

PREAMBLE

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INTRODUCTION

More than 600 people took time out from their busy lives to attend a series of public meetings to offer their mana`o on a controversial plan to station a Stryker Brigade in Hawai`i nei. The meetings were held in private resorts and country clubs. Seven of the testifiers were even arrested and charged with trespass on private property for attempting to enter the meetings with signs. In spite of the dramatic and impassioned testimony in opposition to the proposed military expansion, statements were released by the congressional delegation indicating that ‘the deal is done,’ that guarantees have been made to secure the brigade. These expressions of singular disregard for public opinion have preceded concurrent with the public comment period, and signifies an arrogance that, at the least, requires our comment. We will repeat our words if we weren’t heard the first time.

The words and expressions of the people were recorded in more than 800 pages of the Final Environmental Impact Statement. DMZ Hawaii/Aloha Aina has endeavored to craft a Community Impact Statement to amplify the voices of the people, and to advise the congressional delegation and military leadership that it is the intent of the people of Hawaii to reject the Stryker brigade, for a host of reasons.

This document explains the community’s opposition to the U.S. Army’s planned expansion of military operations in Hawaii. It reiterates the concerns this community has raised repeatedly about the threat the Stryker Brigade poses to our health, safety, and overall welfare. This document amplifies the voices of Hawaii’s people because they are consistently muted and ignored by the Army, and by those who are supposed to represent us in Congress.

The people analyzed the Army’s proposal to station 300 37-ton Stryker Brigade vehicles and 3,818 Soldiers in Hawaii, and the people reject it. The Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) itself is rejected because it is premised on a faulty process and unsupported by scientific analysis. At the public hearings, people were arrested for speaking in opposition to the military, which is a clear violation of their human rights. The EIS lacks the scientific tests of our air and water to justify this plan, and the Army refuses to conduct any at the community’s request.

The community rejects the proposal for a Stryker Brigade because it threatens our health, safety and general quality of life, as well as the safety of the soldiers who would have to use them. Among other things, the Stryker Brigade will:

- expose Hawai`i residents to higher risks of cancer and other diseases,

- contaminate O`ahu's water supply,
- destroy what is left of Hawai`i's unique history and culture
- make Hawai`i a larger target for terrorism,
- destroy Hawai`i's prime agricultural land and conservation land
- kill endangered species
- cost taxpayers millions of dollars,
- harm U.S. soldiers.

The Army's decision is flawed because it relies on a risk-based approach to decision-making. "The risk-based approach asks the question how much damage is okay? Then limits are set to allow that much damage to happen. But often these limits are exceeded.... This is why we have so many endangered species and extinct species in Hawaii. This is why we have dwindling water supplies." (Creighton Matoon, Turtle Bay, 55). All public decisions should be based on a precautionary principle of decision-making. This means that if the consequences of an action are unknown, but could possibly be detrimental, then that action should not be taken until further research is done. Basing decisions on a principle of precaution is the best way to ensure our resources and our quality of life are intact for our children's future.

This community stands in opposition to the Stryker Brigade, to U.S. military expansion, and to the political corruption that makes it possible. The community wants the health of the people and the safety of the affected military personnel to be held above the profits of defense contracts and political maneuverings.

The military occupation of Hawaii is destroying Hawaii. Persistent pollution has turned the Waimomi fishponds into the Pearl Harbor Superfund site and Waikane Valley into an unfarmable minefield. The Kane`ohe Marine Corps Headquarters at Mokapu and the Pohakuloa Training Areas are only the most famous examples of the military constant desecration of sacred Native Hawaiian burial sites and heiau. The military occupation of Hawaii is wrong and the proposed expansion only perpetuates that wrong.

"We can save countless reams of paper and precious hours of our time by curbing this monster before it is unleashed on a land that is already being ravaged and militarized over too long a time. Our message to the military is this: Clean up, not build up. Rather than expand your operations, take on the Herculean task of cleaning up the wreckage of the past." (Wally Inglis, Honolulu Country Club, 19).

I. PROCESS

“This EIS process is a sham.”

-Jim Albertini, Waikoloa, 71

The federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and its state-law counterpart requires that all major government actions be thoroughly reviewed prior to any commitment of resources. This is to ensure that the environmental and social consequences of an action are fully considered before a decision is made. Army regulations complying with NEPA state: "EISs will: ... (4) Serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions, rather than justifying decisions." (See Part 651 of Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations in Appendix E of the EIS).

From the early stages of decision-making, however, community members questioned the legitimacy of the Army's Stryker Brigade EIS process. Members of Hawaii's congressional delegation publicly announced that the decision to station a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii was final a year before the EIS was complete. Senator Inouye's press release of June 26, 2003 states: "Senator Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker Brigades will be based in Hawaii, and Schofield Barracks will be building new facilities, adding personnel, and increasing its land area to accommodate this unit." On December 16, 2003, Representative Abercrombie said "The Hawaii delegation has already secured more than \$100 million for infrastructure to support the brigade..." The Honolulu Advertiser reported on December 16, 2003 that "Secretary of Defense Rumsfeld has approved a rapid-response Stryker Brigade Combat Team for Hawaii that will include increased firepower from the ground and air."

The community is concerned that the Stryker Brigade is a "done deal":

"I spoke with some of the folks from Tetra, its that they started with a mission from the military to come up with a certain answer regarding this EIS. And that answer was predetermined. It was to put the Stryker Brigade in Hawai'i." (Karla Kral p.21, P 2, Turtle Bay)

"The first thing I want to say is that you guys really screwed up. You got to invalidate this process. You really did. I want to read you something. You guys, Title 32 the Code of Federal Regulations, Appendix E part 651, quote "EISs will serve as a means to assess environmental impacts of proposed military actions rather than justifying decisions," end quotes. I want to read you another quote. Senator Inouye's press release June 26, 2003 quote, "Senator Inouye has been assured that one of the six Stryker Brigades will be based in Hawai'i and

Schofield Barracks will be building new facilities, adding personnel and increasing its land area to accommodate this unit. That sounds like a done deal to me. I don't know how you can justify this process with this kind of thing on the record. So put that in your comments to take it back. This process is invalid” (Kyle Kajihiro, p. 28, P1, Turtle Bay).

The second thing I don't agree with, and is really important for you to know, that Mr. Inouye has said this is a done deal -- Senator Inouye, excuse me. Well, it's not a done deal, and this is how I know it's not a done deal, because one, we're not there yet. (Aurora Kaipo, Hilo p. 167 9-13) [Aurora also used examples of geothermal and prison in Ka'u, all 'done deals,' which the people fought against]

“Free speech? Real input? Done deal. Collusion between the military, state HPD, and private security guards equals military state, to me” (Gwen Kim, p. 72, P1-2, Turtle Bay).

"Right from the beginning of the EIS, the process has been flawed. Private, by invitation only, wining and dining the politicians and business people at the exclusion of the public; conducting tours of Pohakuloa for political and business people, while canceling, at the last minute, a tour for Hawaiians, environmental and grass roots community leaders; saying that certain unnamed members of the delegation were unacceptable because of their outspoken criticism of the military; having exclusive, private country clubs and luxury hotels as settings to intimidate and distance ordinary people from participating in the process; using police and hotel security as a military fence, to block and arrest citizens from attending public hearings because they peacefully carried protest signs. The banning of signs as a peaceful expression of free speech testimony at the first of six EIS public hearings tainted the entire public hearing process, with a chilling effect on expression. Just yesterday I spoke at a University of Hawaii class at UH Hilo, and scared University students asked me, "Mr. Albertini, will we be arrested if we go to the public hearings?" Now, what kind of a climate have we created when University of Hawaii students ask, "Will we be arrested if we go to a public hearing?" Just yesterday, a Hilo police captain called my home and asked a member of my household if Mr. Albertini was planning on being arrested at the Stryker hearings. What kind of a message is that? I have been informed by federal workers, several I may add, that many federal workers are afraid to get involved and speak out on the Stryker issue or even be seen at public hearings like this. They fear that they could lose their jobs just by being here. What kind of a climate is that? Hotel security left a message on my answering machine that anyone carrying a protest sign should not enter this hotel through the main lobby but go through the loading dock. What kind of an insult is that?

It reminds me of the blacks not being allowed into restaurants to eat but having to go around to the back kitchen door to eat. I left a message on the hotel security message phone that such a request was insulting and demeaning, and I would not be a party to it.

So what has the military accomplished by its efforts to privatize public hearings and ban signs at public hearings? I have a few observations. The Army exposed and demonstrated its contempt for dissent and trampled on the very Constitution it has sworn to protect. The Army exposed and demonstrated its complete lack of understanding and respect for citizens' Constitutional rights of peaceful expressions and the right to assemble. Even the Governor told the military that the hearings should have been at schools. The Army provided unintentional publicity on free speech issues and the Stryker EIS hearing. The Army caused a chilling environment of fear in the community for people to even attend these hearings. And the Army, by banning silent, peaceful expression of protest signs, provoked a climate for verbal protest and confrontation. Through all of the above, the Army so significantly tainted the environment for open public participation that the entire process of public hearings on this EIS" (Jim Albertini, Waikoloa, p 71)

A fundamental aspect of the EIS review process is the collection of public comments. Unlike previous public meeting formats, the Army held these EIS public meetings at six private locations: the Honolulu Country Club, Helemano Plantation, Sheraton Makaha Golf Resort, Turtle Bay Hilton Resort, Hilo Hawaiian Hotel and Hilton Waikaloa. The public comment process was interrupted by the arrest of seven community members who held signs in opposition to the Stryker Brigade. Community members felt that the arrests exposed the illegitimacy of the review process, tainting it beyond repair:

"I do want to say that this process is flawed. There are four people that were arrested just previously because they wanted to bring a sign in here. The Army can bring their signs in here. They can make the presentation. Why can't the people who want to make testimony bring a sign?" (Danny Li p.27, P 3 & 4, Honolulu Country Club)

"[...] America is supposed to be the land of the free and they supposed to be for the people and they supposed to listen to what the people say, because the people is the ones that supposed to agree on everything, not just the people that they chose to be leaders; and they're not listening to the people" (Marie Keawemauhili, p. 204, P2, Turtle Bay).

