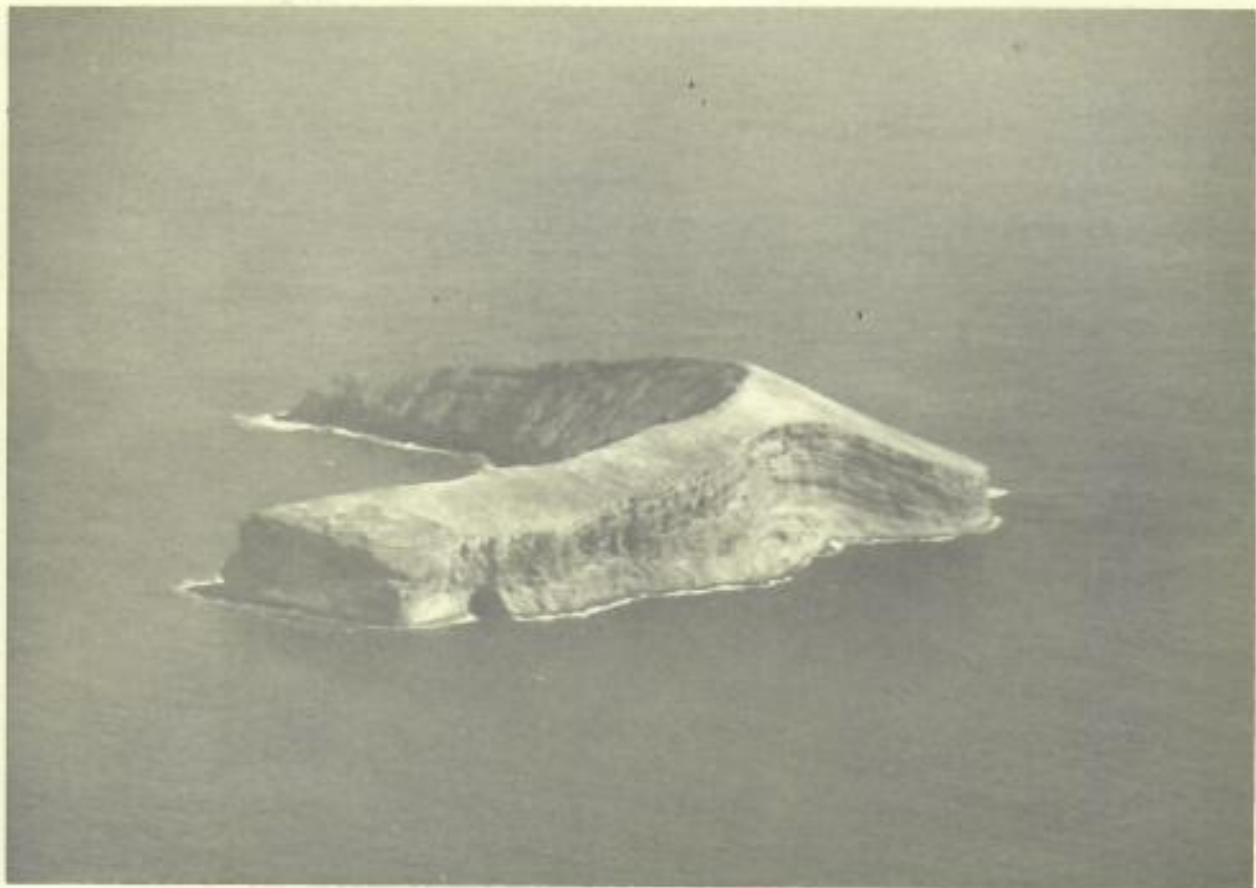


KAULA FILE
OF GEORGE BALAZS
PART 1 OF 2
1970s-1980s



How SB 5/12/82 A5

Vieques Bombardment Cut Short Due to Noise

VIEQUES, Puerto Rico, (AP) — The Army and Marines shelled this small island again yesterday, but poor weather and the Pentagon's sensitivity to criticism caused cancellation of some parts of "Ocean Venture '82," the biggest naval maneuver ever staged by the United States in the Caribbean.

The artillery shelling by the Army's 101st Division and Marine units occurred on the live-fire range on the eastern tip of the island, about 10 miles southeast of Puerto Rico.

Some shelling by large guns from Navy ships offshore was canceled after a test firing of one shell was clearly heard in St. Thomas, the Virgin Islands' capital about 18 miles away.

The naval shells were audible at that distance because of a peculiar combination of cloud patterns that caused the sound to echo over a greater distance than normal, naval

officials said.

THE NAVY'S only live firing practice in the Atlantic Ocean is on the eastern tip of Vieques, and naval officials, sensitive to criticism from area residents about the shelling, halt the firing when sound monitors on nearby islands say it is too loud.

The three-week long, \$12 million "Ocean Venture" drill is designed to "send a signal" that the United States has the military power to protect its Caribbean interests. Navy officials say The maneuvers, which end next week, involve 60 ships, 350 planes, and 45,000 servicemen.

The exercise is apparently aimed at Cuba, although it is not mentioned by name. In the scenario for the maneuvers, a Caribbean nation known only as "Brown," has been exporting arms to Central America and the United States has decided to blockade the nation. The Marines are sent to invade the island.

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

COMMANDER THIRD FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

IN REPLY REFER TO:

FF/3

3105/11015.1

Ser 01K/381

14 April 1982



Ms. Patty Hutchison
Greenpeace Foundation
913 Halekauwila Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Ms. Hutchison:

I have received your letter expressing concern over the RIMPAC-82 international maritime exercise and possible effects on marine mammals in the waters surrounding Kahoolawe.

I share your concerns and wish to assure you that the Navy has not been idle on this subject. Safety of marine mammals was recognized as a concern for both Kaula and Kahoolawe as early as 1978. I would like to mention some of the various studies that have been conducted and the findings which resulted.

In 1978, Commander THIRD Fleet requested a formal consultation (pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended) with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). As you may know, this organization is responsible for protecting humpback whales under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The purpose of the consultation was to assess the possible impacts of military use of Kaula and Kahoolawe on the humpback whales that winter in Hawaiian waters.

The resultant biological opinion (September 1979) of the NMFS concluded that continued use of explosive ordnance on Kaula might jeopardize endangered humpback whales. The team further concluded that there is no indication that continued use of Kahoolawe as a target island would jeopardize the species, provided that live ordnance detonation is restricted to the existing target area in the central portion of the island. This has been the case since 1969.

Based on these findings, several mitigative measures were instituted by the Navy at Kaula. First, due to the possibility of inadvertent release of explosive ordnance into surrounding waters, Commander THIRD Fleet issued a directive in December 1978 stressing the importance of keeping ordnance on land. This also pertains to Kahoolawe waters.

Second, in February 1979, the Navy was informed by NMFS that 12 humpback whales were observed at Kaula and agreed to a temporary halt in the use of live ordnance there. Currently, the Navy does not use any live ordnance at Kaula.

Third, the Navy has instituted a sonobuoy whale monitoring system for the Kaula waters which enables us to determine if whales are in the area by listening for their phonations.

FF/3
3105/11015.1
Ser 01K/381
14 April 1982

The second major study on this issue was the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Kahoolawe Training Area, prepared by the Environment Impact Study Corp. in 1979. The studies, and the resultant EIS, addressed in detail the subject of military training impact upon (among others) sea turtles, dolphins, and humpback whales in Kahoolawe waters.

Two species of marine turtles have been sighted in nearshore waters of Kahoolawe, but as of the time the EIS was written, no sightings were made on the beaches of the island and no nesting sites were found. The EIS concluded:

It is unlikely that either of the two species of sea turtles (green and hawksbill) known to breed in the Hawaiian archipelago would find any of the beaches of Kahoolawe suitable as a nesting habitat. This is primarily due to the silt and presence of rocks on the high tide line of the beach top platforms where nesting normally takes place.

Because of these findings, no mitigative measures regarding sea turtles were recommended.

In addressing possible impacts on dolphins by continued military use of Kahoolawe, the EIS concluded that such use is not anticipated to cause significant adverse impact on the dolphins. "Military activities on Kahoolawe have not discouraged dolphins from frequenting waters around Kahoolawe. The spinner dolphin has been seen off Kahoolawe with some regularity" No mitigative measures were deemed necessary in this case, either.

Finally, the EIS found that continued military training at Kahoolawe is not expected to cause significant adverse impact on humpback whales. It says, in part, "Military activities on Kahoolawe do not appear to have deterred the humpback whales from frequenting the waters around Kahoolawe." The statement goes on to list mitigative measures voluntarily implemented by the Navy as precautionary steps to minimize any potential risks. These measures include: Confining targets to the central portion of the island, requiring military aircraft to approach from the south and complete their training runs within the boundaries of the island (thereby avoiding areas frequented by the humpback whales), and restricting the emergency jettisoning of live ordnance to an area outside of the 100-fathom curve.

FF/3
3105/11015.1
Ser 01K/381
14 April 1982

The subject of possible effects of noise has also been considered. According to the EIS, there is evidence that noise does not have a significant adverse impact on whales. It cites sound insonification exercises done in the Bermuda area which showed that ship sounds and explosive tests did not interfere with whale singing. Noise effects are addressed in two other studies cited below.

As a result of the findings of the EIS, no further mitigative measures were deemed necessary to protect the whales in Kahoolawe waters. Additional information is constantly being gathered and the situation is monitored on a continuing basis. In the meantime, adherence to the NMFS Notice of Interpretation on humpback whale harassment is strictly enforced by all military users of Kahoolawe.

Two other studies have failed to produce any evidence of negative effects of military training at Kahoolawe upon marine mammals. "Notice Measurements at Kameole, Maui, and on Kahoolawe, March 1980, During Bombing and Naval Gunfire," conducted by Robert W. Young, Ph.D. and published March 6, 1981, researched the effects of naval gunfire exercises at Kahoolawe on ambient noise at Kameole, Maui. The research showed that the naval exercises made no significant contribution to the ambient noise levels at that location.

Technical Report 732 of the Naval Ocean Systems Center, San Diego, was prepared in October 1981. Entitled "Measuring Acoustic Noise Around Kahoolawe Island," it described monitoring of seven sonobuoys for a seven-hour period during surface gunnery exercises north of Kahoolawe in February 1980. The team found that humpback whale phonations dominated the ambient noise field during the exercise and that the calculated gunfire source level in the water was approximately 10 decibels below the whales' phonation level. The report said:

We saw whales swimming, lying still, diving, surfacing, and in two isolated instances, breaching and lobtailing. No standards exist to evaluate the effects of the noise on marine mammals, but our results indicate the relative magnitude of the gunfire is in the whales' natural sonic environment.

The foregoing illustrates that all of our scientific evidence thus far fails to show that our training has any adverse impact on marine mammals in the waters around Kahoolawe. The importance of the island to national defense, on the other hand, cannot be overstated. The United States has a vital interest in the Pacific basin with

FF/3
3105/11015.1
Ser 01K/381
14 April 1982

treaty commitments and is the stabilizing factor in the Pacific area. Kahoolawe is a focal point for the training of military units mandated to maintain peace in the Pacific. The island is used for conventional warfare tactics training. Because of its size, location, and terrain, it is the only place in the mid-Pacific where this training can occur.

The Navy is confident that it can continue to train at Kahoolawe, as it has in the past, without having any adverse impact on the island's environmental aspects or archaeological resources. The Navy is committed to continuing programs of soil conservation and cultural resources management to improve the conditions of Kahoolawe.

J. T. Carson
J. T. CARSON
By direction

Copy to:
Commander in Chief (J03/742)
U. S. Pacific Fleet
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860

Kokua Line

Harriet Gee



For help in solving problems,

Phone 525-8686

or write:

Kokua Line, Box 3080,
Honolulu, HI 96802

Q — Why can't the waters around Kaula, an islet near Kauai, be open for fishing all the time since the Navy no longer uses live ordnance there? Kaula has lots of fish and we should be able to fish there all the time if there is no danger from exploding bombs.

A — Although live ordnance is not used there, the inert ordnance that is used could still pose a threat to human safety, Navy spokesman Liza Collins told Mrs. K yesterday. Collins said inert (meaning it is not explosive) rounds are either dropped or used as projectiles at Kaula.

"Large items, weighing up to 500 pounds, are dropped," she said. Projectiles, including inert rockets, are fired at high velocity. A fisherman could be hurt seriously if struck by these ordnance, she said. That is why the Navy announces when the waters surrounding Kaula are open for fishing.

The Endangered Nene

THE MONGOOSE appears to be the chief villain in preying on the nene or Hawaiian goose, the state bird, but there are other reasons why its numbers are low.

The factors and what can be done to help the nene are discussed in a report just made to the National Park Service by Paul C. Banko and David A. Manuwal of the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington.

Their study, "Life History, Ecology and Management of Nene in Hawaii Volcanoes and Haleakala National Parks," was funded by the park service.

The authors explain, "The research summarized in the report was undertaken to provide both parks with basic information on the life history and ecology of nene in order to help guide their management efforts."

The report says, "Predation on eggs and incubating females by mongooses was by far the most inimical factor identified in the study." But it also says that successful reproduction of nene can take place despite mongooses and gives credit to male nene.

"Alert, aggressive nest defense by ganders at least sometimes

Why the nene's numbers are low.

prevent mongooses from stealing eggs or killing the female," the report says.

Nene face hazards other than mongooses. Goslings may be victims of aerial attacks by the endemic, short-eared owl, the introduced barn owl, and the endemic hawk.

THEY ARE ALSO accident-prone. Goslings and even adults have drowned in livestock water troughs. Because they sometimes feed, roost, rest or even nest around residences, farms or roadsides, they are vulnerable to traffic accidents, entanglement with artificial obstacles, predation by pet or feral dogs and cats, and molestation and poaching by human beings.

However, poaching and acci-



Harry Whitten

from the mountain, would be a prime candidate for reintroduction, he said.

He suggested that problems associated with extinctions on the mountain are applicable to areas in Hawaii Volcanoes Park and that therefore park personnel should keep abreast of changes in the bird population of the mountain.

Whales

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE fails to show that Navy training programs have had any adverse effect on marine mammals in the waters around Kahoolawe, Capt. J.T. Carson, the Navy's Kahoolawe project officer, has written Mayor Hannibal Tavares of Maui.

Carson was commenting on an article in the *Star-Bulletin* July 2 in which Tavares's letter to President Reagan was paraphrased: "Studies show the target exercises reduce the presence of humpback whales in the area by 20 to 30 percent."

Carson wrote, "I share your concerns and wish to assure you that the Navy has not been idle on this subject. Safety of marine mammals was recognized as a concern for both Kaula and Kahoolawe as early as 1978."

He said a biological opinion from the National Marine Fisheries Service concluded that continued use of explosive ordnance on Kaula might jeopardize the endangered humpback whales but that there is no indication that use of Kahoolawe would jeopardize the whales, provided

that live ordnance detonation is restricted to the existing target area in the central portion of the island. "This has been the case since 1969," he said.

He said that mitigative measures were instituted at Kaula, an islet near Kauai, and that currently the Navy doesn't use live ordnance there.

Carson quoted the environmental impact statement as saying that military use of Kahoolawe didn't cause significant harm to dolphins. He also quoted the EIS as saying noise of gunfire didn't disturb the whales.

Carson said that the Navy monitors the situation on a continuing basis.

Renard

HIKERS HAVE especial reason to remember the late Gene Renard, state parks planner, with affection.

For years one of his hobbies was seeking out old and abandoned trails and doing what he could to reopen them. He worked with Lorin Gill on this project on Tantalus trails and more recently with Dick Davis in finding the route of an ancient Hawaiian trail in the back of Kahana Valley.

Seabirds

CRAIG S. HARRISON, seabird biologist here with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is attending a workshop and symposium in Cambridge, England, having received a travel grant from the International Council for Bird Preservation.

Harrison, chairman-elect of the Pacific Seabird Group, is representing Hawaii as one of 30 regional delegates from throughout the world helping the council formulate a policy for global seabird conservation. The council was founded in 1922. Seabirds are threatened by fishing industries, direct exploitation for eggs and meat, habitat disturbance and destruction, pollution, and introduced predators in breeding colonies.

Make-believe is serious business

By LeRoy Pope
United Press International

NEW YORK — For centuries, make-believe was the prerogative of writers, artists, actors and children, but now engineers, businessmen, soldiers and sailors indulge in it regularly.

They call it simulation and it has become a big industry.

It works this way:

● On a wooded hill outside Baltimore, merchant marine officers learn to guide supertankers in and out of the world's most difficult harbors without ever leaving dry land.

● Engineers learn how to run a giant nuclear power plant and cope with emergencies without ever setting foot in the plant or generating a watt of electricity.

● Army officers direct a full-scale tank battle — all on a videoscreen, with full three-dimensional and sound effects,

and without using a gallon of fuel or spilling a drop of blood.

Of course, using the simulator to save money and time in training men to fly aircraft ranging from fighter planes to jumbo jet airliners is an old story but G. Allen Shaw, group vice president of Singer Corp., whose Link division was the pioneer of the simulation industry, says things have changed a lot in the 50-year history of the business.

"It has become about as near foolproof as possible for one thing," he said. "What's learned by modern simulation methods is absolutely authentic."

He said Link still is number one in the industry in breadth of capability and possibly in volume but there are 20 to 25 companies in simulation on a big scale in the western world. Among the leaders are General Electric, Boeing, Sperry, West-



L.A. Times photo

At a Sperry Corp. facility, instructors "pilot" a \$10 million helicopter simulator.

inghouse Electric, Mitsubishi in Japan, Rediffusion in Britain and CAE in Canada.

About two-thirds of all simulation systems are made for the military and naval forces but the airlines, aircraft manufacturers, the nuclear power industry and the public utility companies are other big users. Oil and chemical companies also use simulation to train people to operate plants and other facilities with potentially hazardous situations.

Even the railroads use simulation. Link built a simulated engineers' cab for a modern diesel locomotive that enables an engineer trainee to make believe he is at the throttle of a train hurtling along a real stretch of track. A computer tape and visual and sound projectors give him all the feeling of being in a real locomotive. The cab vibrates as it would at high-speed on real rails.

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser
Honolulu, January 2, 1963
F-6

Kahoolawe, Kaula Waters Fishing Dates

Waters surrounding Kahoolawe will be open for fishing from 6 a.m. Wednesday until 11:59 p.m. Aug. 15.

Waters surrounding Kaula Islet will be open for fishing from 6 a.m. tomorrow until 11:59 p.m. Sunday and also from 6 a.m. Aug. 7 until 11:59 p.m. Aug. 8.

In announcing these times, the Navy advised that explosive demolition will be under way along the western end of Kahoolawe from Aug. 4-13.

"Boaters must remain at least 500 meters (547 yards) from shoreline," the Navy said.

FISH & FISHERMEN

The overlap shows the d web of offshore fishes. pakapaka and uku show e reef area to the depths on brings us back to the item. Certainly, the food is of total darkness, but scope here.

nvironment is complexly ilance is certain to cause nd/or abundance of our

or the productivity of the d or Kona come to mind. all fish does it take for 1,000 papio to grow to 1

ach link in the food web, oughly one-tenth of what the food web diagram, it life and the marlin, and ke this:

in requires 10,000 lbs. of

ahi require 100,000 lbs. of

ka require 1 million lbs. of

s. of malolo require 10

of plankton require 100

imately depends on 100

rowth. Papio are one link

rce, so it takes only 10

rt 1,000 papio weighing 1

h plant life 100 million lbs.

s consider the sugar cane

wai'i produced 20 billion

that cane were algae

ive supported 200 marlin

es which govern the

and respect and care of

r care, by improving the

ters they live in, benefits

of increased abundance.

n inevitable, exponential

... Bob



Mr. Johnston, editor:

I read the following in Harriet Gee's "Kokua Line" in the Nov. 19th issue of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin:

Q — A few fishing supply houses in Hawaii sell fishing nets with the mesh size too small to be legal. Store operators claim these nets are sold for "decoration" only and not for fishing. Obviously some people buy these nets and use them illegally. Surely the stores know this.

Are there any laws that prevent them from offering the small mesh nets for sale? If it's not illegal, it certainly is unethical.

A — There is no law to prevent the sale of these nets, according to Maurice Matsuzaki, chief of the state Conservation and Resources Enforcement Division. However, if one of his conservation enforcement officers sees a fisherman using an illegal net, he can cite the user. "It's just like marijuana; it's illegal to grow, sell and possess marijuana, but it's not illegal to sell marijuana paraphernalia," he said.

This is a terrible situation. Mr. Matsuzaki sounds silly. Small mesh nets are like hand grenades. It should be illegal to own them, even if they aren't used, because their purpose is for no good. The stores that sell these small-mesh, illegal-to-use nets should be called accountable. There should be a law. Do other states have such laws? California? Florida?

Sincerely,
Concerned Fisherman

We could continue this web until it encompassed every creature on earth. The important lesson here is that when one species declines in abundance, all are affected. For instance, should men net huge schools of spawning weke, the young, pelagic 'oama would not be as available to the ahi. The ahi, in turn, would have to

FOOD WEB GIVES A MUCH MORE ACCURATE PICTURE OF THE DYNAMIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT. ARROWS INDICATE FOOD LINKS.

Ka'ula Rock Query

by Capt. Rick Gaffney

■ In an attempt to answer this question, **Hawaii Fishing News** went through the often frustrating experience of trying to get through to the Navy. Anyone who has ever attempted to call a military installation in Hawaii is probably aware of the fact that telephone numbers change with such frequency and personnel move away and around so often that reaching the correct person is nigh onto impossible.

The search began with the **CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office** where a Master Chief Petty Officer in charge of the office asked, "Where's Ka'ula Rock?" Fortunately he passed me on to **COM Third Fleet** where I found a very responsive, very knowledgeable Captain Carson — with the answers we needed.

Although the Navy is no longer using live bombs on Ka'ula (which is not a rock but an island), the practice ordnance being used to train military gunners and pilots is in fact quite dangerous to vessels in the area. Captain Carson was quick to explain that the "inert ordnance" would be quite destructive to anything it hit, despite the fact that it doesn't explode with the power of live ordnance.

For that reason, despite the fact that live bombs are not used at Ka'ula, there is still considerable danger to vessels from ordnance which falls short of the target, overshoots the target, or malfunctions in any way. For that reason Ka'ula is only open to the public for fishing when the target island is not being used for military operations of any kind.

Captain Carson went on to point out the similarities between the practice firing which goes on at Ka'ula and that done on Kaho'olawe; and he pointed out that in the two years since he has taken command, the waters surrounding both Ka'ula and Kaho'olawe have been

waters would be open to general boating interests and specifying the dangers of live ordnance in the area.

Anyone who has dived the waters surrounding Kaho'olawe or Ka'ula is well aware of the hazards still in existence. It's highly unlikely that any diver with that experience would ever drop an anchor in those waters. Unexploded ordnance literally litters the bottom around Kaho'olawe, and many of the bombs and shells have become increasingly unstable with the passage of time according to the **Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)** experts from the Navy. Divers familiar with the **State Marine Life Conservation District** at Molokini are well aware of the power of these unexploded bombs, having seen the destruction caused when EOD experts exploded old ordnance in the protected crater.

The question of the military's right to bomb the islands of Kaho'olawe and Ka'ula has been brought up by numerous Hawaiian activists and dickered over in court for years. Conservationists have moved to protect the important sea bird rookeries on Ka'ula and the marine mammals, especially the endangered humpback whales, that frequent the nearshore waters of both islands. Archeologists have been able to get recognition by the **National Register of Historic Places** for many of the important archeological sites covering a good portion of the island of Kaho'olawe.

Through it all, the military has maintained its need to target these fragile pieces of Hawaiian real estate in the interest of "national defense" — specifically, the training and re-training of bombers and gunners in the proper use of their weapons.

Certainly the Navy's efforts to make the islands available more weekends and more days of the weekend to the fishermen of Hawaii are commendable. To many fishermen, Hawaiians, conservationists and archeologists, only the total cessation of the bombing of these targets (with any form of ordnance) is acceptable.

...Rick

open, "considerably more than ever before." He went on to say that the Navy has been able to open the waters surrounding their two mid-Pacific practice ranges 40 to 45 weekends a year and that he makes a conscious effort to keep the island waters open for three to four days on every holiday possible and on most Mondays following an open weekend. Last year, during the Christmas holidays, "the waters around the island were open for two weeks," he said.

At the present time, Captain Carson makes the announcements concerning the opening of the waters around Kaho'olawe and Ka'ula two weeks in advance. It seems that military operations are scheduled that far in advance, and Captain Carson attempts to make the announcements early enough to allow fishermen time to plan ahead.

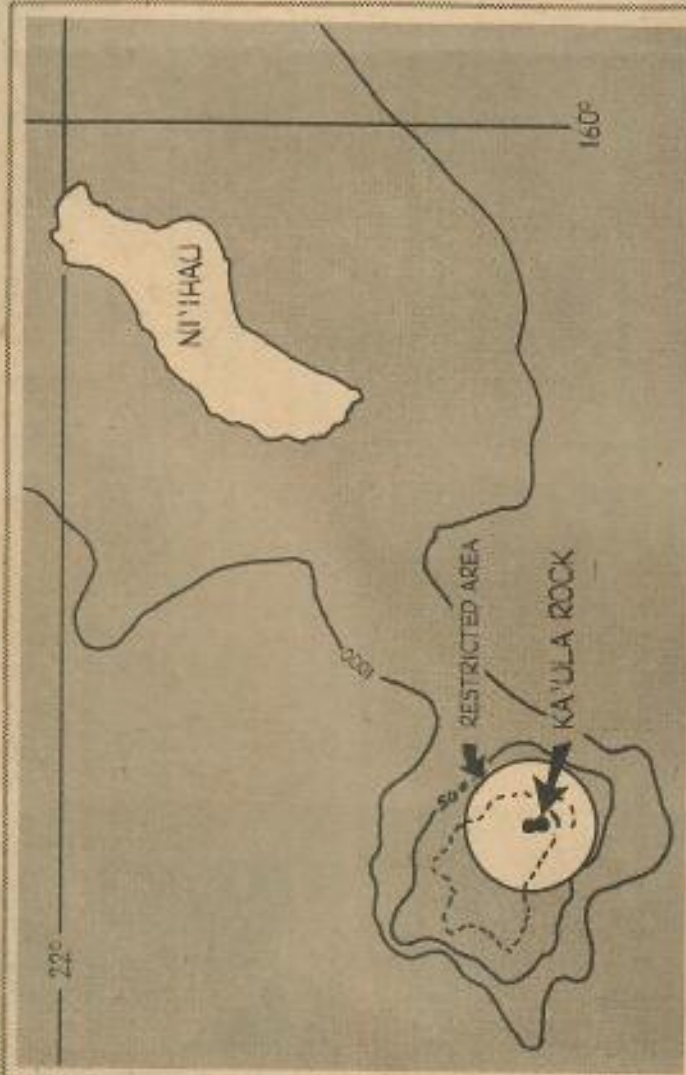
When questioned by one commercial fisherman about the possibility of making daily or even hourly announcements concerning times during the week when the islands would not be in use, Captain Carson demurred, saying that the infra-structure necessary to make daily or even more frequent announcements of those times was simply too expensive. He pointed out that radios would have to be purchased and a manned operations schedule would have to be tightened up considerably and that, anyway, the majority of Hawaii's fishermen were interested in weekend fishing.

