing to the eviction of some of our members who couldn't afford the raise.



Mrs. Matayoshi has been farming in Waiahole since the 30's. She ain't moving.

This brochure was jointly produced by the WWCA and WUTDWW. Workers United to Defend Waiahole-Waikane was organized because this struggle has become a key battlefront for all of the people of Hawaii.

In the months of building the offensive, WUTDWW has actively gone out among workers to mobilize the strength and unity of workers as an organized force to stand solidly with the Waiahole-Waikane struggle.



Mrs. Marks, who inherited Waiahole-Waikane from her father Link (the land baron) McCandless said she delayed the evictions out of "concern and compassion for the people", but we know better.

We Present Back Past Village

# HOW YOU CAN HELP

1. Unite with us to STOP PAO from rezoning Waikane. Help with the mobilization effort. Right now the hearing is scheduled for FEBRUARY 9th, 9 am at Parker Methodist Church in Kaneohe.

We are fighting to get it changed to FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 7 pm at WAIHAOLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

Call the SLUC (548-4611) and tell them to change the time and place of the meeting and how you feel about Pao's request.

2. Call the WWCA office (239-8963) for the dates, times, and places for sign and banner making, and for the mass leafletting schedule. Information about what Workers United to Defend Waiahole-Waikane has planned to help build the struggle will also be available.

3. Keep the letters and calls in to Mayor Fasi's office telling him not to send the police into the valleys if there's no settlement before March 1. "Remind" him that we'll all hold him responsible if the police are sent in.

Office: 523-4141; Home: 946-6281

4. Keep the letters and calls in to Governor Ariyoshi. Let's not let him forget that our eyes are on him, and that March 1 is right around the corner. Let him know that you support either a land swap or state condemnation of the valleys as a resolution to the Waiahole-Waikane

struggle.

Office: 548-5420 Home: 538-3113

5. Spread the word about the struggle. We have leaflets, petitions, T-shirts and bumper stickers at the WWCA office located at the Waiahole Poi Factory, corner of Kam Hwy. and Waiahole Valley Rd.

6. Invite us to your group or organization, or take a tour of the valleys. We have a slideshow and speakers to explain our struggle.

7. Letters and donations can be sent to WWCA, P.O. Box 1202, Kaneohe, 96744. Please specify if you'd like your donation to go to our Legal Defense Fund.

8. If you can help leaflet or would like to help in any other way, please leave your name and phone number at the WWCA office.

9. Sign our pledge list. This is a list of those who are committed to our struggle and are willing to come down to the valleys on eviction day to take a stand side by side with us to defend our homes and farms if that becomes necessary.

10. Boycott Honolulu Federal Savings and Loan. They are lending Pao the money to develop the valleys. Let them know why you are closing your account.

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## Imua Waiahole-Waikane BENEFIT CONCERT

Date: Feb. 19  
Time: 11am to 5pm  
Place: Waiahole Valley

Admission \$3.00  
Tickets can be picked up at the  
Waiahole Poi Factory 9am-4pm.  
everyday except Sunday.

Top Name Entertainment:

The Hui-O-Hana  
Peter Moon  
Genoa Keawe  
Raymond Kane  
and many others.

Grassroots music:

Opala  
Backyard serenaders  
Maluhia  
and many, many more.

# Waiahole-Waikane:

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UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

## All Change is not Progress!

The struggle of the residents of Waiahole-Waikane is another example of the ever-sharpening conflict between the urbanization of the land by profit-seeking landowners and developers on the one hand, and the preservation of agriculture and the economic welfare of a community on the other.

### McCANDLESS DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Waiahole and Waikane are two adjacent valleys on the Windward side of Oahu. These two valleys are the home of 800 people, most of whom are tenants of the one big landlord—the McCandless Heirs. The Heirs, one of the largest private landowners in the state, own a total of 3,000 acres in the two valleys. As a first step toward development of the land, they have asked for the rezoning of 1,337 acres of agricultural land—753 acres to urban use and 585 acres to rural.