"I was shocked as the illusion of democracy was stripped naked, that bare naked truth was military and police power being ordered against people demanding their basic rights simply to be heard to speak out for our children's future. It was a shameful display of anti-democracy. One poster I saw seemed to sum up the whole event. That poster was hastily penned in blue marker and read, "You have the guns and tanks. We have only signs. Who is the real threat?" (Ed Treschuk, p.14 & 15, P 4, Turtle Bay)

“If you look really closely, see how the sign is all bent up and rumped? Okay. That's rumped like that because while I was trying to help support, protect kupuna, Kekuni, 70-year-old -- 79-year-old man, from getting crushed by the security guards, this is what they did to our signs” (Pete Doktor, p. 168, P6-7, Turtle Bay).

“I was really, really concerned about how our people were being treated for holding signs and protesting” (Dennis “Bumpy” Kanahele p. 23, P 2, Turtle Bay).

“MS. MARION KELLY: Good evening. What a small group of people for a very important topic. What happened?

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Controlled access.

MS. MARION KELLY: That's right. Don't let anybody in who is against this. I've only been here for a few minutes. I've been hunting for this place for two hours. I finally followed the cops' cars here. There are about eight of them out there, and I found it. That's an interesting statement.”
(p.27, P 4, Honolulu Country Club)

“So having meetings in private places and calling them public meetings is disingenuous, [...]” (Kat Brady, p. 130, P3, Turtle Bay).

“I would suggest all public hearings in the future be held in public places”
(Cathleen Matoon, p. 52, P2, Turtle Bay).

“I back every testimony that I've heard tonight except for the first one. We've had 60 of them. That's 59 to 1. Is the public's opinion clear enough? [...] The Stryker 7 deserve reparation because last week's arrests were obviously illegal” (Kaleihao Crabbe, p. 179, P3,5, Turtle Bay).

“We continue to witness how our people are being manipulated by the so-called United States of America and its agents, the State of Hawai'i, pitting friends against friends, Hawaiians against Hawaiians, family against family. My thoughts were: How clever. How clever of you to hold public meetings on private property. By holding public meetings on private property one cannot fully and adequately exercise their rights to be heard. Shame on you, America. (Applause) Trespassing” (Kunani Nihipali, p. 34, P3-4, Turtle Bay).

“It is manipulative and democratically defeating to hold a public hearing on private venue and then bring in this subarmy of police to enforce your dirty work, [...]” (Kaleihao Crabbe, p. 180, P4, Turtle Bay).

“And it's unfortunate for, like, the people who are extremely passionate, and, you know, very upset are unable to come here because they want to bring signs in and what not, because those are people that actually have to live off of the land that

has already been, you know, polluted by military training.” (Manda Baptist, p.24, P 3, Honolulu Country Club)

“Your EIS is so incomplete. Your public hearings are much too short, much too limited, much too restricted” (Marisa Plemer, p. 142, P4, Turtle Bay).

“Throughout the EIS document it becomes apparent that without exception every statement of mitigation is prefaced by such words as "wherever, within feasible, reasonable, practical or prudent," which tells me that the U.S. Army will decide without input from state or federal laws what constitutes feasible, reasonable, practically and prudent” (Cathleen Matoon, p. 48, P1, Turtle Bay).

“If you guys are going to extend this EIS structure you should stop the plans you guys have to go ahead, and not just have this as a way of doing shows” (Christopher Camarillo, p. 183-84, P6, Turtle Bay).

Signs read by Sebastian Blanco during his testimony: "Stryker Fires. Endangered species killed."; "Follow the money."; "Stryker: 19 million rounds, 20 percent more bombs and bullets"; "Don't bring Stryker here."; "Stryker equals not safe for children."; "No Strykers."; "A'ole no military expansion."; "Stop the military land grab."; "No Strykers. Clean up your mess."; "Say no to the 20-ton axis of evil."; "Strykers toxic."; "Education not militarization."; "Toxic threat."; "U.S. military out of Hawai'i."; "U.S. military policy in Hawai'i shame shame."; "Pilau."; "Enough before Stryker. No more mess. No more bombs."; "EIS invalid."; "We have signs, you have guns. Who has the weapons of mass destruction?"; "No Strykers. No military land grab."; "Aloha 'aina. Human survival."; "No land theft. No killing machines." (p. 159-60).

The specious legitimacy of the Army’s EIS process prompted some community members to question the underlying motives for stationing a Stryker Brigade in Hawaii.

“What happens here the Senate Defense Appropriation Subcommittee, the two ranking members, Senator Inouye representing Hawai'i and Senator Stevens representing Alaska are the ones that appropriate the money. Then Senator Inouye's buddy, General Shinseki from Kauai, another local boy, is head of the Army at the time. He's the one who creates this plan and pushes it forward despite a lot of criticism from his own troops, his own officers. His subordinate, General Hibner, retires from the Army after setting up the deal with General Dynamics and then takes a lucrative job with General Dynamics who is the manufacturer of the Stryker. Then you have the Strykers being assigned nicely to Alaska and Hawai'i, among the other six. So the question, you know, arises is what is the relationship between General Hibner and General Shinseki and how did that relationship affect the decision to station the Stryker Brigade here. Because if the military guys don't want it, if the people here don't want it, then why is it being

pushed to vehemently and imposed upon us? And I also want to know if it's not true that the commander of one of the Stryker battle games that took place -- I heard this story that he quit in frustration because the exercise was rigged in favor of the Stryker team winning. (Kyle Kajihiro, Makaha, 65).

So, I don't think these Strykers are needed and I think America has been stolen again. This time by the military industrial people whose bosses are the global elite, the old wealth of Europe and the new wealth of the new world. Daddy Bush, George Bush, Senior used to talk about it in a romantic way. We had to get on board with the new world order. We're talking about the new world order, and you guys are in Iraq, not in Vietnam, and where do we go from here, Central Asia? Does that stand? Watch 6 where this Imperialism leads. (Graywolf, Hilo, p. 148-149).

will be quite easy to mobilize this whole island against the Stryker force. All 18 these projects were stopped non-violently. I know you may 19 not be familiar with non-violence, but that's the way we 20 live. (Aurora Kaipo, Hilo, p. 168 16-20)

This is not a done deal. We will stop you. It's 18 very easy. You're in a bad location. You want to do it in 19 the center of the island, you will be surrounded. We will 20 protect our children, our future, our ancestors, and our 21 aina. (Aurora Kaipo, Hilo p. 169 17-21)

There is -- there was at one time a great honor in 14 the military. My father fought against the Nazis. At this 15 point in time, your Commander In Chief, has appeared to be 16 directing you to fight for multi-national corporations. 17 The general American public sees that that does not benefit 18 us. (Aurora Kaipo, Hilo p, 166, 13-18)

Political corruption is a plausible motive for pushing the Stryker Brigade program forward considering that many Army personnel question the vehicle's safety and effectiveness.

One of the things that allowed the military experts are criticizing the Stryker is that it's a boondoggle. It's a lemon. It's a death trap. The armor's too thin. It doesn't fit in the plane. You got to flat the tires so it can roll in. If you put armor on it's too heavy to fly. So you got to go, for a rational person why are they pushing this thing? You got to follow the money to figure that out. (Kyle Kajihiro, Makaha, 65).

“Several accidents have already occurred during training due to their excessive speed. We have also learned that the Stryker has huge maintenance issues and suffers lots of problems such as not being to fire on the move or go everywhere the tracked vehicles can go. In early December 2003, three soldiers from St.

Lewis were killed in Iraq when the Stryker rolled in a canal and a few weeks later, another Stryker rolled over in a irrigation ditch in Iraq. The paper reported following the first accident, “Col. Michael Rounds, the brigade commander, ordered that no more vehicles be driven along roads next to irrigation canals.” This seems impractical to us.” (Kat Brady and Henry Curtis/Life of the Land, written testimony, January 2, 2004, P-226).

I've also worked developing EIS statements. It's a sham. Mr. Albertini said, you know, there are people here who think this process -- who would say this process is a sham, and it is. I'm one of those people that think it. I used to be part of that. (Ben Mead, Hilo, p. 130 21-25)

You know what? There's no referendum on this. This goes to Donald Rumsfeld, an unelected official. He's the guy. Their own PR people here told me tonight, he makes the decision. You heard that by the lady that asked the question. He's an unelected official. He makes the decision. They told me he lines up these four or five Environmental Impact Statements and he makes the decision. We don't diselect him. There's no democratic process to this. I hate to say it. It's a sham. We're being deluded. It's a bait and switch. It's already done. We've already lost. (Ben Mead, Hilo, p.131).

II. HEALTH

Stryker will stir up 3,000 tons of contaminated dust

The Army admits that training exercises for the Stryker Brigade will violate state and federal air quality standards. (EIS, 4-25, Appendix G-4). Stryker vehicles will generate 1,735 tons of “fugitive dust” per year by driving over open terrain. (EIS, Appendix G-4). The Army also expects wind erosion to increase by 1,796 tons of dust per year because the Stryker vehicles will destroy a lot of the ground vegetation that holds loose soil down. (EIS, 4-23). This is a total increase of 3,531 tons of inhalable dust per year created by expanded military activities in Hawaii. This is in addition to the 2,145 tons of dust currently produced by military activities in Hawaii every year. (EIS, Appendix G-4). To minimize these threats to the public, the Army promises to spray chemicals on the dust to prevent it from blowing away; chemicals, which the Army admits, could affect surface water quality. (EIS, 4-26 and 5-121).

Contents of the ‘fugitive dust,’ however, were not analyzed in the EIS. The EIS states: “emissions from ordnance use have not been quantified.” (EIS, 5-65). People in the affected communities are concerned that the dust may contain chemicals commonly produced by live-fire training, including but not limited to: TNT, DNT, RDX, Arsenic, Cyanide, Benzene, Nitroglycerin, Lead.

The dust has been -- has been spoken about, and I will just mention the other evening, I was on Saddle Road coming back. Parallel to us was one jeep, one small jeep. The amount of the dust was unbelievable from one small jeep. (Bunny Smith, Hilo, 146, 13-17).

