

Reference Material: House Resolution 321 & House Resolution 548

Senator Daniel K. Inouye Papers
Kaho'olawe, Box KL4, Folder 5
<http://hdl.handle.net/10524/61096>

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HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF KAHOO LAWE.

WHEREAS, the island of Kahoolawe has been unofficially under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy since Kahoolawe Ranch subleased it to the Navy in 1941, and officially with the issuance of Executive Order 10436 on February 25, 1953, when President Eisenhower directed the Navy to assume complete authority over Kahoolawe during the time of the Korean Conflict; and

WHEREAS, Kahoolawe belongs to Hawaii, not to the U.S. Navy which uses it as a bombing range; for under the agreement allowing naval use, the Navy is obligated to eventually restore and return Kahoolawe to civilian use; and

WHEREAS, the question is not whether Kahoolawe will be returned but when--when dates are set for the end of the bombing, the start of the cleanup, and the turnover; and

WHEREAS, until the Kahoolawe Aloha 'Aina 'Ohana again focused attention on the troubled island of Kahoolawe, it was relatively forgotten by much of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, while the silvery hinahina and the rich grey colors of Kahoolawe were always represented at the parades of the islands, it was only deep within the hearts of the people that a true love and respect and a hidden sorrow for the 'aina remained; and

WHEREAS, there has been a growing awareness of the importance of land whether it is dry, wet, arable, or rocky to the people of Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, the deep spirit of Hawaii and the movement among Hawaiians to regain their culture and to help regenerate the roots of that culture by opening up access to the land has again surfaced in the Kahoolawe movement; and

WHEREAS, the people are justly disturbed, for so much in Hawaiian culture centers on the 'aina and the spirit of the land; and

WHEREAS, as the Kupunas again retold the legends of the land and taught its value, a new spirit was reawakened, and people began to question why they were being kept out of lands that were inhabited by their ancestors, simply because a new people came, imposing new laws; and

WHEREAS, the destruction by the military of land rich in history and ancient Hawaiian sites is unbearable to the people of Hawaii; moreover, it contradicts the intent of federal laws which seek to preserve the environment and to rediscover historical sites; and

WHEREAS, the military has the moral obligation to return this land to its proper use as soon as possible, and the dangers of unexploded bombs can be reduced to a reasonable level of acceptance so long as this duty is discharged with the same level of eagerness with which the bombs were put there in the first place; and

WHEREAS, both houses of the Legislature and the Governor and members of the Hawaii congressional team have expressed an understanding of the problems of Kahoolawe and support of efforts to stop the bombing; and

WHEREAS, while previous legislative resolutions and authoritative words were supportive of the cause, they were not heeded by the Navy, and the bombing continues---even at the expense of the lives of our native peoples; and

WHEREAS, positive action is needed; and

WHEREAS, the Kahoolawe Aloha 'Aina 'Ohana has taken it upon their shoulders to actively defend the land and to explain to the people and authorities their sincere concerns, it is imperative that they now be heard; and

WHEREAS, as the legislative body of Hawaii with representatives from every part of the State, the members of the House, all of them, deserve to hear personally about the plight of Kahoolawe, the lack of action on previously passed resolutions, and the concerns of the people today---for this is a forum that was designed to weigh the problems of the people and to offer viable solutions; and

WHEREAS, it is hoped that history will not again repeat itself and will not again make the Hawaiians a people of strangers in their own lands, labelled as criminals for practicing the values and beliefs which have its roots in this very soil, the 'aina o Hawaii; and

WHEREAS, let us rally to change the course of destruction and to save our 'aina, Kahoolawe; and

WHEREAS, ua mau keia o ka aina i ka pono; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1977, that the Department of the Navy is requested to immediately stop the bombing of Kahoolawe and to render the Island reasonably safe for human habitation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States, the members of Hawaii's delegation to Congress, the Governor, the Mayor of Maui, and the Kahoolawe Aloha 'Aina 'Ohana.

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Kuame Boye Kwame
Ed Meira

Ed Morrison

Calvin K.Y. Day

Charles M. Campbell

Prof. Kusunuma

Samuel Yemoh

Daniel K. Gaud

Neil Abernethy

Robert B. Green

Robert P. Dobb

Robert A. Smith

Jack H. Lewis

Lisa Nanto

Charles T. Uvaine

Benjamin J. Cayetano

John S. Conall

Michael J. Smith

Tony Newell

Russell Blair

Ken Smith

Charles Toqueli

John Miller

Kobayashi

Donna R. Lede

Charles S. Salamone

John P. Lewis

Charles R. Morrison

Wm. G. S.