If their proposal for rezoning is accepted by the State Land Use Commission, the Heirs would then move ahead with their plans to develop 6,700 homes for a projected population of 20,000 people. This would mean the eviction of over 150 families, some of whom farm the land and many of whom have lived there for over 20 years.

### CO-CONSPIRATOR JONES

Conspiring with the McCandless land barons is the developer of the project, multi-millionaire Kenneth Jones. Jones is originally from North Carolina, but now he works his profit-making schemes out of Guam. In 1967 his total assets were estimated to be worth more than \$10 million.

Some of his business interests in and around Guam include a chain of supermarkets, luxury hotels, a 7,500 acre ranch, restaurants, a shipping line, and one of the largest local construction companies. A local dignitary in Guam said of Jones, "Next to government, Ken Jones is the biggest thing on Guam."

### SMALL FARMS IN WAIAHOLE-WAIKANE

The Waiahole and Waikane valleys harbor one of the few small, diversified farming areas left on Oahu. Over the past decades, many areas like this one have been over-run by sprawling residential and urban developments. Kahala, Aina Haina, Hawaii Kai and Kalama Valley all used to be thriving agricultural communities. The same thing is also happening today in places like Waianae. Small farmers there are witnessing residential developments popping up on their door step and threatening their existence.

"The proposed land use change for this area will cause the permanent loss of hundreds of acres of valuable and productive agricultural lands," said Ken Kamiya, a farmer from the Waiahole-Waikane area. "Lands that are valuable not only for my personal well-being, but for the economy of the State as well. Lands that are now producing papayas, bananas, sweet potatoes, snap beans, cucumbers, eggplants, taro, and other miscellaneous vegetable crops. Further, lands that also produce nursery plant stocks, cut flowers, and decorative foliage, as well as livestock. Still further, lands that now represent a diminishing but yearned for way of life; the uncluttered and uncongested rural way of life."

The development is also having an indirect effect on the farmers in the area right now. The tenants of the McCandless Heirs have been on month-to-month leases since 1959, the year the Heirs began planning for the development. The fact that the farmers live from month-to-month, not knowing when they will be evicted, has discouraged them from making any big improvements on their farms which could boost their production.

### DEVELOPMENT WOULD DESTROY LIFESTYLE

Besides the farmers, other tenants and residents in the valleys see their present way of life as necessary for their survival. Many fam-



Who feeds the people? Waiahole and Waikane Valleys are one of the few areas left on Oahu where small-scale farming still goes on. photo- Ed Greevy

lies have garden plots, growing vegetables in order to keep up with the high cost of eating these days. Besides growing their own food, they stretch their income further by catching fish, crabs and squid from the ocean, and by raising chickens, pigs, geese and cows.

If the development comes in, it will mean that all these necessary activities will be wiped out. There is no place for big gardens, chickens or pigs in the planned residential sprawl. How will the people survive?

### PEOPLE FIGHT BACK

The people of Waiahole-Waikane have found it necessary to unite together. This is the only way they can fight the McCandlesses and Jones, and their "quick-buck" development, and it's the only way they can have a say in determining the future of their lives. Farmers, tenants and small landowners have all come together in the Waiahole-Waikane Community Association, and have adopted four basic positions:

1) EXPAND AGRICULTURE in the Waiahole-Waikane area, by opening up more lands and by giving all farmers long-term leases, rather than month-to-month leases.

2) EXTENSION OF LONG-TERM LEASES by the McCandless Heirs to all the lessees in the valleys.

3) MAINTAIN THE INTEGRITY OF THE COMMUNITY, that is, solutions which do not satisfy all segments of the community are unacceptable.

4) REGIONAL PLANNING POLICIES should be developed before any major rezoning takes place.