If they're going to just drive across the landscape, the tears in the ground cover will become gulches, and the dust will rise thousands of feet and cover the surrounding communities with unbreathable air. [...] We could kill this dust problem with one measure: Just don't buy the extra land. (Lynn Nakkim, 31, 5-21).

Lead contamination

The Army admits that lead contamination in the soil from the live-fire training will increase by 25%. The EIS states: "Each year, more bullets accumulate on the ranges, adding slightly to the average concentration of lead present in the soils. Some of lead is removed with soils through erosion [meaning it runs off into the streams and oceans]. Some migrates deeper in the soil column [where it can contaminate the groundwater]." (EIS, 4-57). The Army further admits that it "recognizes the threats associated with lead," and that "lead accumulates... and [can] leach into groundwater, be carried off-site by stormwater, be ingested by wildlife, or become airborne." (EIS, 3-85). The only solutions offered in the EIS to address potential lead poisoning is the removal of lead-paint in buildings (EIS, 9-55) and requiring soldiers to pick up used shell-casings after training when that is "practical." (EIS, 3-82). Community members called for prevention efforts, in light of the difficulty of clean-up after contamination.

You talk about the lead contamination in there and how the workers might have to wear masks and stuff, and you worried about further contamination by that stuff spreading. You need to control that and take it someplace to mill out or whatever, refine your lead and get that contamination out of there. You guys need to clean up your mess before you can get anything else. (Mr. Keonipaa, Hilo, 183, 15-21).

Hazardous waste dumps

Dioxin levels are so high at Pearl Harbor that the EPA was forced to list it as a Superfund site and ordered its immediate clean-up. The Army's indiscriminate use of the carcinogen TCE caused significant groundwater contamination and forced the closure of four drinking water wells around Schofield Barracks. In Appendix M of the EIS, the Army

discovered the following very alarming concentration levels at currently in the soil at Schofield Barracks (see also, EIS, 3-83):

Hazardous Material	Level Discovered	EPA's Safe Level
RDX	72,000	4,422
Iron	208,000,000	23,463,185
Nitroglycerin	560,000	37,741
Aluminum	109,000,000	76,141,951
Arsenic	14,700	21,646
Manganese	40,700,000	1,762,353

For members in those communities near military installations, there is a serious concern that contaminants could penetrate down into their drinking water supply.

“The military has found that there's high levels of arsenic, iron, aluminum, magnesium, nitroglycerin, and RDX. RDX has multiple names, like C4, T4; it's a plastic explosive. These granules exist above levels that are safe for residential use. They know that it can get down into the groundwater; and, therefore, the EIS does not evaluate it at all. We find this shocking” (Henry Curtis/Life of the Land, p. 129, P1, Turtle Bay).

“The water that accrues at the water lens under Wahiawa, that water flows -- flows down to the ocean, both north and south. And, so, any toxins that are released into the water, any -- any of the mutagens or cancer-causing agents which are released into the environment, they float down to Waipahu, which is a working-class community; they flow down to -- they flow down into Wahiawa Proper; they flow down to Ewa. They don't flow to Kahala, obviously. They flow -- they flow north, towards Haleiwa and Waialua. These are communities which are going to be affected by the activities taken by the Army at Schofield” (Ikaika Hussey, p. 61-2, P1, Turtle Bay).

“He'eia still contaminated. Waikoloa still contaminated. Kala'e, Waimomi, otherwise known as Pearl Harbor, 750 contaminated sites. One of the worst contaminated places in the world [...] Plutonium, one of the most dangerous chemicals in the world is buried in an unlined landfill that's going to wash away in about 50 years into moananui, Pacific Ocean. These are all cumulative impacts that you ignore in these 1400 pages” (Kyle Kajihiro, p. 30-1, P3-4, Turtle Bay).

“You come to a realization that it's (not) only native Hawaiians that are affected. It's any basic human who has to live off the land, and a lot of the wording in the

EIS has a lot to do with (it) -- environmental pollution is not like toxins entering our freshwater aquifers. What I'd like to have in the EIS is what the plan is if something like that happens because every single person, whether you are a native or not to Hawaii, will be affected by that. “ (Manda Baptist, p.24, P 3, Honolulu Country Club)

“I'm concerned about the water sources that would be impacted, Artesian springs that come down into the coastal areas, of course” (Jess Snow, p. 195-96, P12, Turtle Bay).

“I'm most concerned about the harmful chemicals that the Army leaves behind wherever it goes. Army personnel leave the islands. There's no accountability, records are lost, the years go by and no one knows what was left behind in the land and the water as we have seen in Makua Valley for 70 years. “ (Marisa Plemer, p.11, P 3, Honolulu Country Club)

The Army concedes that explosive chemicals “could be transported by runoff from training ranges to streams.” (EIS, 9-36) The impacts of this type of contamination is not reviewed in the EIS because, the Army says: “while there is a potential for this to be a significant cumulative impact, there are insufficient data to accurately predict whether the impact would occur.” (EIS, 9-36; See also, Creighton Matoon, Turtle Bay, 56).

***“The risk of cancer is never acceptable”
- Jan Moon, Hilo, 125.***

The Army admits that cancer-causing agents such as benzene, RDX, and arsenic have been and will continue to be released into the environment as a result of live-fire training activities, (EIS 3-87). Despite this admission, the Army expressed no intention of monitoring the public's health. The Army said the cancer risk is acceptable under some circumstances. (EIS 3-87). As Jan Moon pointed out, the threat of cancer is already an unfortunate part of our daily lives, this community cannot afford to increase that risk with the expansion of unnecessary military activities because “the risk of cancer is never acceptable.” (Hilo, 125).

In addition to known carcinogens, the EIS finds that the Stryker Brigade will release suspected poisonous chemicals into our environment, like cyanide, and perchlorate. Despite the serious health problems posed by these chemicals, the Army refuses to conduct any testing to assess that health risk and help affected communities to make an informed decision. (See Mitigations to Human Health and Safety Hazards, EIS, 4-84, where Army's only substantive

mitigation measure will be to limit public access to the training sites). There is already a known link between perchlorate and thyroid diseases. (Fred Dodge, Makaha, 37). Affected communities ask: How can the Army truly protect the public's health if they have not studied the threats their activities pose to Hawaii residents?

“My question is: Are we trading off our health for safety?” (Diane Anderson, p. 198, P5, Turtle Bay).

“How would you feel -- how would you feel if all of us Hawaiians here, all of us concerned people here, all of us residents, go to your homes where you were born and tell you, I'm coming here, I'm bringing these big, huge, horrible machines, I'm bringing TCE, every other chemical that's in this book, I'm going to leave it in your land, in your air, in your water, in your bodies, in your children's bodies, and you should not protest, you should let us come, because we're so powerful, we have so much money, we have all the federal government in back of us?” (Marisa Plemer, p. 140, P8, Turtle Bay).

“A thousand feet is a good buffer zone... if you're deaf already.”

-Lynn Nakkim, Hilo, 5

Army training exercises will increase noise pollution far beyond Hawaii's state standards for safe noise levels. Proposed day and night training exercises for the Stryker Brigade will produce noise levels over 104 decibels, impacting residential areas and schools on O`ahu, as well as, Waiki`i Ranch, and Kilohana Girl Scout Camp on the Big Island. (EIS, 3-31, 4-39). The state's highest allowable noise limit is 80 decibels for agricultural areas. (EIS, 3-35, citing Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chap. 46). The standard for residential areas, including schools, hospitals, and other public spaces is 55 decibels. (EIS, 3-34, citing Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chap. 46). “That right there,” Donna Ashizawa said, “means stop. Do not pass go.” (Hilo, 97). The Army, however, considers notification of scheduled training to affected communities as sufficient mitigation. (EIS, 3-30).

Affected community members are concerned that Hawaii's children suffer from elevated rates of asthma and other respiratory diseases. (Kawika Liu, Makaha, 57). One concerned community member in Kona noted that half of the eight-year-olds on Kona's soccer team have asthma. (Dr. Sharon Kaufman-Diamond, Waikoloa, 121). Because military expansion will increase the spread of pollution in Hawaii, affected communities are concerned it will only exacerbate these serious health problems.

III. SAFETY

“...[E]verytime the U.S. military takes another acre, brings another gun, brings another tank, brings another bomb here, you are bringing us closer to being a target.” (Professor Noenoe Silva, Turtle Bay, 86).

Hawaii experienced accelerated military expansion in the years leading up to World War II. Community members are concerned that as the military expands its presence here, the risk of another hostile attack rises.

“Further militarization of Hawaii increases the risk of us all becoming a magnet for rogue nations, missiles, and terrorists. Pearl Harbor was not bombed six decades ago because it was filled with Outrigger canoes” (Roselyn Smith, Hilo, 66).

“When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, they did not bomb Honolulu, the cities, the communities; they bombed the military targets. The entire island will be a military target. this will not make Hawaii safe.” (Joey Ibarra, Turtle Bay, 146).

“I’m sure all the military people here know that Al Qaeda has already said they wanted to attack Hawaii because it has symbolic value.” (Sebastian Blanco, Turtle Bay, 158).

Now, the other point is and I also am very concerned about is we set ourselves up here with all of this and we will be a magnet for terrorism. Terrorism will come to us. The Stryker will not prevent terrorism, but terrorism could come to us. It seems to me that the Stryker is very definitely, as some others have said, an offensive weapon. It is aiming at other populations. It is a flattening, leveling instrument, if you will.
(Bunny Smith, Hilo p. 146 18-25)

This is just a little too close for people to have live fire training activities and helicopter, flying, zooming over your house.

-Evelyn Lane, Helemano, 15

A Black Hawk helicopter crashed in Kahuku after the military took over there. It was very close to a lot of homes. “I am really concerned because the helicopters fly directly over my house, and my neighbors and I have become [frightened because] it is scary to hear this type of activity, day-in, day-out...” This is just a little too close for people to have live fire training activities and helicopter, flying,

zooming over your house. I think because of the reverberations of all of these trucks and these helicopters and things flying around that is why Waimea rock slides are happening..." (Evelyn Lane, Helemano, 14-15).