Kathleen B. Stanley

Mildred C. Smith

John T. Starnes

Byron W. Bahr

Robert A. Sayers

Paul H. Sutter

James H. Sutter

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Return of the Natives to Kahoolawe

Located about eight miles southwest of Maui, the 45-sq.-mi. Hawaiian islet of Kahoolawe consists mostly of arid red earth and barren rock. It is inhabited only by about 400 wild goats. To the U.S. Navy, the island is an ideal target range; since 1941, pilots have blasted it with millions of tons of bombs, shells and rockets. But to native Hawaiians, Kahoolawe is sacred ground, home of the gentle rain goddess Hina.

Five times in the past 19 months, bands of young Hawaiian demonstrators have landed on Kahoolawe. Their pur-

JEANETTE FOSTER



HAWAIIAN MILITANTS AFTER SETTING UP CAMP
A dangerous game of hares and hounds.

pose: by their presence to force the Navy to stop the bombing, at least temporarily. Sometimes the game of hares and hounds turns dangerous: two protesters drowned in rough seas while trying to swim back to Maui after one foray. But the young Polynesian Hawaiians have vowed to continue their protests until the Navy leaves the island in peace. TIME Correspondent James Wilde accompanied the latest expedition and afterward sent this report:

Shortly before dawn, the seven young activists slipped from their blacked-out launch and swam the half-mile to shore, pushing rubber dinghies laden with supplies. Tall, muscular and bronzed, they looked like beachcombers, except for wrist, ankle and head bands

plaited from the leaves of ti plants, which are supposed to bring good luck. They also marked the wearers as members of Protect Kahoolawe Ohana (Hawaiian for "family"), the most militant of the native islanders' protest groups.

Once ashore, the men scrambled up the cliffs barefoot, heedless of kiawe thorns. After the sun rose, they scattered for cover when a Marine patrol helicopter appeared in the azure sky. Danger past, they made a small base camp and hid food and water in secret caches. Late in the afternoon they emerged from cover, easily caught at least seven kinds of fish in traditional Hawaiian sling nets and cooked them on steaming stones. For a few hours, the old way of Hawaiian life had been re-established on Kahoolawe.

Then, as the sun set over the islands, the men held hands in a circle and chanted: "May we always be united in our purpose to free this land from torment. May the bombing stop and the land grow again." Before dawn they had broken up into groups of two or three to improve their chances of evading Marine patrols. Within two days, four of the invaders gave themselves up. But the others remained at large and were joined last week by six additional protesters. Until all are rounded up, the Navy will have to suspend target practice on the island.

To members of the Ohana, the Navy's bombardment of Kahoolawe symbolizes what has happened to the Hawaiian islands and the native culture. Explains Walter Ritte, 32, of the latest expedition: "By bombing and shelling continually, the U.S. Government shows the same contempt for our land and inalienable rights as it did in 1898 [when the islands were annexed]." Ohana was

founded four years ago on the neighboring island of Molokai to lead a fight for more public beaches, but the organization quickly spread through the islands and shifted to the much broader purpose of redressing native Hawaiians' political, economic and cultural grievances. Its members include *kapuna* (elders), farmers, fishermen, college graduates and even a smattering of white liberals. Most of them are middle class and in their mid-30s or older. Says Emmett Aluli, a physician and an Ohana leader: "We are the last generation to have known Hawaii the way it was before the tourist invasion threatened to turn this paradise into a giant condominium. This is our last chance to preserve what we have left."

Ohana's popularity reflects the

growing resentment of Hawaii's 8,000 pure-blooded Polynesians and 140,000 citizens of mixed blood. In the land of their ancestors, they are greatly outnumbered by the islands' 720,000 other residents—predominantly Caucasians and Orientals. Barely half of the native Hawaiians have completed high school (v. 72% of the other islanders), most have menial jobs, and their annual income averages just under \$10,000, about \$1,000 less than that of the state as a whole. Moreover, according to a survey by Alu Like, a cultural organization, native Hawaiians "frequently report a loss of pride and bitterness resulting from historic loss of their family lands and their homeland." They also complain that public schools "ignore their identity, traditions and history."

