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Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1975

No. 172

Senate

KAHOOLAWE ISLAND

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, the 1976 military construction appropriations bill recently agreed to by Senate and House conferees contains a significant provision that directs the Pentagon to study the feasibility of restoring and returning Kahoolawe Island to the State of Hawaii.

This provision is significant because officials at the Pentagon have not been willing to take any steps toward the restoration of the 45-square-mile island. Today Kahoolawe continues to be the site of joint Army and Navy bombing operations even though the tiny island is located a mere 8 miles off the island of Maui, Hawaii's second largest island and an area undergoing tremendous population growth and economic development.

The bombs have been falling on Kahoolawe for 30 years and too often have been falling very close to the backyards of the Maui residents. In fact, the mayor of Maui County in September 1969 discovered unexploded ordnance buried in the pasture of his Maui farm. A Navy investigation later determined that the bomb had been dropped in 1966 but was in no danger of detonating. It is an understatement for me to say today that the bombing operations have tried the patience of the mayor and his fellow residents of Maui.

Kahoolawe was leased to the Federal Government in 1941 and a supplementary agreement in 1944 gave the Government full control. In 1945 the island was subleased to the Department of the Navy and joint Navy and Army bombardment began. In 1953, the President issued an

Executive order which declared that the island would remain in the possession of the United States for public purposes. Under terms of the order, when the Navy decided that the area was no longer needed, the island would be rendered reasonably safe for human habitation without cost to Hawaii and returned to the latter's jurisdiction.

For several years, I have been extremely concerned about the dangers presented by the continued bombing of Kahoolawe. In response to my inquiries and correspondence, the Navy has insisted that the island constitutes a necessary element of national security effort because it affords the military a realistic training site. The Navy also has asserted that surface and air bombardment has eliminated the possibility of any future, safe domestic use of Kahoolawe.

I suspect there must be other insular targets that the Navy may set its sights on, however, no one in the civilian sector knows for sure if the Navy has even considered efforts to locate a less objectionable target, removed from population centers and totally useless for any future development.

Furthermore, it is not axiomatic that Kahoolawe cannot be restored or cultivated. In last year's annual report to the Governor of Hawaii, the Hawaii State Department of Land and Natural Resources noted that trial planting projects at Kahoolawe have enjoyed some success; since 1970, ironwoods and tamarisk have adapted to the island's dry soil and ironwoods have grown to heights ranging from 8 to 18 feet in 4 years. The report also stated that these trees promise to provide protection for other native

species of plants and grasses.

The provisions in the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations bill is one that I personally have campaigned hard for. It would secure for the first time a comprehensive examination and list of estimated costs of Kahoolawe's restoration and transfer to the State of Hawaii. A Defense Department study is a vital first step that would be most welcomed by the people of Hawaii.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a recent article from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin that expresses well the prevailing sentiments of Maui residents about the return of Kahoolawe. In addition, I would like to submit a recent editorial from the Star-Bulletin and a portion of an editorial from the Honolulu Advertiser.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin,
Nov. 12, 1975]

HAWAII'S CULEBRA

There was dancing in the town plaza of Culebra last month as its 726 residents celebrated the departure of the U.S. Navy, which had long used part of the island off Puerto Rico for bombing practice, and had once tried to take over completely.

The Culebrans view their victory as a conquest of Goliath, and a triumph for those unwilling to be uprooted from their homes in the name of "progress" or security, the New York Times recently noted editorially.

Hawaii has its own Culebra—Kahoolawe, the island eight miles off Maui that the Navy uses for bombing practice. It is the Navy's misfortune that one of its off-target duds once landed on Maui on the property of the island's very effective mayor, Elmer Cravalho.

That mistake simply underlined the fact that the growing residential and visitor population along Maui's southwest coast makes bombing of nearby Kahoolawe more of a nuisance and danger than ever before.

Now U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has obtained a Senate-House conference agreement on an amendment to the 1976 Military Construction Appropriations Bill directing the Defense Department to study the feasibility of removing more than 10,000 tons of unexploded ordnance from Kahoolawe and returning the island to the State of Hawaii. (The same bill provides \$20 million to renovate another bombing site at Eniwetok in the Marshall Islands.)