The history of the use of the waters surrounding the target islands goes back to a request by the **Ma'alaea Boat and Fish Club** for access to the surface waters inside the restricted areas during the weekend periods when Kaho'olawe was not in use. The Navy made provision for that access and began a system of regularly announcing in the newspapers specific times that the

and their families, was unable to help his wife of 35 years. Two months to the day of the retirement celebration, of Mike walked along a pier alone. His eyes gazed toward the ocean, and, for the first time

you this unsolicited story, and I wish to thank you for whatever consideration you may give me. Yours sincerely,
Nani Tavares

OCT 1982



Dear Sirs —
Would you please find out the answer to the following question for the benefit of Hawaii's fishermen: If the Navy is no longer using live bombs out at Kaula Rock . . . why can't the surrounding waters be open for fishing all the time?
Thank you — you put out a good publication!

IMPOSTER LURES

ARE YOU TROLLING WITH HOLES IN YOUR HEAD?

If not, then your lures aren't attracting the attention they should!

Revolutionary new VENTURELURES™ (Pat. Pend.) represent the most significant development in bluewater trolling lure performance since the konohead. Utilizing pressure and flow principles never before seen in trolling lures, VENTURELURES™ create a volume of sounds, bubble trails and life-like actions unique to offshore fishing. The only lures ever to actively and forcefully collect air and water and accelerate it through the head, VENTURELURES™ are setting new standards of performance whenever they are fished. Available in 3 models and assorted natural baitfish colors.



A FEW 1981 VENTURELURES™ TOURNAMENT RECORDS

- First Place, Avalon Baitfish Tournament, September 1981, 244-1/2 lb. striped marlin on KONOHEAD.
- First Place saltfish and light tackle trophies, Guyana Baitfish Tournament, July 1981, on PUNCHHEAD.
- First Place, log and release, Abu Say & Guyana International Baitfish Tournaments, July 1981, on VENTURELURES™.

If unavailable at your dealer, ask him to phone us direct. Wholesale dealer and factory representative: Inquiries desired.

IMPOSTER LURES
2211 Candalaria Road NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107
Telephone 505-484-9521

GREENPEACE

Lt J T Carson
United States Pacific Fleet
Commander Third Fleet
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96860
September 8, 1982

Dear Lt Carson,

It is my understanding from your letter of April 14, 1982 that live ordnance is currently prohibited at Kaula island. I would appreciate it if you could expand on this: during the RIM PAC exercises, or at any other time, is it possible that bombs from foreign vessels may land there, or in the surrounding waters? Are flares or cannons or machine guns or any other devices used? What exactly is the nature of the inert ordnance currently in use at Kaula?

Your reply to these questions will be appreciated.

Aloha,

Patty Hutchison

Patty Hutchison

P.S. Please note our change of address.



In Reply Refer
To: FWS/W.D.M.O

MAR 23 1982

Mr. Chapman B. Cox
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
for Logistics
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Shipping and Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20360

Dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you for your letter of December 29, 1981, indicating that the Navy will no longer use live ordnance on Kauai Island, Hawaii.

Cessation of live bombing will greatly reduce direct mortality of seabirds and we commend the Navy for this action. However, continued use of inert ordnance will likely cause some harm to birds as previously discussed. We would like to work with the Navy in monitoring the results of practice bombing with inert ordnance and to suggest actions that would minimize any adverse impacts on birds. This may involve only an extension of recent bird surveys conducted by biologists from the Service and the State, and perhaps modification of some activities during critical nesting periods. These efforts could be administered under a short cooperative agreement, preferably developed at the local level. Under this format, it is likely that no permit would be required.

If you agree with our suggestions, please identify the Navy's contact person in Hawaii. The Service's representative would be Mr. Dale Coggeshall, Pacific Island Administrator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 51067, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Raffelt

Director

cc:

Directorate Reading File

Region 1

R. Shellenberger, Honolulu AG

Shaffer, W.D.M.O

FWS/W.D.M.O:MLShaffer:pah:03/18/82:Disk 411 - COX:Rm. 555:254-3207

DD Chron

LE

E. Johnson, Naval Operations

MEMO

→ Letter to Leames — address?

Questions to Mary

- Humphreys?
- Flares?
- Plans of practice?
- Confine to tip?

Center for
Environmental
Education

January 18, 1982.

George Balazs
Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George,

Pamela forwarded your letter to me since I was more involved in this correspondence.

Indeed, we have not received any response from the Navy's Third Fleet regarding our inquiry about an EIS.

I made a quick inquiry with our lawyer, Bo Brickmeyer, and he said that all we could do is sue on the basis that the contract to Base Services Inc. is invalid since it is an action of major environmental significance and the NEPA process was not complied with. We might also have grounds under the ESA.

To assess the feasibility of pursuing this suit, Bo suggested that test cases be researched and we should check out whether the Third Fleet complied with Navy regulations on this matter.

Would you and/or Auduban be interested in working with us on this matter if we mutually decide it is worth the trouble and expense?

I would appreciate any other thoughts or strategies you may have.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jessie
Jessica Damen

P.S. I will be taking a maternity leave shortly for several months. During my absence, Linda Evenson will be assuming work related to Hawaiian monk seals. I know Linda well and I am sure she will do a very capable job. *Jessie*

Kokua Line

Harriet Gee



For help in solving problems,
Phone 525-8686

or write:
Kokua Line, Box 3080,
Honolulu, HI 96802

Q — Why can't the waters around Kaula, an islet near Kauai, be open for fishing all the time since the Navy no longer uses live ordnance there? Kaula has lots of fish and we should be able to fish there all the time if there is no danger from exploding bombs.

A — Although live ordnance is not used there, the inert ordnance that is used could still pose a threat to human safety, Navy spokesman Liza Collins told Mrs. K yesterday. Collins said inert (meaning it is not explosive) rounds are either dropped or used as projectiles at Kaula.

"Large items, weighing up to 500 pounds, are dropped," she said. Projectiles, including inert rockets, are fired at high velocity. A fisherman could be hurt seriously if struck by these ordnance, she said. That is why the Navy announces when the waters surrounding Kaula are open for fishing.

Ka'ula Rock Query

by Capt. Rick Gaffney

In an attempt to answer this question, Hawaii Fishing News went through the often frustrating experience of trying to get through to the Navy. Anyone who has ever attempted to call a military installation in Hawaii is probably aware of the fact that telephone numbers change with such frequency and personnel move away and around so often that reaching the correct person is almost impossible.

The search began with the CINCPACFLT Public Affairs Office where a Master Chief Petty Officer in charge of the office asked, "Where's Ka'ula Rock?" Fortunately he passed me on to COM Third Fleet where I found a very responsive, very knowledgeable Captain Carson — with the answers we needed.

Although the Navy is no longer using live bombs on Ka'ula (which is not a rock but an island), the practice of using inert ordnance being used to train military gunners and pilots in fact quite dangerous to vessels in the area. Captain Carson was quick to explain that the "inert ordnance" would be quite destructive to anything it hit, despite the fact that it doesn't explode with the power of live ordnance.

For that reason, despite the fact that live bombs are used at Ka'ula, there is still considerable danger to vessels from ordnance which falls short of the target, or shoots the target, or malfunctions in any way. For that reason Ka'ula is only open to the public for fishing on the target island is not being used for military operations of any kind.

Captain Carson went on to point out the similarities between the practice firing which goes on at Ka'ula and done on Kaho'olawe; and he pointed out that in the years since he has taken command, the waters surrounding both Ka'ula and Kaho'olawe have been

waters would be open to general boating interests and specifying the dangers of live ordnance in the area.

Anyone who has dived the waters surrounding Kaho'olawe or Ka'ula is well aware of the hazards still in existence. It's highly unlikely that any diver with that experience would ever drop an anchor in those waters. Unexploded ordnance literally litters the bottom around Kaho'olawe, and many of the bombs and shells have become increasingly unstable with the passage of time according to the **Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD)** experts from the Navy. Divers familiar with the **State Marine Life Conservation District** at Molokini are well aware of the power of these unexploded bombs, having seen the destruction caused when EOD experts exploded old ordnance in the protected crater.

The question of the military's right to bomb the islands of Kaho'olawe and Ka'ula has been brought up by numerous Hawaiian activists and dickered over in court for years. Conservationists have moved to protect the important sea bird rookeries on Ka'ula and the marine mammals, especially the endangered humpback whales, that frequent the nearshore waters of both islands. Archeologists have been able to get recognition by the **National Register of Historic Places** for many of the important archeological sites covering a good portion of the island of Kaho'olawe.

Through it all, the military has maintained its need to target these fragile pieces of Hawaiian real estate in the interest of "national defense" — specifically, the training and re-training of bombers and gunners in the proper use of their weapons.

Certainly the Navy's efforts to make the islands available more weekends and more days of the weekend to the fishermen of Hawaii are commendable. To many fishermen, Hawaiians, conservationists and archeologists, only the total cessation of the bombing of these targets (with any form of ordnance) is acceptable.

...Rick

open "considerably more than ever before." He went on to say that the Navy has been able to open the waters surrounding their two mid-Pacific practice ranges 40 to 45 weekends a year and that he makes a conscious effort to keep the island waters open for three to four days on every holiday possible and on most Mondays following an open weekend. Last year, during the Christmas holidays, "the waters around the island were open for two weeks," he said.

At the present time, Captain Carson makes the announcements concerning the opening of the waters around Kaho'olawe and Ka'ula two weeks in advance. It seems that military operations are scheduled that far in advance, and Captain Carson attempts to make the announcements early enough to allow fishermen time to plan ahead.

When questioned by one commercial fisherman about the possibility of making daily or even hourly announcements concerning times during the week when the islands would not be in use, Captain Carson demurred, saying that the infra-structure necessary to make daily or even more frequent announcements of those times was simply too expensive. He pointed out that radios would have to be purchased and a manned operations schedule would have to be tightened up considerably and that, anyway, the majority of Hawaii's fishermen were interested in weekend fishing.

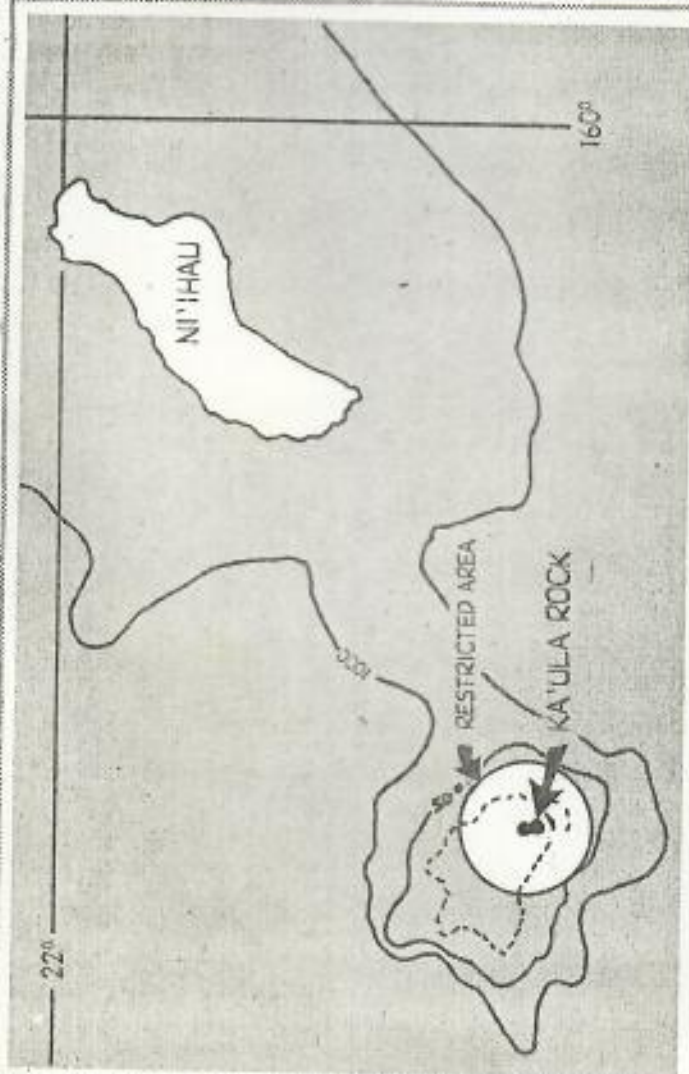
The history of the use of the waters surrounding the target islands goes back to a request by the **Ma'alaea Boat and Fish Club** for access to the surface waters inside the restricted areas during the weekend periods when Kaho'olawe was not in use. The Navy made provision for that access and began a system of regularly announcing in the newspapers specific times that the

Yours sincerely,
Nani Tavares

you this unsolicited story, and I wish to thank you for whatever consideration you may give me.

and their families, was unable to help his wife of 35 years. Two months to the day of the retirement celebration, of Mike walked along a pier alone. His eyes gazed toward the ocean, and, for the first time

Oct 1982



Dear Sirs —

Would you please find out the answer to the following question for the benefit of Hawaii's fishermen: If the Navy is no longer using live bombs out at Kaula Rock . . ., why can't the surrounding waters be open for fishing all the time?

Thank you — you put out a good publication!



IMPOSTER LURES

ARE YOU TROLLING WITH HOLES IN YOUR HEAD?

If not, then your lures aren't attracting the attention they should!

Revolutionary new VENTURILURES™ (Pat. Pend.) represent the most significant development in bluewater trolling lure performance since the honohono. Utilizing pressure and flow principles never before seen in trolling lures, VENTURILURES™ create a volume of sounds, bubble trails and life-like actions unique to offshore fishing. The only lures ever to actively and forcefully collect air and water and accelerate it through the head, VENTURILURES™ are setting new standards of performance wherever they are fished. Available in 3 models and assorted natural baitfish colors.

A FEW 1981 VENTURILURES™ TOURNAMENT RECORDS

• First Place, Avoca Baitfish Tournament, September 1981, 240-1/2 lb. striped marlin on PUNNELHEAD. • First Place sailfish and light tackle trophies, Guaymas Baitfish Tournament, July 1981, on PUNNELHEAD. • First Place, tag and release, Kono Bay & Guaymas International Outfish Tournaments, July 1981, on VENTURILURES™.

If unavailable at your dealer, ask him to phone us direct. Wholesale, dealer and factory representative inquiries desired.

2211 Cambridge Road NE

Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

Telephone: 505-884-1021

IMPOSTER LURES

In Reply Refer
To: FWS/MBMG

MAR 23 1982

Mr. Chapman B. Cox
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy
for Logistics
Office of the Assistant Secretary
Shipbuilding and Logistics
Washington, D.C. 20360

Dear Mr. Cox:

Thank you for your letter of December 29, 1981, indicating that the Navy will no longer use live ordnance on Kaula Island, Hawaii.

Cessation of live bombing will greatly reduce direct mortality of seabirds and we commend the Navy for this action. However, continued use of inert ordnance will likely cause some harm to birds as previously discussed. We would like to work with the Navy in monitoring the results of practice bombing with inert ordnance and to suggest actions that would minimize any adverse impacts on birds. This may involve only an extension of recent bird surveys conducted by biologists from the Service and the State, and perhaps modification of some activities during critical nesting periods. These efforts could be administered under a short cooperative agreement, preferably developed at the local level. Under this format, it is likely that no permit would be required.

If you agree with our suggestions, please identify the Navy's contact person in Hawaii. The Service's representative would be Mr. Dale Coggeshall, Pacific Island Administrator, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, P.O. Box 51067, Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

Sincerely yours,

(s) William C. Raffelt

Director

cc:

Directorate Reading File

Region 1

R. Shellenberger, Honolulu AG

Shaffer, MB:O

FWS/MBMG:CsM:Shaffer:pah:03/18/82:Disk 411 - COX:Rm. 555:254-3207

DD Chron

LE

E. Johnson, Naval Operations

MEMO

Oct. 20, 1975

Hon. Mrs Evans

Received your letter today and am very delighted to find some one is very much concerned about Hauka and the birds. In the past I received many letters about the Islands and their concern about the birds

1- This bombing of the island started some 26 years ago. From my complaint to officials as in the newspaper, a Hearing was held in Lihue County Building, Representing the Military was 2 Captains and 2 Lt. Comd. Every person was against the bombing except 1 person the Executive Officer and Chairman of our County who was also Commanding Officer of the National Guard a Cobnel Harwood Blake, who stated I am a military man so what ever the military does I am for the bombing. But when I presented my views every person gave me a standing ovation

The military mens presentation was false

It is a shame Executive Order 1019

Feb. 3 1909 by President T. Roosevelt the

Hawaiian Island Conservation Order

seems nothing but a scrap a paper ^{assisting} because our Fish & Game division is ^{assisting} the military to continue bombing.

Koichi Masaki
PO. Box 286
Waima, Kauai 96798

2 - Yes they are using flares during night hours and bombing. Some nights can be seen from Kauai

3 - The waters surrounding the island is not 40 ft. but 40 fathoms, only the east section is 40ft only a short strip of reef. They bombard the island with ships and use torpedoes too

4 - There were many times I was in the 1 miles also many fishing boats

In closing I wish to thank you for the pictures and your concern for the birds, I am going to send you a picture of mine, I wish I can meet you and your husband and the people who are want to know more about the island and the lack ground of what really happened.

Only Congresswoman Patsy Mink was a help to me. Coming session of the legislature I will be in Honolulu, I wish I can make a contact with you and give the public a true story of what this matter is about

Yours truly

Koichi Masaki

P.S. Please call Sea Grant program U. H.,
phone No. 948 82 62 for Mr. Harris he can be a good help to you for more information, also please give him my best wishes and congratulation for his promotion

- Reasonable cause -
Suspicion

MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT
16 U.S.C. 703-711

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

- 703. Taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds unlawful.
- 704. Determination as to when and how migratory birds may be taken, killed, or possessed.
- 705. Transportation or importation of migratory birds; when unlawful.
- 706. Arrests; search warrants.
- 707. Violations and penalties; forfeitures.
- 708. State or Territorial laws or regulations.
- 709. Migratory birds, nests, or eggs for scientific or propagating purposes.
- 709a. Authorization of appropriations.
- 710. Partial invalidity; short title.
- 711. Breeding and sale for food supply.

§ 703. Taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds unlawful.

Unless and except as permitted by regulations made as hereinafter provided in sections 703 to 712 of this title, it shall be unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to barter, barter, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, export, import, cause to be shipped, exported, or imported, deliver for transportation, transport or cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried, or receive for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any migratory bird, any part, nest, or eggs of any such bird, or any product, whether or not manufactured, which consists, or is composed in whole or part, of any such bird or any part, nest, or egg thereof, included in the terms of the conventions between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916 (39 Stat. 1702), the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded February 7, 1936, and the United States and the Government of Japan for the protection of migratory birds and birds in danger of extinction, and their environment concluded March 4, 1972, (As amended June 1, 1974, Pub. L. 93-300, § 1, 88 Stat. 190.)

§ 704. Determination as to when and how migratory birds may be taken, killed, or possessed.

Subject to the provisions and in order to carry out the purposes of the conventions, referred to in section 703 of this title, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, from time to time, having due regard to the zones of temperature and to the distribution, abundance, economic value, breeding habits, and times and lines of migratory flight of such birds, to determine when, to what extent, if at all, and by what means, it is compatible with the terms of the conventions to allow hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, or export of any such bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, and to adopt suitable regulations permitting and governing the same,

in accordance with such determinations, which regulations shall become effective when approved by the President. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 3, 40 Stat. 755; June 20, 1936, ch. 634, § 2, 49 Stat. 1556; 1939 Reorg. Plan No. II, § 4 (f), eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F. R. 2731, 53 Stat. 1433.)

§ 705. Transportation or importation of migratory birds; when unlawful.

It shall be unlawful to ship, transport, or carry, by any means whatever, from one State, Territory, or district to or through another State, Territory, or district, or to or through a foreign country, any bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried at any time contrary to the laws of the State, Territory, or district in which it was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried. It shall be unlawful to import any bird, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, captured, killed, taken, shipped, transported, or carried contrary to the laws of any Province of the Dominion of Canada in which the same was captured, killed, or taken, or from which it was shipped, transported, or carried. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 4, 40 Stat. 755; June 20, 1936, ch. 634, § 4, 49 Stat. 1556; 1939 Reorg. Plan No. II, § 4 (f), eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F.R. 2731, 53 Stat. 1433; Dec. 8, 1969, Pub. L. 91-135, § 10, 83 Stat. 282.)

§ 706. Arrests; search warrants.

Any employee of the Department of the Interior authorized by the Secretary of the Interior to enforce the provisions of sections 703 to 712 of this title shall have power, without warrant, to arrest any person committing a violation of said sections in his presence or view and to take such person immediately for examination or trial before an officer or court of competent jurisdiction; shall have power to execute any warrant or other process issued by an officer or court of competent jurisdiction for the enforcement of the provisions of said sections; and shall have authority, with a search warrant, to search any place. The several judges of the courts established under the laws of the United States, and United States commissioners may, within their respective jurisdictions, upon proper oath or affirmation showing probable cause, issue warrants in all such cases. All birds, or parts, nests, or eggs thereof, captured, killed, taken, sold or offered for sale, bartered or offered for barter, purchased, shipped, transported, carried, imported, exported, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulation prescribed thereunder shall,

when found, be seized and, upon conviction of the offender or upon judgment of a court of the United States that the same were captured, killed, taken, sold or offered for sale, bartered or offered for barter, purchased, shipped, transported, carried, imported, exported, or possessed contrary to the provisions of this Act or of any regulation prescribed thereunder, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as he deems appropriate.

July 3, 1918, c. 128, § 5, 40 Stat. 756; 1939 Reorg. Plan No. II, § 4(f), eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F.R. 2731, 53 Stat. 1433; Oct. 17, 1968, Pub.L. 90-578, Title IV, § 402, 82 Stat. 1118; Nov. 8, 1978, Pub.L. 95-616, § 3(h), 92 Stat. 3111.

§ 707. Violations and penalties; forfeitures.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, any person, association, partnership, or corporation who shall violate any provisions of said conventions or of sections 703 to 712 of this title, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any regulation made pursuant to said sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

(b) Whoever, in violation of sections 703 to 712 of this title, shall—

(1) take by any manner whatsoever any migratory bird with intent to sell, offer to sell, barter or offer to barter such bird, or

(2) sell, offer for sale, barter or offer to barter, any migratory bird shall be guilty of a felony and shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

(c) All guns, traps, nets and other equipment, vessels, vehicles, and other means of transportation used by any person when engaged in pursuing, hunting, taking, trapping, ensnaring, capturing, killing, or attempting to take, capture, or kill any migratory bird in violation of sections 703 to 712 of this title with the intent to offer for sale, or sell, or offer for barter, or barter such bird in violation of said sections shall be forfeited to the United States and may be seized and held pending the prosecution of any person arrested for violating said sections and upon conviction for such violation, such forfeiture shall be adjudicated as a penalty in addition to any other provided for violation of said sections. Such forfeited property shall be disposed of and accounted for by, and under the authority of, the Secretary of the Interior. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 6, 40 Stat. 756; June 20, 1936, ch. 634, § 2, 49 Stat. 1566; Sept. 8, 1960, Pub. L. 86-732, 74 Stat. 866.)

§ 708. State or Territorial laws or regulations.

Nothing in sections 703 to 712 of this title shall be construed to prevent the several States and Territories from making or enforcing laws or regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of said conventions or of said sections, or from making or enforcing laws or regulations which shall give further protection to migratory birds, their nests, and eggs, if such laws or regulations do not extend the open seasons for such birds beyond the dates approved by the President in accordance with section 704 of this title. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 7, 40 Stat. 756; June 20, 1936, ch. 634, § 2, 49 Stat. 1566.)

§ 709a. Authorization of appropriations.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and to accomplish the purposes of said conventions and of sections 703 to 712 of this title and regulations made pursuant thereto, and the Secretary of the Interior is authorized out of such moneys to employ in the city of Washington and elsewhere such persons and means as he may deem necessary for such purpose and may cooperate with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds and make the necessary investigations connected therewith. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 9, as added June 20, 1936, ch. 634, § 5, 49 Stat. 1566, and amended 1939 Reorg. Plan No. II, § 4 (f), eff. July 1, 1939, 4 F.R. 2731, 53 Stat. 1433.)

§ 710. Partial invalidity; short title.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of sections 703 to 712 of this title, which shall be known by the short title of the "Migratory Bird Treaty Act", shall for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, §§ 1, 10, 40 Stat. 755, 757.)

§ 711. Breeding and sale for food supply.

Nothing in sections 703 to 712 of this title shall be construed to prevent the breeding of migratory game birds on farms and preserves and the sale of birds so bred under proper regulation for the purpose of increasing the food supply. (July 3, 1918, ch. 128, § 12, 40 Stat. 757.)

§ 712. Treaty and convention implementing regulations; seasonal taking of migratory birds for essential needs of indigenous Alaskans to preserve and maintain stocks of the birds; protection and conservation of the birds.

(1) In accordance with the various migratory bird treaties and conventions with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to assure that the taking of migratory birds and the collection of their eggs, by the indigenous inhabitants of the State of Alaska, shall be permitted for their own nutritional and other essential needs, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, during seasons established so as to provide for the preservation and maintenance of stocks of migratory birds.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to issue such regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded February 7, 1936, the convention between the United States and the Government of Japan for the protection of migratory birds in danger of extinction, and their environment concluded March 4, 1972, and the convention between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the conservation of migratory birds and their environment concluded November 19, 1976.