By keeping up the pressure on Kahoolawe, the Ohana organization hopes to win some concessions. At the urging of the Ohana and other protest groups, the islands' congressional delegation has sponsored legislation to compensate native Hawaiians for lands lost after annexation—something like the 1971 grant of \$962.5 million to Alaska's natives in settlement of their land claims. In addition, Senator Daniel Inouye has proposed a bill that would force the Navy to stop bombing Kahoolawe.

In a vain attempt to mollify the protesters, the Navy has promised to cut its bombardment in half by 1979. The Navy also lets Hawaiians fish and boat near the island on occasional weekends and once allowed a small group ashore for a religious service. But the Navy maintains that Kahoolawe is the only suitable target range within easy reach of its Hawaiian bases. Vice Admiral Samuel Gravely Jr., commander of the Third Pacific Fleet, pointedly notes: "The military in Hawaii is a billion-dollar-a-year business. A significant part of that business is generated because Navy and Marine forces are here to train, and Kahoolawe is a prime training site."

Eerie Melodies. Many Hawaiians recognize the economic importance of the Navy to the islands, but still sympathize with the protesters. This was evident last week at the sentencing in Honolulu of four men and one woman who had been arrested during an expedition to Kahoolawe in February. More than 100 spectators showed up in traditional sarongs and loincloths. Judge Samuel King, part Polynesian himself, made his sympathies clear: "The defendants see themselves as popular heroes engaged in a holy crusade for the future." He added, however, that "the time for fun and games is over." He sentenced the defendants to fines of \$250 and jail terms of up to two months and ordered them not to set foot on Kahoolawe for two years. Afterward, some of the people in the courtroom blew on conch shells, producing eerie Polynesian melodies of the wind and sea—a bittersweet reminder of the heritage that many Hawaiians fear they have lost forever.

United States District Court

FOR THE

DISTRICT OF HAWAII

SEP 15 1977

at... WAITED... M. CLERK

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 76-0380

NOA EMMET ALULI, ET AL., Plaintiffs, vs. HAROLD BROWN, Secretary of Defense, ET AL., Defendants.

JUDGMENT

This action came on for trial (hearing) before the Court, Honorable DICK YIN WONG, United States District Judge, presiding, and the issues having been duly tried (heard) and a decision having been duly rendered, that

- It is Ordered and Adjudged / (1) Partial summary judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendants as to Claim One; defendants are found to be in violation of 42 U.S.C. section 4332 (National Environmental Policy Act), 40 C.F.R. section 1500.5 and 32 C.F.R. section 214.6(d). (2) Partial summary judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendants as to Claim Nine; defendants are found to be in violation of Executive Order No. 11593 and 36 C.F.R. Part 800. Defendants' cross-motion for partial summary judgment on Claim Nine is accordingly denied. (3) Injunctive relief against the defendants enjoining them from using live ordnance on Kahoolawe until defendants have complied with the requirements of NEPA and Executive Order No. 11593 is denied. (4) Defendants file an environmental impact statement as least in draft form within 45 days and in final form within a reasonable period of time after the filing of the draft form. They are also ordered to file an environmental impact statement annually so long as they shall continue to bomb Kahoolawe. All such statements may be updated versions. (5) Defendants comply forthwith with the applicable provisions of Executive Order No. 11593 and 36 C.F.R. Part 800, including but not limited to the continued full cooperation with the Hawaii Office of Historic Preservation in identifying, inventorying, and protecting historic sites on Kahoolawe; submission for nomination to the Secretary of the Interior of those sites which appear to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, without waiting for the completion of the survey of the entire island; and referral of its bombing actions on the Island of Kahoolawe to the Secretary of the Interior for an opinion respecting the entire island's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register.

Dated at Honolulu, Hawaii, this 15th day of September, 1977.

[Signature] Clerk of Court

(To be made one and ten copies)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINTH LEGISLATURE, 1978
STATE OF HAWAII

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Noted. 8/27*

H. R. NO. 548

*Case
Kaho'olawe*

HOUSE RESOLUTION

REQUESTING CONTINUED MONITORING OF THE KAHO'OLAWA SITUATION.