The Waiahole-Waikane people have a hard, uphill battle ahead of them. The McCandless Heirs and developer Jones are both wealthy, and they swing a lot of power. And besides all that, the Heirs have been planning this thing since 1959, giving them a 15-year jump on the residents. But the people of the valleys are stubborn fighters, and they won't give up until they win!



Hundreds of residents and their supporters showed up at a State Land Use Commission hearing to speak out against the development of Waiahole and Waikane

# STATE LAND USE COMMISSION: ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE!

Who decides what's going to happen to Hawaii's land? We know that almost all the land in the Islands is owned or controlled by either the government or by some huge corporation, and it always seems that whatever they want is what eventually gets done. But every now and then we're told that this really isn't true. "Working people make these decisions," they say, "because you control the State Land Use Commission." But just who and what is this group, and do we really control its actions like the newspapers and politicians claim?

The Land Use Law was passed in 1961, and it went into effect in 1964. The people who wrote the bill said it was passed to make sure all land developments were done in a planned and orderly manner.

## SLUC SUPPOSED TO PROTECT AGRICULTURE

The State Land Use Commission (SLUC) was set up to look at all land in the Islands, and decide what it could best be used for. The SLUC put all land into one of four zones—Conservation, Agriculture, Rural and Urban. Each type of zoning meant that the land was only supposed to be used for certain purposes.

Agricultural lands were judged especially important. They were not to be rezoned—put into another category—unless it was absolutely necessary. But since 1964, when the law went into effect, 155,673 acres of good agricultural land has been rezoned.

Furthermore, the State Department of Planning and Economic Development said there was enough land to take care of urban needs for the next 20 years, without using agricultural lands. But since the law was passed, 29,672 more acres of land has been rezoned to Urban.



The big landowners and developers, together with the State Land Use Commission, want to wipe out places like this and cover them with cement and asphalt.

photo - Ed Greevy

## REZONED LANDS MORE VALUABLE

Why these changes? The main reason is that the potential uses of a piece of land have a great deal to do with how much that land is worth. Landowners aren't allowed to do much with Conservation land, so it generally brings a low price. Agricultural lands can be used more profitably, so buyers are willing to pay more for them. Rural lands are worth still more. Urban lands—property where the landowner can build highrises, factories, hotels, etc.—are usually worth the most.

All of this has given the SLUC a great deal of power. Just by changing the patterns on their maps, the SLUC commissioners are able to create the possibility of gigantic profits.

This situation makes it very worthwhile for developers to try to "buy" certain decisions, as well as giving the commissioners incentive to upzone their own lands.

## SLUC CORRUPTION

C.E.S. Burns, a former member of the SLUC, took part in the decision to rezone lands belonging to the Lihue Plantation, the Grove Farm, and the Puna Sugar Company, all partly or completely owned by Amfac. At the time of the rezoning Burns was an Amfac vice-president.

Commissioner Wilbert Choi rezoned lands belonging to the Robinson Estate. One of the trustees of the Robinson Estate is Chinn Ho. Choi was a director of Ho's company, Capital Investment. Shiro Nishimura, another commissioner, rezoned his own land and made \$575,000 off of the deal.

Alexander Napier, still on the SLUC today, is an executive of Kahua Ranch on the Big Island. He

helped to rezone some of Kahua's land, just before it was sold, increasing its value by 116 times.

Sunao Kido, also on the SLUC today, voted in 1969 to rezone land in Olomana belonging to developer Joe Pao. His brother, Mitsuyuki Kido, was then on the board of directors of Pao's company, Hawaiian Pacific Industries.

And most recently, two community groups from Kauai have charged Eddie Tangen, SLUC Chairman and International Representative for the ILWU, with making behind-the-scenes deals with Leadership Housing, Inc. Leadership, tenth largest housing developer in the US, plans a 1,100 acre project that would nearly double the population of Kauai. Tangen is accused of meeting secretly with Leadership to help arrange easy approval of their plan.