"My concern about the unmanned aerial vehicles what proximity are going to be the homes. [...]. Once those go out of control, if there's an emergency, has a crash, there's no pilot to steer it to somewhere safe, that's going to go, perhaps, into a home" (Patrick O'Brien, p. 192, P3, Turtle Bay).

Mr. Kent Warshauer of Hilo, HI spoke at length of the several fatalities directly related to the militarization of Hawaii – U.S. Marines Private George Charles Martin, who died on Feb 14 1944 by a 37 mm shell who used as a hammer; Jessie Enos, who found a shell 10 feet off of the Mamalahoa Highway; Theodore Bell and Russell Iokapea, killed by an 81 mm shell; two marines killed in 1956 and 1958; James N O'Hara, a 17-yr old killed by a 40 mm grenade launcher taken from Pohauloa; Jeffrey Jenkins of Skofo in 1978; Sergeant James Lloyd Jr on July 15 1980 from an exploding Howitzer; etc. (Kent Warshauer, Hilo, p. 161-163)

About ten years ago I was harvesting moleen. It's a flower to make a remedy for ear infections on Mauna Kea, and we could hear the bombing and it got really close, and we were just parked by the side of the road and it got very, very close and then there was a screech and a car went out of control and it was a garbage truck driven by a Hawaiian man, and he had tipped and all the garbage was all over and he was laying in the middle, and the bombs were going down, and to me, it was a symbol of what happens when the garbage falls from the -- on the mountain. (Catherine Becker, Hilo, p. 200 5-15)

Fire

The people of the North Shore in particular are concerned about the potential of fires which range out of control. On the training range in Makua Valley, the Army started a fire on July 22, 2003, under the guidance of the Army's Integrated Fire Management Plan. The fire burned out of control for three days and destroyed 2,100 acres of precious land. (Patricia Patterson, Makaha, 57, EIS, 9-11). The Army admits that "wild fire is the single largest impact made by military activities in the Hawaiian ecosystem." (Patricia Patterson, Makaha, 57?)

"[E]ven with a good fire plan and the system of fire break roads, fires can and do escape and burn, unfortunately, for many, many days. We are concerned that the forest habitat and species that are damaged by these fires above Schofield world also threaten Honouliuli

Preserve.” (Daniel Sailer, Honolulu Country Club, 16). The recent fire in Makua, which destroyed 2,100 acres, was ostensibly a controlled burn under the supervision of the Army officials there. The possibility of further fires and the adequacy of the Army’s fire management plan is of major concern:

Oliver Lunasco noted that one fire in the Kawaihoa Training Area took over a week to put out. (Oliver Lunasco, Helemano, 37).

“Fire on the North Shore. 12,000 acres of vacant land that is readily combustible? No fire hydrants. No control plan. Last major fire jumped three gulches and converged on 60 homes in Hukilau Loop. How can Army protect us from that? (Jake Ng, Helemano, 34).”

“You cannot save the village by burning it, okay. You save the village by malama aina, by aloha aina, by taking care of it” (Pete Doktor, p. 174, P2, Turtle Bay).

Unexploded Bombs

“There is live ordnance lying all over the place.”

-B. Jacobson, Hilo, 49

Because of the ubiquity of military training in Hawaii, unexploded ordnance from live training is commonplace.

“Hawaii Island already has 57 known sites that have been, or are currently being used for bombing, artillery, live-fire exercises, and other military undertakings. Light ordnance has been found in Hilo, in Hapuna, ad last year, and last year some school children in Waimea found some live grenades.” (Mililani Trask, Hilo, 36)

The EIS recognizes that “Unexploded Ordnance is an obvious threat to Army personnel working on the range, as well as civilians living in the area.” (EIS, 3-81); “In light of historic, ongoing, and reasonably foreseeable future actions the Army concludes that there would be a significant cumulative impact regarding unexploded ordnances.” (EIS 9-54). The only plan for clean up mentioned in the EIS, however, regards the construction of further training facilities at the former Waikoloa Maneuver Area (EIS, 9-18).

As far as land, you want to do something for us, the explosives are still around. People know where they are. And if you look at Kaho'olawe and what they've

done and even until now, people have not kept their promises. I don't know what will happen, but there's a greater power in all the world and it's based on the person who created this earth with love. This is where something can happen in people that's good for our mankind. (Abraham Kamakawiwoole, Hilo, p. 153 2-9)

And I don't know if you guys realize it, but there's a lot of ordnance all over the islands. I've been studying this problem for about years, and I can tell you where all these pieces are, but I only just wanted to mention what was around here in Pohakuloa, and there's been deaths on Niihau. All the islands, they've had people killed by the ordnance that was left over mostly from World War II, and some of it, as you can see, was by a modern ordnance, and I'm sure that in the future if you bring over these Stryker people, we're going to have a lot more human sacrifices and these people are just going to be walking around and all of a sudden kick a mortar, bang, them and innocent people around them are going to die. And I think you guys should be spending a little bit more attention on cleaning up what you've left over here over the years and a lot less attention in bringing a bunch of Strykers overhere and shooting uranium bullets and whatever you plan to do. Okay. Thank you. (Kent Warshauer, Hilo p. 164 7-24)

IV. CULTURE

Native cultural practice is inextricably tied to the land and to cultural sites. The EIS acknowledges that sacred sites will be threatened by the Stryker Brigade, yet insufficient mitigation measures are proposed. Several people described the threat that militarization brings to these familial, sacred sites.

“In your quest for more land to train, you continue to desecrate our iwi kupuna, the bones of our ancestors with your evictions, their evictions and expansion of your military infrastructure over their graves” (Kunani Nihipali, p. 38, P4, Turtle Bay).

"Mainly because you destroy an archeological site, you destroy Hawaiian history forever, and it's just unconscionable” (Hiko Hanapi, Waikoloa, p. 46).

“Historically the people of this land, kanaka maoli, malama `aina. The land belongs to ke akua and we are the keepers and stewards and receivers of its bounty. If you malama the 'aina, the 'aina will take care of you. Such a simple concept, but one that the U.S. Army has not accepted and will probably ignore even if we ask you to embrace it” (Cathleen Matoon, p. 47-8, P4-5, Turtle Bay).

“[...] as Native Hawaiians, we are ancestors -- our ancestors are the resources of the land, the various elements, Kane, water, and Kanua, the ocean, and Lono, who brings the rains that will come visit us in Makahiki. And as descendents of these natural elements, it is our responsibility to serve as stewards of these lands. And

as stewards of these lands, we cannot allow the continued abuse of our islands by the military” (Davianna McGregor, p. 78, P1, Turtle Bay).

In cataloging cultural sites, the Army relied on archives, reports, and photographs. “To identify cultural resources in the project areas, historic and current maps and aerial photographs, cultural resources reports, and archival records were reviewed” (EIS, p. 4-76). Members of the communities impacted by the reduced access to cultural sites found this assessment to be inadequate.

“And in regard to the natural cultural resources, the report needs to address what will be the impact in terms of changing conditions; that is, changes in quality and quantity of resources, size of resources, the usability of the resources, the boundaries that define these resource areas, the integrity of the resources, and the quality of the cultural experience” (Davianna McGregor, p. 75, P5, Turtle Bay).

“I want them to look at the current cultural uses of land as well as the historical uses; and I want them to see that how can current use continue if they keep on blocking access to lands. I also am concerned about the use of land and the continued use of new lands and what this will do to the culture, landmarks, things that Hawaiians are -- hold dear and are used to seeing through historical eyes” (Mohala Aiu, p. 79, P1-2, Turtle Bay).

The Army contends that no ‘undiscovered cultural sites’ will be impacted by the Stryker Brigade and has no plans to conduct any archeological research in the proposed training areas. “Several hundred archaeological sites have been identified within the Stryker Brigade Combat Team Region of Influence.” (EIS, 3-75). Community members also challenge the inadequacy of this assessment.

"I wanted to let Mr. Clarke know that there is 500 -- they claim there's 500 heiau that is on that land. It's not, there's thousand. The road that they making they saying that there is no iwi, I challenge them and I say thousands on the highway." (Hannah Wahinemaikai'okaahumanu Keliulani'okalama (Kane) Reeves, Waikoloa, p. 13).

“Lose the flags. Stop flying flags over our graveyards. Stop flying flags over our sacred land” (Christopher Camarillo, p. 185, P5, Turtle Bay).

Another Site is 50-10-31-5002, site 50-10-21-20855, 19 site 50-10-31-14638, 50-10-32-20865, 50-10-32-20877, 20 50-10-32-21150, 10309 is in the center of Ape. 21 50-10-33-20878, and I'm claiming the pu'u, which is the trail, and there are

many that were destroyed by the Army since 1930 because they run the bulldozer on the dirt or whatever they wanted to put on it. (Hannah Reeves, Hilo p. 193 18-24)

Kanaka Maoli embrace a familial and symbiotic relationship between person and environment. This relationship is severely damaged when the aina itself is threatened.

"A lot of us kids come from homes that we shouldn't come from where there is jail and other stuff, but without the land, we wouldn't be here...haloa kalo gives us life, and without the land we wouldn't be there... But if people come to Hawaii and then start bombing, what is going to be the point? We're not taking care of the land at all, especially the animals, like the pueo and the pig. Some of them to us are our ancestors from Akua, and if you hurt them, you're hurting us. You're hurting the land. If you hurt the land, you hurt all of us, not only the Hawaiians, but also everyone who lives here in Hawai'i; the pollution and us." (Keaulani Mitchell-Coakley, Waikoloa, 37).