WHEREAS, Kaho'olawe, one of Hawai'i's eight major islands, has become a prominent issue for residents of the State within the past two years; and

WHEREAS, military bombs, a stream of native trespassers, and the desolate beauty of a long forgotten island have caused a number of people to focus their thoughts on and seek an amicable solution to the enigma, Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, during the last year, the Senate and House Joint Committee have investigated the issues surrounding Kaho'olawe thoroughly, their findings published in the report, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no, a Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, the study was completed only after conducting meetings throughout the State with governmental officials, military representatives, 'Ohana members, resource people, and the general public; and

WHEREAS, the Committee found that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use; and

WHEREAS, they further recommended that plans begin for the reforestation of the island, for the removal of goats and other cloven-hooved animals, for area clean-up programs, and for controlled use of particular areas for specific activities (such as religious ceremonies); and

WHEREAS, the study stands as a statement by the governing bodies of this State regarding the issue of Kaho'olawe; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the recommendation of Senator Daniel Inouye, the completed report should be presented to the members of Hawai'i's congressional delegation and to the President of the United States; and

WHEREAS, to assure the proper implementation of various recommendations, the legislature should keep a close watch on any state and Navy activities in this area; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Ninth Legislature of the State of Hawai'i, Regular Session of 1978, that this body does hereby request the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to establish an interim committee to continue overseeing the activities in this area, to present the study to the Congress and the President, to help develop ways for implementing the recommendations of the Study, and to assure input by the various concerned groups and general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

OFFERED BY:

Jeanette Yuen
H. J. [unclear]
Richard J. [unclear]
Kurae Boyd Kamelii
M. [unclear]
Calvin K. Y. Day

MAR 22 1978

SPEC. COM. REP. NO. 13

Honolulu, Hawaii
April 5, 1978

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7 Apr 78
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For advance
information
Olvey*

The Honorable James Wakatsuki
Speaker, House of Representatives
Ninth State Legislature
Regular Session, 1978
State of Hawaii

Sir:

Your Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe and Similar Hawaiian Concerns appointed by Speaker James Wakatsuki and directed to conduct a comprehensive review of the Kaho'olawe situation, begs leave to report as follows:

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Interest in Kaho'olawe has simmered for many years. While various individual legislators had been interested in the matter of Kaho'olawe for some time, mass legislative interest was rekindled only after George Helm (of the Protect Kaho'olawe 'Ohana) addressed the members on the Floor of the House of Representatives during the 1977 legislative session.

The address on the Floor prompted a group of representatives to learn more about the Kaho'olawe issue as explained by George Helm and other members of the 'Ohana. It gave them the opportunity to talk to the 'Ohana as a group and to investigate some of their concerns in subsequent meetings.

Legislative interest remained keen and the representatives continued their investigative meetings. After contact with Hawai'i's congressional delegation an Ad Hoc Committee on Kaho'olawe was appointed by Speaker James Wakatsuki to serve with that appointed by President John Ushijima for the same purpose.

ORGANIZATION

Your Committee consisted of Representative Jann L. Yuen, who served as chairman, and the following Representatives who served as members: Representative Richard L. Caldito, Representative Minoru Inaba, Representative Kinau Boyd Kamalii, Representative Richard A. Kawakami, Representative Daniel J. Kihano, Representative Henry Haalilio Peters, and Representative Calvin K. Y. Say.

COMMITTEE APPROACH AND OBJECTIVES

The Ad Hoc Committee decided that public input and free communication with interested parties was essential in the understanding of the issue. It agreed to conduct a factual investigation of the issue and to seek objective and valid answers to questions that were usually emotionally posed. Throughout the investigations, the Committee agreed to keep a low profile, conducting research and looking for answers without any publicity.

The Committee then hoped to review the information garnered; determine how damaging, if at all, it may be to the relationship between the military and the local residents; and to transmit this information and relevant recommendations to the President of the United States and the United States Congress for further action.

The publication of an informative document on the issue of Kaho'olawe was intended as a final goal of Committee activity.

METHOD

The Committee conducted a series of meetings with people all over the State. Persons of varied ages and different economic, occupational, social, educational, and ethnic backgrounds were included in the meetings. Because of the participants expressed concern over press coverage of the meetings, the meetings were held with very little fanfare in the communities. Community leaders and others interested in the subject were invited to participate. In this way an atmosphere of free and open discussion was created.

Both the military and the 'Ohana members were given separate forums before the Committee in order that other members of the public would not feel "pressured" or "unwilling" to express their sincere opinions because of the presence of parties with notably strong views.

The Committee continuously sought candid discussions on the subject from people representative of the general public and not simply one segment with a particular interest. At the beginning of each meeting, the Chairman explained that the Committee's purpose was to listen to the views being presented without argument or judgment and that the opinions expressed would be recorded and used in the final study.