The State Land Use Commission says they approve projects to "help solve the housing crisis". The average house in Hawaii now sells for \$85,000. How many working people can afford that kind of money? photo - Ed Greevy

## DEALS AT MILILANI TOWN

But decisions harmful to working people have been made even where the commissioners didn't have anything to gain from the deal. The land in Waipio, Central Oahu, used to be covered with pineapple fields. The Oceanic Properties, a subsidiary of Castle & Cooke, had 2,000 acres of this prime land zoned to Urban, supposedly to build low-cost housing.

Once the land was rezoned, Oceanic built a few low-priced units, decided there was more money in building expensive homes, and asked the SLUC to okay the changes in the plan. The commissioners quickly agreed.

The result was Mililani Town. Only 2% of the homes built were considered "low-cost" (though even these were sold at prices more than 35% above the original announced prices), pine workers lost their jobs, and the cost of land and housing shot even further out of the reach of working people.

Is all this the problem of not having the right people appointed to the SLUC? Or is the problem deeper than this—is the SLUC simply doing what it was really intended to do?!

## URBAN LANDS MORE PROFITABLE

Up until World War II, agriculture was the most profitable use of the land in the Islands. Then the economy began to shift in the direction of more profitable uses of the land, especially tourism and urban development. At the same time many of the largest plantation owners began to realize that it would be

cheaper to grow their crops overseas and use their land here for more profitable things. By the mid-1960's both sugar and pineapple began to be phased out and replaced with urbanization.

At first it was okay for each landowner to make plans independently from the others. Most of the first developments were small and out of each other's way, and the projects were usually built by local developers. As more projects began to spring up, however, the largest landowners and developers began to realize that problems would develop.

Some of the smaller landowners in the islands were beginning to put up projects, and others came from the Mainland to buy some land and get in on the action. Some of these people also began to use Mainland construction companies at their

sites, rather than going through local firms.

The largest of the local companies realized that if competition continued to grow, they would eventually become second-rate firms or be driven out of business altogether. They set up the SLUC and similar government programs—programs they could control—and have used them to protect and strengthen their power.

## SLUC PROTECTS MONOPOLY CONTROL

The SLUC is not set up to protect the interests of working people, any more than Castle & Cooke or Dillingham are. It is there to insure that the landowners and developers can use their land in the most profitable way. When plantations bring in money, they keep their land protected under Agricultural zoning. When hotels or high cost homes become more profitable, the land is rezoned to Urban.

The biggest of these capitalists use institutions like the SLUC to maintain their monopoly control, and to keep the smaller individual landowners under their thumbs. A study by the University of Hawaii has shown that the projects of the largest landowners and developers are approved much more often than projects proposed by small guys.

The capitalists keep trying to tell us that the SLUC is the way that working people can have their say in deciding how land is used in Hawaii. But we should not be tricked by these lies. The SLUC is there to strengthen their power, not ours. There is only one way working people can make the SLUC do what we want—we have to unite together and force them to move!

# SAVE MOLOKAI!

The pineapple industry on Molokai is leaving. The big pine growers—Dole and Del Monte—have made millions off the sweat and blood of the people there for 50 years. But now they've decided they can make a bigger profit somewhere else, so they're packing up everything they have and splitting.

And where will this leave the people of Molokai? With a bleak future of tremendous unemployment, many unpaid bills, a destroyed community, and finally massive urban development, as the bulldozers and pile drivers start to sweep across their beautiful island.

## BOSSSES GET THE PROFIT; WORKERS GET 12¢/HR.

Why are the pine bosses doing this? The answer is simple—MONEY. The bosses have found that it's more profitable to move their entire operations to other countries—places where wages are dirt-cheap at 9 to 12 cents an hour, and all unions and strikes are against the law—rather than stay in Hawaii. They sell the overseas pine under the same label, and charge the same price, even though it costs them only pennies to produce, and so they stand to make a killing by exploiting foreign labor.