The Defense Department, which has resisted abandonment of Kahoolawe will be expected to report in a year how to clear and restore it. This is a major step forward in the Kahoolawe fight and Sen. Inouye deserves a lot of praise for it.

If so, the Defense Department, which has resisted abandonment of Kahoolawe will be expected to report in a year how to clear and restore it.

But there won't be any dancing in the town plaza of Kahoolawe if restoration is obtained. So far, it doesn't have one.

EXCERPT FROM AN EDITORIAL IN THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 26, 1975

"Eventually, Hawaii's people are going to need Kahoolawe for some productive use by our growing population. But it will take many years to clean up the unexploded bombs, restore vegetation and otherwise make the island livable . . . For future relations, for Hawaii's long-range good, the Pentagon would be wise to take the initiative on ending the bombing and returning a cleaned-up Kahoolawe. It may not be a heated issue now, but it's one that won't go away."

[From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, Nov. 12, 1975]

IT'S A BEAUTIFUL ISLAND, FORMER RESIDENT SAYS

Most proponents of a complete return of Kahoolawe to civilian use will tell you that all the Island needs to become a part of the Paradise of the Pacific is water.

And, of course, freedom from the Navy.

That would mean ridding large portions of the Island of unexploded bombs, goats that destroy the ground cover, and rusted vehicles that serve as practice targets for Navy bombers.

Water, they say, could be made available for irrigation by desalination of sea water, or it could be piped from nearby Maui.

Inez Ashdown, whose father, Angus MacPhee, ranched on the Island from 1917 to 1941, is elated at the prospect that the Island where she once lived may someday be returned to civilian use.

"I am very glad they are doing something about it," she said today. "It's high time that action is being taken to return the Island to civilian use. It is a great pity to waste so much land."

"The Island still could be beautiful and productive."

"It was barren when we first went over in 1917. By 1930 we had established a going ranch. The ranch had 900 head of cattle."

"The Island could become a wonderful horse and cattle ranch."

Mrs. Ashdown, a well-known historian from Maui, suggested that one way to speed up clearing Kahoolawe of the bombs dropped by the Navy over the past 30 years would be to introduce 100 or more pigs.

Maui Mayor Elmer F. Cravalho was equally happy at the prospects for Kahoolawe.

"This calls for a miniature celebration," he said today.

"The Congressional delegation is exerting the kind of leadership and influence I know it is capable of in this particular case.

"I think we are on the way to getting the Island back. The feasibility study will give the State of Hawaii, the County of Maui and everybody else an opportunity to be heard.

"This is a good thing."

In 1970, when the State experimented with poisoned alfalfa bales as a way to rid the Island of its goat population, Mrs. Ashdown offered another alternative.

She suggested hiring a couple of sheepherders, with trained sheepdogs, and she estimated that within six months the goats could be tamed and herded. Then they could be sold for meat at a nice profit, she said.

"At the Kanapou side of the Island there has been on bombing," she said. "Therefore there would be no danger from unexploded shells."

She proposed that the sheepherders camp in that "no-bombs area" and supplied by helicopter. Mrs. Ashdown even offered to be the first applicant for such a job, though she suggested that Mexican sheepherders might be the best.

Cravalho has proposed a park on the Island—suggesting the area around Smuggler's Cove, where the Navy now maintains buildings and some facilities. He earlier has indicated a desire to construct such a park—even if the Navy stays on the Island.

"But I prefer to have them out completely," he said at that time.

Cravalho suggested that such a facility could be used on weekends, with caretakers and other necessary personnel going to the Island just on weekends.

"It's an ideal place for just lying around, swimming or fishing," he said. "It's a beautiful place . . . a beautiful place."

Most visitors to the Island—and, since going ashore is illegal without Navy permission, there have been few—find it barren and forbidding. But they also find it beautiful and quiet.

The coastline is mostly a combination of hanging valleys and partly-drowned valleys. The waters around the Island—now restricted by the Navy—are described by many fishing authorities as probably the best in Hawaii.

There are scenic points and beautiful beaches, uncluttered by man. Aside from the frequent bombing and the constant bleating of goats, all is quiet on the 45-square-mile Island.

The Island's slopes are corrugated with gulches 50 to 200 feet deep.

Stiff trade winds blow nearly every day; dust storms are common. The winds blow from the east rather than from the northeast because they are deflected by the 10,000-foot dormant Haleakala Volcano on nearby Maui.