In addition to the statewide meetings, the Committee conducted a literature search, met with various resource people familiar with the Island (kupuna, archaeologists, historians, foresters, etc.), the Navy, and the 'Ohana. Throughout the study, the Committee's role was one of fact finding and objective investigation of the issue.

The results of the Committee investigations and interim activities are included in the comprehensive study entitled, Kaho'olawe: Aloha no...A Legislative Study of the Island of Kaho'olawe.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After conducting numerous meetings throughout the State, and after input from both the Navy and the 'Ohana on the first draft of the study, the majority of the recommendations made by these groups regarding the study were incorporated in the final draft.

The Ad Hoc Committee's major finding is that the Navy has not presented sufficient data to uphold their claim to the entire Island of Kaho'olawe for military use. While the Navy has orally declared their cooperation, they have not provided the Interim Committee with enough hard data. Your Interim Committee finds that when the record is reviewed, the Navy appears contradictory in its positions; and Culebra and Miloli'i are prime examples of these shortcomings.

After a thorough study of this issue, your Ad Hoc Committee makes the following recommendations, with the note that while some may seem rather general at this point, the Ad Hoc Committee holds itself responsible for developing guidelines for the implementation of each recommendation and will oversee progress in these areas. A close working relationship with the executive branch on these matters has already been established and should be conducive to reaching an amicable solution to the problem at an early date.

Recommendation 1

Plans for opening a portion of the Island for shared civilian-military use on a limited and controlled basis should begin immediately with a schedule for hunting, fishing, and religious ceremonial use.

Recommendation 2

A volunteer program should be established so that the talents of archaeologists, historians, or others may be contributed to the project on a voluntary basis.

Recommendation 3

Additional staff should be hired to aid the archaeological team in its investigation of Kaho'olawe; and the use of Hawaiian historians should be encouraged.

Recommendation 4

The \$50,000 appropriated by the 1977 legislature for the archaeological study of Kaho'olawe should be released for use by the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Recommendation 5

Archaeological work in the target area should be expedited.

Recommendation 6

Processing of applications for registering eligible sites with the National Register of Historic Places should begin immediately rather than waiting until the whole Island has been surveyed.

Recommendation 7

Kama'aina witnesses (meaning native born persons familiar with the culture and life-style of an area), selected by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, should be used as resources by the archaeologists and historians. (NOTE: During a visit by the Committee to the Island, one such witness was able to explain things to the archaeologist and to point out matters of interest to the visiting party that may otherwise have gone unnoticed or in some way have been misinterpreted.) The Committee recommends the careful selection of such witnesses and the selective use of their resources by the archaeologists and historians.

Recommendation 8

As negotiations progress at the State or Congressional level, keep all concerned citizens informed. Many have stated their interest and deserve to be kept aware of official progress toward a solution.

Recommendation 9

The heiau and ko'a on the Island should be preserved and restoration encouraged.

Recommendation 10

A review of the data presented by the Navy indicates that Kaho'olawe is important primarily to the Navy and the Marine Corps. It appears that the Army, the Submarine Force Pacific, the Air Force (other than the Tactical Air Support Squadron), and the Coast Guard could do without the use of Kaho'olawe as a target island. The Committee recommends that the Navy and Marine Corps look into scheduling and coordinating activities in other areas and begin a decrease of training activities on Kaho'olawe because though this is said to be going on now, improved coordination is indicated.

Recommendation 11

The Navy should accurately define the role of Kaho'olawe in terms of its place within the total military training plans in the State.

Recommendation 12

Because of the lack of supporting data, the lack of standard criteria, and the attempt to justify the existing rather than seriously examine alternatives for the future; the Third Fleet study on the Island of Kaho'olawe should no longer be represented to the public and the Congress as a valid study on the military need for Kaho'olawe.

Recommendation 13

Because the stated needs of the military presently require the use of only a portion the Island, plans for clean-up procedures and safety guidelines to permit the opening of other areas of the Island on a shared but controlled use basis should be initiated.

Recommendation 14

When considering alternatives to Kaho'olawe, the Navy should look into a number of different areas which, with the proper scheduling and coordination, could satisfy their total training needs.

Recommendation 15

A compromise, whereby aircraft training need not be moved to San Clemente but shared in other training areas, should be arranged. At the same time, ship bombardment could be concentrated at San Clemente and coordinated, for homeported ships, with cruises.

Recommendation 16

The military should consider increased training by simulator.

Recommendation 17

The Navy should clean-up by increments, moving inland from the seashore areas. Clean-up plans should be expedited.