Pub.L. 95-616, § 3(h) (2), (3), Nov. 8, 1978, 92 Stat. 3112.



AUDUBON

January 16, 1981

ADDRESS REPLY TO:

George Laycock, Field Editor
5944 Crittenden Drive
Cincinnati, Ohio 45244

Mr. George H. Balazs, President
Hawaii Audubon Society
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, HI 96825

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Thank you for sending the material about Kaula. I've known of this situation for some years and am glad to be kept abreast of what is happening, or not happening, concerning it. I am passing your materials on to our Managing Editor. We may want to get back to you on this.

Sincerely,

George Laycock

BATTLEGROUND

An Island Adrift

GEORGE LAYCOCK

The gist of this story is that high-ups in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service want to give away a fine little island that has been a refuge since 1909, and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

OUT OF SAN JUAN, the commuter plane flies eastward along the northern shore of Puerto Rico's main island, then crosses seventeen miles of blue Caribbean water to a cluster of small, embattled islands. Since 1909, all or parts of two dozen islands that are big enough to bear names, as well as countless unnamed islets and rocks, have been in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Largest of the islands, and the only inhabited one, is Culebra, population 2,000.

Culebra National Wildlife Refuge contains 702 island acres within a ten-by-fifteen-mile rectangle of ocean—an expanse heavily used by seabirds, sea turtles, fish, and other Caribbean creatures. For most of the past seven decades, these islands were paid less attention than almost any of our other refuge lands and waters. Only the U.S. Navy seemed to care about them, and its care wasn't mainstream wildlife management.

Flying into Culebra, you can watch small herds of multicolored cattle wander its overgrazed slopes among rusted and ruined army tanks. Until 1975, when the Navy was forced out under local, conservationist, and congressional pressure, the people and wildlife of Culebra had to share their

island with a naval target and gunnery range.

Unfortunately, controversy didn't leave Culebra with the Navy. The departure of the military opened up the whole question of the ownership, use, and management of the area's islands. The present controversy is centered not on Culebra itself but on 262-acre Culebrita, a mile distant.

Culebrita has been part, and an important part, of the wildlife refuge since it was established seventy-one years ago. Now the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wants to get rid of the little island and let it be developed for recreation and tourism, uses that could bring the crowds that have ignored the islands of the Culebra group throughout history.

Although historians believe Christopher Columbus noticed Culebra during his second voyage in 1493, the earliest settlers did not arrive until about 200 years later, and they were Indians fleeing the Spanish who had settled on Puerto Rico. At the beginning of this century, Culebra was home to 700 people, a population that grew only after the Navy left.

All the islands of Puerto Rico were ceded to the United States at the end of the Spanish-American War in 1898. The treaty specified that lands in private ownership would remain so, and that lands held by the Spanish Crown would become part of the federal public domain, to be used by the United States for what is known in bureaucratic parlance as "the highest and best

use." (Like freedom, brotherhood, and equality, this is a concept universally venerated in principle but seldom agreed upon in particular.)

The U.S. Navy wanted the Culebra area for its own "highest and best use," and in 1903 President Theodore Roosevelt signed an Executive Order granting the Navy its wish. Eight years later, in an early trial of the multiple-use principle in land management, Roosevelt ordered that the Navy lands and islands serve a secondary purpose as a "preserve and breeding ground" for the native seabirds that were so abundant there. In 1936, the Navy began bombarding and strafing Culebra and some of its neighboring islands. To this day, Culebra's Flamenco Peninsula—a tern nesting area—is too hazardous to explore on foot because of unexploded ordnance.

In 1971 the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs ordered the Secretary of the Interior, through the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, to develop a plan of disposition for the lands that were to be made surplus by the Navy. Two years later, the study group issued a joint report with the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico which proposed to swap certain refuge and commonwealth lands.

On the plus side of the ledger, it was proposed that 776 acres of Culebra that lay outside the refuge—an acreage that includes the only known habitat of the extremely rare giant anole lizard—be added to the wildlife refuge.

On the minus side, one of the several options outlined for disposing of refuge lands (and, incredibly, the one identified by the Fish and Wildlife Service as its "preferred alternative") calls for the whole refuge island of Culebrita to be deeded to the commonwealth so that the island "could be developed recreationally."

The joint report was "in no way a law," said a biologist in the Fish and Wildlife Service area office in Jacksonville, Florida. "It was just a report issued at the instruction of a Senate committee, and the committee never acted on the report." The service, however, has treated it as an ironclad directive and tried to speed the transfer of the



The bombed-out wreck of a tank on Culebra National Wildlife Refuge.

island out of the refuge system. Such an action, many feel, could destroy Culebrita's beauty and its value as a haven for rare animals and birds. The island is heavily covered with vegetation—bromeliads, the gnarled red branches of gumbo-limbo, and the pure white flowers of the *Aleali*, one of the frangipani. The dense jungles of mangrove in the tidal basins are nurseries for marine creatures, and cliffs along the island's eastern shore have been home to the red-billed tropicbird. Young "chicken" turtles swim over Culebrita's thick pastures of turtle grass, and night herons and doves fly over its mangroves.

No one I spoke to was willing to take credit for the proposal to wrench this land from the refuge system. But one Fish and Wildlife biologist who worked on the joint report recalled, "The group was sharply divided. The commonwealth held out for Culebrita almost as a point of honor. The study went through several drafts. We were close to the deadline. Some of us wanted to file a minority opinion. Finally, an administrative assistant out of the office of the Secretary of the Interior was directed to rewrite the study in final form, and that was when Culebrita got on the list of lands to be handed over to Puerto Rico. It was strictly political, and I had the feeling we were dealing with Puerto Rico as delicately as if it were a foreign government."

Of numerous employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service interviewed about Culebrita, only Regional Director Kenneth E. Black in Atlanta has argued for dropping the island from the refuge system. "I've been directed by the Secretary to implement the joint report," Black said, "and as I look at it, I have no choice. I'll not recommend any changes."

EVEN RESIDENTS of Culebrita admit they don't need Culebrita. They say that they already have better beaches, and, most of all, they want the islands to stay the same. Residents have misgivings about the "limited improvements" that would be permitted on Culebrita under the proposed change. "The biggest enemies of the wildlife," a Culebrita citizen told me "would be the people sent there to protect it."

But Puerto Rican officials see things differently. If Culebrita remains in the refuge system, said the special assistant to the governor, "You can be sure we

will protest. It's a question of who's managing it. Puerto Rico has been walked on for too long. Why should a handful of bureaucrats up there tell us how? It's a matter of pride with us."

Some Puerto Ricans argue that the Fish and Wildlife Service never paid much attention to the Culebrita refuge anyway. And they have a point. Not until recently did anyone bother to erect bilingual flying goose signs on the bird islands or try to stop the eggers who rob seabird and turtle nests. This picture changed somewhat with the occasional visits of Ricardo Cotte, a botanist and federal game agent assigned to Puerto Rico in 1962. Cotte knew that he would not have an easy time stopping the poaching, and he gave lectures and wrote articles explaining why it is important to leave eggs alone.

Although the people have come to understand Cotte's message, they have lost none of their longing for the eggs of the "booby," a local misnomer for the sooty tern. On a recent visit to Culebrita, Cotte was stopped by a resident with a special request. "He wanted me to write him a letter authorizing him to take a dozen eggs for his sick mother," Cotte recounted. "Hell, everybody knows he's an orphan."

Tom Carr, a biologist who spent three summers in the area, found that turtle eggs are equally valued, both as a source of protein and as an aphrodisiac. Carr found four species of rare and endangered turtles on and around Culebrita: hawksbill, green, leatherback, and loggerhead, all of which have been forced from one Caribbean beach to another by poachers and developers.

If the joint report had been implemented expeditiously, the turtles might already have abandoned Culebrita as well. But after the report was issued, Congress passed laws that have blocked the giveaway—so far. The Endangered Species Act of 1973, passed a few months after the joint report, restricts actions that might threaten endangered wildlife, so those sea turtles presented the Fish and Wildlife Service with a dilemma. Its solution was a list of deed restrictions specifying how Puerto Rico must manage Culebrita's wildlife once the island is out of the refuge system. The restrictions deal with times the beaches can be used for recreation, control of lights that might confuse sea turtles seeking their nesting areas, and activities of divers, boaters, and campers. The commonwealth would have to patrol beaches during nesting seasons and prevent anyone from bringing animals or vehicles onto Cule-

brita. If it did not, say the restrictions, the island would revert to the federal government.

Some think the Fish and Wildlife Service's plan does not meet the legal requirements of the Endangered Species Act, and two other weaknesses in the deed restrictions have been pointed out. First, the damage justifying Culebrita's return to the federal government might already have been done by the time the island could be reclaimed. Second, no federal worker with whom I spoke believed that the federal government would ever take land back once it was handed over to the commonwealth. "At that point," one biologist told me, "it would be gone for good, and to think otherwise you would have to believe in the Easter Bunny."

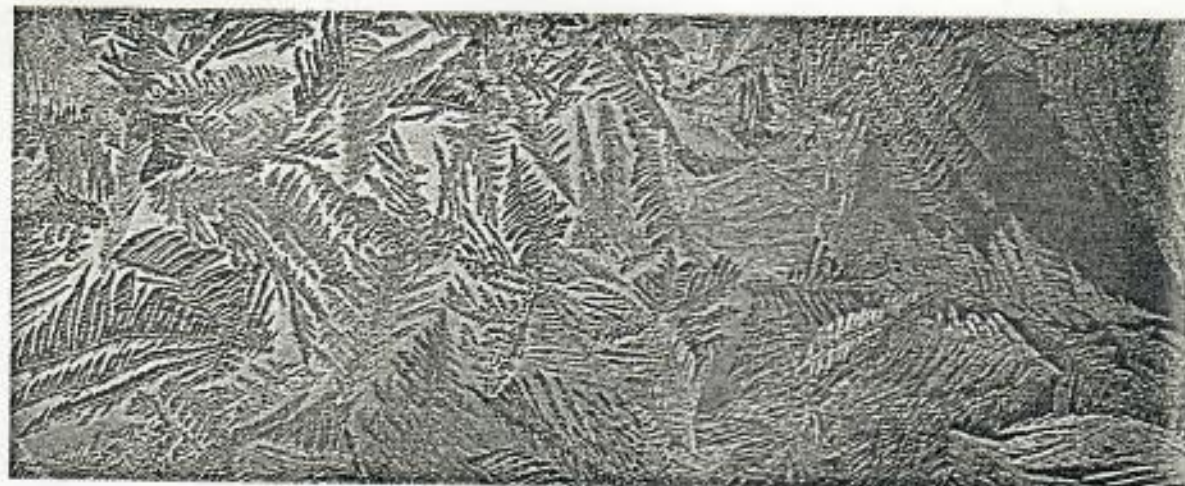
Another congressional action threatening to stall the transfer of Culebrita is an amendment to the 1976 Game Range Act that prohibits transferring lands out of the National Wildlife Refuge System without congressional approval. To get around this roadblock, the Fish and Wildlife Service has drafted legislation that would permit the transfer of Culebrita to the commonwealth.

Conservationists will be able to make their views known when Congress considers this legislation. In any case, before Culebrita can be given away, an environmental impact statement must be completed.

One frequently suggested alternative to the transfer might satisfy both sides. It would have the Fish and Wildlife Service hang on to Culebrita and contract with Puerto Rico for any recreational development the island could absorb safely.

As I board the commuter plane once again, bound for Puerto Rico's main island, the pilot offers to show me Culebrita from the air. Looking down on the mangrove-rimmed coves, the beaches where the turtles nest, and the wooded hills of this longtime refuge island, I wonder what John Clark Salyer would have said.

Salyer's portrait still hangs in some refuge headquarters around the country, where workers with long service recall vividly this salty, iron-willed leader of the refuge system. He did battle with generals and fellow bureaucrats, fighting for the refuges inch by inch. "Everybody always had his eye out for a piece of the refuges," he once told me. "You had to learn how to say 'no.'" That, it seems, is something the present crop of bureaucrats has yet to learn. ☼



Russell W. Peterson/Publisher
Les Line/Editor
Daniel J. McClain/Design Director
Gary Soucie/Executive Editor
Roxanna Sayre/Managing Editor
Kathleen Fitzpatrick/Senior Editor
Martha Hill/Picture Editor
Ruth Norris/Associate Editor
Leslie Ware/Associate Editor
Linda Morrissey/Picture Associate
Schellie Hagan/Researcher
Robert Cahn/Washington Editor
Philip L. Fradkin/Western Editor
Frank Graham Jr./Field Editor
George Laycock/Field Editor
John G. Mitchell/Field Editor
Ellen Boecker/Assistant to the Editor
Ron Zisman/Design Associate
Carmine Branagan/Advertising Director
Robert A. Bridges/Circulation Manager

EDITORIAL BOARD

Russell W. Peterson
Les Line
Richard Beamish
M. Rupert Cutler
Gomer Jones
Glenn Paulson
Gene W. Setzer

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

Durward L. Allen
Paul Brooks
Archie Carr
Roger Tory Peterson
Olin Sewall Pettingill
George Miksch Sutton
Edwin Way Teale
John K. Terres

ARTICLES

- 28 "Leave It to the Bourgeois"
article by Frank Graham Jr.
photography by Richard Frank
- 40 Skunk-head, Goggle-nose, Etc.
photograph by Ron Kimball
- 42 A Secret Ministry
- 50 The Raptors of Robert Bateman
- 60 Corn and Quackers
photograph by Gary R. Zahm
- 62 Of Parachutes and Peregrines
article by Dennis Hanson
photography by Forrest Jackson
- 66 As the Marsh Goes . . .
article by Robert Arbib
photography by Kenneth W. Gardiner
- 70 War on the Refuge
Philip L. Fradkin
- 82 Driving Out the Desert
article by Peter Steinhart
photography by Len Lahman
- 88 Troubled Skies, Troubled Waters
Jon R. Luoma

FEATURES

- | | | | |
|----|-------------|-----|-------------------|
| 5 | Essay | 22 | Wordviews |
| 10 | Perspective | 24 | Battlegrounds |
| 14 | Birdland | 112 | The Audubon Cause |
| 18 | Creatures | 120 | The Last Page |

AUDUBON, the magazine of the National Audubon Society, is published six times a year (January, March, May, July, September, November). ISSN 0097-7136. Editorial and advertising offices: 950 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Address correspondence concerning membership to the Membership Department. Subscriptions: \$13.00 a year. Single copies: \$3.00. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Copyright © 1980 by the National Audubon Society. No part of the contents of this magazine may be reproduced by any means without the written consent of AUDUBON. U.S.A. newsstand distribution by Eastern News Distributors Inc., 111 8th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

THE COVER: On a morning in early November, frost decorates meadow grasses along the Yellowstone River in Montana as a weasel in winter coat surveys its domain. The photograph is by Steven Fuller, who used a Nikon F, 200mm Nikkor telephoto lens, and an exposure of 1/125 second at f:8 on Kodachrome 64.

On Your Behalf: Issues in Action

Refuges. As part of its ongoing study of national wildlife refuges, Defenders is reviewing studies prepared by the Fish and Wildlife Service on the effects of livestock grazing on refuges.

Meanwhile, our refuges staff has submitted written comments to FWS:

- Favoring expansion of Maryland's Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge;
- Opposing development of paved trails through Virginia's Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, and supporting proposed acquisitions near Back Bay on Curratuck Banks;
- Opposing use of Sea Lion Rock, in Copalis National Wildlife Refuge, Washington, as a Navy practice-bombing target, and opposing a land exchange through which Culebrita Island, part of Culebra National Wildlife Refuge, would be transferred to Puerto Rico.

Endangered Species. In June 1980, Defenders wrote to FWS opposing a plan to switch the leopard from endangered to threatened on the Endangered Species List. Spe-

cial regulations allowing importation of leopard-head trophies to the United States would accompany the proposed change of status.

In September 1980, Defenders, along with the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund, filed suit against the Forest Service and FWS to prevent exploratory drilling for nickel and copper in the Chicago Peak grizzly-bear habitat of the Cabinet Mountains Wilderness Area, Montana. The Endangered Species Act lists the grizzly as a threatened species.

CITES. In July 1980, Defenders proposed to FWS that the U.S. government support listing of certain species of parrots (and of all other parrots as look-alike species) on Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). We hope to stop commercial trade in rare parrots, which is masked by the lucrative traffic in abundant species. FWS agreed to our proposal; the U.S. government has proposed the parrot listing to the Convention. A decision on the proposal will come at the

erable political influence to force a retreat to the old ways. Interested Arizonans should express approval to Mr. Joe Fallini, State Land Department, 1624 West Adams St., Phoenix, AZ 85007. Letters to Governor Bruce Babbitt would help, too. —Steve Johnson

New Calif. Sanctuary Spared Energy Probes

President Carter approved the Channel Islands Marine Sanctuary proposal including a prohibition on new oil-and-gas leases in the sanctuary. In a press statement, the President said:

The area clearly deserves marine-sanctuary status. The islands and surrounding waters are an exceptionally productive ecosystem. They provide feeding and breeding grounds for one of the largest and most varied assemblages of seals and sea lions in the world. They are one of the richest resource areas in the United States for marine birds, including the endangered brown pelican.

President Carter's decision ends a dispute between the Departments of Commerce and Interior over future off-shore drilling within the proposed Channel Islands Sanctuary. The Commerce Department, through its Marine Sanctuaries Program Office, has re-

sponsibility for handling marine sanctuaries; Interior handles federal off-shore drilling matters.

Initially, conservationists hoped that the Channel Islands Sanctuary would include the entire Santa Barbara Channel. After all, one of the strongest incentives for congressional passage of the law authorizing marine-sanctuary designations—the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act—was the disastrous Santa Barbara oil spill of 1969. The entire channel ecosystem deserved regional and comprehensive management. But pressure from the Interior Department and oil companies reduced the sanctuary to waters within six miles of the four northern Channel Islands and Santa Barbara Island. Interior continued to oppose off-shore-drilling prohibitions, arguing that they would infringe on the department's perceived right to exclusive regulation of off-shore-drilling activities.

Sherrard Coleman, Defenders marine issues specialist, sounded the alarm; she and I sent action alerts to generate mail in support of the sanctuary's off-shore-drilling prohibition. The effort paid off.

President Carter's decision to uphold the Commerce Department's

right to control off-shore drilling within marine sanctuaries boosts the whole sanctuary program. The precedent could end attempts to weaken other marine sanctuary proposals, including those for California's Pt. Reyes/Farallon Islands and Monterey Bay.

—Dick Spotts

Montana Radio Show Speaks for Wildlife

Montana Defenders now have a weekly radio show. Every Thursday morning, I go on the air at public radio station KUFM, broadcasting to Missoula, Kalispell, Butte, Helena, and most smaller towns in western Montana. My show, 'On the Wild Side,' typically runs about ten minutes, and is available to more than half of Montana's population.

While holding to the general themes of Montana wildlife and natural resources, I try:

- To tell what's happening. One needs a sharp pencil and a scorecard to stay abreast of all the threats to Montana's landscape and wild creatures, so I summarize what's happening across the state. Already I've discussed mineral exploration in critical grizzly habitat in the Cabinet Moun-

FOR THE DEFENSE

- 402 **Frank Sartwell, 1928-1980**
404 **Reports from the Field**
Defenders Staff
406 **From Capitol Hill**
Jacqueline S. Russell
410 **Issues in Action**
Jeanne Smith
412 **Defenders View**
John W. Grandy

DEPARTMENTS

- 392 **Crusade for Wildlife**
Michael Frome
394 **At Henderson House**
Dion Henderson
396 **It's a Wild Life...**
Gary L. Bogue
397 **Children's Books Reviewed**
Charles and Edith Sloan
400 **The Mailbox**



page 346



page 366



page 376



page 388

FEATURES

- 346 **Wyoming's Bitter Energy Bonanza**
by Dick Randall
354 **Tony Auth in Retrospect**
by Mike Lipske
356 **Among the Humpbacks**
by Philip Kopper
364 **Saving Suncoast Seabirds**
by Harvey J. Berman
366 **Moose Hunt: Maine's Experiment**
by Robert Deis
372 **Whistlers on the Chesapeake**
by Nathaniel T. Kenney
375 **Poem: 'Address to the Beasts'**
by W. H. Auden
376 **On Rancho Nuevo's Beach:
Rebirth for Kemp's Ridley**
by Laura Tangley
378 **Stained Glass Cutout**
388 **Leg-hold Trapping:
International Verdict**
by Bill Clark

COVER: Our prescription for winter windows, American goldfinch and high-flying scarlet tanager, created for DEFENDERS in stained glass, reproduced inside on special paper.

Ron Miller designed our holiday cover; Ed Palczewski, of the Amingo Glassworks in West Virginia, crafted the glass medallions. Both artists collaborated on an earlier DEFENDERS cover, the bluejay and cardinal of December 1978. For paper cutouts and instructions see pages 378-379.

Opposite: Bison near Colorado's Lookout Mountain, by Randall Clifton.

Published bimonthly by Defenders of Wildlife, a national, nonprofit, educational organization dedicated to the preservation of all forms of wildlife. Copyright © 1980 by Defenders of Wildlife, 1244 Nineteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. 20036. All rights reserved. The individual views expressed in DEFENDERS magazine do not necessarily reflect the policy of Defenders of Wildlife. Second-class postage paid at Washington, D.C. Subscription to DEFENDERS magazine (nominally \$10) is included in all classes of membership in Defenders of Wildlife. Annual active membership dues: \$15. (Dues in excess of \$10, and all contributions, are deductible from federal taxable income; gifts and bequests are deductible for gift and estate tax purposes.)

Publication Number: USPS 151-400

Ken Gilpatric, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Cecilia I. Parker, ASSISTANT EDITOR
Mike Lipske, ARTICLES EDITOR
Devon B. Griffith, EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Jeannie Foggo, PRODUCTION SECRETARY

William W. Betts, Jr., Gary L. Bogue,
Delphine Haley, Jack Horan,
Napier Shelton, FIELD CORRESPONDENTS

Tony Auth, George Founds,
Vint Lawrence, Harold Smelcer,
Patricia Taynton, CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS



Suzette, Mr. McKinley

Ansel Adams

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Fredric P. Sutherland
Executive Director

Julie E. McDonald
Michael R. Sherwood
Laurens H. Silver
Staff Attorneys

311 California St.
Suite 311
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 398-1411

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OFFICE

H. Anthony Ruckel
Director

William S. Curtiss
Staff Attorney

335 Republic Building
1612 Tremont Place
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 892-6301

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

James Hillson Cohen
Director

Peter J. Herzberg
Frederick S. Middleton, III
Staff Attorneys

1424 K St., NW
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-1770

ALASKA OFFICE

Stephan C. Volker
Staff Attorney

419 6th St.
Suite 321
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-2751

9 June 1980

George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, HI 96744

RE: Kaula Bombing Controversy

Dear Mr. Balazs:

Your letter to Michael Sherwood regarding the Kaula bombing controversy has arrived while he is on vacation. However he did phone in at one point and I was able to read it to him. He asked me to tell you that he is, indeed, still very much interested in this case and looks forward to reading the recent correspondence and articles you enclosed. We expect him back in the office at the end of the month. I am sure you will be hearing from him sometime after that.

Thank you for thinking of him and sending the enclosures.

Sincerely,

KATHARINE K. HANSEN
Secretary to Michael R. Sherwood



Sunrise, Mt. McKinley

Ansel Adams

SIERRA CLUB LEGAL DEFENSE FUND, INC.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE

Fredric P. Sutherland
Executive Director

Julie E. McDonald
Michael R. Sherwood
Laurens H. Silver
Staff Attorneys

311 California St.
Suite 311
San Francisco, CA 94104
(415) 398-1411

ROCKY MOUNTAIN OFFICE

H. Anthony Ruckel
Director

William S. Curtiss
Staff Attorney

335 Republic Building
1612 Tremont Place
Denver, CO 80202
(303) 892-6301

WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE

James Hillson Cohen
Director

Peter J. Herzberg
Frederick S. Middleton, III
Staff Attorneys

1424 K St., NW
Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-1770

ALASKA OFFICE

Stephan C. Volker
Staff Attorney

419 6th St.
Suite 321
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-2751

August 7, 1980

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii at Manoa
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe, HI 96744

RE: Kaula Rock Bombing

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I have had a chance to review your letter to me of May 27, 1980, and the enclosures. I do indeed retain a great concern about this case, and I find these new developments very interesting.

I hope you or Gary Naftel will keep me informed of further developments. If it appears that there is anything legally to be done, I would be happy to help in any appropriate way I can. In the meantime, did you or Gary ever get your hands on a copy of the Navy's final EIS on the bombing? What was the outcome of the Navy's appeal to Washington Regional Fish and Wildlife Service's denial of a Migratory Bird Act permit? Is the Navy still bombing?

Thank you for bringing me up to date on this.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL R. SHERWOOD

MRS:jay

cc: Gary L. Naftel
Dave Raney
George M. Winsley

August 7, 1980
Mr. George H. Balazs
Page 2

P.S. Re the Navy's bombing of Copalis National Wildlife Refuge: latest information I have is that the Navy has prepared a draft EIS, on which the FWS has commented. The matter now sits in Washington. FWS must make determinations of compatibility with the Refuge Act, Wilderness Act, etc. before issuing the special use permit.

SPARK M. MATSUNAGA
HAWAII

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
362 RUSSELL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

HONOLULU OFFICE:
3104 PRINCE KUHIO BUILDING
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 1, 1980

CHIEF DEPUTY
MAJORITY WHIP

CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TOURISM AND SUGAR
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

MEMBER:

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMITTEE ON
VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

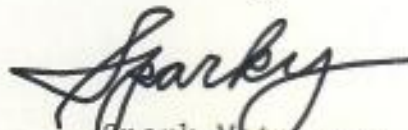
Dear Mr. Balazs:

George:
Thank you for sending me a copy of your recent letter addressed to the Director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service concerning the Navy's application for a permit for the taking of birds of Kaula. The article from the August edition of HONOLULU Magazine was brought to my attention earlier, and you will be pleased to learn that I have already initiated an inquiry about the matter.

I will write to you again as soon as I am able to furnish a further report.