"I'm born and raised in Hawaii. I consider myself a world-class citizen, and we should protect the land. We're interdependent to the land, people and the environment. So, I wish that, you know, none of the practices should be -- I can only speak about our land in Hawaii, but, you know, looking at Kaho'olawe, what was done on Kaho'olawe is going to be a repeat on this land, that's my understanding. So, if I'm wrong, please clarify that." (Wendy Renee, p.26, P 4, Honolulu Country Club)

The war machine and the tools of war are, very simply, contrary to the very mandate of the pu'uohonua. (Piscotta, Hilo p. 139 11-12)

We keep on getting growth, and, gentlemen, at a time when we're trying to protect our sacred mountain, here comes the military right on the side of it and it intimidates us -- our people because we are so sensitive. Our aloha is so sensitive, that in our heart, we are the ones that get pressured and stress and the next thing we know, we maki because our spirit dies. (Reynolds Kamakawiwoole, p. 157 15-22)

"You're taking away our land. Our land is our trust, the things, the meat of what was left here for the people to survive off of" (Christopher Camarillo, p. 187, P2, Turtle Bay).

You guys get enough lands up there. You guys bombing everything already. You guys get enough training, and we don't need some more lands to be destroyed because when you guys destroy the land, you guys destroy our culture as the Hawaiians. (Lawton Kipapa, p. 143 6-10)

V. LAND AND RESOURCES

“How can the U.S. Army expect me to believe you care about the aina when your record shows you do not? Past behavior is a predictor of future behavior.”

-Cathleen Matoon, Turtle Bay, 50

After the United States entered World War II, the military “borrowed” land from Hawaii families for training exercises. The lease agreements uniformly promised the return of the land at a reasonable time after the end of the war. Much of that land, however, has not yet been returned. Mokapu, a sacred burial place for Native Hawaiians, is now the headquarters for the Marine Corps. Makua was once a thriving community, and is now the CALFEX live-fire training area for the Army. Waikane Valley, named in the Kumulipo as the birthplace of all life, is now a wasteland of unexploded ordnance.

“ Again we are asking if we can believe the U.S. Government will keep its promise to respect the land. Given the history, we simply do not believe this to be true.” (Ed Treschuk, p.19, P 5, Turtle Bay)

“You take land, you destroy it, you contaminate it, you don't clean up” (Kyle Kajihiro, p. 29, P4, Turtle Bay).

“[...] malama the aina, take care of the land, instead of thrashing, destroying, and bombing” (Kaipo Seales, p. 137, P1, Turtle Bay).

“I'm concerned that, once again, the military is seeking to acquire more of our limited land area with its limited but precious resources to conduct training for war” (Creighton Matoon, p. 55, P2, Turtle Bay).

“[...] land that is given to the military is never returned in the same shape it was, and it's never -- we'll never see it again in the same and be able to use it again in the same context. And, so, the military asking us for more land is not good. It's -- it's very wrong” (Mohala Aiu, p. 79, P4, Turtle Bay).

“We hear your EIS claims, and I personally appreciate the fact that you're trying to destroy the aina as kindly and gently as possible. However, your track record of broken promises doesn't look good. The history of war profiteering and the creations of crisis de jure don't convince us. So hear us now: No more military” (Pete Doktor, p. 173, P2, Turtle Bay).

Hawaii's unique species need special protection

Community members are concerned that significance of Hawaii's unique and delicate ecosystem is not being properly considered and protected by the Army's military expansion plans.

"Our islands are small. Our islands have only 6,424 square miles and a few natural resources. The continental United States has more than 3.6 million square miles within its borders, all the natural resources that are in it." (Marion Kelly, Honolulu Country Club, 30).

"Hawaii has the dubious distinction of being the state with the greatest number of extinct species and the greatest number of threatened species than any state in the Union. And, Pohakuloa has the highest concentration of endangered species of any other military installation in our state." (Mililani Trask, Hilo, 38).

The Army recognizes that its training areas "contain some of the least disturbed natural communities left in Hawaii and are home to a large number of unique and imperiled native species." (EIS, 3-61). And, the Army admits that "the cumulative impact on sensitive species that would result from project-related habitat loss and degradation would be significant." (EIS, 9-46).

Although the Army consulted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regarding endangered species in the training areas, the Army was recently exempted from the requirements of the Endangered Species Act. The Army says it will use its own Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan to protect species. The Army's integrated land management plan is designed to ensure recreational land uses like hunting and fishing, which are permitted in the Army's open spaces, do not conflict with training exercises. (EIS, 3-65).

"I took a course in la'au and I was taught that every single little thing that comes up out of the ground is medicine, you know? The grass, what you might consider a weed is not a weed. It's something that has a purpose and it can do something for your body or your well being" (Kaleihao Crabbe, p. 181, P4, Turtle Bay).

"Every inch of an island is important to all its living entities" (Kunani Nihipali, p. 38, P3, Turtle Bay).

“[...] If we are going to continue to live on these islands, we must preserve as much of our natural flora and fauna as possible; and we need to tell the U.S. military not to burn the land” (Dr. Marion Kelly, p. 83-4, P7, Turtle Bay).

“The Hawaiian pueo, Makua's rare and endangered flora, all of this will be gone if the military continues its destruction” (Dr. Marion Kelly, p. 84, P2, Turtle Bay).

“So I can only assume that its plan to bring the 300 or more of these monster Stryker Brigades will continue their disrespect for protecting our natural environment” (Dr. Marion Kelly, p. 84-5, P3, Turtle Bay).

“But you're asking us to allow you to kill and destroy more of these rare plants and animals found nowhere else in the world” (Marisa Plemer, p. 141-42, P5, Turtle Bay).

Some plants are only found in the Pohakuloa area, and some are down to just one plant in the whole world, and it's found there. (Sarah Moon, Hilo, p. 134, 1-3).

More attention must be paid to the critical habitat areas and more should be designated. And we must tell the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, that because they allowed that to be, they gave permission to the Army to ignore the critical habitats. (Sarah Moon, Hilo, p. 134 10-14).

Why deploy more ecology-destroying war games and heavy equipment in such a sensitive area, on such a remote island, with the potential for major natural disasters, earthquakes, eruptions, lava flows, tsunamis, and land subsidence of the whole section of an island? (Sarah Moon, Hilo, p. 134 21-25).

This is such a unique place of wilderness. Why transform it into a training ground for urban military training? (Sarah Moon, Hilo p. 135 1-3).

Fire management plan

As outlined in the public's concern for safety, the community is concerned that the Army's fire management plan is inadequate. This is not only a threat to the public's safety, but also a threat to the health of the land and the existence of rare and endangered species.

“In the Kahuku Training Area the EIS states that when using short-range training ammunition there's a high risk of wild fires” (Creighton Matoon, p. 56, P2, Turtle Bay).

“And in September I was able to go to Makua Valley Military Reservation, and we were trying to dig out and clean out a freshwater well that was supposed to

have had the freshest water in all of Hawaii, but it's all covered up, and we couldn't even use shovels to dig out the dirt because of the danger of the unexploded ordnance, so pathetically, we're using literally tree branches to dig up all this dirt and we're basically not getting anywhere, and this is obviously what's going to happen if this continues.” (Manda Baptist, p.25, P 1, Honolulu Country Club)

Stream contamination

The Army admits that “the proposed action will increase soil erosion in the training ranges. This impact probably cannot be fully mitigated through improved land management practices.” (EIS, 9-37). The increased sediments and contamination from this erosion will further pollute our already fragile streams.

The Army concedes that chemicals from explosives “could be transported by runoff from training ranges to streams.” (EIS, 9-36) The impacts of this type of contamination is not reviewed in the EIS because, the Army says: “while there is a potential for this to be a significant cumulative impact, there are insufficient data to accurately predict whether the impact would occur.” (EIS, 9-36; See also, Creighton Matoon, Turtle Bay, 56). The EIS identifies the following streams as most at risk for contamination: Waikoloa Gulch, Waikele Stream, Kaukonahua Stream, Poamoho Stream, the wetlands of Mount Kaala, and the nearshore marine waters of Kawaihae Harbor.

“The other thing is that a lot of the land is a watershed. That's important too because that's our life, the water” (Carol Philips, p. 43, P3, Turtle Bay).

“We are concerned about our coastal waters; we are concerned about topsoil eroding and getting into the streams and blocking them up” (Kat Brady, p. 132, P3, Turtle Bay).

“I'm concerned about the water sources that would be impacted, Artesian springs that come down into the coastal areas, of course” (Jess Snow, p. 195-96, P12, Turtle Bay).

Let me talk for a second about this -- your EIS. Your EIS is a joke. I looked at this and am very disappointed at the effort you guys put in there. You dig up a 20-year-old water study for Pohakuloa. That's 20 years ago. You know, you guys, you not putting nothing, no effort into this. (Keonipaa, Hilo, p. 183, 7-12)

***“Apparently, the U.S. military just doesn't care about the environment”
-Dr. Marion Kelly, p. 83, P6, Turtle Bay***

This plan will bring 300 Stryker Brigade vehicles to Hawaii. Each 8-wheeled vehicle weighs 20-tons. In addition, the plan calls for 25,686 acres of new land in Hawaii. Communities near these areas are concerned because from the Superfund sites at Pearl Harbor to the substandard clean up of Kahoolawe, the military does not have a good land management record. The concern is that the large Stryker Brigade vehicles will bring a new level of destruction to local communities.

The Army admits that the soil will be significantly compacted by the repeated traversing of the Stryker vehicles. (EIS, 4-63) Some community members feel this assessment was inadequate because it does not discuss the affect of driving several 20-ton vehicles over the spongy lava rock that is typical of Hawaii's landscape.

But, as Rollin Frost, a decorated veteran testified, it is easy to figure out: there is “40,000 pounds on eight wheels. Maybe eight square foot of rubber on the ground. What are we talking about? 5,000 pounds per square foot. Roughly....Five times more weight crushing the soil (than standard size vehicles). It just crushes, folks, down to sand and nothing ever grows there. That's what happens when you crush that nice little sponge that used to give life. It don't give life no more.” (Rollin Frost, Waikoloa, 41).

“You have taken the choicest real estate, 34 percent of our 'aina, wai, kai, mauna under your control. You managed to place our flora and fauna under the worst indices of endangered and extinct species without owning up to your

responsibility. Your controlled wild fires have been responsible for much of the status” (Kunani Nihipali, p. 38-9, P5, Turtle Bay).

“You can go up to the motor cross [in Kahuku] and look at the moonscape created by motorcycles driving over that terrain. Imagine the impact of a 20-ton vehicle going that same terrain in the rain month after month, year after year.” (Patrick O’Brien, Turtle Bay, 189).