Moving an entire pineapple plantation to another country may be a simple matter to the bosses, but it isn't simple for the people on Molokai. Dole plans to close down completely by 1975, and Del Monte will follow in 1977. The shutdown will mean that some 520 year-round workers and another 1,200 seasonal workers will be thrown out of jobs—over 1,700 workers who won't be able to support themselves or their families! The stores and services on Molokai which cater to the plantation community of 1,300 in Maunaloa and Kualapuu will be wiped out, meaning suffering for even more.

Dole's 10,500 acres and Del Monte's 6,100 acres of good, productive agricultural lands will be left barren, until the bosses decide what to do with them. And meanwhile the close-knit community, built up step by step by the people of Molokai, will be shattered, as people are forced to gather up their belongings and go searching for employment somewhere else.

## PEOPLE ORGANIZE TO FIGHT

But the Molokai people are not taking all this lying down! They are becoming enraged as they question why these big companies can have such complete control over their land and lives. They are determined not to leave their island!

The lifestyle on Molokai is something they cherish, not only for the cooperation and friendliness between neighbors, but also because "country living" is the only way they can come close to making

ends meet in these times of inflation. Raising chickens, growing vegetables, hunting, fishing and crabbing are all part of their way of life, and ways that the people can stretch their paychecks.

The rents they pay for the houses provided by the plantations are low compared to today's housing costs, and the workers know that they and their families could not afford to live in apartments or houses in the city. They won't be driven out without a fight!

## A WHOLE COMMUNITY UNEMPLOYED

The people on Molokai have put in ten, twenty and even thirty years of their lives working for Dole and Del Monte. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for anyone in this situation to look for a job, find a place to live, and start all over again. What makes the Molokai situation even worse is that it's not happening to only one or two families—it's happening to an entire community at once.

What do the pine companies think about all this? Their proposals for the future of the island sound as frightening as the crisis the people face right now.

## LIVE IN WAIKIKI II FOR ONLY \$40,000 (OR MORE)

"No more jobs?" they ask. "That's alright. You can go to



Many of the people on Molokai have spent their entire lives working for the pineapple companies. What will happen to them if the plantations close down?

work in one of the hotels we're going to put up. No house to live in?" they continue. "Don't worry about it. We're already planning on building thousands of them, all over the island. We'll let you have first choice—if you can come up with the \$40,000 or more we're probably going to charge, that is. You say the bank won't loan you the money?" they finally conclude. "Well that's your problem. We're in this thing to make money. We don't have time to worry about people like you."

If the bosses have their way, Molokai will be paved over and made into a second Waikiki. Agriculture just isn't profitable enough (for the bosses), so let's go along with "progress" and bring in more tourist development.



Growing vegetables helps Maunaloa families as they try to keep up with inflation. If there are no jobs and no income in September, 1975, how will they survive?

Hoe Hana photo

The only alternative that's being seriously considered is an idea suggested by the State. They want to set up a farm to raise experimental monkeys, and the people would raise monkey food! People are going hungry because we have to import expensive food from the Mainland, and the State wants to raise food for monkeys! What makes it even worse is that the monkeys they're talking about are the kind that carry Dengue Fever and Yellow Fever—diseases deadly to people. With projects like this as the only alternative, it looks like hotels will be chosen as the solution.

## DAMN THE PEOPLE: THERE'S BIG PROFITS AHEAD

Never mind the fact that once the land is covered with cement, we can no longer grow the food we need.

Never mind that many of the plantation workers are in their 40's or 50's or cannot speak English well, and therefore could not get jobs in a hotel.

Never mind that the economy of the US and the whole world is going downhill fast, which means no more tourists and no jobs even if the hotels are built.

Never mind that there is a limited amount of water on Molokai, and that it will be used by the resorts, with little or nothing left for small farmers.

Never mind everything and anything that has to do with the interests of the Molokai people and go ahead with anything that guarantees higher profits for the bosses!