Aloha and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Spark Matsunaga
U. S. Senator

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

PRINCE KUIRO FEDERAL BUILDING
Room 6104, 300 ALA MOANA BOULEVARD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96850
(808) 546-7350

United States Senate

ROOM 106, RUSSELL SENATE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
(202) 224-3934

September 30, 1980

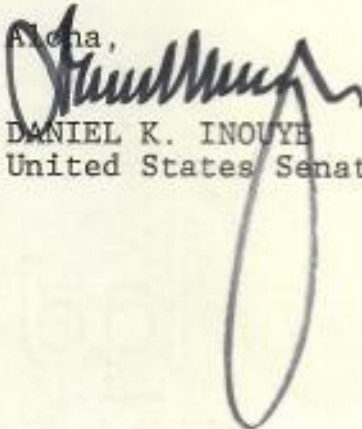
Mr. George H. Balazs
992-A Awaawaanoa Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Dear Mr. Balazs:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your letter to
Mr. Lynn Greenwalt concerning the bombing at Kaula Island.

I appreciate your informing me of your efforts, and it would
be helpful to me if you would share any response that you receive
from Mr. Greenwalt.

Aloha,


DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:bhm

letters

Bombing Kaula

Individuals concerned about the misuse of our Hawaiian environment should take the time to read the informative documentary article in the August issue of Honolulu Magazine dealing with Navy practice bombing at the seabird nesting site of Kaula Islet.

For the most part, United States military forces have been a highly responsible component of our democratic way of life. However, in this sad instance it is apparent that the Navy has knowingly and inexcusably violated the Migratory Bird Treaty Act for at least the past 28 years. Failure to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for this bombing action under the National Environmental Policy Act constitutes a further disregard for the legal process. Compliance with the laws of our land, the very laws the Navy has vowed to defend, is certainly long overdue.

If the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service bureaucrats in Washington D.C. do indeed overturn the denial decision by regional authorities and grant the Navy a "special" permit to kill our seabirds, lawsuits should be filed by the State of Hawaii so the matter can be settled in court.

After all, there are really no compelling national security or national defense reasons for the bombing of Kaula. The site is simply only advantageous from the standpoint of convenience and low cost, as admitted by the Navy spokesman quoted in the Honolulu Magazine article.

LINDA EVANS

Final report on whale

WAILUKU — A final report on a proposal to establish a humpback whale sanctuary in the waters off each of the major islands has been released by the federal Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The office also has scheduled two meetings for public discussion of the proposal to designate all waters within a 100-fathom contour as a sanctuary.

The meetings, both to begin at 7 p.m., are Oct. 9 at the Kahului Library on Maui and Oct. 14 at the state Capitol in Honolulu.

The sanctuary proposal resulted from a three-day conference held in December at the Kaanapali resort by a committee appointed by the Office of Coastal Zone Management.

The committee, headed by Dr. Kenneth Norris of the University of California at Santa Cruz, decided that designation of a sanctuary "was the most certain route to continuing protection of the humpback whale in Hawaiian waters," the report said.

Although the waters off each of the major

Sanctuary proposal released

islands, and including all waters between the islands of Molokai, Maui, Kahoolawe and Lanai, were to be considered "sanctuary," the committee did not see conflicts from most existing uses in those areas.

The committee report essentially said more research is needed on what constitutes harassment of whales. But it said present commercial fishing operations did not appear to pose a problem, and existing regulations on aircraft appear adequate.

The report did point to some areas of concern in "management" of a whale sanctuary.

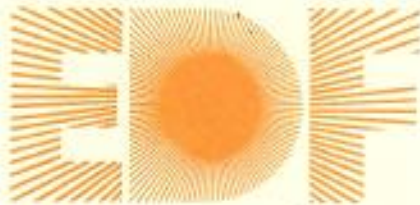
It cited concern over noise from boating operations, citing hydrofoils and jet skis among other boating operations. It also called for investigation on the effect on whales of naval gunfire and bombing — as occurs on Kahoolawe and on Kaula Rock.

There also is a need for "a continuing program of biological research" on subjects such as population development, range and

distribution of whales and the effects of the quality of the habitat.

As proposed, the sanctuary would require the approval of the president, with concurrence of the governor.

There was no indication of what agency would manage a humpback whale sanctuary, but the proposal is from an agency which is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration which now monitors whales off Maui and Oahu.



September 23, 1980

George Balazs
University of Hawaii
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
Coconut Island
P.O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Please accept my apologies for not responding earlier to your letters about Kaula Island. Commitment to a very complex and protracted piece of litigation leaves me with too little time at present to become actively involved in the Kaula controversy. I must confess also that if I am correctly informed that the birds on Kaula are species occurring throughout wide ranges and in great abundance, then the resources at stake would not seem to warrant what for EDF could be an extraordinarily expensive, long-distance battle. Nonetheless, I am willing to offer whatever counsel I can to whomever wants to take the lead in this.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mike', is written over the typed name.

Michael J. Bean
Chairman
Wildlife Program

MJB/ry

8-15-80

Dear George -

I heard through our Law Enforcement Agents in Portland that Greenwalt caved in to the Navy on the Kaula Rock issue. No one in Region is happy with the decision especially in ^{the} light that the Washington D.C. FWS solicitor was ready to backup the NO stance taken by LE agent Jack Downs. Unfortunately the decision by Greenwalt is typical of the leadership decisions we are normally getting in Washington.

As to what can be done - it's difficult because of the vagueness of many regulations. There's always a loophole for a bureaucrat like Greenwalt to jump through. I would like to think that he will be forced to ~~put~~ make public his rationale for the decision, especially since it was directly counter the Region's and the solicitor's. If the Navy doesn't write an EIS to cover this action then the FWS should. Continued pressure from Senators Frongoe, Governor

*
STATE PERMIT?

1. Arigoshi and organizations in and out of Hawaii should force this issue, especially Greenwalt's rationale, more onto the National scene. A lawsuit against FWS for noncompliance might be well in order.

Decisions like this by a "conservation" organization like FWS leave a very bitter taste in environmentalists' minds, and rightly so. The lack of funding and manpower each year shows a definite lack of support by Congress and the public. Oh well! You can see that I'm not overly in love with this agency. I believe deeply in the Refuge system but not the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Supposedly an organic act for the Natl. Wildlife Refuge System is to be introduced this next session. This would make us equivalent (?) to the Natl. Park Service, U.S. Forest Service. Such a higher level should provide better recognition, money, manpower and hopefully

stop decisions like Kaula Rock.

→ We need to be separated from the U.S. FWS.

Good

I've been meaning to write regarding your turtle research proposals you've submitted to FWS but have been reluctant to so I don't quite know how to state the situation as I see it. Basically I don't think anyone, except for a few scattered low-level biologists and managers, ^{& myself} in the Fish and Wildlife Service gives a damn about turtles. It doesn't have wings and doesn't fly, doesn't look like a goose or mallard and you can't hunt it like you can waterfowl. My experience w/ this agency is that if it doesn't fill those qualifications then to hell with it. This is especially true of the upper echelon. I put in ^{turtle} funding requests several times but they were never in the Regional or Washington rankings. In other words they were not taken seriously.

Most people in the Service cannot relate to the turtle. They can a mallard or goose. Therefore you know where the money goes. I had one hell of a battle even to get them to recognize seabirds as a real responsibility of the FWS.

What complicates this is the co-jurisdiction over the turtle w/ NMFS. No agency likes co-jurisdiction. They want the whole ball game or no part of it. A co-jurisdiction is where just enough effort is expended so that the chief in charge will not catch hell for not doing his job ^{and} for that no lawsuit will be filed. Hellom if ever is any additional money or effort expended. The sea turtle resource suffers because of the above. That is my opinion.

George - I would dearly love to get together and talk. It's been too long and much needs to be said. Best personal regards ^{to the three of you.} Palmer

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 6, 1976

Ms. Linda R. Evans
P.O. Box 8195
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Dear Ms. Evans:

On behalf of Senator Inouye, who is currently away from the office, I wish to share with you a copy of a recent communication which he has received from the Department of the Navy in response to an earlier inquiry on your behalf. I believe the communication is self-explanatory.

If you feel that there is something more which the Senator can do on this matter, please let him know.

Aloha,



EILER C. RAVNHOLT
Administrative Assistant

ECR:bhm
Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

001373

December 22, 1975

DEC 24 10 31 AM '76

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

This is in further reply to your letter of October 28, 1975 concerning the continued use of Kaula Island as a target for bombing practice.

The requirement for retention of Kaula Island as a weapons training range has been reviewed. Continued use of the island is considered essential to the training and readiness of Navy and Marine aviation units stationed in Hawaii and those enroute to the Western Pacific.

In 1971 Kaula Island was inspected by a task force of professional conservationists from the State of Hawaii and the Navy. The ordnance impact area on Kaula represents eight percent of the island and showed no indication of attempted bird nesting. On the remaining ninety-two percent reproduction and nesting appeared to be normal and there were no indications of abandoned eggs or young.

The inspection indicated that the bird population has adapted well to the use of Kaula Island as a weapons training range. Environmental studies of Navy ranges including those similar to Kaula Island, such as Nomans Land Island, Massachusetts, Bloodsworth Island, Maryland, and Smith Island, Washington, have shown this same ability of the bird population to coexist and thrive.

The estimated bird population of Kaula Island exceeds 98,000. None of the wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 are known to populate the island. Additionally, no plant life proposed as endangered or threatened occur on Kaula Island.

The Navy is taking every prudent measure to insure the protection of wildlife aboard our facilities. If I can be of any further assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

J. William Middendorf II
Secretary of the Navy



House of Representatives, U.S.

MEMORANDUM

The enclosed is
in response to your
recent communique.

Sincerely,
Patsy T. Mink



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350

DEC 23 1975

DEC 9 1975

December 18, 1975

The Honorable Patsy T. Mink
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Ms. Mink:

This is in response to your letter of November 4, 1975 concerning Navy occupancy of Kaula Rock Island in the State of Hawaii.

As stated in your letter, the Navy still considers the Kaula Rock bombing target essential to maintaining the readiness of Navy and Marine Corps Aviation units in Hawaii and the Western Pacific.

With respect to the two specific questions raised in your letter the following information is supplied:

An Environmental Impact Assessment was made on Kaula Rock. Navy considered that this Assessment was sufficient. Filing an Environmental Impact Statement with the Council on Environmental Quality was not considered necessary in this case because the continuing use of the Island was not "a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment".

In 1952 the Navy requested the transfer of Kaula Island from the Coast Guard who had possession of the island since 1924. At the time of the transfer action, disposal of Government property in the State of Hawaii was governed by the provisions of Bureau of the Budget Circular A-52. This Circular was issued in connection with the Hawaiian Statehood Act of March 18, 1959, Public Law 86-3. Pursuant to the conditions of this Circular, the Coast Guard requested and received Bureau of Budget clearance for the transfer of the island to the Navy. The land transfer was carried out on June 16, 1965.

I trust the above information provides you the necessary information you were seeking.

Sincerely,

J. William Middendorf II
Secretary of the Navy



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20560

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Dr. George H. Balays
Hawaii Inst. of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Dr. Balazs:

2 Dec 75

Thank you very much for the fine article on Kanla. I will bring it to the attention^m of Asst. Secy Reed and Patsy Mink.

Sincerely,

Walter Kung

January 13, 1978

Letters to the Editor
Honolulu Advertiser
P.O. Box 3110
Honolulu, Hawaii 96802

Dear Sir or Madame:

Kaula, located 20 miles southwest of Niihau, was one of the five islands seen by Captain Cook during his first visit to Hawaii in 1778, 200 years ago this month. Following Cook's death during his second visit in 1779, Kaula was the very last island seen when the expedition's ships departed from Hawaiian waters. Unfortunately, for the past 26 years Navy and Marine Corps aircraft have been bombing Kaula for practice, in spite of the fact that the island is an important breeding site for Hawaiian seabirds. Many of these birds are important to fishermen from Kauai for locating schools of fish. Recent news articles have indicated that the Navy vessel USS CONSERVER will formally participate in celebrations being held on Kauai in honor of Captain Cook's arrival. This is an excellent time for the Navy to announce that it will stop bombing Kaula, and leave the seabird inhabitants in peace.

Sincerely,

Linda Evans
P.O. Box 8195
Honolulu, 96815

FYI

April 11, 1978

Executive Office of the President
Council on Environmental Quality
722 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed are three recent newspaper articles concerning military practice bombing on Kaula Island which I would like to bring to your attention. I would be interested to learn if the U.S. Navy has filed a copy of their Environmental Impact Assessment with your office. If so, I would also be interested to learn if the CEQ has ruled that an Environmental Impact Statement is not needed for this activity.

Thank you in advance for any assistance that you are able to provide in this inquiry.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Naftel
President

Enc. 3

cc: Senge Balaya

FYI



Easy Rider Corporation

1050 Koloa Street - Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

April 13, 1978

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senate
Room 442, Russell Senate Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I would like to bring to your attention the enclosed newspaper articles concerning military practice bombing at Kaula Island. In the story dated April 3rd, a Third Fleet representative stated that the Environmental Impact Assessment prepared for the island could be obtained by the Navy's environmental protection office in Washington, D.C. It is my understanding that this is the document that the Navy used to determine that they did not have to file an Environmental Impact Statement under the National Environmental Protection Act. I would like to ask for your assistance in obtaining a copy of this Environmental Impact Assessment for my examination.

Thank you in advance for any help you are able to provide in this matter.

Sincerely,

Gary L. Naftel
President

Enc. (3)

cc: *Sease Bulage*

JAN 5, 1978

S-B

Navy to Help Kauai Celebrate

The Navy's salvage ship USS Conserver will leave for a four-day visit to Kauai Jan. 18 to participate in the Island's bicentennial celebration of Captain Cook's arrival in Hawaii.

The 1,900-ton ship will arrive in Kauai at 4 p.m. with crew members, about 30 wives and children aboard. The cruise is part of a family orientation trip.

The crew will march in the parade Jan. 20 and hold an open house Jan. 21 and 22.

Honolulu Aug 1975

PARADE

Did you know that the Territory of Hawaii urged the United Nations to establish its world headquarters in Waimanalo? **WAIMANALO????!!!!**

Why has Hollywood never made a film from *The Battle of Niibau*? The story of the Japanese aviator who landed on the tiny island that abuts Kauai has more suspense than the usual celluloid thriller.

Niibau, in its traditional isolation, didn't know there was a war on until a Nipponese plane crashed-landed in a rocky field at 2 p.m. HAWILA KALEOHANO, who lived nearby, disarmed the pilot and took his papers. He then sent for the only two Japanese residing on the island — ISHIMATSU SHINTANI (an alien) and YOSHIO HARADA (a U.S. citizen) — to act as interpreters. Yep, the pilot had helped attack Pearl Harbor.

The plot thickens. The pilot tries to bribe Kaleohano to burn the papers he had seized. No dice. Then the pilot persuades Harada to obtain firearms and the two start a reign of terror in the tiny territory. They search Kaleohano's house unsuccessfully, looking for the aviator's papers. Then in the village of Puuwei they set up two machine guns taken from the plane and threaten to shoot everybody in sight.

Naturally, that is a bit upsetting and the natives flee the village, pausing only at the church to pray for guidance. Actually, all this business was filling most of the week that followed the Sunday attack and someplace along the line one BENEHAKAKA KANAHELE decided he'd try to seize the machine guns.

But the pilot seizes Kanahale and his wife instead and threatens to kill them to set an example. When the aviator turns his back, Kanahale tries to grab his gun but the aviator works his arm free, whereupon Kanahale's wife grabs it. Then Harada (remember him!—he is *kokuaing* with the enemy) yanks Mrs. K away and the aviator shoots Kanahale three times.

"Then I got mad," Kanahale recalled later. He picks up the aviator by the leg and neck (as he was accustomed to pick up sheep) and

HAWAII WAR RECORDS DEPOSITORY



BEN KANAHELE & MEDALS
"Then I Got Mad!"

dashes his brains out against a stone wall.

It was a whole week after the Pearl Harbor attack before anybody elsewhere learned what had been happening on Niibau.

In August, 1945, coincident with V-J Day, Benehakaka Kanahale, was awarded the Purple Heart and the Medal for Merit at Fort Shafter in Honolulu.

The Army band played *They Couldn't Take Niibau Nobow*.

People long assumed that the Japanese planned their attack on Pearl Harbor for early Sunday morning because they knew the American military would be sleeping off a collective hangover. After all, don't all Americans "live it up" on Saturday night?

There were even rumors in Honolulu that certain Japanese had held parties the night of Dec. 6 at which they super-plied American officers. But a later investigation showed that drinking had been no heavier than any other Saturday night. Said one ensign: "The few that were under the influence of liquor (Sunday morning) . . . never sobered up so fast in their lives!"

The first negotiated labor contract was signed between Hawaii's sugar industry and the ILWU on the eve of VJ-Day. By comparison with today's contracts, it all seems quite modest; a pay hike of 7¢ an hour was awarded workers.

'ELEPAIO

Journal of the
Hawaii Audubon Society



For the Protection of
Hawaii's Native Wildlife

VOLUME 37, NUMBER 6

DECEMBER 1976

BIRDS OF THE WEST MAUI MOUNTAINS

By David Anderson

During January and February 1976 I was fortunate to make two trips into the West Maui Mountains. Since little is known of this area it is hoped that this report might stimulate someone to undertake a thorough ornithological study of the West Maui Mountains.

The first trip was taken on 19 January 1976 on the Waihee Ridge trail above Camp Meluhia. The maximum elevation reached was 2500 feet. On this trip one migratory shore bird, two Hawaiian endemics and four introduced species were seen or heard. Numbers of birds seen are as follows: Golden Plover-3, 'Amakihi-2 heard, 'Apapane-12 $\frac{1}{2}$, Common Myna-20, Spotted Dove-3, Spotted Munia-25, and Japanese White-eye-8. The Golden Plover, Common Myna, and Spotted Dove were restricted to the cattle grazing area surrounding and below the trail head. The Spotted Munias were seen near or feeding in areas of tall dried grass. The Japanese White-eyes were observed feeding in trees or brush where it would be expected.

The lowest 'Apapane was at an elevation of about 1900 feet. It was feeding on a *Clermontia* sp. All of the 'Apapane were in or flew over the higher elevations of the trail where scattered 'Ōhi'a is common. None were seen in the eucalyptus groves at slightly lower elevations although 'Apapane have been seen feeding in the eucalyptus at Hosmer Grove in Haleakala National Park. Only two 'Amakihi were heard, both were in the same habitat as the 'Apapane. It is interesting to note that no endemic birds were seen on a trip into this area in August 1973.

In some areas on the Waihee Ridge trail patches of introduced grasses are expanding. This is most likely due to human and more recently pig disturbance, with seeds being carried by both agents as well as birds. No evidence of pig disturbance was noted on the August 1973 hike.

The second hike into the West Maui Mountains was on 16 February 1976 on the trail from Fleming Cabin to Violet Lake at a maximum elevation of 4900 feet. The trail above the cabin passes through an exquisite cloud forest of 'Ōhi'a much more developed than that found on Waihee Ridge. Some introduced plants are present (*Cryptomeria*, blackberry, etc.), but they are only a minor component of the plant community at this time. With increased disturbance, whether it be pig or human, these plants will increase and possibly have bad side effects on the native birds. Maui Land and Pine Company's policy of discouraging all but the more serious students from crossing their land should be encouraged and not discouraged.

On this trip one migratory shore bird, two Hawaiian endemics and four introduced species were seen. Numbers of birds seen were: Golden Plover-1-3, 'Amakihi-6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 'Apapane-125, Japanese White-eye-10, Spotted Munia-50, House Finch-1. Weather conditions on this trip should be noted. Wind speeds around Violet Lake were in the neighborhood of 50 to 60 knots, at lower elevations, not as strong. Visibility at the higher elevations was limited due to the fog which is characteristic of that elevation. Visibility at the cabin in the morning was less than 100 feet, but by afternoon the level of the clouds had lifted so that the west coast of Maui could be seen clearly. Conditions for observing birds were therefore not optimum.

The Golden Plover was seen in the bogs around Violet Lake. I am not sure if the bird(s) I saw was one three times or three different birds.

Only about 6 'Amakihi were seen during the hike from an elevation of about 2400 feet

*Seabird sanctuary
new article -> Kaula

up to just under 4500 feet. These birds were heard, only. I estimate that I saw and heard about 125 'Apapane from the low elevation of 1600 feet up to Violet Lake, although they were most common above 2900 feet. The bird seen at 1600 feet was seen feeding in 'Ohi'a growing on the sides of a gully next to the road leading to the cabin, about 1/2 mile below it. The only introduced bird seen in the native forest was the Japanese White-eye. No concentrations were noticed; individuals were seen up to 4000 feet.

All of the Spotted Doves were seen below 2100 feet in clearings near introduced vegetation. Three flocks of Spotted Munias totaling about 50 individuals (numbers in flocks: 18, 18, and 14) were seen below 2100 feet around introduced grasses. Only one House Finch was heard in a grove of Cryptomeria at an elevation of 1700 feet.

I would like to express my appreciation to Colin Cameron's office for permission to cross Maui Land and Pine land and to Bruce Palmer, instructor of biology at Maui Community College for reading this note.

KAULA--HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN BIRD ISLAND

By Linda R. Evans

(Originally published in The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser, 16 Nov. 1975, pp.F-1 & F-6)

The Island of Kaula was one of the five Hawaiian Islands seen by Captain Cook during his first visit in 1778. Following Cook's death during the second visit in 1779, Kaula was the last island seen when the expedition's vessels departed from Hawaiian waters.

Today, Kaula has been virtually forgotten by the people of Hawaii and remains practically unknown to the outside world. There can be little doubt that the U.S. Navy would like it to stay that way. To them, the island is known as the Kaula Rock Target.

Kaula covers 136 acres (four times the size of Ala Moana shopping center) and is located 20 miles to the southwest of Niihau and 150 miles to the west-northwest of Honolulu. The island rises abruptly to an elevation of 550 feet and has been described as appearing like a huge sea turtle on the horizon.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside nearly all of the small volcanic and coral islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain as a sanctuary for wildlife. Millions of migratory seabirds, as well as seals and turtles, depend on these islands for breeding purposes. The result of Roosevelt's farsighted conservation action can be seen today as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most outstanding natural preserves in the world.

Only two of the northwestern islands, Kaula and Midway, were not covered by the Presidential Order of 1909. Both of these islands should have been. Apparently there was little reason or incentive at the time to have strategically located Midway officially declared a sanctuary. By 1909 the island had been colonized for some six years by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Midway's massive albatross populations were therefore already safe from the Japanese feather poachers that were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of birds on the other small islands in the chain.

The reason for not including Kaula in the sanctuary perhaps will never be positively known. The importance of Kaula as a nesting site for numerous species of seabirds was well-known to the Hawaiian people. Possibly this information was not available to President Roosevelt, thereby causing the island to be simply overlooked and forgotten. Another possibility is that Kaula's steep cliffs may have been regarded as a natural defense against feather poachers. Federal protection may not have been thought necessary in order to ensure the birds' continued well-being. This explanation would seem to be the most reasonable, as the first known landing on the island by a non-Hawaiian did not take place until 1920. Even then, the individual was unable to reach the summit.

Whatever the original reason for not including Kaula in the Presidential Order of 1909, the result has been, and continues to be, the destruction of nesting seabirds by military bombs and gunfire. The events that brought about this incompatible and intolerable use of public property provide an interesting lesson in land acquisition and environmental degradation.

In December of 1924, Territorial Governor Farrington signed Executive Order 173 which set aside Kaula Island for public purposes as a United States Lighthouse Reservation under the control of the Department of Commerce. During the summer of 1925, personnel of the Lighthouse Service succeeded in building a trail to the island's summit. On the top, two stone structures were found that were thought to be religious shrines. A shelter cave with a low stone wall across the entrance was also discovered. These findings confirmed the

5=

reports of Captain Cook that early Hawaiians periodically made visits to Kaula.

Due to unfavorable weather conditions, Lighthouse Service personnel were not able to make another landing on the island until the summer of 1932. At that time an automatic gas light was constructed and put into service. The first and only published survey of the island's flora and fauna was also conducted in the summer of 1932. Results of this survey appeared in a Bishop Museum report and revealed that 15 species of plants and 14 species of seabirds were present. Among the birds in greatest abundance were noddy and sooty terns, red-tailed tropicbirds, blue-faced, red-footed and hooded brown boobies, and frigatebirds. White terns, petrels and shearwaters were also found. The biology of Kaula was clearly typical of the other isolated islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain.

Practically no information about Kaula is available for the 25 years following installation of the automatic light. It seems safe to assume that, except for yearly maintenance visits, the island and its seabirds were left in peace. In Washington, however, one significant event did take place during this period that would ultimately affect the island's safety. In 1939, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce was integrated into the U.S. Coast Guard. In 1947, 25 years after installation, the Kaula light was permanently closed down. This action extinguished the island's hope for remaining unmolested.

The first admitted bombing and strafing by Navy and Marine Corps aircraft started in 1952. This was apparently initiated with the blessing of the Coast Guard. However, no records can be found which show that the Territorial Government, Congress or the President ever granted approval for bombing, or was even officially notified of this action. Between 1952 and 1965 the Coast Guard continued to hold jurisdiction over Kaula and, at the same time, apparently raised no objections to the military's delivery of all kinds of ordnance. In addition to the standard bombings, strafings and use of high intensity flares, this ordinance also at time included torpedos and Regulus missiles fired from submarines.

Beginning in the 1960s, residents of Kauai started to voice opposition to this senseless killing of seabirds, many of which are valuable to fishermen for locating schools of fish and detecting ocean current changes. People living on Kauai seemed to be the most concerned, probably because at night they could actually see what the military was doing. For most other residents in the state, Kaula was out of sight, and out of mind. In 1961 the Kauai Board of Supervisors officially asked the Navy to halt the bombing. Their request was promptly and quietly rejected, as many other such requests have been during the years that followed.

In early 1965, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were called upon for aid in the matter. In response to an inquiry by Rep. Patsy Mink, the Department of the Interior (administrators of the National Refuge System) stated that Kaula has "...impressive value as a nesting area for certain seabirds..." and that it is "...highly desirable that the Island of Kaula be considered for National Wildlife Refuge status as an addition to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge." Further, Mrs. Mink was told that everything possible would be done to have the island incorporated into the Refuge. Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior subsequently dropped the matter, after being told by the Navy that Kaula was vital to the war effort in Vietnam. Conservation groups on Kauai also agreed to stop campaigning against the Navy, after being told the same thing.