“But what is the recovery rate for land that has been traversed by vehicles such as the Stryker, a 20-ton, 21-ton vehicle once it's finished and it's completed as a vehicle? What is the recovery rate of land, you know?” (Ikaika Hussey, p. 59, P1, Turtle Bay).

“I think 200 Strykers may be severely straining the terrain in the area of the Kahukus and around the island” (Patrick O’Brien, p. 188, P3, Turtle Bay).

“If it rains hard enough in the Kahuku area you're going to increase the erosion significantly.

“Again, 20-ton vehicles, they come out of Foot Avenue of Lyman Gate, are they going to cross Kunia Road, cross Wheeler, cross Kam Highway East Range? I don't know how that's going to be done. I don't see a tank trail designed for that. That's going to be an impact” (Patrick O’Brien, p. 190, P1, Turtle Bay).

“You can go up to the motor cross area and look at the moonscape that's been created by motorcycles driving over that terrain. Imagine the impact of a 20-ton vehicle going over that same terrain in the rain month after month, year after year” (Patrick O’Brien, p. 189, P1, Turtle Bay).

“The land is the most precious thing we have and the water and our natural resources. They should be preserved for our children, not be threatened by the Army.” (Rosemarie Tucker, p.55, 2-3, Honolulu Country Club)

“Another section mentions that certain activities will create a high probability of soil erosion. Yet another section it is reported that there can be no assurances on the safety of biological species [...] Although surface water impacts are mentioned, it would seem that groundwater impacts are not addressed at all” (Creighton Mattoon, 56, P3-4, Turtle Bay).

“[T]he longterm impact is, that once these lands are allowed to be impacted by ordnance, we're never going to have these lands returned to us again.” (Davianna McGregor, Turtle Bay, 76).

“The U.S. military has no clue as to how to care for land on small islands [...] In fact, their purpose is to destroy, not to care for the land” (Dr. Marion Kelly, 83-4, P7, Turtle Bay).

“My experiences in the military, we used to -- the EPA used to shut us down all the time we do our field games because we would just tear up -- we would just tear up the environment, beautiful land that was public land, supposedly protected, you know, public land for future generations, and we would just tear it up with our APCs, but there was nothing they could do.” (Peter Doktor, 31, 2-8, Honolulu Country Club).

“ I don't think that personally much more can be used after a training facility is used at all. You know, they're bombing targets. I mean, you still can't go on Kaho'olawe now. It has bullet ridden buildings, fake cities, sham cities to engage in urban warfare in the Middle East. Maybe they can be used for public housing later, but maybe not. “ (Maunakea Trask, 22, 16-22, Honolulu Country Club)

“It can't be said enough that Hawaii is the most militarized state in the union, and it's so small.”

-Nannette Savage, Hilo, 85

The military as a whole controls 34% of the land in Hawaii. (Kunani Nihipali, Turtle Bay, 37). Of that, the Army currently controls 10.8%. (EIS, 9-24). As several community members have pointed out, the Army “should consider a joint use of many other military bases that would offer you the opportunity to do your testing, your proving, and your training without further degrading this beautiful land.” (Lindshield, Hilo, 88). But the EIS lacks any “strategic plan to review and go over the land utilized to determine how much live ordnance remains.” (Mililani Trask, Hilo, 37).

A report by Congress' oversight committee, the General Accounting Office, echoes the community's concern. “[N]one of the services' studies have comprehensively reviewed available range resources to determine whether assets are adequate to meet needs, and they have not incorporated an assessment of the extent that other types of complementary training could help offset shortfalls,” like virtual reality training. GAO-02-727T, Military Training, May 16, 2002, 9. In addition, the General Accounting Office notes that “to the extent that the services do

have inventories of their training ranges, they do not share them with each other.” (GAO-02-727T, Military Training, May 16, 2002, 10).

The communities impacted by this military expansion are concerned that the Army is needlessly consuming land in Hawaii.

“I think the U.S. military sees us, Hawaii and Hawaiians, as expendable and as a strategic location and nothing more” (Mohala Aiu, p. 80, P4, Turtle Bay).

“But in the EIS it says, Well, you know, when the ranges get too contaminated, we'll just move the soldiers to another range” (Kat Brady, p. 134, P2, Turtle Bay).

“This land grab has to stop” (Lisa Mitchell, p. 164, P4, Turtle Bay).

“Oahu and Hawaii Island have had a huge impact. And I don't want to see any more buildup. I don't want to see the Stryker Brigade here” (Mohala Aiu, p. 80, P2, Turtle Bay).

I just wanted to say that we wouldn't be here at this meeting today if it wasn't for the military acquiring more land. If they maintain -- if they maintained their same land and did the Stryker force there, they would have cleaned up the land in order to make it so that they could, and they're not doing that. There's no concessions. (Lynn Vrooman, Hilo, p. 197 19-25)

Pristine conservation & prime agricultural land will be taken

This plan grants the Army 25,686 acres of additional land. (EIS, 9-23). Some of that land is prime agricultural land. The Army, however, is not bound by local laws, such as zoning regulations. (EIS, P-550).

The Army's plan will remove 535 acres of actively cultivated pineapple from cultivation (EIS, 4-7); irreversibly convert 220 acres of agricultural land into permanent structures (EIS, 4-7); and negatively impact 100 acres of Honouliuli Preserve (EIS, 5-32) and 100 acres of state-designated Forest Reserve (EIS, 5-24). The Army admits that live-fire training is not consistent with the Hawaii State Plan, the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan, and the City and

County of Honolulu Land Use Ordinance zoning, as well as with the County of Hawaii General Plan and the County of Hawaii Zoning Code. (EIS, 4-7).

The Army admits that this “would increase the state-wide decline in farmland since 1978 from 1% to 2.7% and would contribute to the diminishing amount of agricultural land in the state.” (EIS, 9-23).

“At this time when Hawai'i is trying to develop itself to regain its sustainability, to removing land from agriculture use, it's bad enough it's gone into all sorts of housing developments we have seen everywhere, but to have it go into military use from agriculture use is like a knife to the heart of people who love the land no matter what persuasion they might be, haole, Hawaiian or whatever.” (Karla Kral, p.21, P 1, Turtle Bay)

“I have seen the land that people have worked for generations, people I know, whose family have worked the land for generations, I've seen that land destroyed and rendered unusable” (Kat Brady, p. 130-31, P5, Turtle Bay).

VI. QUALITY OF LIFE

The Stryker Brigade will bring approximately 2,000 people to Hawaii – 800 soldiers, 560 spouses, and 1,063 children. Community members are strongly concerned that the impact of this population boom will be felt widely.

“I'd like to know how you're going to handle the impact of these families on schools, trash, parks, environment, social services, health, courts, fire, hospitals. Every additional person has an effect on our limited lands” (Cathleen Matoon, p. 51-2, P7, Turtle Bay).

“What is going to be the cost in very human terms of bringing in 2,000 more people, and whatever other people have to come, to an island which can barely sustain its current population?” (Ikaika Hussey, p. 60, P4, Turtle Bay).

The next thing has to do with water. It hasn't been mentioned, I don't think, this evening, but my understanding is water is a very serious problem in Kona and Kahu as well. Where are we supposed to get the water for additional people coming on for their living needs, for the working needs, and for the inevitable forest fires that will happen because of the live ammunition? Where is that water coming from? I don't know. Maybe there's a tooth fairy that deals in water, but at this point I don't see anything in the EIS that really seriously addresses it. (Bunny Smith, Hilo, p. 146 3-12)

Increased prostitution

Prostitution is a serious concern in Hawaii. The transient nature of military life and the jobs it will bring is a real issue for residents in the affected area.

The only jobs that are coming here are construction jobs. When it's built, they're gone. You know what? There is not going to be a stationary force. There's no families and homes and people going to school and that. There are guys coming in here and learning for two weeks how to drive these things around, and then they're hitting the red light district that's now up in Hilo, and then they're going home, and they don't give a rip. They're looking down on you guys. (Ben Mead, Hilo, p. 132 13-22).

This is not a rec place for you guys play around. And you guys -- you make a (inaudible) problem with some of you guys touching a girl in Okinawa. That was one huge mistake over there, okay, and we're not gonna stand for that over here. We don't have the stuff that you guys need for your R&R. You know, we got teenage girls over here. (Keonipaa, Hilo, p. 181 19-25)

One local prostitute who preferred to remain anonymous confirmed this fact. She said "with the increase of 800 troops, prostitution will thrive." (Anonymous, June 25, 2004). By her estimates, in the downtown area at least 60% of those seeking prostitutes are from the military and in Wahiawa that number jumps to 70-80%.

Increased domestic violence

The militarization of men and women regularizes and normalizes violence. Incidents of domestic violence, such as child and spouse abuse, shaken baby syndrome, rape, and murder are higher than expected among military personnel. Catherine Lutz, in her book Homefront: A Military City and the American 20th Century, 208, Beacon Press, Boston, MA, 2001. "One possible cause for the high rates of violence in military families is rarely discussed in policy-making sessions. Something inherent in the process of militarizing a man's sense of his own masculinity makes him not only more capable of shooting at an enemy, but less able to resist resorting to violence when tensions escalate inside his own home." Cynthia Enloe, Maneuvers: The International Politics of Militarizing Women's Lives, 190, University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 2000. "We're dealing with cumulative violence." (Kyle Kajihiro, Turtle Bay, 29).

Overburdened education system

Hawaii has a serious teacher shortage. (Honolulu Advertiser, "DOE 500 teachers short," July 1, 2004). Although the Army acknowledges that our local schools will be affected by the transfer of 800 additional soldiers to Hawaii, there is little discussion of the severity of that impact and the possible remedies. Currently, Hawaii receives \$48 million from the federal government to cover the cost of educating students whose parents do not pay local taxes. Unfortunately, this amount is insufficient to cover all of the costs associated with educating our public school students. The DOE estimates that \$7,626 is spent to educate each student. With over 30,000 military dependents in our local schools, the federal government is currently only contributing \$1,600 per student or 21% of the total per pupil cost of public education. Based on this percentage, local taxpayers will pay \$6.5 million to cover the 80% federal shortfall for the additional 1,000 students. (DOE budget available at <http://lilinode.k12.hi.us/reports/index.htm>).