## NO MORE SHIBAI

But we say PEOPLE, not profits, are what is important. The people of Molokai have already started to organize to force the pineapple companies to stay, starting with the demand that Dole stay at least until 1977 like Del Monte. But the fight doesn't stop there. We need to organize to stop agriculture from leaving altogether, and to make sure that any other industries for Molokai—whether they're resorts, monkey farms, or anything else—are decided upon by the people of the island! It's a fight that needs and deserves the support of all of us! **STOP THE RUNAWAY SHOPS! SAVE MOLOKAI!**

# EWA FOR EVAH!

There's a fight starting out in Ewa. Right now it's still small and most people don't know much about it. But both sides have already thrown a couple of blows. The way things are going, it just may turn out as one of the major battles deciding the future of the whole State.

On the one side stand the rich landowners—Campbell Estate, second largest landowner on Oahu—and the big developers—Hirano Bros, Horita and Grant, Pierce and Weiskopf. On the other side stand the people—2,000 sugar workers,

the 3 developers, calls for the creation of a "New Town" complete with townhouses, condominiums, shopping centers, hotels, marinas, golf courses, lagoons and beach clubs in the Ewa Beach and West Beach areas. Eventually 300,000 people will live there—nearly as much as the present population of the City of Honolulu!

## PEOPLE AGAINST REZONING

The people in Ewa don't want this kind of development. The rent for plantation houses they live in is



The sugar companies grew fat off the blood and sweat of the workers. Now these same companies want to close down their plantations, without any consideration for the future of the people who work there.

pensioners and their families, and all the other working people in Ewa and Leeward Oahu.

And the issue they're fighting over is whether land in the Ewa area will stay in agriculture, or else be paved over and turned into a tourist resort and high-income housing "New Town".

## CAMPBELL'S PLANS FOR BIG MONEY

Campbell is already plenty rich. The Estate makes a profit of \$3 million a year. In 1970 they paid each of their 4 trustees over \$80,000, and nearly \$2.4 million was distributed among the 16 heirs. But Campbell knows it can make even more if it takes its land out of agriculture and turns it over to urban development.

Campbell used to make \$12,000 a year off the land leased to Kahuku Plantation. When the plantation closed down Campbell had the land rezoned to urban use. Soon developments like the Kuilima Hotel shot up. -And now Campbell makes \$60,000 a year off the lease—five times what it made before!

Campbell hopes to do the same thing in Ewa. Their 5-phase Honolulu Plan will eventually wipe out 10,250 acres of good agricultural land—7,200 acres of it now planted in sugar cane. This 25-year plan, worked out between Campbell and

cheap, and many families have made improvements in these homes themselves. They want to live in single-dwelling homes, not "chicken-coop" townhouses.

Hirano Bros, the developer of the first phase, says they'll build low-income homes for the plantation people to buy. But these will probably cost around \$35,000 or more, and most workers can't afford this kind of money. "What fo' I buy one new house?" one pensioner asks. "I old already, I make befo' I pay up da mortgage." Another resident adds, "If no mo' sugar, no mo' job—how can pay fo' house?!"

Ewa people grow their own vegetables and raise chickens and pigs in their yards to cut food costs. Hirano says they can set aside garden plots for the retirees and old folks. But what about the young folks with families? They depend on gardens too. And everyone knows the developers will never allow the people to keep their chickens and pigs.

## WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO SUGAR JOBS?

Hirano's first-phase development will destroy 2,009 acres of cane. Most of this is the best ag prime lands in Ewa—a fact even Campbell admits. One Ewa sugar worker feels that this will be a "foot in the door", allowing Campbell to eventually develop all the rest of the good cane

lands.

"Before you know it, people who are going to live in these condos and town-houses will be complaining about the noise, dust from the trucks, and smoke from burning cane during harvest time," he says. "For sure cane gonna be condemned in those areas." This is what happened to cane lands in Pearl City and Pearl Ridge.