In March 1965, Rep. Spark Matsunaga publicly announced that jurisdiction of Kaula had been officially transferred from the Coast Guard to the Navy. The island's "give-away" therefore took place without organized opposition, in the name of national security. It is interesting to note that throughout the crisis of World War II, the bombing of Kaula and its seabirds had not been considered necessary by the military for "national security" or "defense readiness." Kaula would again have drifted out of public eye after Navy acquisition, had it not been for the pilots of two Skyraiders from the aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga* enroute to Vietnam. On the night of Oct. 5, 1965 these pilots became "confused" (as it was later explained) and dropped eight 250-pound bombs on Niihau, 32 miles from their intended destination of Kaula. Fortunately, the explosions took place in an unpopulated area. Nearly two days passed before the Navy publicly announced the incident. In the meantime, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were informed through newspaper sources. Senator Hiram Fong accused the Navy of "gross carelessness," and Mrs. Mink renewed her call for an end to bombing, both for the safety of people and the sake of seabirds. Senator Daniel Inouye expressed "anger and dismay." In the end, however, the Navy refused to halt bombardments, even long enough for an investigation of the incident.

Little else was heard of Kaula until August 1971, when the Navy conducted a two day environmental survey of the island with the help of State and Federal biologists. Rather than reflecting a sudden change of attitude, this survey was prompted by a direct request from former president Nixon. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that statements be filed outlining the environmental effects resulting from actions that are federally funded. Military bombardments of islands and seabirds come under this category. A newspaper article announced the completion of the two-day survey; however, in the following months and years no reports were made available and an Environmental Impact Statement was never filed.

Although the exact status of Kaula's environment presently remains a mystery to the public, fishermen in the area report that seabirds still nest, or at least attempt to nest, on the island. This would suggest that the island is not now, nor has it ever been, the barren or worthless "rock" to which it is sometimes referred.

The recent renewal of efforts to have the bombing of Kahoolawe stopped should also encompass the Island of Kaula, Hawaii's forgotten bird island should no longer continue to be forgotten. A reasonable, but definite, date should be set for halting all bombardments. This should be on or before January 1978, the 200th anniversary of Kaula's European discovery. Following the cessation of destruction, the island should at long-last be transferred to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge where it belongs. This seems the least that could be done after 23 years of military use.

References

- Anonymous. 1965. Navy Planes Bomb Miihau by Mistake. The Honolulu Advertiser, October 8.
 Anonymous. 1965. Two Pilots Confused, Navy Says. The Honolulu Advertiser, October 9.
 Anonymous. 1971. House Wants to End Bombings on Kaula. The Honolulu Advertiser, March 2.
 Altonn, H. 1971. State, U.S. Scientists Visit, Study Kaula Rock. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, August 18.
 Bryan, E.H., Jr. 1938. Kaula--An Island of Hawaii. Paradise of the Pacific, 4:27-39.
 Caum, E.L. 1936. Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Lehua and Kaula Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, 11:21, 17p.
 Incuye, Senator D.K. 1975. Personal Correspondence.
 King, W.B. 1973. Conservation Status of Birds of Central Pacific Islands. The Wilson Bulletin, 85:89-103.
 Masaki, K. 1971. Spare the Birds of Kaula. The Honolulu Advertiser, September 13.
 Mink, Representative P.T. 1975. Personal Correspondence.
 Nelson, L. 1965. Hawaii Once Owned Kaula, Navy's Bomb Target Isle. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, October 11.
 Palmer, H.S. 1936. Geology of Lehua and Kaula Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, 12:21, 36p.

Field Notes from C. Fred Zeillemaker: Kauai, Maui, Molokai & Hawaii; Dec.1975-Aug.1976
Pied-billed Grebe--The Lumahai River estuary (Kauai) bird found in November was also observed there January 15 and 22, March 4, and April 14.

Black-footed Albatross--Four birds were observed at Kilauea Point Wildlife Admin. Site (WAS), Kauai, by Rick Howie of Canada on January 16. I observed a single bird there February 21.

Laysan Albatross--Single birds appeared at Kilauea Point WAS in December, one to three birds were regularly observed in January, February and March, six were observed March 27, up to three were spotted in April, and a single bird was observed May 1.

Wedge-tailed Shearwater--The last 1975 observation at Kilauea Point occurred December 10. The species was discovered back in burrows there March 7, but birds may have actually arrived a few days earlier. The first chicks were found July 28.

Newell's Shearwater--Calling was detected in the Anahola Mountains, Kauai, on April 28. One struck the lighthouse at Kilauea Point WAS May 26. Road killed birds were found between Kealia and the Wailua River in April-2, May-3, June-15, July-7, and August-2.

Red-tailed Tropicbird--A bird returned to Kilauea Point WAS on February 13 (Norma Christie of Canada). Up to 3 were observed in March, 9 in April and May, 7 in June, 8 in July and 6 in August.

Blue-faced Booby--Single birds paused at Nokuaeae Island off Kilauea Point May 28, June 7, and July 24.

Brown Booby--Up to 6 birds used Nokuaeae Island off Kilauea Point in December, 4 in

January, 3 in February and March, 13 in April, 14 in May, 17 in June and July, and 20 in August.

Red-footed Booby--The Kilauea Point WAS colony began building nests January 21. Nesting activity increased markedly in mid-February. Many eggs were being incubated by late April, and chicks began fledging July 16.

Great Frigatebird--Up to 25 used Mokuaeae Island and Kilauea Point in December, 21 in January, 26 in February, 8 in March, 12 in April, 45 in May, 60 in June and July, and 75 in August.

Cattle Egret--The Kauai population exceeded 1500 during the period. An incomplete count at the Kilauea shoreline colony August 21 indicated at least 1250 were present. Two birds were west of Kaunakakai, Molokai, March 9. Three were at the Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, May 7.

Mallard--Two drakes were at Hanalei Refuge December 12, one was there throughout January, 2 were there in early February, and 1 in late February. One was again at the refuge throughout the month of May.

Hawaiian Duck--The peak Hanalei Refuge count of 91 birds occurred in August.

Pintail--Up to 146 visited Hanalei Refuge in December, but moved elsewhere in January. One was there January 15 and 7 were found February 27. Eighty-six were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10, but the population had dropped to 16 by March 9, and was gone by May 7.

Green-winged Teal--Eight were at Hanalei Refuge December 27. One was at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10 and three were at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary May 7.

Blue-winged Teal--A single drake was with Koloa at Hanalei Refuge August 18.

American Wigeon--Three were at Hanalei Refuge December 12. One was at Kakahaia Refuge, Molokai, May 7. Three were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10, while one was at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary May 7.

Northern Shoveler--One or two visited Hanalei Refuge through December. Forty-nine were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10, 64 were there March 3 (Meyer Ueoka), 109 by May 8, 22 on June 9, and 1 on July 20. There were 155 at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary May 7 and over 40 remained June 8! Two were there August 24. Four were at Opaeula Pond, Hawaii, August 25.

Canvasback--A bird in female plumage was at Kealia Pond, Maui, March 8 and 9.

Lesser Scaup--Four were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10 and 7 (5 male) were there March 8 and 9.

Golden Eagle--The lone Kauai bird was observed soaring over pasturelands near Kilauea January 15. Golden Plovers, normally rather solitary at that time of the year, reacted by joining in large flocks and swirling nervously from one spot to another.

Peregrine Falcon--The female that arrived at Kilauea Point, Kauai, in November was also observed there December 5, 9, 27 and 30 and January 1, 2 and 15.

Hawaiian Gallinule--The highest count at Hanalei Refuge during the period was 72 on March 4.

Hawaiian Coot--Birds with red-brown frontal shields were regularly observed on Kauai (Hanalei Refuge, Lumahai River), Molokai (Kakahaia Refuge), Maui (Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Kealia Pond) and Hawaii (Aimekapa Pond at Honokohau) from June (when I started looking) on. Such birds also show dark markings near the tip of their beaks.

Semipalmated Plover--Two were at Opaeula Pond at Makalawena, Hawaii, February 11 and March 10. One remained there May 17. A single bird had returned to the pond by August 25.

Killdeer--A single bird was at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, May 7, 12 and 17. It had been observed previously by Meyer Ueoka of Hawaii Division of Fish and Game.

Golden Plover--The species was not observed at Hanalei or Kilauea, Kauai, between May 25 and July 24. Eleven were at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, on June 8.

Black-bellied Plover--A single bird was feeding along the shoreline at Anini Beach, Kauai, May 2.

Common Snipe--One was at Hanalei Refuge December 12 and March 4.

Lesser Yellowlegs--One fed in taro paddies at Hanalei Refuge December 6. A single bird was discovered (with Bob Pyle) at Kealia Pond, Maui, on August 25.

Wandering Tattler--A few were present on the North Shore of Kauai throughout the summer period.

Ruddy Turnstone--Thirty were at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, June 8.

Spotted or Common Sandpiper (Actitis sp.)--In reference to a bird observed at Hanalei Refuge September 26 (see 'BLEPAIO, Vol.36, No.9, Mar.1976, p.116), a letter to Fred Zeille-maker from Roger Clapp of the National Museum of Natural History on February 3, 1976 stated

"your observations are about as good as anyone could do for these two species but I rather suspect there is no chance of any specific determination....Winter plumage birds certainly cannot be identified to species in the field. Only specimen data will do. There are two previous records from Hawaii, seven from the central Pacific, yours being the eighth. My feeling prior to further analysis is that most of the records were probably of macularia (Spotted) in view of the available specimen data but it is certainly possible that the more western sight records could be hypoleucos (Common)...and the possibility that your record is hypoleucos is certainly not untenable."

Pectoral Sandpiper--One was found at Opaepa Pond, Hawaii, (with Bob Pyle and Mike Scott) August 25.

Least Sandpiper--A single bird was observed at close range at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, March 10. Meyer Ueoka, Hawaii Division of Fish and Game, had observed it previously.

Western Sandpiper--A lone "peep" tentatively identified as this species was photographed at Hanalei Refuge, Kauai, August 18. The bird was located for a final time on August 21.

Long-billed Dowitcher--Three used Hanalei Refuge through December 27. Five were at Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, March 10.

Wilson's Phalarope--Two birds were reported to me on Kauai by two Mainland birders who had been to Kanaha Pond Sanctuary, Maui, in mid-August. While visiting the pond with Bob Pyle August 24 and 25, the two birds were observed west of the pavilion.

Ring-billed Gull--Six immature birds were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10, and 5 remained there March 9 and 10.

Franklin's Gull--Four birds (believed to match illustrations in BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, but possibly Laughing Gulls) were at Kealia Pond, Maui, February 10. Two were still there March 9 and 10.

Sooty Tern--A lone bird flew past Kilauea Point W&S, Kauai, June 10.

Black Noddy--A flock of 10 birds was feeding off Kilauea Point August 16.

Barn Owl--A dead bird was found along the highway near Kaunakakai, Molokai, on Feb. 10.

Greater Necklaced Laughing-through--A flock of 19 birds was observed at Huleia Refuge, Kauai, January 4. The species was also observed there in April and July. The species was also observed in February, March, June, July and August at Hanalei Refuge. A road killed bird was collected at Anahola April 14. The specimen has been sent to the National Museum. Birds were also found at the Lumahai River estuary May 2.

Yellow-billed Cardinal--After misidentifying two birds at Opaepa Pond, Hakalawena, Hawaii, March 10 as Red-crested Cardinals, Mark Collins and Mike Scott put me straight later in the month. Three birds were observed with Mike May 6. The birds were photographed and their "int" calls were recorded there June 9. An immature bird was also observed during the June visit. Two were found at Opaepa Pond again on August 26 (with Mike Scott and Bob Pyle).

Field Trip to Kahuku Ranch, Big Island, 14 August 1976, by Lawrence K. Katahira

On August 14, the Conservation Council and Audubon Society held a joint field trip to the uppler slopes of Kahuku Ranch. After a 15-mile jeep ride and several hundred yards of walking the group witnessed large colonies of Ka'u Silverswords, Argyroxiphium kauense, growing on a roughed 'a'ā lava flow. These impressive and rare plants occupy 20-30 acres and appear very localized in this fog belt area. /Mae Hull said, "About six bloom stalks were up."/

For lunch the group drove approximately one mile mauka in a large kīpuka to a rancher's cabin. Here some of us saw a couple male 'Akepa as well as the more common 'Ōma'o, 'Apapane, 'I'iwi, and 'Amakihi.

Many thanks to Kahuku Ranch for allowing the group access and for providing a guide.

Field Notes from Mary M. Roberts, 30 October 1976: Shama

At last the Shama has left his mountain fastness and come to the flatlands as far as my home on Makiki Street a block above Wilder. This is not a chance visit, as I have seen him and listened to his incredibly beautiful whistle, warble and fullthroated call off and on almost daily for a week. Since I had never been close enough to him when listening to his song on Tantalus, I had never heard a sharp clicking sound he makes as he hops from branch to branch. To my delight he stopped long enough in my mango tree to respond exuberantly to my whistles.

This has been one of the most rewarding years I can remember of Java Sparrows, bulbuls, Red-crested and Northern Cardinals, Linnets and laughing-thrushes /species unknown/ visiting my garden. Perhaps our long summer weather accounts for it, also my bird baths, feeding stations and pyracantha tree loaded with berries.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 13 November 1976, page B-5, Isle Seal Now on Endangered Species List --Monachus schauinslandi is considered endangered throughout its natural range.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP LIST

Honorary Life

E.H. Bryan, Jr. - Honolulu, Hawaii
 Charles M. Dunn - Honolulu, Hawaii
 Grenville Hatch - La Jolla, California
 Thomas R.L. McGuire - Honolulu, Hawaii
 W. Michael Ord - Honolulu, Hawaii
 Mrs. Harold R. Pedley - Carmel, California
 Margaret Titcomb - Honolulu, Hawaii

Life

Dr. Paul H. Baldwin-Colo	James D. Jacobi-Hon	Thomas W. Reese-Mass
Donn Carlsmith-Hawaii	Edgar B. Kincaid, Jr.-Tex	Chandler S. Robbins-Hd
Dr. Sheila Conant-Hon	Warren B. King-Va	Gordon B. Ruser-Ill
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel A. Cooke-Hon	Mrs. Mitsuko Kirito-Kauai	Joseph R. Siphron-NY
Miriam M. Davis-Hon	J. DeN. Maccomb, Jr.-Ill	Dr. Miklos D.F. Udvardy-Cal
Frances C. DeGear-Cal	Dr. Norman H. Mellor-Cal	Ronald L. Walker-Oahu
Mrs. Whitney H. Eastman-Minn	Nicholas Mitchell-Haw	Rhys Walkley-Australia
Mrs. Melvin Gallagher-Kauai	Mr. & Mrs. William P. Mull-Haw	John T. Waterhouse-Hon
Thelma Hensley-Oahu	Mrs. George C. Munro-New Zealand	David H. Woodside-Oahu
Dr. Alden D. Hinckley-Va	Mrs. Rodgers Peale-Hon	HSPA Library-Oahu
Charlotta Hoskins-Hon	Noah K. Pekelo, Jr.-Molokai	Wallace Alexander Gerbode
Mrs. Violet K. Ihara-Hon	Mrs. C. Dudley Pratt-Hon	Foundation-Cal

Junior

Bo Alexander-Hon	Catherine A. Fuller-Hon	William Perreira-Hon
Thomas C. Damon-Hon	Keoni Hickok-Oahu	John Rybczyk-Hon
Michael DeCrow-Oahu	Craig Inaba-Hon	Mark Spencer-Hon
Mark Dyer-Oahu	Lewis Moore-Hon	Douglas Swope-Hon
Derek Fujimoto-Hon	Nalia Nemechek-Oahu	Gale Tseu-Hon
Joy Fujimoto-Hon	Robert J. O'Hara-Mass	Jason Tseu-Hon
Keith Fujimoto-Hon	Boyan A.T.Z. Onyshkevych-NJ	Karl Tseu-Hon
		Jeffrey Yim-Hon

Regular - Honolulu

Elaine H. Abe	Dr. Robert W. Gardner	Dr. Elizabeth B. Holmes
Edward Arrigoni	Ruth A. Gay	Mr. & Mrs. Ernest G. Holt
Michael Barry	Mrs. John W. Gilje	William L. Horne
Janet E. Bell	Mr. & Mrs. Ray H. Greenfield	Dr. & Mrs. Francis G. Howarth
Majorie H. Benning	Mrs. Thelma P. Greig	Aileen M. Ichijo
Dr. Andrew J. Berger	Florence S. Griffen	Rodney Y. Inaba ←
Mrs. Gerald L. Bolton	F. Groepler	Carolyn Ing
William F. Burke	Duane L. Guernsey	Mrs. Betty L. Johnson
Hilde K. Cherry	Roger Guinee	Rubellite K. Johnson
Alys G. Chong	Dr. John B. Hall	Christine Jones
A.M. Christian	Ann L. Halsted	Kaye A. Jordan
Daniel Y.D. Chung	Dr. William H. Hammon	Mrs. Margaret H. Kai
Mrs. Miriam Chung	Mrs. A. Krogh Hansen	Andrew J. Keizer
Patrick Conant	Kathryn A. Harrington	Frances M. Kenyon
William R. Coops	Alan D. Hart	Maurice V. King
Jerry Corn	Doris M. Harwood	Mrs. Fred W. Koch
Robert H. Cowan	Nancy L. Hattan	Unoyo Kojima
Theodore Dabagh	Alan Hayashi	Noel L.H. Krauss
Mrs. Helen D. Devereux	John Heide	Alphonse Labrecque
Sadie J. Doyle	Mrs. Sibyl N. Heide	Dr. Charles H. Lamoureux
Kendall Ellingwood, Jr.	Dr. Derral Herbst	Capt. R.T. Larsen
Linda Evans	Alexis Higdon	Teresa K. Lau
Jean Fitzgerald	Lon Clay Hill, Jr.	Jaclyn Brandt Leong
Dorothy N. Fujii	Lawrence T. Hirai	Kathleen Lewis
Susumu Fujii	Asleain Hodges	Jean E. Maka
Nancy B. Fuller	William J. Hoe	Mr. & Mrs. Milton Manhoff

Mrs. A.O. Marrack
 Kenneth K. Masuda
 Mrs. Viola H. McLaughlin
 Mark Merlin
 Mrs. Dorothy H. Miles
 Dr. John C. Milnor
 Mr.&Mrs. John Mitchell
 Steven Montgomery
 Marjorie Morris
 Marjorie A. Muecke
 Barbara E. Mull
 Hector G. Munro
 Dr.&Mrs. William A. Myers
 Sayo A. Nakagawa
 John Obata
 Gerald H. Ohta
 Dr. Daniel D. Palmer
 Carmelitta Petalver
 LtGen Oliver S. Picher

Charles J. Pietsch, Jr.
 Lawrence Pinter
 C. John Ralph
 Carol P. Ralph
 Mrs. Ruth L. Rath
 Gene Renard
 Mrs. Mary Roberts
 Clarence K. Rosling, Jr.
 Mrs. Patricia A. Schattenburg
 Emily Schwab
 Mrs. Martha R. Scruton
 Frederic S. Shaffer
 Miriam E. Sinclair
 David Smith
 Margaret L. Smith
 Raymond S. Spencer
 Walter R. Steiger
 Mrs. Barbara H. Stejskal
 Lani Stemmermann

Roxanne Sullivan
 William M. Swope
 Wesley Teraoka
 Mrs. Maria E. Tseu
 Mrs. Catherine R.C. Unabia
 Charles van Riper III
 Dr. John F. Walters
 Rick Warshauer
 Fred White
 Harry A. Whitten
 Dr. G. Causey Whittow
 Jack Wilmoth
 Gary A. Winans
 Cindy Winegar
 Mrs. Kammy Wong
 Winifred Y. Yamashiro
 Yaeko M. Yokoyama
 Dr. Alan C. Ziegler

Regular - Rural Oahu

David G. Abbott-Schofield
 Anne Badgley-Kailua
 George H. Balazs-Kaneohe
 Esther K. Black-Kaneohe
 David A. Bremer-Aiea
 Timothy A. Burr-Kaneohe
 Dr. Charles K. Burrows-Kailua
 Omer Bussen-Kailua
 Diane L. Carlstead-Kailua
 Virginia B. Cleary-Mililani
 Mrs. H.C. Cunningham-Aiea
 Joyce A. Davis-Kaneohe
 Marilyn Davis-Kaneohe
 Richard H. Davis-Kaneohe
 Mrs. M.R.W. Finch-Kailua

Mrs. William G. Gorst-Kailua
 Mrs. E.A. Grantham-Kailua
 Mr.&Mrs. Wm. C. Hodge-Kailua
 Don K. Huddleston-Kailua
 Carol H. Kimoto-Kaneohe
 Harvey C. King-Kailua
 Kenneth R. Kupchak-Kailua
 O.P. Ladd-Kaneohe
 SSgt Kenneth C. McGowan-Hickam
 Donald D. Mitchell-Kaneohe
 Robert A. Mitchell, Jr.-Kaneohe
 Sherrie Moore-Kaneohe
 Evelyn Mott-Smith-Kaneohe
 Dr.&Mrs. R.W. Nemechek-Kailua
 Mrs. Anne Powlison-Kailua

Dr.&Mrs. Robert L. Pyle-Kailua
 Mrs. Ruth R. Rockafellow-Kaneohe
 Mr.&Mrs. G.A. Samuelson-Kaneohe
 Palmer C. Sekora-Kailua
 Dr. Robert Shallenberger-Kailua
 Dr. Grant N. Stemmermann-Kaneohe
 Maile Stemmermann-Kaneohe
 Mark Thompson-Aiea
 Mrs. R.M. Vanderburgh-Kaneohe
 Mr.&Mrs. L.R. Walls-Haleiwa
 Bernice Warner-Kaneohe
 Mrs. Helen Whorton-Kailua
 Cynthia Winters-Kaneohe
 Keith R. Woolliams-Haleiwa
 Robert C.M. Yuen-Kaneohe

Regular - Other Islands

Mrs. Louis W. Aidem-Molokai
 John J. Allen-Hawaii
 Mrs. Roselle F.K. Bailey-Kauai
 Mrs. Robert I. Baldwin-Hawaii
 Winston E. Benko-Hawaii
 Dr. David H. Brown-Hawaii
 Michael Angel Caceres-Kauai
 Myrna Campbell-Kauai
 Beth Carnate-Kauai
 Dorothea F. Carvalho-Hawaii
 Lionel W. Carvalho-Hawaii
 Garvin G. Clarke-Hawaii
 Mrs. E.C. Cluff, Jr.-Kauai
 Mark S. Collins-Hawaii

Peter J. Connally-Lanai
 Dorothi Curtis-Molokai
 Barbara H. Davis-Kauai
 David D. Dunatchik-Hawaii
 John W. Goemans-Hawaii
 Keith L. Hoofnagle-Hawaii
 Terry K. Kahaleanu-Lanai
 Lawrence K. Katahira-Hawaii
 John P. Lockwood-Hawaii
 Dr. Gerrit R. Ludwig-Hawaii
 O.M. Mabry-Hawaii
 Holly McEldowney-Hawaii
 Mr.&Mrs. Carl A. Noon-Hawaii

Mary Musgrove-Hawaii
 Gary T. Nishimoto-Hawaii
 Melissa Otaguro-Hawaii
 Greg Owen-Hawaii
 Terry T. Parman-Hawaii
 Robert C. Schuman-Hawaii
 Dr. J. Michael Scott-Hawaii
 Dr.&Mrs. David R. Sears-Kauai
 Linda Streitfeld-Molokai
 Mrs. Dorothy Thompson-Hawaii
 Dr. P. Quentin Tomich-Hawaii
 Mrs. V. Pauline Wollaston-Hawaii
 C. Fred Zeillemaker-Kauai

Regular - Out of State

Dr. Dean Amadon-NJ
 R.A. Ashcroft-Canada
 Harry H. Bailey-Cal
 Walter E. Benning-NY
 Dr. Walter J. Bock-NY
 Fred P. Rosselman-Ill
 J.H. Bradley-Midway
 Donald Brock-Cal

Dennis M. Burke-NY
 Tonnie L.C. Casey-Colo
 Douglas T. Cheeseman, Jr.-Cal
 Roger B. Clapp-DC
 Richard L. Cunningham-Cal
 Walter R. Donaghho-Wash
 William P. Dunbar-Cal
 Mrs. Ellen H. Dunlap-Mass

Drs. Fred & Daphne Dunn-Cal
 B.C. Easterday-Kwajelain
 William J. Edgar-Mich
 Arthur L. Edwards-Cal
 Diane Elliott-Cal
 William B. Esselen-Mass
 Dr. R.A. Falla-New Zealand
 Dr. F.R. Fosberg-DC

Mrs. Bertrand Fox-Mass
 Dr. & Mrs. Hubert Frings-Okla
 Dr. Wayne C. Gagne-New Guinea
 Donald A. Gardner-Md
 Jackie Gardner-Wash
 Cdr J. Richard Gauthey-Va
 Elizabeth Gustafson-Cal
 Kalman Gyula-Hungary
 Richard Holtkamp-Minn
 Chip Jobanek-Oregon
 LtCol C.G. Kaigler-Tex
 Shirley Jane Kelly-Cal
 Mrs. Robert K. Kepner-NJ
 Joseph E. King-Ga
 Dr. Jack L. Kinsey-Cal
 Mrs. Connie Kitney-Canada
 George Laycock-Ohio
 Mr. & Mrs. Daniel B. Lutten-Cal
 Mrs. David J. Martin-Canada
 Mrs. Ethel M. Matheson-DC
 Mrs. George Ann Maxson-Minn
 H.R. McKenzie-New Zealand