As Diane Anderson testified, the Army said that "they expect a significant impact in the schools and that the Department of Defense would be covering some of the cost. I want to make sure that the Department of Defense understands that Hawaii already has a problem with financing the educational faculties that already exist." (Diane Anderson, Turtle Bay, 197).

Lost recreational opportunities

Communities are concerned that this expansion of military control in Hawaii will comprise their important recreational areas, like Kawaihae Harbor. The harbor will be dredged and deepened so as to accommodate ships loaded with Stryker vehicles from Oahu.

"[Because of] the necessities of homeland security and your own security is basically, I believe, going to end up closing the entire harbor to all recreational use along with the recreational harbor and the recreational sailing facility." Kawaihae Harbor is the only deep water recreational boating facility on that side of the Big Island. "So it would be a serious loss to our little community in terms of recreational facility." (John Olson, Hilo, 103).

"The military presence has destroyed sacred land. Mo'okapu, where Kaneohe Marine Base is, we can't even go there. It's inaccessible to us. You can't even surf there. I'm a surfer. I can't even go surf a beach that I love to surf" (Kalei Crabbe, p. 135, P7, Turtle Bay).

Increased traffic

More military personnel and their families in Hawaii means that there will be an increase in vehicular traffic. Although the EIS finds that there will no significant impact on traffic from the Stryker plan, the EIS only analyzed the impact of the armor vehicles themselves and did not assess the impact of additional privately owned cars on our roads. (EIS, 9-32).

Patricia Patterson pointed this out at the Makaha public meeting, “Our already crowded roads will have to accommodate more cars. You’re building new roads in Kahuku and on the Big Island. But you never built us a secondary road, even though your trucks, your carriers have, for a long time and continue to use our one in-and-out highway to Makua: Kolekole Pass, which we cannot use either.” (Patricia Patterson, Makaha, 56).

“The young military people, you see the way they drive on our roads, the accidents that happen, is to do with the military. Can they have the same respect as we have to do when we enter the military base when they come off base?” (Dean Toyama, Makaha, 20).

VII. NEGATIVE ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Although military expansion is often associated with job growth and economic stimulation, the EIS analysis reveals that the positive economic consequences of this plan will only be temporary. The construction of training grounds will temporarily stimulate the economy on Oahu and the Big Island. The Army, however, is concerned that economic stimulation on the Big Island might spur product prices to rise because the demand for goods and services will outpace the supply available there. (Cite EIS). Additionally, residents wonder if military personnel shop more at local stores or at the reduce-price stores on base.

“You bring in... 350 people with their families to this already overdeveloped island? These people will not shop in our mom-and-pop but in, of course, the base PX’s and commissaries, especially that beautiful gigantic complex at Pearl Harbor, where we are not allowed to buy.” (Patricia Patterson, Makaha, 56).

There are a couple of things I would like to mention, and one of them is we're being told that the Stryker Transformation, all of this, will be a boost to the economy. I'm always very, very cautious when somebody says you're going to get something for free, you're going to get this, that, or the other. What we need to look at are what are the real costs. (Bunny Smith, Hilo, p. 145 13-19)

The only jobs that are coming here are construction jobs. When it's built, they're gone. You know what? There is not going to be a stationary force. There's no families and homes and people going to school and that. There are guys coming in here and learning for two weeks how to drive these things around, and then they're hitting the red light district that's now up in Hilo, and then they're going home, and they don't give a rip. They're looking down on you guys. (Ben Mead, Hilo, p. 132 13-22).

Negative impacts on local business

Local residents are concerned the Stryker Brigade will chase away the existing tourist market. As Lynn Nakkim explained, luxury second homes and resort hotels are some the fastest growing aspects of our tourist economy. The noise pollution caused by expanded military training threatens to render prime luxury home developments and hotels, like the Kohala Ranch Resorts, inhospitable. (Lynn Nakkim, Hilo, 30).

Alice Greenwood questions the rhetoric that the military is good for Hawaii's economy. "If they were so terrific, why are we suffering today? They are not here to bring us anything. They are more here to take away, take away our dignity, take away our land, take away our children." (Alice Greenwood, Makaha, 53).

Opportunity costs

As noted in the land stewardship section, the Army will be converting approximately 1,000 acres of prime agricultural land to live-fire training areas. It will remove 535 acres of actively cultivated pineapple from use and permanently convert 220 acres in the state-designated agricultural district to training facilities. As Hawaii strives to diversify its agricultural market, and employment in agriculture begins to grow again, community members are concerned that this land transfer could have a ripple effect on the local economy.

Lynn Nakkim noted that "according to our local zoning laws, military is not allowed in agricultural zones." (Lynn Nakkim, Hilo, 32).

"People say Hawaii need the military economically, and I say kanaka maoli are bring enough and resourceful enough to be self-sustaining without relying upon your forces of death." (Larry Jones, Makaha, 22).

"What message are we sending to our kids? We send out a message that guns are more important than protecting our children.... We are spending billions of dollars protecting oil rights, putting money in politicians' pockets, and our children are being murdered every day... We want to talk about freedom. Women and children across Hawaii and across the United States, they do not have

freedom. They are living in terror that the next footsteps down the hall is someone that is going to be beating the daylights out of them or smothering them while they sleep. We would rather send over \$1.5 billion protecting oil rights than children shelters.” (Aly Adachi, Makaha, 27).

“If as much money is being spent on these Strykers was spent on peace or education, I believe we would have a more peaceful community and a peaceful nation. They are using the shroud of patriotism so that they can go ahead and carry on these things that offer no benefit to our community, no benefit to the environment, and no benefit for our future.” (Sparky Rodrigues, Makaha, 47).

Clean up

In addition to these considerations of opportunity cost and the loss of prime land and resources, the community is considering the long-term negative costs of increased militarization, and the looming cost of clean-up. The Department of Defense has estimated that clean-up costs throughout the US will cost between \$8 to \$35 billion. The investigative arm of Congress, the General Accounting Office, has criticized DOD estimates, noting the limited progress in the DOD its program to identify, assess, and clean up sites contaminated with military munitions (January 22, 2004, Environment News Service).

“And that's what I need to ask you, we need to ask you: What are you doing to clean up these horrible, terrible things that you're doing to our land, our air, and our water?” (Marisa Plemer, p. 139, P1, Turtle Bay).

VIII. HISTORICAL AND LEGAL CONTEXT

The neutral and independent nation of Hawaii maintained favorable diplomatic relations with 22 countries, including the United States of America, until the U.S.-backed invasion and overthrow of Hawaii’s government on January 17, 1893. President Cleveland deemed an illegal act. Those affected by the Army’s expansion emphasize that the U.S. military’s presence in Hawaii is perpetuated on this illegal act.

My name is Dwight Vincente, and I want to say that I know tonight is about the EIS, but I want to go before that, back to the beginning. And that is looking at the history here in Hawaii, going back to 1893, and probably even further back, 1887. We have American citizens participating or holding public office which is contrary to U.S. Constitution, and also they wrote the Constitution -- the 1887 Constitution which Kalakaua was forced to sign, and they secured the right to vote and I happen to question that whether they could vote being U.S. citizens in a foreign country to be recognized by treaty. (Dwight Vincente, Hilo, p. 194 10-20)

"the criteria that they are using is so narrow that it doesn't include the criteria of justice; and I think the criteria of justice should be fundamental in making the decisions about what happens here." (Ron Fujiyoshi, Waikoloa, p 67-71)

And the only other point I would like to make is, for those people who are in attendance that are interested in liberating oppressed people, maybe we should look to liberate Hawaii. It's about 110 years overdue. (Thurmond Splendoe, Hilo, p. 205 10-14)

"That land up there is ceded lands. It's Hawaiian lands. It belongs to us. We come from there, and we don't want to see it destroyed...one of the things that I choose to come and speak out about is cultural genocide and this is what this is." (Hiko Hanapi, Waikoloa, p. 46)

"Hawai'i is an occupied nation by the United States military since before 1893. Thirty-four percent plus of our islands are already occupied by every military branch of your armed services, 34 percent. On the best lands too" (Kunani Nihipali, p. 37, P2, Turtle Bay).

"We are offended, injured and angered by strangers who come here and through force of arms destroy our land, destroy our history, destroy our essence" (Lono Correa, p. 152, P1, Turtle Bay).

"But here I have over 26,000 signatures; and I'm sure you all know what this is all about. This is all the Hawaiian ancestors in the past, all come before you today to say 'a'ole in 1898 and the year 2003 and forward is 'a'ole once again. Short and sweet.... Military occupying us." (Alvin Akina, Waikoloa, p. 59)

"Everything, all of the land you use, is ceded land, kingdom land. You don't even pay rent as far as I concerned. You're using our land everywhere and you're not paying the kingdom nothing, so you are of no value to us, to the kingdom." (Jim Madieros, Waikoloa, p 104).

"My ancestors are from Okinawa where we've been fighting for generations against the same military occupation. It's interesting how these military bases end up in places like Guam, Puerto Rico, Okinawa and so forth, and not in the backyards of Martha's Vineyard, but rather in Kaho'olawe." (Peter Doktor, p.31, P 6, Honolulu Country Club)

"And my last closing comment is the fact that this land does not belong to the military. It does not belong to the United States of America. It belongs to the kanaka ma'oli." (Karla Kral, p.22, P 5, Turtle Bay)

"How long can the United States military continue this abuse of a peaceful, feeble country by your military occupation of our nation state, the Kingdom of Hawai'i?"

You made Hawai'i your playground and your dumping grounds for your lifestyles" (Kunani Nihipali, p. 36, P4, Turtle Bay).

"I'm totally against the Stryker Brigade being here. I'm totally against the United States of America being here. You guys got to make right with us, with the Hawaiian people" (Dennis "Bumpy" Kanahale, p. 24, P 6, Turtle Bay).