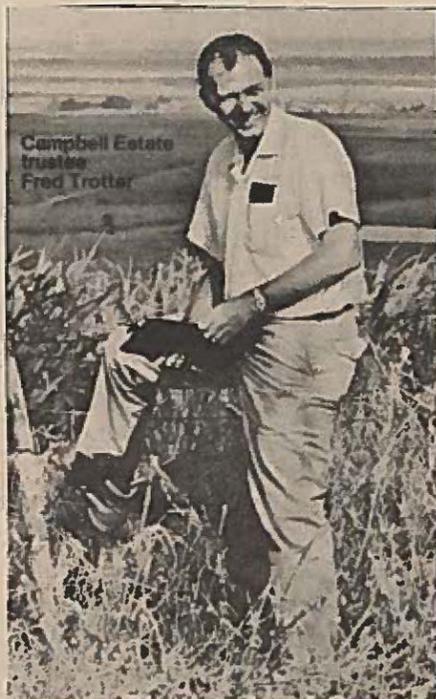
This rapid decrease in sugar acreage in Leeward is no security for sugar workers. As less and less acres remain, workers will start getting laid off. All signs point to Ewa as the focus for future urban development on Oahu, including the City General Plan. There are also large scale plans for developments on cane lands in Waiawa and Waipahu. How long can sugar hold out under this kind of pressure?

## VICTORY FOR THE PEOPLE—NEW HEARING WON!

The State Land Use Commission (SLUC) called a hearing for Oct. 9 to decide whether Campbell and the developers could go ahead with the first phase of their plans. The SLUC is supposed to be "fair and equal", but the hearing showed otherwise.

First, the hearing was on a weekday at 10:30 am in Waipahu, rather than at a time and place where working people could make it. Then when the hearing began, SLUC Chairman Tangen tried to confuse everyone with his complicated "explanations" of how things would be run. The last straw was when Tangen ruled one person "out of order" for asking a question!

Residents, workers and high school students from Ewa, plus supporters from the Labor-Community Alliance and the Runaway Shop Task Force, decided there was only one way to get the hearing delayed until more people could come. Some residents grabbed the micro-



Fred Trotter, Campbell Estate trustee, looks over the Ewa land where the proposed "New Town" is to be built.

phones and spoke out against development, while everyone chanted, "Postpone the hearing! Postpone the hearing!"

Later these people were attacked for "disrupting the hearing". Who are the real disrupters? Campbell, the developers and the SLUC. These bums are responsible for bringing in bulldozers and disrupting entire communities!

## LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK!

A new hearing was scheduled Saturday night in Ewa. Only a handful of people made it to the hearing. This time 400 showed up. But again the SLUC backed Campbell and the developers, and tried to railroad the plan through. First they took up an issue about Waipahu, though nearly everyone was from Ewa. Then they called several recesses, and each time more and more people left, especially those with small children.

Finally at 9:30 the Ewa people got to talk. The SLUC broke again, refusing to let someone translate the speeches so the immigrant Filipinos could take part. But even with all this sabotage, many people spoke against the plan, receiving good, strong support from the residents who stayed until the end.

## ILWU TAKES PRO-DEVELOPMENT STAND

One thing that surprised me was the stand of the ILWU, the sugar workers' union. Many union officials testified in favor of rezoning Ewa lands, and said that people should work "hand in hand" with Campbell and Hirano. A number of people became frustrated and disgusted at this, and left the hearing early.

Residents were also upset that the union failed to tell them the whole plan—that it included hotels, marinas and golf courses, as well as the "low-income" housing proposal. "How come the union didn't bring this rezoning to the membership?" one plantation worker said. "Why don't they fight it? They know we don't want to see Ewa all full of concrete and cement!"

## HARD STRUGGLE AHEAD

The struggle against the Ewa project will be long and hard. It is difficult enough that the people have to fight against Campbell, the developers and the SLUC all working together. The fact that the rank-and-file will have to go it alone, without the backing of union leadership makes it even tougher. But powerful as these enemies may seem, pitted against a strong, unified and angry community they are nothing! EWA FOR EVAH!