Mrs. Martha B. Nerck-Cal
 Ronald Miller-Fla
 Mrs. Helen L. Morris-Cal
 Linda May Mull-Cal
 Mr. & Mrs. C.T. Nearing-Ill
 Carl N. Nielsen-Wash
 Greta Nilsson-Pa
 Kim Normoyle-Cal
 Pamela Oetzel-Cal
 Marianne T. Pelzmann-Cal
 Dr. Roger T. Peterson-Conn
 Carroll E. Pinckard, Jr.-Md
 H. Douglas Pratt, Jr.-La
 Jerome J. Pratt-Ariz
 Thane K. Pratt-NJ
 Roy T. Puckey-NJ
 Richard Quint-Cal
 Dr. Frank Richardson-Wash
 Jon E. Rickert-Ky
 Mrs. Donald P. Russell-NH
 Dr. & Mrs. Paul W. Schaefer-Japan
 Euphie G.M. Shields-Cal

Mrs. Thea Shonberg-Ariz
 Richard C. Smith-Cal
 Mrs. Jean-Marie Spoelman-Cal
 H.G. Stevenson-Md
 Mrs. Clyde K. Stroburb-Cal
 Lawrence J. Taylor-Neb
 Mrs. S.F. Thomas-Cal
 James A. Tucker-Tex
 G. Bernard Van Cleve-Pa
 Mrs. O.H. Wagensteen-Minn
 Wilfred W. Weddendorf-Cal
 Steve West-Tex
 Ray Williams-Canada
 Mrs. Michael Williamson-Kans
 Mrs. Erika Wilson-England
 Mrs. Ann E. Wissler-Utah
 Lorrin W. Wong-NY
 Gustave J. Yaki-Canada
 Julia K. Yoshida-Mass
 Alvin Y. Yoshinaga-Wisc
 Henry Yuen-Alaska

Institutions

Academy of Nat Sc-Pa
 Amer Mus of Nat Hist-NY
 Aquatic Res Inst-Cal
 Aud Naturalist Soc-DC
 Ball State Univ-Ind
 Bishop Museum-Hon
 British Lib-England
 British Museum-England
 City of Ref Nat Hist Park-Haw
 Coll of Wm & Mary-Va
 Colo State Univ-Colo
 Del Mus of Nat Hist-Del
 Denver Mus of Nat Hist-Colo
 Div of Fish & Game-Hon
 Div of Wildlife Res-Australia
 Fauna Preservation Soc-Eng
 Fiji Museum-Fiji
 Ft Shafter Library-Hon
 Haleakala Nat Park-Maui
 Harvard Univ-Mass
 Haw Community Coll-Haw
 Haw Loa Coll Lib-Oahu
 Haw Nat Hist Assn-Haw
 Haw Prep Academy-Haw
 Haw Pub Lib-Haw
 Haw State Lib-Hon
 Kailua
 Kaimuki Regional
 McCully-Moiliili

Waikiki-Kapahulu
 Haw 2000 Outdr Rec Cen-Haw
 Hickam Base Lib-Oahu
 Hilo High Sch-Haw
 Honokaa High Sch-Haw
 Honolulu Advertiser-Hon
 Honolulu Zoo-Hon
 HSPA Library-Oahu (LIFE)
 Humboldt State Univ-Cal
 Kamehameha School-Hon
 Ka'u High Sch-Haw
 Kauai Public Lib-Lihue
 Henapepe
 Waimea
 Kohala High Sch-Haw
 Koloa Comm Sch Lib-Kauai
 Konawaena High Sch-Haw
 Lab Des Mammiferes-France
 Lab of Ornithology-Poland
 Lanai Comm Sch Lib-Lanai
 Laupahoehoe High Sch-Haw
 Leeward Comm Coll-Oahu
 Lib of New S. Wales-Australia
 Life of the Land-Hon
 Maui Comm Coll Lib-Maui
 Maui Pub Lib-Wailuku
 Kahului
 Lahaina
 Makawao

McGill Univ Lib-Canada
 Molokai Pub Lib-Molokai
 Pahoia High Sch-Haw
 Palama Settlement-Hon
 Patuxent Wildlife Res Cen-Md
 Peabody Museum-Conn
 Pa State Univ-Pa
 Plant Industry Adm-Hon
 Point Reyes Bird Ob-Cal
 St. Joseph's High Sch-Haw
 Science Ref Lib-England
 Seabury Hall Lib-Maui
 Simon Fraser Univ Lib-Canada
 Smithsonian Inst-DC
 US Dept of Interior-DC
 Univ of Cal-Berkeley
 Los Angeles
 Guam
 Hawaii-Hon
 Hawaii Hilo Coll-Haw
 Kansas
 Michigan
 Waiakea High Sch-Haw
 Waialua Lib-Oahu
 Waikiki Aquarium-Hon
 Waimea Arboretum-Oahu
 W.A. Gerbode Found-Cal (LIFE)
 Windward Comm Coll-Oahu

Wildlife Scholarships: The National Wildlife Federation (NWF) announces that applications are now being accepted for its 1976-77 program of environmental conservation fellowships of up to \$4,000 each. All applicants must be U.S. citizens and masters or doctoral degree candidates. Applications must be submitted before 31 December 1976. For application forms write to Executive Vice President, NWF, 1412 Sixteenth St, NW, Washington, DC 20036. This program is available each year, and Steve Montgomery reports that Hawaii students have not yet taken advantage of it.

Comments: From Mrs. Betty L. Johnson, 15 October 1976—This is in response to your request for comments on the quotes, from the last 'ELEPAIO, from Aldo Leopold, Vol. 37, No. 4, Oct. 1976, pp. 48-49. More and more I think people are coming around to the conclusions that Leopold made so many years ago. Every conservationist, bird lover, wildlife saver, environmentalist, ecologist should have engraved on his heart "Everything is related to everything else," a first principle enunciated by Barry Commoner. Which is not to say this originated with Commoner, but that in his book, THE CLOSING CIRCLE, he began with several axioms of which that was the first.

When man starts tampering with nature, trying to "manage it," mostly for his own benefit, to eliminate some plants, birds, animals which he considers pests or otherwise obnoxious, unanticipated consequences frequently arise, and do more harm and damage than the original thing he was trying to eliminate. Certainly all the hard pesticides (DDT and others) are examples whose widespread and disastrous consequences are fresh in the minds of most of us. Often what we think is for the good of man turns out to be quite different. One of the early ecological examples is that of introducing rabbits into Australia, where, there being no natural enemies or predators, they multiplied rapidly and became pests. The same was true, although on a somewhat smaller scale, on the island of Laysan in the Hawaiian archipelago, where the burgeoning rabbits wiped out the greenery on which they fed, and helped exterminate three species of birds endemic to the island. Laysan honeycreeper, Laysan Millerbird, Laysan flightless Rail.

HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN, 25 October 1976, page C-7, Obituaries: Herbert C. Shipman, the "savior of the Nene goose," died last week on the Big Island. He was 84. ...

The saving of Hawaii's state bird, the nene, was just one of the conservation efforts that earned him the "Conservationist of the Century" award from the Hawaii Association of Conservation Districts in 1974.... Mr. Shipman also was involved in saving rare plants that were threatened with destruction. He joined in the effort to save the Mauna Kea silver-sword plant, a different plant from the Haleakala variety, that had dwindled to less than 100 plants two years ago. When he leased land to the Puna Sugar Co., he required that whenever a tree was destroyed, two must be planted in its place. ... Long before the U.S. Soil Conservation Service was formed in 1936, he was bringing grasses here to arrest soil erosion. ... When the County Council on the Big Island named Shipman Park in March, it praised him in a resolution as "a man who has achieved in all aspects of his community, business and humanitarian endeavors and, especially, for his service and dedication to the people and district of Puna." ...

ALOHA to New Members:

Harry H. Bailey, Rt 4, Box 625-J, Grass Valley, California 95945
Mrs. A. Krogh Hansen, 1434 Punahou St, Apt 817, Honolulu, HI 96822
Doris M. Harwood, 1434 Punahou St, Apt 337, Honolulu, HI 96822
Asleain Hodges, 3328-B Benoit Place, Honolulu, HI 96817
Jaclyn Brandt Leong, 3029 Alapali Place, Honolulu, HI 96815

Donations: We are grateful to the following non-members who have donated their change from the purchase of HAWAII'S BIRDS: Peggy Lou Stebbins-\$4.75 and Mrs. Evelyn F. Cox-\$1.38. MAHALO NUI LOA for your generosity.

The nominating committee (Dr. Sheila Conant, Chairperson; Unoyo Kojima, Leilani Pyle) presents the following slate for election to the 1977 term of the Board of Directors: President—Robert L. Pyle; Vice-Presidents—Francis G. Howarth & Robert Shallenberger; Secretaries—C. John Ralph (corresponding) & Leilani Pyle (recording); Treasurer—Timothy A. Burr; Board Members—Hilde K. Cherry & Richard H. Davis.

Members will vote on this slate at the annual meeting of the Society on 13 December, at which time nominations will be accepted from the floor.

HAWAII'S BIRDS, a field guide, is now available. Price per copy: \$3.00 + postage & tax postage: U.S. 25¢ book rate, 57¢ first class; foreign--variable, weight 5ozs; sales and mailing in Hawaii--add 12¢ sales tax. Send in orders to Book Order Committee, Hawaii Audubon Society, PO Box 22832, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822.

DECEMBER ACTIVITIES: PLEASE NOTE DATES. No Board Meeting.

- 13 December - Annual meeting at Waikiki Aquarium Auditorium at 7:30 p.m.
Program: 1. Elect officers 2. Work out details of the Christmas bird count 3. Breeding Biology of the Japanese White-eye by Sandra Guest (color slides)
- 18 December - Kapaa & Lihue, Kauai, Christmas Count. For Kapaa information call 822-3271, Delano Kawahara, RR 1, Box 261 A 21, Kapaa, Kauai 96746 or before 10 December only 828-1431, Fred Zeillemaker, PO Box 87, Kilauea, Kauai 96754. Lihue--call 822-3045, Winona Sears, 190 Lulo Road, Kapaa, Kauai 96746.
- 19 December - Waimea, Kauai, Christmas Count. Call 335-5889, Takeshi Fujita, PO Box 228, Hanapepe, Kauai 96716 or 335-5008, David Boynton, PO Box 651, Waimea, Kauai 96796.
- 19 December - Honolulu Christmas Count. Call 262-4046 (evenings), Dr. Robert L. Pyle, 741 N. Kalaheo Avenue, Kailua, Oahu 96734.
- 2 January - Big Island Christmas Count. Call 967-7416 (home) or 967-7311 (office), Larry Katahira, PO Box 100, Hawaii National Park, Hawaii 96718.

HAWAII AUDUBON SOCIETY EXECUTIVE BOARD: President—Dr. Sheila Conant; Vice Presidents—Charles van Riper III (program) & William F. Burke (education); Secretaries—Catherine R.C. Unabia (recording) & Leilani Pyle (corresponding); Treasurer—Timothy A. Burr; Board Members—Dr. Francis G. Howarth & Dr. Robert L. Pyle
Representatives: Mae E. Mull, Big Island; James M. Bradley, Midway; Dr. Warren B. King, Wash. DC
'ELEPAIO: Editors—Charlotta Hoskins & Unoyo Kojima

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. Box 22832, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 (PLEASE NOTE)

DUES: Regular—\$3.00 per annum, Junior (18 years and under)—\$1.00 per annum, Life—\$100.00 (may be paid in four annual installments).

Reprint permitted if credited as follows: from 'ELEPAIO, Journal of Hawaii Audubon Society.



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CRESCENT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ELLSWORTH, NEBRASKA 69340

May 10, 1978

Mr. George Balazs
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Thank you for the update on Kaula Island. Yes, I was on the September 1976 trip. My conclusions were that all recent activity had been restricted to the south tip of the island. Due to the thick layer of loose rock particles (like rough gravel) and lack of vegetation there, very little bird use was found on the south tip. All metallic hardware I encountered elsewhere on the island was well weathered, indicating no recent hits outside the south tip area.

My opinion is that if the island is removed from Navy control, greater harm could result to the wildlife on the island due to the present inability of any resource agency to "scare" or otherwise keep people off the island. Human disturbance could easily exceed that created by the Navy if they practiced only on the south tip at infrequent intervals when wildlife populations were low. Bombs dropped into the ocean during periods when whales and porpoises are present is another matter. Such activity is probably more harmful than frequent or constant human presence, although the Maui whale problem may indicate otherwise.

George, I would love to see that island become a unit of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge with strict public entry regulations and a sufficient enforcement program. Unfortunately, the enforcement part of the program seems to be a weakness at both the Federal and State wildlife agency levels due to manpower shortages and budget constraints. May time prove me wrong.

Our best to you in your endeavors.

Sincerely yours,

C. Fred Zeillemaker
Refuge Manager

cc: Brent Giezentanner
Hawaiian Islands Refuge Comp.
300 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
CRESCENT LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
ELLSWORTH, NEBRASKA 69340

June 19, 1978

Mr. George Balass
University of Hawaii at Manoa
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Try as I might, I can only remember five of the six biologists the Navy reported in that EA. They are Ron Walker, Dave Woodside, Tom Telfer, Jerry Swedberg and myself. Sorry I can't remember the sixth (if there was one?).

If there is only on or a very few access points at Kaula, a little dynamite might solve the problem! I wish I knew that was really the case. I'd bet Skip Naftel could tell if access was really possible or not. We must not forget the need to protect the surrounding waters (and wildlife food supply) as well. That would be more tricky.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

C. Fred Zeillemaker
Refuge Manager



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Address reply to:
COMMANDER (oan)
Fourteenth Coast Guard District
677 Ala Moana
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3260
Ser 32368
23 October 1975

Dear [REDACTED]

The following information has been compiled in answer to the questions asked in your letter of 16 October 1975:

1. There is no known data on plant life on Lehua. There are eleven species of birds that do exist there, however, they have a very low density.
2. Lehua consists of 277 acres of land.
3. No fresh water is available.
4. Lehua is visited once yearly to inspect and maintain the aid to navigation there. No one lives on the Island, and landing is not permitted.

If we can be of any assistance to you, do not hesitate to write.

Sincerely yours,

G. O. LESPERANCE
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Chief, Aids to Navigation Branch
Fourteenth Coast Guard District
By direction of the District Commander

KAULA- HAWAII'S FORGOTTEN BIRD ISLAND

by

Linda R. Evans
Student
University of Hawaii

The Island of Kaula was one of the five Hawaiian Islands seen by Captain Cook during his first visit in 1778. Following Cook's death during the second visit in 1779, Kaula was the last island seen when the expedition's vessels departed from Hawaiian waters. Today, Kaula has been virtually forgotten by the people of Hawaii and remains practically unknown to the outside world. There can be little doubt that the U.S. Navy would like it to stay that way. To them, the island is known as the Kaula Rock Target.

Kaula covers 136 acres and is located 20 miles to the southwest of Niihau and 150 miles to the west-northwest of Honolulu. The island rises abruptly to an elevation of 550 feet and has been described as appearing like a huge sea turtle on the horizon.

In 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt set aside nearly all of the small volcanic and coral islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain as a sanctuary for wildlife. Millions of migratory sea birds, as well as seals and turtles, depend on these islands for breeding purposes. The result of Roosevelt's farsighted conservation action can be seen today as the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, one of the most outstanding natural preserves in the world.

Only two of the northwestern islands, Kaula and Midway, were not covered by the Presidential Order of 1909. Both of these islands should have been. Apparently there was little reason or incentive at the time to have strategically located Midway officially declared a sanctuary. By 1909 the island had been colonized for some six years by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. Midway's massive albatross populations were therefore already safe from the Japanese feather poachers that were slaughtering hundreds of thousands of birds on the other small islands in the chain. The reason for not including Kaula in the sanctuary perhaps will never be positively known. The importance of Kaula as a nesting site for numerous species of sea birds was well-known to the Hawaiian people. Possibly this information was not available to President Roosevelt, thereby causing the island to be simply overlooked and forgotten. Another possibility is that Kaula's steep cliffs may have been regarded as a natural defense against feather poachers. Federal protection may not have been thought necessary in order to ensure the birds' continued well-being. This explanation

would seem to be the most reasonable, as the first known landing on the island by a non-Hawaiian did not take place until 1920. Even then, the individual was unable to reach the summit. Whatever the original reason for not including Kaula in the Presidential Order of 1909, the result has been, and continues to be, the destruction of nesting sea birds by military bombs and gunfire. The events that brought about this incompatible and intolerable use of public property provide an interesting lesson in land acquisition and environmental degradation.

In December of 1924, Territorial Governor Farrington signed Executive Order 173 which set aside Kaula Island for public purposes as a United States Lighthouse Reservation under the control of the Department of Commerce. During the summer of 1925, personnel of the Lighthouse Service succeeded in building a trail to the island's summit. On the top, two stone structures were found that were thought to be religious shrines. A shelter cave with a low stone wall across the entrance was also discovered. These findings confirmed the reports of Captain Cook that early Hawaiians periodically made visits to Kaula. Due to unfavorable weather conditions, Lighthouse Service personnel were not able to make another landing on the island until the summer of 1932. At that time an automatic gas light was constructed and put into service. The first and only published survey of the island's flora and fauna was also conducted in the summer of 1932. Results of this survey appeared in a Bishop Museum report and revealed that 15 species of plants and 14 species of sea birds were present. Among the birds in greatest abundance were noddy and sooty terns, red-tailed tropicbirds, blue-faced, red-footed and hooded boobies, and frigate birds. White terns, petrels and shearwaters were also found. The biology of Kaula was clearly typical of the other isolated islands in the northwestern portion of the Hawaiian chain.

Practically no information about Kaula is available for the 25 years following installation of the automatic light. It seems safe to assume that, except for yearly maintenance visits, the island and its seabirds were left in peace. In Washington, however, one significant event did take place during this period that would ultimately affect the island's safety. In 1939, the Lighthouse Service of the Department of Commerce was integrated into the U.S. Coast Guard.

In 1947, 25 years after installation, the Kaula light was permanently closed down. This action extinguished the island's hope for remaining unmolested.

The first admitted bombing and strafing by Navy and Marine Corps aircraft started in 1952. This was apparently initiated with the blessing of the Coast Guard. However, no records can be found which show that the Territorial Government, Congress or the President ever granted approval for bombing, or was even officially notified of this action. Between 1952 and 1965 the Coast Guard continued to hold jurisdiction over Kaula and, at the same time, apparently raised no objections to the military's delivery of all kinds of ordnance. In addition to the standard bombings, strafings and use of high intensity flares, this ordnance also at times included torpedos and Regulus missiles fired from submarines. Beginning in the 1960's, residents of Kauai started to voice opposition to this senseless killing of sea birds, many of which are valuable to fishermen for locating schools of fish and detecting ocean current changes. People living on Kauai seemed to be the most concerned, probably because at night they could actually see what the military was doing. For most other residents in the state, Kaula was out of sight, and out of mind. In 1961 the Kauai Board of Supervisors officially asked the Navy to halt the bombing. Their request was promptly and quietly rejected, as many other such requests have been during the years that followed.

In early 1965, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were called upon for aid in the matter. In response to an inquiry by Representative Patsy Mink, the Department of the Interior (administrators of the National Refuge System) stated that Kaula has "...impressive values as a nesting area for certain seabirds .." and that it is "...highly desirable that the Island of Kaula be considered for National Wildlife Refuge status as an addition to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge." Further, Mrs. Mink was told that everything possible would be done to have the island incorporated into the Refuge. Unfortunately, the Department of the Interior subsequently dropped the matter, after being told by the Navy that Kaula was vital to the war effort in Viet Nam. Conservation groups on Kauai also agreed to stop campaigning against the Navy, after being told the same thing. In March of 1965, Representative Matsunaga publicly announced that jurisdiction of Kaula had been officially transferred from the Coast Guard to the Navy. The island's "give-away" therefore took place without organized opposition, in the name of national security. It is interesting to note that throughout the crisis of World War II, the bombing of Kaula and its sea birds had not been considered necessary by the military for "national security" or "defense readiness".

Kaula would again have drifted out of ^{the} public eye after Navy acquisition, had it not been for the pilots of two Skyraiders from the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga enroute to Viet Nam. On the night of October 5, 1965 these pilots became "confused" (as it was later explained) and dropped 8-250lb bombs on Niihau, 32 miles from their intended destination of Kaula. Fortunately, the explosions took place in an unpopulated area. Nearly two days passed before the Navy publicly announced the incident. In the meantime, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation were informed through newspaper sources. Senator Fong accused the Navy of "gross carelessness", and Mrs. Mink renewed her call for an end to bombing, both for the safety of people and the sake of sea birds. Senator Inouye expressed "anger and dismay". In the end, however, the Navy refused to halt bombardments, even long enough for an investigation of the incident.

Little else was heard of Kaula until August of 1971, when the Navy conducted a two day environmental survey of the island with the help of State and Federal biologists. Rather than reflecting a sudden change of attitude, this survey was prompted by a direct request from former President Nixon. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 requires that statements be filed outlining the environmental effects resulting from actions that are Federally funded. Military bombardments of islands and sea birds come under this category. A newspaper article announced the completion of the two day survey, however, in the following months and years, no reports were made available and an Environmental Impact Statement was never filed.

Although the exact status of Kaula's environment presently remains a mystery to the public, fishermen in the area report that sea birds still nest or at least attempt to nest, on the island. This would suggest that the island is not now, nor has it ever been, the barren or worthless "rock" to which it is sometimes referred. The recent renewal of efforts to have the bombing of Kahoolawe stopped should also encompass the Island of Kaula. Hawaii's forgotten bird island should no longer continue to be forgotten. A reasonable, but definite, date should be set for halting all bombardments. This should be on or before January of 1978, the 200th anniversary of Kaula's European discovery. Following the cessation of destruction the island should at long-last be transferred to the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge where it belongs. This seems the least that could be done after 23 years of military use.

Community Forum

*"When Men Differ in Opinion
Both Sides Ought Equally to
Have the Advantage of Being
Heard by the Public"*
Benjamin Franklin

The Garden Island

Editorial Page
Sharing Ideas and Opinions

Destroying Our Birds, With Help From the Government!

Mahalo

Dear Miss Holmes:
We, the group of Operation Mainstream Remedial Education class, would like to say "Thank You" for the time and hospitality the people of the Garden Island newspaper shared with us.

The interview was wonderful, and also the excursion in the building of the Garden Island newspaper will be a memorable one.

Mahalo,
Stanley Layss Jr.

P.S. Many thanks Mike Mayske for the excellent article on Manu Costa.

Dancy Patricia
Alpha McCleery
Buminada P.
Fontanilla
Lolita P. Villanueva
James K. Reyes
Robert K. Hamada
Rafina M. Dondono
R. L. Muraoka
Frank Carneio
Joseph P. Cakero
Fumiko Kuwamura
Ronny Robillane
Kinji Sato
Ed Morita

Dear Mrs. Holmes:
Miss Inanod and I would like to thank you and Mrs. Pat Naea for the splendid coverage you have given us this year for National Dental Health Week.

Those Holy Cross and Kilauea School children with their shiny smiles looked so appealing. It was really kind of you to have Mrs. Naea go all the way to Kilauea, the Mayor's office, and the Health Center for these children's pictures.

Thanks a million again for your very kind assistance.

Sincerely,
Miss Nobuko Takai
Hygienist

to have to spend taxpayers money to restore them. It will take a hundred years before they will come back to a normal population.

Hawaii is the only place in the world that is destroying the birds with as random with the aid from a government agency. Bombs are destroying our inshore fishes and stopping and blocking migratory fishes from coming close to our shore. Damaged fish cannot be marketed.

Water pollution is bad enough already. Dynamiting for fish is a serious crime but bombing is a

thousand times worse. There are more Fish and Game Wardens than full time fishing boats on Kauai.

Act 393 of 1970 seems to be nothing but a scrap of paper because the Fish and Game Division do not know the contents of the Act.

HOW CRUEL are we getting to be!

Please, for the sake of mercy, spare these birds from being slaughtered.

Yours truly,
Keichi Masaki
Waimea, Kauai

ugh he was sitting first row, Finance Man Malapit couldn't m... perhaps he has lost so much Diet and a round with the HGEA are needed for those would like to slim down

he \$42,000 OT payed by the Police ment, \$40,000 had budgeted, but now more is needed. Fil Director Liu ex-

a prepared list, el reeled off the police pay... hell-then guys are entitled days off but more e needed... can-days off, such as extra men to cov-Waimea dispatch... court time when must testify... i strike, when 47 complaints had investigated... in-tions, unexplained... strike-outs and on patrols as in est burglary invest... report writing tchangers when an works twice in the 8 hour period... ily service, such

Dear Editor:

Kauai Island has been bombed and strafed by the Military for the past 18 years and now it is going to allow the fisherman to fish on weekends for the period of 6 months on a trial basis!

As a fisherman, I wish to make some comments.

The island is more populated with fish and birds than any island in the Hawaiian Chain. The birds know more about migratory fish movement than any fisherman in Hawaii. Without these birds, fishermen cannot locate fish

schools or know when our ocean currents change.

Nationally and internationally, our fishing industry is a disgrace. The highest fish prices in the world is a good example.

The military bombing close to our shores has caused many problems.

Our State Fish and Game Division is aiding the Military to continue bombing Kauai Island although laws forbid anyone from destroying these birds.

These birds lay only one or two eggs per year. When these birds become scarce, then we are going

Facts About Preparing Tax Forms

Dear Editor,

It has come to the attention of this organization that a general misunderstanding exists among many thousands of taxpayers as a result of the high pressure advertising in the various media relative to the preparation of Income tax returns. You can provide your readers a great service by pointing out the following facts to them.

Taxpayers should be careful not to be misled on two important points in advertisements by department stores, merchants, chain store tax services, banks and others who prepare tax returns. These points are: representation and confidentiality.

The Internal Revenue Service rules prohibit persons or firms who advertise to prepare tax returns from representing a taxpayer before the Service in case that taxpayer's return is selected for audit. Professional accountants who are qualified to represent taxpayer clients before IRS are not allowed to advertise and are bound by strict

commercial tax return firms do with taxpayer information. The taxpayer has no assurance that his private financial affairs will be kept in confidence. Tax return customers can become "leads" for sale of merchandise or other

services. Professional accountants, however, are pledged under a strict code of ethics from violating the confidential relationship between themselves and clients. They must keep secret all information concerning a

client's personal or business affairs.

Sincerely,
James L. Wong
Hawaii State
Director, NSPA
National Society of
Public Accountants

Arriving at Prejudice By Different Routes

Dear Editor:

Regarding your editorial comment "a person is BORN black, he CHOOSES to be a hippie" in the issue of Feb. 22, 1971 following the letter "Understands and Asks for Fair Treatment of Hippies".