Recommendation 18

While the bombing continues, the Navy should determine and record the locations of suspected unexploded missiles or other ordnance.

Recommendation 19

Concentrate on clearing those areas which can be opened on a controlled basis for civilian use for such activities as hunting and sustenance fishing, with consideration given to the people of Makena for non-commercial fishing.

Recommendation 20

Immediate plans for the opening of Hanakanaea and Hakioawa beaches for limited and controlled public use, with security measures coordinated with Maui County, should be made.

Recommendation 21

Whenever available, use of military personnel (EOD's) in the clean-up, primarily in the beach areas, should be considered, thus reducing projected costs.

Recommendation 22

Use of the Island for demolition training, not in terms of destruction but in terms of clean-up, including underwater demolition training, and get rid of some of the

problem ordnance (unexploded) in the process. Ilio Point is one area that may be considered for this kind of clearance.

Recommendation 23

The Navy should base their projections on the economic impact to Hawai'i of removing Kaho'olawe as a target Island on actual facts and hard data. Otherwise, their projections must be regarded as invalid guess work.

Recommendation 24

A major replanting effort on the Island should begin immediately, with the military supporting State efforts in this area.

Recommendation 25

The State Department of Land and Natural Resources should be given reasonable access to replant and to maintain the replantings.

Recommendation 26

The Department (DLNR) should be provided transportation by the military to and from the Island while planting and then periodically thereafter for maintenance.

Recommendation 27

The planting of native vegetation in the shore areas outside the target range should begin.

Recommendation 28

For elimination of goats, establish a public hunting program in conjunction with Maui County and the Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Navy with the understanding that the hunters go on the Island at their own risk.

Recommendation 29

Consider a live roundup of goats which could later be sold at public auction.

Recommendation 30

Annual environmental impact statements should continue while the Navy retains control of the Island.

Recommendation 31

With the Committee setting guidelines and overseeing procedures, the Navy and representatives of the State should enter into serious negotiations to:

- (a) Establish a schedule of activities concerning Kaho'olawe.
- (b) Determine which areas can be opened for limited, controlled civilian use.
- (c) Reach an amicable settlement and together plan for the future of the Island with public input assured by Committee procedures, such as public hearings.

Recommendation 32

Recognize Kaho'olawe as one of the symbols of the Hawaiian renaissance and a key to the roots of Hawai'i.

Recommendation 33

Oral history studies concerning Kaho'olawe should be continued and suitably recorded.

Recommendation 34

The original Hawaiian place names for various areas of the Island should be maintained.

Example: Hanakanaea, rather than "Smugglers' Cove"

Recommendation 35

As a long-range project, a plan should be developed, utilizing Kaho'olawe as an educational tool for students whereby Hawaiian history and culture may be learned in a first-hand manner with visits to the heiau, ko'a, village sites, religious areas, and so forth.

Recommendation 36

The Committee should look into producing, through grants from agencies like the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities, an educational television program which gives an objective view of the many facets of the Kaho'olawe issue.

Recommendation 37

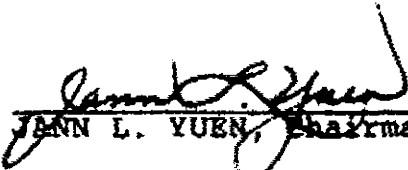
Recognize the value of the ancient philosophy and concepts as they might apply to the present-day life-style (including ho'oponopono, 'ohana, pule, and others).

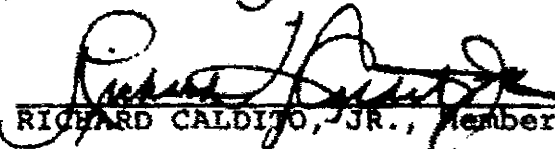
Recommendation 38

The Committee should establish guidelines and terms for the negotiating efforts, and otherwise keep a close watch over all proceedings regarding Kaho'olawe and its future. The Committee should provide for procedures whereby community input will be assured, possibly through public hearings.

The concern of the public and that of the members of your Ad Hoc Committee is genuine and clear. In the future, we will continue our efforts toward assuring the clean-up and eventual return of Kaho'olawe to the people of Hawaii.

Respectfully submitted,


JENN L. YUEN, Chairman


RICHARD CALDITO, JR., Member


MINORU INABA, Member


KINAU BOYD KAMALII, Member


RICHARD A. KAWAKAMI, Member