And because the highest point on the Island is less than 1,500 feet, too low to cause winds to lose much of their moisture, water is scarce.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

My staff most often can assist you or respond to your inquiries.

They are: (Washington office) Eiler Ravnholt, Henry Giugni, Administrative Assistants; Shannon Cockett, William Weems, Special Assistants; Dr. Patrick DeLeon, Richard Rust, Legislative Assistants; Richard Sia, Press Assistant; Laurine Miura, Case Worker; and Ma Lou Jardine, Personal Secretary.

(Honolulu offices) Morio Omori, Executive Assistant; Susan Goodbody, Barbara Sakamoto, Legislative Assistants; and George Inouye, (Hawaii), George Kawakami (Kauai), James Murakami (Maui), Field Representatives.



U. S. S.

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Regardless of Any Registry Decision, Navy to Keep Bombing Kahoolawe. (1981, January 27). *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, pp. A-3.

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STOKES SUGGESTED that the site was used over the years by successive *Kahuna Kamakau*, or fishhook makers. He is quoted:

"As time progressed the reputation of the establishment's products spread to the other islands, until fishermen from the islands of Maui and Hawaii resorted to the spot, making offerings to the fish gods and bartering for hooks."

The site also provided implements used for making fishing gear of all sorts, as well as other implements like sticks used for making fire, cooking stones, stone lamps, images carved from the spines of sea creatures and more.

The survey located two structures that apparently were heiaus. They were found 150 feet apart at Hakioawa Bay on the northeast side of Kahoolawe. One was 60 by 32 feet and the other 33 by 38 feet.

They were of different types of construction—one an older form and one more recent—and were probably not in use at the same time, the study suggests.

"THE SURVEY CONCLUDES that Kahoolawe even in ancient times could not have supported much of a population without its requiring food and water from other islands.

"It seems more probable that Kahoolawe served as a base for fishing people who, attracted by the plentiful supply of fish in the waters about the island, established semi-permanent huts, numerous fishing shrines and two heiaus for propitiating the fish dieties and assuring good catches.

"Many of these fishermen may only have made offerings at the shrines or rested for a short period. Others undoubtedly lived on the island as long as food

and water were available," the report says.

NONE OF THE material found at Kahoolawe indicates a culture other than Hawaiian, but it generally represents only the fishing sector of Hawaiian life, it says.

"The artifacts from the Island in general are not typical of Hawaiian culture but represent the fishing industry. Not only were there sinkers, fishhooks, squid lures, but also implements for the manufacture of fishing equipment.

"No pounding or grinding implements have ever been reported; no tapa beaters, anvils, stamps, liners; no spears, clubs, slingstones; no bowls, boxes, platters; nor any of the more carefully made and finely finished artifacts, aside from those pertaining to fishing," it says.

THE LACK OF a permanent population and the resulting lack of destruction of the area—perhaps aided by the dry climate and its tendency not to rot or destroy remains of plant and animal life—was found to be important in Hawaiian archaeology, the report suggests.

"The most important remains of this fishing material were the specimens representing stages in the manufacture of fishhooks, a technique which has been forgotten.

"Also, offerings made at a fishing shrine have never before been preserved in such perfect condition. Previously only stones and bone artifacts have been found, but never tapa, plaited work, and plants. This material correlates perfectly with a number of early descriptions of shrines, particularly as concerns the sacred stones," McAllister's study says.

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Kahoolawe: When? (1976, January 11).

United States Senate

MEMORANDUM

SENATOR: FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The attached article discusses the problems of ordnance removal, stressing the difficulties of the time-consuming operation.

Unfortunately, the author has warned repeatedly that Hawaii cannot use Kahoolawe, which he considers a death trap. His presumption is that the State will want Kahoolawe returned in its present condition. *

Of course, the 1953 Executive Order stipulates that the island shall be returned after it has been cleared and restored, at no expense to the State.

I found the author's position to be a bit extreme, based on a false presumption. If he persuades readers not to continue efforts to regain Kahoolawe, he will do so by generating fear about the ordnance problem.

* The author also seems to presume that advocates of Kahoolawe's return want the reversion immediately. Certainly, you for one, ha~~x~~ recognized that clearing operations would take several years.

-- RICK

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