Does the use of the words negro or black denote only skin color, or do they in the context of the letter and editorial comment represent a state of ethnic thinking? Granted that skin pigmentation is determined before birth. Granted also that long hair, bearded faces and the other intrinsic characteristics of complexion are

standards of the establishment. In the hippie's case there's correlation and parallel can be drawn. And that parallel is that both have arrived at the same prejudicial standing in their communities via different semantic routes.

I realize it is your ed-

itorial prerogative to make such a comment, but prerogatives don't diminish with exercise like waitlines. They seem to grow away from the point at hand like your comment and my letter.

In closing, may I pose (Continued on Page 10)

Thanks . . . and Comments on Visiting the Garden Island

Dear Mrs. Holmes:
We would like to thank you for letting us go to the

Wendell Akana,
Student
Kilauea High School

trip. This would include students who have studied



MASAKI, K. (1971) Destroying our birds, with help from the Government. TGI, 1 March: 2.

LIBRARY OF
GEORGE H. BALAZS

Community Forum

"When Men Differ in Opinion Both Sides Ought Equally to Have the Advantage of Being Heard by the Public"
— Benjamin Franklin

The Garden Island
Editorial Page
Sharing Ideas and Opinions

Destroying Our Birds, With Help From the Government!

Dear Editor:

Kauai Island has been bombed and strafed by the Military for the past 18 years and now it is going to allow the fisherman to fish on weekends for the period of 6 months on a trial basis!

As a fisherman, I wish to make some comments.

The island is more populated with fish and birds than any island in the Hawaiian Chain. The birds know more about migratory fish movement than any fisherman in Hawaii. Without these birds, fishermen cannot locate fish

schools or know when our ocean currents change.

Nationally and internationally, our fishing industry is a disgrace. The highest fish prices in the world is a good example.

The military bombing close to our shores has caused many problems.

Our State Fish and Game Division is aiding the Military to continue bombing Kauai Island although laws forbid any person from destroying these birds.

These birds lay only one or two eggs per year. When these birds become scarce, then we are going

to have to spend taxpayers money to restore them. It will take a hundred years before they will come back to a normal population.

Hawaii is the only place in the world that is destroying the birds with at random with the aid from a government agency. Bombs are destroying our inshore fishes and stopping and blocking migratory fishes from coming close to our shore. Damaged fish cannot be marketed.

Water pollution is bad enough already. Dynamiting for fish is a serious crime but bombing is a

thousand times worse.

There are more Fish and Game Wardens than full time fishing boats on Kauai.

Act 195 of 1970 seems to be nothing but a scrap of paper because the Fish and Game Division do not know the contents of the Act.

HOW CRUEL are we getting to be!

Please, for the sake of mercy, spare these birds from being slaughtered.

Yours truly,
Kaiichi Masaki
Waimea, Kauai

Facts About Preparing Tax Forms

Dear Editor:

It has come to the attention of this organization that a general misunderstanding exists among many thousands of taxpayers as a result of the high pressure advertising in the various media relative to the preparation of income tax returns. You can provide your readers a great service by pointing out the following facts to them.

Taxpayers should be careful not to be misled on two important points in advertisements by department stores, merchants, chain store tax services, banks and others who prepare tax returns. These points are: representation and confidentiality.

The Internal Revenue Service rules prohibit persons or firms who advertise to prepare tax returns from representing a taxpayer before the Service in case that taxpayer's return is selected for audit. Do not be misled

commercial tax return firms do with taxpayer information. The taxpayer has no assurance that his private financial affairs will be kept in confidence. Tax return customers can become "leads" for sale of merchandise or other

services. Professional accountants, however, are pledged under a strict code of ethics from violating the confidential relationship between themselves and clients. They must keep secret all information concerning a

client's personal or business affairs.

Sincerely,
James L. Wong
Hawaii State
Director, NSPA
National Society of
Public Accountants

Arriving at Prejudice By Different Routes

Dear Editor:
Regarding your editorial comment, "A person is BORN black, he CHOOSES to be a hippie" in the issue of Feb. 22, 1971 following the letter "Understands and Asks for Fair Treatment of Hippies":

Does the use of the words negro or black denote only skin color, or do they in the context of the letter and editorial comment represent a state of ethnic thinking? Granted that

standards of the establishment, in the hippie's case there's correlation and parallel can be drawn. And that parallel is that both have arrived at the same prejudicial standing in their communities via different semantic routes.

I realize it is your editorial prerogative to

make such a comment, but prerogatives don't diminish with exercise like wastelands. They seem to grow away from the point at hand like your comment and my letter.

In closing, may I pose. (Continued on Page 10)

Mahalo

Dear Miss Holmes:
We, the group of Operation Mainamam Remedial Education class, would like to say "Thank You" for the time and hospitality the people of the Garden Island newspaper shared with us.

The interview was so helpful, and also the excursion in the building of the Garden Island newspaper will be a memorable one.

Mahalo,
Stanley Layan Jr.

P.S. Many thanks Mike Miyake for the excellent article on Manu Costa.

Danny Parric
Alpha McCleery
Buminda P.
Focianilla
Lolita P. Villanoy
James K. Reyes
Robert K. Hamada
Rufina M. Doronjo
R. L. Muraoka
Frank Carineo
Joseph P. Castro
Rumiko Kuwamura
Romy Roblisse
Kinji Sato
Ed Morita

Dear Mrs. Holmes:
Miss Inanod and I would like to thank you and Mrs. Pat Naen for the splendid coverage you have given in this year for National Dental Health Week.

Those Holy Cross and Kilauea School children with their shiny smiles looked so appealing. It was really kind of you to have Mrs. Naen go all the way to Kilauea, the Mayo Clinic, and the Health Center for those children's pictures.

Thanks a million again for your very kind assistance.

Sincerely,
Miss Nobuko Takai
Hygienist

Thanks and Comments on

and Comments
County Affairs

ugh he was sitting
first row, Finance
an Malapit couldn't
m... perhaps be-
e has lost so much
Diet and "a round
with the HGEA" are
needed for those
ould like to slim down

be \$42,000 OT pay-
ed by the Police
ment, \$40,000 had
odgered, but now
more is needed FI-
Director Liu ex-

a prepared list,
el reeled off the
police pay... boll-
then guys are enti-
days off but more
needed... can-
days off, such as
extra men to cov-
Waimea dispatch
court time when
must testify...
el strike, when 47
complaints had
investigated... In-
tons, unexplained
... stake-outs and
on patrols as in
ent burglary inves-
... report writing
... changes when an
works twice in the
hour period...
ity service, such



MINUTES
OF THE ANIMAL SPECIES ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETING
Friday, October 12, 1978
Kalanimoku Building -- Conference Room 322-C
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Conant, Sheila (Chairman)
2. Ego, Kenji (excused at 2:10 p.m.)
3. Duarte, John
4. Hardy, Elmo D.
5. Inoue, Alvin M. (arrived at 2:10 p.m.)
6. Lee, Thomas M.W.
7. Nagata, Kenneth M.
8. Radovsky, Frank J.
9. Tesh, Robert B.
10. Yee, Wilbert Y. K.

MEMBER ABSENT:

1. Malecha, Spencer R.

OTHERS PRESENT:

1. Dr. Francis G. Howarth, Entomologist, B. P. Bishop Museum
2. Ronald L. Walker, Division of Fish and Game
3. Henry M. Sakuda, Division of Fish and Game
4. Lillian A. Nishihira, Division of Fish and Game

AGENDA:

1. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
2. Acceptance of Minutes of 5/19/78 meeting.
- 2a. Added item -- Technical Presentation on Proposal to Determine Kauai Wolf Spider and Kauai Cave Amphipod "Endangered Species" by Dr. F. Howarth.
3. Review and Comment -- Proposed Amendment to Regulation 40, Manele-Hulopoe Marine Life Conservation District, Lanai.
4. Information Only -- Governor's Acceptance of EIS for Kekaha Game Management Area Noxious Shrub Control Project, Kauai.
5. Information Only -- New Public Hunting Areas to be Opened in Waimea Canyon and Mokiha in West Kauai.
6. Information Only -- Governor's Approval of Regulation 7 Concerning the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Conant at 1:10 p.m.

1. Election of Officers: Chairman and Vice-Chairman

Following nominated for Chairman, respectively:

Sheila Conant
Wilbert Yee -- Declined, due to difficulty in coordinating meeting from Maui.
Thomas Lee

Vote (by show of hands):

Conant -- 4 (Radovsky/Hardy/Nagata/Tesh)
Lee -- 3 (Duarte/Ego/Yee)

Discussion on the number of votes required to elect the Chairman ensued. Question was whether election of officers should be based on a majority of members present or on a majority of at least 6 members of the eleven-member Commission.

Commission members concurred that Dr. Conant be considered Chairman until this matter is clarified by reviewing the Minutes of the earlier meeting. Should the Minutes indicate six-member majority then another election will be held at the next meeting.

With the concurrence of the Commission members, Chairman Conant appointed Mr. Lee as Vice-Chairman.

2. Acceptance of Minutes of 5/19/78 Meeting

The Minutes of the meeting of 5/19/78 were approved.

2a. Added Item -- Technical Presentation on Proposal to Determine Kauai Wolf Spider and Kauai Cave Amphipod "Endangered Species" by Dr. F. Howarth.

Since this item, which was discussed at the last meeting was inadvertently omitted from today's agenda, Commission members agreed to add it on the agenda.

Dr. Francis G. Howarth, a B.P. Bishop Museum entomologist and petitioner of the proposal to declare the Kauai Cave Wolf Spider (Adelocosa anops) an endangered species and the Kauai Cave Amphipod (Spelaeorchestia koloana) a threatened species, was invited by the Commission to present technical information on these animals and their critical habitat. Dr. Howarth showed slides of the spider and amphipod inhabiting the lava tubes at Koloa, Kauai. He said the lava tube caves, which encompass approximately a 2-acre parcel, are the critical habitat for these animals.

(Mr. Ego excused from the meeting at this time, 2:10 p.m., then Mr. Inoue arrived.)

Although the deadline for submitting comments had already passed, Dr. Howarth felt that the Department of the Interior might still consider additional comments from the public since it takes two or more years before they make a decision.

MOTION: It was moved and seconded (Radvosky/Hardy) that the Animal Species Advisory Commission, through its Chairman, communicate with Moana Corporation its recognition and appreciation of the Corporation's expressed willingness to assist in the protection of the threatened and/or endangered species of the Wolf Spider and Amphipod existing in caves on the relevant land area that its planning to develop on the island of Kauai.

Discussion followed.

Dr. Yee asked whether the Commission should get involved in subjects that are not related to the Commission.

Chairman Conant replied that by legislative mandate the Animal Species Advisory Commission is also to advise the Division of Fish and Game on matters relating to conservation.

Vote in Favor: 5 (Conant/Hardy/Nagata/Radovsky/Tesh)
Vote Opposed : 1 (Yee)
Abstention : 3 (Duarte/Inoue/Lee)

Motion defeated, lacking a majority of six (6) votes.

3. Review and Comment -- Proposed Amendment to Regulation 40, Manele-Hulopoe Marine Life Conservation District, Lanai

Mr. Henry Sakuda, Fisheries Branch Chief, explained that the proposed amendment to Regulation 40 will prohibit all fishing activities in Hulopoe Bay of the Manele-Hulopoe Marine Life Conservation District on the island of Lanai. At present, the regulation allows only pole and line fishing.

He said that the Department of Transportation is concurrently proposing a regulation to ban all boating in Hulopoe Bay.

A public hearing on the proposed amendment is scheduled for October 19, 1978 at Lanai High School.

Discussion followed:

Since a Division of Fish and Game representative was present at the meeting to hear the consensus of the members, the Commission agreed that no further action was necessary.

4. Information Only -- Governor's Acceptance of EIS for Kekaha Game Management Area Noxious Shrub Control Project, Kauai

Mr. Ronald L. Walker, Wildlife Branch Chief, passed out copies of the final Environmental Impact Statement for the Kekaha Game Management Area Noxious Shrub Control Project, July 1978.

He explained that it took four years from the time the project was proposed by the Division of Fish and Game until final approval was received. He was happy to report that the final EIS was accepted by the Governor on September 8, 1978. However, the project cannot be implemented until Spring of 1979 when application of herbicides by helicopter can be started.

5. Information Only -- New Public Hunting Areas to be Opened in Waimea Canyon and Mokiha, in West Kauai

Mr. Walker reported that through the concerted efforts of Mr. Bill Thompson and Mr. Ego, the Division of Fish and Game was able to negotiate with Gay and Robinson public use of their fee simple lands for hunting in Waimea Canyon and Mokiha, West Kauai.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources is presently drawing up new revocable permits to allow continued cattle grazing by Gay and Robinson while permitting public hunting on approximately 7,500 acres of State land.

MOTION: It was moved and seconded (Duarte/Yee) and unanimously carried that the Animal Species Advisory Commission commend Mr. Thompson and the Division of Fish and Game for their effort in obtaining the new public hunting areas on Kauai under revocable permit with Gay and Robinson.

6. Information Only -- Governor's Approval of Regulation 7
Concerning the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary

Mr. Walker informed the Commission that Regulation 7 concerning the establishment, protection and regulation of the Hawaii State Seabird Sanctuary was signed by the Governor on September 30, 1978 and became effective on October 12, 1978.

He gave a synopsis of events that led to finalizing the regulation from the time it was first reviewed inhouse in November 1974, the numerous and controversial public hearings, and the jurisdictional dispute with the Navy over Kaula Island.

Dr. Yee thanked the Division of Fish and Game for incorporating all of the State-owned islets into one general system and appreciated the difficulty encountered by the Division in promulgating Regulation 7.

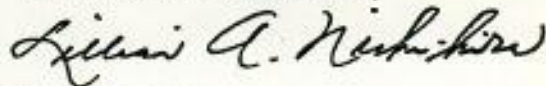
NEXT MEETING:

Next meeting scheduled for Thursday, November 16, 1978.

ADJOURNMENT OF MEETING:

Meeting adjourned at 3:05 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



LILLIAN A NISHIHIRA
Secretary Pro-tem

Findings on whales may have effect on use of Kaula Rock

By JOHN C. GIVEN
Advertiser Military Writer

The military's continued use of Kaula Rock as a bombing target may be affected by a federal study now being prepared on the habits of humpback whales in the area, an author of the study said here recently.

The document, a "biological opinion," is the result of three days of observation of the federally protected endangered whale species, said John Naughton, one of two U.S. Marine Fisheries Service fishery biologists who traveled to the islet in March.

"Under the Endangered Species Act, we will make a recommendation to the Navy regarding the future use of Kaula. It has to be signed by the director in Washington and, probably some time later this summer, will then be issued to the Department of Defense," he said.

While declining to reveal what the recommendation would be, Naughton said "the large numbers of whales close to shore is obviously going to have an impact on our decision."

At the request of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Navy suspended use of live ordnance on the islet between Feb. 23 and May 15, "for the safety of the humpback whales that migrate through the area," according to Lt. Jamie Davidson, a spokesman for the 3rd Fleet.

In addition, he said, it hosted the three-day study trip, between March 6 and 8, "as part of the deal."

Besides the National Marine Fisheries Service experts, representatives of the State Fish and Game Department went to study bird life on Kaula; a University of Hawaii geology student collected rocks; and a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service botanist went to look for endangered species of plants on the islet.

The main purpose of the trip was to discover more about the impact that military target practice is having on the wildlife on and around the islet, located 20 miles southwest of Niihau.

Naughton said he and another fishery biologist spent the period "looking basically at the numbers of humpback whales around the island; how close to shore they came; to see if there is any pattern in their behavior — whether there were

more in the daytime or evening hours or what."

"We had an observation post at the tallest peak, and always during the daylight hours there were some in sight. The most we saw at one time was nine; the least we saw was five," he recalled.

While the military has been using the islet's southeastern tip for target practice, most of the whale sightings took place on the western side, Naughton said. Still, he went on, "we saw whales on occasion within 25 to 50 yards of the island, including the target end."

Naughton explained that there is concern over the humpbacks because "there are only about 1,000 left out of an original estimated population of about 15,000 (in pre-whaling days) — so we've got to be careful with the few that are left, as well as their habitat."

The current controversy began in April, when a civilian filed a formal complaint alleging that the military bombing was destroying nesting sooty terns, which are protected by the Migratory Bird Species Act.

Questions also arose as to whether the military action was violating other laws for protecting wildlife, including whales.

So far, however, evidence gathered since last year indicates that the bombing is having "a minimal impact on bird life," according to Ron Walker, chief of the wildlife branch of the state's Division of Fish and Game.

Walker was among those who made the three-day study tour in March.

"The Navy has delineated the southeast point for its target site, in an area where there are very few birds," he told The Advertiser recently. "So when they use the island, I estimate that probably less than 1 percent of the birds are affected by the bombing — eggs or adults."

Walker went on to say that the scientists who traveled to Kaula found that "technically there is nothing on the island regarding birds or plants endangered at this time."

"So the focus has shifted to whales," he said.

Monday May 28, 1979 Honolulu Advertiser



UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET

COMMANDER THIRD FLEET

PEARL HARBOR, HAWAII 96860

IN REPLY REFER TO:

5800.1A

01K

W A R N I N G . !

KAULA IS USED AS A MILITARY TARGET AND TRAINING COMPLEX. THERE MAY BE UNDISCOVERED BOMBS AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES ON OR UNDER THE SURFACE OR IN THE WATERS OF KAULA. ANYONE WHO DISTURBS A BOMB OR SOME OTHER EXPLOSIVE DEVICE MAY CAUSE IT TO EXPLODE AND SUCH PERSON AND THOSE NEAR HIM MAY BE KILLED, MAIMED OR DISFIGURED. EXPLOSIVES ARE INHERENTLY DANGEROUS, AND MAY CAUSE INJURY IN SPITE OF THE BEST EFFORTS OF EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL ESCORTS.

Knowing that the possible presence of undiscovered explosives presents a risk of serious bodily harm or death, I nevertheless desire to go to Kaula. I voluntarily assume the known risk created by the possible presence of explosives and I hereby release, and agree to hold harmless, the United States Government, its agencies, agents, for death or injury to my person or loss or destruction of my property, resulting from the explosives on or in the land and waters of Kaula.

For and in consideration of being permitted to fly as a passenger in aircraft operated by or on behalf of the United States of America, for and on behalf of myself, my personal representatives, heirs and assigns, I hereby release and discharge the United States, its agents, servants, or employees from any and all claims for property damage and/or personal injury or death resulting from or during said flight or flights or continuances thereof or from ground operations incident thereto.

Signed

Social Security Number

Organization

Date

BIRD SURVEYS (ESTIMATES) - KAULA ISLAND

COMMON NAME	AUG. 16-19* 1932
1. Black-footed Albatross	1 old egg
2. Laysan Albatross	--
3. Wedge-tailed Shearwater	2, many burrows
4. Christmas Island Shearwater	--
5. Bonin Island Petrel	1 old egg
6. Bulwer's Petrel	Several
7. Red-tailed Tropic Bird	Rather common
8. White-tailed Tropic Bird	--
9. Masked Booby	Rather common
10. Brown Booby	Very common
11. Red-footed Booby	Not uncommon
12. Great Frigate Bird	Very common
13. Pacific Golden Plover	Several
14. Ruddy Turnstone	--
15. Wandering Tattler	--
16. Gray-backed Tern	Not common
17. Sooty Tern	Rather common
18. Blue-gray Tern	Small colony
19. Common Noddy Tern	Most numerous
20. Hawaiian Noddy Tern	--
21. Fairy Tern	Not common
22. Barn owl	--
23. White Eye	--
24. House Finch	--
25. Kentucky Cardinal	--
26. Mockingbird	--
27. Ricebird	--
<hr/>	
Total Numbers	--
Total Species	15

* Caum et al.

** DLNR/U.S. Navy

Table II

AUG. 17-18** 1971	JAN. 20-21** 1976	SEPT. 14-15** 1976	MAR. 7 1978	AUG. 21-22** 1978
--	100	--	75	--
--	150	--	100	--
4,100	--	4,000	--	800
450	--	250	--	100
--	--	--	--	--
100	--	100	--	50
950	--	450	60	100
3	1	1	--	1
1,000	300	1,200	125	200
1,700	50	1,000	75	60
1,300	100	150	85	200
950	250	800	400	250
--	10	14	--	1
50	5	20	--	4
--	5	1	--	1
2,800	--	250	1,250	50
16,800	2,500	1,000	130,000	2,500
--	--	200	--	--
67,700	--	7,000	7,000	10,000
100	20	100	75	200
10	10	200	40	10
1	3	3	--	1
--	2	3	--	--
6	15	40	--	20
2	--	7	--	--
--	--	2	--	--
--	--	20	--	--
98,022 18	3,521 16	16,811 24	139,285 12	14,548 19

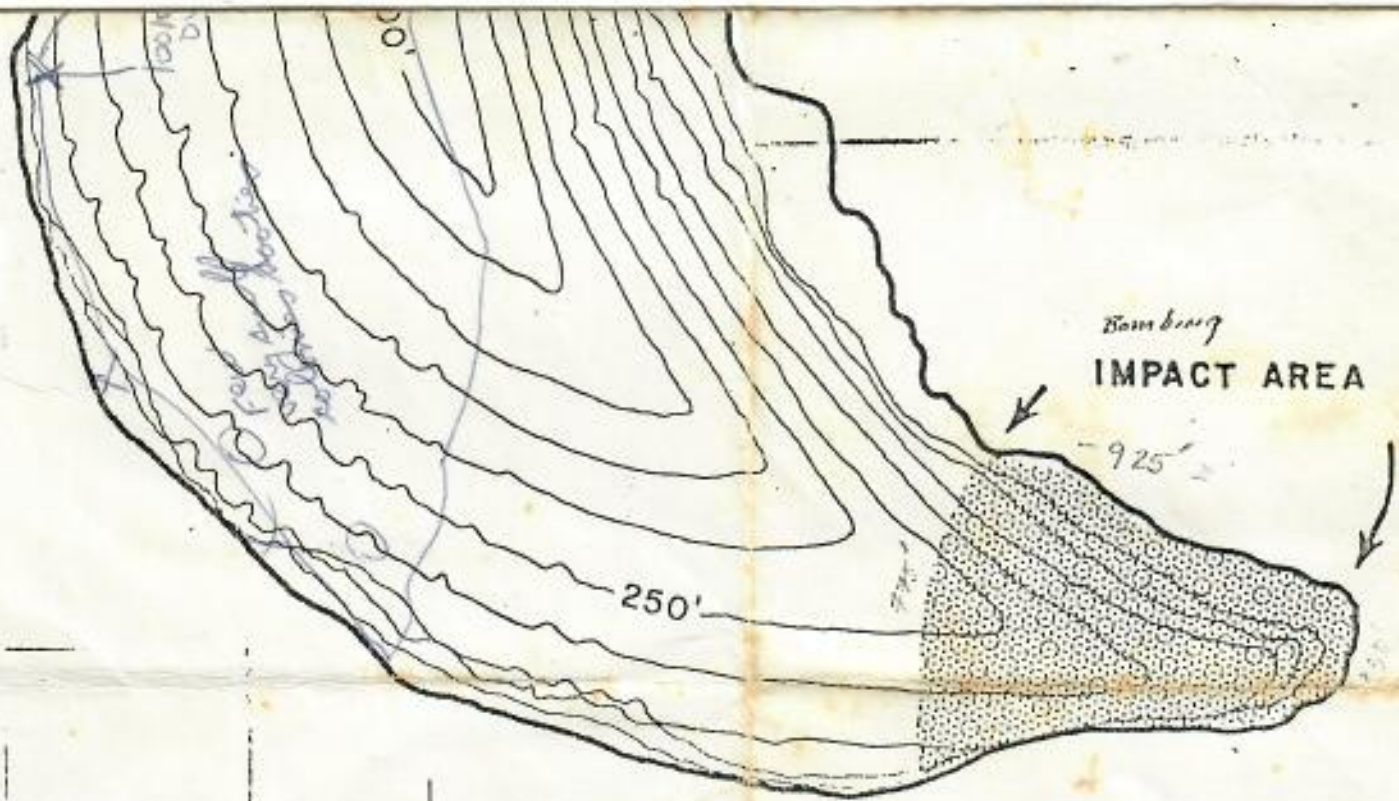
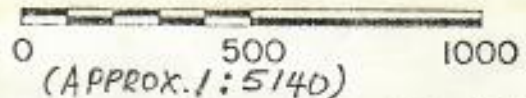