"You're further notified that any and all interference with political, economic, social and cultural rights of na kanaka ma'oli is in direct violation of the United Nations convention on the prevention and punishment of the crimes of genocide as codified in U.S. Public Law 9-606 the Proxmire Act" (Dennis "Bumpy" Kanahale, p. 26, P 3, Turtle Bay).

"We must not turn Hawai'i into a military state" (Matthew Tarawa, p. 66, P3, Turtle Bay).

"Training troops in Hawaii is part of their intimidation program for the people of Hawaii. The U.S. military refuses to care for the land, so I can only assume that it plans to bring this monstrous Stryker Brigade in to intimidate the people of these islands again and again, until we accept the military as our saviors" (Dr. Marion Kelly, p. 85, P1, Turtle Bay).

"Federalization of Hawaiians means a militarization, means you no longer have the right to claim your rights to the land and to the water. [...] Senator Daniel Inouye is evil. His plans are evil, and he must be exposed for the puppet that he is. [...]When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor, they did not bomb Honolulu, the cities, the communities; they bombed the military targets. The entire island will be a military target. This will not make Hawaii safe. We must oppose the Stryker Brigade" (Joey Ibarra, p. 146, P1-3, Turtle Bay).

"In our case we are a colony. We are a military outpost. Then there's the question of the huge profit-making golden egg that the U.S. Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the Marines itself is. It's just a sick merry-go-round" (Kathleen Kelly, p. 153, P7, Turtle Bay).

"So I feel that what the United States military has to do in order to redeem itself is to just get the hell out of Hawaii, to get out of Korea, and -- the immediate -- the threat is not from the North; the threat is coming from the United States" (Bokdong Yook, p. 177, P3, Turtle Bay).

"Saddam Hussein said he would leave Kuwait if you guys left Hawai'i" (Christopher Camarillo, p. 186, P3, Turtle Bay).

"And please stay out of our country and clean it up when they leave. I mean, that's the least what America can do" (Marie Keawemauhili, p. 205, P1, Turtle Bay).

I am a -- I'm a (Hawaiian), kanaka maoli, and I'm a Hawaiian National, not necessarily by choice, but, yes, by a choice. I'm a Hawaiian National because my kupunas were Hawaiian Nations. And as the saying goes, there's two things in life you cannot change: Your eye color and your nationality. We never naturalized. (Kealoha Piscotta, p. 136 5-10)

Let us finish our job, take care of our lands, take care of our aina, and I speaking for everybody inside here. (Lawton Kipapa, Hilo p.143, 13-15)

So, I letting you guys know what, you know, how I feel, or my mana'o, because like I said, I'm not an American. I'm a kanaka maoli, and I'm going to tell the man on top, and you guys know. (Lawton Kipapa, Hilo p. 144 10-13)

A nation has been relinquished of its power and 6 property. This decision regarding the expansion of 7 Pohakuloa Training Area and the Stryker Brigade in Hawaii 8 seems to only validate the need to restore what has been 9 taken away. I understand in a sense you have relegated 10 us to the status and title of indigenous people. And we 11 are just one of many players in the current international 12 system, an arena fluid and irregular with deeply 13 perspective constructs, as we have observed here tonight, 14 inflected by historical, linguistic, and political 15 situatedness of different actors; and these actors are 16 nation states, communities, individuals, and the 17 environment. In short, we live in a fragmented world, 18 the United States being the sole and dominant super power 19 we are subordinate to. (Kris Kato, Hilo, p. 170 5-19)

50 percent -- 56 percent of military lands in 25 Hawaii are crown and government lands, now known as ceded lands (Mikihala Roy, Hilo, p. 174 24-25)

But that's fact in international law, yeah, 14 permission to march troops through a neutral country or 15 anybody's territory can never be implied. That means you 16 guys are taking your own, again, permission to march your 17 troops through the Kingdom of Hawaii's domain. Our 18 dominion is denied for the fact of you attack another 19 foreign country, which is Afghanistan, and another 20 foreign country, which is Iraq, and you're occupying both 21 of those countries, as well as Hawaii. You are occupying 22 my country. Now, you guys have marched troops through 23 our country, through this neutral soil -- because we are 24 a neutral territory, okay. So that's a violation of 25 international laws, and you guys have done that already. (Keonipaa, Hilo, p. 178 13-25)

This is teak wood. It's the furniture wood. No 7 more purple underneath. It's not myconia. This right 8 here, we planted on this land, okay. This here 9 represents in 15 years from the day that you take 10 possession of this land, two billion, one hundred 11 thirty-nine thousand -- million dollars. Two billion 12 dollars right here in 15 years. That's what that -- the 13 value of that land is worth. Now, one-third of that 14 money would supply funding for all Hawaiian entitlements. 15 That's 700 million or so, one-third of that money from 16 this 23,000 acres,

planting teak. This is from my yard; 17 I'm growing it. So that's 2.1 billion dollars that we 18 will be missing from our treasury in 15 years to the day. 19 There's a guy from California, he's in Costa 20 Rica, and he's making \$93,000 per acre, times 23,000, two 21 billion dollars that you owe the Kingdom of Hawaii 22 treasury within 15 years of taking possession. That's 23 for one. That's this. And this is the cheap stuff, now. (Keonipaa, Hilo p. 179, 6-23)

There's -- and you 2 guys have no title. You guys don't have anything. You 3 got no right to be in our country. You're in the 4 dominion of the Hawaiian Kingdom. Now, you need to 5 remember that. And this is our country. It's not to 6 protect the United States. Our job is to protect Hawaii, 7 not to protect your country. So a lot of your stuff, we 8 don't need over here. (Keonipaa, Hilo 181, 1-8)

IX. FOREIGN POLICY

Local residents are aware of the impact the military presence here has on places around the world. They are concerned that Hawaii may be an accomplice to whatever actions the military takes.

“I will guarantee you that all these training brigades and Stryker, they will not be used to defend the United States. They're going to be there in third world countries subjugating them just like we've done ever since World War II.” (Danny Li p.27, P 3 & 4, Honolulu Country Club)

“It is unconscionable that the United States has not only occupied and used vast quantities of another nation's lands for its own military purpose and now plans long-term use to pursue permanent military supremacy.” (June Shimokawa, p.47, P 5, Honolulu Country Club)

It's going to be flattening people. It's going to be flattening villages, people like us, and I think we need to understand that is what its purpose is. 5 It's offensive. I think we're talking here that what we're seeking is Aloha and peace, and we don't need the Stryker. (Bunny Smith Hilo, p. 147 2-6)

What Stryker will do here is hurt. It's going to hurt on many, many levels, and that's what was told to you today. We're just an island in the Pacific, but there's a whole lot more going on. (Aurora Kaipo, Hilo p. 166 22-25)

“These Strykers are meant to attack. They're not defensive things. They're about invasion. They're going to be used as -- they should mention that impact in the EIS. (Applause) You ask the wrong questions every time. Security is not served by having more guns. Security is having basic needs met. That's the difference between the military mindset and what we're trying to tell you here. Aloha 'aina” (Kyle Kajihiro, p. 31, P3-4, Turtle Bay).

“The Stryker Brigade will be used against brothers and sisters of Moana Anu and Asia, as they, too, fight for land, water, and justice” (Gwen Kim, p. 71, P4, Turtle Bay).

“And these Stryker machines, they're death machines. They bring death. They do not bring life. These Stryker machines should not be here in Hawaii” (Kalei Crabbe, p. 135, P9, Turtle Bay).

“A short time ago, a person came over here to talk about globalization and what the U.S. had done in his country. He was from Cambodia. He spoke about the hatred of the people of the U.S. in Cambodia because of the effects of globalization in that country. He was a human rights worker. He was from a village. And when he stood up, he was missing one leg; and he said that he was -- had his leg blown off by a U.S. land mine in Cambodia. He said that when he came to Hawaii, it was the most frightening thing that he had ever done beyond living through everything that happened in Cambodia; but coming to Hawaii meant coming to the places where the bombs came from. It meant coming to the place that, to him, meant death and destruction” (Carolyn Hadfield, p. 166, P3, Turtle Bay).

“The people of the world are against the U.S. military; they're against the domination; they're against the occupation. And that's what these Strykers are about. The Strykers are not to fight conventional warfare. The Strykers are to fight urban warfare. They're tracked vehicles that are going to be used in the cities, in Manila, in Indonesia, in South Asia, where my friend in Cambodia was. They're going to be used against people who are fighting, who are rebelling against everything the U.S. is doing to occupy and destroy their countries, just as inside the United States” (Carolyn Hadfield, p. 166-67, P5, Turtle Bay).

CONCLUSION

Protect the People, Preserve the Aina, Stop the Stryker

The concerns of the communities impacted by this decision are clear: the Stryker Brigade Combat Team is a threat to the health, safety, and general welfare of everyone who lives in Hawaii, as well as the life of the land itself. The people call for military and congressional officials to stop the military expansion, and to clean up and restoration of the aina.

“We can save countless reams of paper and precious hours of our time by curbing this monster before it is unleashed on a land that is already being ravaged and militarized over too long a time. Our message to the military is this: Clean up, not build up. Rather than expand your operations, take on the Herculean task of cleaning up the wreckage of the past.” (Wally Inglis, Honolulu Country Club, 19).

“If people say “no” that means no. Right? If you did that to a woman that would be rape.” (Kyle Kajihiro, Turtle Bay, 29).

“The other thing is if you haven't noticed the majority of consensus here is that we do not want the Stryker Brigade here. Other consensus is we don't want the military here” (Christopher Camarillo, p. 186-87, P6, Turtle Bay).

“So what we're asking for is real security, not your so-called national security, but real security, clean, safe air, land, water, food, affordable shelter, health care, sustainable jobs, and the economy” (Pete Doktor, p. 172, P2, Turtle Bay).

Why do we have to have a reason other than we don't want it? (Ben Mead, Hilo, p. 131 22-23)

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

DMZ Hawaii/Aloha Aina
www.dmzhawaii.org

The Military Toxics Project
www.miltoxproj.org

The Project on Government Oversight
www.pogo.org

Stryker Brigade Combat Team
www.sbeteis.com