FIGURE 2

KAULA ROCK

SCALE IN FEET



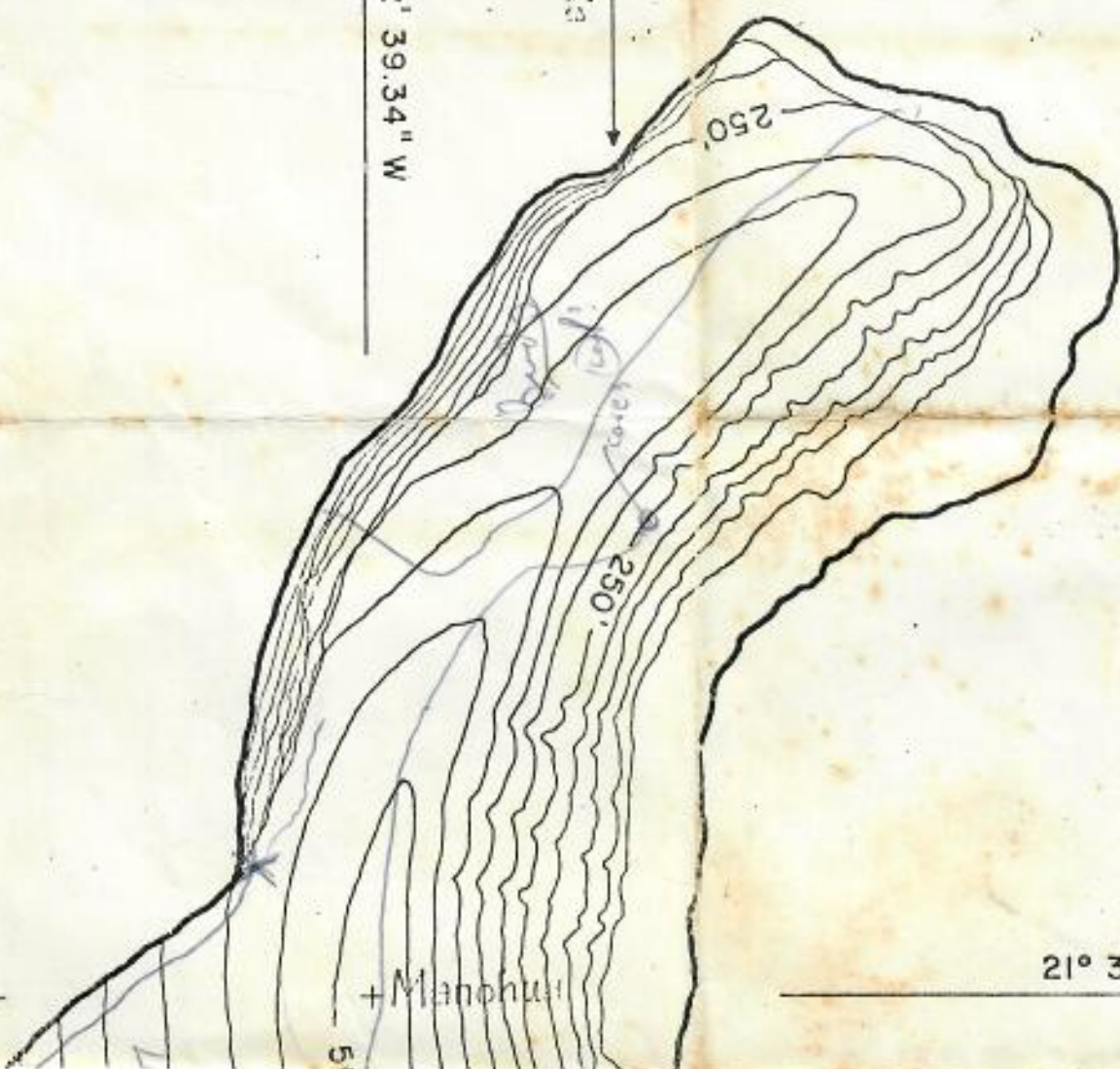
BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
WATERHOUSE MAP ROOM

Drawn by: [unclear] Edited by: [unclear]

PREPARED BY NAVAL FACILITIES
ENGINEERING COMMAND -
PACIFIC DIVISION - SEPT. 1971
JERRY SWEDBERG

(11) S.S. 22
CAVE
Kahalaewaia

160° 32' 39.34" W



21° 39' 28.83" N



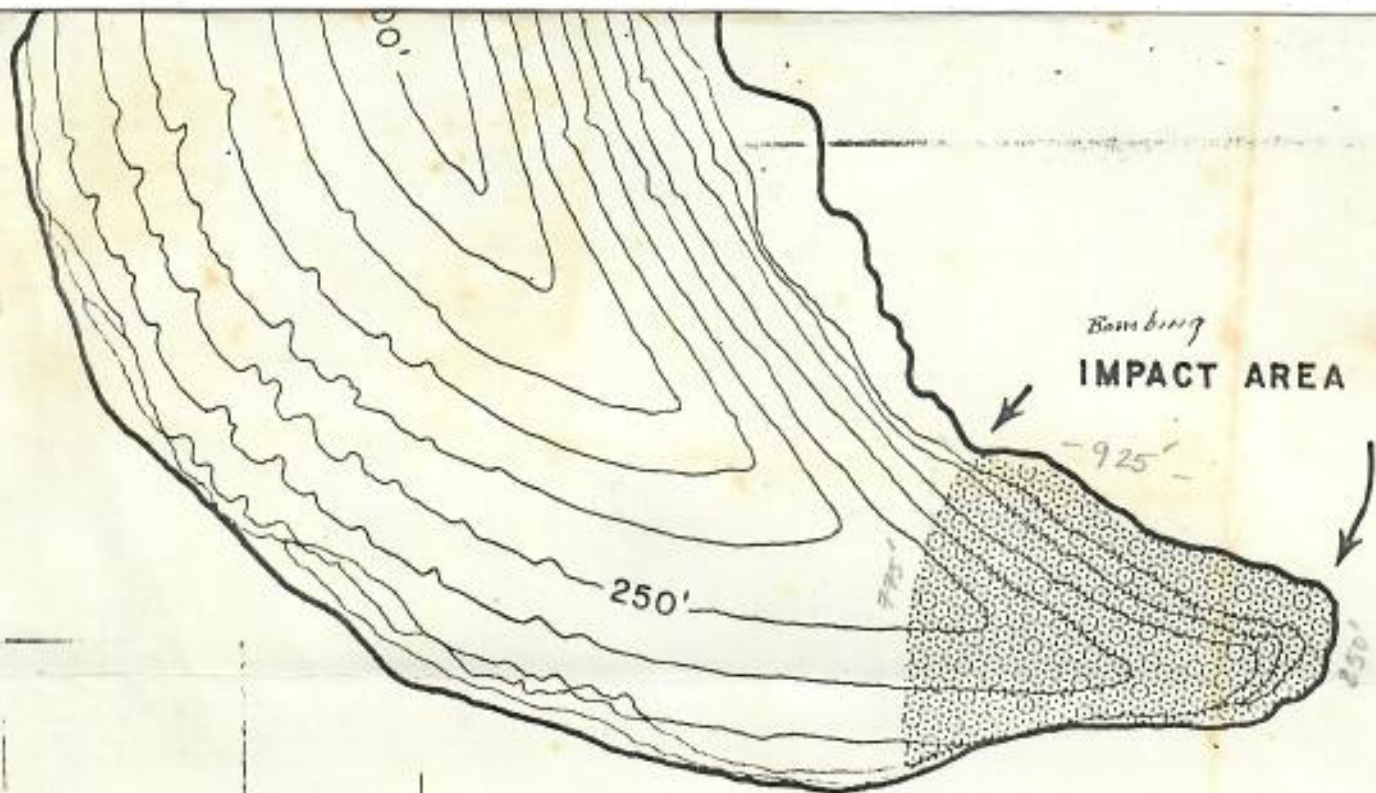
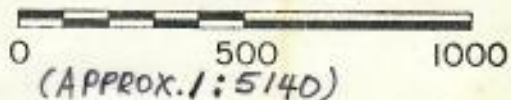


FIGURE 2

KAULA ROCK

SCALE IN FEET



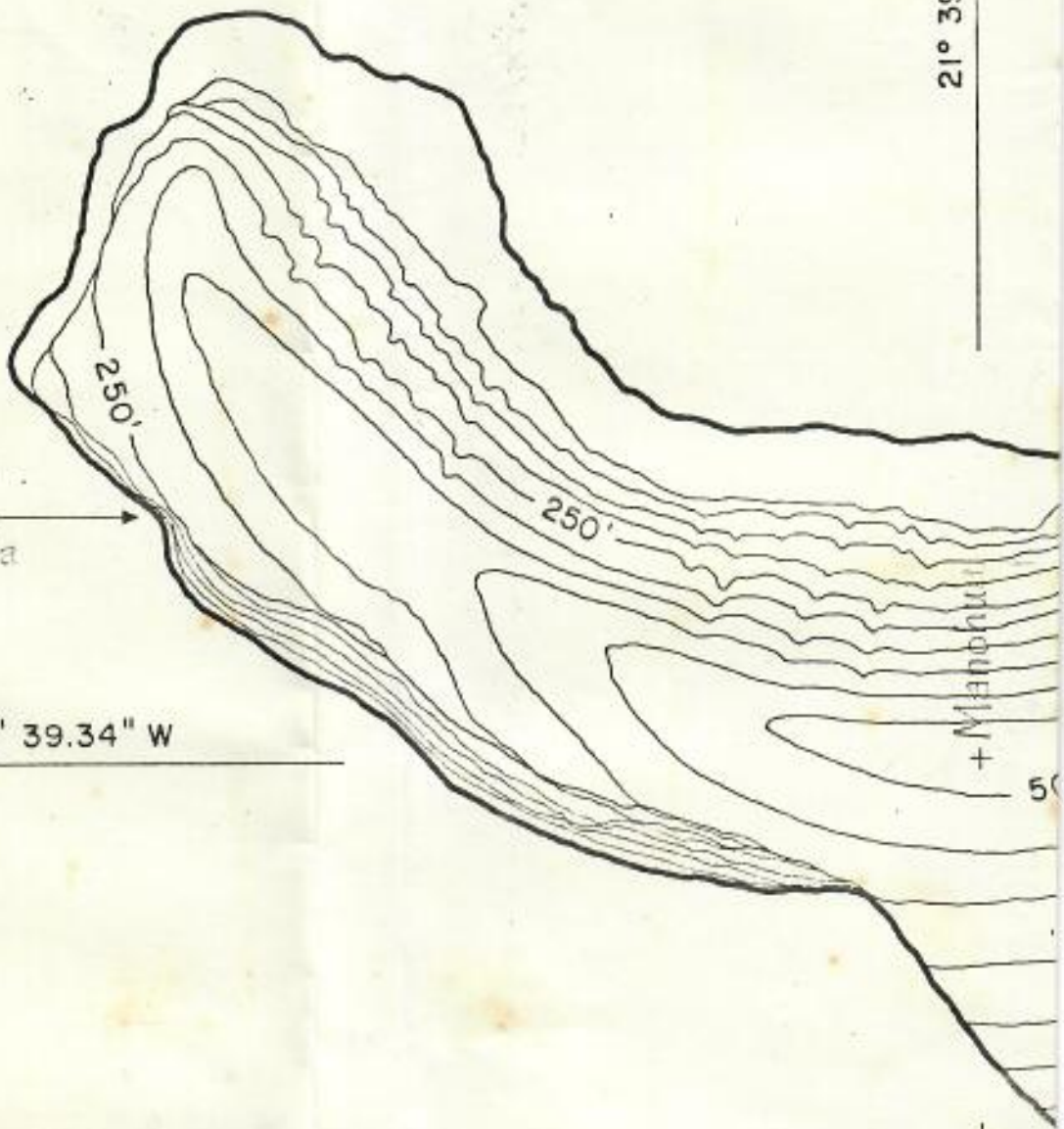
BERNICE P. BISHOP MUSEUM
WATERHOUSE MAP ROOM

Drawn by *[signature]* Kaula

PREPARED BY NAVAL FACILITIES
ENGINEERING COMMAND -
PACIFIC DIVISION - SEPT. 1971
JL 124 SWEDBTR 6-

(SHARK
CAVE)
Kahalaiaola

160° 32' 39.34" W



21° 39' 28.83" N

50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE TENTH LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION - 1979

COMMITTEE ON OCEAN AND MARINE RESOURCES

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES TOGUCHI - CHAIRMAN

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

DATE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1979

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

PLACE: HOUSE CONFERENCE ROOM 328
STATE CAPITOL

A G E N D A

- H.B. # 137 RELATING TO MARINE RESOURCES. (TOGUCHI)
- H.B. #1641 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE HAWAII LARGE
FISHING VESSEL PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION, RENOVATION,
MAINTENANCE, AND REPAIR LOAN REVOLVING
FUND. (WAKATSUKI)
- H.B. # 466 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR A BUOY PLACEMENT
PROGRAM. (INABA)
- H.B. # 136 RELATING TO MARINE RESOURCES. (TOGUCHI)

- H.B. # 997 RELATING TO THE AQUARIUM REVOLVING FUND. (TOGUCHI)
- H.B. # 998 RELATING TO THE CREATION OF A SPECIAL REVENUE FUND
(Joint W/HED) FOR THE WAIKIKI AQUARIUM. (TOGUCHI)
- H.B. #1338 RELATING TO THE AQUARIUM. (TOGUCHI)
(Joint W/HED)
- H.B. #1181 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE FIFTH STUDENT
(Joint W/EDN) SYMPOSIUM ON MARINE AFFAIRS. (TOGUCHI)
- H.B. #1182 RELATING TO MARINE EDUCATION. (TOGUCHI)
(Joint W/EDN)
- H.B. # 787 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
A BOUNTY OF SHARKS. (LUNASCO)
- H.B. # 352 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY
(Joint W/WLH) TO THE SEA AND GAME PRESERVES. (LUNASCO)
- H.R. # 278 REQUESTING PRESIDENT CARTER TO INVOKE THE PELLEY
AMENDMENT TO THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT TO
PREVENT THE ILLEGAL SLAUGHTER OF WHALES. (KAMALII)
- H.C.R.# 37 REQUESTING PRESIDENT CARTER TO INVOKE THE PELLEY
AMENDMENT TO THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT TO
PREVENT THE ILLEGAL SLAUGHTER OF WHALES. (KAMALII)

548-7560
-7882

PERSONS WISHING TO TESTIFY SHOULD SUBMIT 30 COPIES
OF THEIR TESTIMONY TO THE COMMITTEE ON OCEAN AND
MARINE RESOURCES IN ROOM 320, BY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY
21, 1979, 12:00 NOON FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE
CALL COMMITTEE CLERK REB BELLINGER AT 548-7857.

HAWAII'S SEABIRDS:

This month's article is written by Dr. Robert Shallenberger, President of Ahuimanu Productions.

Seabirds played an important role in early Hawaiian culture, in large part because of man's intimate dependence upon the sea and his familiarity with its rich variety of resources. The names given the seabirds reflected the early Hawaiians' ability to distinguish the many varieties by their calls, their colors and their behaviors. 'Iwa (Great Frigatebird) was the thief who made his living by stealing food from other birds. U'au (Dark-rumped Petrel), O'u (Bulwer's Petrel) and A'o (Newell's Shearwater) were known by their mysterious calls, heard only at night in their nesting colonies. The red tail feathers of Koae-Ula (Red-tailed Tropicbird) distinguished this bird from its close relative Koae (White-tailed Tropicbird). One species, Pakalakala (Grey-backed Tern) was given a name identical to a fish well known to early Hawaiians.

The clever fishermen of today is also familiar with Hawaii's seabirds. He may replace the scientifically correct names with Aku-bird and Ahi-bird, or he may recognize them only by size and color, but he is wise enough to follow these birds to fish, and experienced enough to know how to vary his fishing technique based on the behavior of the birds he so closely watches at sea. Many a fisherman has told me that all the fancy electronics and expensive tackle could not replace the cues that seabirds provide.

Twenty-two species of seabirds nest in the Hawaiian Islands, from the offshore rocks and high mountain peaks of the Island of Hawaii, to the sandy atolls at the northwestern end of the archipelago. The total population of nesting seabirds in the islands may range as high as 8-10 million. In addition to the resident breeders, another 15 or more species regularly migrate to or through island waters and another 30 or more have been recorded here as stragglers from distant populations.

Three large orders of seabirds are represented by those species that nest in the islands. The

Procellariiforms, or tube-nosed birds, include both the largest (albatrosses) and smallest (storm petrels) of Hawaiian seabirds. Also in this group are the shearwaters and larger petrels. Two of these (Dark-rumped Petrel and Newell's Shearwater) nest only in remote areas on the Main Islands and both are considered to be in danger of extinction as a result of introduced predators such as rats and mongooses. The Newell's Shearwater is particularly familiar to fishermen off the Waianae Coast of Oahu, where it is distinguished from the more common Wedge-tailed Shearwater by its more fluttery flight and distinct black and white coloration.

Pelecaniformes is the name of a second large order of seabirds represented in Hawaii by the boobies, tropicbirds and frigatebirds. The three species of boobies (Red-footed, Blue-faced and Brown) are familiar to fishermen as large diving birds that frequent mahimahi schools. Few seasoned fishermen in the islands have not experienced the pain and frustration associated with removal of tangled booby from trolling gear. The tropicbirds are seen less frequently and usually as loners in search of a meal, whereas frigatebirds are conspicuous from a very long distance and often reveal the presence of fish schools by their behavior.

The third order of seabirds (Charadriiformes) that nest in Hawaii is represented by a relatively small variety but incredibly large populations of individual species. Dense colonies of nesting terns are found on offshore islands in the Main group and on atolls throughout the archipelago. The two most common terns (Sooty Tern and Brown Noddy) are familiar to most fishermen by their abundance at sea. It is always surprising how dense flocks of terns can develop rapidly over fish schools, when only minutes before the sea appeared almost devoid of birds.

How can so many kinds of seabirds make their living in the same place? Actually the variety of seabirds

AUGUST 1978 HAWAII FISHING NEWS

THE FISHERMANS EYES

inhabiting more productive temperature waters is much greater than that in Hawaii. Even the great majority of those birds that nest in the islands leave Hawaiian waters for a significant portion of the year, presumably in part because of a scarcity of food. Selection of different feeding areas in Hawaiian waters is a fundamental way that the various types of seabirds in the Islands divide up the available food. Some are characteristically inshore feeders, while others may range several hundred miles out to sea, remaining away from their colonies for days at a time. Seabirds of different species often divide up food in the same feeding flocks by using different means to capture food. Some pick up prey as it breaks the surface while others may dive several feet chasing food as they "fly" through the water. Different species may regularly take the same kinds of food, but differ only in the size of their prey. Two types of prey that show up most regularly in the stomachs of many Hawaiian seabirds are flying fishes and squid.

The numbers of seabirds that inhabit any particular area are also limited by the type and condition of the nesting habitat. Disturbance by man and introduced predators have forced most species in the Main Islands to restrict their nesting to rocky shorelines or offshore islets. Some islets, like Moku Manu or Kaula, may support a dozen or more species. They share the nesting islets by staggering their nesting seasons and selecting different types of nesting habits. Some nest under rocks or in burrows, others under bushes or on open ground and still others on the tops of bushes and trees. Some species visit the colony only at night.

It is no secret that the earliest Hawaiians found seabirds to be one of the many ocean resources suitable for consumption and other uses. The feathers of many species appear in the capes and kahili of ancient Hawaii and the bones of some species litter the archaeological sites discovered in recent years. Yet the impact of these early settlers on the seabird populations could not

approach the exploitation and inadvertent damage caused by European man in the last century. Guano diggers and plume hunters raided the Northwest island colonies. Albatross eggs were taken by the boatload. Rabbits introduced to Laysan Island destroyed the island's vegetation and along with it three species of birds unique to that island and the resident seabird population. Recognizing the inevitable result of continued disturbance to these unique islands, President Roosevelt established the Hawaiian Islands Reservation in 1909, which later became the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge. Similar protective measures were implemented by the Territorial government, when Manana and Moku Manu islands were declared seabird sanctuaries. Federal regulations were developed to protect seabirds from further exploitation and damage.

In recent years, the problem of seabird protection has again reached the limelight. Curiously enough, fishermen and conservation groups have rallied both together and at each other's throats on different issues that have much in common. Fishermen were at the forefront of mounting public pressure to stop the bombing of Kaula Rock and continue to pursue this objective in the face of overwhelming odds. The importance of this seabird population to the continued success of the local fishing industry has always been a primary argument justifying protection of this and other seabird nesting islands. Yet now increasing pressure among local fishermen and representatives of the State government to throw open the Northwest islands to commercial exploitation threatens the continued protection of the same seabird resource and other wildlife resources unique to Hawaii. Few would disagree that there is tremendous potential for successful exploitation of fishery resources in the Northwest islands, or that limited use of these resources could occur without adversely affecting the seabird populations upon which the fishermen so intimately rely

as indicators of fish schools. But the problem lies in the lack of relevant biological information relating to this problem. The current cooperative research agreement between the State, the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was designed to find the answers to the difficult questions. It is only reasonable to suggest that these results should be in before we blindly make commitments of resources we cannot later restore.

Surprising as it may seem, research studies of seabirds have provided information that is directly relevant to commercial fishing. Preliminary studies have shown that the prey of pelagic fishes and the seabirds that feed over the fish schools may be strikingly different, so theories of direct competition between fish and birds are of doubtful validity. There is also considerable evidence to suggest that in many feeding flocks, the seabirds and predatory fishes work together to keep baitfish at the surface. Recent studies of food samples in seabird colonies have enabled scientists to document patterns of abundance and distribution of prey. An extension of this research in the future may prove to be an ability to determine the location and abundance of commercially exploitable predator fishes by continued studies of seabird diets.

The success of future seabirds research, and with it the answers to many questions about the relationship of birds and other marine resources, will be dependent upon cooperation of local fishermen. This may involve the documentation of seabird sightings, recording of information on the behavior of seabirds in feeding flocks and assistance in the collection of data on diets of pelagic fishes. Chances are even the most successful local fishermen have not learned all they could from the birds that lead them to their livelihood. Keep your eyes open. The seabirds are much more experienced at this game than we are.



UPDATE

LAST SPRING, for the first time in a century, a significant number of Atlantic salmon returned from the ocean intent on spawning in the headwaters of the Connecticut River, New England's largest waterway. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service officials hail it as one of the most successful fish restoration projects in history. (See *Econotex*, September 1975.)

Atlantic salmon breed naturally in clear, gravel river bottoms with cold, fast-flowing water that is oxygen-rich. The Connecticut River's last major salmon run dates back to George Washington's era, and it dwindled to almost nothing fifty years ago as a result of water pollution and dams that blocked the passage of fish. Over the past decade, water quality in the Connecticut River has gradually but consistently improved. In addition, fish passages have been built and more are under way.

In May and June, 77 salmon were captured in the fish ladder at the Rainbow Dam in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and at the Holyoke, Massachusetts, fish lift, 80 miles from the mouth of the river.

The salmon had been raised in hatcheries in 1974. By 1976 they were six- to eight-inch smolts and were ready to enter the ocean. After two years at sea, the four-year-old fish have returned and

now weigh between eleven and thirteen pounds and measure 30 to 32 inches. Presently they are resting in the Berkshire National Fish Hatchery in Hartsville, Massachusetts. This fall, eggs will be taken from the females and artificial spawning will be performed. The offspring will spend two years in the hatchery and then will be released.

While a single female salmon produces between 8,000 and 10,000 eggs, the fatality rate from the egg phase to smolt phase and also between smolt and adult is about 99 percent. The 77 fish captured this year were the survivors of 63,000 smolts released in 1976. Of these 77, weakened by the journey upstream, battered by fishermen's nets, and plagued by infections and bloodsucking fish lice, only twelve are still alive. Nevertheless, twelve is a remarkable improvement over two, the number of survivors last year.

GARY NAFTEL, skipper of the *Easy Rider*, a National Marine Fisheries Service vessel, and his crew were doing whale research in Hawaiian waters last February. They were off 120-acre Kaula, an uninhabited crescent-shaped island, when three U.S. Navy bombers roared in over them. While Naftel and his crew watched, the planes made fifteen bombing passes over the island. Three bombs missed the target island completely and dropped into the ocean. Naftel was concerned not only for the seabirds nesting on the island, but also for the safety of the humpback whales in the area.

The incident blew open an old controversy between the military and Hawaiian conservationists. For many years repeated efforts to have the Navy release Kaula back to the state have failed. The Navy insists that use of the rock for target practice is essential. However, the island is also an important nesting area for seabirds, including an estimated 100,000 sooty terns, according to Eugene Kridler, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service endangered species coordinator. (See *The Hawaiian Islands of Birds* by George Laycock, January 1970.)

Kaula is one of two Hawaiian islands used by the Navy for bombing practice. The other, considerably larger, is Kahoolawe, off the southwest tip of Maui. Local resistance to bombing Kahoolawe has

recently caused the Navy to shift much of its practice to Kaula, where the great distance from population centers brings fewer complaints, even when large bombs are dropped. But the Navy's case is not helped any by memories of a 1965 incident in which two planes from the aircraft carrier *Ticonderoga* dropped eight 250-pound bombs, not on Kaula but on the nearby inhabited island of Niihau.

Hawaii first handed Kaula to the Coast Guard for use as a lighthouse location. Use of the island as a bombing range began while it was still under Coast Guard control and continued after the Coast Guard transferred it to the Navy in 1965. Various state officials would like to see the island included in the state's system of seabird sanctuaries.

After witnessing the bombing runs, Naftel filed a formal complaint with the Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement agent in Honolulu. He claimed the Navy had violated the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This led to an inspection of Kaula in March by a party that included six military officials, Kridler, state representatives, and Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement officers.

When Kridler visited Kaula in 1971 to survey seabirds at the request of the Navy, he recommended that bombing be limited to the southern tip of the island where few birds remain. The recommendation was not being followed during the second inspection. Kridler admits this kind of pinpointing might be difficult. "If they are that good," he says, "who needs practice?"

The field inspection was followed on May 4th by a meeting in Washington, D.C., between the military and the Fish and Wildlife Service. Little was accomplished.

Final action depends on what the Fish and Wildlife Service decides is needed to protect the wildlife that relies on these islands and nearby waters. One possibility is that the service will issue a permit which would, in effect, excuse the Navy from responsibility for killing birds during its practice bombing, but limit its action to the southern tip of Kaula. (The Navy has now instructed its crews to restrict the bombing to this area.) Or the service could turn the case over to the Justice Department for action. ☉



Audubon. v.80, no 5, Sept. 1978.

REFERENCES

- Anonymous. 1965. Navy Planes Bomb Niihau by Mistake. The Honolulu Advertiser, October 8.
- Anonymous. 1965. Two Pilots Confused, Navy Says. The Honolulu Advertiser, October
- Anonymous. 1971. House Wants to End Bombings on Kaula. The Honolulu Advertiser, March 2.
- Altonn, H. 1971. State, U.S. Scientists Visit, Study Kaula Rock. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, August 18.
- Bryan, E.H., Jr. 1938. Kaula-An Island of Hawaii. Paradise of the Pacific, 4:27-39.
- Caum, E.L. 1936. Notes on the Flora and Fauna of Lehua and Kaula Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, 11:21, 17p.
- Inouye, Senator D.K. 1975. Personal Correspondence.
- King, W.B. 1973. Conservation Status of Birds of Central Pacific Islands. The Wilson Bulletin, 85:89-103.
- Masake, K. 1971. Spare the Birds of Kaula. The Honolulu Advertiser, September 13.
- Mink, Representative P.T. 1975. Personal Correspondence.
- Nelson, L. 1965. Hawaii Once Owned Kaula, Navy's Bomb Target Isle. Honolulu Star-Bulletin, October 11.
- Palmer, H.S. 1936. Geology of Lehua and Kaula Islands. Bernice P. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers, 12:21, 36p.